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Grafisk teknik – Överföring av prepressdata med användning av PDF –

Del 6: Fullständig överföring av tryckrelaterade data för hantering av kulörrarbetsflöden med användning av PDF 1.4 (PDF/X-3) (ISO 15930-6:2003, IDT)

Graphic technology – Prepress digital data exchange using PDF –

Part 6: Complete exchange of printing data suitable for colour-managed workflows using PDF 1.4 (PDF/X-3) (ISO 15930-6:2003, IDT)

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The International Standard ISO 15930-6:2003 has the status of a Swedish Standard. This document contains the official English version of ISO 15930-6:2003.

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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 15930-6 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 130, *Graphic technology*.

ISO 15930 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Graphic technology — Prepress digital data exchange using PDF*:

- *Part 1: Complete exchange using CMYK (PDF/X-1 and PDF/X-1a);*
- *Part 3: Complete exchange suitable for colour-managed workflows (PDF/X-3);*
- *Part 4: Complete exchange of CMYK and spot colour printing data using PDF 1.4 (PDF/X-1a);*
- *Part 5: Partial exchange of printing data using PDF 1.4 (PDF/X-2);*
- *Part 6: Complete exchange of printing data suitable for colour-managed workflows using PDF 1.4 (PDF/X-3).*

Introduction

ISO 15930 (all parts) defines methods for the exchange of digital data within the graphic arts industry and for the exchange of files between graphic arts establishments. It is a multi-part document where each part is intended to respond to different workflow requirements. These workflows differ in the degree of flexibility required. However, increasing flexibility can lead to the possibility of uncertainty or error. The goal throughout the various parts of ISO 15930 has been to maintain the degree of flexibility required while minimizing the uncertainty.

Many printed documents are assemblies of partial pages and/or pages created at different locations and by different organizations. The merging of these individual elements into the final printing forme and the subsequent printing may take place at different locations. Some of these elements may also be routed to multiple sites for incorporation into other documents. Each of these elements is referred to in ISO 15930 as a compound entity.

A variety of data formats and structures are used for the creation of this type of material, but with two prevalent kinds of underlying data structures. These are vector-based data for the encoding of line art and textual information and raster-based data for the encoding of image information, including previously rasterized line art and textual information.

Both kinds of data structures are required along with page description information in an open electronic workflow. The exchange of raster-based data using the TIFF/IT file format is defined in ISO 12639. The subject of ISO 15930 is a format for the exchange of object-based data where individual objects may be in either vector or raster data structures.

PDF/X-3 (Parts 3 and 6 of this International Standard) complements the other parts by defining a data format and its usage to permit the predictable dissemination of a compound entity to one or more locations, as colour-managed, CMYK, gray, RGB, and/or spot colour data, in a form ready for final print reproduction, by transfer of a single file. This file contains all the content information necessary to process and render the document, as intended by the sender, coded inside a single PDF file. No other parts, neither external files nor internally embedded files, are required or permitted. This exchange requires no prior knowledge of the sending and receiving environments and is sometimes referred to as “blind” exchange. It is platform- and transport-independent.

These goals are accomplished by defining a specific use of the publicly available *Adobe Portable Document Format*. In order to achieve a level of exchange that avoids any ambiguity in interpretation of the file, a limited set of PDF objects that may be used is identified and restrictions to the use, or form of use, of those objects, and/or keys within those objects are added.

This version of PDF/X-3 (Part 6 of this International Standard) amplifies and refines the information provided in the earlier version of PDF (Part 3 of this International Standard), as follows.

- The referenced version of the *Adobe Portable Document Format* has been changed from 1.3 to 1.4.
- The following features, introduced in PDF 1.4, have been disallowed in PDF/X-3:2003: JBIG2, Transparency, and Referenced PDF.

Whereas PDF/X-3 specifies the exchange of complete material, with all elements present, there are circumstances when this is not appropriate. In certain workflows, some or all of the referenced elements may be more logically present at the receiving site, or may be exchanged at a different time. These include high-resolution contone-image files, line-art files, etc. These exchanges will generally require prior agreement between sender and receiver. The requirements for such situations are addressed in PDF/X-2 (Part 5 of this International Standard). Other exchanges may be more appropriately restricted to CMYK and spot colour data only. Such exchanges are addressed in PDF/X-1a (Parts 1 and 4 of this International Standard).

It is anticipated that a variety of products will be developed based on PDF/X, such as readers (including viewers) and writers of PDF/X files, and products that offer combinations of these features. Different products will incorporate various capabilities to prepare, interpret and process conforming files based on the application needs as perceived by the suppliers of the products. However, it is important to note that a conforming reader must be able to read and appropriately process all files conforming to a specified conformance level.

Users are cautioned that there are several different conformance levels that may be associated with PDF/X readers and writers. Two of these are generally referred to as PDF/X-3. These are defined in Parts 3 and 6 of this International Standard. It is recommended that these be referred to as PDF/X-3:2002 and PDF/X-3:2003, respectively. It is important to note that the print elements of a PDF/X-1a file meet all of the requirements of a PDF/X-3 file and that a PDF/X-3 reader must also read a PDF/X-1a file.

Although re-purposing of data is not a primary consideration or requirement of this part of ISO 15930, maximum flexibility will be maintained so that future requirements for re-purposing may be accommodated.

