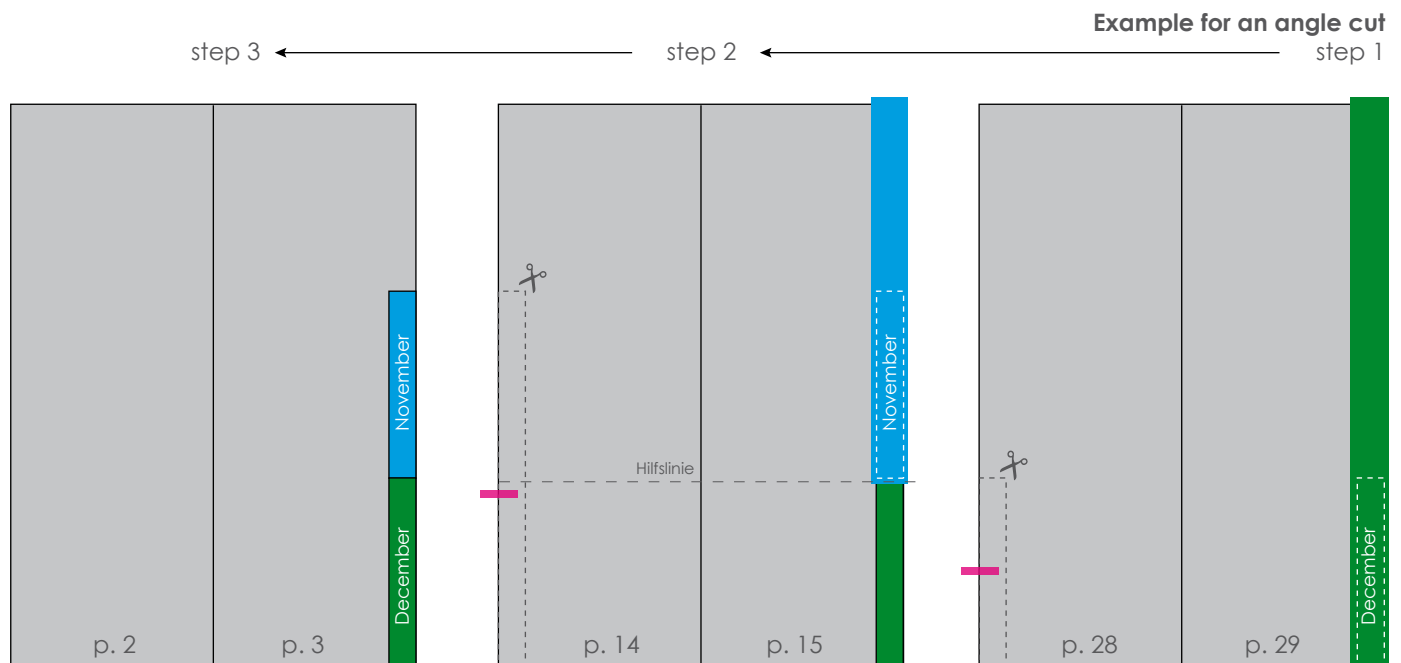
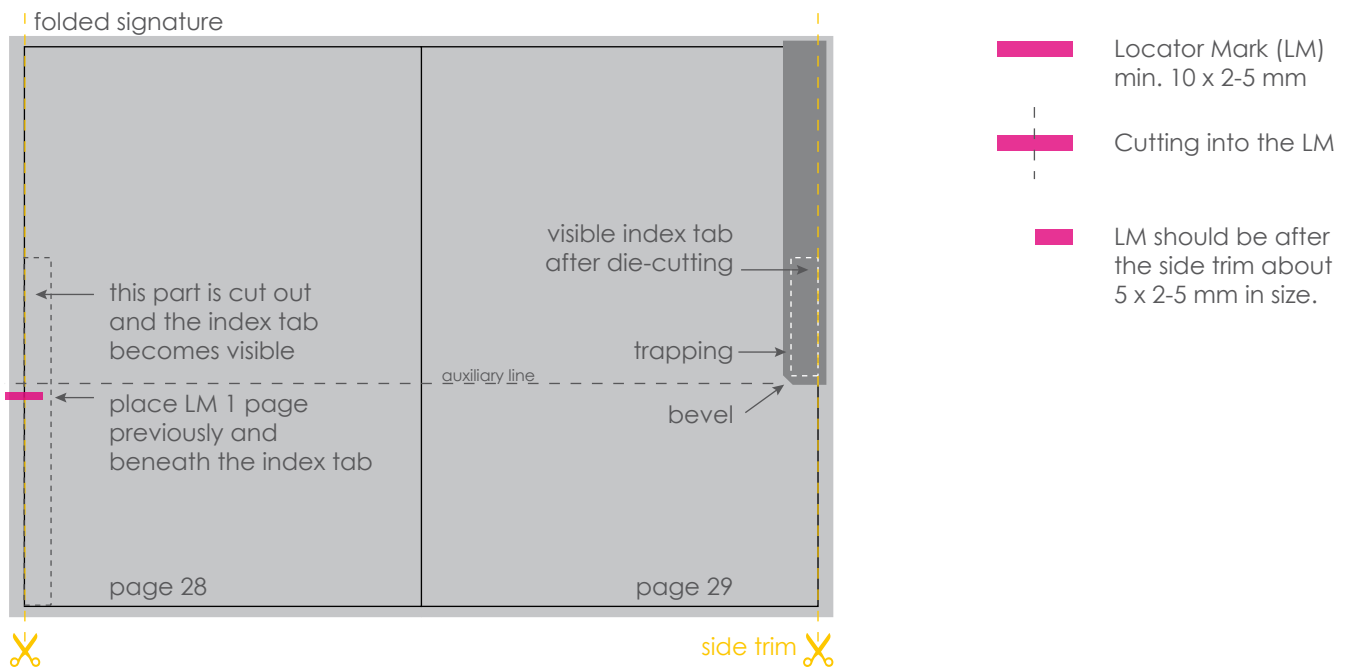


