Preparing a file for digital printing - GUIDELINES

BALDANZILUIGI&FIGLI
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Supported file formats:

Vectors: .pdf, .eps, .ai, .cdr
Raster: .psd, .tiff, .jpg., ecc.

Layout:

In case of regular-shaped printouts (90° angles), file needs to have **NO BLEED** and **NO REGISTER/CUT MARKS**. Objects that are not part of background, need to be positioned considering a minimum margin of **AT LEAST 5mm**. In case your printout is two-sided, margin will need to be set up **AT LEAST 10mm**.
Considering that cutting accuracy is about +/- 1.5mm for one sided printouts (+/- 4mm if two-sided), we suggest to set up wider margins than the minimum recommended.

In case of irregular-shaped printouts, file will need to contain the cutting vector trace. Your graphics will also need a **3mm bleed** on the perimeter of cutting trace. In case the shaped panel needs to be **two-sided, increase bleed up to 1cm around the cutting perimeter**. Also, your file will have to contain both of the two sides considering the **specular cut.**

It's always better to work with real size files. In case this is not possible, **your file needs to be in scale**. Also, scale has to be indicated on file name.
In case you're working with a scaled file, margins and bleed do have to consider enlargement ratio.
Es: file 1:1=margin 5mm, file 1:10=margin 0,5mm.

Color Method:

During printing, your file will ALWAYS be converted in four-color process (CMYK). Therefore, we recommend to generate your files directly with this color method and apply **Coated FOGRA39 and Adobe RGB1998 color profiles.**
In case you're using spot colors, our printing software has Pantone certification for convertion accuracy. Therefore, **it's not necessary to convert them in CMYK**.

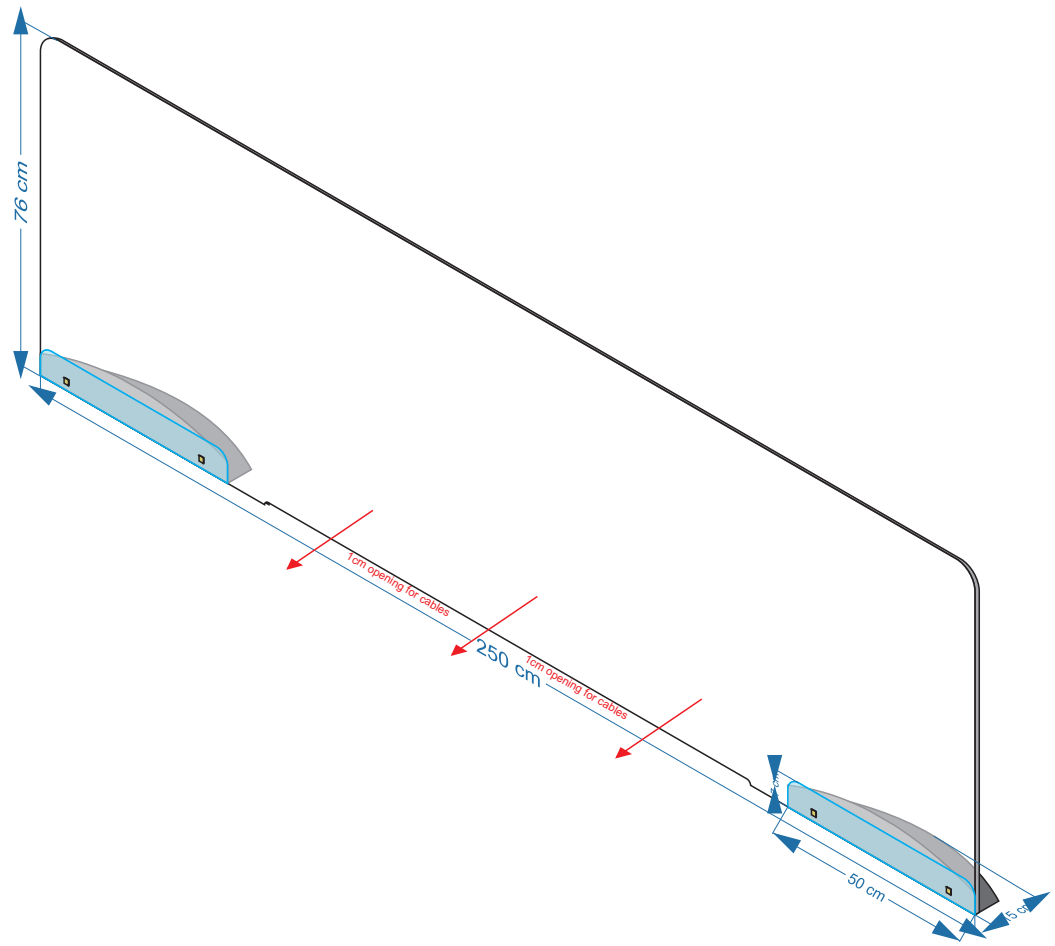
In case your file contains RGB objects (usually raster images) which convertion in CMYK leads to a severe chromatic or brightness change, it's preferable not to convert them. Leaving such process to printing software.
In any case, printing result will likely have some chromatic differences compared to the RGB immage shown on monitors.
That's due to the less broad gamut of CMYK scale and cannot be fully avoided.

Vectors and Text:

In case your graphics contains vectors, do not convert them to bitmap unless they use complex fills or effects that may cause problems while printing.
All text has to be converted to outline. If that's not possible, attach the .ttf font file.

Rasters:

In case your graphics contains raster elements (bitmap, jpg, tiff, gif, or psd images), in order to get a good quality printout, they need to have a minimum resolution of 100dpi (on 1:1 scale). Anything lower of this value, will lead to a lower quality printout making it difficult to "read" your graphics on close distances. In any case, consider 72dpi as the lowest resolution limit to get an acceptable quality print.
In case you're working with a scaled file, **your raster image resolution needs to consider the enlargement ratio.**
For example: file 1:10=attached raster 900dpi=90dpi on actual size printout.
All rasters, need to be attached to file when saving it.


76 cm
1cm opening for cables
250 cm
1cm opening for cables
50 cm
5 cm