
**Graphic technology — Processless
lithographic plates — Evaluation
methods for characteristics and
performance**

*Technologie graphique — Plaques lithographiques sans traitement —
Méthodes d'évaluation des caractéristiques et des performances*

STANDARDSISO.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO 24487:2023



STANDARDSISO.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO 24487:2023



COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT

© ISO 2023

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, or required in the context of its implementation, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized otherwise in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, or posting on the internet or an intranet, without prior written permission. Permission can be requested from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office
CP 401 • Ch. de Blandonnet 8
CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva
Phone: +41 22 749 01 11
Email: copyright@iso.org
Website: www.iso.org

Published in Switzerland

Contents

Page

Foreword	iv
Introduction	v
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	1
4 Test procedure	2
4.1 General	2
4.2 Test environment	2
4.3 Plate imaging	3
4.3.1 General	3
4.3.2 Colour test form	3
4.3.3 Abrasion and scratch resistance test form	4
4.3.4 Image visibility test form	5
4.4 Pre-dampening amount	6
4.5 Pre-inking amount	6
4.6 Ink selection	6
4.7 Substrate selection	7
4.8 Fountain solution	7
4.9 Press preparation and control	7
4.9.1 Press preparation print run	7
4.9.2 Reference printing aim values	8
4.10 Printing method	8
4.11 Plate exposure to light	8
5 Assessment methods	8
5.1 General	8
5.2 On-press development	9
5.2.1 Number of sheets required for on-press development	9
5.2.2 Assessment of non-image area	9
5.2.3 Assessment of solid area	10
5.2.4 Assessment of intermediate tones	11
5.3 Abrasion resistance	11
5.4 Scratch resistance	11
5.5 Resistance to toning	13
5.6 Chemical resistance	15
5.6.1 General	15
5.6.2 Rub test	16
5.6.3 Drop test	16
5.7 Plate performance for stop and restart	16
5.8 Image visibility	17
5.9 Run length	17
6 Reporting requirements	19
Annex A (informative) Examples of measurement method and results	20
Annex B (informative) Example of evaluation results and classification	34
Annex C (informative) Examples of quality grade reporting	36
Bibliography	39

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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO document should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

ISO draws attention to the possibility that the implementation of this document may involve the use of (a) patent(s). ISO takes no position concerning the evidence, validity or applicability of any claimed patent rights in respect thereof. As of the date of publication of this document, ISO had not received notice of (a) patent(s) which may be required to implement this document. However, implementers are cautioned that this may not represent the latest information, which may be obtained from the patent database available at www.iso.org/patents. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 130, *Graphic technology*.

This first edition of ISO 24487 cancels and replaces ISO 24487-1:2021, which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

- the title and ISO number have been changed to remove the part number;
- the scope has been expanded to include evaluation points both specific to processless indicator and those common to the conventional indicator:
 - scratch resistance (see [5.4](#), [A.7](#) and [C.3](#));
 - image visibility (see [5.8](#), [A.8](#) and [C.7](#));
 - run length (see [5.9](#), [A.9](#) and [C.8](#));
- new terms have been added to [Clause 3](#).

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

Processless plates represent a simple way to prepare plates in prepress. Once a plate has been imaged, it is mounted directly on the press where the plate coating is removed on start-up of the press. This approach eliminates the plate processor, associated chemistry, energy required to power the processor, water, and waste from plate preparation.

Perceived benefits of processless plates include ease of use and improved speed of production compared to traditional plate preparation systems since there is no need for a plate processor or finishing unit. Processless plates are mounted directly on press once imaged. Since costs associated with processors and finishing units, including developer and cleaning solution, time and labour are eliminated, printing using processless plates is perceived as a low-cost method.

The unique characteristic of processless plates is on-press development. After the exposure process by computer to plate (CTP) exposing equipment, the non-image area of the photosensitive layer is physically removed along with the ink and the fountain solution of the press.

The removal procedure is as follows.

- When the press is started, fountain solution and ink are applied. The fountain solution permeates the unexposed (non-image) area of the photosensitive layer. The unexposed photosensitive layer is then peeled from the base material by the tack of the printing ink.
- This peeled photosensitive layer is finely dispersed into the ink which is discharged on paper from the press in the usual way. Parts of the peeled layer are also discharged into the fountain solution.

This document specifies evaluation methods for lithographic plate characteristics, on press development performance, usability and print image quality. These evaluation methods are primarily intended for processless lithographic plates but some can be used for the evaluation of all classes of lithographic plate, however, it should be noted that quality and performance may be significantly affected by the development process and its stability.

[STANDARDSISO.COM](https://standardsiso.com) : Click to view the full PDF of ISO 24487:2023

Graphic technology — Processless lithographic plates — Evaluation methods for characteristics and performance

1 Scope

This document applies to processless lithographic plates and specifies evaluation methods for lithographic plate characteristics, on-press development performance, usability and print image quality.

It specifies measurement conditions for materials and equipment and provides guidelines for the selection of suitable processless lithographic plates by a printing organization and requirements for comparative assessment tests.

The assessment of waterless lithographic plates is out of scope of this document.

NOTE Some of these methods can be used for the evaluation of all classes of lithographic plate.

This document specifies measurement conditions for materials and equipment and provides guidelines for the selection of suitable processless lithographic plates by a printing organization and requirements for comparative assessment tests.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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 2846-1, *Graphic technology — Colour and transparency of printing ink sets for four-colour printing — Part 1: Sheet-fed and heat-set web offset lithographic printing*

ISO 12647-2, *Graphic technology — Process control for the production of half-tone colour separations, proof and production prints — Part 2: Offset lithographic processes*

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

3 Terms and definitions

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

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>

3.1

processless plate

plate loaded directly on to a printing press following exposure without any intermediate processing step other than mechanical processes such as plate punching and bending

Note 1 to entry: Intermediate processing steps typically include plate development, cleaning, fixing (or desensitization) and other treatments.

Note 2 to entry: Strictly speaking, these plates are 'processed' on press using the press fountain solution and ink.

3.2

pre-dampening amount

fountain solution amount used to wet plates prior to printing

Note 1 to entry: The pre-dampening step is part of the printing process.

3.3

pre-inking amount

ink amount applied to plates prior to printing

3.4

plate tone value

percentage area coverage for process and spot colour scales on the printing plate

3.5

printed tone value

apparent intensity of a printed single colour scale or 3-colour neutral

Note 1 to entry: Applies to density tone value, colour tone value, near-neutral CMY tone value.

Note 2 to entry: Adapted from ISO 12647-2.

4 Test procedure

4.1 General

Offset printing machines in use today differ in physical structure, fountain technology and ink delivery systems. The test conditions in this document are designed to be practical and to show significant differentiation between performance of different processless plate technologies.

Test conditions have been chosen to control key factors that have an impact on processless plates performance.

Two categories of testing are anticipated by this document.

- a) Individual test: testing by a printer who wishes to choose the most suitable plate for his purpose and for this category of test, the production methods and materials used for testing should be those used by the printer for print production.
- b) Comparative test: scientific testing to allow the performance of printing plates to be compared to one another and for this category, the testing requires the use of specified test materials and methods which in some cases may be specified by the press or plates manufacturer.

Unless explicitly indicated, test procedures described in this document may be used for both individual testing and comparative testing.

4.2 Test environment

When comparative testing is conducted, the following conditions shall apply. When individual testing is conducted the temperature and humidity should be held constant and as close to these values as is possible.

The temperature of the printing room shall be $24\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 2\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$.

The relative humidity of the printing room shall be $(55 \pm 10)\text{ \% RH}$.

Plates should be kept in the test environment for a minimum of four hours for single packs (12 hours for bulk material) before imaging and subsequent testing is carried out. Plates should not be exposed to light during this period.

4.3 Plate imaging

4.3.1 General

Printing plates shall be prepared to include the following content. Additional inked content shall be added in such a way as to ensure approximately equal inking across the plate of between 20 % to 40 % coverage.

When printing CMYK, all test forms shall be prepared and printed to meet the requirements of ISO 12647-2 for solid patches. The plate tone value should be adjusted so that the printed tone value is the same for all plates being evaluated.

Additional content necessary for process control should be added as required.

When conducting individual testing, a halftone ruling and paper type that are typically used by the printer should be selected, and these same selections should be used when testing multiple times.

When comparative testing is performed, a half-tone screen ruling of 60 cm⁻¹ (approximately 150 lines per inch) should be used.

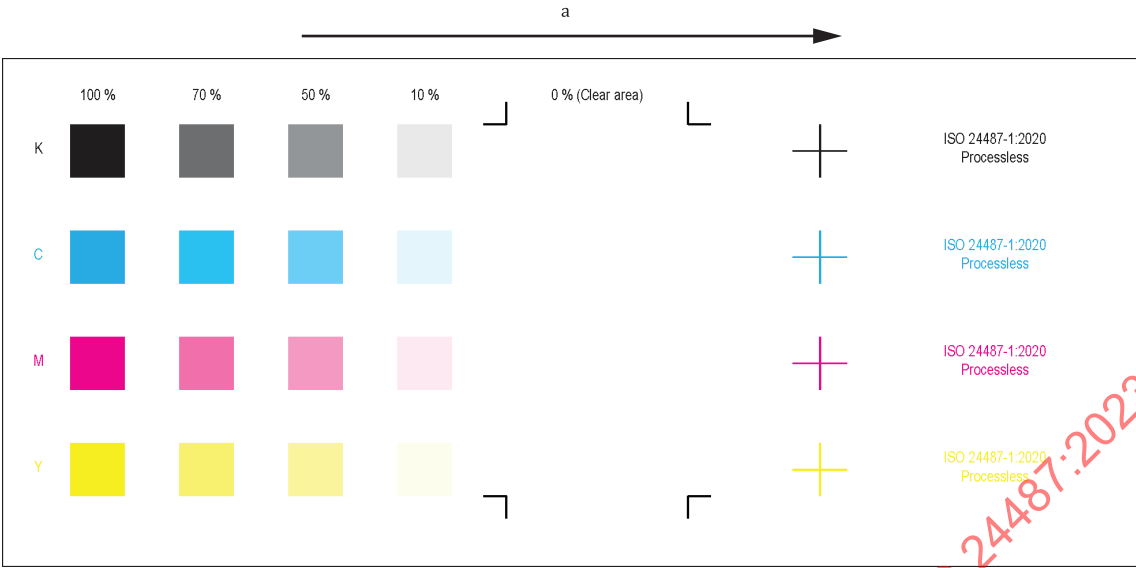
Additional strips with different screen rulings and area coverage may be added and where these are added, details should be provided in the report. A paper conforming to the requirements for the reference print substrate should be used and the paper used shall be identified in the test report.

