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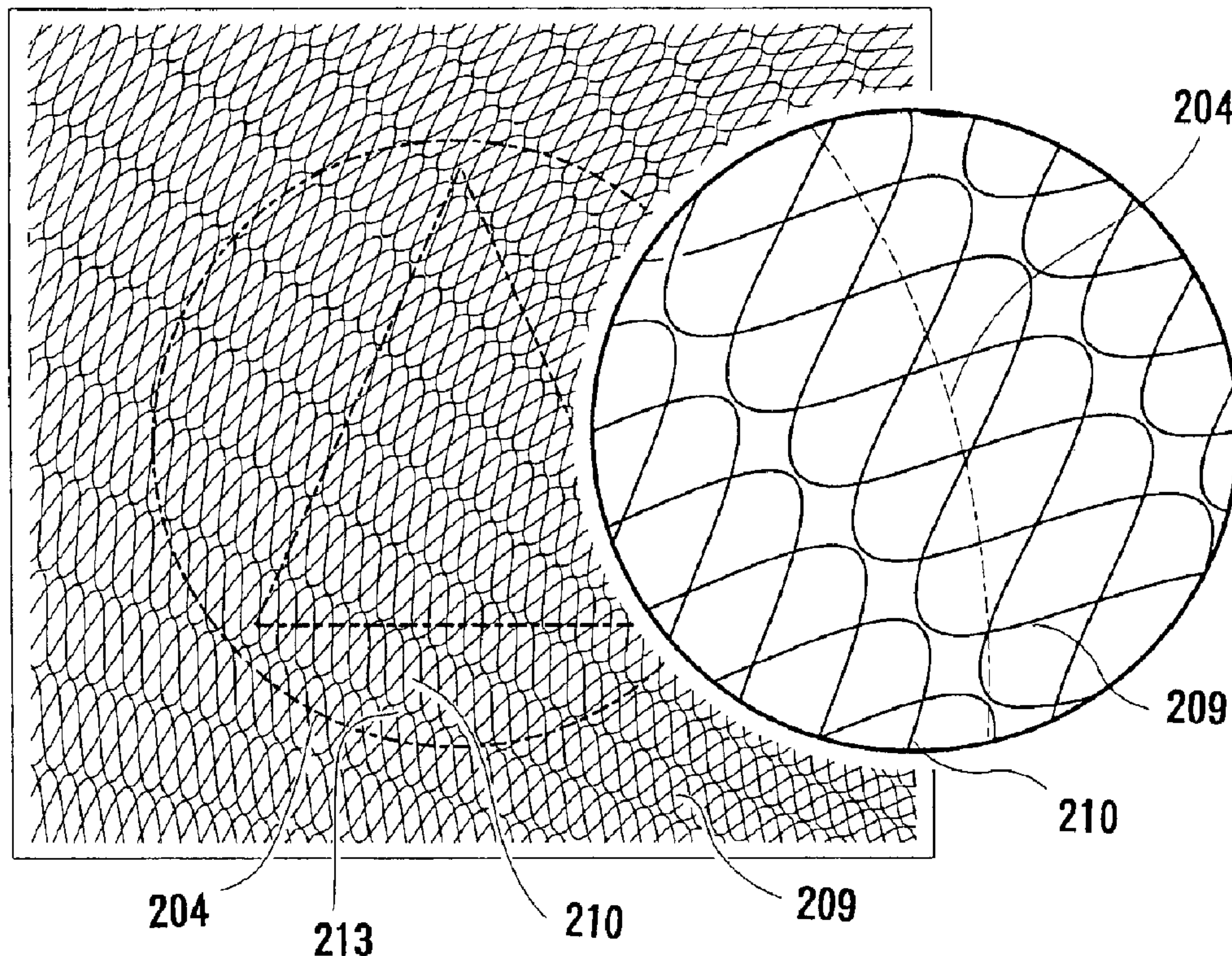
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(54) Titre : DISTINCTION D'AUTHENTICITE D'UN IMPRIME, ET PROCEDE DE FABRICATION ASSOCIE

(54) Title: AUTHENTICITY DISCRIMINABLE PRINTED MATTER AND METHOD OF GENERATING THE SAME



(57) Abrégé/Abstract:

This invention provides authenticity discriminable printed matter in which a latent image cannot be visually identified under ordinary visible light but appears upon being irradiated with UV rays. A basic image is formed on a base material. The basic image is made of a latent image portion and latent image peripheral portion. The latent image portion and latent image peripheral portion cannot be visually discriminated, and each of them is formed from a set of dots continuously laid out at a predetermined period. The resolution of the dots of the latent image portion is different from that of the dots of the latent image peripheral portion. The latent

(57) **Abrégé(suite)/Abstract(continued):**

image portion and latent image peripheral portion have the same percent dot area per unit area and different dot peripheral lengths (contour lengths) per unit area . The latent image portion and latent image peripheral portion are printed by color fluorescent ink, thus obtaining printed matter.

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

This invention provides authenticity discriminable printed matter in which a latent image cannot be visually identified under ordinary visible light but appears upon being irradiated with UV rays. A basic image is formed on a base material. The basic image is made of a latent image portion and latent image peripheral portion. The latent image portion and latent image peripheral portion cannot be visually discriminated, and each of them is formed from a set of dots continuously laid out at a predetermined period. The resolution of the dots of the latent image portion is different from that of the dots of the latent image peripheral portion. The latent image portion and latent image peripheral portion have the same percent dot area per unit area and different dot peripheral lengths (contour lengths) per unit area. The latent image portion and latent image peripheral portion are printed by color fluorescent ink, thus obtaining printed matter.

Authenticity Discriminable Printed Matter and Method of
Generating the Same

This application is a division of Canadian patent application serial No. 2,411,853 filed 8 June 2001 as the Canadian national phase entry of International application No. PCT/JP01/04846 and which was published on 13 December 2001 as International Publication No. WO 01/94122 A1.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to printed matter such as securities including banknotes, stock certificates, and bonds, various kinds of certificates, and important documents which must not be forged or altered, in which a latent image that can hardly be recognized under ordinary visible light becomes visible when the printed matter is irradiated with a predetermined wavelength such as UV rays, or if the printed matter is copied by a copying machine, a latent image formed from anti-copy image lines becomes visible even without irradiation of a predetermined wavelength such as UV light whereby the authenticity can be discriminated.

PRIOR ART

For printed matter such as securities including banknotes, stock certificates, and bonds, various kinds of certificates, and important documents, measures against forgery and alteration are important. The measures against forgery and alteration of such printed matter mainly include a method of forming a variety of geometric patterns to make a complex design and a method of executing certain processing for printed matter to make an unnoticeable latent image visible.

Typical examples of the former method are ground tints, lathe works, and relief. These are widely used for design of securities and the like. Typical examples of the latter are latent image intaglio printing, functional ink or

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florescent ink using a color that cannot be normally reproduced by a copying machine, and anti-copy image lines formed from fine image lines that are irreproducible by a copying machine.

The former measures against forgery and alteration, which use geometric pattern, include ground tints, lathe works, and relief. These patterns are basically formed by sets of curved image lines having predetermined image line

widths. While placing emphasis on the design of printed matter, these patterns are complicated as the measures against forgery and alteration so as to make it difficult to form similar patterns in forged articles. The patterns also use
5 colors which are hard to extract by a photomechanical process machine or reproduce by a copying machine. Alternatively, complex curved image lines are used such that a moiré is generated for the scanning input/output of a copying machine or scanner. The effect of the measures against forgery and
10 alteration is increased in this way. Hence, ground tints, lathe works, relief, and the like are indispensable in terms of design of printed matter including securities such as banknotes, stock certificates, and bonds, various kinds of certificates, and important documents. Recently, however,
15 the patterns cannot sufficiently prevent forgery and alteration because they could be forged or altered by highly advanced DTP technology and copying machines.

Typical techniques for executing certain processing for printed matter to make an unnoticeable latent image visible
20 are latent image intaglio printing, functional ink or florescent ink using a color that cannot be normally reproduced by a copying machine, anti-copy image lines, and the like.

In printed matter using fluorescent ink, the images of printed matter using color fluorescent ink can be recognized
25 under ordinary visible light. When such printed matter is irradiated with a predetermined wavelength such as UV rays, the image emits light, and therefore, its authenticity can be discriminated.

However, only light emission by the image irradiated
30 with a predetermined wavelength such as UV rays cannot sufficiently prevent forgery. The images of printed matter using colorless fluorescent ink cannot be recognized under ordinary visible. When such printed matter is irradiated with a predetermined wavelength such as UV rays, the image emits
35 light. This provides a high anti-forgery effect. However, printing using colorless florescent ink is very difficult in fitting because the ink is colorless. In addition, the

cost of materials and the number of printing steps are increased by overprinting.

Also, to discriminate the authenticity of a copy, an apparatus capable of irradiating the copy with a predetermined wavelength such as UV rays is necessary. This apparatus requires an installation space and equipment cost.

In anti-copy printed matter with a latent image printed by fluorescent ink, orange fluorescent ink is used as one of the coloring materials for the latent image portion and background portion, and ink having a color tone that is visually recognized as almost the same as that of the orange fluorescent ink is used as the other coloring material (Japanese Patent Laid-Open No. 7-76195). However, it is difficult to mix the ink having the color tone that is visually recognized almost the same as that of the orange fluorescent ink. In addition, fitting is difficult, and the cost of materials and the number of printing steps are increased by overprinting.

As a method of forming a latent image using an image line pattern, the present applicant has proposed printed matter (Japanese Patent Laid-Open No. 8-197828) where, for a collective pattern of curved image lines, a portion having no latent image is expressed by one line, and a portion having a latent image is expressed by two or more lines. The total image line width of the two or more image lines of the portion having a latent image equals the image line width of one image line of the portion having no latent image.

In this printed matter, the latent image can hardly be identified before copy. When the printed matter is copied by a copying machine, the background portion is reproduced, though the pattern having the latent image is not reproduced. For this reason, if the printed matter is copied by a copying machine or the like, the authenticity discrimination effect can be obtained. However, unless the printed matter is copied by a copying machine or the like, the authenticity cannot be visually discriminated.

The present applicant has also proposed printed matter (Japanese Patent Laid-Open No. 9-240135) where, for a

collective pattern like curved lines, an image line of a portion having no latent image is formed from a continuous line, and an image line of a portion having a latent image is formed from a periodic broken line made of image lines arrayed in the direction of base line at a predetermined interval. The sum of the image line areas of portions corresponding to one period, i.e., an image line portion and a non-image line portion, which are included in the periodic broken lines having a latent image and continue in the direction of base line, equals the image line area of a portion in the continuous lines having no latent image, which has a length corresponding to that period in the direction of base line.

In this printed matter, the latent image can hardly be identified before copy. When the printed matter is copied by a copying machine, the background portion is reproduced, though the pattern having the latent image is not reproduced. For this reason, if the printed matter is copied by a copying machine or the like, the authenticity discrimination effect can be obtained. However, unless the printed matter is copied by a copying machine or the like, the authenticity cannot be visually discriminated.

Some printed matter suitable for anti-forgery by a copying machine have a latent image formed from sparse and dense screen patterns of dots or single lines. For example, using a latent image plate having a latent image made of dots at a resolution of 150 lines/inch and percent dot area of 10% and a background made of single lines at a resolution of about 50 to 60 lines/inch and percent dot area of about 10% on the blank surface around the latent image, deep color printing is executed on a sheet surface. Then, using an overprint plate having a wave pattern made of parallel lines which form a moiré pattern upon interfering with the single lines on the background, overprinting of a light color that is not reproduced by a copying machine is executed on the sheet surface.

Since a moiré pattern that dazzles eyes is formed on the surface of the printed matter, the latent image can hardly

be identified. When the printed matter is copied by a copying machine, only the background is reproduced while the latent image and wave pattern are not reproduced. Hence, the latent image can be recognized separately from the background. Such
5 anti-copy latent image camouflage (Japanese Patent Laid-Open No. 60-87380) has been proposed.

In this printed matter, however, the latent image is formed from a screen pattern and can therefore easily be visually recognized. In a one-color print, information such
10 as characters overwritten must play a role of camouflage. The pattern can be used only as a ground tint, i.e., the background for characters or the like. Hence, the one-color print image line pattern having a latent image cannot be used as a designed pattern like a lathe work. In addition, the
15 pattern cannot be used to make artistic decorative printed matter.

This method requires sparse and dense screen patterns of dots or lines, i.e., dots or single lines. Hence, this method is not suitable for existing products such as banknotes,
20 stock certificates, and bonds having a variety of ground tints and lathe works.

As a method of forming a latent image using an image line pattern, the present applicant has also proposed printed matter (Japanese Patent Laid-Open No. 9-240135) where, for
25 a collective pattern like curved lines, an image line of a portion having no latent image is formed from a continuous line, and an image line of a portion having a latent image is formed from a periodic broken line made of image lines arrayed in the direction of reference line at a predetermined
30 interval. The sum of the image line areas of portions corresponding to one period, i.e., an image line portion and a non-image line portion, which are included in the periodic broken lines having a latent image and continue in the direction of reference line, equals the image line area of a portion
35 in the continuous lines having no latent image, which has a length corresponding to that period in the direction of reference line.

In this printed matter, normally, the latent image can hardly be identified before copy. When the printed matter is copied by a copying machine, the background portion is reproduced, though the pattern having the latent image is not reproduced. Hence, the latent image is formed.

If the printed matter is copied by a copying machine or the like, the authenticity discrimination effect can be obtained. However, unless the printed matter is copied by a copying machine or the like, the authenticity cannot be visually discriminated. Additionally, the recent color copying machines have much higher resolution than before. Hence, if an official report is copied by a copying machine, a latent image can hardly clearly appear.

The present invention has been made to solve the above-described problems, and has as its object to propose printed matter in which a latent image that is unnoticeable under ordinary visible light becomes visible when the printed matter is irradiated with a predetermined wavelength such as UV rays, or if the printed matter is copied, its authenticity can easily be discriminated using a compact portable UV ray irradiation apparatus without using any bulky authentication apparatus, and the problem of fitting and the problems of the increase in cost of materials and the increase in number of printing steps by overprinting can be solved, and a method of generating the printed matter.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

According to the present invention, there is provided authenticity discriminable printed matter in which a latent image that is formed on a collective pattern is hardly be visually identified under ordinary visible light but appears upon being irradiated with UV rays, wherein a basic image is formed on a base material, the basic image has a latent image portion and a latent image peripheral portion, the latent image portion and latent image peripheral portion are difficult to discriminated under the ordinary visible light, each of the latent image portion and latent image peripheral

portion is formed from a set of dots continuously laid out at a predetermined period, a resolution of the dots of the latent image portion is different from that of the dots of the latent image peripheral portion, the latent image portion and latent image peripheral portion have the same percent dot area per unit area and different dot peripheral lengths per unit area, and the latent image portion and latent image peripheral portion are printed by color fluorescent ink.

The dot peripheral length per unit area of the dots of the latent image portion is preferably not less than twice the dot peripheral length per unit area of the dots of the latent image peripheral portion.

The dot can have one of a square dot shape, chain dot shape, round dot shape, and a combination thereof.

A camouflage pattern may be further printed on the printed matter.

According to the present invention, there is also provided a method of generating authenticity discriminable printed matter in which a latent image that is formed on a collective pattern is hardly be visually identified under ordinary visible light but appears upon being irradiated with UV rays, wherein a basic image is formed on a base material, the basic image has a latent image portion and a latent image peripheral portion, the latent image portion and latent image peripheral portion are difficult to discriminated under the ordinary visible light, each of the latent image portion and latent image peripheral portion is formed from a set of dots continuously laid out at a predetermined period, a resolution of the dots of the latent image portion is different from that of the dots of the latent image peripheral portion, and the latent image portion and latent image peripheral portion have the same percent dot area per unit area and different dot peripheral lengths per unit area, and the latent image portion and latent image peripheral portion are printed by color fluorescent ink.

According to the present invention, there is provided authenticity discriminable printed matter in which a latent

image that is formed on a curved collective pattern is hardly
be visually identified under ordinary visible light but
appears upon being irradiated with UV rays, wherein the curved
collective pattern is formed from one image line having no
5 latent image and a plurality of branched image lines which
have the latent image and are visually recognized as one
continuous line, the curved collective pattern is designed
so as to make a sum of image line widths of the plurality
of branched image lines substantially equal an image line
10 width of the one image line and a sum of image line peripheral
lengths in a predetermined length of the plurality of branched
image lines in a direction of base curved line different from
a sum of image line peripheral lengths in the predetermined
length of the one image line in the direction of base curved
15 line, and the one image line and the plurality of branched
image lines are printed by color fluorescent ink.

The sum of the image line widths of the plurality of
branched image lines preferably falls within a range of 90%
to 110% of the image line width of the one image line.

20 The sum of the image line peripheral lengths per unit
printing area of the plurality of branched image lines is
preferably not less than 1.4 times the sum of the image line
peripheral lengths per unit printing area of the one image
line.

25 At a portion where image lines of the one image line,
image lines of the plurality of branched image lines, or the
one image line and the plurality of branched image lines cross,
one of the crossing image lines may be deleted.

The curved collective pattern may be one of a ground
30 tint pattern, lathe work pattern, relief pattern, and a
combination thereof.

According to the present invention, there is also
provided a method of generating authenticity discriminable
printed matter in which a latent image that is formed on a
35 curved collective pattern is hardly be visually identified
under ordinary visible light but appears upon being irradiated
with UV rays, wherein the curved collective pattern is formed

from one image line having no latent image and a plurality of branched image lines which have the latent image and are visually recognized as one continuous line, the curved collective pattern is designed so as to make a sum of image line widths of the plurality of branched image lines substantially equal an image line width of the one image line and a sum of image line peripheral lengths in a predetermined length of the plurality of branched image lines in a direction of base curved line different from a sum of image line peripheral lengths in the predetermined length of the one image line in the direction of base curved line, and the one image line and the plurality of branched image lines are printed by color fluorescent ink.

