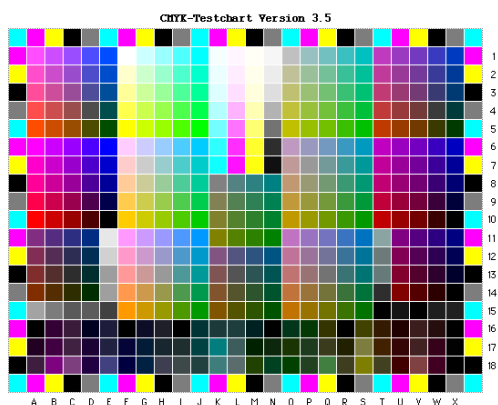


Color Management Profiling for the HP DesignJet 10/20ps

Draft 1.1 • 4/18/02

Introduction

The HP DesignJet 10/20ps comes with standard profiles for CMYK and RGB working spaces and with profiles for HP media. However, to get the most accurate color, you may wish to make custom profiles for your DesignJet, as well as for other devices in your workflow.



Custom ICC profiles created with applications like GretagMacbeth ProfileMaker help the DesignJet 10/20/50ps to print more accurate color and to do a more effective job of emulating other devices and processes.

Devices to Profile

Devices you may want to profile include your:

- HP DesignJet on each proofing medium you use regularly
- devices or processes you want the DesignJet to match, such as analog or digital proofing, or your printing press
- scanner or digital camera, for optimum color on input
- monitor, for accurate soft proofing

What You Will Need

To make custom profiles, you will need:

1. A profiling program, such as GretagMacbeth Eye One Match or ProfileMaker Pro, MonacoPROFILE, Heidelberg ScanOpen/PrintOpen, or similar product.

2. Color targets to scan, digitally photograph, and print. These are usually included with the profiling application, but different scanner or camera targets may need to be purchased separately.
3. A color measurement instrument to read reflection prints and monitor colors. Examples include GretagMacbeth's Eye One and Spectrolino/SpectroScan, and X-Rite's DTP41 AutoScan Spectrophotometer and DTP92 Monitor Optimizer.

Profiling Procedures

The following pages show the basic steps for making printer, scanner, and monitor profiles.

Profile Editing

Making custom profiles of your HP DesignJet 10/20/50ps and the devices you want it to simulate will help you get a better color match. However, for the most accurate color, it may be necessary to edit your ICC profiles using a profile-editing application such as GretagMacbeth ProfileEditor or ColorBlind Edit.

Profile editing requires some expertise in “traditional” color—tone reproduction, gray balance, and color correction.

Basic steps to using ProfileEditor to make an HP DesignJet 10/20/50 profile more closely match a specified target are shown on page 6.

Vendors

Color Management Instruments and Software

Following is a partial list of color management systems vendors. Some vendors sell instruments, others sell software, and others sell both.

GretagMacbeth LLC
617 Little Brittain Road
New Windsor, NY 12553
800/622-2384
www.gretagmacbeth.com



Graphic
Intelligence
Agency

Graphic Intelligence Agency
4040 Embassy Pkwy, Ste. 370
Akron, OH 44333
330/665-9858
www.graphintel.com

Heidelberg Prepress
100 Gutenberg Dr.
Kennesaw, GA 30144
770/419-6600
www.heidelbergusa.com

Imaging Technologies Corp.
15175 Innovation Dr.
San Diego, CA 92128
619/613-1300
www.color.com

Monaco Systems, Inc.
110 Burt Road, Suite 110
Andover, MA 01810
508/749-9944
www.monacosys.com

Praxisoft, Inc.
1400 Shepart Dr., Suite 200
Sterling, VA 20164
703/450-8001
www.praxisoft.com

X-Rite, Inc.
3100 44th Street, S.W.
Grandville, MI 49418
616/534-7663
www.x-rite.com



