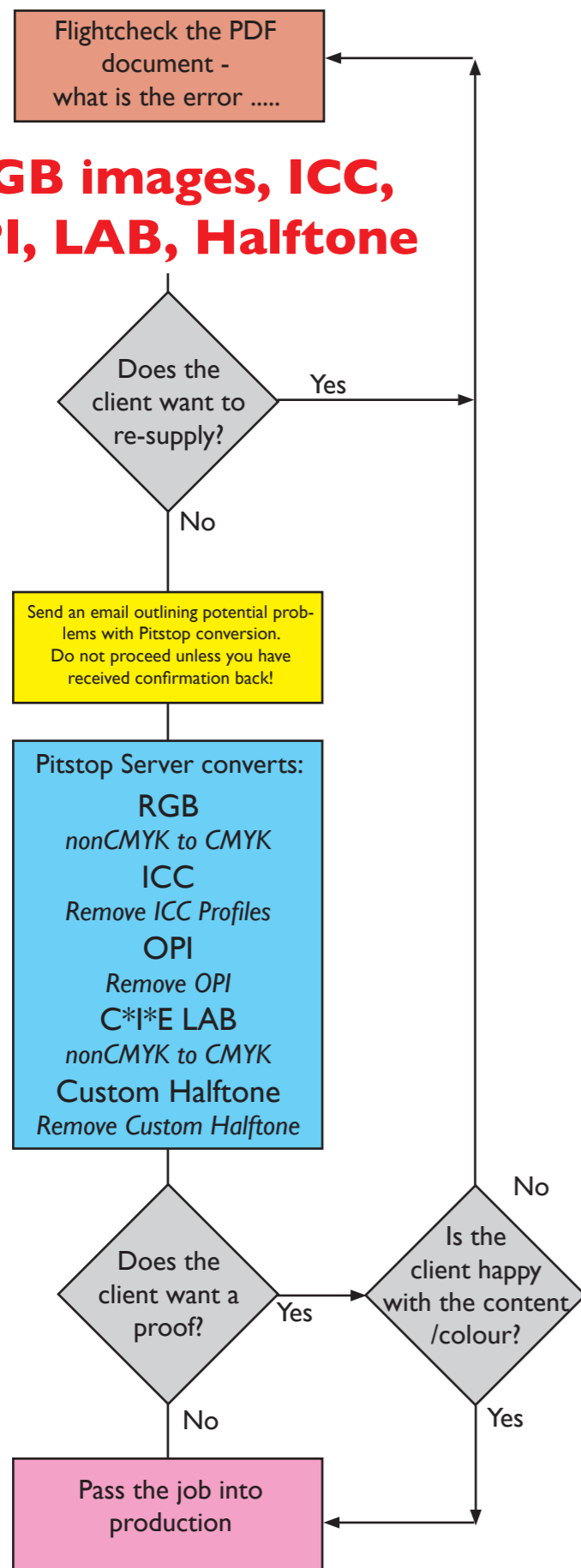


RGB images, ICC, OPI, LAB, Halftone



RGB images

Check for all occurrences of RGB colors in the PDF document. RGB colors are best suited for on-screen viewing, whereas for documents that will eventually be printed, CMYK colors are the appropriate choice. RGB will cause shifts in colours and the client must be informed.

Probable cause: Incorrect colour space in Photosop or incorrect Distiller job options

ICC based colour

This check detects all occurrences of ICC profile based colors. Every input and output device reproduces color and grayscales in a slightly different way. As a result, the colors you see in a PDF file on your screen may not match the colors produced when you print the PDF to an output device. Several options are available to avoid this problem of device dependency, one of which is using ICC color profiles. An ICC color profile is a mathematical description of the color space used by a specific device. In other words, the color profile describes how the colors produced by the device relate to the reference CIE LAB color space (a deviceindependent color space).

Probable cause: They are using Distiller 5 or 6 and have saved their image(s) the same as the C*I*E LAB colour example. Alternatively, they have incorrect Distiller job options. The method to tell apart the two is to select a line of text - if this is ICC then incorrect job options have been used - if not then the images are ICC tagged from Photoshop.

OPI

An object contains OPI information. This means that the PDF document was: Created with high-resolution images, in which case OPI links are no longer useful, and were probably included accidentally. Created with low-resolution images, in which case the high-resolution images were accidentally omitted, or the document was created in an OPI workflow, which is not allowed by these PDF Profiles. They are intended for use in non-OPI workflows only.

Probable cause: Incorrect Distiller job options

C*I*E LAB

This check allows you to trace all occurrences of Lab colors.The (CIE) LAB color space is a device-independent color space, used as a reference point by color management systems. Using LAB colors as a reference, the color management engine can compare the different color gamuts used in different devices. The LAB color space is large enough to include all colors that are visible to the human eye.