According to the present invention, there is provided authenticity discriminable printed matter in which a latent image that is formed on a curved collective pattern is hardly be visually identified under ordinary visible light but appears upon being irradiated with UV rays, wherein the curved collective pattern is made of an image line formed from a continuous line having no latent image and an image line formed from a periodic broken line having the latent image, the periodic broken line being formed from image lines which have a predetermined shape and are visually recognized as one continuous line and laid out in a direction of base curved line, the curved collective pattern is designed so as to make an image line area of a portion formed from one image line portion and one non-image line portion corresponding to one period of the periodic broken line substantially equal an image line area of the continuous line having a length corresponding to one period of the periodic broken line and an image line peripheral length of the portion formed from one image line portion and one non-image line portion corresponding to one period of the periodic broken line different from an image line peripheral length of the continuous line corresponding to one period of the periodic broken line, and the image line formed from the continuous line and the image line formed from the periodic broken line

are printed by color fluorescent ink.

The image line area of the portion corresponding to one period of the periodic broken line preferably falls within a range of 90% to 110% of the image line area of a portion
5 of the continuous line corresponding to the same length as one period in the periodic broken line.

The image line peripheral length of the portion corresponding to one period of the periodic broken line is preferably not less than 1.1 times that of the image line
10 peripheral length of the portion of the continuous line corresponding to the same length as one period in the periodic broken line.

At a portion where image lines formed from the continuous lines, image lines formed from periodic broken lines, an image
15 line formed from the continuous line and an image line formed from the periodic broken line cross, one of the crossing image lines may be deleted.

The curved collective pattern can be one of a ground tint pattern, lathe work pattern, relief pattern, and a
20 combination thereof.

According to the present invention, there is also provided a method of generating authenticity discriminable printed matter in which a latent image that is formed on a curved collective pattern is hardly be visually identified
25 under ordinary visible light but appears upon being irradiated with UV rays, wherein the curved collective pattern is made of an image line formed from a continuous line having no latent image and an image line formed from a periodic broken line having the latent image, the periodic broken line being formed
30 from image lines which have a predetermined shape and are visually recognized as one continuous line and laid out in a direction of base curved line, the curved collective pattern is designed so as to make an image line area of a portion formed from one image line portion and one non-image line
35 portion corresponding to one period of the periodic broken line substantially equal an image line area of the continuous line having a length corresponding to one period of the periodic

broken line and an image line peripheral length of the portion formed from one image line portion and one non-image line portion corresponding to one period of the periodic broken line different from an image line peripheral length of the continuous line corresponding to one period of the periodic broken line, and the image line formed from the continuous line and the image line formed from the periodic broken line are printed by color fluorescent ink.

According to the present invention, there is provided authenticity discriminable printed matter in which a latent image is formed on an image line pattern formed from one or a plurality of image lines using a straight line or curved line as an image line portion, wherein an image line of a portion having no latent image in the image line pattern is formed from a solid line, an image line of a portion having the latent image is formed from image lines made of broken lines obtained by using a reference line as a central portion of the solid line as a reference, substantially equidistantly branching the image line into a plurality of image lines in a direction perpendicular to the reference line, and dividing each of the plurality of branched image lines in a direction substantially perpendicular to the reference line, the broken lines are formed from image lines for which a sum of image line areas of the image lines having a length of a portion corresponding to one period formed from an image line portion and a non-image line portion of the broken line divided in the direction of reference line in the broken lines of the portion having the latent image substantially equals an image line area of the solid line of a portion corresponding to the same length as one period in the broken lines divided in the direction substantially perpendicular to the reference line in the solid line of the portion having no latent image, and the image line of the portion having no latent image and the broken lines of the portion having the latent image are printed by color fluorescent ink.

The image lines of the portion having the latent image may be periodic broken lines made of broken lines having a

shape obtained by using the reference line as the central portion of the solid line as the reference, substantially equidistantly branching the image line into a plurality of image lines in the direction perpendicular to the reference line, dividing each of the plurality of branched image lines in the direction substantially perpendicular to the reference line, and laying out the image lines at a substantially predetermined interval; periodic broken lines juxtaposed at a shifted period, in which using the reference line as the central portion of the solid line as the reference, the image lines are substantially equidistantly branched into a plurality of image lines in the direction perpendicular to the reference line, the plurality of branched image lines are formed from broken lines divided in the direction substantially perpendicular to the reference line and laid out at a predetermined interval, and at least one of the plurality of branched image lines is shifted from the remaining branched image lines; or periodic broken lines juxtaposed at different periods, in which using the reference line as the central portion of the solid line as the reference, the image lines are substantially equidistantly branched into a plurality of image lines in the direction perpendicular to the reference line, the plurality of branched image lines are formed from broken lines divided in the direction substantially perpendicular to the reference line and laid out at a predetermined interval, and at least one of the plurality of branched image lines is laid out at a period different from that of the remaining branched image lines.

The sum of image line areas of the image lines having the length of the portion corresponding to one period formed from the image line portion and the non-image line portion of the broken line divided in the direction perpendicular to the reference line in the broken lines of the portion having the latent image preferably falls within a range of 95% to 110% of an image line area substantially equal to the image line area of the solid line of the portion corresponding to the same length as one period in the broken lines divided

in the direction substantially perpendicular to the reference line in the solid line of the portion having no latent image.

At a portion where the image lines of the portion having no latent image, the broken lines, the periodic broken lines, the periodic broken lines juxtaposed at the shifted period, the periodic broken lines juxtaposed at the different periods, or any two kinds of the image lines cross, one of the crossing image lines may be deleted.

The image line pattern may be at least one of a ground tint pattern, lathe work pattern, and relief pattern.

According to the present invention, there is also provided a method of generating authenticity discriminable printed matter in which a latent image is formed on an image line pattern formed from one or a plurality of image lines using a straight line or curved line as an image line portion, wherein an image line of a portion having no latent image in the image line pattern is formed from a solid line, an image line of a portion having the latent image is formed from image lines made of broken lines obtained by using a reference line as a central portion of the solid line as a reference, substantially equidistantly branching the image line into a plurality of image lines in a direction perpendicular to the reference line, and dividing each of the plurality of branched image lines in a direction substantially perpendicular to the reference line, the broken lines are formed from image lines for which a sum of image line areas of the image lines having a length of a portion corresponding to one period formed from an image line portion and a non-image line portion of the broken line divided in the direction of reference line in the broken lines of the portion having the latent image substantially equals an image line area of the solid line of a portion corresponding to the same length as one period in the broken lines divided in the direction substantially perpendicular to the reference line in the solid line of the portion having no latent image, and the image line of the portion having no latent image and the broken lines of the portion having the latent image are

printed by color fluorescent ink.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 shows an explanatory view and a partial enlarged
5 view showing the basic arrangement of the first embodiment
of the present invention;

Fig. 2 is an explanatory view showing a portion having
no latent image and a portion having no latent image in the
first embodiment of the present invention;

10 Fig. 3 is an explanatory view showing the first
embodiment in which the latent image pattern portion and latent
image peripheral portion are set on a two-dimensional
coordinate system using CGS;

Fig. 4 is an explanatory view showing printed matter
15 according to the first embodiment;

Fig. 5 is an explanatory view showing a state wherein
the printed matter according to the first embodiment is
irradiated with UV rays;

20 Figs. 6A, 6B, and 6C are tables showing the evaluation
results of samples formed in accordance with the first
embodiment;

Fig. 7 shows an overall view and a partial enlarged view
of an image line having no latent image and an image line
having a latent image and branched into a plurality of lines
25 in the second embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 8 is an enlarged view of the non-latent image line
and branched latent image lines in the second embodiment;

Fig. 9 is an explanatory view showing a state wherein
one of areas where the image lines cross is deleted in the
30 second embodiment;

Fig. 10 is an explanatory view showing an area where
the image lines cross in the second embodiment;

Fig. 11 is an explanatory view showing spline curves
as the base of the work image lines in the second embodiment;

35 Fig. 12 is a partial enlarged view showing image lines
on the two-dimensional data of an authenticity discrimination
pattern in the second embodiment;

Fig. 13 is a partial enlarged view showing the authenticity discrimination pattern in the second embodiment;

Fig. 14 shows an explanatory view and a partial enlarged view showing printed matter according to the second
5 embodiment;

Fig. 15 is an explanatory view showing a state wherein the printed matter according to the second embodiment is irradiated with UV rays;

Fig. 16 is an explanatory view showing curved image lines
10 of a portion having no latent image and curved image lines of a portion having a latent image in the third embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 17 is an enlarged view of the non-latent image line and branched latent image lines in the third embodiment;

Fig. 18 is an explanatory view showing a state wherein
15 one of areas where the image lines cross is deleted in the third embodiment;

Fig. 19 is an explanatory view showing an area where the image lines cross in the third embodiment;

Fig. 20 shows an explanatory view and a partial enlarged
20 view showing image lines on the two-dimensional data of an authenticity discrimination pattern in the third embodiment;

Fig. 21 is an explanatory view showing the image line width on the two-dimensional data of the authenticity
25 discrimination pattern in the third embodiment;

Fig. 22 shows an explanatory view and a partial enlarged view showing printed matter according to the third embodiment;

Fig. 23 is an explanatory view showing a state wherein
30 the printed matter according to the third embodiment is irradiated with UV rays;

Fig. 24 is a table showing the evaluation results of samples formed in accordance with the third embodiment;

Fig. 25 is an enlarged view showing image lines of a
35 portion having no latent image and periodic broken lines in the fourth embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 26 is an enlarged view of the image lines of a portion having no latent image and periodic broken lines juxtaposed

at a shifted period in the fourth embodiment;

Fig. 27 is an enlarged view of the image lines of a portion having no latent image and periodic broken lines juxtaposed at different periods in the fourth embodiment;

5 Fig. 28 is an explanatory view showing a state wherein one of areas where the image lines cross is deleted in the fourth embodiment;

Fig. 29 is an explanatory view of an area where the image lines cross in the fourth embodiment;

10 Fig. 30 shows an explanatory view and a partial enlarged view showing image lines on the two-dimensional data of an authenticity discrimination pattern in the fourth embodiment;

Fig. 31 shows an explanatory view and a partial enlarged view showing printed matter having the authenticity
15 discrimination pattern formed from periodic broken lines in the fourth embodiment;

Fig. 32 is an explanatory view showing a state wherein the printed matter having the authenticity discrimination pattern formed from periodic broken lines is irradiated with
20 UV rays in the fourth embodiment; and

Fig. 33 is an explanatory view showing a copy obtained by copying the printed matter having the authenticity discrimination pattern formed from periodic broken lines using a color copying machine in the fourth embodiment.

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DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

(1) First Embodiment

The first embodiment of the present invention will be described below with reference to the accompanying drawings.

30 The first embodiment is related to authenticity discriminable printed matter in which a latent image that is formed in a collective pattern and is invisible under ordinary visible light appears upon being irradiated with UV rays.

35 As shown in Fig. 1, a basic image 2 having a uniform density is formed on a base material 1. The basic image 2 has a latent image portion 3 and latent image peripheral portion

4. The latent image portion 3 and latent image peripheral portion 4 cannot be discriminated under ordinary visible light. When the latent image portion 3 and latent image peripheral portion 4 are irradiated with UV rays, the latent image appears. The latent image portion 3 and latent image peripheral portion 4 are formed from a set of dots continuously laid out at a predetermined period. The dots in the latent image portion 3 have a resolution different from that of the dots in the latent image peripheral portion 4. The percent dot area per unit area in the latent image portion 3 equals that in the latent image peripheral portion 4. The dot peripheral length (contour length) per unit area in the latent image portion 3 is different from that in the latent image peripheral portion 4. The latent image portion 3 and latent image peripheral portion 4 are printed using color fluorescent ink.

For example, the image line portion has a dense structure, and the latent image peripheral portion has a sparse structure. This printed matter is irradiated with a predetermined wavelength such as UV rays. The dot peripheral length per unit area of the dots in the latent image peripheral portion 4 having the sparse structure is smaller than that of the dots in the latent image portion 3 having the dense structure. For this reason, the fluorescent light emission lightness of the latent image peripheral portion 4 is low. Conversely, the dot peripheral length per unit area of the dots in the latent image portion 3 having the dense structure is larger than that of the dots in the latent image peripheral portion 4 having the sparse structure. For this reason, the fluorescent light emission lightness of the latent image portion 3 is high. The latent image portion 3 can be recognized because the fluorescent light emission lightness difference is generated between the latent image portion 3 and the latent image peripheral portion 4.

In the first embodiment, the dot peripheral length per unit area of the dots in the latent image portion must be different from that in the latent image peripheral portion.

If the dot peripheral length per unit area of the dots in the latent image portion is less than twice the dot peripheral length per unit area in the latent image peripheral portion, only a small fluorescent light emission lightness difference is generated between the latent image portion 3 and the latent image peripheral portion 4 when they are irradiated with a predetermined wavelength such as UV rays. For this reason, the latent image portion can hardly be visually recognized. To prevent this, the dot peripheral length per unit area of the dots in the latent image portion is preferably twice or more the dot peripheral length per unit area in the latent image peripheral portion.

The dot resolution of the latent image peripheral portion having the sparse structure is preferably 60 to 80 lines/inch. To prevent dot contact, the percent dot area of the latent image peripheral portion is preferably 20% to 45%. The dot resolution of the latent image portion having the dense structure is preferably 120 to 420 lines/inch. To prevent dot contact, the percent dot area of the latent image portion is preferably 20% to 45%. For example, assume that the latent image peripheral portion is formed using dots at a resolution of 80 lines/inch and a percent dot area of 40% (square dots). The 80 lines are formed from a 312.5 μm matrix. One of the dots at a percent dot area of 40% has a 125 μm square size. For the dots to be used for the latent image portion, the number of lines must be twice or more that of the latent image peripheral portion. Hence, the latent image portion is formed using dots at a resolution of 160 lines/inch and a percent dot area of 40% (square dots). The 160 lines in the latent image portion are formed from a 156.3 μm matrix. One of the dots at a resolution of 160 line per inch and a percent dot area of 40% has a 62.5 μm square size. The peripheral length of one of the dots at the resolution of 80 lines/inch and percent dot area of 40% is 500 μm . The peripheral length of one of the dots at the resolution of 160 lines/inch and percent dot area of 40% is 250 μm . The number of dots in a 1-inch square is 6,400 for the 80-line resolution and 25,600 for

the 160-line resolution. The peripheral length of dots in a 1-inch square is 3,200 mm for the 80-line resolution and 6,400 mm for the 160-line resolution. As can be seen, the peripheral length per inch of the latent image portion is
5 twice that of the latent image peripheral portion.

In the first embodiment, either the dots of the latent image portion or those of the latent image peripheral portion may be formed to have a dense structure, while the remaining dots may be formed to have a sparse structure. For example,
10 when the latent image portion is formed to have a sparse structure, and the latent image peripheral portion is formed to have a dense structure, the fluorescent light emission lightness of the latent image portion and latent image peripheral portion are reversed. This printed matter is
15 irradiated with a predetermined wavelength such as UV rays. The dot peripheral length per unit area of the dots in the latent image portion having the sparse structure is smaller than that of the dots in the latent image peripheral portion having the dense structure. For this reason, the fluorescent
20 light emission lightness of the latent image portion is low. Conversely, the dot peripheral length per unit area of the dots in the latent image peripheral portion having the dense structure is larger than that of the dots in the latent image portion having the sparse structure. For this reason, the
25 fluorescent light emission lightness of the latent image peripheral portion is high. The latent image portion can be recognized because the fluorescent light emission lightness difference is generated between the latent image portion and the latent image peripheral portion.

30 In addition, when the printed matter of the first embodiment is generated using the dot structure of a conventional anti-copy pattern, an anti-copy effect can be obtained.

The camouflage pattern of the first embodiment can be
35 printed either on or under the basic image. A ground tint pattern, lathe work pattern, image line pattern, and the like are preferable. The pattern may have a hue different from

that of the basic image.

As for the lightness of florescent light emission by the color fluorescent ink, when the printed matter is irradiated with UV rays, the intensity of fluorescent light emission sensible to an eye changes depending on the change in dot peripheral length (contour length) per unit printing area of the printed matter. Hence, it is indispensable to print the latent image peripheral portion and latent image portion using color fluorescent ink. The fluorescent material of the color fluorescent ink is excited at a predetermined wavelength such as UV rays and increases light diffusion at the time of fluorescent light emission. With this method, an image that is unnoticeable under ordinary visible light but can be visually recognized upon being irradiated with a predetermined wavelength such as UV rays can be formed.

As the dots, square dots, chain dots, or round dots, or a combination thereof can be used. The same effect as described above can also be obtained by using a set of invisible microstructure elements such as microcharacters or special marks.

Any material such as paper or plastic sheets can be used as the base material as long as it can be subjected to printing. Valuable documents, cards, or the like may be used as the base material.

To obtain printed matter having a uniform density, the expansion value (or contraction value) of the dots or microelements due to expansion of ink in printing is preferably taken into consideration.

The dot structure of the authenticity discrimination pattern of the first embodiment will be described in more detail. As shown in Fig. 2, the authenticity discrimination pattern having the dot structure of the first embodiment has a latent image peripheral portion 5 having no latent image and a latent image portion 6. A case wherein the latent image peripheral portion and latent image portion were formed using a commercially available computer graphic design apparatus

(to be referred to as a CGS hereinafter) will be described.

To do dot design at the time of plate making in consideration of the expansion value (or contraction value) of image lines due to expansion of ink in printing, the expansion value (or contraction value) was investigated in advance by test printing. For test printing, square dots having resolutions of 80, 160, 210, 260, and 310 lines/inch were output from a commercially available image setter to plate making films at a density of 40% to form printing plates using a positive type PS. Next, 475 g of commercially available beige ink were mixed with 25 g of green fluorescent pigment (Lumikol 1000: Nippon Keikou Kagaku KK) to prepare color fluorescent ink. Using the printing plates and color fluorescent ink thus obtained, dots were printed on commercially available wood free paper sheets (paper sheets containing no fluorescent whitening agent) by an offset press.

The dots of the printed matter obtained by test printing were measured. The percent dot areas were 43% for dots at a resolution of 80 lines/inch, 44% for 160 lines/inch, 45% for 210 lines/inch, 46% for 260 lines/inch, and 47% for 310 lines/inch. Hence, the expansion values were 3% for 80 lines/inch, 4% for 160 lines/inch, 5% for 210 lines/inch, 6% for 260 lines/inch, and 7% for 310 lines/inch.

