

ANSI®
CGATS.6-1995

AMERICAN NATIONAL STANDARD

Graphic technology— Specifications for graphic arts printing—Type 1

SECRETARIAT
NPES THE ASSOCIATION FOR SUPPLIERS OF PRINTING AND PUBLISHING TECHNOLOGIES

APPROVED DECEMBER 1, 1995
AMERICAN NATIONAL STANDARDS INSTITUTE, INC.

PRINTED AS A PUBLIC SERVICE BY

NPES THE ASSOCIATION FOR SUPPLIERS OF PRINTING, PUBLISHING AND CONVERTING TECHNOLOGIES

1899 Preston White Drive

Reston, Virginia 20191-4367

Telephone: (703) 264-7200

FAX: (703) 620-0994

E-mail: 70732.2023@CompuServe.com

Internet: <http://www.npes.org>



AMERICAN NATIONAL STANDARD

Approval of an American National Standard requires verification by ANSI that the requirements for due process, consensus, and other criteria for approval have been met by the standards developer.

Consensus is established when, in the judgment of the ANSI Board of Standards Review, substantial agreement has been reached by directly and materially affected interests. Substantial agreement means much more than a simple majority, but not necessarily unanimity. Consensus requires that all views and objections be considered, and that a concerted effort be made toward their resolution.

The use of American National Standards is completely voluntary; their existence does not in any respect preclude anyone, whether he has approved the standards or not, from manufacturing, marketing, purchasing, or using products, processes, or procedures not conforming to the standards.

The American National Standards Institute does not develop standards and will in no circumstances give an interpretation of any American National Standard. Moreover, no person shall have the right or authority to issue an interpretation of an American National Standard in the name of the American National Standards Institute. Requests for interpretations should be addressed to the secretariat whose name appears on the title page of this standard.

CAUTION NOTICE: This American National Standard may be revised or withdrawn at any time. The procedures of the American National Standards Institute require that action be taken to reaffirm, revise, or withdraw this standard periodically. Purchasers of American National Standards may receive current information on all standards by calling or writing the American National Standards Institute.

American National Standards Institute
11 West 42nd Street, New York, New York 10036

Copyright ©1995 by NPES The Association for Suppliers of Printing and Publishing Technologies
All rights reserved.

No part of this publication may be reproduced in any form, in an electronic retrieval system or otherwise, without the prior written permission of the publisher.

Printed in the United States of America

FOREWORD

(This Foreword is not a part of American National Standard CGATS.6-1996, *Graphic technology — Specifications for graphic arts printing — Type 1.*)

This standard specifies the characteristics required for sheetfed printing of process color material to be used as proofs for web offset publications.

The Committee for Graphic Arts Technologies Standards (CGATS) was accredited by the American National Standards Institute in 1989 to serve as the coordinator of graphic arts standards activities. CGATS identifies areas in which standards are needed and desired, respecting the established activities of existing accredited standards committees and industry standards developers. CGATS writes standards only where need exists and no other committee is undertaking the writing.

CGATS recommends the adoption and use of this standard by the prepress segment of the graphic arts industry and its suppliers at their earliest convenience.

Requests for interpretation must be sent in writing to the Secretariat. This request will be forwarded to the appropriate committee, which will respond in writing. A statement, written or oral, that is not processed in accordance with the procedures noted above will not be considered the official position of CGATS, and should not be relied upon as a Formal Interpretation.

Suggestions for improving this standard are welcomed. They should be sent to the Secretariat, NPES The Association for Suppliers of Printing and Publishing Technologies, 1899 Preston White Drive, Reston, VA 22091-4367.

This standard was prepared by CGATS Subcommittee 4 and was processed and approved for submittal to ANSI by Accredited Standards Committee CGATS. Committee approval of the standard does not necessarily imply that all committee members voted for its approval. At the time this standard was approved the leadership of CGATS was as follows:

Chairman, Thomas Basore
Vice Chairman, Gerd Koehler
Secretary, Mary Abbott

At the time it approved this standard, CGATS had the following personnel:

