

**United States National Body Report  
to  
2010 Plenary Meeting of  
ISO/TC 130, Graphic Technology  
2010-10-16, Sao Paulo, Brazil**

The United States graphic arts standards program continues to be very active through ANSI Committees B65, Safety of Printing Equipment, and CGATS, Committee for Graphic Arts Technologies Standards. A primary goal of both national committees is to insure that the national standards are consistent with, and in support of, the work of ISO/TC130. In addition, these national committees are committed to the goal that new work developed within the national standards program is progressed into the work of ISO TC130 as rapidly as possible.

Both B65 and CGATS work closely with the USTAG to TC130 (the US shadow committee) in reviewing TC130 documents and helping establish the US position on all ballots. The US, through CGATS, is using the national body adoption of ISO TC130 standards as a way to make them more visible and more accessible to the United States printing and publishing community. CGATS and the USTAG to TC130 also continue to work closely with the various US graphic arts trade associations to help ensure that their procedures and practices are aligned with the international work as closely as practical.

Recent work in CGATS and the USTAG to TC130 that may be of interest to TC130 was a measurement comparison of a series of halftone proofs of a test image, containing the ISO 12642-2 target, that were laminated to 13 different printing papers. The papers, all white, varied significantly in colour and OBA content. Measurements were made, over white backing, with instruments that met the M0, M1, and M2 criteria of ISO 13655.

The differences in measurement results were tabulated and clearly showed the effect of the interaction of ODA level and UV content of the measurement illumination. What was unexpected was the magnitude of the differences between the M1 and M2 measurements of the paper alone which ranged from a Delta-E of essentially 0 to a Delta-E of 9. Also surprising was the amount of UV apparently included in the M0 instrument that was selected. In all cases the Delta-E between M1 and M0 was about one-fifth of the Delta-E between M1 and M2. However, some of the M0 and M1 differences approached a Delta-E of 2.

The M1 data was also used to evaluate the ability of the tristimulus correction technique to adjust the data to reflect the change in substrate colour. The results of that evaluation indicated that the correction technique work equally well for papers with and without OBA.

CGATS is also evaluating the need for, and possible configuration, of a test target that would go beyond the present IT8.7/3 and IT8.7/4 (ISO 12642-1 and -2) targets. As colour management systems get more sophisticated, the need for additional data in some parts of the typical CMYK colour gamut has been noted. This work is just getting underway and more information will be provided as the work progresses.