An ongoing series of *Application Notes*^[5] is maintained for the guidance of developers and users of the PDF/X family of International Standards. These *Application Notes*, and other documents relevant to PDF/X, are available from NPES The Association for Suppliers of Printing, Publishing and Converting Technologies in the NPES Standards Workroom at <<http://www.npes.org/standards/tools.html>>.

Graphic technology — Prepress digital data exchange using PDF —

Part 6: Complete exchange of printing data suitable for colour-managed workflows using PDF 1.4 (PDF/X-3)

1 Scope

This part of ISO 15930 specifies the use of the Portable Document Format (PDF) Version 1.4 for the dissemination of complete digital data, in a single exchange, that contains all elements necessary for final print reproduction. Colour-managed, CMYK, gray, RGB or spot colour data are supported.

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 15930-1:2001, *Graphic technology — Prepress digital data exchange — Use of PDF — Part 1: Complete exchange using CMYK data (PDF/X-1 and PDF/X-1a)*

ISO 15930-3:2002, *Graphic technology — Prepress digital data exchange — Use of PDF — Part 3: Complete exchange suitable for colour-managed workflows (PDF/X-3)*

ISO 15930-4:2003, *Graphic technology — Prepress digital data exchange using PDF — Part 4: Complete exchange of CMYK and spot colour printing data using PDF 1.4 (PDF/X-1a)*

ISO 15930-5:2003, *Graphic technology — Prepress digital data exchange using PDF — Part 5: Partial exchange of printing data using PDF 1.4 (PDF/X-2)*

PDF Reference: *Adobe Portable Document Format, Version 1.4*, Adobe Systems Incorporated — 3rd ed. (ISBN 0-201-75839-3)

PDF Reference: *Adobe Portable Document Format, Version 1.4 errata dated 2003/06/18*. Available from Internet <<http://partners.adobe.com/asn/acrobat/docs/PDF14errata.txt>>

ICC.1:1998-09, *File Format for Color Profiles*, International Color Consortium. Available from Internet <<http://www.color.org/>>

3 Terms and definitions

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

3.1

bleed

additional printing area outside the nominal printing area necessary for the allowance of mechanical tolerance in the trimming process

3.2

blind exchange

exchange of compound entities that requires no additional exchange of technical information between sender and receiver in order for the receiver to render the printed page as intended by the sender

3.3

characterized printing condition

printing condition (offset, gravure, flexographic, direct, etc.) for which process control aims are defined and for which the relationship between input data (printing tone-values, usually CMYK) and the colorimetry of the printed image is documented

NOTE 1 The relationship between input data (printing tone-values) and the colorimetry of the printed image is commonly referred to as characterization.

NOTE 2 It is generally preferred that the process control aims of the printing condition and the associated characterization data be made publicly available via the accredited standards process or industry trade associations.

3.4

CMYK

subtractive process colour model where the channels are called Cyan, Magenta, Yellow and Black

3.5

complete exchange

exchange of compound entities in which all elements and element resources are present as part of a single exchange and all of the information needed to process the compound entity is either in the compound entity or is specified within the applicable standard and its normative references

3.6

compound entity

unit of work with all text, graphics and image elements prepared for final print reproduction and that may represent a single page for printing, a portion of a page or a combination of pages

3.7

conformance level

identified set of restrictions and requirements with which files, readers and writers must comply

3.8

element

substructure of a compound entity relative to the current processing environment, such as a block of text, a contone picture or an outline graphic that, by itself, comprises the smallest logical composed unit of a compound entity

3.9

font

identified collection of graphics that may be glyphs or other graphic elements

3.10

glyph

recognizable abstract graphic symbol that is independent of any specific design

[ISO/IEC 9541-1]^[1]

3.11

glyph metrics

set of information in a glyph representation used for defining the dimensions and positioning of the glyph shape

3.12

ICC

International Color Consortium

industry association formed to develop standardized mechanisms for colour management

3.13

ICC profile

set of colorimetric transforms prepared in accordance with ICC.1:1998

3.14

job ticket

electronic specification of process control for print production in either a published or proprietary format

NOTE Job tickets as defined here include only data intended to affect the rendered appearance of the file. See References [3] and [4].

3.15

non-print element

element not intended for final print reproduction, including previews, preview images and all annotations of types other than **TrapNet** or **PrinterMark**

3.16

PDF

Portable Document Format

file format defined in the *PDF Reference*

3.17

PDF dictionary

associative table containing key-value pairs, specifying the name and value of an attribute for objects, which is generally used to collect and tie together the attributes of a complex object

3.18

print element

element intended for final print reproduction including **TrapNet** or **PrinterMark**

3.19

PDF/X-1a:2001

PDF/X-1a conformance level defined in ISO 15930-1:2001

3.20

PDF/X-1a:2003

PDF/X-1a conformance level defined in this part of ISO 15930

3.21

PDF/X-2:2003

PDF/X-2 conformance level defined in ISO 15930-5:2003

3.22

PDF/X-3:2002

PDF/X-3 conformance level defined in ISO 15930-3:2002

3.23

PDF/X-3:2003

PDF/X-3 conformance level defined in this part of ISO 15930-6