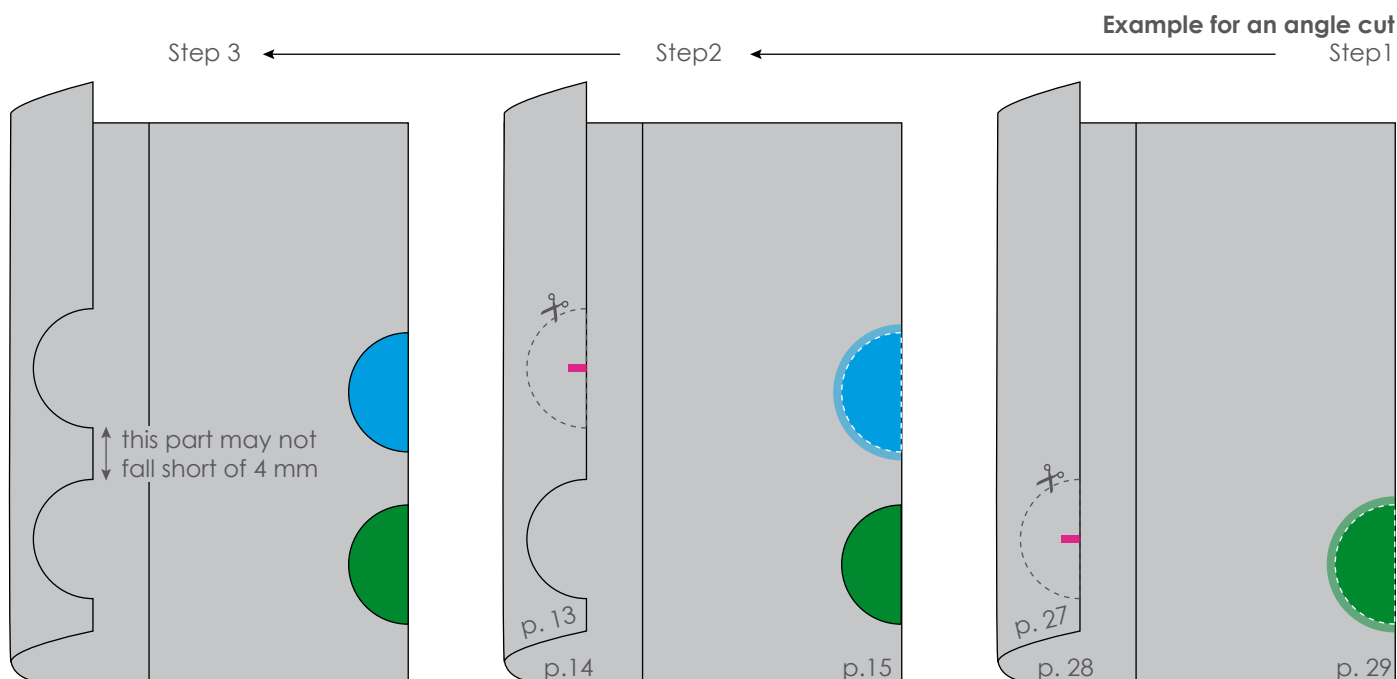
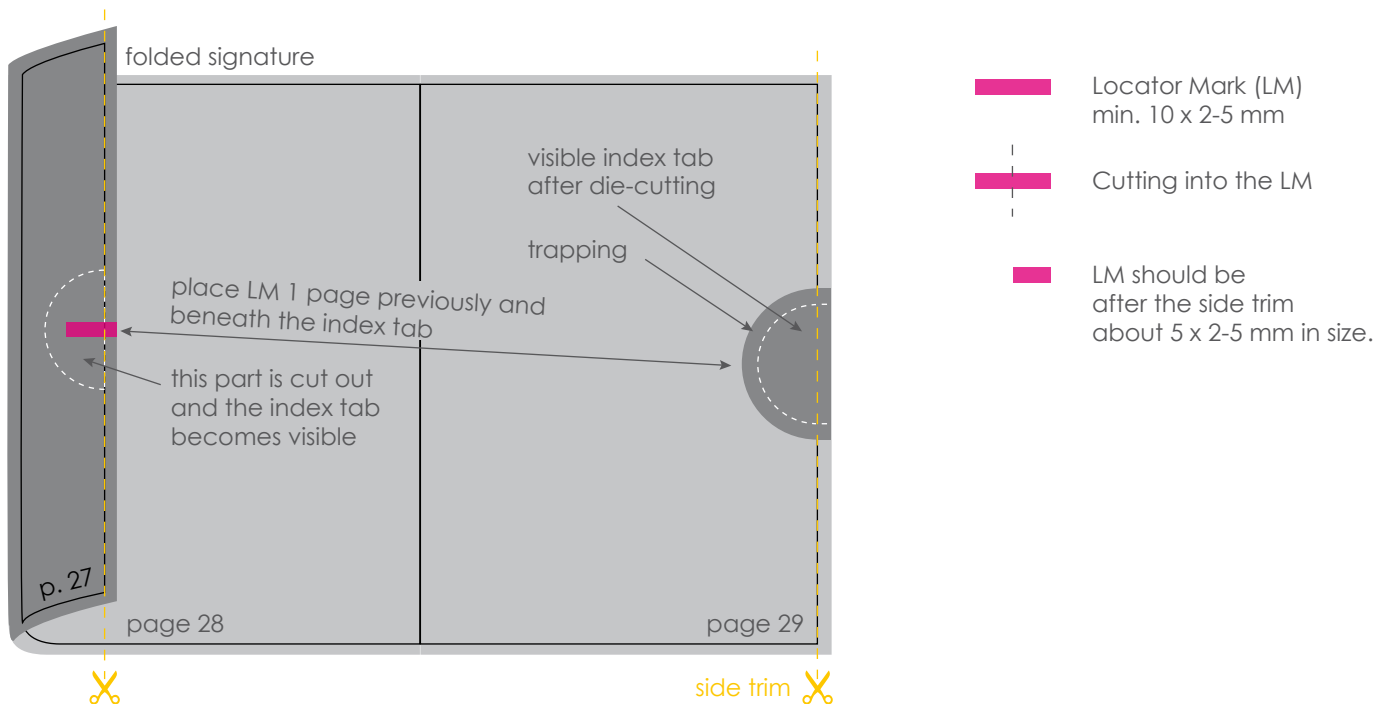
The placing of LOCATOR MARKS with angle cuts