4.3.2 Colour test form

A CMYK test form with a set of rectangular or square patches shall be prepared comprising: a solid (100 %) patch in each process colour, and patches of intermediate tones from 10 % to 70 % tone value in each process colour. A region of at least 100 mm × 150 mm of the sheet shall be left blank (the non-image area).

Each patch should have a minimum size of 10 mm × 10 mm and patches should be spaced by a minimum of 5 mm. Where visual assessment is required, patches should have a minimum size of 40 mm × 40 mm. The plate image area shall have a large region of approximately half the total image size where no marks are imaged. An example test form is shown in [Figure 1](#).

NOTE 1 The minimum size for each patch has been specified so that the patches can be measured easily. The minimum spacing of patches is required to allow visual assessment of toning between printed elements.



a Preferred printing direction.

Figure 1 — Example CMYK test form

The test form should be imaged in several positions and with different orientations. When oriented in the press direction, it shall be aligned with the preferred printing direction as indicated.

NOTE 2 Where a subset of the process inks is to be tested, not all plates need to be imaged. For example, to test the performance with cyan ink, only the cyan plate needs to be imaged.

The plates shall be exposed as recommended by the manufacturer for optimum image sensitivity and should be adjusted to ensure that the halftone dot area on plate corresponds to patch tone value. If direct measurements on plate are not possible, indirect measurement via the dot% on the print should be made.

When printing is not 4-colour (CMYK), for example monochrome printing or printing of spot inks or varnish, a test chart comprising the set of process colours generally used in print production shall be used.

4.3.3 Abrasion and scratch resistance test form

For abrasion resistance tests, an abrasion and scratch test form comprising seven sets of the patches shall be imaged. This test is generally performed on the black plate, but the same monochrome image may also be used to image the cyan, magenta or yellow plate.

For scratch tests, scratches are applied to the plate after it has been imaged.

An example of a suitable test form is shown in [Figure 2](#). Sets of patches shall be separated sufficiently to allow abrasion and scratch resistance testing to be performed on one set without affecting any other set.

This test form may also be used when testing chemical resistance.

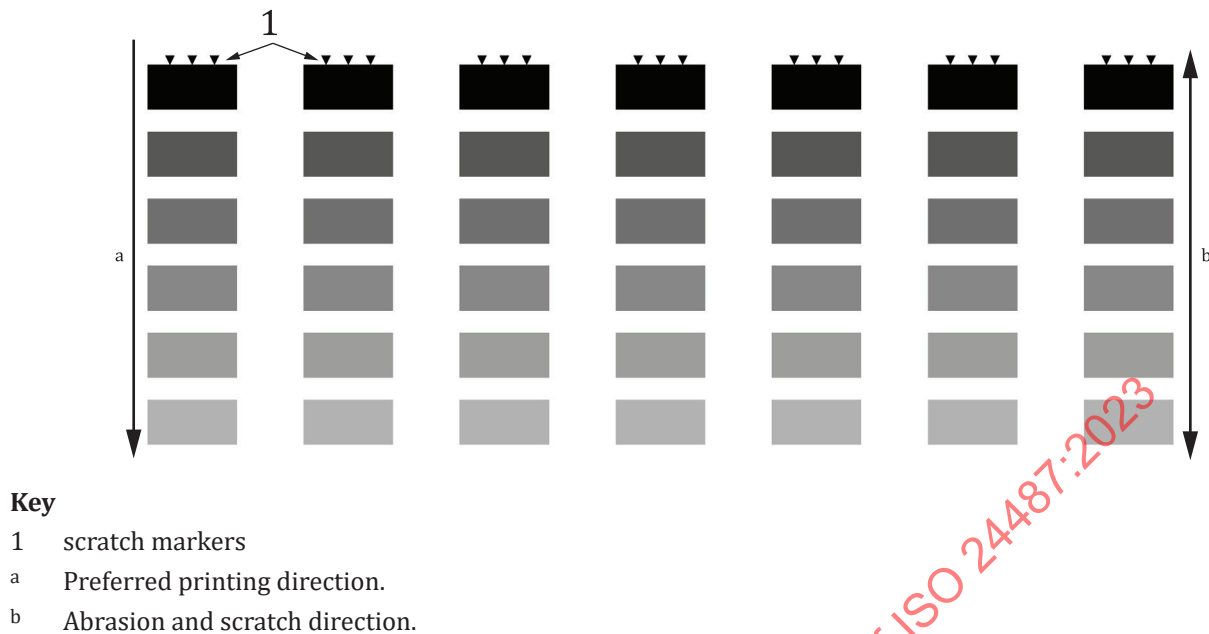


Figure 2 — Example abrasion and scratch resistance test form

4.3.4 Image visibility test form

When using processless plates, it is important to be able to identify the colour separation imaged on the plate. This is usually done by marking each plate with text that uniquely identifies the colour separation. The text imaged as part of the colour test form in [Figure 1](#) may be used for this purpose. A more extensive text element D is shown in [Figure 3](#).

Where it is important to be able to see more information on the printing plate, the test form in [Figure 3](#) should be used. This form is designed to test image contrast and resolution.

An example of a test chart that may be used to assess visibility of content is shown in [Figure 3](#). This chart comprises three sections labelled A, B, C and D. Sections A, B and D are used for visual assessment.

Section A comprises 20 sets of concentric square elements each with a different tone value from 100 % (element 1) to 5 % (element 20) decreasing by 5 % at each step designed to test visual contrast.

Section B comprises 20 sets of concentric square elements each with a different stroke width from 4 points (element 1) to 0,2 points (element 20) decreasing in 0,2 points at each step designed to test visual resolution.

Section C is not used for visual evaluation. Each patch has the same tone value as the element with the same number in Section A and can be used when a tone value measurement is needed.

Section D comprises 11 lines of text each with a different point size from 6 to 11 points in 0,5 points intervals designed to test readability of small text elements.

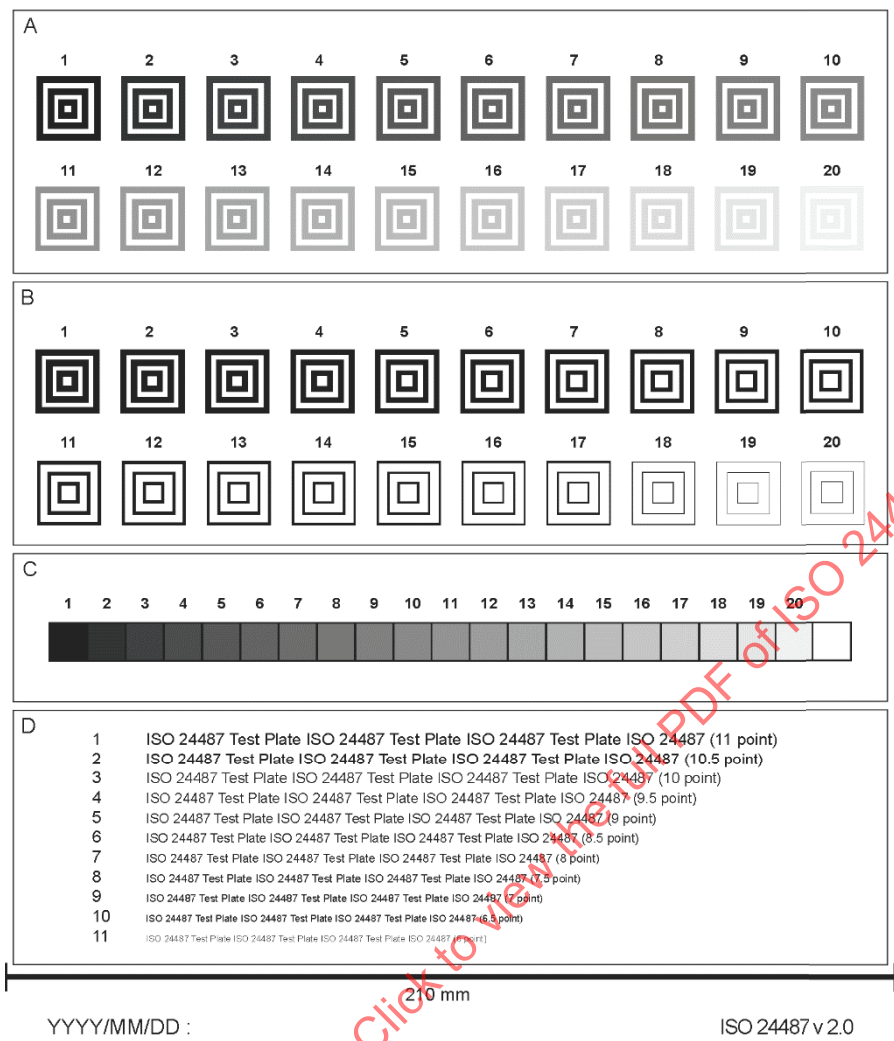


Figure 3 — Example image visibility test form

4.4 Pre-dampening amount

The pre-dampening amount should be as small as possible and shall be no greater than the recommended value from the press vendor.

4.5 Pre-inking amount

The pre-inking amount shall be set to the recommended value from the plate manufacturer or press vendor.

4.6 Ink selection

When individual testing is performed to determine whether the plate is suitable for a printing operation, the inks used for testing should be the same as are typically used for production.

When comparative testing is performed, inks conforming to ISO 2846-1 shall be used.

For the evaluation of resistance to toning, a low viscosity and low tack ink with a large content of varnish should be used.

Details of the inks used shall be reported.

NOTE Low viscosity and low tack inks show more differences when comparing processless plates.