Printing plates to be used to obtain the printed matter of the first embodiment were prepared using the expansion values for the respective number of lines, which were obtained by test printing. First, using a commercially available CGS, a latent image pattern portion 7 and latent image peripheral portion 8 as shown in Fig. 3 were set on a two-dimensional coordinate system, and the numbers of lines and density settings were input. Assume that the latent image peripheral portion is set to a density of 40% at 80 lines/inch. For the latent image portion using dots at 160 lines/inch, the value to be substituted here is 39% because the expansion value obtained by test printing must be taken into consideration.

Next, the dots were output from a commercially available image setter to plate making films to form printing plates

using a positive type PS. Fig. 4 shows printed matter obtained by printing dots on a commercially available wood free paper sheet by an offset press using color fluorescent ink. The obtained printed matter has an authenticity discrimination pattern 9 formed from dense dots (160 lines/inch; 39%) and a latent image peripheral portion 10 formed from sparse dots (80 lines/inch; 40%).

The printed matter shown in Fig. 4 is visually observed. The resolution per inch in the authenticity discrimination pattern 9 formed from the dense dots is different from that in the latent image peripheral portion 10 formed from the sparse dots. However, the authenticity discrimination pattern 9 and latent image peripheral portion 10 have similar dot densities. For this reason, it is very difficult to discriminate the authenticity discrimination pattern 9 from the latent image peripheral portion 10.

Fig. 5 shows a state wherein the printed matter is irradiated with UV rays having a wavelength of 365 nm using an UV irradiator (e.g., cordless fluorescent lamp BF-642 available from Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd). The fluorescent light emission lightness of an authenticity discrimination pattern 9' made of dense dots is higher than that of a latent image peripheral portion 10' made of sparse dots. Since the fluorescent light emission lightness difference is generated between the authenticity discrimination pattern 9' made of the dense dots and the latent image peripheral portion 10' made of the sparse dots, the authenticity discrimination pattern can be recognized.

Next, the latent image peripheral portion was set to a density of 40% at 60 lines/inch, 40% at 70 lines/inch, and 40% at 80 lines/inch. As samples, seven kinds of latent image portions were formed for each latent image peripheral portion. Observation experiments were conducted by irradiating the obtained samples with a predetermined wavelength such as UV rays. Figs. 6A to 6C show the obtained experimental results. For evaluation, ○ is "effective", △ is "effective to some extent", and × is "ineffective".

As shown in Fig. 6A, when the latent image peripheral portion is set to a density of 40% at 60 lines/inch, the latent image portion requires 120 or more lines/inch. As shown in Fig. 6B, when the latent image peripheral portion is set to a density of 40% at 70 lines/inch, the latent image portion requires 140 or more lines/inch. As shown in Fig. 6C, when the latent image peripheral portion is set to a density of 40% at 80 lines/inch, the latent image portion requires 160 or more lines/inch.

As described above, according to this embodiment, the latent image is almost unnoticeable under ordinary visible light. When the printed matter is irradiated with UV rays, the dot peripheral length per unit area of the printed matter changes. Hence, the lightness of fluorescent light emission by color fluorescent ink changes, and the intensity of fluorescent light emission sensible to an eye changes. Accordingly, since the latent image can be recognized, the authenticity can easily be discriminated.

In addition, since printing can easily be performed by one-color printing, the cost can be reduced. No camouflage pattern needs to be overprinted. Printing needs to be executed only once using visible color fluorescent ink. For this reason, no colorless fluorescent ink needs to be overprinted on printed matter having anti-copy image lines. The problem of fitting can be solved, and the cost of materials and the number of printing steps can be reduced. In addition, since the density management, image line thickening adjustment, and the like in printing are facilitated, the allowable range in printing can be widened.

The curved collective pattern may be a ground tint pattern, lathe work pattern, relief pattern, or moiré pattern, or a combination thereof. Printed matter having another kind of anti-forgery measure on the same image lines may be formed. The authenticity discrimination effect can also be obtained by forming an emboss pattern (three-dimensional pattern) after printing. Hence, this embodiment can be applied to securities including banknotes, stock certificates, and bonds, various

kinds of certificates, and important documents which must not be forged or altered.

(2) Second Embodiment

The second embodiment is related to authenticity
5 discriminable printed matter in which a latent image that is formed in a curved collective pattern and is invisible under ordinary visible light appears upon being irradiated with UV rays. The curved collective pattern is formed by one image line having no latent image and a plurality of branched
10 image lines which have a latent image and are visually recognized as if they were one continuous line.

As shown in Fig. 7, the image has one image line 101 having no latent image (to be referred to as a non-latent image line hereinafter), and a plurality of branched image
15 lines 102 having a latent image (to be referred to as branched latent image lines hereinafter). The image line structure of the second embodiment will be described in more detail with reference to Fig. 8 assuming that the curved image lines are straight lines. Fig. 8 is an enlarged view of the boundary
20 portion between the non-latent image line and the branched latent image lines assuming that they are made of straight lines and are in contact with each other.

Referring to Fig. 8, the total image line width of branched latent image lines 108 is made almost equal to the
25 image line width of a non-latent image line 107. To do this, at the time of image line design, $100a = 100A/n$ is set, where 100A is the image line width of the non-latent image line, 100a is the image line width of each of the branched latent image lines, and n is the number of branches of the branched
30 latent image lines ($n = 2$ in Fig. 8).

However, in printing an authenticity discrimination pattern having the image line structure of the second embodiment, a change in expansion value (or contraction value) of the image line width due to expansion of ink in printing
35 is preferably taken into consideration for each of the image line widths of the branched latent image line and non-latent image line. More specifically, in calculating, at the time

of image line width design, the above-described image line width to be influenced in printing, the expansion value (or contraction value) generated on one side of the image line due to expansion of ink in printing is defined as 100g. The
5 image line width of the non-latent image line 107 on the printed matter is given by $100A + 100g + 100g$. The image line width of the branched latent image line 108 on the printed matter is given by $100a + 100g + 100g$. Hence, the image line width 100A of one non-latent image line and the image line width
10 100a of each branched latent image line only needs to satisfy a relationship given by $100a = \{100A - (100g + 100g)(n - 1)\} / n$.

In the image line structure of the authenticity discrimination pattern of the second embodiment, the branched latent image lines are branched from the non-latent image
15 line. In addition, an interval 100S between the branched latent image lines 108 on the printed matter is set to 25 to 60 μm such that the branched latent image lines 108 cannot be visually recognized. Accordingly, since the branched latent image lines 108 are visually recognized as one
20 continuous line. Hence, the branched latent image lines 108 are recognized as if they were present on the extended line of the non-latent image line 107.

In the branched latent image lines, when the total image line width of the branched latent image lines falls within
25 the range of 90% to 110% of the image line width of the non-latent image line, the function and effect of the second embodiment can be generated. This allowable range is a density range in which the branched latent image lines 108 can be prevented from being visually recognized. The region area must be 90%
30 to 110% although it depends on the hue of ink. In printed matter formed while setting the region area of the branched latent image lines 108 to 90% or less, the region area of the branched latent image lines 108 is smaller than that of the non-latent image line 107. Hence, the density in this
35 region area decreases, and the image line of the non-latent image line 107 can be visually recognized. However, since the image lines of the branched latent image lines 108

themselves are invisible, the latent image cannot be visually recognized.

When the upper limit of the region area of the non-latent image line 107 is set to 110%, and printed matter is formed while setting the region area of the branched latent image lines 108 to 110% or more, the region area of the branched latent image lines 108 is larger than that of the non-latent image line 107. For this reason, the density of the branched latent image lines 108 increases. Since the branched latent image lines 108 having a density higher than that of the non-latent image line 107 is visually recognized, the branched latent image lines 108 cannot be sufficiently invisible. To obtain the effect of the second embodiment, the following relationship is preferably satisfied at the time of image line design.

$$\begin{aligned} 0.9 \cdot 100a &\leq [\{100A - (100g + 100g) \cdot (n - 1)\} / n] \\ &\leq 1.1 \cdot 100a \end{aligned} \quad \dots (1)$$

To design the branched latent image lines 102 branched from the non-latent image line 101, as shown in Figure 7, the interval from a base curved line 103 shown in Fig. 8 to a latent image curved line 109 serving as the center of the image line width 100a of the outermost branched latent image line, and the interval between adjacent latent image curved lines 109 of the two or more latent image curved lines 109 must be obtained. Let 100W' be the interval from the base curved line 103 to the outermost latent image curved line 109 and 100W be the interval between the adjacent latent image curved lines 109. When the printed matter having the authenticity discrimination pattern of the above-described second embodiment is visually observed, the non-latent image line 107 and branched latent image lines 108 must look like a continuous line. At this time, the positional relationship between the two image lines 108 of the branched latent image lines and the non-latent image line 107 is obtained by $100W' = \{(n - 1)(100S + 100g + 100g + 100a)\} / n$ and $100W = 2 \cdot 100W' / (n - 1)$. Accordingly, printed matter having a high authenticity discrimination effect can be obtained.

To make the latent image appear when the printed matter

of the second embodiment is irradiated with UV rays, the total image line peripheral length of the branched latent image lines 108 must be different from that of the non-latent image line 107 in the range of same length 100B in the branched latent image lines 108 and non-latent image line 107 in the direction of base curved line, as shown in Fig. 8. More specifically, a total image line peripheral length 100X2 of the branched latent image lines 108 must be different from an image line peripheral length 100X1 of the non-latent image line 107. More preferably, the total image line peripheral length 100X2 of the branched latent image line 108 is 1.4 times or more of the image line peripheral length 100X1 of the non-latent image line 107. That is, to obtain the effect of the second embodiment, a relationship given by

$$1.4(2*100A + 2*100B) \leq n(2*100a + 2*100B) \quad \dots(2)$$

is preferably satisfied at the time of image line design.

As for the lightness of florescent light emission by color fluorescent ink, when the printed matter is irradiated with UV rays, the intensity of fluorescent light emission sensible to an eye changes depending on the change in image line peripheral length per unit printing area of the printed matter. Hence, it is indispensable to print the non-latent image line 107 and branched latent image lines 108 using color fluorescent ink.

The overall authenticity discrimination pattern of the second embodiment will be observed. As shown in Fig. 9, when the image lines of the branched latent image lines in the pattern cross at a portion, it is corrected such that the crossing (superposition) of the image lines is eliminated. With this process, any increase in image line density that may occur at the crossing portion can be prevented. More specifically, when the authenticity discrimination pattern is formed, the branched latent image lines 108 sometimes completely cross each other, as shown in Fig. 10. In this case, at each intersection 105' where the image lines 108 cross, a region 100D of one of the image lines 108 is located inside the other image line 108 and deleted. With this process,

when the printed matter is irradiated with a specific wavelength such as UV rays, the image lines in the region 100D where the branched latent image lines cross cause fluorescent light emission at the same lightness without any
5 fluorescent light emission lightness difference. Hence, the authenticity discrimination pattern formed from the branched latent image line appears as an image having a uniform lightness.

In the printed matter printed under the above conditions,
10 the branched latent image lines are visually recognized as if they were one image line and were located on the extended line of the non-latent image line. The authenticity discrimination pattern formed from the branched latent image lines can rarely be visually recognized.

15 When the printed matter is irradiated with a predetermined wavelength such as UV rays, a fluorescent light emission lightness difference is generated between the branched latent image lines and the non-latent image line because the image line peripheral length per unit printing
20 area is larger in the branched latent image lines than in the non-latent image line, and the fluorescent light emission lightness is higher in the branched latent image lines than in the non-latent image line. Hence, the authenticity discrimination pattern formed from the branched latent image
25 lines appears.

When this printed matter is formed by a line image structure having an anti-copy pattern, an anti-copy effect can be obtained.

An example using a lathe work pattern will be described
30 below. A lathe work pattern is generally a pattern that is drawn on a mathematical function in accordance with a design. Guilloche machines include an apparatus which draws a pattern by the mechanical operation of gears, cams, and the like, and an apparatus which draws a pattern by a function on a
35 two-dimensional coordinate system using a computer. An example using a commercially available CGS will be described below.

As described above, image line design at plate making must be executed in consideration of the expansion value (or contraction value) of image lines in printing, as described above. The image line width on the plate making film master was set to 100 μm . Test image lines were offset-printed using commercially available wood free paper sheets as paper sheets and also commercially available offset ink (pink). After that, the image line width on the printed matter was measured as 116 μm . Hence, the expansion value of the image lines in the direction of image line width is 16 μm as a whole. The expansion value (or contraction value) generated around the image lines in printing was turned out to be 8 μm .

A printing plate to be used to obtain a lathe work pattern printed matter in which the image line width of a non-latent image line was 116 μm was prepared in accordance with the second embodiment using the expansion value of 8 μm generated around the image lines obtained by test image lines. First, using a commercially available CGS, the base curved lines 103 formed from spline curves that form the lathe work pattern image lines as shown in Fig. 11 were set on a two-dimensional coordinate system. A latent image pattern 111 was laid out on the base curved lines 103 formed from spline curves. The latent image pattern may be any one of a character, number, and graphic pattern as long as it can clearly visually be identified when the printed matter of the present invention is copied by a misguided person, and the printed matter is irradiated with UV rays.

Non-latent image lines and branched latent image lines are formed at intersections 105 between the base lines and the region of the latent image pattern 111 shown in Fig. 12 which partially enlarges a boundary portion 104 between the latent image pattern 111 and the base lines 103 made of spline curves in Fig. 11.

Assume that the image line width of the authenticity discrimination lathe work pattern to be formed is 116 μm , and the printed image line width against the base line 103 is 116 μm . In this case, the image line width on the image

line design is 100 μm because the expansion value of 16 μm in the entire printed image lines, which is grasped in the above-described test image lines, is subtracted from 116 μm .

In image line design of non-latent image lines, the image line width 100a of the branched latent image line and the positional relationship between the non-latent image line 107 and the branched latent image lines 108 in Fig. 8 must be defined. In addition, the interval 100W' from the base line 103 to the latent image curved line 109 must be defined.

10 These values are obtained from

$$100a = \{100A - (100g + 100g)(n - 1)\}/n, \text{ and}$$

$$100W' = \{(n - 1)(100S + 100g + 100g + 100a)\}/n$$

The number n of branched latent image lines and the interval 100S between the branched latent image line and the non-latent image line must be set in advance. For setting of the number n of branched latent image lines, since the latent image must be invisible, the width of one branched latent image line is preferably 60 μm or less such that it cannot be visually recognized. As described above, the image line width after printing is 116 μm . The number n of branched latent image lines was set to $n = 2$ from $116 \mu\text{m}/60 \mu\text{m}$. The interval 100S between the branched latent image line and the non-latent image line can be selected from the range of 25 to 60 μm in which the branched latent image line is not visually recognized. In this case, the interval 100S was set to 50 μm . When the set number n and interval 100S are substituted into equations.

From $100a = \{100 - (8 + 8)(2 - 1)\}/2$, the image line width of one branched latent image line was 42 μm . From $100W' = \{(2 - 1)(50 + 8 + 8 + 42)\}/2$, the interval 100W' from the base line 103 to the latent image curved line 109 was 54 μm . In the CGS, the latent image curved line 109 in the region 111 in Fig. 13, in which a latent image is to be formed, was set with reference to the intersection 105 of the base line 103 formed from a spline curve on the boundary portion 104 of the latent image such that 54 μm was added to each side of the base line 103, as indicated by 100W'.

In addition, the length of each image line, i.e., the length B of 100 μ m is substituted into inequality (2), $1.4(2 \times 100 + 2 \times 100) \leq 2(2 \times 42 + 2 \times 100)$. Since $560 \leq 568$, it can be seen that the condition of inequality (2) is satisfied.

5 Next, for the authenticity discrimination pattern designed by the CGS, a plate making film master was generated using a commercially available laser plotter, and a printing plate was made using a commercially available positive type PS. Subsequently, 475 g of ink (DIC797: DAINIPPON INK AND
10 CHEMICALS, INCORPORATED) were mixed with 25 g of fluorescent pigment (Lumikol 1000: Nippon Keikou Kagaku KK) to make a color fluorescent ink. Using the obtained printing plate and color fluorescent ink, the pattern was printed on commercially available wood free paper sheets by an offset press. The
15 printed matter shown in Fig. 14 was obtained.

The printed matter shown in Fig. 14 is visually observed. An authenticity discrimination pattern 112 formed from branched latent image lines are two branched image lines. However, the authenticity discrimination pattern 112 is
20 recognized as if it were one image line continued from the non-latent image line 101. Hence, the authenticity discrimination pattern formed from two branched image lines can rarely be visually recognized. Hence, in the authenticity discrimination pattern 112 formed from branched latent image
25 lines, the observer can rarely recognize the presence of the two branched image lines unless he/she tries to enlarge the printed image lines.

Fig. 15 shows a state wherein the printed matter is irradiated with UV rays having a wavelength of 365 nm using
30 a UV irradiator. The fluorescent light emission lightness is higher in an authenticity discrimination pattern 112' than in the non-latent image line 101'. Hence, a fluorescent light emission lightness difference is generated between the authenticity discrimination pattern 112' and the non-latent
35 image line 101'. The authenticity discrimination pattern formed from branched latent image lines appears and can be visually recognized.

As described above, according to this embodiment, the latent image is almost unnoticeable under ordinary visible light. When the printed matter is irradiated with UV rays, the image line peripheral length per unit printing area of the printed matter changes. Hence, the lightness of fluorescent light emission by color fluorescent ink changes, and the intensity of fluorescent light emission sensible to an eye changes. Accordingly, since the latent image can be recognized, the authenticity can easily be discriminated.

In addition, since printing can easily be performed by one-color printing, the cost can be reduced. No camouflage pattern need be overprinted. Printing needs to be executed only once using visible color fluorescent ink. For this reason, no colorless fluorescent ink need be overprinted on printed matter having anti-copy image lines. The problem of fitting can be solved, and the cost of materials and the number of printing steps can be reduced. In addition, since the density management, image line thickening adjustment, and the like in printing are facilitated, the allowable range in printing can be widened.

Printed matter having, in addition to a ground tint pattern or lathe work pattern, another kind of anti-forgery measure such as a moiré pattern on the same image lines may be formed. The authenticity discrimination effect does not decrease even when an emboss pattern (three-dimensional pattern) is formed after printing. Hence, this embodiment can be applied to securities including banknotes, stock certificates, and bonds, various kinds of certificates, and important documents which must not be forged or altered.

