

SHEET-FED PRINTING

DICTIONARY OF TERMS

B



BINDING

The process of assembling and securing printed pages, such as in a book or magazine.

BLANKET

A rubber sheet that transfers the image from the plate to the paper.

BLEED

The portion of a printed image that extends beyond the trim edge, ensuring no white borders appear when trimmed.

C



CMYK

Stands for Cyan, Magenta, Yellow, and Key (Black); the four basic colors used in printing.

COATING

A finishing process that adds a protective or decorative layer to printed material.

COLLATING

The process of arranging printed sheets into a specific order, often used in multi-page documents.

COLOR MANAGEMENT

Techniques used to ensure consistent color throughout the print run.

COLOR SEPARATION

The process of dividing a full-color image into the four separate colors (CMYK) for printing.

D



DIE-CUTTING:

A finishing process where shapes are cut out of printed material using a custom-made die.

DIGITAL PROOF

A proof created on a computer screen to simulate how the final print will look.

DOT GAIN

The tendency of printed dots to increase in size, which can affect the accuracy of the printed image.

DPI (DOTS PER INCH)

A measure of print resolution; the number of dots of ink per inch in a printed image.

F



FEEDER

The part of the press that feeds sheets of paper into the printing press.

FINISHING

Post-printing processes such as coating, embossing, and die-cutting that enhance the appearance of the printed material.

G



GRIPPER

The mechanism in a printing press that grabs the sheet and feeds it through the press.

GUTTER

The space between two facing pages in a printed piece.

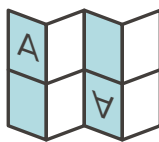
H



HALFTONE

A technique that simulates continuous tone imagery through the use of dots, varying either in size, shape, or spacing.

I



IMPOSITION

The arrangement of pages on a printer's sheet to ensure correct order and layout after folding.

L



LAMINATION

A finishing process where a thin layer of plastic is applied to printed material to protect and enhance durability.

M



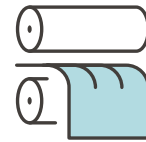
MAKEREADY

The process of preparing the press for a print run, including setting up plates, inks, and ensuring correct registration.

MOIRE

An unintended pattern that can occur when screen angles in halftone printing are misaligned.

O



OFFSET PRINTING

A printing technique where an inked image is transferred from a plate to a rubber blanket, then onto the printing surface.

OVERPRINT

Printing one color over another, typically used to avoid gaps between colors.

P



PANTONE®

A standardized color matching system used in printing for consistency across different jobs and materials.

PLATE

A metal sheet that carries the image to be printed.

PREPRESS

The process of preparing digital files for printing, including color separation, proofing, and plate-making.

PRESS PROOF

A proof created on the actual press to show exactly how the final print will appear.

PROOFING

The process of creating a preliminary version of a print job to ensure accuracy before the final run.

R



REGISTRATION

The alignment of different color plates on a printed sheet, ensuring all colors line up correctly.

S



SCORING

Creating a crease in paper to facilitate folding without cracking.

SHEET-FED PRESS

A type of printing press that uses individual sheets of paper, rather than a continuous roll.

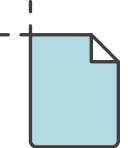
SPOT COLOR

A pre-mixed ink used in printing to achieve specific hues not possible with standard CMYK inks.

STOCK

The paper or other material that is printed on.

T



TRIM

The final size of a printed piece after excess edges have been cut away.

U



UNDERCOLOR REMOVAL (UCR)

A process in color printing that reduces the amount of CMY inks in dark areas and replaces them with black ink to reduce ink coverage and drying time.

V



VARNISH

A transparent coating applied to printed material to protect and enhance its appearance.

For more information on sheet-fed printing contact your B&B rep today.

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