1. When die-cutting angle cuts the front cover faces upwards
2. Print locator marks (LM) with 50 – 70% raster.
3. The LM has to be placed one page previous to the register.
4. The LM has to be on the left-hand page (even page numbers) partly in the area which is trimmed thus it is truncated.
5. Place the LM in such a way that after trimming it is about 5 x 2-5 mm in size.
6. Regarding the height LMs should be set beneath the index tab to avoid staining.
7. A sufficient trapping (about 2 mm) upwards and towards the book spine impedes white gaps.
8. A bevel of the color plane at the lower left edge can improve the visual impression.



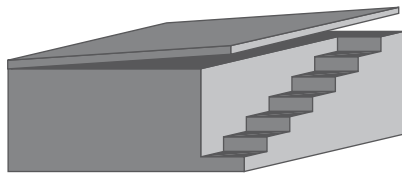
The placing of LOCATOR MARKS thumb cuts

1. When die-cutting thumb cuts the front cover faces downwards.
2. Print locator marks (LM) with 50 - 70% raster.
3. The LM has to be placed two pages previous to the register.
4. The LM has to be on the right-hand page (uneven page numbers) in the trimming.
5. Place the LM in such a way that after trimming it is about 5 x 2-5 mm in size.
6. Regarding the height LMs have to be in the middle of index tabs.
7. A sufficient trapping (about 2 mm) around the index tab impedes white gaps.
8. The piece between two cuts may not fall short of 4 mm.

