

Certification program

Digital proof

Keywords

PDF/X, Colour management, Digital proof, ugra.swiss, swissPSO

Related documents

- U/TD 17.0 Certification system
- ISO 15930 Prepress digital data exchange using PDF
- ISO 15076 Image technology colour management -- Architecture, profile format and data structure
- ISO 12647-7 Graphic technology -- Process control for the production of halftone colour separations, proof and production prints -- Part 7: Proofing processes working directly from digital data
- ISO 8254-1 Paper and board -- Measurement of specular gloss -- Part 1: 75 degree gloss with a converging beam, TAPPI method

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1 Scope

Basis of the specified requirements are the following International Standards and specifications:

- ISO 15930 Prepress digital data exchange using PDF/X
- ISO 12642-2 Graphic technology – Input data for characterization of 4-colour process printing – Part 2: Expanded data set
- ISO 12647-7 Graphic technology -- Process control for the production of halftone colour separations, proof and production prints -- Part 7: Proofing processes working directly from digital data
- PDFX-ready OUTPUT Specification.

Unless otherwise noted, the specified requirements of the standards apply.

2 Specified requirements

- A1. The organization shall conduct a systematic check of all digital proofs both of the external incoming and the internally produced.
 - a. Measurement check
 - b. Visual inspection
 - c. Color matching Proof-to-Print (group of at least two specialists)
- A2. All eight pages of the "Visual Print Reference» testform, the PDFX-ready output testform and the IT8.7/4 colour chart shall be output on the proofing system of the organization .
- A3. The PDFX-ready OUTPUT testform shall represent all test patches correctly.
- A4. The average of all measurement fields of the colour chart IT8.7/4 shall be less than ΔE_{00} 2.5 in accordance with ISO 12647-7:2016.
- A5. For the measuring evaluation of digital proofs the the Ugra/Fogra Media Wedge CMYK V3.0 or an alternative control strip in accordance with the requirements of ISO 12647-7 shall be used.
- A6. The digital proof shall bear a human-readable printed commentary line on a margin of the proof in accordance with the requirements of ISO 12647-7:
 - a. File name, date and time
 - b. Identification of the proofing system, the ink and the proof substrate
 - c. Name of the colour profile and the simulated printing condition

- A7. During the audit an expert of the organization shall demonstrate the measurement of the digital proof using a measuring device and a software. The digital proofs will be kept by the auditor as a test sample and remeasured in Ugra laboratory after 10 days. The counter measurement is performed as a verification and to determine a possible fading behavior of the printing ink.
- A8. The software used shall be able to output a protocol. The measurement shall be recorded and archived.
- A9. The proof is visually evaluated according to the criteria resolution, flatness, gloss, overprint, shadings and color reproduction .
- A10. The gloss of the proof should be similar to the printing paper. The gloss is determined according to ISO 8254-1 and should be a gloss value within $\pm 15\%$ of the respective printing paper.

3 Conformity testing

The conformity testing of the specified requirements laid down in Chapter 2 shall be carried out by means of the following measures:

1. Inspection during audit
2. Interview (Q&A) during audit
3. Proof of competence by specialist of the organization
4. Evaluation in Ugra’s accredited testing laboratory

All non-conformities are logged by the auditor and documented as open requirement. The organization must remedy the the non-conformities in due time but at the latest until the next surveillance audit.

3.1 Non-conformities

Non-conformities are documented by the auditor according to the following classification:

Table 1 – Classification of non-conformities

Classification of Non-conformities (NK)	Description
Critical non-conformity	A normative requirement is not compliant. Conformity must be mandatory complied to confirm the certification.
Major non-conformity	A normative or specified requirement is not compliant and therefore leads to a non-conformity.
Minor non-conformity	A normative or specified requirement is partially not compliant and therefore leads to a non-conformity.
Recommendation	A requirement is compliant, but can be optimized by means of recommended measures.