

### 1. Makes of blanket

Coding of different makes as A, B, C, etc is used for the sake of an unprejudiced judgement, and the blankets are classified as compressible and uncompressible.

### 2. Printing solids

Thickness of the blanket is measured with a micrometer, and then the complete cylinder packing up to the cylinder ring is checked with a dial or a feeler gauge and corrected if necessary. There must always be the same proportions. Solids are printed in the normal manner and the results entered in the table. To save time, there should be no makeready, but it must be ensured that normal printing conditions obtain at the place which is to be measured.

### 3. Density measurement

A control strip is required for density measurement (fig 2). A particularly suitable kind is a strip consisting of a solid and a halftone area of about 75 per cent, both parts arranged in the direction of rotation. As a first step a print is produced in which the tone area passes inspection through a glass, i. e. the tone must be well inked and yet as sharp as possible. The densities of solid and tone in the control strip are measured with the densitometer and entered in the table. In testing blankets, the ink feed must be maintained in such a way that the same density is measured in the tone control strip as with the first blanket. Ink feed over the remainder of the sheet is not significant. The value obtained is then entered in the table. Slight differences of density of about .01 to .02 are acceptable. At the same time, the densities of the solids must be measured and established. It is important to check the time

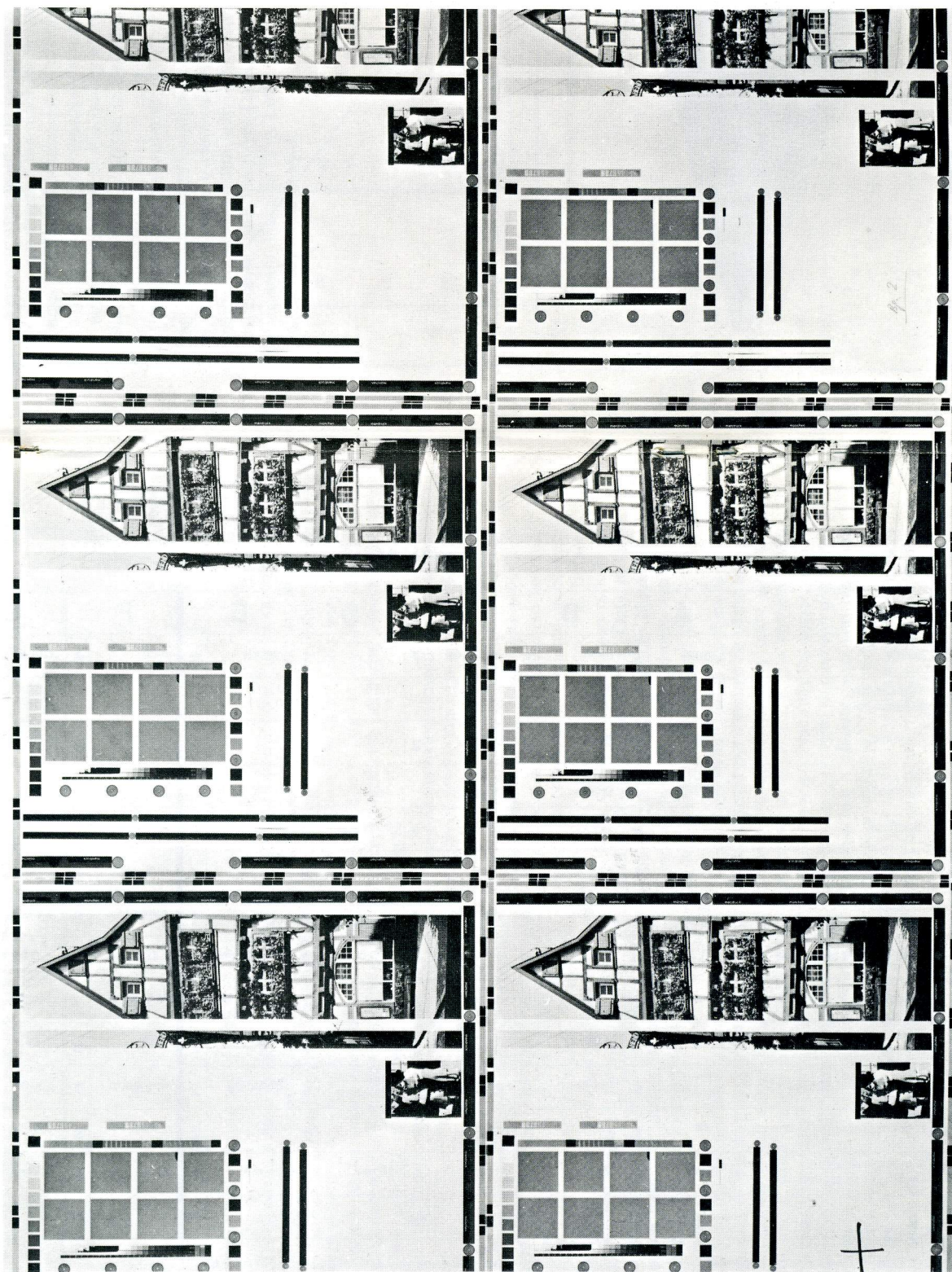


Fig 2: Arrangement of control marks