



It is extremely difficult to determine optimum inking optically, especially as regards yellow. The Brunner measuring strip safely detects the beginning of flooding because of the fast increase in dot enlargement (concrete example for yellow).

Practical advantages of the principle of reference for fine and coarse screens.

The advantages of choosing coarse screen as a comparative basis for the determination of screen dot enlargement are as follows:

1. Solid and fine screen automatically have the same inking as the printed coarse screen. For practical purposes, it almost coincides with the curve established by converting density into surface coverage according to the formula of Yule ($a = 1 - 10^{-D}$; a = surface coverage, D = density). However, if this curve was to serve as a basis, every single density value for solids in the production run would necessitate a corresponding parameter. This would presuppose a high level of mathematical knowledge. Thanks to the reference method for fine and coarse screens, conversion is no longer necessary.
2. Reflection densitometers of different brands often yield divergent results. The reference method eliminates this situation to a large extent.
3. It is not of prime importance whether a reflection densitometer is calibrated for paper white or not. The difference between coarse screen and fine screen is not affected thereby.