4.7 Substrate selection

When individual testing is performed to determine whether the plate is suitable for a printing operation, the substrates used for testing should be the same as are typically used for production.

When comparative testing is performed, paper for the appropriate ISO 12647-2 printing condition shall be used. Where possible, an environmentally friendly paper such as recycled paper and FSC certified paper should be used.

Details of the substrate used shall be reported.

4.8 Fountain solution

When individual testing is performed to determine whether the plate is suitable for a printing operation, the fountain solution used for testing should be the same as are typically used for production.

When comparative testing is performed, a fountain solution recommended by the press manufacturer shall be used. Where possible, an environmentally friendly fountain solution should be used. A list of fountain concentrates tested by Fogra and approved by the printing press manufacturers is given in Reference [2].

Dilution of the fountain solution shall be made as recommended by the printing press manufacturer.

The fountain solution and dilution amount used shall be reported.

4.9 Press preparation and control

4.9.1 Press preparation print run

The number of sheets required for plate development depends on the press condition when the print run starts and can vary by more than a factor of two. To avoid this problem, two sets of identical plates shall be prepared. The first set shall be used for a press preparation print run of at least 300 sheets during which ink key settings are established and the second set shall be used for the test print run.

During the press preparation press run, the press settings should be established according to the press and plate manufacturer's recommendation. The blanket shall then be washed and dried before the plates to be tested are fitted to the press and the testing begins.

NOTE The start-up procedure according to the plate manufacturer's and the press manufacturer's recommendation can be different for each press or plate.

The press shall be adjusted to achieve the printing aims within the deviation tolerances as specified in ISO 12647-2 for the solid cyan, magenta, yellow and black process colorants and all patches are within the variation tolerances.

Printing speed shall be the speed generally used for print production or a standard setting as recommended by the press manufacturer. Press speed shall be reported.

Other press parameters such as fountain solution cooling temperature, ink roller cooling temperature, blanket, water supply system, slip ratio between dampening form roller and plate cylinder should be operated as recommended by the press manufacturer. In cases where the press is operated differently from that recommended by the manufacturer, the differences shall be reported.

Where available, press manufacturer recommended programs for processless plates should be used. Where no such recommendation exists, the same press condition as is used for printing using conventional plates shall be used.

All settings and materials necessary to repeat the result of the press preparation print run shall be reported.

4.9.2 Reference printing aim values

A set of sheets shall be selected from the end of this press preparation print run that are within the specified tolerance and shall be measured to establish reference aim values for all coloured patches and for the unprinted substrate.

4.10 Printing method

Using the printing procedure recommended by the printing press manufacturer or, when individual tests are performed, by the standard printing method used by the printing operation, approximately 100 sheets should be printed after on-press development is observed by the press operator to be complete.

NOTE Printing procedures include adjustment of ink roller and dampening roller settings, adjustment of spacing between plate and blanket cylinder, balance between water and ink, and blanket freshening.

Where assessment of toning, chemical resistance and press stop-and-restart is performed, additional prints shall be made as follows. Print an additional 1 000 sheets using the standard printing procedure before stopping the press. The last 30 sheets before stopping shall be collected. The press shall be stopped for one hour. The press shall be restarted and at least 100 additional sheets printed.

The press state during the period where the press is stopped can affect the stop-and-restart testing. The best result can be different for each press or plate type and so where they exist, the manufacturers' recommendations for press stop-and-restart should be used.

The last 30 sheets collected before the press is stopped are used to evaluate toning performance.

The last 30 sheets collected before the press is stopped, along with sheets 70 to 100 printed following the restart, are used to evaluate chemical resistance and stop-and-restart performance.

4.11 Plate exposure to light

The performance of some plates is affected when exposed to light. This can happen when plates are prepared and placed next to the press during a previous print run as is often done.

In order to test the effect of light exposure on the plates, a set of plates shall be produced and exposed to typical pressroom lighting for a period of 1 h.

Where comparative testing is performed, the lighting condition of ISO 3664 P2 should be used.

Plates for this test should be new and stored in a dark place before the test begins.

5 Assessment methods

5.1 General

The following test methods are designed to evaluate processless plates. Measurements shall be made in accordance with ISO 13655. ISO 3664 viewing condition P2 should be used for visual assessment.

NOTE Some of these test methods can also be used to evaluate all classes of lithographic plate.

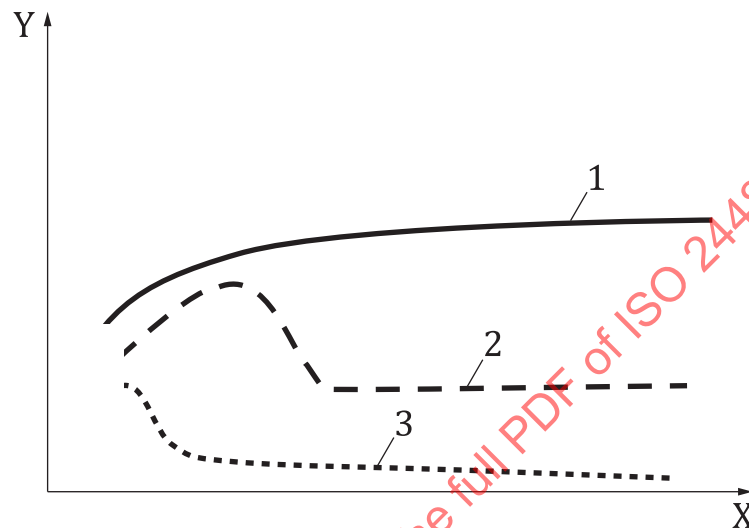
Examples of reporting of results are shown in [Annex B](#).

5.2 On-press development

5.2.1 Number of sheets required for on-press development

Figure 4 shows the typical relationship between the number of sheets printed and the CIELAB colour change for each region of the plate.

NOTE The curve shapes shown in Figure 4 can vary significantly from one press to another, can depend on the processless plates, and can depend on the start-up condition of the press.



Key

- X number of sheets
- Y ΔE_{ab} from substrate
- 1 colour change of solid image area
- 2 colour change of intermediate tones
- 3 colour change of non-image area

Figure 4 — Typical colour coordinates and tone values by number of sheets

The press shall be started, and the colour of regions 1, 2 and 3 shall be monitored until:

- the colour of regions 1 and 2 match the printing aim values established in 4.9.1 to within the variation tolerances of ISO 12647-2,
- no ink is visible on the non-image area (region 3), and
- the colour of the unprinted sheet matches the reference (see 4.9.1) to within the variation tolerance specified in ISO 12647-2.

The set of sheets printed from the time the press is started shall be numbered and the sheet number where all conditions are met shall be identified. The number of this sheet is defined as the number of sheets required for on-press development.

Details of how to print and measure the sheets are provided in Annex A.

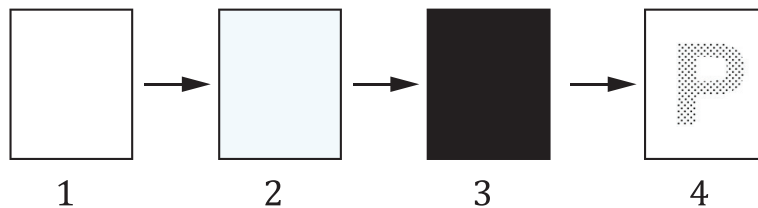
5.2.2 Assessment of non-image area

Assessment of the non-image area provides an indication of the effective removal of the photosensitive layer. The maximum density of the non-image area generated during the on-press development period affects the toning in the printing press and the quality of the prints and provides a measure of the effectiveness of on-press development.

Sheets shall be assessed by visual inspection using a loupe to ensure that no ink is visible on the unprinted region. Care shall be taken to check that the edges of the printed region are sharply defined with no residual ink beyond the edge.

The number of sheets required to reach the point where the printed matter does not have any visible ink shall be recorded along with the maximum CIELAB76 colour difference between the print area and the unprinted substrate colour on any of the sheets printed from the time the press is started.

When the ink spreads over the entire surface of the plate, excess ink contaminates the printing press and can cause various quality failures. The maximum ink density in the non-image area provides a measure of the effectiveness of on-press development.



Key

- 1 exposed plate
- 2 plate covered with fountain solution
- 3 plate covered with ink
- 4 plate with ink remaining only on halftone dots

Figure 5 — Fountain solution and ink spread

Figure 5 shows the steps in the formation of the non-image area. The exposed plate is completely covered by fountain solution and is then covered by ink which removes the non-image region to leave the plate ready to print. When printing ink should only remain on the image area and no ink should be present on the non-image area.

The set of sheets from the press preparation print run (see 4.9.1) shall be measured at multiple non-printing area positions on the sheets. The mean value of these measurements shall be recorded as the reference paper colour and the maximum colour difference between all measurements and this mean value shall be calculated and recorded as the expected maximum paper colour variation.

Multiple measurements of the non-printing area of selected sheets from subsequent print runs shall be made and the mean value calculated. The maximum colour difference between all measurements of the sheet and this mean value shall be calculated. This maximum ΔE_{ab} colour difference should not exceed the expected paper variation by more than 0,2. Details of this procedure are given in Annex A.

NOTE Measurement variation can be as much as $\Delta E_{ab} \pm 0,2$.

5.2.3 Assessment of solid area

The number of sheets printed before the point where the ink is evenly distributed on the sheet with no visible mottle provides a measure of the effectiveness of on-press development.

The colour of solid areas shall be measured, and the number of sheets printed before a stable colour is reached shall be recorded. The printing colour shall be considered stable when the variation in colour is within the tolerance $\Delta E_{ab} < 2$.

NOTE This variation tolerance is lower than that specified in ISO 12647-2.

Visual inspection of the sheets shall be performed and any non-uniformity in the solid tones shall be noted.

Reference print samples are collected from the press preparation print run and comparison is performed against that.

Details of the assessment of the solid patches are given in [Annex A](#).

5.2.4 Assessment of intermediate tones

Effective and consistent printing of intermediate tones is a measure of print quality and so effective removal of the photosensitive layer around halftone dots in the intermediate tone area provides an effective measure of on-press development.