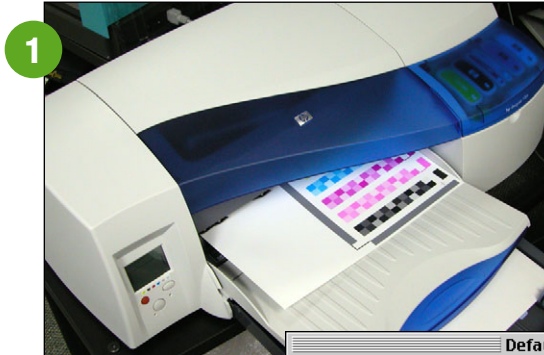
Making a Printer Profile

What You Will Need

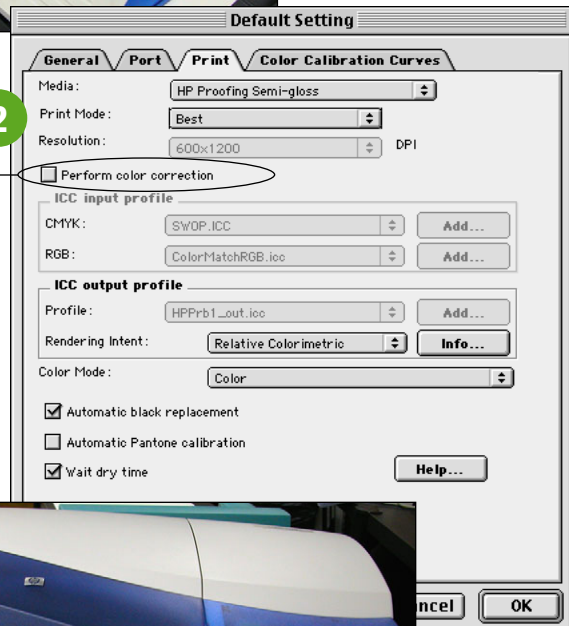
1. Profiling application
2. Colorimeter or spectrophotometer
3. Printed color target

Procedure

1. Calibrate the DesignJet 10/20/50ps to the medium you want to profile using the RIP's "Automatic Color Calibration" function.
2. Turn off color management in the DesignJet RIP.
3. Print the CMYK color profiling target that comes with your profiling application. (It is usually a TIFF file.)
4. Measure the target using the spectrophotometer connected to your profiling application.
5. Save the ICC profile in the DesignJet software RIP folder (ICC Profile>HP DesignJet 10 20).



1



2

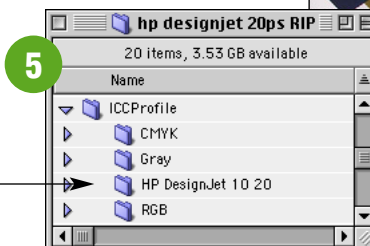
Turn off color management in the RIP before outputting the color management target.



3



4

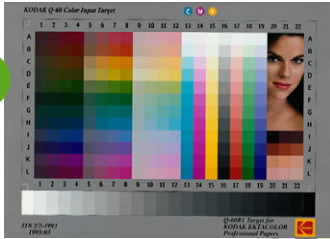


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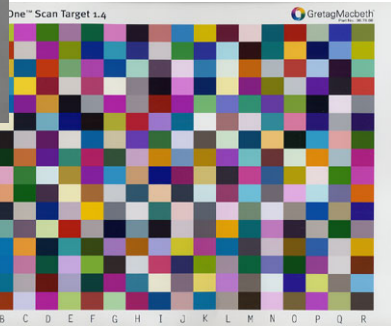


