



International standardisation for the printing industry ISO TC 130 represents the international standardisation body for the printing industry. International experts, active in terminology, prepress, printing, post-press, climate neutrality, materials and certification, met in Seoul from 02 until 06 December 2024. The next meetings will be held in the USA (19-23 May 2025 in Grand Rapids) and then in Hong Kong.

As a recollection, the German mirror committees (NDR working groups) have been combined into one working group, which serves as a holistic mirror committee. It's called NA 043-03-05 AA Drucktechnik (printing technology). That means there is no NDR anymore.

Minutes from Dr Andreas Kraushaar

Standardisation in packaging gravure printing (ISO 12647-10)

On the initiative of the Italian Rotogravure Group, represented by Carlo Carnelli, a new part of the ISO 12647 family of standards was proposed and discussed for one year. It specifies the requirements for the exchange of data and information necessary to define the objectives for process and spot colour gravure printing of packaging materials. In Seoul, Carlo Carnelli presented the candidate document that would now be sent out for the WD ballot.

He presented the main content of the draft, which was quite extensive. He highlighted the support from ERA, whose members helped to draft this document. The long and interesting discussions included Steve Smiley's suggestion to clarify definitions of primary and secondary packaging and their relevance to customer-facing packaging, which Carnelli acknowledged as challenging due to differing interpretations by brand owners and packaging engineers. It was resolved to refine terminology during editing. The editor proposed omitting film-based workflows as outdated, which the working group confirmed. It is also planned to use the liaison with ISO's TC122/WG5 to align terminology. Smiley emphasised broadening the document's audience and including brand owners, which Carnelli agreed to consider. Finally, it was decided to use the new online development platform from ISO (<https://www.iso.org/OSD>) to develop the document.

Digital quality assessment for decorated surfaces (ISO 24585)

This standard was created in record time: from the project idea initiated by IPAC in late 2019 to the final vote in April 2023, the two parts of the standard ISO 24585-1 and -2 were completed. It is the first internationally agreed method to qualify multispectral imaging devices and a reporting method to compare two designs objectively while being perceptually consistent and meaningful. Both standards have been published and are gaining increasing recognition in the industry. For instance, this method was used in the recent Fogra Decoration Proofing Forum (FDPF). At the coming DPWG meeting of Fogra it is planned to show implementations of this standard outside the decoration sector.

D50noUV- towards a second reference viewing environment (ISO 3664)

ISO 3664 was developed and is currently being revised by a joint working group (JWG 24) led by TC 42. Therefore, the meetings are typically in conjunction with TC 42 meetings or entirely online. In Seoul, only an update was given. It was recently approved as DIS. Andreas Kraushaar explained that P3, the viewing condition reflecting the measurement condition M2, will be part of the new standard. However, some details need to be resolved. One open issue is the actual method to be used to qualify the "freeness" of UV. Another reason for disputing is the setup of a



viewing booth. While some experts argue that a cabinet shall always have P1 and P3, where P3 is typically achieved by switching the UV-LEDs, other experts ask for individual solutions. So a P3-only cabinet can also be manufactured like a cabinet that supports all P1, P2, P3 and P4 modes. Editor Akihiro Ito explained that an online meeting of JWG14 is planned for the beginning of 2025 to resolve the DIS comments.

The Fogra project "D50noUV" is underway, and everyone is warmly invited to check the intermediate findings and contribute with practical measurements. In particular, the free-of-charge UV-Checker can be used to judge the UV content of typical indoor environments. Please go to the project website to find out more:

<https://fogra.org/en/research/prepress-technology/d50nouv-13009>

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