The tone value of each of the intermediate tone patches shall be measured and the number of sheets printed before a stable printed tone value is reached for all intermediate tone patches shall be recorded.

Visual inspection of the sheet where stable printing density is reached shall be performed and any nonuniformity in intermediate tones shall be recorded. Inspection of dot formation in intermediate tones shall be performed using a loupe and any missing or malformed dots shall be noted.

Details of the assessment of intermediate tones are provided in [Annex A](#).

5.3 Abrasion resistance

This test provides an indication of abrasion resistance of the plate surface. Abrasion resistance as described here is a qualitative test for cases where plates are rubbed against each other or the edge of one plate scratches another when handling the plates. This test is not for wear during the print run. Abrasion can occur, for example, during plate feeding, sorting, shipping, and transportation of a stack of plates from a plate making site to a printing site. Plate abrasion reduces the print image quality.

NOTE 1 This test can be used for the evaluation of all classes of lithographic plate.

This document specifies a rub test using a commercially available nylon nonwoven fabric to reproduce the shape and extent of abrasion generated in practical situations. A nonwoven fabric, similar to that used for the surface of the 3M™ Scotch-Brite™ General Purpose Scuff Sponge 7441¹⁾, should be used.

The rub test is generally performed using the black printing plate after the abrasion resistance test form has been imaged.

The exposed plate is rubbed with the nylon nonwoven fabric in the direction shown in [Figure 2](#). The size of the nylon nonwoven fabric should be approximately 30 mm × 30 mm. A weight is placed on a sponge covered by the nylon fabric to ensure a pressure on the plate of 0,1 kPa and the surface of the plate is rubbed once in one direction over one set of black patches. The test shall be repeated for each of the black patches increasing the pressure by 0,1 kPa each time so that the last set of patches has a pressure of 0,7 kPa applied.

NOTE 2 kilopascal (kPa) = 101,97 kg force per metre squared kgf/m².

Following rubbing of the plate, a visual inspection of the plate shall be performed and any damage recorded. The plate shall be used for a print run until on-press development is complete. Following this print run, the printed black patches in the region of the plate area rubbed shall be compared with the printed black patches that have not been rubbed and any differences noted.

5.4 Scratch resistance

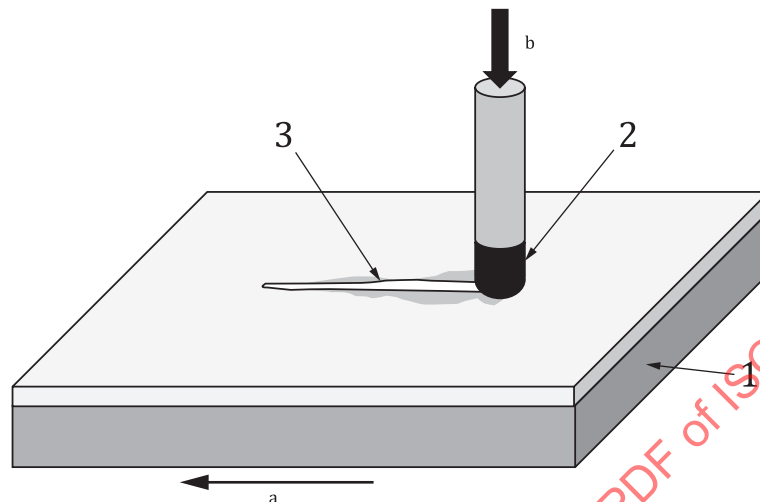
This test provides an indication of the scratch resistance of a plate. The test differs from the abrasion resistance test in the form of damage that is generated: the scratch resistance test evaluates sharp tip damage caused by plate corners, clamp edges or any other sharp object present in the printing

1) 3M™ Scotch-Brite™ General Purpose Scuff Sponge 7441 is an example of a suitable product available commercially. This information is given for the convenience of users of this document and does not constitute an endorsement by ISO of this product.

environment. Plate scratches disturb the final print either by accepting ink in the non-image area or by altering the way in which ink is applied to the image area introducing image artefacts.

NOTE This test can be used for the evaluation of all classes of lithographic plate.

A straight scratch test with constant load is used. Multiple scratches are made, and the load is reduced for each scratch. A schematic representation of the test is shown in [Figure 6](#).



Key

- 1 sample
- 2 stylus
- 3 scratch track
- a Movement of sample.
- b Load.

Figure 6 — Example of scratch resistance apparatus

In order to test the scratch resistance of a plate, the plate is scratched following imaging and before printing. A chart similar to that shown in [Figure 2](#) may be used. A set of scratch tracks are made to the region where the chart has been imaged using the scratch markers as reference points. The scratch tracks should cover the entire chart height.

The scratch tracks are applied as follows. The plate is fixed to the top of a movable table. A stylus with a sharp tip is placed on top of the plate at a 90° angle. A ruby, sapphire, or diamond stylus with the following tip radii should be used for these tests. Tests with a superfine and coarse stylus shall be conducted and when possible, a test with the fine stylus should be conducted. The rate movement of the scratch table should be 20 mm/s ± 5 mm/s.

- superfine stylus radius: 0,05 mm ± 0,005 mm,
- fine stylus radius: 0,2 mm ± 0,05 mm,
- coarse stylus radius: 1,5 mm ± 0,05 mm.

The force applied to the stylus shall be constant as each scratch is made and shall be reduced between scratches. The starting weight for each test and weight reduction (decrement) between tests are shown in [Table 1](#). If necessary, it should start with a larger weight or reduce the weight loss between tests. The weight applied to the stylus is reduced until the scratch is not visible on the plate. Additional scratches with further reduction in the weight should be made since in some cases the scratch may be visible on the print even when not easily visible on the plate.

Table 1 — Scratch tests conditions

Test	Stylus radius (mm)	Starting weight N (gf)	Weight decrement N (gf)
superfine	0,05	0,490 (50)	0,049 (5)
fine	0,2	1,961 (200)	0,196 (20)
coarse	1,5	8,825 (900)	0,981 (100)

Each new scratch is made parallel to the previous scratch with a different force applied. The plate should be moved by at least 5 mm to the side each time and a maximum of 3 scratches should be applied to each set of patches. The force applied and the radius of the stylus tip should be recorded for each scratch.

Following the application of scratches to the plate the plate shall be used for a print run until on-press development is complete and the prints from that print run assessed.

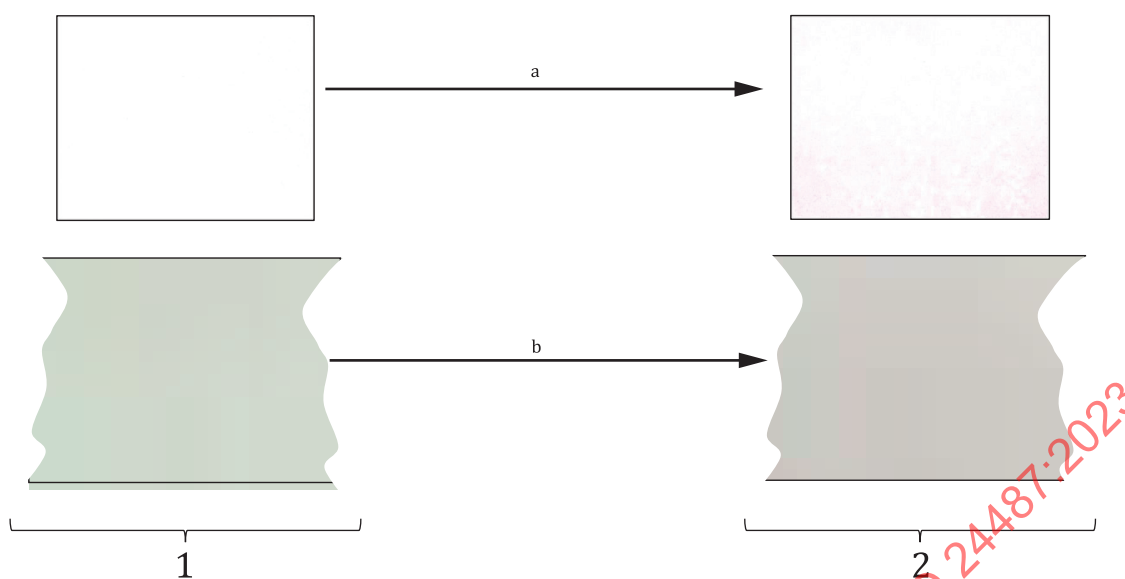
For each stylus used, all visible scratches are identified and the scratch in this set that was made with the lowest load is identified and the load used to generate this scratch recorded as the minimum load to generate a scratch visible in print.

5.5 Resistance to toning

The evaluation of the resistance to toning by ink stain and paper dust for processless plates has two aspects. The first is the toning of non-image area within the sheet and the other is the toning outside of the sheet. When on-press development is completed and the print quality is confirmed, clean the blanket and impression cylinder before print production. In order to make toning effects easily visible, low viscosity and low tack ink should be used. The graphics region of the test image should be included in this evaluation.

NOTE This test can be used for the evaluation of all classes of lithographic plate.

Within the area of the printed sheet, both the sheet and the blanket shall be evaluated. Following the press preparation print run, a visual inspection shall be performed and any defects recorded (left of [Figure 7](#)). Following the assessment print run, prints shall be compared with prints from first run and any differences noted.

**Key**

- 1 press preparation print run
- 2 assessment print run
- a Toning of non-image area within sheet.
- b Toning of strips at outside of sheet.