Making a Scanner Profile

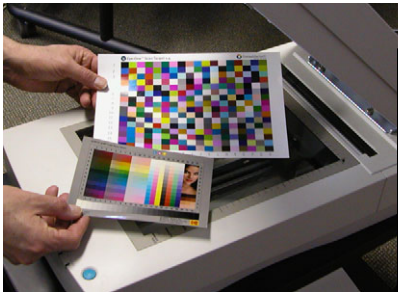
1



IT8.7/2 Target



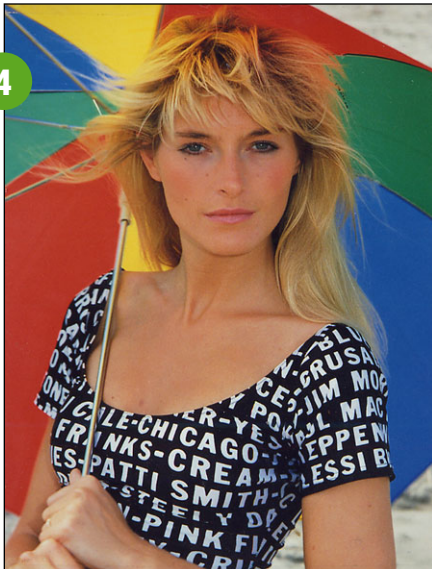
GretagMacbeth i1 Target



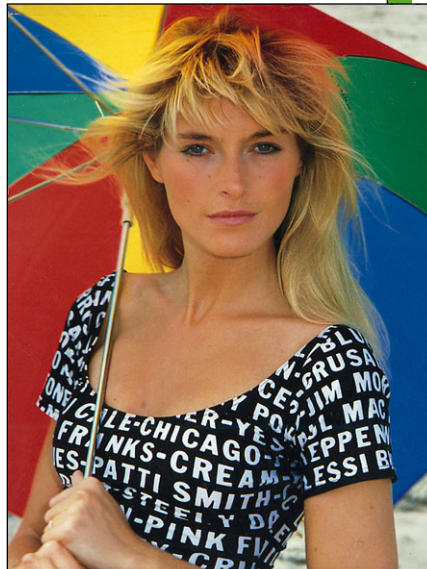
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IT8.7/2
ORIGINATOR "Eastman Kodak Company"
DESCRIPTOR "Q60, IT8.7/2 Data Files, 5x7 inch Ektacolor"
CREATED "AUGUST 15, 1998"
MANUFACTURER "Eastman Kodak Company"
PROD_DATE "1998:07"
SERIAL "1998:07 BATCH AVERAGE DATA"
MATERIAL "Ektacolor Product Family"
KEYWORD "MEAN_DEV" # Mean Devia S of samples compared to batch average
#
# STDEV DE in this data set is the average of the standard deviations of
# L*, a* and b*. It is used to derive an estimate of the chi-squared
# parameter which is recommended as the predictor of the variability of
# DELTA*. SEE FILE ON THIS DISK CALLED CHI-SQ.*
#
NUMBER_OF_FIELDS 12
BINNIN_DATA_FORMAT
SAMPLE_ID XYZ_X XYZ_Y XYZ_Z LAB_L LAB_A LAB_B STDEV_X STDEV_Y STDEV_Z
MEAN_DE STDEV_DE
END_DATA_FORMAT
NUMBER_OF_SETS 264
BINNIN_DATA
#ID X Y Z L A B S_X S_Y S_Z M_DEV S_DEV
A01 3.44 5.98 1.83 19.97 12.17 5.88 0.17 0.13 0.10 0.74 0.44
A02 4.65 3.08 1.53 20.35 25.27 9.76 0.19 0.12 0.08 0.76 0.43
A03 5.59 3.15 1.27 20.62 35.63 13.36 0.17 0.09 0.06 0.66 0.41
A04 6.04 3.24 1.14 21.00 39.09 15.82 0.15 0.08 0.05 0.65 0.40
A05 12.26 10.59 7.31 38.87 14.92 5.48 0.39 0.34 0.34 0.91 0.54
A06 15.15 11.08 6.45 39.71 29.68 10.57 0.39 0.30 0.25 0.88 0.51
A07 18.38 11.62 5.79 40.61 43.75 15.14 0.36 0.25 0.28 0.84 0.47
A08 19.50 11.30 5.03 40.08 51.71 17.99 0.30 0.20 0.25 0.80 0.45
A09 41.14 40.11 31.44 69.55 7.66 2.51 0.80 0.79 0.79 0.88 0.52
