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Utgåva 1

**Grafisk teknik – Kolorimetriska egenskaper och
transparens för färgserier vid fyrfärgstrykning –
Del 5: Flexografi (ISO 2846-5:2005, IDT)**

**Graphic technology – Colour and transparency
of printing ink sets for four-colour printing –
Part 5: Flexographic printing (ISO 2846-5:2005, IDT)**

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The International Standard ISO 2846-5:2005 has the status of a Swedish Standard. This document contains the official English version of ISO 2846-5:2005.

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SS-ISO 2846-5:2005

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 2846-5 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 130, *Graphic technology*.

ISO 2846 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Graphic technology — Colour and transparency of printing ink sets for four-colour printing*:

- *Part 1: Sheet-fed and heat-set web offset lithographic printing*
- *Part 2: Coldset offset lithographic printing*
- *Part 3: Publication gravure printing*
- *Part 4: Screen printing*
- *Part 5: Flexographic printing*

Introduction

The demand for the flexographic printing process to become more consistent and predictable has required standardization of the process to ensure that the various parties involved in flexographic printing production are able to control their part of the process in a meaningful way. An essential component in this process is the specification of the colorimetric and transparency characteristics of the ink set.

The purpose of this part of ISO 2846 is to define the colorimetric and transparency characteristics of standard sets of flexographic process inks. Standard inks allow flexographic printers to obtain different sets of inks which will all produce a similar colour when printed on the same substrate (paper, board, plastic, etc.). So, by meeting the requirements of this part of ISO 2846 a standard set of inks can be supplied by any ink manufacturer to any printer, who can then supply prints to a print buyer confident that the colour of the work produced will be that required. In addition, this part of ISO 2846 will allow colour separations for flexographic printing to be produced to known colour standards.

The colorimetric characteristics specified may only be obtained when the inks are printed on the specified reference substrate. However, two inks that are similar in colorimetric characteristics and transparency, according to this part of ISO 2846, will normally ensure similarity between the results obtained when both inks are printed on another substrate.

Graphic technology — Colour and transparency of printing ink sets for four-colour printing —

Part 5: Flexographic printing

1 Scope

This part of ISO 2846 specifies the colour and transparency to be produced by each ink in a process colour ink set (including extender) intended for four-colour flexographic printing, when printed under specified flexographic printing conditions. It also describes the conformance test method.

This part of ISO 2846 does not specify pigments (or spectral reflectance), in order not to preclude developments that may enable different pigment combinations to be used advantageously, while still achieving the colorimetric requirements specified in this part of ISO 2846.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 535, *Paper and board — Determination of water absorptiveness — Cobb method*

ISO 536, *Paper and board — Determination of grammage*

ISO 2144, *Paper and board — Determination of residue (ash) on ignition at 900 °C*

ISO 2846-1, *Graphic technology — Colour and transparency of ink sets for four-colour printing — Part 1: Sheet-fed and heat-set web offset lithographic printing*

ISO 6588:1981, *Paper, board and pulps — Determination of pH of aqueous extracts*

ISO 8254-1, *Paper and board — Measurement of specular gloss — Part 1: 75 degree gloss with a converging beam, TAPPI method*

ISO 8791-4, *Paper and board — Determination of roughness/smoothness (air leak methods) — Part 4: Print-surf method*

ISO 13655, *Graphic technology — Spectral measurement and colorimetric computation for graphic arts images*

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3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1 extension

addition of a transparent material (colorant-free ink) to the ink to reduce the pigment concentration without significantly influencing the rheological properties of the ink

3.2 press-ready ink

ink that has all necessary components and is at press viscosity

3.3 transparency

T
ability of an ink film to transmit and absorb light without scattering

NOTE It is generally expressed as some measure of the unwanted scattering.

[ISO 2846-1]

4 Requirements

4.1 General

For an ink set to conform to this part of ISO 2846 each ink shall meet the specification for colour defined in 4.2, at some percentage of press-ready ink, as well as the specification for transparency defined in 4.3.

4.2 Colorimetric values

To meet the specification for colour, each ink in the set shall produce a colour that falls within the tolerances specified for the appropriate colorimetric values given in Table 1, when printed as defined in 5.2.1 at some percentage of press-ready ink.

Table 1 — Colorimetric values for 0/45 and 45/0 geometry, illuminant D50, 2° observer

| Ink | CIELAB values | | Tolerances | | | | |
|---------|---------------|-----------|------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------------|
| | <i>L*</i> | <i>a*</i> | <i>b*</i> | ΔE_{ab^*} | Δa^* | Δb^* | ΔL^* |
| Yellow | 91,0 | – 5,0 | 95,0 | 5,0 | — | — | — |
| Magenta | 52,0 | 71,0 | 1,0 | 6,0 | — | — | — |
| Cyan | 58,0 | – 38,0 | – 45,0 | 6,0 | — | — | — |
| Black | ≤ 18,0 | 0,5 | 0,0 | | ± 1,5 | ± 2,0 | 0,0 ^a –18,0 |

^a This means that for black there is no symmetrical tolerance for *L** but an upper limit.

NOTE 1 Typical spectral data for inks conforming to this part of ISO 2846 are provided in Annex A. Reference spectral data for 8°/diffuse (specular included) are also included in Annex A.

NOTE 2 CIELAB data calculated from the CIE 1931 (2°) standard colorimetric observer, together with CIE standard illuminant D₆₅, are included in Annex B for both geometries. CIELAB data for 8°/diffuse or diffuse/8° (specular included) geometry and illuminant D₅₀ are also included in Annex B.