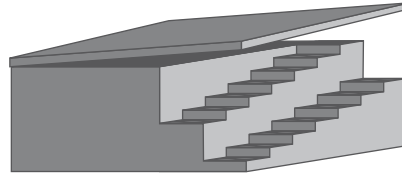


The placing of LOCATOR MARKS with several runs

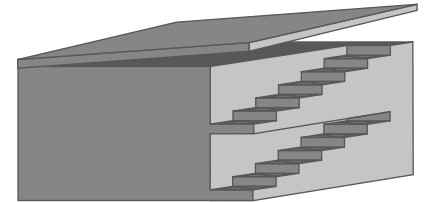
It can be indexed in a single run (A), but also in several runs (B+C), either side by side (B), or one below the other (C).



(A)

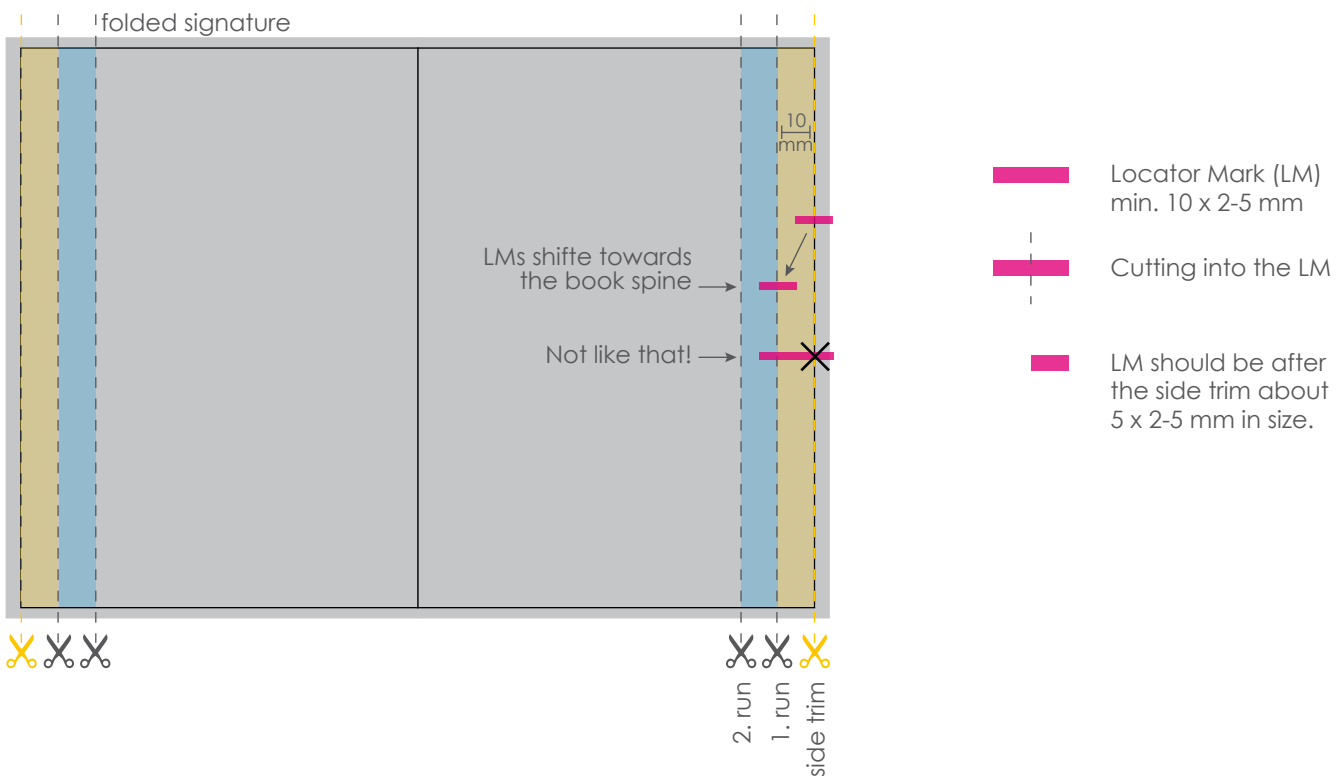


(B)



(C)

With two or more runs side by side the locator marks are placed for the unshortened front run as described above. For every subsequent run the locator marks have to be shifted with regard to the first locator marks about the cutting depth further inward (in our example 10 mm). They may, however, under no circumstances extend into the trimmed edge (only the locator marks for the first run). As in that case it would not be unambiguous which locator mark, indicates which run.