A10 43.23 39.77 29.82 69.30 14.99 4.62 0.75 0.75 0.79 0.80 0.53
A11 46.52 40.53 28.82 69.84 22.13 7.17 0.66 0.69 0.76 0.92 0.55
A12 48.23 41.35 28.93 70.42 24.44 7.99 0.61 0.67 0.76 0.90 0.56
A13 72.14 76.38 65.70 90.03 -3.12 -2.55 0.47 0.42 0.31 0.31 0.21
A14 73.21 73.68 63.56 88.77 4.54 -2.70 0.37 0.45 0.31 0.37 0.24
A15 76.05 78.90 64.92 91.18 -0.04 0.18 0.31 0.33 0.28 0.28 0.16
A16 68.09 70.67 58.56 87.33 -0.11 -0.24 0.51 0.52 0.48 0.42 0.25
A17 72.40 73.09 59.86 88.49 4.06 0.45 0.39 0.47 0.43 0.27
A18 70.31 74.69 59.50 89.25 -3.62 2.12 0.45 0.41 0.45 0.38 0.24
A19 70.63 72.80 64.19 88.35 0.93 -4.02 0.45 0.48 0.30 0.36 0.22
B01 3.24 2.84 1.36 19.37 8.86 10.14 0.16 0.13 0.06 0.69 0.43
B02 4.13 3.02 1.07 20.11 19.19 18.49 0.17 0.12 0.05 0.68 0.43
B03 4.73 3.02 0.84 20.11 27.32 24.37 0.19 0.12 0.02 0.74 0.49
B04 4.87 2.92 0.44 19.70 30.85 25.63 0.17 0.10 0.02 0.72 0.48
B05 12.48 10.68 5.32 39.03 15.73 14.70 0.39 0.34 0.26 0.92 0.53
B06 14.88 11.12 3.51 39.77 28.35 26.38 0.39 0.31 0.17 0.79 0.46
B07 18.10 11.64 2.06 40.64 42.17 35.22 0.33 0.24 0.09 0.60 0.35
B08 18.73 10.85 1.08 39.32 51.11 48.24 0.24 0.17 0.04 0.41 0.24
B09 40.15 39.68 28.61 69.09 6.57 6.22 0.76 0.76 0.79 0.81 0.53
B10 42.76 39.88 25.26 69.38 13.25 12.44 0.75 0.75 0.77 0.96 0.55
B11 45.88 40.61 22.47 69.90 19.99 18.48 0.64 0.67 0.71 0.98 0.57
B12 47.22 40.64 20.68 69.92 23.76 22.06 0.55 0.62 0.68 1.04 0.60
B13 63.97 70.24 64.42 87.11 -8.37 -6.38 0.65 0.54 0.30 0.49 0.30
```

IT8.7 data reference file

4



Scan Without Profile



Scan With Profile

What You Will Need

1. Profiling application
2. IT8 or proprietary scanner target (transparency or print) matching the film or paper you want to scan