<u>Organization Represented</u>	<u>Name of Representative</u>	<u>Organization Represented</u>	<u>Name of Representative</u>
AD/SAT, Inc. Adobe Systems Inc. Agfa Corporation	James Jenkins Steve Zilles Robert Barbera George Barnicle (Alt) Rene Govaert (Alt) Graham Turpin	IRIS Graphics International Association of Diecutting & Diemaking International Prepress Association	John Paduchak John Ingraham (Alt) Ronald Ballard
American Association of Advertising Agencies, Inc. American Color Anitec Imaging Products	Grant Hall (Obs) Carlton Mappin David Avery (Alt) Paul Cote (Alt) Daniel Sinto (Alt) Marilyn Wright (Obs)	IRIS Graphics Linotype-Hell	Paul Guy Paul Hanson (Alt) John Paduchak John Ingraham (Alt) Dieter Preuss John Guerringue (Alt) David Albrecht Greg Van Wert
Association for Information and Image Management Autologic Banta Prepress Group Barco Industries Bourges Color International Cloud Information Services Crossfield Electronics Cymbolic Sciences International Dainippon Screen Corporate Representatives of America Datacolor International Digital Color Image DuPont Company Dunn Technology, Inc. Eastman Kodak Company	Randy Bowen (Obs) Melene Follert Hans De Stecker Jean Bourges Kennard Cloud Tony Johnson Alistair Reed Bruce Shifrin Gary Lefebvre (Alt) Danny Rich Ronald Etter John Long Patrice Dunn David McDowell Lawrence Steele (Alt) Lawrence Warter Anthony Stanton John Lind (Alt) Jim Harvey James Cox Mark O'Connell (Alt) Mark Rice (Obs) Gregory Tyszka Cheryl Kasunich Paul Borkowski Hans Ott (Alt) Charles Saleski Frederic McCurdy (Alt) Paul Hanson Marty Guyse (Alt) Andrew Masia Thomas Neville John Schilling John Rosenberg	National Association of Printers and Lithographers National Association of Printing Ink Manufacturers National Association of Litho Clubs New York City Technical College Newspaper Association of America NPES The Association for Suppliers of Printing and Publishing Technologies Oceana Optronics Polaroid Corporation Polychrome Printing Industries of America, Inc. Publicitas Holding Company Quebecor Printing (USA) Corp. R. R. Donnelley & Sons, Co. Reader's Digest Research & Engineering Council of the Graphic Arts Industry, Inc. Ringier America Shira Computers Ltd. Society for Imaging Science & Technology SWOP Inc. 3M Company Tobias Associates, Inc. TV Guide U.S. Congress U.S. Government Printing Office Ultimate Technographics Inc. X-Rite, Inc.	James Sutphin George Fuchs (Alt) Richard Worthington Norman Fisher (Alt) James DeLuca Eric Wolferman John Jobst (Alt) David McDowell Mark Rand Samuel Darby (Obs) Alexis Pendleton Rick Mandia (Alt) Alan Wilkes Thomas Basore Hoshin Seki Gerd Koehler Terry Bush (Alt) James Mason Mark Merritt Lawrence Warter Mark Jones Lior Lifshitz David McDowell Paul Borth Jim Dunne (Alt) Richard Fisch David Crowley William Bender (Alt) James Tubay James Bradley (Obs) George Collins Claude Meade (Alt) David Lewis David Bowden
Fuji Photo Film U.S.A., Inc. Graphic Arts Technical Foundation			
Graphic Communications Association Graphics Microsystems, Inc.			
Graphic Systems Group Gravure Association of America			
Gretag Imaging			
GTI Graphic Technology Inc.			
Hanson Graphics of Memphis			
Harlequin, Inc. Hoechst Celanese Corporation Horan Engraving IBFI			

CGATS Subcommittee 4

John Long, Chair
Walt Zawacki, Vice Chair
Mary Abbott, Secretary

David Albrecht Robert Barbera Thomas Basore (Obs) Vince Bellini (Obs) Paul Borkowski Paul Borth Jean Bourges David Bowden	Kennard Cloud Richard Colestock James Cox Ruth Felland Richard Fisch Glenn Gross Tony Johnson Roberto Jurado	Jack Ladson George Leyda John Lind Matty Litvak (Obs) John Long David McDowell Clyde Meade (Obs) Hans Ott	John Paduchak Ed Pariser Alexis Pendleton Tom Petercsak Iain Pike Danny Rich Laura Schmit Hoshin Seki	Larry Steele Art Taggi Patrick Thomas James Tubay Kelly VandenBosch (Obs) Larry Warter Walter Zawacki
--	---	--	--	---

CGATS.6 - 1995

Graphic technology — Specifications for graphic arts printing — Type 1

Contents

	Page
Introduction	1
1 Scope	2
2 Field of application	2
3 Normative references	2
4 Definitions, abbreviations, and symbols	3
5 Material requirements	5
5.1 Paper	5
5.2 Ink set colors	5
6 Film preparation requirements	7
6.1 Film quality	7
6.2 Screen ruling	8
6.3 Screen angles	8
6.4 Image size tolerance	8
6.5 Total area coverage	8
6.6 Grey balance	8
7 Control elements	9
8 Process requirements	9
8.1 Printing sequence	9
8.2 Printing registration tolerance	9
8.3 Printing density aims	9
8.4 Film dot area range	10
8.5 Dot gain	10
8.6 Print contrast	10
8.7 Grey balance	11
8.8 Visual evaluation	11

Informative Annexes

A CGATS analysis of the 1993 SWOP press test	12
B Analysis of selected SWOP Hi-Lo Color Reference patches	17
C Tolerances for colorimetric data	20
D Comparative ink density values	22

CGATS.6-1995

Graphic technology — Specifications for graphic arts printing — Type 1

Introduction

The introduction of electronics into the graphic arts, which began in the late 1970's and early 1980's, has allowed printing to become a much more open and distributed process. This has led to an increased dependence on more analytically-based processes including digital proofing, digital distribution of advertising, direct-to-cylinder and direct-to-plate technologies. Such processes impose increasingly stringent requirements for consistency and predictability in the printing process.