Probable cause: Saving as an EPS file from within Adobe Photoshop 6 or above with the 'ICC colour management' and/or the 'Postscript colour management' option switched on in the secondary save screen. Go to <http://www.stephensandgeorge.co.uk/pdf/LABsolution.pdf>

CalibratedRGB/greyscale

This check allows you to trace all occurrences of calibrated gray or calibrated RGB colors. Every input and output device reproduces color and grayscales in a slightly different way. As a result, the colors you see in a PDF file on your screen may not match the colors produced when you print the PDF to an output device. To avoid this, calibrated colors contain information about the exact way each device (i.e. a specific color monitor) compensates its standard settings in order to reproduce the colors correctly (for example, the calibrated color states that monitor X needs to add 5% surplus red color to achieve the desired color). Note that calibrated colors are only useful when applied in a fully calibrated workflow.

Probable cause: Trying to create a duotone in Photoshop 5.5 or below. Incorrect Distiller job options (version 1.2 or below)

Custom Halftone Screen

A custom halftone curve is used to compensate for the dot gain or dot loss that occurs when an image is transferred to film. Also, halftone transfer curves are used when transferring the document to film in order to make up for the dot gain or loss associated with a specific printing device. Dot gain is the phenomenon that occurs when a dot (the smallest printed unit) is transferred to film, or printed on paper. The size of the dot may increase or decrease (dot loss) slightly as a result of either of these processes. Halftones are mostly used for screening frequency and angles. They can cause a problem because they are device-specific. Remember that everything pertaining to halftones is, by definition, device-dependent. In general, when a PDF document provides its own halftone specifications, it sacrifices portability. Associated with every output device is a default halftone definition that is appropriate for most purposes. Only relatively sophisticated documents need to define their own halftones to achieve special effects.

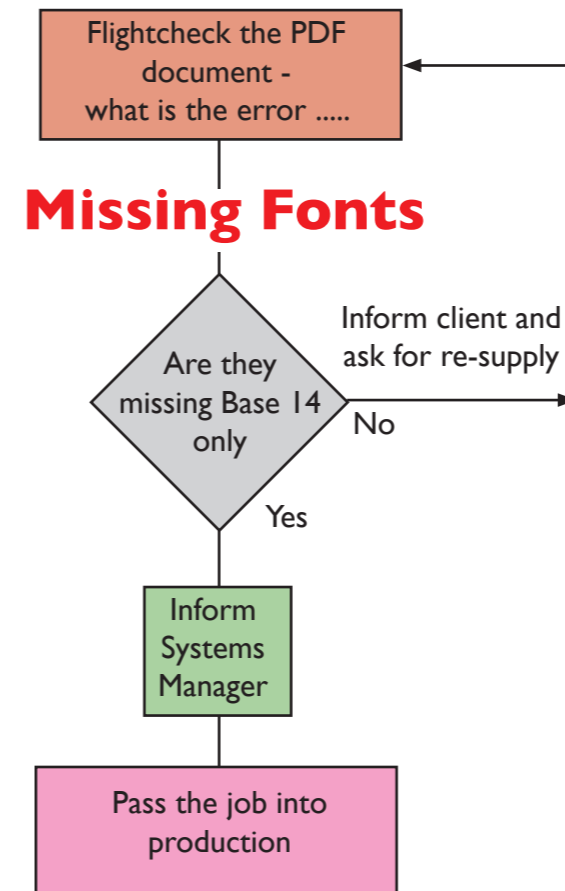
Probable cause: Incorrect Distiller job options

Alternate color space

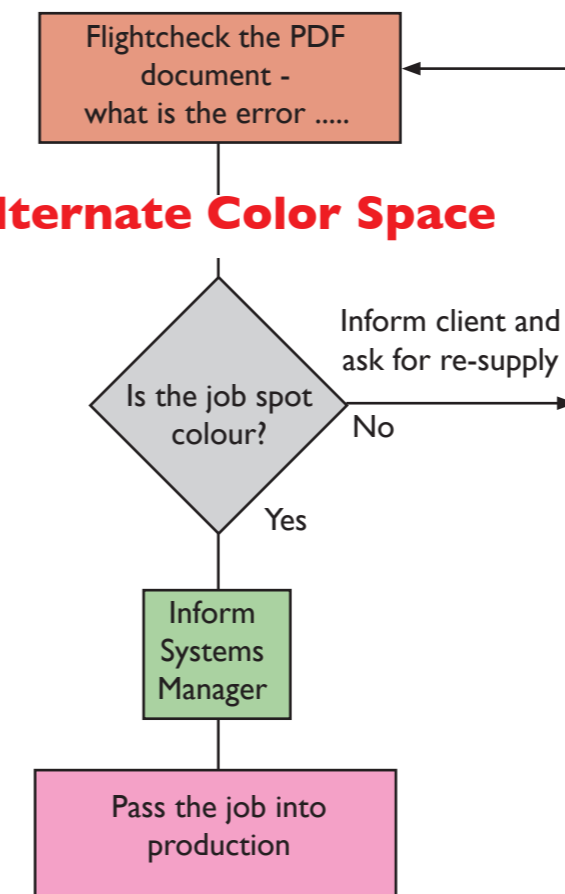
This check allows you to check the PDF document for the presence of spot colors with an alternate color space definition other than CMYK or Gray. The alternate color space is used as a 'backup' color spot color when the original spot color is not available on a specific output device. If this alternate color space is defined as anything other than CMYK or plain gray, the output results may not be up to standards.