3. IT8 data reference file for the scanner target, a text file with measurements of all color patches

Procedure

1. Scan the scanner target and save it as a TIFF file between 1.5 and 5 MB in size.
2. Place the IT8 data reference file for the target on your hard disk (if Kodak, download from <ftp://ftp.kodak.com/gastds/q60data>).
3. Open the scanned target TIFF file and the corresponding data reference file in your profiling application and make the ICC profile.
4. Apply the scanner profile to images using the scanner application, or in Photoshop using the Image>Mode>Assign Profile command.



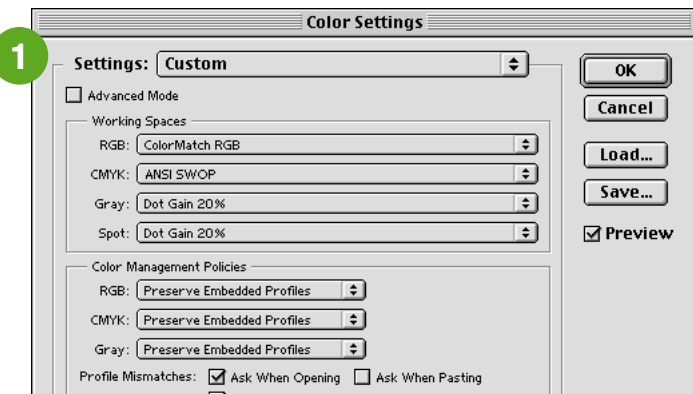
Making a Monitor Profile

What You Will Need

1. Emissive spectrophotometer or colorimeter capable of profiling monitors
2. Color profiling application with monitor calibration and profiling function

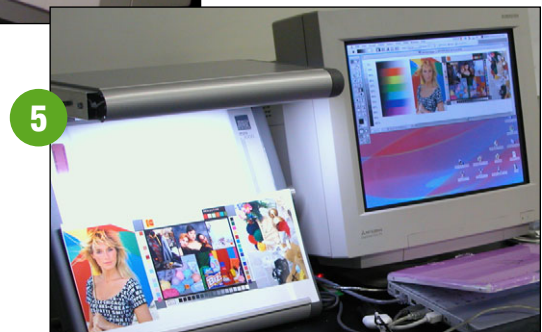
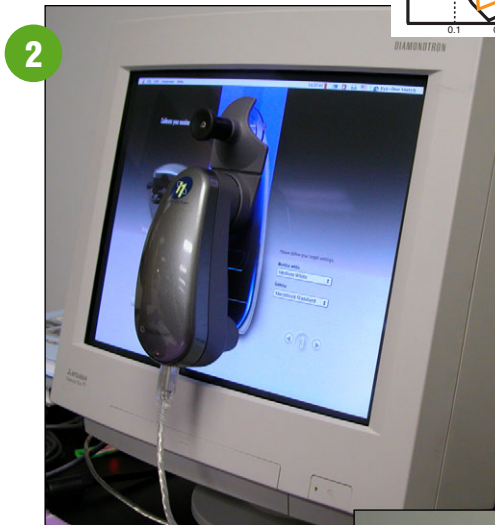
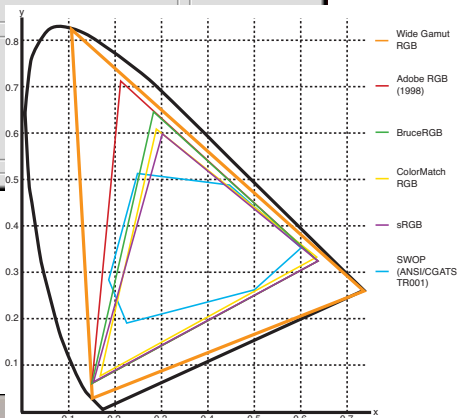
Procedure

1. Choose an RGB working space in Photoshop that most closely matches the gamut of your output device (see table and graph). If unsure, start with ColorMatch RGB.
2. Launch your profiling application, calibrate the emissive colorimeter/spectrophotometer as recommended by the manufacturer, and attach the instrument to the monitor.
3. Calibrate the monitor to your desired white point and gamma (e.g., 5000 K and 1.80 for ColorMatch RGB).
4. Save the monitor ICC profile and set as your system profile.
5. To compare originals and print samples to the image on your monitor, use a standard viewing booth for the most accurate color match.



COMMON WORKING SPACES