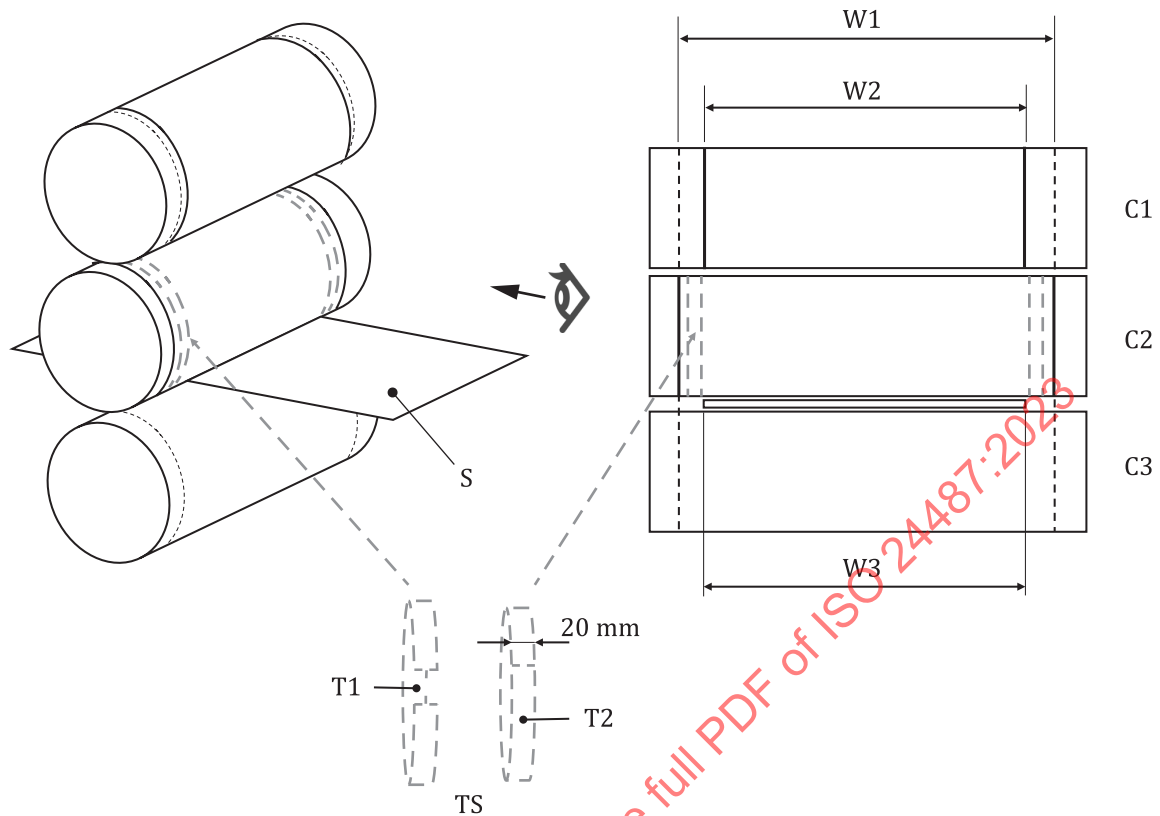
Figure 7 — Examples of defects

In the region outside the sheet, toning of the blanket and the impression cylinder shall be evaluated by visual inspection. As shown in [Figure 8](#), pieces of paper about 20 mm wide should be placed on the area corresponding to the region outside the sheet on the blanket, printing pressure applied and the impression cylinder rotated several times. The printing pressure is removed and the pieces of paper collected for inspection. One side of the paper has transferred toning from the blanket and the other side has transferred toning from the impression cylinder.

Toning on these paper strips shall be assessed visually and by taking the average of 9 colour measurements distributed evenly along the strip and comparing to the substrate reference colour in the same way as for the non-image area or the solid area when the reference themselves has a stain. The paper strips should be positioned such that they include the area where the toning is generally most noticeable.

The criteria for assessment of toning on these paper strips shall be based on criteria generally used for print production or as recommended by the press manufacturer.

If the amount of dampening solution is too small, toning can increase, so it is necessary to print using an appropriate amount of dampening solution.



Key

- C1 plate cylinder
- C2 blanket cylinder
- C3 impression cylinder
- W1 blanket width
- W2 plate width
- W3 substrate width
- S substrate
- TS white strip for toning
- T1 inner toning from blanket side
- T2 outer toning from impression side

Figure 8 — Method for toning assessment

5.6 Chemical resistance

5.6.1 General

These tests should be used to evaluate plate cleaners and other cleaners that can come in contact with a plate, for example blanket roller cleaner and dampening water roller cleaner.

NOTE This test can be used for the evaluation of all classes of lithographic plate.

According to the standard printing procedure of each printing machine, including adjustment of the balance between water and ink and blanket cleaning, a print run shall be conducted where at least 100 sheets are printed following the point where on-press development of the plates is complete. A set of sheets shall be selected from this set of 100 sheets.

The plates shall be de-curved and the rub test (see 5.6.2) or drop test described (see 5.6.3) shall be performed.

Following the rub or drop test and inspection, the plates shall be refitted to the printing press and at least 100 further sheets should be printed. This set of sheets shall be compared with the set printed before plate cleaning and any degradation of the print quality noted, especially in the intermediate tones. Any variation between sheets 10 to 20 and the last 10 sheets of this set of sheets shall be noted.

Details of these procedures and examples of assessment results are provided in [Annex A](#).

5.6.2 Rub test

The plates are cleaned with a chemical cleaner and sponge. Where the cleaner, sponge and cleaning method (cleaner amount, dilution, and other details) are recommended by the plate manufacturer, these shall be used when comparative testing is performed, otherwise the cleaner may be selected by the printer.

A recommended cleaning method is to apply the cleaner to the sponge and rub back and forth on the surface of plate 10 times with sufficient force to clean the plates. The plates are left for about 1 min and the cleaner wiped off.

Following the plate cleaning, any degradation in the print quality shall be recorded and any discoloration of the plate image area should be recorded.

NOTE For some plates, discoloration can occur without affecting the printing behaviour.

Details of the cleaner, sponge and cleaning method shall be reported.

5.6.3 Drop test

One or more cleaners that are used daily in the press room and that can come into contact with the plate shall be tested using the drop test. For comparative testing, the blanket roller cleaner and the dampening water roller cleaner recommended by the press manufacturer should be used.

A dropper pipette with a drop size of around 0,1 ml shall be used to place a drop of each cleaner to be tested on a set of intermediate tones patches on the printing plate. These drops should be allowed to stand on the plate for 1 min, 5 min, 15 min, 30 min and 60 min before any remaining fluid is gently removed.

Following the drop test, any degradation in the print quality shall be recorded and any discoloration of the plate image area should be recorded.

Details of the cleaners used shall be reported. Any variation between sheets 10 to 20 and the last 10 sheets of this set of sheets shall be noted.

5.7 Plate performance for stop and restart

Only in-sheet toning is performed in this case.

NOTE This test can be used for the evaluation of all classes of lithographic plate.

The set (set A) of 30 print samples made after on-press development is complete and before the press was stopped and the set (set B) of sheets numbered 70 to 100 printed immediately following restart shall be compared.

Visual evaluation shall determine whether the intermediate tone patches are the same for both sets of print samples and whether non-image areas or graphics area of the test chart have any toning.

The colour of each patch on both sets of sheets shall be measured and the average colour for corresponding patches on set A of sheets calculated. The difference in colour ΔE_{ab} between this average and each patch of set B shall be calculated and the average and maximum value reported.

Details of this procedure are provided in [Annex A](#).

5.8 Image visibility

It is important to be able to check the plate before printing, for example to ensure that the correct plate is used for each ink. Each plate is typically marked with a colour identifier for this purpose. It may also be important to check other content on the plate and this may be done using the image visibility test.

Image visibility is evaluated by determining resolution and contrast across the tone scale for the plate.

The image on the plate shall be assessed before printing by visual inspection of a suitable test chart similar to that shown in [Figure 3](#). Image visibility may change over time and so plates shall be evaluated at least twice. The first assessment shall be made within 1 h after exposure, and the second assessment shall be made between 24 h and 25 h after the first assessment. During this period, when conducting individual tests, the method of storage used by the printer between plate imaging and printing should be used and for comparative tests the plates should be stored in the dark.

Visual inspection shall be performed to determine the visibility of each contrast patch, each resolution patch and each text string. The set of visible contrast patches, the set of visible resolution patches and the size of the smallest clearly readable text string should be recorded for each evaluation.

5.9 Run length

Run length is generally performed as an individual test because it varies depending on printing conditions such as the pressure between the blanket cylinder and the plate cylinder, and various factors such as the ink, print substrate, blankets, fountain solution and chemicals used.

NOTE 1 This test can be used for the evaluation of all classes of lithographic plate.

A reference plate is selected that is considered to have good run length performance. The performance of this reference plate is compared to the performance of the test plate. Test procedures, such as printing conditions and test elements used, should be recorded with the test results.

In order to maintain a constant solid density, adjustment of ink quantity, ink refilling, adjustment of fountain solution quantity, blanket cleaning, blanket roller pressure adjustment, and printing speed adjustment should be performed according to usual print procedures. When changing plates, for comparative testing the blanket shall be renewed, for individual testing the blanket shall be in a good condition. The fountain solution type, the blanket type, the ink type and the paper type shall not be changed.

Run length shall be specified relative to the run length of a reference plate. The relative run length index is the ratio of the number of prints made by the test plate to the number of prints made by the reference plate.

The product name and run length performance value of the reference plate shall be clearly reported.

Calculation examples are shown in [Figure 9](#).

The press shall not be stopped during each press run and the same chart and the same set of measurements shall be used to assess the run length performance of both the reference and test plates. The colour difference over the print run for printed and unprinted areas may be used to determine the point at which the print quality is no longer acceptable.

Example	1 st print run	2 nd print run	3 rd print run	Relative run length (L)
a	Reference plate X sheets	Test plate Y sheets		X/Y
b	Reference plate X sheets	Test plate Y sheets	Reference plate Z sheets	$(X+Z)/Y$
c	Test plate X sheets	Reference plate Y sheets	Test plate Z sheets	$Y/(X+Z)$

Figure 9 — Calculation of run length performance

The following should be assessed while maintaining constant colour density ($\Delta E_{ab} \leq 2$) for test patches:

- halftone dot wear in highlight tones;
- halftone dot clogging in shadow tones;
- toning in a non-image area around an intermediate tone.

