

conventional separations, and later to the first electronic scanner, the Time-Life/PDI scanner in the early 1950s, see figure 27. The limitation of conventional masking methods in applying UCR to neutral tones only later became the standard opinion about UCR. In a later paper, Yule expressed his regrets that the initial scope of UCR had been perceived to be limited to neutral tones. He then went on to say that this had become the "standard opinion" in the industry, and he therefore introduced the concept of Extended UCR.

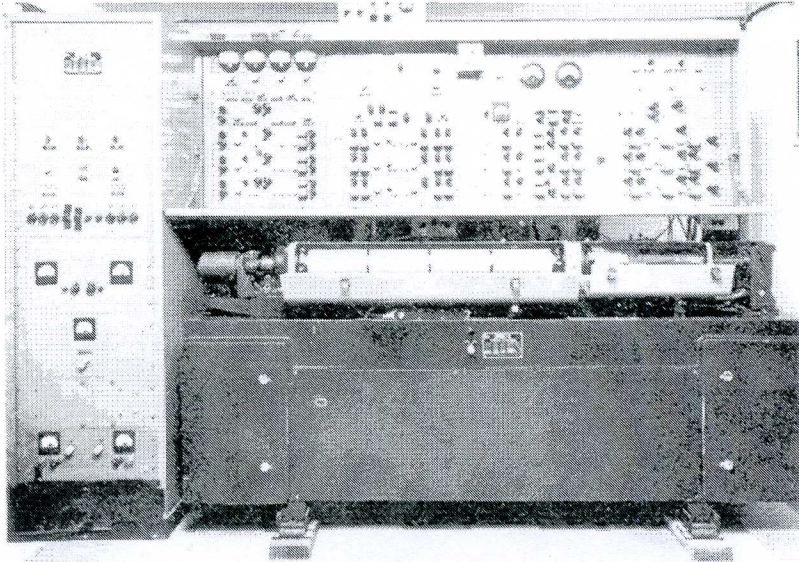


Figure 27: The figure (Carlsson, 1967) shows the Time-Life PDI scanner from the 1950s. The first application of UCR in electronic scanning was used (Yule 1940). Size = XXXL and very heavy. Same size exposure – transparency to separated con-tone negatives. Capacity < 3-4 times the conventional methods. This scanner was used for Time and Life publications printed in wet-in-wet (trapping problems).

Later, Extended UCR became known as GCR and inventive marketing from the leading electronic scanner manufacturers in the early 1980s has contributed to the