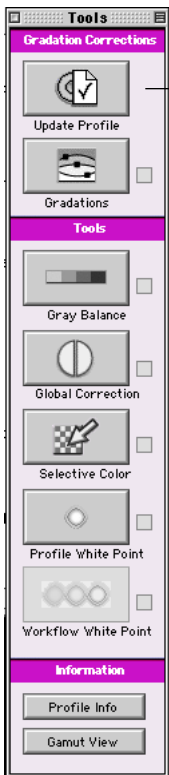
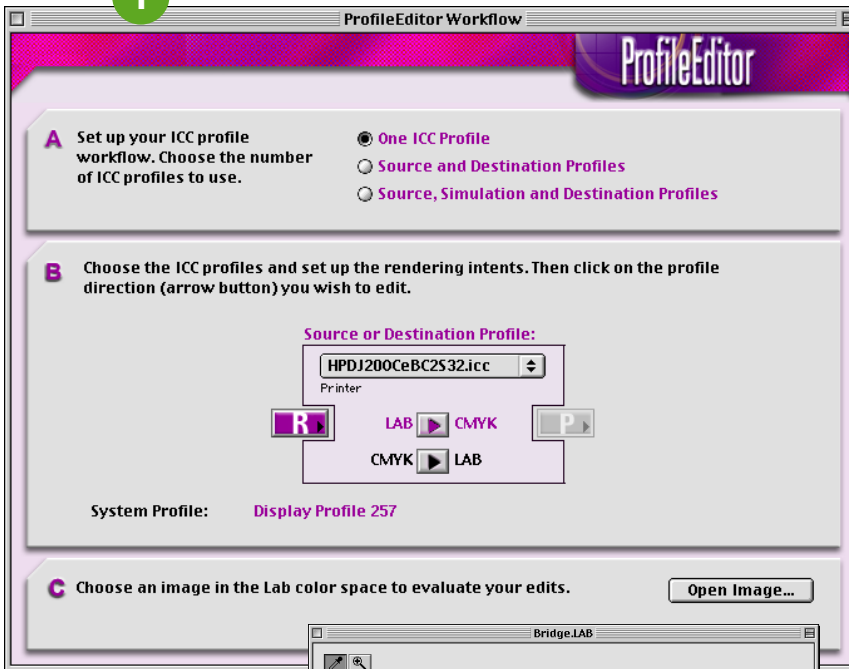
Space	Gamma	White Pt.
Adobe RGB	2.20	5000 K
Apple RGB	1.80	6500 K
ColorMatch RGB	1.80	5000 K
sRGB	2.20	6500 K





Profile Editing

1



Editing Tools

- Update Profile**—updates the calibration in a profile
- Gradations**—used to change the highlight, shadow, and midtone points of CMYK curves (individually or together)
- Gray Balance**—edits the color balance of the profile to achieve neutral gray
- Global Correction**—used to edit lightness, contrast, and saturation
- Selective Color**—Used to edit specific colors, selected via Lightness, Chroma, and Hue



Sample image to evaluate color edits (shown on right)

What You Will Need

1. Profile of your HP DesignJet 10/20/50ps on the medium you're using
2. Profile-editing application such as GretagMacbeth ProfileEditor or ColorBlind Edit
3. Low-resolution image in LAB mode to view your edits (To make the image, open a test photo in Photoshop, resize the image to 72 dpi, and convert to LAB mode.)

Procedure

1. In ProfileEditor, select:
 - a. "A," one ICC profile.
 - b. "B," open the HP DesignJet 10/20/50 profile you want to edit, select the rendering intent you plan to use (e.g., relative colorimetric for proofing), and rendering direction LAB to CMYK (this affects conversions to the output device).
 - c. "C," open an image in LAB mode to view your edits. If
2. Before making any edits, save your profile as a different name.
3. Edit the profile to get a closer match to the device you want to emulate. You can edit highlights, shadows, midtones; gray balance; global color; and selective color.