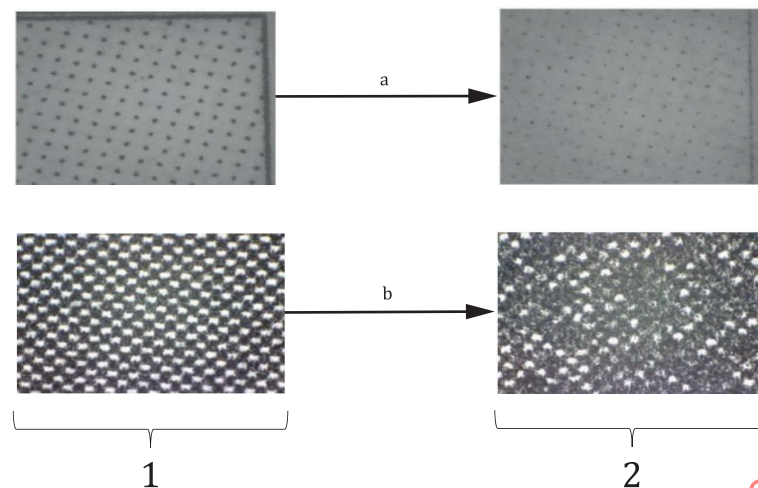
NOTE 2 The variation tolerance for this print run is lower than is required for ISO 12647-2 conformance.

In non-image areas, sheets should be assessed by visual inspection using a loupe to ensure that no ink is visible on the unprinted regions.

In intermediate tones, sheets should be assessed by visual inspection using a loupe and any nonuniformity in intermediate tones should be recorded. Inspection of dot formation in intermediate tones should be performed using a loupe and any missing or deformed dots should be noted.

The criteria for assessment of run length shall be based on criteria generally used for print production or as recommended by the press manufacturer.

Following the press preparation print run, a visual inspection shall be performed and any defects recorded. Following the assessment print run, prints shall be compared with prints from first run and any differences noted. Examples of defects are shown in [Figure 10](#).

**Key**

- 1 press preparation print run
- 2 assessment print run
- a Halftone dot wear in highlight tones.
- b Halftone dot clogging in shadow tones.

Figure 10 — Examples of defects in intermediate tones

6 Reporting requirements

User should report the test conditions and the test results as described in the relevant clause of this document.

The report should state that the tests were conducted according to ISO 24487 and should provide a list of the tests performed.

An example of one method of reporting is shown in [Annex B](#).

In order to ensure effective communication of the evaluation results, these may be classified into different quality bands. Where this is done, the method of classification should be clearly specified.

An example of one method is shown in [Annex C](#).

Annex A (informative)

Examples of measurement method and results

A.1 Printing method

Figure A.1 shows one method that produces the set of printed samples required for evaluation of on-press development, stop and restart, toning and chemical resistance.

In the case of chemical resistance tests, it can be more convenient to use the abrasion resistance test form rather than the CMYK Test Form shown here. This test form may be printed in a separate print run using a single ink or incorporated in the black plate image.

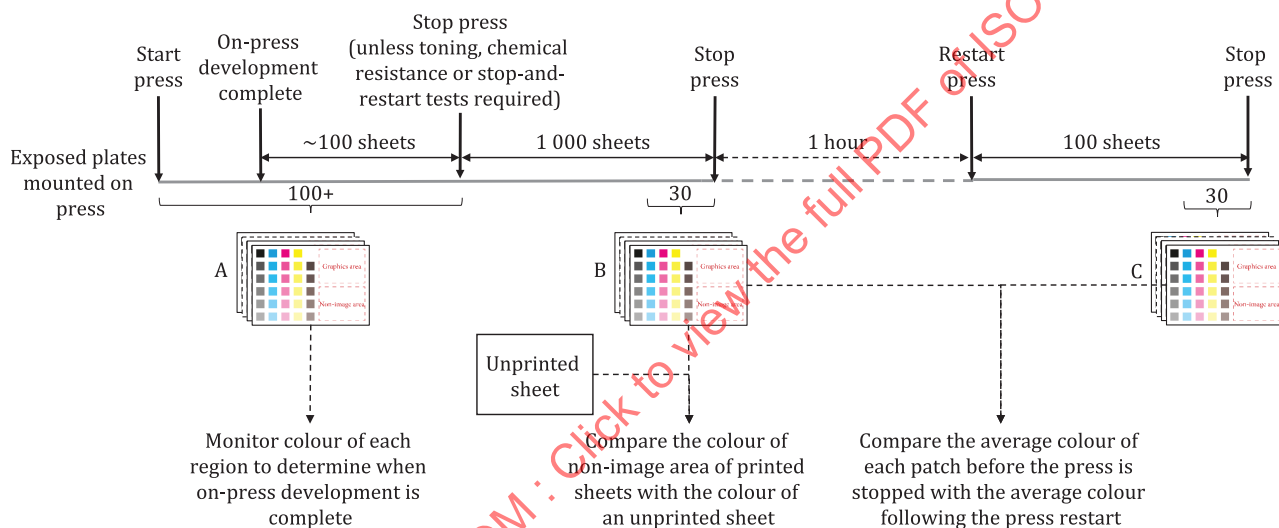


Figure A.1 — Printing of sheets

A.2 Assessment of non-image area

A.2.1 Method

A.2.1.1 Calculation of paper reference colour and reference colour difference

For a set of at least three sheets printed towards the end of the set of sheets printed during press preparation (see 4.9.1), divide the non-image area into nine roughly equal regions and measure the CIELAB colour of the centre of each region as shown in Figure A.2.

The mean value of all measurements of all these sheets is the paper reference colour and is calculated as shown in Formula (A.1):

$$Lab_{REF} = \frac{\sum Lab_{ij}}{n} \quad (A.1)$$

where

Lab_{REF} is the paper reference colour;

Lab_{ij} is measurement j ($j = 1-9$) for sheet i ;

n is the total number of measurements ($9 \times$ number of sheets).

For each of these sheets, calculate its mean colour value as shown in [Formula \(A.2\)](#).

$$Lab_{Sn} = \frac{\sum Lab_j}{9} \quad (A.2)$$

where

Lab_{Sn} is the mean colour value for sheet n ;

Lab_j are the nine measurements at different points of the sheet as shown in [A.2](#).

Calculate the maximum CIELAB ΔE_{ab} colour difference between the mean colour value of each sheet and the paper reference colour. This value is used as the reference colour difference ($\Delta E_{ab_{REF}}$). See [Formula \(A.3\)](#):

$$\Delta E_{ab_{REF}} = \max(CIEDEab(Lab_{REF} - Lab_{Sn})) \text{ for all } n \text{ sheets.} \quad (A.3)$$

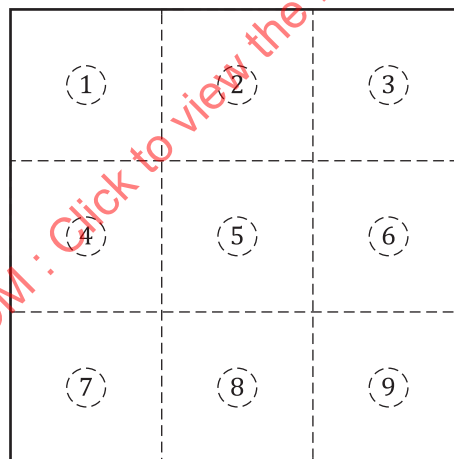


Figure A.2 — Selection of nine measurement points in the non-image area

NOTE For details on CIELAB and CIE ΔE_{ab} see ISO 13655.

A.2.1.2 Assessment method

For each printed sheet from set A, divide the non-image area into nine roughly equal regions and measure the CIELAB colour of the centre of each region as shown in [Figure A.2](#). For each sheet, calculate the mean value of these nine measurements (sheet colour) as shown in [Formula \(A.4\)](#):

$$Lab_{An} = \frac{\sum Lab_j}{9} \quad (A.4)$$

where

Lab_{An} is the sheet colour of the n th sheet from set A;

Lab_j are the nine measurements at different points of the sheet as shown in [Figure A.2](#).

Calculate the maximum colour difference between all measurements for the sheet and this mean value, as shown in [Formula \(A.5\)](#):

$$\Delta Eab_S = \max [CIEDEab(Lab_{An} - Lab_j)] \quad (A.5)$$

where ΔEab_S is the in-sheet colour difference.

The sheet has no measurable toning when:

- a) the colour difference between the sheet colour (Lab_{An}) and the reference colour (Lab_{REF}) does not exceed the reference colour difference (ΔEab_{REF}) by more than 0,2 CIEDEab. See [Formula \(A.6\)](#):

$$\Delta Eab_{XSn} = CIEDEab(Lab_{An}, Lab_{REF}) < 0,2 + \Delta Eab_{REF} \quad (A.6)$$

and

- b) the in-sheet colour difference (ΔEab_S) does not exceed the reference colour difference (ΔEab_{REF}) by more than 0,2 CIEDEab. See [Formula \(A.7\)](#):