(3) Third Embodiment

The third embodiment of the present invention will be described below.

The third embodiment is related to authenticity discriminable printed matter in which a latent image that is formed in a curved collective pattern and is invisible under ordinary visible light appears upon being irradiated with UV rays. The curved collective pattern is formed by curved

line images 201 having no latent image (to be referred to as non-latent image lines hereinafter) and curved line images 202 having a latent image (to be referred to as divided latent image lines hereinafter), as shown in Fig. 16. The line image structure of the third embodiment will be described in more detail with reference to Fig. 17 assuming that the curved line images are straight lines. Fig. 17 corresponds to an enlarged view of the boundary portion between the non-latent image line 201 and the divided latent image lines 202 shown in Fig. 16 are in contact with each other.

Referring to Fig. 17, let 200A be the image line width of a non-latent image line 211 in a direction perpendicular to a base curved line 203, 200a be the image line width of an image line portion of the divided latent image line in a direction perpendicular to the base curved line, 200b be the length of the image line portion of the divided latent image line in the direction of base line, 200c be the length of the non-image line portion of the divided latent image line in the direction of base line, 200B be the length of one period formed from one image line portion and one non-image line portion, which are continuous in the divided latent image line, in the direction of base curved line, and 200g be the expansion value (or contraction value) generated around the image line portion due to expansion of ink in printing.

In printing, the areas of the non-latent image line 211 and divided latent image line 212 are important factors. For the image line width in the direction perpendicular to the base curved line and the image line width in the direction of base curved line, which are to be influenced in printing, a change in expansion value (or contraction value) due to expansion of ink in printing is preferably taken into consideration. On printed matter, the image line width of the non-latent image line 211 in the direction perpendicular to the base curved line is given by $200A + 200g + 200g$. The image line width of the divided latent image line 212 in the direction perpendicular to the base curved line is given by $200a + 200g + 200g$. The length of the divided latent image

line 212 in the direction of base curved line is given by $200b + 200g + 200g$.

Hence, in the length 200B of one period in the direction of base curved line, a region area 200Z1 of the non-latent image line 211 and a region area 200Z2 of the divided latent image line 212 must almost equal. More specifically, the image linewidth 200A of the non-latent image line 211 in the direction perpendicular to the base curved line is given by $200A + 2 \cdot 200g$, the image line width 200a of the divided latent image line 212 in the direction perpendicular to the base curved line is given by $200a + 2 \cdot 200g$, and the length of the divided latent image line 212 in the direction of base line is given by $200b + 2 \cdot 200g$.

To prevent the latent image from being visually noticeable under ordinary visible light, the relationship between the region area 200Z1 of the non-latent image line 211 for which the expansion value generated around the image line due to expansion of ink in printing is taken into consideration and the region area 200Z2 of the image line portion of the divided latent image line 212 for which the expansion value due to expansion of ink in printing is taken into consideration in the length 200B of one period in the direction of base curved line is important. The region area 200Z1 must almost equal the region area 200Z2. At the time of line image design, the image linewidth 200A of the non-latent image line 211 in the direction perpendicular to the base curved line and the image line width 200a of the divided latent image line 212 in the direction perpendicular to the base curved line preferably satisfy the relationship given by

$$200a = 200B(200A + 200g + 200g) / (200b + 200g + 200g) - (200g + 200g) \quad \dots(3)$$

In addition, the region area 200Z2 falls within the range of 90% to 110% of the region area 200Z1, the image line can be visually unnoticeable under ordinary visible light. This range is a density range in which the latent image formed from the divided latent image lines 212 in printing can be prevented from being visually recognized. The region area

must be 90% to 110% although it depends on the hue of ink.

In printed matter formed while setting the region area of the divided latent image line 212 to 90% or less, the region area is smaller than that of the non-latent image line 211.

5 Hence, the density decreases.

The image line of the non-latent image line 211 can be visually recognized. However, the image line itself of the divided latent image line 212 cannot be visually recognized. Hence, the latent image is insufficiently invisible.

10 In printed matter formed while setting the region area of the divided latent image line 212 to 110% or more, the region area of the divided latent image line 212 is larger than that of the non-latent image line 211. For this reason, the density increases. Since the divided latent image line
15 212 has a density higher than that of the non-latent image line 211, the divided latent image line 212 can be visually recognized. The divided latent image line 212 cannot be sufficiently invisible, and the effect of the third embodiment cannot be obtained. That is, to cause the image line structure
20 to have the effect of the third embodiment, the following relationship is preferably satisfied at the time of image line design.

$$0.9 \times 200B(200A + 2 \times 200g) \leq (200a + 2 \times 200g) \times (200b + 2 \times 200g) \leq 1.1 \times 200B(200A + 2 \times 200g) \quad \dots(4)$$

25 To make the latent image appear when the printed matter is irradiated with UV rays, the relationship between a peripheral length 200X1 of the region area of the non-latent image line 211 for which the expansion value generated around the image line in printing is taken into consideration and
30 a peripheral length 200X2 of the region area of the image line portion of the divided latent image line 212 for which the expansion value generated in printing is taken into consideration in the length 200B of one period in the direction of base curved line is important, as shown in Fig. 17. The
35 peripheral length of the area 200Z2 must be different from that of the area 200Z1. More preferably, the peripheral length of the region area 200Z2 is 1.1 times or more of that of the

region area 200Z1. That is, to obtain the effect of the third embodiment, the following relationship is preferably satisfied at the time of line image design

$$1.1\{2*200B + 2(200A + 2*200g)\} \leq (2*200b + 4*200g) + (2*200a + 4*200g) \dots(5)$$

A length 200C of the non-image line portion of the divided latent image line is set within the range of 25 to 60 μm in which the divided latent image line cannot be visually recognized. Accordingly, the divided latent image lines 212 are visually recognized as if they were one continuous line, and the divided latent image lines 212 are recognized as if they were on the extended line of the non-latent image line 211.

As for the lightness of florescent light emission by color fluorescent ink, when the printed matter is irradiated with UV rays, the intensity of fluorescent light emission sensible to an eye changes depending on the change in image line peripheral length per unit printing area of the printed matter. Hence, it is indispensable to print the non-latent image line 211 and divided latent image lines 212 using color fluorescent ink.

As shown in Fig. 18, in a region 200D where the image line portions of the divided latent image lines 212 cross, one of the image line portions 212 is deleted. Assume that when the overall authenticity discrimination pattern is observed, the region 200D where the curved image line portions cross is apparently present. In fact, the image line portions are corrected such that the crossing (superposition) of the image line portions of the divided latent image lines 212 is eliminated. With this process, any increase in density of the image line portion, which may occur at the crossing portion, can be prevented.

More specifically, when the authenticity discrimination pattern made of the divided latent image lines 212 is formed, the image line portions of the divided latent image lines 212 sometimes completely cross each other, as shown in Fig. 19. In this case, in each region 200D where

the image line portions cross, one image line is deleted.

With this process, when the printed matter is irradiated with a specific wavelength such as UV rays, the image line portions in the region 200D where the image line portions of the divided latent image lines 212 cross cause fluorescent light emission at the same lightness without any fluorescent light emission lightness difference. Hence, the authenticity discrimination pattern formed from the divided latent image lines appears as an image having a uniform lightness.

10 In the printed matter printed under the above conditions, the image line portions of the divided latent image lines are visually recognized as if they were one continuous line and were located on the extended line of the non-latent image line. The authenticity discrimination pattern formed from 15 the image line portions of the divided latent image lines can rarely be visually recognized.

When the printed matter is irradiated with a predetermined wavelength such as UV rays, a fluorescent light emission lightness difference is generated between the image 20 line portions of the divided latent image lines and the continuous line of the non-latent image line because the image line peripheral length corresponding to one period is larger in the image line portions of the divided latent image lines than in the continuous line of the non-latent image line, 25 and the fluorescent light emission lightness is higher in the image line portions of the divided latent image lines than in the continuous line of the non-latent image line. Hence, the authenticity discrimination pattern formed from the image line portions of the divided latent image lines 30 appears.

When the printed matter according to the third embodiment is formed by a line image structure having an anti-copy pattern, an anti-copy effect can be obtained.

For the third embodiment, an example in which a lathe 35 work pattern was formed using a commercially available CGS will be further described.

In the third embodiment, as described above, to design

image lines at plate making in consideration of the expansion value (or contraction value) of image lines in printing, the expansion value (or contraction value) was investigated in advance by test image lines.

5 The image line width on the plate making film master was set to 100 μm . Test image lines were offset-printed using commercially available wood free paper sheets and commercially available offset ink (light pink). The image line width on the printed matter was measured as 116 μm . Hence, the
10 expansion value of the image lines in the direction of base line is 16 μm as a whole. The expansion value (or contraction value) generated around the image lines in printing was turned out to be 8 μm .

 A printing plate to be used to obtain a plurality of
15 lathe work pattern printed matter in which the printed image line width of the continuous line of a non-latent image line in the direction perpendicular to the base curved line was 116 μm was prepared using the obtained expansion value of 8 μm . Using a CGS, curved base lines 209 formed from spline
20 curves that form the pattern made of a plurality of image lines as shown in Fig. 20 were drawn. The curved base line 209 is a moderate wavy line. The curved base lines 209 were set on a two-dimensional coordinate system. An authenticity discrimination pattern 210 formed from divided latent image
25 lines was laid out on the curved base lines 209. The authenticity discrimination pattern 210 formed from the image line portions of the divided latent image lines is a graphic pattern that is usually invisible. The authenticity discrimination pattern 210 may be any one of a character,
30 number, and graphic pattern as long as it can clearly visually be identified when the printed matter is copied by a misguided person, and the printed matter is irradiated with UV rays.

 The boundary portion between the non-latent image line and the divided latent image line is formed from the curved
35 base line 209 made of a spline curve and a line image 213 of the divided latent image line, which is surrounded by a contour line 204 of the authenticity discrimination pattern

210, as shown in Fig. 20. The numerical values of the image line width and periodic broken line are substituted into the spline curves.

The printed image line width of the non-latent image line 211 in the direction perpendicular to the base curved line 203 in Fig. 17 was set to $116\ \mu\text{m}$. The image line width 200A on the image line design was set to $100\ \mu\text{m}$ by subtracting, from $116\ \mu\text{m}$, the expansion value of $(8 + 8)\ \mu\text{m}$ of the image line in the direction of image line width, which was grasped in the above-described test image lines.

Next, the image line was set. The length $(200b + 200g + 200g)$ was set to $50\ \mu\text{m}$. The length 200b was set to $34\ \mu\text{m}$ by subtracting the expansion value, $16\ \mu\text{m}$, of the image line width in the direction of base line, which was grasped by test image lines. The length 200C of the non-image line portion of the divided latent image line in the direction of base line can be selected from the range of 25 to $60\ \mu\text{m}$ wherein the divided latent image line is not visually recognized. The length 200C was set to $50\ \mu\text{m}$. The length 200B of one period of the divided latent image line in the direction of base curved line was $34 + 16 + 50 = 100\ \mu\text{m}$. The set lengths 200b and 200B were substituted into the above equation, $200a = 100(100 + 8 + 8)/(34 + 8 + 8) - (8 + 8)$. As the image line width 200a of the image line portion of the divided latent image line in the direction perpendicular to the base curved line, a value of $216\ \mu\text{m}$ was obtained.

In accordance with the numerical values obtained by calculations, the image line width 200A of the continuous line of the non-latent image line in the direction perpendicular to the base curved line was set to $100\ \mu\text{m}$, the image line width 200a of the image line portion of the divided latent image line in the direction perpendicular to the base curved line was set to $216\ \mu\text{m}$, the length 200b of the image line portion of the divided latent image line in the direction of base curved line was set to $34\ \mu\text{m}$, and the length 200B of one period of the divided latent image line in the direction of base curved line was set to $100\ \mu\text{m}$ on two-dimensional data,

as shown in Fig. 21.

When the length of each image line is substituted into inequality (5), $1.1\{2 \times 50 + 2(100 + 2 \times 8)\} \leq (2 \times 34 + 4 \times 8) + (2 \times 216 + 4 \times 8)$, i.e., $365.2 \leq 564$. Hence, the condition is satisfied.

A plate making film master was generated using a commercially available laser plotter, and a printing plate was made using a commercially available positive type PS. Subsequently, 475 g of ink (DIC797: DAINIPPON INK AND CHEMICALS, INCORPORATED) were mixed with 25 g of fluorescent pigment (Lumikol 1000: Nippon Keikou Kagaku KK) to prepare color fluorescent ink. Using the obtained printing plate and color fluorescent ink, the pattern was printed on commercially available wood free paper sheets by an offset press. The printed matter shown in Fig. 22 was obtained.

The printed matter shown in Fig. 22 is visually observed. The authenticity discrimination pattern 210 as divided latent image lines are formed from periodic broken lines. However, the authenticity discrimination pattern 210 is recognized as if it were the non-latent image line 211. Hence, the authenticity discrimination pattern formed from the divided latent image lines can rarely be visually recognized. Hence, the observer can rarely recognize the presence of the image lines formed from the periodic broken lines unless he/she tries to enlarge the printed image lines.

Fig. 23 shows a state wherein the printed matter shown in Fig. 22 is irradiated with UV rays having a wavelength of 365 nm using a UV irradiator. The fluorescent light emission lightness is higher in an authenticity discrimination pattern 210' than in a non-latent image line 211'. Hence, a fluorescent light emission lightness difference is generated between the authenticity discrimination pattern 210' formed from the divided latent image lines and the non-latent image line 211'. The authenticity discrimination pattern 210' formed from the divided latent image lines appears and can be visually recognized.

Experiments were conducted to obtain an appropriate

ratio of the image line peripheral length of a portion that corresponds to one period formed from the image line portion and non-image line portion of a divided latent image line to the image line peripheral length of a portion of the continuous line of the non-latent image line, which corresponds to the same length as that of the period of the periodic broken line in the direction of base curved line. Fig. 24 shows the result obtained from the experiments. For evaluation, . is "effective", . is "effective to some extent", and × is "ineffective".

As shown in Fig. 24, when the ratio of the image line peripheral length of the portion that corresponds to one period of the divided latent image line to the image line peripheral length of the portion of the continuous line of the non-latent image line, which corresponds to the same length as that of the period of the periodic broken line in the direction of base curved line is set to 1.1 or more, the image can be recognized upon being irradiated with UV rays.

As described above, according to this embodiment, the latent image is almost unnoticeable under ordinary visible light. When the printed matter is irradiated with UV rays, the image line peripheral length per unit printing area of the printed matter changes. Hence, the lightness of fluorescent light emission by color fluorescent ink changes, and the intensity of fluorescent light emission sensible to an eye changes. Accordingly, since the latent image can be recognized, the authenticity can easily be discriminated.

In addition, since printing can easily be performed by one-color printing, the cost can be reduced. No camouflage pattern need be overprinted. Printing needs to be executed only once using visible color fluorescent ink. For this reason, no colorless fluorescent ink need be overprinted on printed matter having anti-copy image lines. The problem of fitting can be solved, and the cost of materials and the number of printing steps can be reduced. In addition, since the density management, image line thickening adjustment, and the like in printing are facilitated, the allowable range

in printing can be widened.

Printed matter having, in addition to a ground tint pattern or lathe work pattern, another kind of anti-forgery measure such as a moiré pattern on the same image lines may
5 be formed. The authenticity discrimination effect does not decrease even when an emboss pattern (three-dimensional pattern) is formed after printing. Hence, this embodiment can be applied to securities including banknotes, stock certificates, and bonds, various kinds of certificates, and
10 important documents which must not be forged or altered.

(4) Fourth Embodiment

The fourth embodiment of the present invention will be described below.

In the fourth embodiment, an authenticity
15 discrimination pattern will be described, which is formed from broken lines obtained by equidistantly branching an image line having a latent image into three parts in the longitudinal direction of reference line. The number of branches is not limited to three and can be n ($n \geq 2$) in the longitudinal
20 direction of reference line.

To indicate the image line having a latent image of the fourth embodiment in more detail, Fig. 25 shows periodic broken lines, Fig. 26 shows periodic broken lines juxtaposed at a shifted period, and Fig. 27 shows periodic broken lines
25 juxtaposed at different periods.

Referring to Fig. 25, let 300A be the image line width of an image line 301 having no latent image in the direction perpendicular to a reference line 303, 300a be the image line width of an image line portion passing through the reference
30 line 303 in image lines 302a, 302b, and 302c made of periodic broken lines in the direction perpendicular to the reference line, 300b and 300c be the image line widths of periodic broken lines separated from the reference line 303 to the upper and lower sides by an equidistance 300H in the direction
35 perpendicular to a central line 300H2, 300a2 be the length for the image line width 300a in the direction of reference line, 300b2 be the length for the image line width 300b in

the direction of reference line, 300c2 be the length for the image line width 300c in the direction of reference line, 300a3 be the length of the non-image line portion of the periodic broken line having the image line width 300a in the direction of reference line, 300b3 be the length of the non-image line portion of the periodic broken line having the image line width 300b in the direction of reference line, and 300c3 be the length of the non-image line portion of the periodic broken line having the image line width 300c in the direction of reference line.

Let 300B be the length of one period formed from a continuous image line portion and non-image line portion of the periodic broken lines in the direction of reference line, and 300g be the expansion value (or contraction value) generated around the image line portion in printing. In forming printed matter having the authenticity discrimination pattern formed from periodic broken lines of the fourth embodiment, the image line areas of the image line 301 having no latent image and the image lines 302a, 302b, and 302c formed from periodic broken lines are important factors. A change in image line width of each image line portion in the direction perpendicular to the reference line 303 and a change in image line length in the direction of reference line are preferably taken into consideration. On the printed matter, the image line width of the image line 301 having no latent image in the direction perpendicular to the reference line 303 is given by $300A + 300g + 300g$, i.e., $300A + 2 \cdot 300g$. The image line widths of the image line portions of the image lines 302a, 302b, and 302c formed from periodic broken lines in the direction perpendicular to the reference line 303 are given by $300a + 302g$, $300b + 302g$, and $300c + 302g$, respectively. The lengths in the direction of reference line for the image line widths are given by $300a^2 + 302g$, $300b^2 + 302g$, and $300c^2 + 302g$, respectively.

