# Japan Color Standard for Sheet Fed Offset Printing

## **Background to Japan Color**

#### Purpose

In the production of color printed matter, the importance and necessity of printing color standards has received low recognition. To remedy this, Japan Color was established as a standard printing color adapted to the Japanese printing market that printers can reproduce with their presses.

#### History

- 1. Japan Color for Sheet Fed Printing 2001: Established in 2000
- 2. Japan Color for Newspapers (JCN) 2002: Established in 2002
- 3. Japan Color for Commercial Web Offset Printing (JCW) 2003: Established in 2003

## **Japan Color Now**

#### 2001: Japan Color for Sheet Fed Printing is Established

In Japan, printing is traditionally performed using original in-house standards. Such standards give individual printing companies a unique identity that also serves to differentiate their products. For this reason, adoption of Japan Color has been slow.

#### 2003: Digitalization & CTP Spread Rapidly

Adobe also began offering Japan Color-compliant products, bringing into focus the importance of color management, and giving impetus to Japan Color adoption.

#### Japan Color Now

At present, the number of printers adopting Japan Color as a color standard is increasing.

#### Who the Guidebook is For

#### Number of Printing Companies

27,106 companies (2003 survey), 75% with 20 employees or less.

#### Technological Expertise

The guidebook is created for companies having trouble implementing CMS.

#### Production of Guidebook to Promote Japan Color

In November 2005, the Sheet Fed Press Group of the Japan Printing Machinery Manufacturers Association (JPMA) completed the guidebook, availability beginning in December.

# **Benefits of Japan Color- Compliant Printing**

- Stabilization of production
- Printing quality improvement
- Increased profit

# Japan Color-Compliant Printing Control Items

Control Items	Control Particulars
<ul> <li>Define solid density → print</li> </ul>	In-house standard density
<ul> <li>Color is controlled using L*a*b*</li> </ul>	• ISO 12647 chart solid/50% screen ∆E
	ISO 12642 chart average ∆E
Dot gain	<ul> <li>Not specified, but an important factor in gray control.</li> </ul>
Gamut matching	• C, M, Y, R, G, B
Gray control	<ul><li>L·M·H ΔΕ</li></ul>
	Especially ∆E H (high density) areas
Color correction	Output curve correction
<ul> <li>Define acceptable ∆E</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Japan Color compliance &lt; ∆E6</li> </ul>
Define ∆E using proof	Or define ∆E with press print printed using Japan Color.

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## **Printing Test Results**

- Average  $\Delta E = 3.82$ ; Max = 8.44
- Areas that exceeded ΔE6 appear to be areas of large ink coverage.
- Factors affecting results appear to be solid density, ink emulsification, output curve calibration.

Dot gain in shadows should be reconsidered.



The printing company is successfully applying the corrected conditions as its standard printing conditions.