$$\Delta Eab_S < 0,2 + \Delta Eab_{REF} \quad (A.7)$$

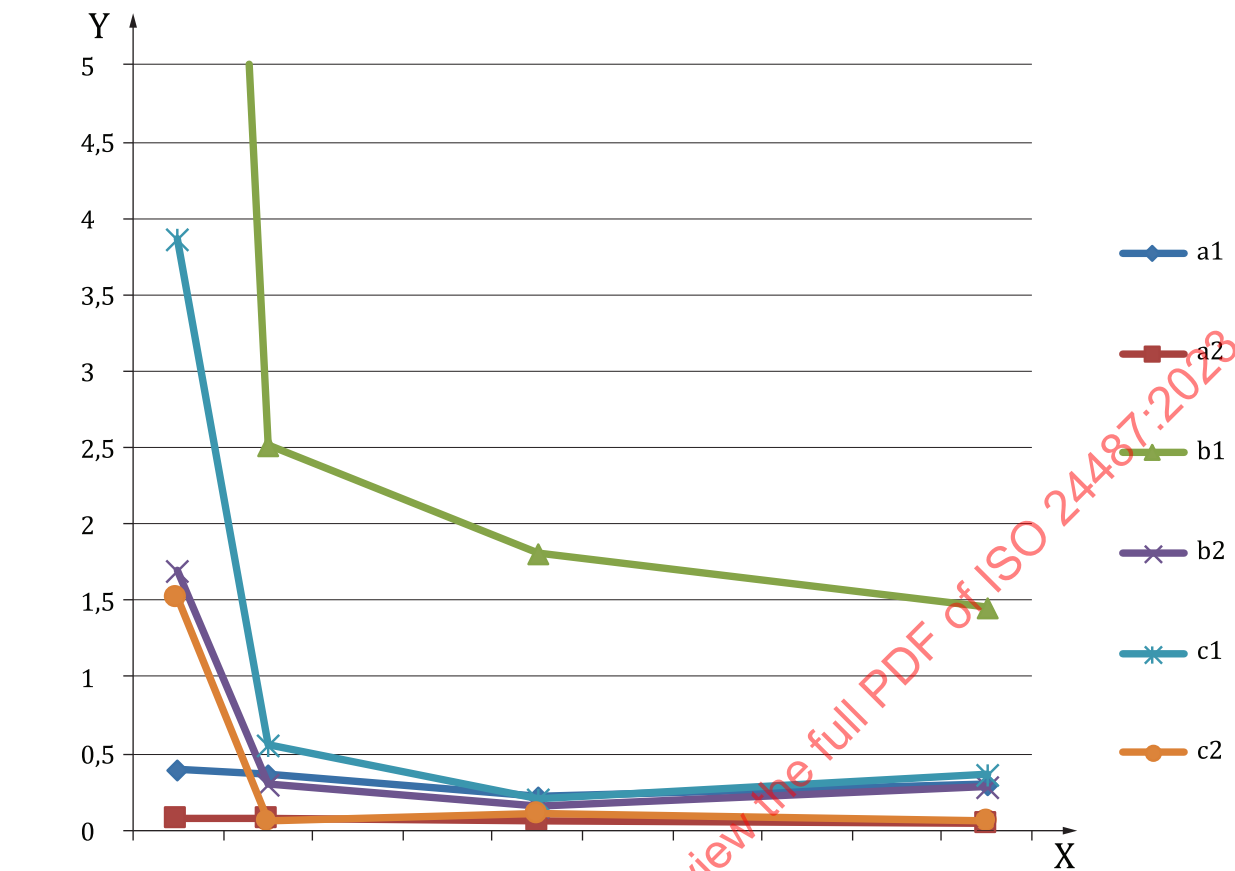
Sheets are assessed to ensure that there is no visible toning and any visible toning for sheets with no measurable toning noted.

A.2.2 Example results

[Table A.1](#) and [Figure A.3](#) show the result for measurement of three sets of sheets using three different sets of plates a, b and c. As can be seen from the table, the number of sheets required for on-press development for set a is about 10, for set b is at least 100 and for set c is about 20.

Table A.1 — Result of measurement of non-image area

Plate set	Sheet number	Reference colour difference ΔEab_{REF}	Between-sheet colour difference ΔEab_{XSn}	In-sheet colour difference ΔEab_S	Visual assessment
a	10	0,42	0,40	0,08	No toning
	20		0,36	0,08	No toning
	50		0,22	0,06	No toning
	100		0,30	0,05	No toning
b	10	0,42	14,42	1,70	Toning
	20		2,52	0,31	Toning
	50		1,81	0,16	Toning
	100		1,45	0,29	Toning
c	10	0,42	3,87	1,52	Toning
	20		0,56	0,06	No toning
	50		0,20	0,11	No toning
	100		0,37	0,07	No toning



- Key**
- X sheet number
 - Y ΔE_{ab} colour difference
 - a1 plate a ΔE_{ab} colour difference between sheets
 - a2 plate a ΔE_{ab} in-sheet colour difference
 - b1 plate b ΔE_{ab} colour difference between sheets
 - b2 plate b ΔE_{ab} in-sheet colour difference
 - c1 plate c ΔE_{ab} colour difference between sheets
 - c2 plate c ΔE_{ab} in-sheet colour difference

Figure A.3 — Toning assessment comparison

A.3 Assessment of solid area

A.3.1 Method

A.3.1.1 Determining aim values and tolerances

Referring to ISO 12647-2, identify the closest matching reference print substrate category to the substrate to be used to test on-press development. Identify the CIELAB coordinates for solid black, cyan, magenta and yellow for this print substrate. These are the colour aim values that should be used for testing:

- the deviation tolerance (ΔE_{ab}) is 5 or less for black, cyan, magenta and yellow,
- the variation tolerance (ΔE_{ab}) is 4 or less for black, cyan, magenta and yellow.

The variation tolerance can be reduced, for example to $\Delta E_{ab} = 1$, when higher print quality is required.

Number sheets in set A in printed order from 1 to n where 'n' is the number of sheets printed. For the highest numbered sheet measure the colours of the solid areas. These are recorded as the reference colours and are within the deviation tolerance of the colour aim values.

A patch colour is deemed to be stable when the CIELAB colour on the sheet and on 10 subsequent sheets are within the variation tolerance from the reference colours.

A.3.1.2 Assessment method

Starting from the highest sheet number, measure all patches until one patch is not stable and record sheet number.

Record this sheet number as the number of sheets required for on-press development of solid colour patches.

Sheets are assessed visually to ensure that patches are uniform and any visible non-uniformity for sheets with stable colours noted.

A.3.2 Example results

Table A.2 and Figure A.4 show an example of the assessment of the solid area. In this example, when patches become stable, almost all samples have good uniformity on solid colours, however plate c samples show significant mottling.

Table A.2 — Result of measurement of solid area

		CIE DE _{ab} measurement for solid areas							
		Deviation				Variation			
		Plate a	Plate b	Plate c	Plate d	Plate a	Plate b	Plate c	Plate d
Sheet number	1	87,3	31,8	63,1	35,8	0,1	1,6	1,8	2,3
	10	29,5	1,1	80,0	4,0	13,0	0,7	2,1	3,3
	20	2,7	0,6	28,3	3,0	0,5	0,2	4,0	1,3
	30	1,7	0,5	11,1	2,5	0,8	0,2	1,3	1,0
	40	1,4	0,6	5,3	2,1	0,5	0,1	0,4	0,6
	50	1,3	0,5	2,9	1,7	0,4	0,2	0,2	0,4
	60	0,9	0,7	1,9	1,7	0,4	0,1	0,2	0,2
	70	0,6	0,6	1,2	1,1	0,4	0,1	0,2	0,3
	80	0,3	0,6	0,9	1,0	0,3	0,1	0,2	0,3
	90	0,2	0,1	0,4	0,4	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2
	100	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2
first sheet number where visual assessment was acceptable									
		18	6	70	9	18	6	70	9

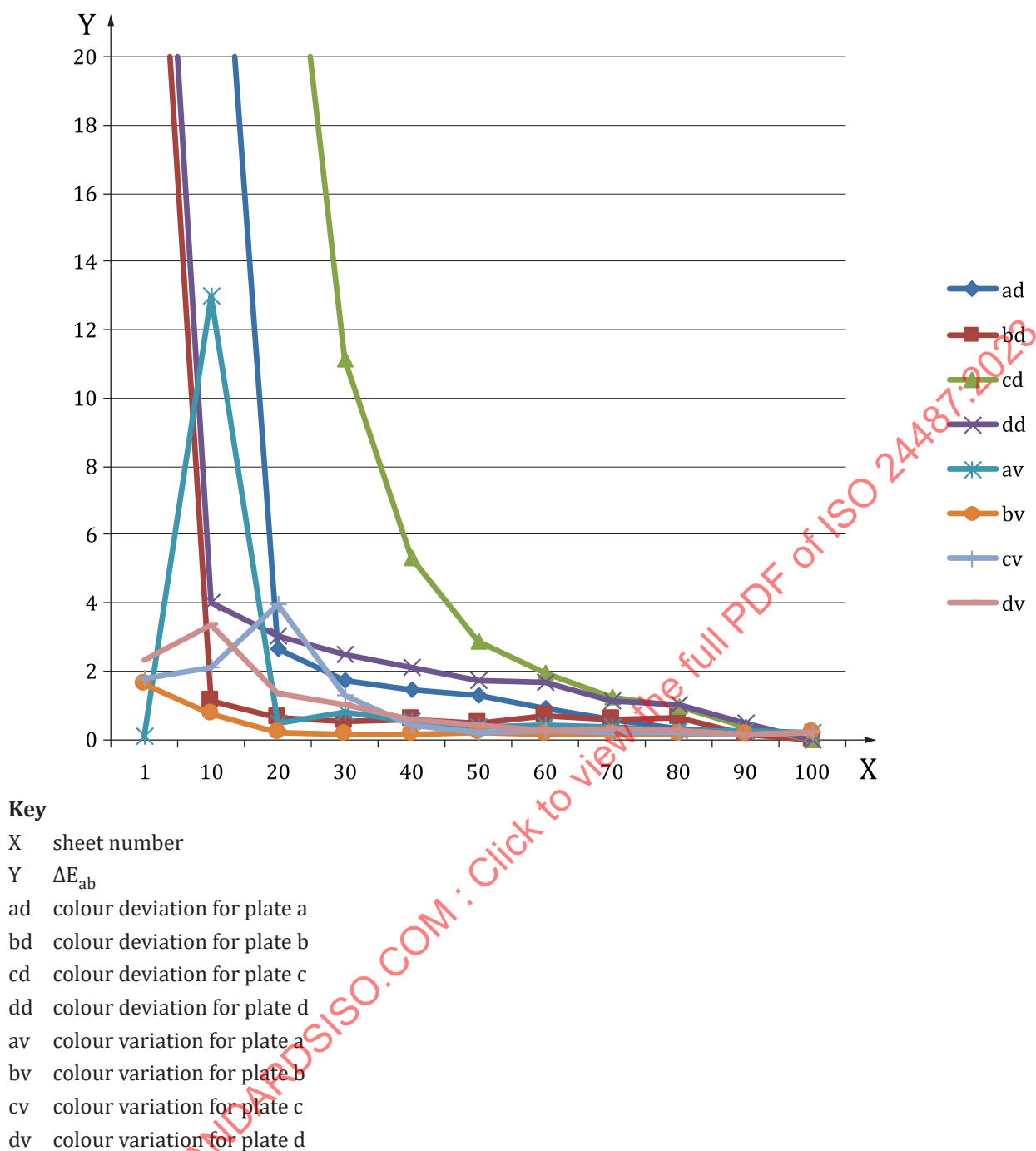


Figure A.4 — Solid area assessment comparison

A.4 Assessment of intermediate tones

A.4.1 Method

A.4.1.1 Determining aim values and tolerances

Referring to ISO 12647-2, identify the closest matching reference print substrate category to the substrate to be used to test on-press development. Identify the CIELAB coordinates for solid black, cyan, magenta and yellow for this print substrate and the tone value increase.