The relationship between a region area 300X of the image line 301 having no latent image for which the expansion value generated around the image line in printing is taken into

consideration and a region area 300Z1 of image line portions 300Y1, 300Y2, and 300Y3 of the image lines 302a, 302b, and 302c formed from broken lines for which the expansion value generated in printing is taken into consideration in the length
5 300B of one period in the direction of reference line is important. The region area 300X must almost equal the region area 300Z1, i.e., the sum of the areas of the image line portions 300Y1, 300Y2, and 300Y3.

More preferably, the total image line area of the image
10 line portions 300Y1, 300Y2, and 300Y3 falls within the range of 95% to 110% of the region area 300X. This range is a density range in which the periodic broken lines in printing can be prevented from being visually recognized. Additionally, in this range, it can be visually recognized that copied periodic
15 broken lines have almost the same color as the background color. The region area must be 95% to 110% although it depends on the hue of ink.

In printed matter formed while setting the region area of the periodic broken lines to 95% or less and using color
20 fluorescent ink, the region area is smaller than that of the portion having no latent image. Hence, the density decreases. The periodic broken lines can be visually recognized. That is, the periodic broken lines are insufficiently invisible. In addition, when the printed matter is irradiated with a
25 predetermined wavelength such as UV rays, the light emission lightness difference is hardly generated between the image line of the portion having no latent image and the periodic broken lines. For this reason, the authenticity discrimination pattern formed from the periodic broken lines
30 cannot be visually recognized. In printed matter formed while setting the region area of the periodic broken lines to 110% or more and using color fluorescent ink, the region area of the periodic broken lines is larger than that of the image line of the portion having no latent image. For this reason,
35 the density increases. The periodic broken lines can be visually recognized. That is, the periodic broken lines are insufficiently invisible. At the time of image line design,

the following relationship is preferably satisfied.

$$0.95 \cdot 300B(300A + 2 \cdot 300g) \leq [(300a^2 + 2 \cdot 300g) \times (300a + 2 \cdot 300g)] + [(300b^2 + 2 \cdot 300g) \times (300b + 2 \cdot 300g)] + [(300c^2 + 2 \cdot 300g) \times (300c + 2 \cdot 300g)]$$

$$\leq 1.1 \cdot 300B(300A + 2 \cdot 300g) \quad \dots(6)$$

The lengths 300a, 300b, 300c, 300a², 300b², and 300c² of the image line portions of the periodic broken lines on the printed matter are preferably 64 μm or less, which is a standard length hardly resolved by a copying machine. The lengths 300a³, 300b³, and 300c³ of the non-image line portions of the periodic broken lines in the direction of reference line are set within the range of 25 to 60 μm in which the non-image line portions are not resolved by a copying machine.

When the image lines of the portions having no latent image and the periodic broken lines having a latent image are printed using color fluorescent ink, the periodic broken lines are visually recognized as if they were one image line. For this reason, the periodic broken lines are recognized as if they were on the extended line of the image line of the portion having no latent image. The authenticity discrimination pattern formed from the periodic broken lines can rarely be visually recognized.

When the printed matter having the periodic broken line is irradiated with a predetermined wavelength such as UV rays, the light emission lightness is higher in the periodic broken lines than in the image line of the portion having no latent image because the periodic broken lines are subdivided from the image line having no latent image. Since a light emission lightness difference is generated between the periodic broken lines and the image line of the portion having no latent image, the authenticity discrimination pattern formed from the periodic broken lines appears.

When the printed matter having the periodic broken line is copied by a copying machine, the image line of the portion having no latent image is directly reproduced while the periodic broken lines are not reproduced or are irreproducible because of the resolution of the copying machine. For this

reason, when the copy is visually observed, the image line of the portion having no latent image is recognized as one image line continuous in the direction of reference line. The periodic broken lines are subdivided and become
5 unnoticeable. A density difference is generated between the periodic broken lines and the image line of the portion having no latent image. The periodic broken lines are visually recognized to have almost the same color as the background color, so the authenticity discrimination pattern formed from
10 the periodic broken lines appears.

Fig. 26 is a view showing periodic broken lines juxtaposed at a shifted period. Unlike the arrangement of the image lines 302a, 302b, and 302c formed from periodic broken lines shown in Fig. 25, in image lines 302a', 302b',
15 and 302c' formed from periodic broken lines juxtaposed at a shifted period, one image line 302a' has a shift 300S from the two remaining branched image lines 302b' and 302c'. As for the value of the shift 300S of one image line 302a', the more the value of the shift is approximated to the value of
20 the lengths 300b2 and 3002c of the two remaining branched image lines in the direction of reference line, the more clearly the authenticity discrimination pattern appears when the authenticity discrimination pattern formed from the periodic broken lines juxtaposed at a shifted period is irradiated
25 with a predetermined wavelength such as UV rays or copied by a copying machine.

Fig. 27 is a view showing periodic broken lines juxtaposed at different periods. Unlike the arrangement of the image lines 302a, 302b, and 302c formed from periodic broken lines shown in Fig. 25, for image lines 302a", 302b",
30 and 302c" juxtaposed at different periods, let T be the length of one period formed from the image line portion and non-image line portion of one image line 302a" in the direction of reference line, and B be the length of one period formed from
35 the image line portion and non-image line portion of each of the two remaining branched image lines 302b" and 302c" in the direction of reference line. The length T of one period

formed from the image line portion and non-image line portion in the direction of reference line is set to be larger than the length B of one period formed from the image line portion and non-image line portion in the direction of reference line.

5 The larger the value of the length T of one period formed from the image line portion and non-image line portion in the direction of reference line becomes within the range where the region area can be taken into consideration, the more clearly the authenticity discrimination pattern appears when
10 the authenticity discrimination pattern formed from the periodic broken lines juxtaposed at different periods is irradiated with a predetermined wavelength such as UV rays or copied by a copying machine.

For the periodic broken lines juxtaposed at a shifted
15 period or periodic broken lines juxtaposed at different periods, the total image line area of the image lines having a length corresponding to one period formed from an image line portion and non-image line portion of a periodic broken line which is divided in the direction perpendicular to the
20 reference line in the broken line having a latent image preferably falls within the range of 95% to 110% of the image line area of the solid line of the portion corresponding to the same length as that of one period in the broken lines divided in the direction perpendicular to the reference line
25 in the solid line of the portion having no latent image.

As shown in Fig. 28, in a region where the image lines 302 of the periodic broken lines of the fourth embodiment cross, one of the image lines 302 is deleted. Assume that, when the overall authenticity discrimination pattern of the
30 fourth embodiment is observed, a region where the curved image lines in the authenticity discrimination pattern cross is apparently present. In fact, the crossing (superposition) of the image lines 302 of the periodic broken lines is not present. Hence, any increase in image line density that may
35 occur at the crossing portion can be prevented. More specifically, when the authenticity discrimination pattern using the periodic broken lines is formed, the image lines

302 of the periodic broken lines sometimes completely cross each other, as shown in Fig. 27. In this case, in the region where the image lines cross, one of the image lines is deleted, as shown in Fig. 28. With this process, when the printed matter is irradiated with a predetermined wavelength such as UV rays, the image lines in the region where the image lines of the periodic broken lines cross cause fluorescent light emission at the same lightness without any fluorescent light emission lightness difference. Hence, the latent image in the authenticity discrimination pattern formed from the periodic broken lines more clearly appears. When the printed matter is copied by a copying machine, reproduction of the image lines in the region where the image lines cross (superpose) is prevented while the image lines having no latent image are accurately reproduced because one of the image lines is deleted in the region where the image lines cross. However, the image lines of the periodic broken lines are not reproduced, or cause a reproduction error and exhibit almost the same color as the background color. Since a density difference is generated between the image lines of the periodic broken lines and the image lines of the portion having no latent image, and also visual recognition of the latent image is not impeded, the authenticity discrimination pattern more clearly appears. At a portion where image lines of a portion having no latent image, broken lines, periodic broken lines, periodic broken lines juxtaposed at a shifted period, periodic broken lines juxtaposed at different periods, or some kinds of these image lines cross, when one of the crossing image lines is deleted, the same effect as described above can be obtained.

When the sum of image line areas of image lines having a length corresponding to one period formed from the image line portion and non-image line portion of a divided line divided in the direction of reference line almost equals the image line area of the solid line of the portion corresponding to the same length as that of one period in the broken lines divided in the direction perpendicular to the reference line

in the solid line of the portion having no latent image, the image line areas divided in the direction of reference line may be different. A camouflage pattern such as a ground tint may be overprinted on the printed matter having the image
5 line structure of the fourth embodiment.

The numerical values used in this embodiment are not particularly limited and can be changed as needed.

For the fourth embodiment, an example in which a lathe work pattern was formed using a commercially available CGS
10 will be further described.

To design image lines at plate making in consideration of the expansion value (or contraction value) of image lines in printing, the expansion value (or contraction value) was investigated in advance by test image lines. The image line
15 width on the plate making film master was set to 100 μm . Test image lines were offset-printed using commercially available wood free paper sheets and commercially available offset ink (pink). Then, the image line width on the printed matter was measured as 106 μm . Hence, the expansion value of the image
20 lines in the direction of image line width is 6 μm as a whole. The expansion value (or contraction value) generated around the image lines in printing was 3 μm .

A printing plate to be used to obtain printed matter in which the printed image line width in the direction
25 perpendicular to the reference line of a solid line having no latent image was 106 μm was prepared using the expansion value of 3 μm that was obtained by test image lines as an expansion value to be generated around the image lines. Using a commercially available CGS, a pattern formed from a plurality
30 of image lines as shown in Fig. 30 is designed. A base line 308 formed from a spline curve is a moderate wavy line. The base lines 308 formed from spline curves were set on a two-dimensional coordinate system. An authenticity discrimination pattern 309 formed from periodic broken line
35 and juxtaposed at an interval of 300 μm was laid out on the base lines 308 formed from spline curves. The authenticity discrimination pattern 309 formed from the periodic broken

lines is a graphic pattern that is usually invisible. The authenticity discrimination pattern 309 may be any one of a character, number, and graphic pattern as long as it can clearly visually be identified when the printed matter is
5 copied by a misguided person.

At the boundary between the image lines having no latent image and the periodic broken lines, the base line 308 is cut by a contour line 305 of the authenticity discrimination pattern, as shown in Fig. 30. Image lines surrounded by the
10 authenticity discrimination pattern 309 made of the periodic broken lines are gathered, and image lines are formed on the upper and lower sides of the central line of the base line 308 at an equidistance of $80\ \mu\text{m}$. The image line width and the numerical value of the periodic broken line are substituted
15 using the spline curves. The image lines are formed on the upper and lower sides of the central line at an equidistance of $80\ \mu\text{m}$. This is because the base line 308 is set to $300\ \mu\text{m}$. However, the interval must be set such that the image lines of the periodic broken lines do not overlap. The value
20 must be changed depending on the interval between the base lines 308.

The printed image line width of the image line 301 having no latent image in the direction perpendicular to the reference line 303 in Fig. 25 was set to $106\ \mu\text{m}$. The image line width
25 300A on the image line design was set to $100\ \mu\text{m}$ by subtracting the expansion value of $(3 + 3)\ \mu\text{m}$ of the image line in the direction of image line width, which was grasped in the above-described test image lines.

Next, the image lines of the authenticity discrimination
30 pattern formed from periodic broken lines, i.e., the image line widths 300a, 300b, and 300c of the image lines 302a, 302b, and 302c of the authenticity discrimination pattern formed from periodic broken lines in the direction perpendicular to the reference line 303 of the image line
35 portions of the periodic broken lines, the lengths 300a2, 300b2, and 300c2 of the image line portions of the image lines of the authenticity discrimination pattern formed from

periodic broken lines in the direction of reference line, and the lengths 300a3, 300b3, and 300c3 of the non-image line portions of the image lines of the authenticity discrimination pattern formed from periodic broken lines in the direction of reference line in Fig. 25 must be set.

In setting the lengths 300a2 + 302g, 300b2 + 302g, and 300c2 + 302g of the image line portions of the image lines of the authenticity discrimination pattern formed from periodic broken line on the printed matter in the direction of reference line, the latent image must be prevented from being visible and being resolved by a copying machine.

When the output resolution of a general copying machine is assumed to be 400 dpi, one pixel corresponds to 64 μm . Hence, a length at which the latent image is hardly be resolved is 64 μm or less. For the image lines of the authenticity discrimination pattern formed from periodic broken lines, the length 300a + 302g was set to 56 μm , the length 300b + 302g was set to 56 μm , and the length 300c + 302g was set to 56 μm . The equidistance 300H set on the upper and lower sides of the reference line 303 was set to 80 μm to prevent the image lines of the periodic broken line from overlapping. The length 300a2 + 302g was set to 56 μm , the length 300b2 + 302g was set to 56 μm , and the length 300c2 + 302g was set to 56 μm . The length of the non-image line portion in the direction of reference line must be selected from the range of 25 to 60 μm wherein the latent image is not visually recognized and not resolved by a copying machine. The length 300a3 was set to 31 μm , the length 300b3 was set to 31 μm , and the length 300c3 was set to 31 μm .

By subtracting the expansion value of (3 + 3) μm of the image line in the direction of reference line, which was obtained from the test image lines, the image line width 300a was set to 50 μm , the image line width 300b was set to 50 μm , the image line width 300c was set to 50 μm , the length 300a2 was set to 50 μm , the length 300b2 was set to 50 μm , and the length 300c2 was set to 50 μm . The length 300B was obtained by subtracting the expansion value of (3 + 3)

μm from the non-latent image line portion length of $31 \mu\text{m}$ and adding the image line portion length of $56 \mu\text{m}$ to the resultant value, i.e., $(31 - 6) + 56 = 81$.

These values are substituted into inequality (6).
 5 Since $0.95 \times 81 \times 106 \leq 56 \times 56 + 56 \times 56 + 56 \times 56 \leq 1.1 \times 8 \times 106$, $8156.7 \leq 9408 \leq 9444.6$. As can be seen, the condition is satisfied.

A plate making film master was generated using a commercially available laser plotter, and a printing plate
 10 was made using a commercially available positive type PS. Subsequently, 475 g of ink (DIC797: DAINIPPON INK AND CHEMICALS, INCORPORATED) were mixed with 25 g of fluorescent pigment (Lumikol 1000: Nippon Keikou Kagaku KK) to prepare color fluorescent ink. Using the obtained printing plate and
 15 color fluorescent ink, the pattern was printed on commercially available wood free paper sheets by an offset press. The printed matter shown in Fig. 31 was obtained.

The printed matter shown in Fig. 31 is visually observed. The authenticity discrimination pattern 302 as image lines
 20 of a portion having a latent image are formed from periodic broken lines. However, the authenticity discrimination pattern is recognized as if it were one image line continued from the image line 301 of a portion having no latent image. Hence, the authenticity discrimination pattern formed from
 25 the periodic broken line can rarely be visually identified. Hence, in the authenticity discrimination pattern 302 formed from periodic broken lines, the observer can rarely recognize the presence of the image lines formed from the periodic broken lines unless he/she tries to enlarge the printed image lines.

30 Fig. 32 shows a state wherein the printed matter is irradiated with UV rays having a wavelength of 365 nm. The light emission lightness is higher in an authenticity discrimination pattern 302' than in an image line 301' having no latent image. Hence, a light emission lightness difference
 35 is generated between the authenticity discrimination pattern 302' formed from the periodic broken lines and the image line 301' having no latent image. The authenticity discrimination

pattern formed from periodic broken lines appears and can be visually recognized.

Fig. 33 shows a copy obtained by copying the printed matter using a color copying machine (e.g., CL900 available from CANON INC., PATER750 available from RICOH CO., LTD, or CF900 available from Minolta Co., Ltd). An authenticity discrimination pattern 302" is irreproducible by a copying machine. A density difference is generated between the authenticity discrimination pattern 302" formed from periodic broken lines and an image line 301" having no latent image. The authenticity discrimination pattern 302" formed from periodic broken lines have almost the same color as the background color. Hence, the authenticity discrimination pattern formed from the periodic broken lines appears and can be visually recognized.

The above-described embodiments are mere examples. The present invention is not limited to these embodiments, and various changes and modifications can be made without departing from the scope of the appended claims. In addition, the numerical values used in the above embodiments are not particularly limited and can be changed as needed.

As described above, according to this embodiment, a latent image which can rarely be recognized under ordinary visible light but can be visually recognized under UV rays is formed. In addition, when the printed matter is copied by a copying machine, the latent image is recognized by anti-copy image lines. Since the authenticity of the copy can be discriminated by the anti-copy image lines without using any UV irradiator, the anti-forgery effect can be increased. The image lines of a portion having a latent image are subdivided into periodic broken lines. For this reason, when the image lines of a portion having no latent image and those of a portion having a latent image are irradiated with a predetermined wavelength such as UV rays or copied by a copying machine, the latent image can more clearly appear.

In addition, when the image lines of a portion having a latent image are formed from periodic broken lines juxtaposed

at a shifted period or at different periods, the latent image can more clearly appear upon being irradiated with a predetermined wavelength such as UV rays or copied by a copying machine.

5 Identification can be done using a handy and portable UV irradiator. Hence, authenticity can easily be discriminated anywhere at low cost.

 Furthermore, since printing needs to be executed only once using visible color fluorescent ink, no colorless
10 fluorescent ink need be overprinted on printed matter having anti-copy image lines. The problem of fitting can be solved, and the cost of materials and the number of printing steps can be reduced. In addition, since the density management, image line thickening adjustment, and the like in printing
15 are facilitated, the authenticity discrimination effect can be obtained even when the allowable range in printing is wide.