#### Sample Data

	Α	В	С	D	Ε	F	G	Н	1	J	K	L	M	N	0	P	Q	R	S	T	U	٧	W	Χ	Υ	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	ΑE	AF	AG	АН	ΑI	AJ	AK	AL
1	4.4	4.7	5.0	5.4	3.4	4.4	4.2	5.3	5.2	3.2	4.8	4.4	4.9	3.4	2.9	1.6	2.4	2.1	3.4	6.0	2.8	2.2	2.4	1.7	1.7	1.6	2.7	2.2	1.9	2.5	3.9	5.7	2.2	1.8	1.0	1.4	2.4	2.4
2	4.6	5.4	5.4	6.5	3.3	4.1	4.6	5.2	5.8	3.2	4.1	5.1	5.9	5.0	5.2	5.7	4.8	4.7	4.9	4.7	2.8	2.1	2.6	2.3	2.3	1.4	3.1	3.3	3.0	3.1	3.8	3.8	2.6	1.8	1.6	1.7	2.4	1.5
3	4.5	5.3	6.0	6.4	3.8	4.1	4.4	5.6	5.6	3.5	4.0	4.6	5.8	6.1	4.5	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.4	3.0	3.4	2.3	3.4	2.8	3.1	2.1	3.2	2.9	2.6	3.0	2.2	1.3	2.4	1.5	1.5	1.0	0.9	1.3
4	3.9	5.2	5.4	7.0	5.0	3.7	4.3	5.2	6.4	5.2	3.4	3.9	5.3	6.2	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.5	2.6	1.5	3.5	2.5		Pa	atc	h	۸F										В	2.2
5	2.8	3.2	4.2	7.0	6.6	2.5	2.9	3.8	5.6	6.1	4.7	4.9	5.3	4.2	3.5	2.8 3.1 2.9 2.8 1.2 3.6 2.8 Max 8.44 (20S)													6	2.6								
6	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.6	3.7	4.9	5.3	5.5	5.3	4.2	5.0	4.7	5.6	4.4	3.6	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.0	1.6	4.1	2.9	-	Min		_	.36		6AI	-							1	3.3
7	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.1	3.0	5.0	5.5	5.2	4.4	4.1	4.7	4.8	5.7	4.8	3.4	2.4	2.9	2.9	3.4	4.4	4.2	4.5	0.000	Ave		nieu man	.80										9	2.5
8	4.5	4.3	4.9	5.0	3.5	5.5	5.1	5,1	4.4	3.8	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.7	5.4	5.1	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.7	3.7	3.8			NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.			need/	A		_	A .		1	A		ם ל	2.2
9	4.6	4.7	4.0	4.8	3.7	6.1	5.7	4.7	3.7	3.4	5.4	5.3	4.6	4.1	4.6	4.7	4.3	4.0	3.4	3.7	3.6	3.6	125-0	•	100	ΔΙ			Δε			$\Delta b$			$\Delta E$		1	2.4
10	3.9	3.8	3.0	4.5	4.1	6.7	6.4	5.2	3.6	3.3	5.4	4.8	4.6	3.9	4.1	3.5	3.4	3.4	2.9	2.0	3.8	3.1		С			.84			.38		-1.	- 1-1-1V-1-		-	46	9	4.0
11	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.1	5.0	4.1	3.9	4.6	5.6	2.8	5.7	5.0	4.8	3.9	3.9	3.2	3.2	3.3	2.9	1.7	3.7	3.8		M		MORNING AS	.05		-2	POWER THE		-0.	ZOROBSILIN.		CONTRACTOR	93	0	4.7
12	4.2	3.9	4.3	5.0	4.2	3.7	4.1	4.8	6.1	3.1	6.2	5.3	4.7	4.2	4.2	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.7	2.2	4.1	3.6		Y		-	.10		-2			-0.				80	0	4.7
13	4.7	4.6	4.1	4.4	4.2	4.0	4.5	5.1	6.2	3.8	4.9	5.1	5.5	5.4	3.2	2.2	2.4	2.3	3.7	6.0	3.1	2.3		R		-	.00		-2	No CTU			47			57	0	3.7
14	5.4	5.0	4.0	4.4	4.5	4.2	4.5	5.5	6.5	4.7	4.9	5.0	5.3	4.0	6.6	6.4	5.8	6.0	5.8	6.8	4.6	4.8		G			.74		-3	10.000		-0.	10000		100000	71	5	4.7
15	4.9	4.7	4.0	4.1	3.8	2.4	2.8	3.9	5.9	7.0	5.3	4.8	4.4	4.1	5,6	5.4	5.5	5.3	4.6	4.8	4.0	3.7		В		10. (20.01)	.60		100	.33		-3.			1,000	27	2	2.4