Probable cause: the file has been Distilled with ICC colour management and the CMYK colour space is required. Poorly configured colours in the authoring application can also be problematic. Incorrect Distiller job options

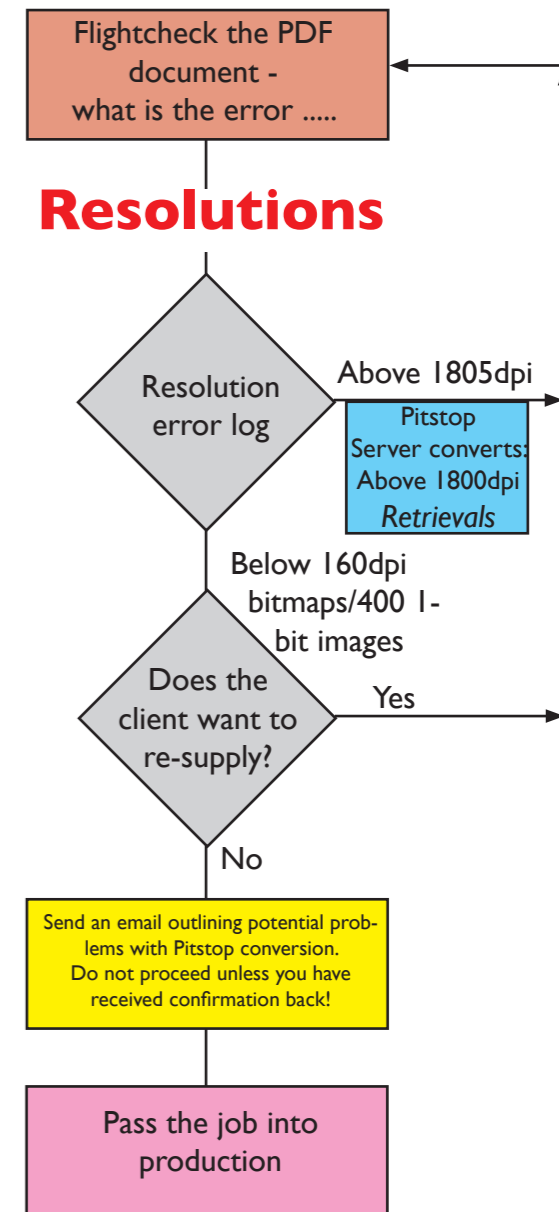
Missing Fonts



Alternate Color Space



Resolutions



Smooth shading patterns/ unsupported shading

Mark the timesheet with the page number which this error affects. It needs to be double checked at proof/plotter stage

RGB Text and Line Art

The PDF needs to be re-supplied. If things get complicated ask the systems manager

Line width is less than xx

The laser on our platesetter can only hold a line up to 0.2 point.



Finding L*A*B colour within Adobe Photoshop EPS files

There are numerous reasons why a CMYK image might change to the L*A*B colour space. Most of these are through Adobe Photoshop 5.5 or above.

Each workstation has been configured to auto-sense any types of Postscript colour management (PCM). In the event of an EPS file being submitted which DOES HAVE colour management, Photoshop will now warn us,