 Printed matter having, in addition to a ground tint pattern or lathe work pattern, another kind of anti-forgery measure such as a moiré pattern on the same image lines may
20 be formed. The authenticity discrimination effect does not decrease even when an embossed pattern (three-dimensional pattern) is formed after printing. Hence, this embodiment can be applied to securities including banknotes, stock certificates, and bonds, various kinds of certificates, and
25 important documents which must not be forged or altered.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. Authenticity discriminable printed matter in which a latent image that is formed on a collective pattern is hardly be visually identified under ordinary visible light but appears upon being irradiated with UV rays,

wherein a basic image is formed on a base material, the basic image has a latent image portion and a latent image peripheral portion, the latent image portion and latent image peripheral portion are difficult to be discriminated under the ordinary visible light, each of the latent image portion and latent image peripheral portion is formed from a set of dots continuously laid out at a predetermined period, a resolution of the dots of the latent image portion is different from that of the dots of the latent image peripheral portion, the latent image portion and latent image peripheral portion have the same percent dot area per unit area and different dot peripheral lengths per unit area, and the latent image portion and latent image peripheral portion are printed by color fluorescent ink.

2. Printed matter according to claim 1, wherein the dot peripheral length per unit area of the dots of the latent image portion is not less than twice the dot peripheral length per unit area of the dots of the latent image peripheral portion.

3. Printed matter according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the dot has one of a square dot shape, chain dot shape, round dot shape, and a combination thereof.

4. Printed matter according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein a camouflage pattern is further printed on the printed matter.

5. A method of generating authenticity discriminable printed matter in which a latent image that is formed on a collective pattern is hardly be visually identified under

ordinary visible light but appears upon being irradiated with UV rays,

wherein a basic image is formed on a base material, the basic image has a latent image portion and a latent image peripheral portion, the latent image portion and latent image peripheral portion are difficult to discriminated under the ordinary visible light, each of the latent image portion and latent image peripheral portion is formed from a set of dots continuously laid out at a predetermined period, a resolution of the dots of the latent image portion is different from that of the dots of the latent image peripheral portion, and the latent image portion and latent image peripheral portion have the same percent dot area per unit area and different dot peripheral lengths per unit area, and the latent image portion and latent image peripheral portion are printed by color fluorescent ink.

6. A method according to claim 5, wherein the dot peripheral length per unit area of the dots of the latent image portion is not less than twice the dot peripheral length per unit area of the dots of the latent image peripheral portion.

7. A method according to claim 5 or 6, wherein the dot has one of a square dot shape, chain dot shape, and round dot shape, or a combination thereof.

8. A method according to any one of claims 5 to 7, wherein a camouflage pattern is further printed on the printed matter.

9. Authenticity discriminable printed matter in which a latent image that is formed on a curved collective pattern is hardly be visually identified under ordinary visible light but appears upon being irradiated with UV rays,

wherein the curved collective pattern is formed from one image line having no latent image and a plurality of branched image lines which have the latent image and are visually recognized as one continuous line, the curved collective

pattern is designed so as to make a sum of image line widths of the plurality of branched image lines substantially equal an image line width of said one image line and a sum of image line peripheral lengths in a predetermined length of the plurality of branched image lines in a direction of base curved line different from a sum of image line peripheral lengths in the predetermined length of said one image line in the direction of base curved line, and said one image line and the plurality of branched image lines are printed by color fluorescent ink.

10. Printed matter according to claim 9, wherein the sum of the image line widths of the plurality of branched image lines falls within a range of 90% to 110% of the image line width of said one image line.

11. Printed matter according to claim 9 or 10, wherein the sum of the image line peripheral lengths per unit printing area of the plurality of branched image lines is not less than 1.4 times the sum of the image line peripheral lengths per unit printing area of said one image line.

12. Printed matter according to any one of claims 9 to 11, wherein at a portion where image lines of said one image line, image lines of the plurality of branched image lines, or said one image line and the plurality of branched image lines cross, one of the crossing image lines is deleted.

13. Printed matter according to any one of claims 9 to 12, wherein the curved collective pattern is one of a ground tint pattern, lathe work pattern, relief pattern, and a combination thereof.

14. A method of generating authenticity discriminable printed matter in which a latent image that is formed on a curved collective pattern is hardly be visually identified under ordinary visible light but appears upon being irradiated

with UV rays,

wherein the curved collective pattern is formed from one image line having no latent image and a plurality of branched image lines which have the latent image and are visually recognized as one continuous line, the curved collective pattern is designed so as to make a sum of image line widths of the plurality of branched image lines substantially equal an image line width of said one image line and a sum of image line peripheral lengths in a predetermined length of the plurality of branched image lines in a direction of base curved line different from a sum of image line peripheral lengths in the predetermined length of said one image line in the direction of base curved line, and said one image line and the plurality of branched image lines are printed by color fluorescent ink.

15. A method according to claim 14, wherein the sum of the image line widths of the plurality of branched image lines falls within a range of 90% to 110% of the image line width of said one image line.

16. A method according to claim 14 or 15, wherein the sum of the image line peripheral lengths per unit printing area of the plurality of branched image lines is not less than 1.4 times the sum of the image line peripheral lengths per unit printing area of said one image line.

17. A method according to any one of claims 14 to 16, wherein at a portion where image lines of said one image line, image lines of the plurality of branched image lines, or said one image line and the plurality of branched image lines cross, one of the crossing image lines is deleted.

18. A method according to any one of claims 14 to 17, wherein the curved collective pattern is one of a ground tint pattern, a lattice work pattern, relief pattern, and a combination thereof.

19. Authenticity discriminable printed matter in which a latent image is formed on an image line pattern formed from one or a plurality of image lines using a straight line or curved line as an image line portion,

wherein an image line of a portion having no latent image in the image line pattern is formed from a solid line, an image line of a portion having the latent image is formed from image lines made of broken lines obtained by using a reference line as a central portion of the solid line as a reference, substantially equidistantly branching the image line into a plurality of image lines in a direction perpendicular to the reference line, and dividing each of the plurality of branched image lines in a direction substantially perpendicular to the reference line, the broken lines are formed from image lines for which a sum of image line areas of the image lines having a length of a portion corresponding to one period formed from an image line portion and a non-image line portion of the broken line divided in the direction of reference line in the broken lines of the portion having the latent image substantially equals an image line area of the solid line of a portion corresponding to the same length as one period in the broken lines divided in the direction substantially perpendicular to the reference line in the solid line of the portion having no latent image, and the image line of the portion having no latent image and the broken lines of the portion having the latent image are printed by color fluorescent ink.

20. Printed matter according to claim 19, wherein the image lines of the portion having the latent image are periodic broken lines made of broken lines having a shape obtained by using the reference line as the central portion of the solid line as the reference, substantially equidistantly branching the image line into a plurality of image lines in

the direction perpendicular to the reference line, dividing each of the plurality of branched image lines in the direction substantially perpendicular to the reference line, and laying out the image lines at a substantially predetermined interval.

21. Printed matter according to claim 19, wherein the image lines of the portion having the latent image are periodic broken lines juxtaposed at a shifted period, in which using the reference line as the central portion of the solid line as the reference, the image lines are substantially equidistantly branched into a plurality of image lines in the direction perpendicular to the reference line, the plurality of branched image lines are formed from broken lines divided in the direction substantially perpendicular to the reference line and laid out at a predetermined interval, and at least one of the plurality of branched image lines is shifted from the remaining branched image lines.

22. Printed matter according to claim 19, wherein the image lines of the portion having the latent image are periodic broken lines juxtaposed at different periods, in which using the reference line as the central portion of the solid line as the reference, the image lines are substantially equidistantly branched into a plurality of image lines in the direction perpendicular to the reference line, the plurality of branched image lines are formed from broken lines divided in the direction substantially perpendicular to the reference line and laid out at a predetermined interval, and at least one of the plurality of branched image lines is laid out at a period different from that of the remaining branched image lines.

23. Printed matter according to any one of claims 19 to 22, wherein the sum of image line areas of the image lines having the length of the portion corresponding to one period formed from the image line portion and the non-image line portion

of the broken line divided in the direction perpendicular to the reference line in the broken lines of the portion having the latent image falls within a range of 95% to 110% of an image line area substantially equal to the image line area of the solid line of the portion corresponding to the same length as one period in the broken lines divided in the direction substantially perpendicular to the reference line in the solid line of the portion having no latent image.

24. Printed matter according to any one of claims 19 to 23, wherein at a portion where the image lines of the portion having no latent image, the broken lines, the periodic broken lines, the periodic broken lines juxtaposed at the shifted period, the periodic broken lines juxtaposed at the different periods, or any two kinds of the image lines cross, one of the crossing image lines is deleted.

25. Printed matter according to any one of claims 19 to 24, wherein the image line pattern is at least one of a ground tint pattern, lathe work pattern, and relief pattern.

26. A method of generating authenticity discriminable printed matter in which a latent image is formed on an image line pattern formed from one or a plurality of image lines using a straight line or curved line as an image line portion, wherein an image line of a portion having no latent image in the image line pattern is formed from a solid line, an image line of a portion having the latent image is formed from image lines made of broken lines obtained by using a reference line as a central portion of the solid line as a reference, substantially equidistantly branching the image line into a plurality of image lines in a direction perpendicular to the reference line, and dividing each of the plurality of branched image lines in a direction substantially perpendicular to the reference line, the broken lines are formed from image lines for which a sum of image

line areas of the image lines having a length of a portion corresponding to one period formed from an image line portion and a non-image line portion of the broken line divided in the direction of reference line in the broken lines of the portion having the latent image substantially equals an image line area of the solid line of a portion corresponding to the same length as one period in the broken lines divided in the direction substantially perpendicular to the reference line in the solid line of the portion having no latent image, and the image line of the portion having no latent image and the broken lines of the portion having the latent image are printed by color fluorescent ink.

27. A method according to claim 26, wherein the image lines of the portion having the latent image are periodic broken lines made of broken lines having a shape obtained by using the reference line as the central portion of the solid line as the reference, substantially equidistantly branching the image line into a plurality of image lines in the direction perpendicular to the reference line, dividing each of the plurality of branched image lines in the direction substantially perpendicular to the reference line, and laying out the image lines at a substantially predetermined interval.

28. A method according to claim 26, wherein the image lines of the portion having the latent image are periodic broken lines juxtaposed at a shifted period, in which using the reference line as the central portion of the solid line as the reference, the image lines are substantially equidistantly branched into a plurality of image lines in the direction perpendicular to the reference line, the plurality of branched image lines are formed from broken lines divided in the direction substantially perpendicular to the reference line and laid out at a predetermined interval, and at least one of the plurality of branched image lines is shifted from the remaining branched image lines.

29. A method according to claim 26, wherein the image lines of the portion having the latent image are periodic broken lines juxtaposed at different periods, in which using the reference line as the central portion of the solid line as the reference, the image lines are substantially equidistantly branched into a plurality of image lines in the direction perpendicular to the reference line, the plurality of branched image lines are formed from broken lines divided in the direction substantially perpendicular to the reference line and laid out at a predetermined interval, and at least one of the plurality of branched image lines is laid out at a period different from that of the remaining branched image lines.

30. A method according to any one of claims 26 to 29, wherein the sum of image line areas of the image lines having the length of the portion corresponding to one period formed from the image line portion and the non-image line portion of the broken line divided in the direction perpendicular to the reference line in the broken lines of the portion having the latent image falls within a range of 95% to 110% of an image line area substantially equal to the image line area of the solid line of the portion corresponding to the same length as one period in the broken lines divided in the direction substantially perpendicular to the reference line in the solid line of the portion having no latent image.

31. A method according to any one of claims 26 to 30, wherein at a portion where the image lines of the portion having no latent image, the broken lines, the periodic broken lines, the periodic broken lines juxtaposed at the shifted period, the periodic broken lines juxtaposed at the different periods, or any two kinds of the image lines cross, one of the crossing image lines is deleted.

32. A method according to any one of claims 26 to 31, wherein the image line pattern is at least one of a ground tint pattern, lathe work pattern, and relief pattern.

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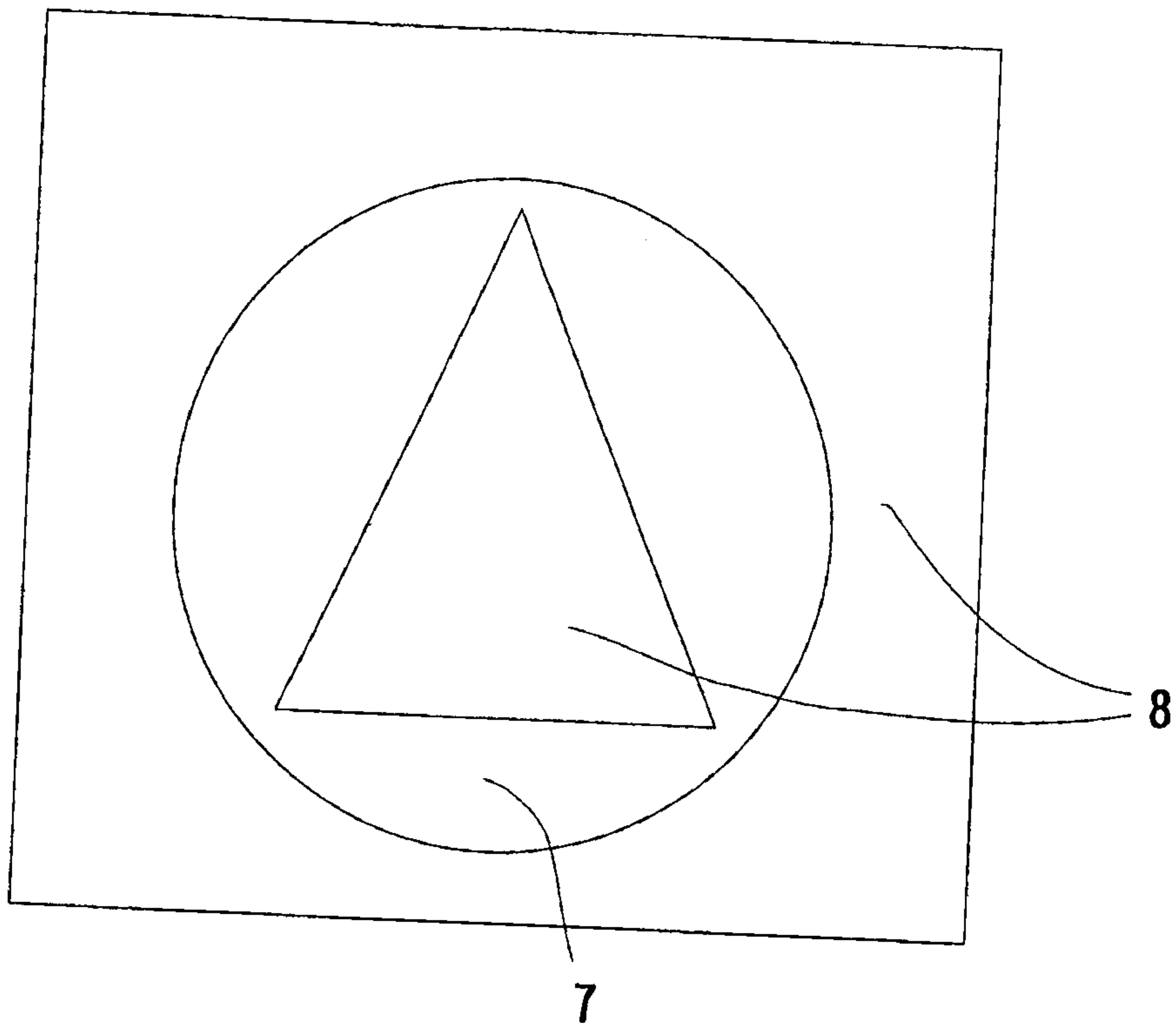


FIG. 3

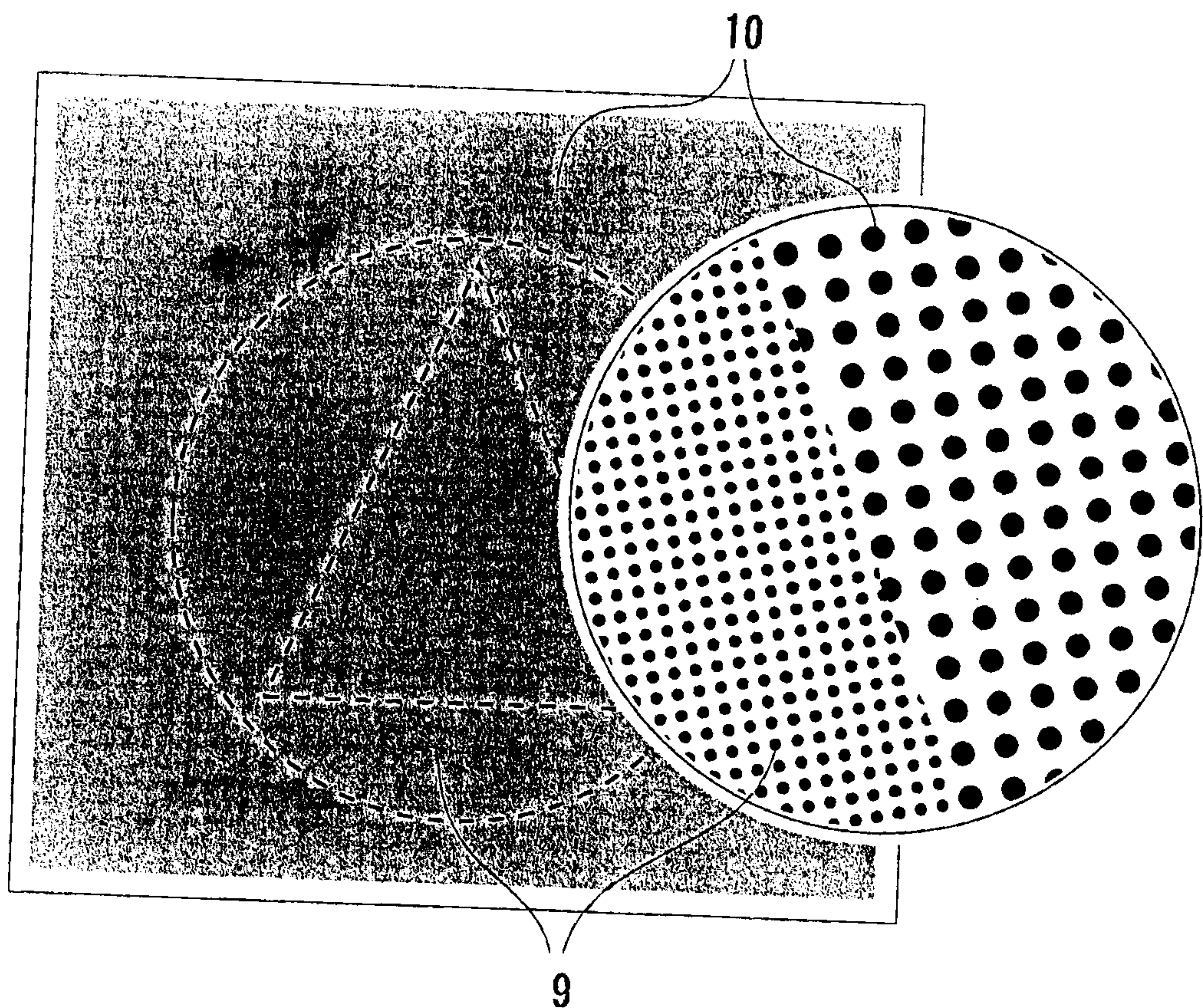


FIG. 4

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BACKGROUND PORTION HAS DENSITY OF 40% AND 60 LINES

NUMBER OF LINES OF LATENT IMAGE PORTION	120 LINES 40%	170 LINES 40%	220 LINES 40%	270 LINES 40%	320 LINES 40%	370 LINES 40%	420 LINES 40%
LATENT IMAGE EFFECT OF FLUORESCENT LIGHT	△	○	○	○	○	○	○

