

Finishing specifications

Data Files

Foil Stamping

Spot varnish

Raised Embossing/Debossing

Multiple finishing

Data Files

>> Using your programme's magnifying glass, enlarge the graphical elements which you plan to use for the finishing process (P). Even greatly enlarged, the outlines of the elements need to be sharp and clearly defined (see Fig. 1). If the outlines are in any way pixelated, (see Fig. 2) it will not be possible to produce the required finishing production tools. The result from the exposed output films will not be of sufficient quality to achieve a good final result.



1 correct



2 incorrect

Data Files

>> Enlarge your graphical elements (P) using the magnifying glass. It is only possible to use colour tonal values of 100% or solid lines (see Fig. 1). Please check to make sure that the data does not have any unintentional half-tone elements. (see Fig. 2). Half-tone data/films cannot be used for embossing.



1 correct



2 incorrect

Data Files

>> Foil stamping data elements (P) need to be set to overprint, they should not knock-out. (see Fig. 1). The foil will be overlaid/stamped (P) directly onto the printed image. (see Fig. 2).



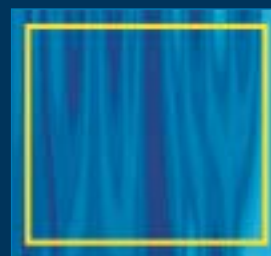
1



2

Data Files

>> Graphical elements that are to be used for embossing, e.g. picture borders/boxes, frames etc., should not be placed too close to, or on the trimming edge. Otherwise small tolerances in registration (which are unavoidable), become more noticeable (see Fig. 2). If there is a larger gap between the embossing elements and the trimming edge, these tolerances are not as easily noticed. (see Fig. 1).



1 correct



2 incorrect

Finishing specifications

Data Files

>> If the foil stamping has to overlay two differently coloured border edges, then these borders should be flushed next to each other, without a gap between them. The foil stamping element should be set at a width that will easily lay over the colour border-join, at a width of at least 1.5 mm (see Fig. 1). Due to printing/stamping tolerances, it is not possible to always stamp exactly on the border edge of one particular colour (see Fig. 2)! The line stroke of the foil stamping should be so wide that it will cover the colour border edges, allowing for any process tolerances.



1 correct



2 incorrect

Data Files

>> Process tolerances are technically unavoidable. A 100 % accurate overlay of printed or non-printed(knocked-out) areas (see Fig. 1) by stamping/embossing, is not technically possible (see Fig. 2). One exception is, when a shadow effect is desired. (see Fig. 2).



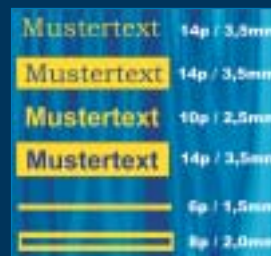
1



2

Foil Stamping

>> If we do not have a PDF or 1:1 copy of the data file to be stamped, our foil stamping prices are based on the minimum sizes being used, and on coated materials - as per the adjacent font size list. Smaller text sizes and line widths can only be produced via the more complicated cylinder stamping process. Whether or not this is possible, can only be determined after we have viewed the data to be printed/finished.



coated paper 135g to 200g



coated cardboard 280g and higher

Foil Stamping

>> Foil colours that are not metallic e.g. pigment coloured foils, are not as opaque as metallic foils. Tests may have to be carried out to determine their final effectiveness (see Fig. 1). Certain special metallic foils such as rainbow-coloured or diffraction foils, as well as pigment foils, are not standard, stock goods.



1



2

Finishing specifications

Foil Stamping

>> Paper as a natural material expands and contracts when it is processed. This can lead to registration difficulties when finishing elements are spread over a large paper/cardboard format. Please set up your data file so that that it is only necessary to register on one side of your printed product (see Fig.1). In Figure 2, (P) in the top half, an exact registration of the foil stamping is possible, but in the bottom half, (due to paper expansion/contraction), achieving a second, precise register, is no longer possible.



1 correct



2 incorrect

Foil Stamping

>> When a product is given a high gloss UV varnish print finishing, the foil stamping elements (P) can only have a maximum line width of 2 mm (see Fig. 1). If the stamping elements are any larger, the stamped foil tends to start peeling off from the final product (see Fig. 2) ! This after-effect can be avoided if the product is laminated with a clear foil instead of UV gloss varnish.



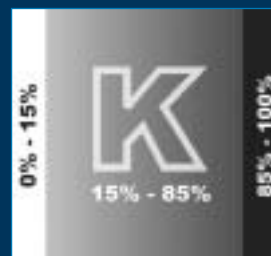
1 correct



2 incorrect

Spot varnish

>> Spot varnish is usually applied using line elements. If a half-tone or gradation is desired, then the tonal coverage should not be under 15% or above 85%. Gradations/half-tone values below or above these limits can not be reproduced or may appear as solid areas (see Fig.1). Please stay within the listed tolerances (see Fig. 2).



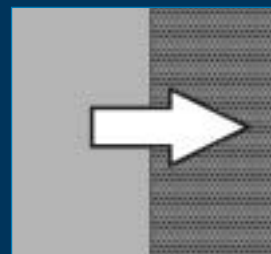
1



2

Spot varnish

>> Any spot varnish data that is half-tone, will have to be converted (by us) to an appropriate screen resolution (see Fig.1). Spot varnishing (K) may not result in smooth, continuous looking gradations (see Fig. 2)- it all depends on the finishing data. Therefore, we require a viewing PDF to judge how suitable this is for each case.



1



2

Finishing specifications

Raised Embossing/ Debossing

>> All metallic and luminous colours can be embossed (B) (see Fig. 1). Please remember that embossing requires a line/stroke width for elements that is at least twice as thick as the material which is to be embossed. Otherwise, the effect of the embossing will not be noticeable (see Fig.2).



1



2

Multiple finishing

>> It is possible to use spot varnish and embossing techniques on the same product, as long as the areas to be varnished (K)/embossed (P) do not overlap each other (see Fig 1). If an overlapping of the elements is desired (see Fig. 2), then special varnishes need to be used, which have to be taken into account when making a price quotation. Please let us know in advance.



1



2

Multiple finishing

>> All metallic and luminous colours can not be hot stamped (P) or spot varnished (K). The foil and the varnish do not bond together, so the finish begins to peel off the final product. Foil stamping is only possible if the print has been laminated first.



1 without laminate



2 with laminate

Multiple finishing

>> Embossing (B), foil stamping (P) and spot varnishes (K) may be applied in combination as long as these elements do not overlap (see Fig. 1). If they do overlap, special materials may have to be used. For an accurate quotation, we require precise details and/or a viewing PDF in advance.



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