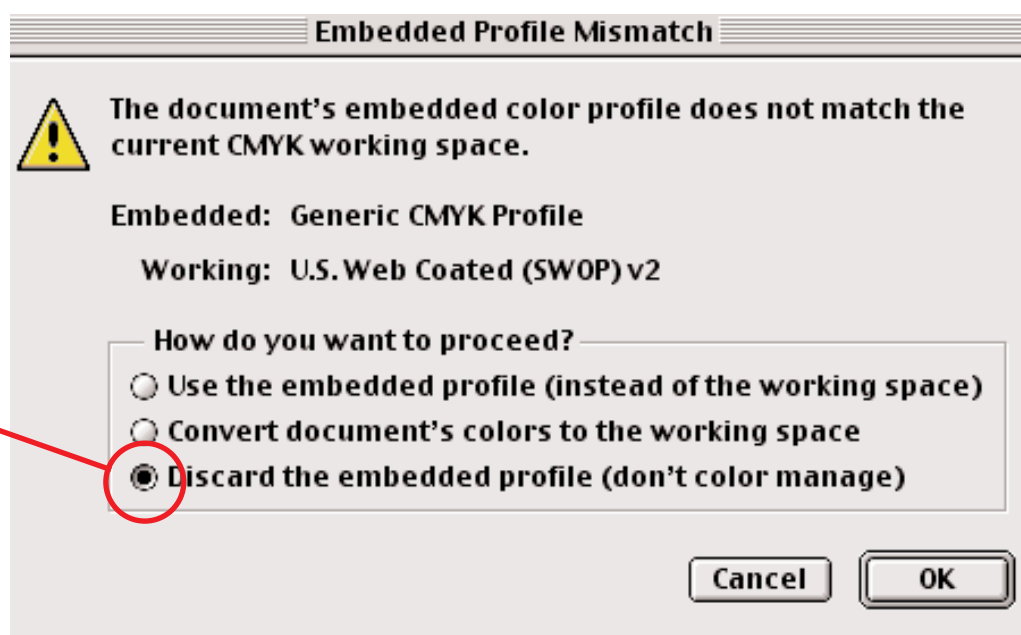
Postscript colour management warning!!

Upon opening an EPS with Postscript colour management - the following warning dialog appears.

Please ensure you select the last option.

Once this has been select, please remember to perform a SAVE-AS and follow instructions on page 2.

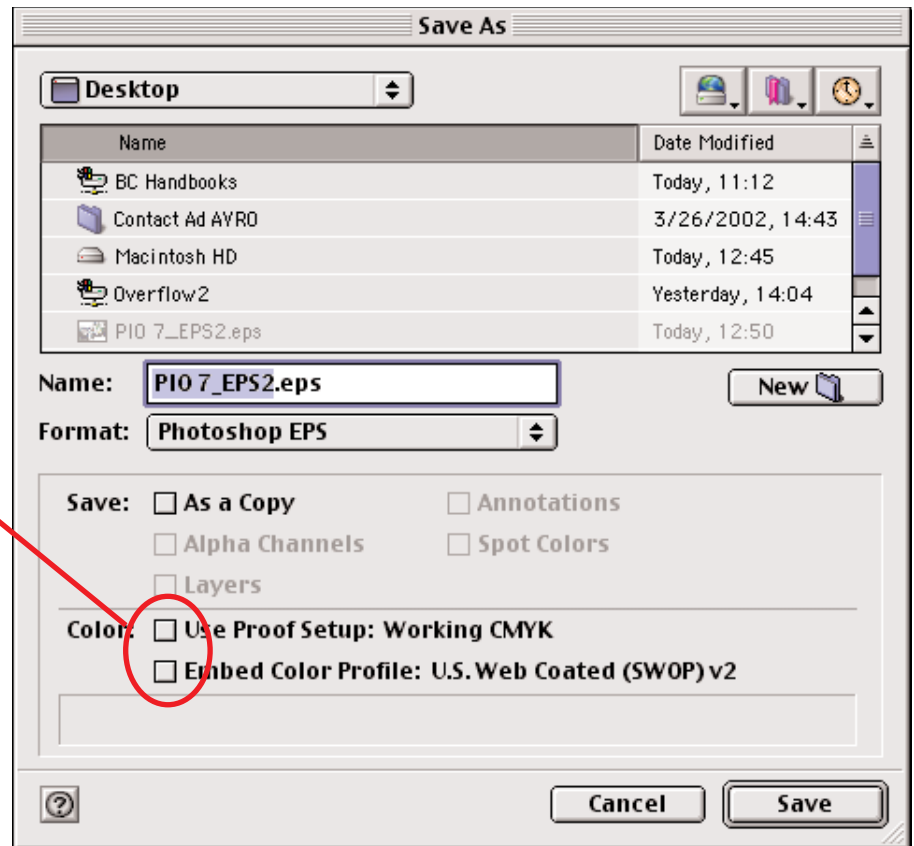
This will now ensure that there are no colour managed files entering production.



SAVE-AS screen-1

Always perform a SAVE-AS to enable troubleshooting. Please make sure the following options are NOT selected

'Use Proof Setup'
'Embed Color Profile:'



SAVE-AS screen-2

Please ensure that the Preview for the image IS 'Macintosh (8 bits/ixel)

Additionally, please ensure that NONE of the check boxes are selected. All must be off.