The most significant printing specification in the United States is the press proofing portion of the current "Specifications for Web Offset Publications" (SWOP®) which addresses the larger subject of the preparation and proofing of input material for reproduction by web offset and gravure publication printing. That specification has received wide acceptance and has provided the publication industry with consistent proofing of input materials. It provides for testing and certification of wet inks through the Graphic Arts Technical Foundation (GATF) and specifies solid density, color, and dot gain ranges for each of the process colors. The solid density range and color are defined by physical samples called the SWOP Hi-Lo Color References prepared for SWOP by the International Prepress Association (IPA). Dot gain is provided as a numerical specification.

In 1992 CGATS undertook, at the invitation of SWOP, the task of creating a numerically-based standard to complement the current SWOP specification. This standard represents the culmination of that work and is the first of a series of CGATS standards which will define printing conditions important to the U.S. printing and publishing industry.

The two principal sources of data used to create this standard, in addition to the SWOP specification itself, are samples of the SWOP Hi-Lo Color References and the 1993 SWOP press test. The Hi-Lo patches selected were from several different expiration date groupings and represent the references used by the industry over the last several years. The SWOP press test provided press sheets close to the mid-point aims of the SWOP specification, and contained test images which are being used to provide numerical data concerning the colorimetric and densitometric characteristics of practical press proof printing. The relationship between the CMYK input data and the colors that result from printing these data, in compliance with SWOP specifications, are being reported in an ANSI technical report.

The press sheets are also important as a component of the SWOP Calibration Test Kit which provides a set of films (created from the same masters used to create the final films for the SWOP press test) and printed press sheets certified to be within the range of acceptability of SWOP requirements. These materials allow both off-press proofing system manufacturers and operators of press proofing equipment to evaluate their results with respect to a certified physical reference using common input separations.

The numerical data contained in this standard and the ANSI technical report will enhance both the continued usage of the SWOP specifications and the industry movement toward analytical process control and digital color reproduction. However, users are cautioned that control of the proofing and printing process using absolute densitometric values requires careful calibration and ongoing process control procedures. To minimize the problems associated with variation in measurement instruments and inconsistencies in practice, the use of the SWOP Hi-Lo Color References is recommended as specified by SWOP.

Although this standard provides numerical data related to SWOP, it is not a substitute for the SWOP specification. Those who specify, send or receive SWOP proofs (or material to be proofed in accordance with SWOP specifications) are urged to obtain a copy of the most recent version of the SWOP Specification. That document defines the roles and responsibilities of the various participants, the ink certification procedures, type requirements, second-color (non-process) inks, acceptable proofing materials, proof verification, etc. SWOP can be contacted at 60 E. 42nd St., Suite 721, New York, NY 10165; Tel: 212-983-6042; Fax: 212-983-6043.

1 Scope

This standard specifies the characteristics required for sheetfed printing of process color material to be used as proofs for web offset publications and will be identified as "Type 1" printing. It is restricted to paper, inks and printing conditions meeting specific requirements which may have applications beyond publication proofing.

The numerical data in this standard was based on an analysis of control targets and printed samples associated with the current industry practice identified as "Specifications for Web Offset Publications" (SWOP).

2 Field of application

This standard is intended to provide the scientific community in the field of printing and publishing technologies with a specification for printing which may be used in the verification of printing aim data, as a reference for color characterization data, in the development of color separation aims, color data transforms, and definition of printing conditions for color data exchange.

3 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below.

ANSI PH2.30-1989, *Graphic Arts and Photography — Color Prints, Transparencies, and Photomechanical Reproductions — Viewing Conditions*

ANSI/ISO 5/3-1984, ANSI PH2.18-1985, *Density Measurements — Spectral Conditions*

CGATS.4-1993, *Graphic technology — Graphic arts reflection densitometry measurements — Terms, equations, image elements and procedures*

CGATS.5-1993, *Graphic technology — Spectral measurement and colorimetric computation for graphic arts images*

CGATS.9-1994, *Graphic technology — Graphic arts transmission densitometry measurements — Terms, equations, image elements and procedures*

ISO 2846-1:___¹⁾ *Graphic technology — Specification for colour and transparency of printing ink sets — Part 1: Sheet-fed and heatset web offset lithography printing*

SWOP, *Specifications for Web Offset Publications, 1993*; SWOP Incorporated, 60 East 42nd Street, Suite 721, New York, NY, 10165

TAPPI T 452 om-92, *Brightness of pulp, paper and paperboard (directional reflectance at 457 nm)*

TAPPI T 480 om-92, *Specular gloss of paper and paperboard at 75 degrees*

¹⁾ To be published.