FIG. 6A

BACKGROUND PORTION HAS DENSITY OF 40% AND 70 LINES

NUMBER OF LINES OF LATENT IMAGE PORTION	90 LINES 40%	140 LINES 40%	190 LINES 40%	240 LINES 40%	290 LINES 40%	340 LINES 40%	390 LINES 40%
LATENT IMAGE EFFECT OF FLUORESCENT LIGHT	×	△	○	○	○	○	○

FIG. 6B

BACKGROUND PORTION HAS DENSITY OF 40% AND 80 LINES

NUMBER OF LINES OF LATENT IMAGE PORTION	110 LINES 40%	160 LINES 40%	210 LINES 40%	260 LINES 40%	310 LINES 40%	360 LINES 40%	410 LINES 40%
LATENT IMAGE EFFECT OF FLUORESCENT LIGHT	×	△	○	○	○	○	○

FIG. 6C

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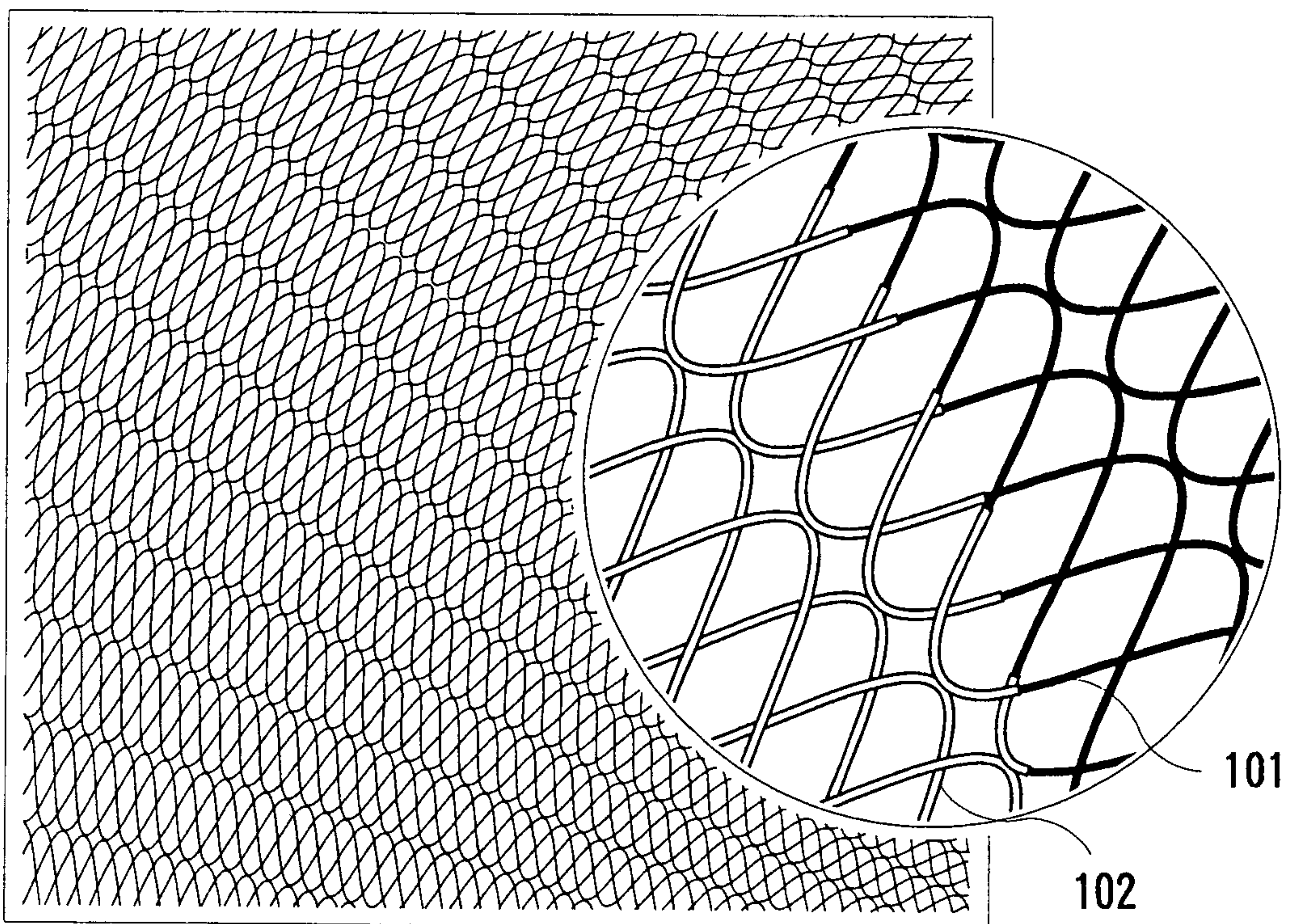


FIG. 7

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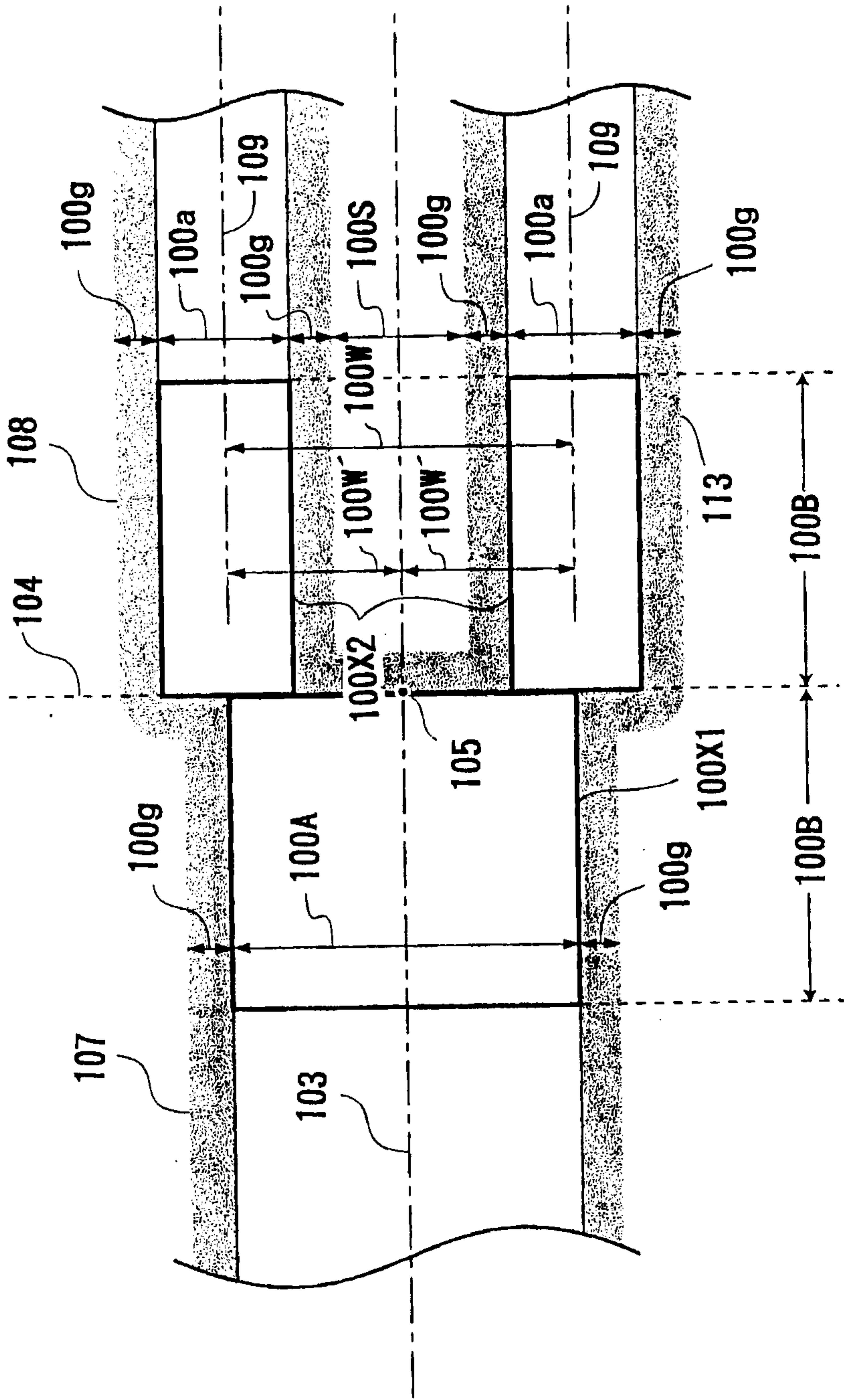


FIG. 8

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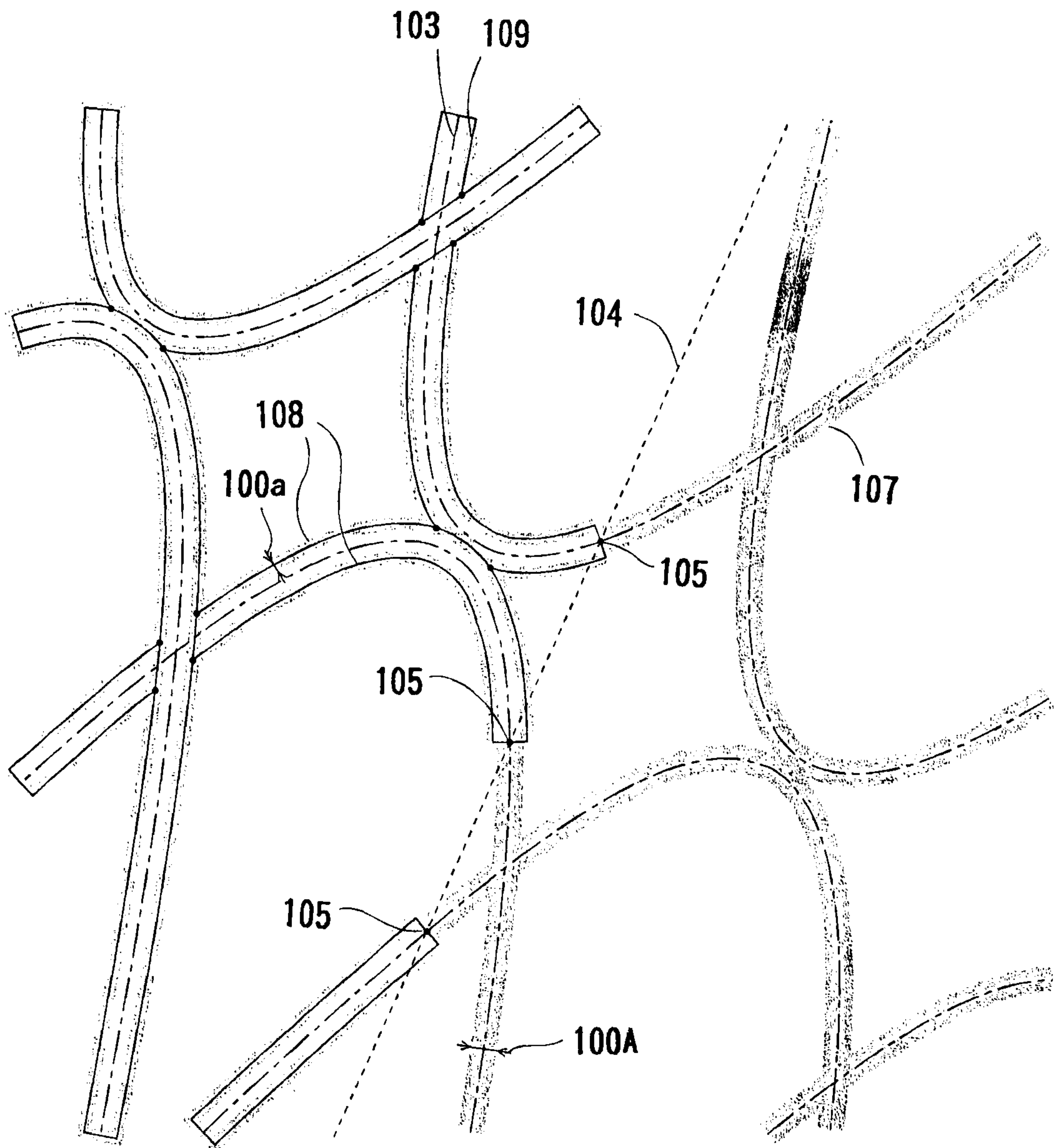


FIG. 9

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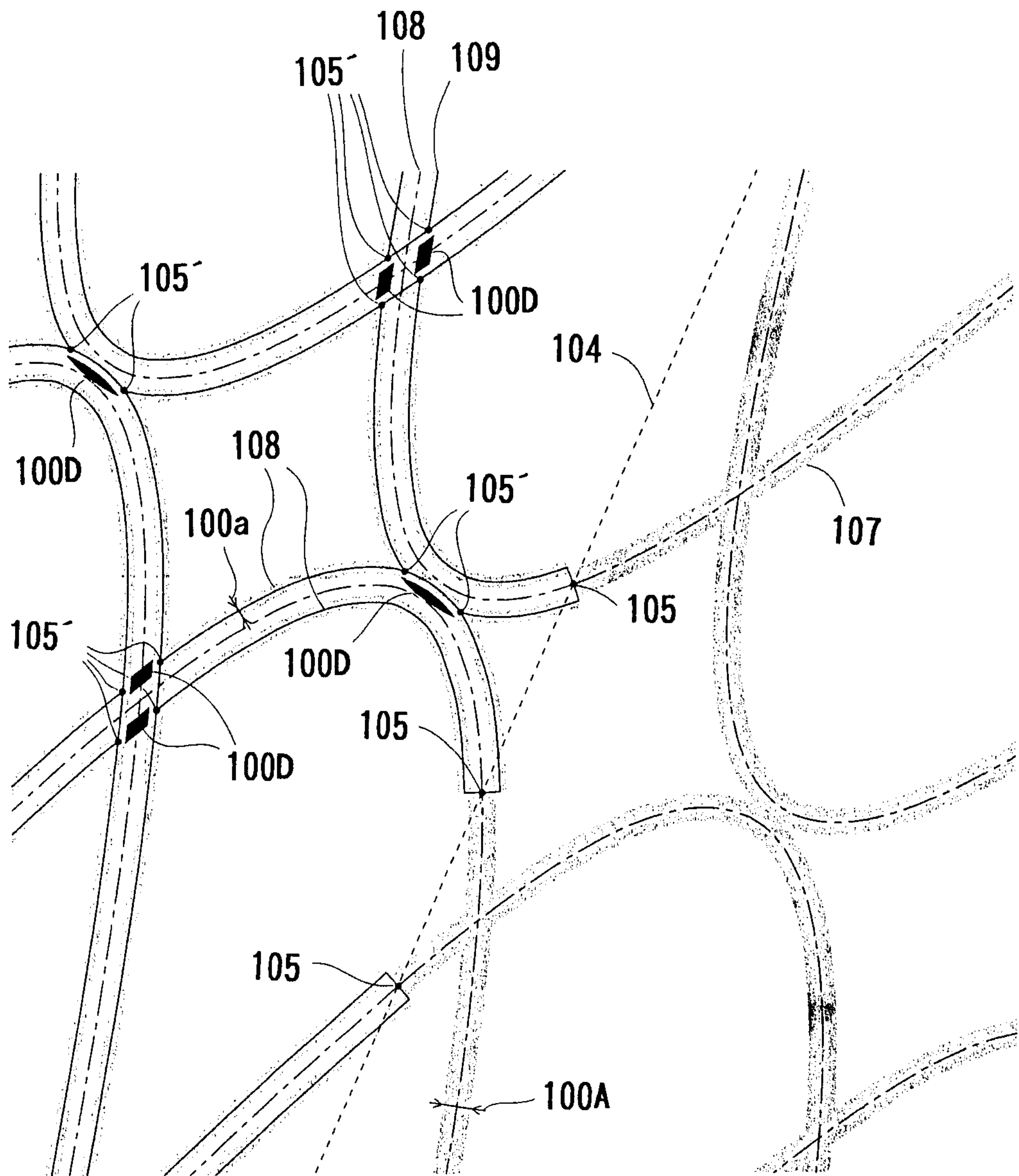