Where the tone value is 50 %, the deviation tolerance is 4 % or less and the variation tolerance is 4 % or less for black, cyan, magenta and yellow. Tolerances may be reduced as necessary, for example, when higher print quality is required.

Number sheets in set A in printed order from 1 to n where 'n' is the number of sheets printed. For the highest numbered sheet measure the tone value of the intermediate tones. These are recorded as the reference tone values and should be within the deviation tolerance of the aim values.

A patch colour is deemed to be stable when the tone value on the sheet and on 10 subsequent sheets are within the variation tolerance from the reference tone value.

A.4.1.2 Assessment method

Starting from the highest sheet number, measure all patches until one patch is not stable and record sheet number.

Record this sheet number as the number of sheets required for on-press development of intermediate tones.

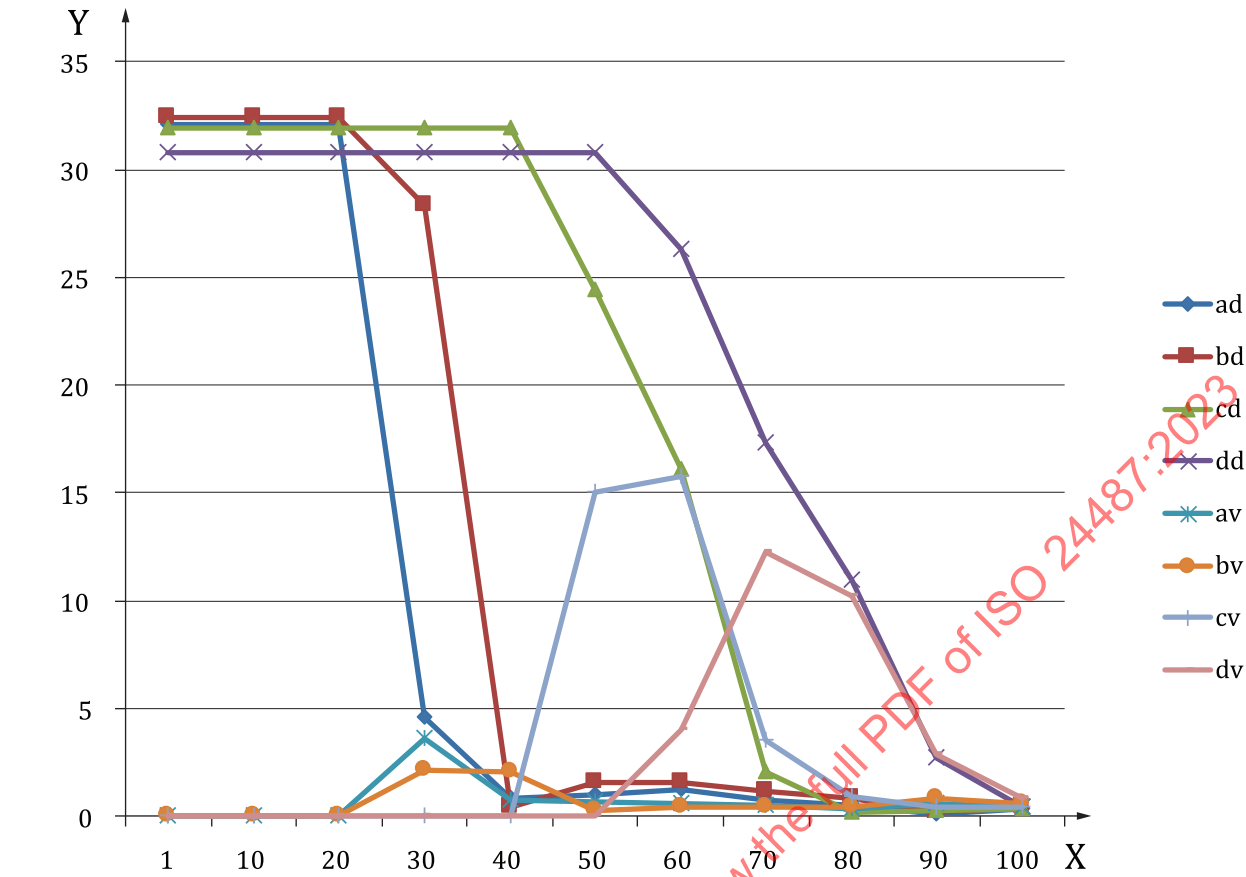
Sheets are assessed visually to ensure that patches are uniform and any visible non-uniformity for sheets with stable colours noted.

A.4.1.3 Example results

An example of assessment of intermediate tones is shown in [Table A.3](#) and [Figure A.5](#). In this example, when patches become stable, almost all samples have good uniformity on intermediate tones, however plate c samples show significant missing dots.

Table A.3 — Result of measurement of intermediate tone

		Tone value increase measurement for intermediate tones							
		Deviation				Variation			
		Plate a	Plate b	Plate c	Plate d	Plate a	Plate b	Plate c	Plate d
Sheet number	1	32,1	32,4	31,9	30,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
	10	32,1	32,4	31,9	30,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
	20	32,1	32,4	31,9	30,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
	30	4,6	28,3	31,9	30,8	3,6	2,1	0,0	0,0
	40	0,8	0,4	31,9	30,8	0,7	2,1	0,0	0,0
	50	1,0	1,6	24,4	30,8	0,6	0,3	15,0	0,0
	60	1,2	1,6	16,1	26,3	0,6	0,4	15,8	4,0
	70	0,7	1,2	2,1	17,3	0,5	0,4	3,5	12,3
	80	0,5	0,8	0,2	10,9	0,3	0,4	0,9	10,2
	90	0,1	0,2	0,3	2,7	0,6	0,9	0,4	2,9
	100	0,4	0,5	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,6	0,4	0,8
	150	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,7	0,9	0,3	0,2
		first sheet number where visual assessment was acceptable							
		35	45	100	90	35	45	100	90



Key

X sheet number

Y tone value increase

ad tone value increase deviation for plate a

bd tone value increase deviation for plate b

cd tone value increase deviation for plate c

dd tone value increase deviation for plate d

av tone value increase variation for plate a

bv tone value increase variation for plate b

cv tone value increase variation for plate c

dv tone value increase variation for plate d

Figure A.5 — Intermediate tones assessment comparison

A.5 Assessment of plate performance for stop and restart

This assessment uses the sheets in sets B and C shown in [Figure A.1](#).

For the non-image area, measure its colour (CIELAB) and for each 10 % and 70 % patch, measure their colour on all sheets in set B and calculate the mean value of each of these measurements for all sheets in this set (mean B).

For the non-image area, measure its colour (CIELAB) and for each 10 % and 70 % patch, measure their colour on all sheets in set C and calculate the mean value for each of these measurements for all sheets in this set (mean C).

For the non-image area and each 10 % and 70 % patch, calculate the colour difference (ΔE_{ab}) between mean B and mean C.

The mean and maximum of this set of colour differences are reported as a measure of the stop-and-restart performance of the plates.

A.6 Chemical resistance example

A.6.1 Rub test example

Table A.4 shows the result of a rub test using different rubbing materials with a cleaner used to clean plates and fountain solution rollers. The assessment was made for different amounts of rubbing. The table below shows the result of visual assessment of discoloration. Any colour changes are marked as a failure (F), and where no colour changes are observed, these are marked as a pass (P) for this test.

Table A.4 — Result of rub test on 5 plate samples (a-e)

Chemical	Number of rubbing (back and force)	Plate Tool for rubbing	a		b		c		d		e	
			100 % solid patch	50 % inter-mediate tone patch	100 % solid patch	50 % inter-mediate tone patch	100 % solid patch	50 % inter-mediate tone patch	100 % solid patch	50 % inter-mediate tone patch	100 % solid patch	50 % inter-mediate tone patch
Cleaner for both plate and fountain solution roller	50	Cellulose sponge	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
		Polyurethane sponge	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
		Brush	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
		Waste cloth	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
	30	Cellulose sponge	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
		Polyurethane sponge	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
		Brush	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
		Waste cloth	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
	10	Cellulose sponge	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
		Polyurethane sponge	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
		Brush	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
		Waste cloth	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
	5	Cellulose sponge	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
		Polyurethane sponge	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
		Brush	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
		Waste cloth	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
	3	Cellulose sponge	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
		Polyurethane sponge	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
		Brush	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
		Waste cloth	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
	1	Cellulose sponge	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
		Polyurethane sponge	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
		Brush	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
		Waste cloth	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass

A.6.2 Drop test

Table A.5 shows the result of a drop test with a cleaner used to clean plates and fountain solution rollers. The assessment was made for different exposure times to the drop. The table shows the result of visual assessment of discoloration. Any colour changes are marked as a failure (F), and where no colour changes are observed, these are marked as a pass (P) for this test.

Table A.5 — Result of drop test visual assessment

Chemical	Plate Exposure time (min.)	a		b		c		d		e	
		100 % solid patch	50 % interme- diate tone patch	100 % solid patch	50 % interme- diate tone patch	100 % solid patch	50 % interme- diate tone patch	100 % solid patch	50 % interme- diate tone patch	100 % solid patch	50 % interme- diate tone patch
Cleaner for both plate and fountain solution roller	60	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail
	30	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail
	15	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
	5	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
	1	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass

Figure A.6 shows the mean colour difference between the solid patches of prints in set B and set C printed as shown in Figure A.1. A drop test for different times (1 s, 5 s, 15 s, 30 s and 60 s) was performed when the press was stopped.