

for the simple reason that they do not furnish supplementary information. They are merely used to detect the relatively seldom cases of unproportional screen dot enlargement.

The Brunner measuring strip, which apart from fine and coarse screens incorporates fields for slurring, fine points, colour tolerances and colour superimposition, enables quite a number of simple evaluations to be made which are of immediate importance to the machine minder.

Predetermined and measured dot enlargement in the proof sheet offers good prospects for an identical machine sheet

Proof sheet and production run can be identical only when the same screen dot enlargement is applied during operation. The consistency of the printing ink strongly affects dot enlargement and, as a result, the outcome. Furthermore, the effect of ink compounds must not be ignored. The very same ink may yield entirely different results depending on whether it is applied on the proof press or on the printing machine. Hence, the consistency of the ink as used on the proof press has to be such that during production run, it produces an identical screen dot enlargement. Proofs pulled with no underlying, predetermined screen dot enlargement are usually too sharpened and therefore do not yield an identical result during production run. However, there are also cases where the opposite phenomenon applies.

Proofs pulled on the printing machine do not automatically give a binding screen dot enlargement for the production run since, as we know by experience, dot enlargement is subject to important fluctuations at start-up operations. It is only after a few hundred, or even a few thousand sheets have been pulled that screen dot enlargement settles. It may be said therefore that the measurement of screen dot enlargement has not become unnecessary by the simple fact of pulling proofs on printing machines.