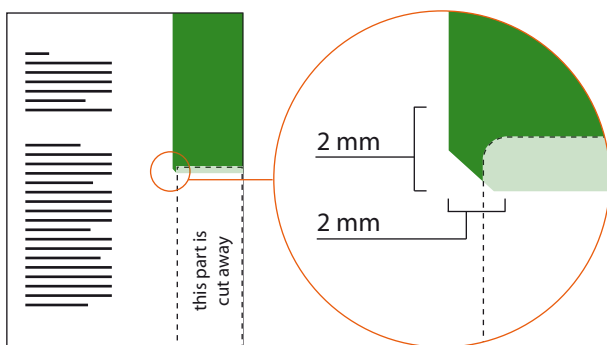


WHAT IS TRAPPING?

If the tab area is highlighted (in our example green), please, take into account that white gaps may occur in the process of index cutting, due to variation in the print image. A white gap is when color planes unintentionally extend into the tab area which becomes visible after indexing. As white is the natural color of paper, unintended color planes are usually white – therefore the name white gap.

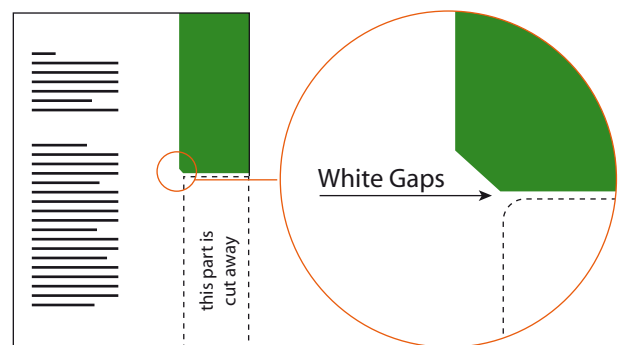
Variation in the print image may be caused in the process of printing, folding and binding. Above all, the product's quality is determined by accuracy and precision in the folding process. In the process of index cutting variation is nearly excluded. The index cut is precise, because the product is firmly affixed on the cutting table. Due to its construction type, the index knife cuts always straight at the same, previously adjusted position. Unintended white gaps can be compensated by a sufficient enlargement of the tab's color planes.

TRAPPING IN THE CASE OF ANGLE CUT



With trapping!

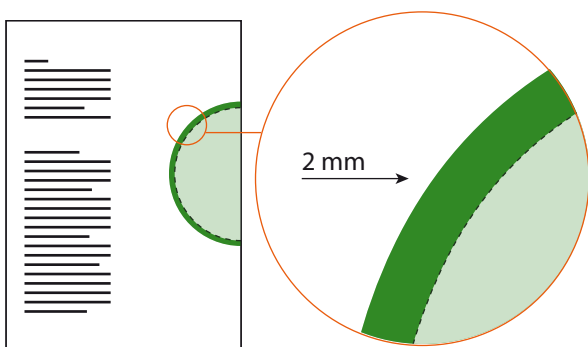
The color planes of index tabs which are to be exposed have to be enlarged towards all directions (upwards, downwards and towards the book spine). A bevel of the color plane at the lower left edge can improve the visual impression.



Without trapping!

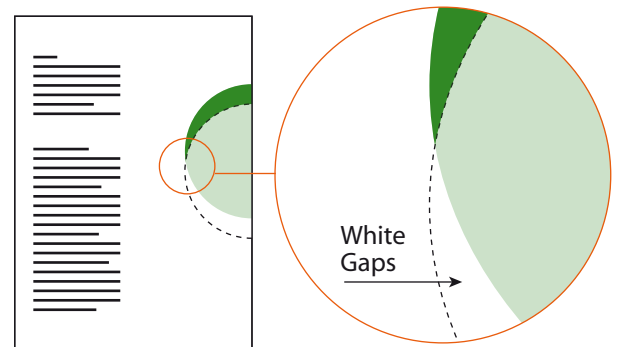
Without trapping unintended white gaps may occur, due to an unavoidable variation in the print image.

TRAPPING IN THE CASE OF THUMB CUT



With Trapping!

With thumb cuts a trapping around the original tab area is necessary. In our opinion a trapping of 2 mm is sufficient.



Without trapping!

Without trapping unintended white gaps may occur, due to an unavoidable variation in the print image.