Proofing Problems in Manufacturing of Postage Stamps



Erzsébet Novotny PhD
State Printing Company
Óbuda University
Budapest, Hungary



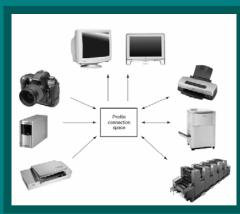
Letters nowdays: without or with postage stamps?



The main parts of the stamp production's CMS

- ICC profile determination (special papers)
- Application of the established ICC profiles
- Determination of reproducible colour gamut of stamp production

Deviceindependent colour transformations (Source: ICC)



Problems

- Significant difference between the contract proof and the press-room prints
- ICC profile correction at CtP device
- New printing plates, and press set up
- Extra costs



Few types of stamp papers and the media of proof printer





Uncoated, glued with security fibres





Coated, glued



Coated proof paper



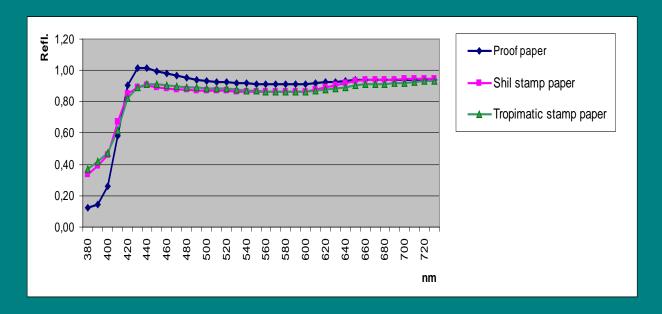


Uncoated, self-adhesive with security fibres



Proof and postage stamps printed on special stamp paper by UV-including radiation

OPTICAL BRIGHTENING



Reflection curves of different types of papers (Fuji IPPSG proof paper, Shil and Tropimatic stamp papers)

DEVICES AND MATERIALS IN EXAMINATIONS

Proof-Printer:

Epson Stylus Pro 4000

Test charts:

TC 6.02 CMYK

Measuring instrument:

SpectroScan
Light D50 beam scattering
observer scans with 45/0
scattering geometry and 2°.

Software package:

ProfileMaker 3.1.5

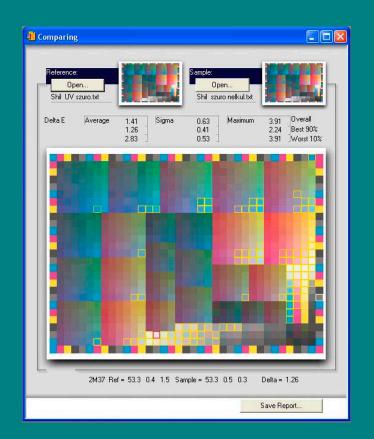
- ProfileMaker
- ProfileEditor
- ColorPicker
- MeasureTool

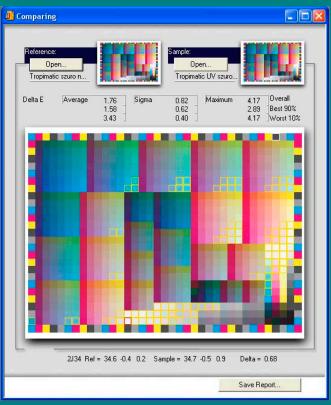
Stamp papers:

- Tropimatic (coated, glued)
- Shil (uncoated, glued)

Proof paper:

Fuji IPPSG (semi-glossy)





The greatest colour differences of proof measured with UV-emission filter and without filter, using Shil and Tropimatic stamp papers

ΔE* and CMYK values of fields with <u>high total ink</u> and <u>low total ink</u> coverage in case of **Shil** stamp paper

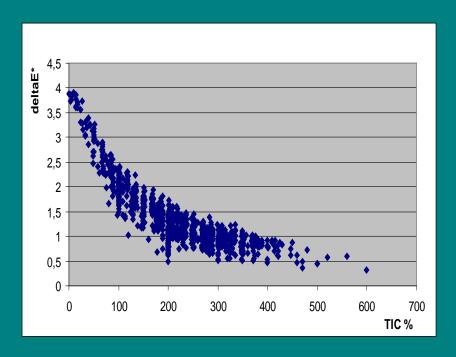
Field	2A25	2J34	2K35	W21	2C27
TIC (%)	470.98	500	400	460	470
ΔE*	0.37	0.44	0.46	0.47	0.47

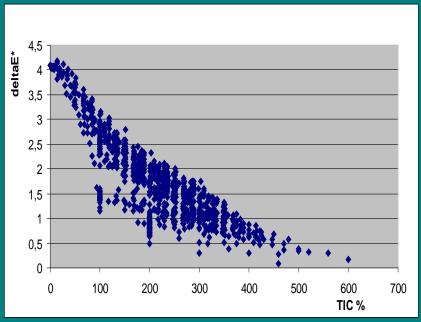
Field	O25	2L36	2I33	N25	2J34
TIC (%)	9.42	0	2.75	14.13	7.06
ΔE^*	3.91	3.89	3.85	3.84	3.84