16	4.6	4.7	5.7	6.4	3.6	3.8	4.3	4.8	5.3	3.5	5.7	5.1	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.0	3.9	4.3	3.6	3.4	2.7		K		BOTH WE	.58		-0			-	60			76	2	1.5
17	4.5	4.8	5.7	7.0	3.8	3.6	4.4	5.3	5.9	2.9					3.7	3.3	3.6 3.5 3.7 2.7 3.2 2.5							PW -2.91 0.0								-2.47 3.82						1.5
18	4.7	5.3	5.8	7.2	4.2	4.0	4.2	4.5	5.8	3.4					4.1	3.6	3.8	4.1	4.3	2.8	3.3	2.9	3,3	3.0	4.0	2.3	3.0	2.0	2.0	3.2	2.9	1.0	3.0	2.3	2.3	2.3	z.2	1.4
19	5.6	4.8	5.7	5.9	5.6	4.7	4.8	4.8	5.7	4.8			3.5	2.9	3.8	5.3	3.7	3.6	4.1	5.7	5.2	3.4	4.4	3.8	4.0	3.3	2.7	3.2	2.5	4.6	4.4	3.0	4.1	2.9	1.4	2.2	3.2	3.5
20	3.0	3.4	3.2	4.7	5.9	3.5	3.9	3.8	4.6	4.9			4.7	4.0	4.0	4.0	5.6	6.0	8.4	7.6	8.1	7.2	5.1	1.8	3.8	4.9	4.1	3.4	3.1	2.8	3.6	3.0	5.7	4.5	3.9	3.7	4.6	4.9
21	4.7	5.1	4.7	4.2	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.4	4.5	4.0			4.4	4.9	4.9	4.2	5.0	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.2	3.2	3.6	4.0	4.5	3.9	3.1	4.4	3.2	5.1	2.6	2.5	3.2	4.1	3.4	2.6	2.3
22	4.6	5.2	4.6	3.7	3.4	3.6	2.9	3.5	4.0	3.7			4.4	4.8	4.7	4.2	4.2	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.9	4.1	4.2	3.8	4.3	5.3	5.2	4.4	5.2	4.7	3.8	3.5	3.9	3.9
23	4.6	5.0	4.3	4.1	2.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.1			3.7	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.6	3.4	3.7	4.2	4.1	5.0	4.6	4.4	4.1	4.3	3.6	3.5	3.3	4.2	3.0	3.6	3.3	3.4	2.6	2.8	2.0	3.0
24	5.7	5.6	5.1	4.3	3.9	5.2	5.0	3.9	4.1	3.5			5.9	4.7	4.5	3.6	4.0	4.3	3.8	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.6	3.2	2.7	2.3	2.9	2.1	3.0	2.0	2.1	2.8	3.4	3.7	4.0	3.1
25	4.5	4.3	3.9	3.2	3.1	3.6	1.8	3.0	2.0	3.1																2.9	3.4	1.6	2.9	5.0	5.1	3.6	2.3	3.8	3.1	3.4	4.7	3.3
26								2011																		2.7	4.2	3.6	3.2	2.5	3.4	3.6	6.0	5.1	3.3	4.1	3.8	4.4
			00- 6/	-2.0 6%]	00							-6.00 6.00-7.00 /90%] [27/3%]									7.00-8.50 [6/1%]										8. [0							

#### **Printing Conditions**

1. Press KOMORI LS-440

2. RIP TRUEFLOW VER3.03 TF326

3. CTP PT-R8600

4. Plate FUJI HP-F

5. Resolution 2400dpi

6. Stock OK Top Coat + A1, 62.5kg

7. lnk DIC NCP-AS2

8. Fountain pH = 5.0; Water temp. 8°C; Non-alcohol

9. Blanket Vulcan

10. Solid density Bk=1.85, C=1.60, M=1.50, Y=1.40

Except for Bk (1.80), all values are ink

manufacturer-recommended values.

11. Output curve 48% in 50% halftone area

12. Dot gain 16% in 50% halftone area

13. Environment Temp. 24–25°C; RH 50–54%

## **Future Challenges**

#### **Market Changes**

- Increasing demand for color management
  - Adobe support for Japan Color
  - Spread of CTP
- Changes in printing stock and other materials
- Demand for consistent printing quality

