



## Fogra/ERA ISO News 31

Munich, November 2023

International standardization for the printing industry ISO TC 130 represents the international standardization body for the printing industry. International experts, active in terminology, prepress, printing, postpress, climate neutrality, materials and certification, met late October 2023 in Tokyo. The next meeting is planned for 22-26 April 2024 in Berlin and the plenary meeting in Sydney 2024-12-01-06.

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 has been proposed to describe standardisation in packaging gravure printing. This new section 10 of the ISO 12647 documentation is called "Part 10: Packaging Rotogravure". 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. The proposed editor, Carlo Carnelli, has since received positive input from both ERA (European Rotogravure Association) and GAA (Gravure AIMCAL Alliance) members. It was agreed to start the project. The editor will provide a revised document to be voted on as a WD (Working Draft).

This is particularly interesting since at the recent international gravure days David Möller spoke about a new standard in rotogravure printing.

### 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.

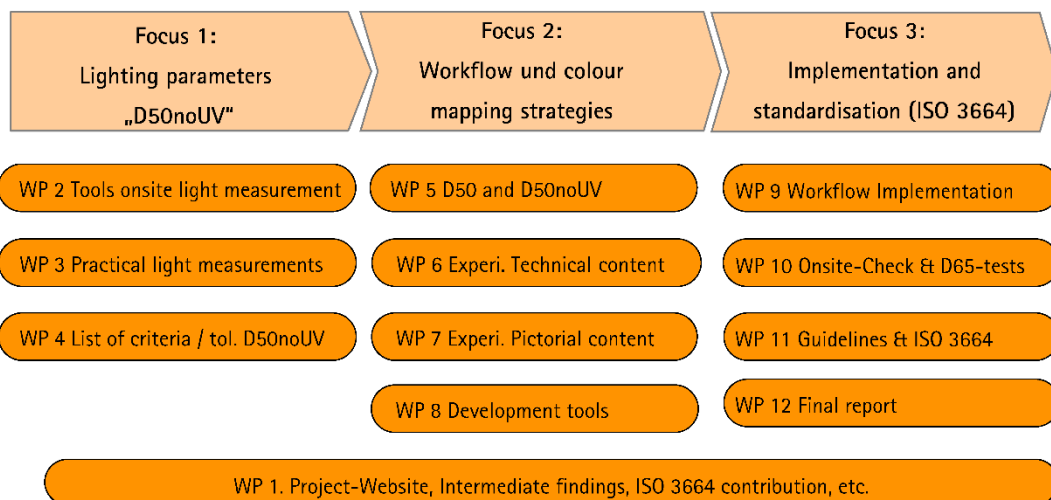
### D50noUV- towards a second reference viewing environment (ISO 3664)

As ISO 3664 is currently in its third CD ballot, no discussion is allowed. The first meeting was held virtually early February and another CD consultation was agreed. The revised draft will be discussed at the next TC42 meeting in June in Japan. Currently the project is in CD status and after the next meeting another CD circulation can be expected.

A brief status report was given and the recently approved Fogra project "13.009 - Future colour assessment in a LED-dominated lighting environment" was discussed. The aims of the project are as follows:

The colour specification in all colour related-industries is D65 or D50 including the respective UV component. Colour communication in the predominantly small and medium-sized printing industry has achieved excellent consistency between reference and reproduction for years with D50-based colour measurement (M1, ISO 13655) and D50-based matching (P1, ISO 3664). This also applies to surfaces without optical brighteners that do not react to the UV component in the

measuring and observation light. The global switch from fluorescent tubes to UV-free LED technology in general lighting is currently changing the way colour communication is performed in a quality previously unknown. As a result, fluorescent materials, such as many graphic papers with optical brighteners, are significantly less stimulated and therefore appear different indoors than specified. The upcoming standardization of another appraisal illumination in addition to D50 without UV content (D50noUV) poses many challenges for the entire production process. Both small agencies and publishers as well as print service providers in commercial, packaging and industrial printing are faced with the question of how they can change or adapt their standard lights, viewing booths, measuring devices, workflow settings and quality specifications in a timely manner. This project aims to develop the necessary tools and working aids for dealing with the new lighting environment (D50noUV). The aim here is to develop a practical, internationally consensus-based and objective evaluation system for D50noUV. The influence of lighting without UV content on the colour effect leads to adjustments both in the data preparation of new print jobs and in existing D50-based workflows. The second focus is therefore on developing the necessary colour matching strategies that achieve the best possible implementation of the original colour intention.



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