

Image Assembly

Image assembly (stripping)

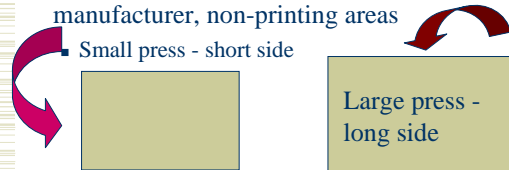
- ◆ The process of precisely positioning and fastening one or more film negatives or positives onto a masking sheet.
- ◆ Flat - a finished stripping job

Materials

- ◆ Masking sheets
 - Block actinic light used to expose photosensitive materials
 - Paper - goldenrod, orange - dimensionally unstable
 - Vinyl - increased stability and strength
 - Clear polyester - used when stripping positives or as film carriers in combination with paper or vinyl

Laying out the flat

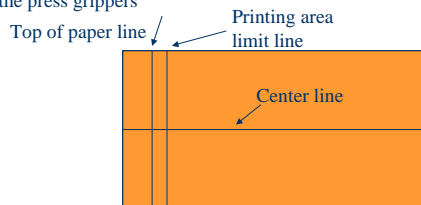
- ◆ Squarely tape the long side of the masking sheet to the light table using the t-square
- ◆ Margins - determined by the press manufacturer, non-printing areas



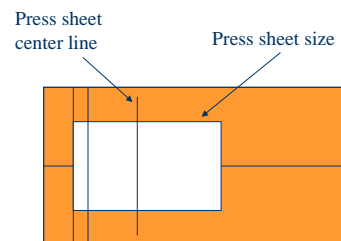
Margins

Plate gripper margin, lead edge - allowance for the plate to be held in the press, some times called plate bend

Paper gripper margin - allowance for the press sheet to be held by the press grippers



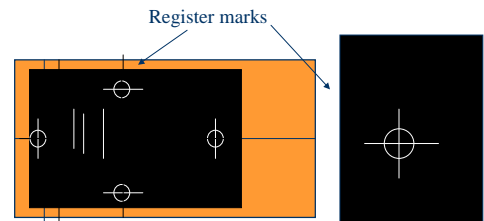
Press sheet area



Emulsion up stripping

- ◆ Emulsion side of the film
 - Processed film - right reading, emulsion down
 - Scratch the film - emulsion up
 - Least best way - dull side, emulsion up
- ◆ Position film wrong reading using marks on the film, center marks

Negative Positioning



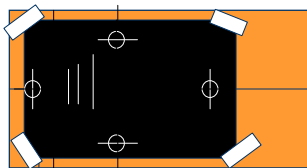
No film marks?

- ◆ Position using measurements from layout
 - Measure and indicate position of image according to layout
 - Rule upper and side limits of image
 - Position negative according to measurements

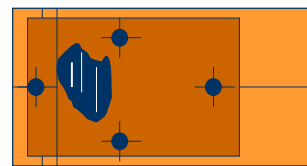
Check for accuracy of position

- ◆ Tape film in place
 - Small amounts of film
 - Recheck of accuracy
 - Flip flat to right reading and open only image areas
 - Opaque pinholes

Use small pieces of tape



Open the Image Area





Multicolor Work

- ◆ Register marks
 - Imagesetter output
- ◆ Register pins/bars
 - Punch film for accuracy
 - Imagesetter will punch film
- ◆ Register marks must be in perfect alignment