ΔE* and CMYK values of fields with <u>high total ink</u> and <u>low total ink</u> coverage in case of **Tropimatic** stamp paper

Field	W21	X21	W22	2J25	2L26
TIC (%)	280	360	280	200	400
ΔE*	0.09	0.33	0.28	0.29	0.16

Field	N25	N26	P25	2L15	2K16
TIC (%)	9.4	9.4	18	0	2.7
ΔE*	4.13	4.17	4.11	4.09	4.07





The colour difference dependence on the TIC (total ink coverage) using Shil stamp paper (left) and using Tropimatic stamp paper (right)

ΔE* values of dark and light shades in case of Shil stamp paper

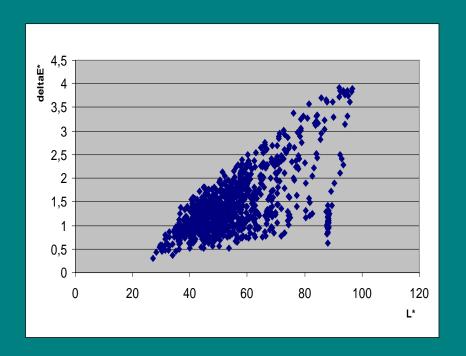
Field	2A25	2J34	2K35	W21	2C27
L*	33.89	28.01	34.99	31.23	32.56
ΔE*	0.37	0.44	0.46	0.47	0.47

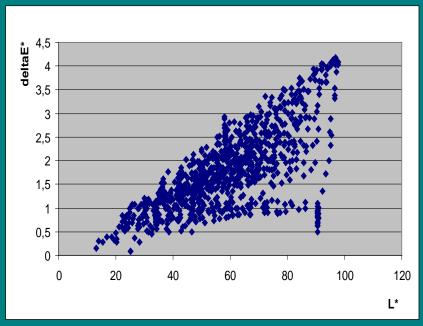
Field	O25	2L36	2I33	N25	2J34
L*	92.8	96.56	94.94	93.41	96.21
ΔE*	3.91	3.89	3.85	3.84	3.84

ΔE* values of <u>dark</u> and <u>light</u> shades in case of **Tropimatic** stamp paper

Field	W21	X21	W22	2J25	2L26
L*	25.12	19.55	28.22	20.18	13.07
ΔE*	0.09	0.33	0.28	0.29	0.16

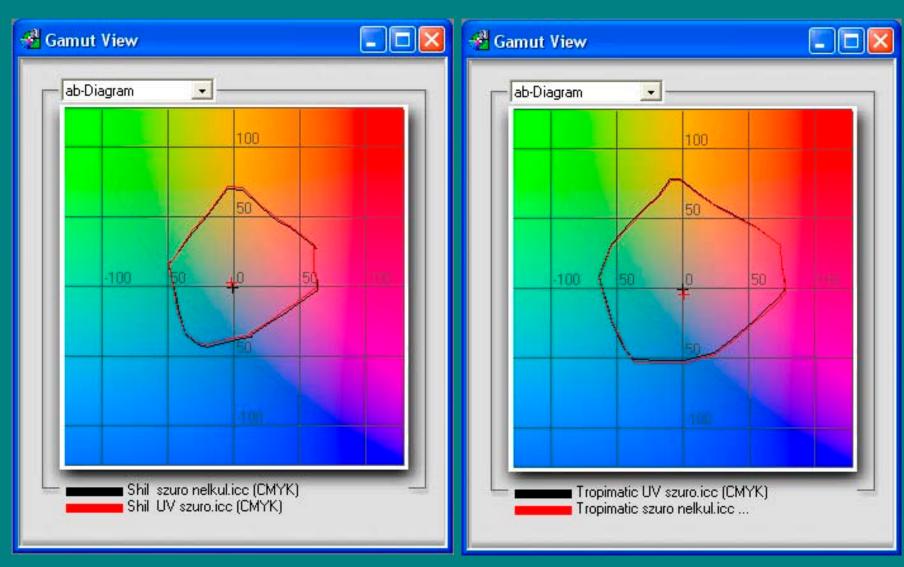
Field	N25	N26	P25	2L15	2K16
L*	95.95	96.92	96.21	97.64	97.62
ΔE*	4.13	4.17	4.11	4.09	4.07





The colour difference dependence on the L* metric value of brightness, using Shil stamp paper (left) and Tropimatic stamp paper (right)

COLOUR GAMUT COMPARISON



Colour gamut sof Shil and Tropimatic paper's digital proof measured without UV-emission filter (black line) and with UV-emission filter (red line)

CONCLUSIONS

- 1. The Colour Management System requires constant maintenance
- 2. It is worth applying UV emission filter at calibration of proof printer
- 3. It is recommended to check the colour gamut deformation
- 4. Should use ProfileEditor to modify the colour profiles



Thank you for your attention!

Erzsébet Novotny PhD

State Printing Company / Óbuda University
Budapest, Hungary
novotny@any.hu