FIG. 10

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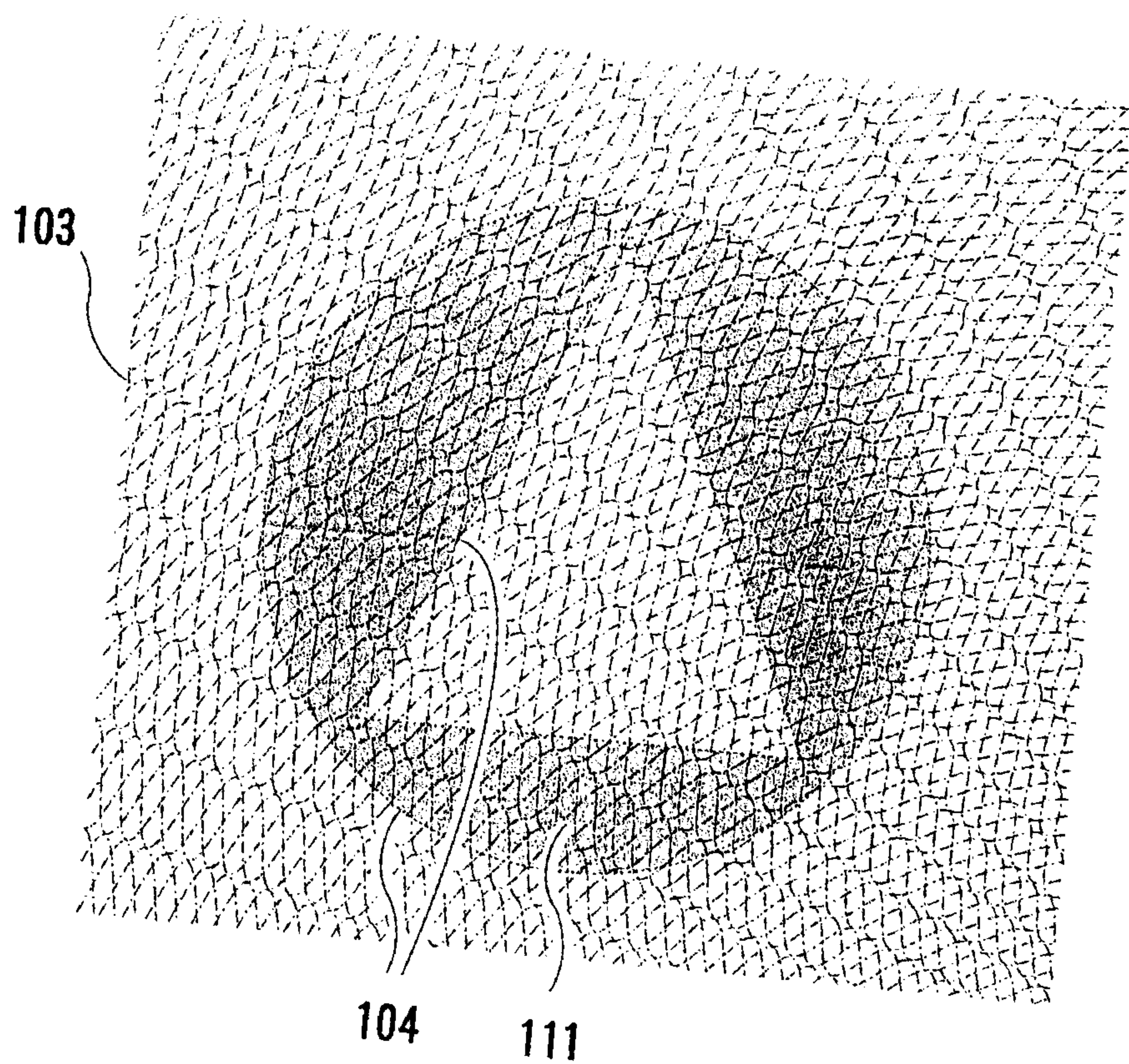


FIG. 11

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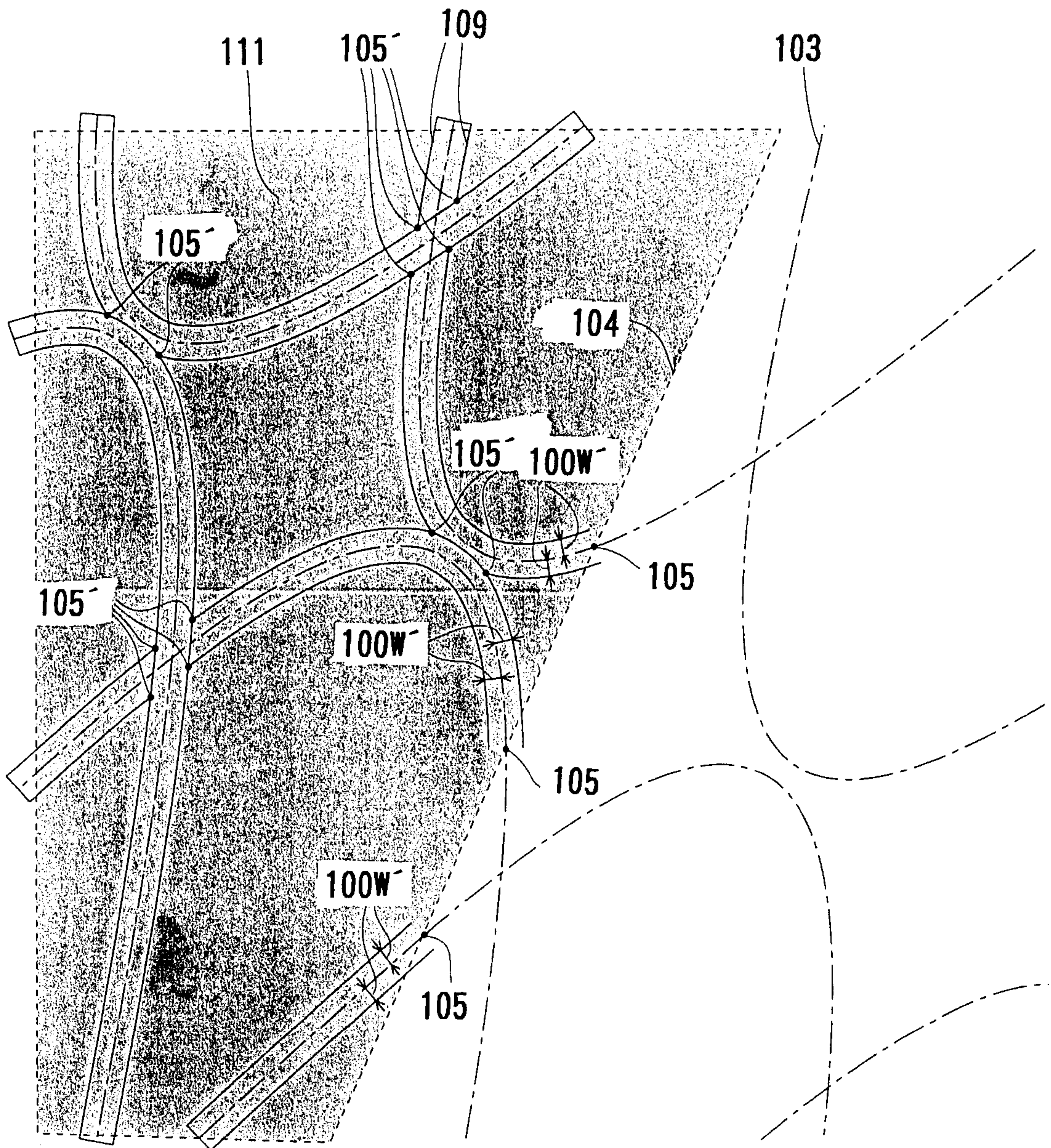


FIG. 13

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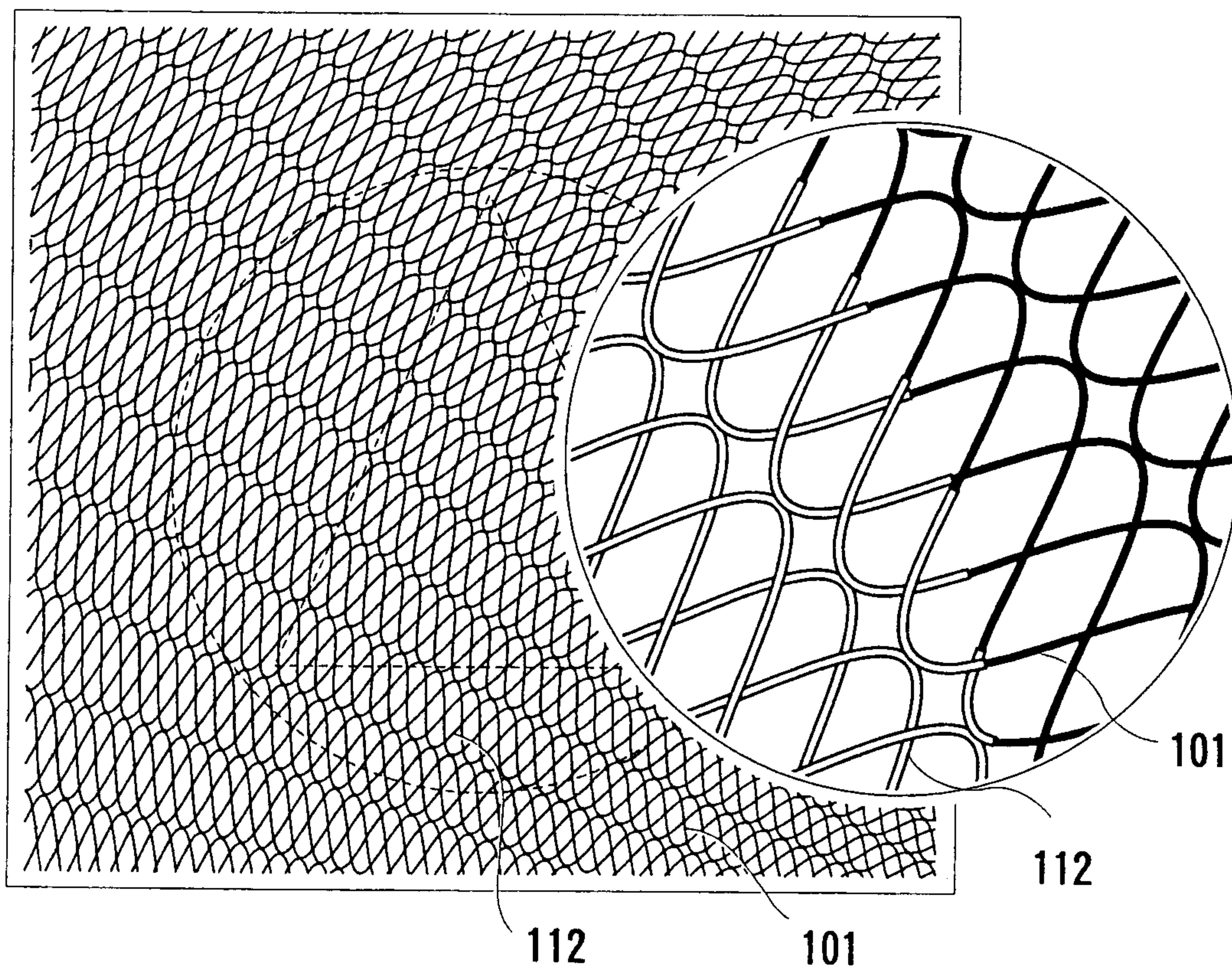


FIG. 14

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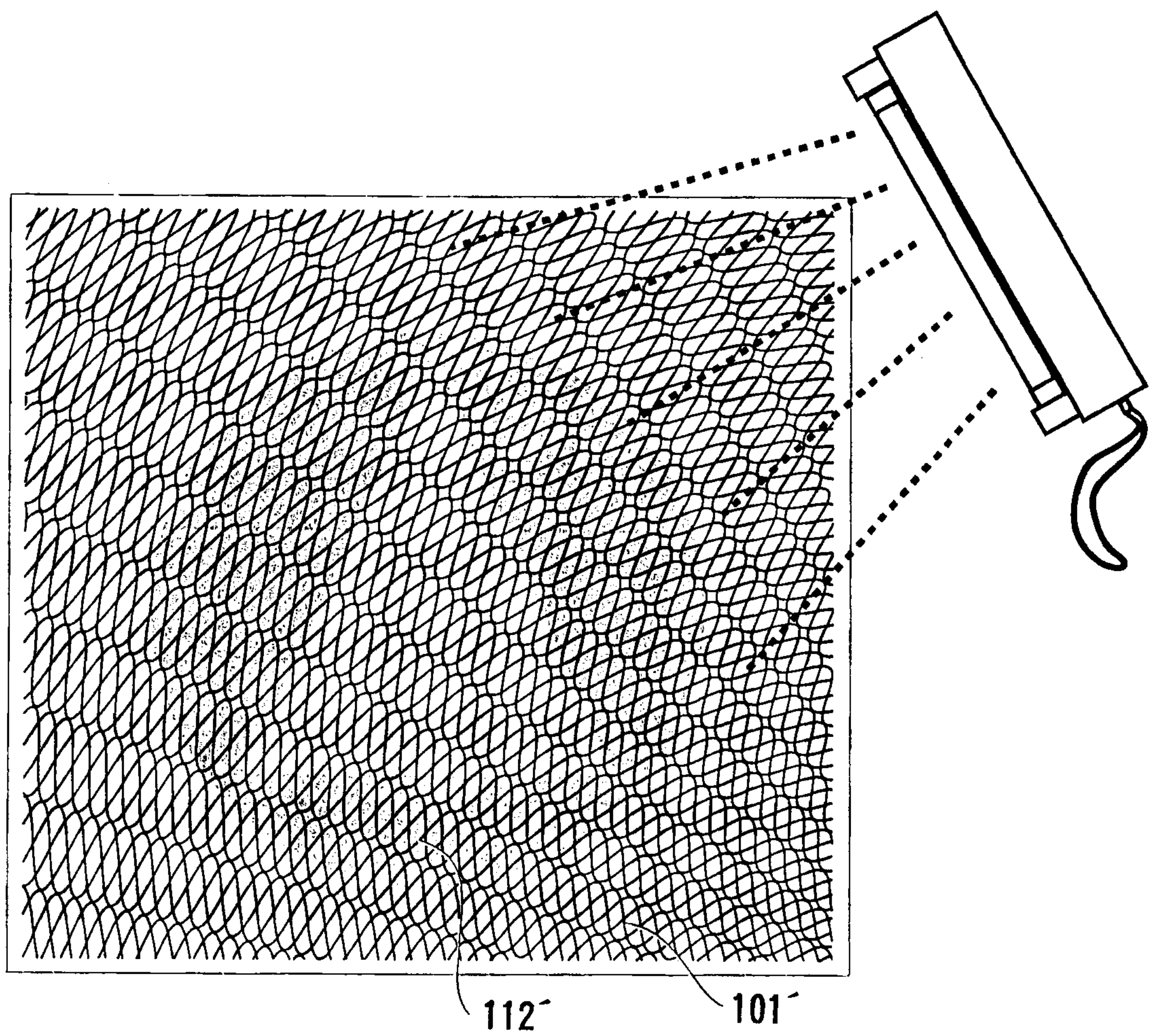


FIG. 15

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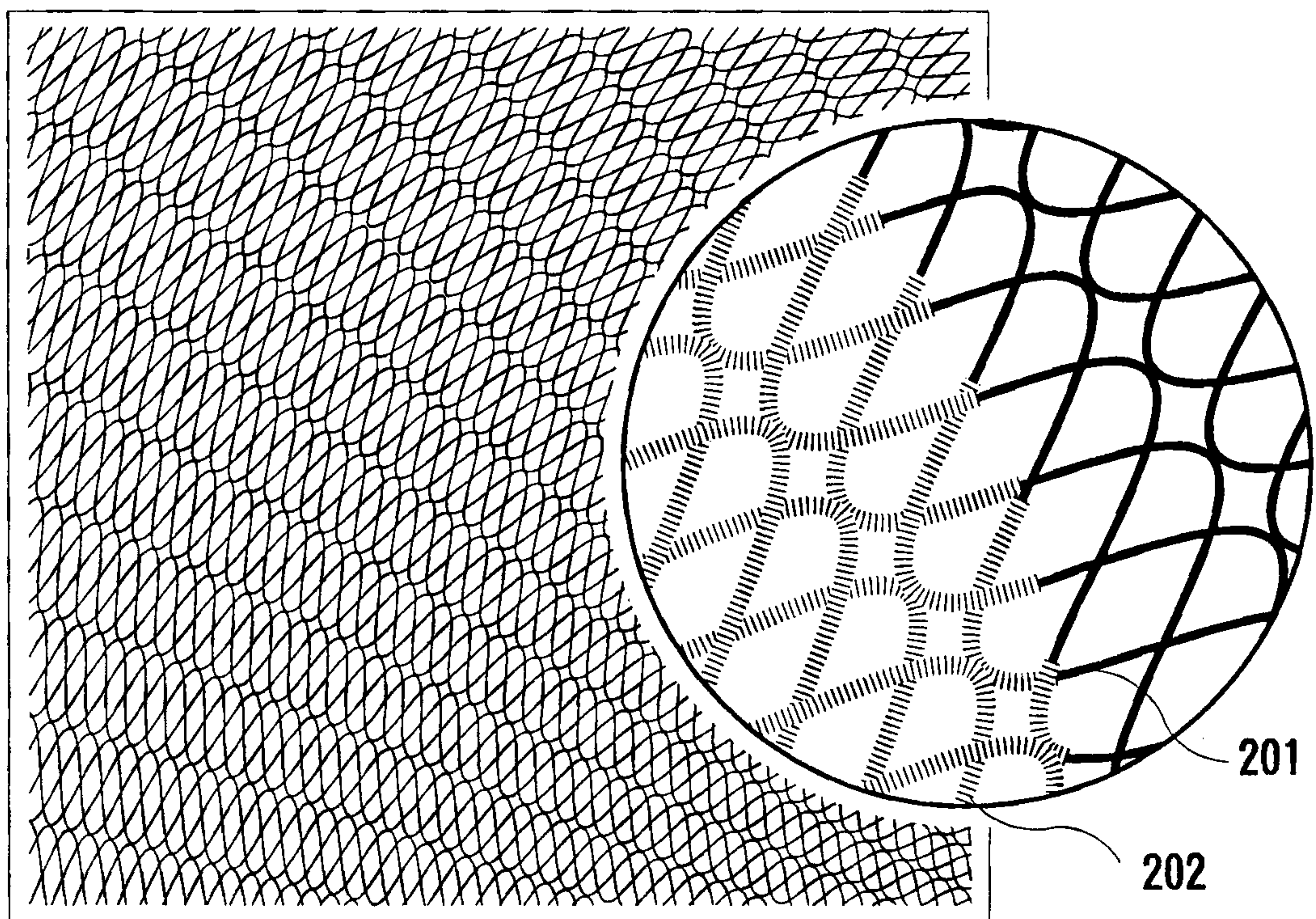


FIG. 16

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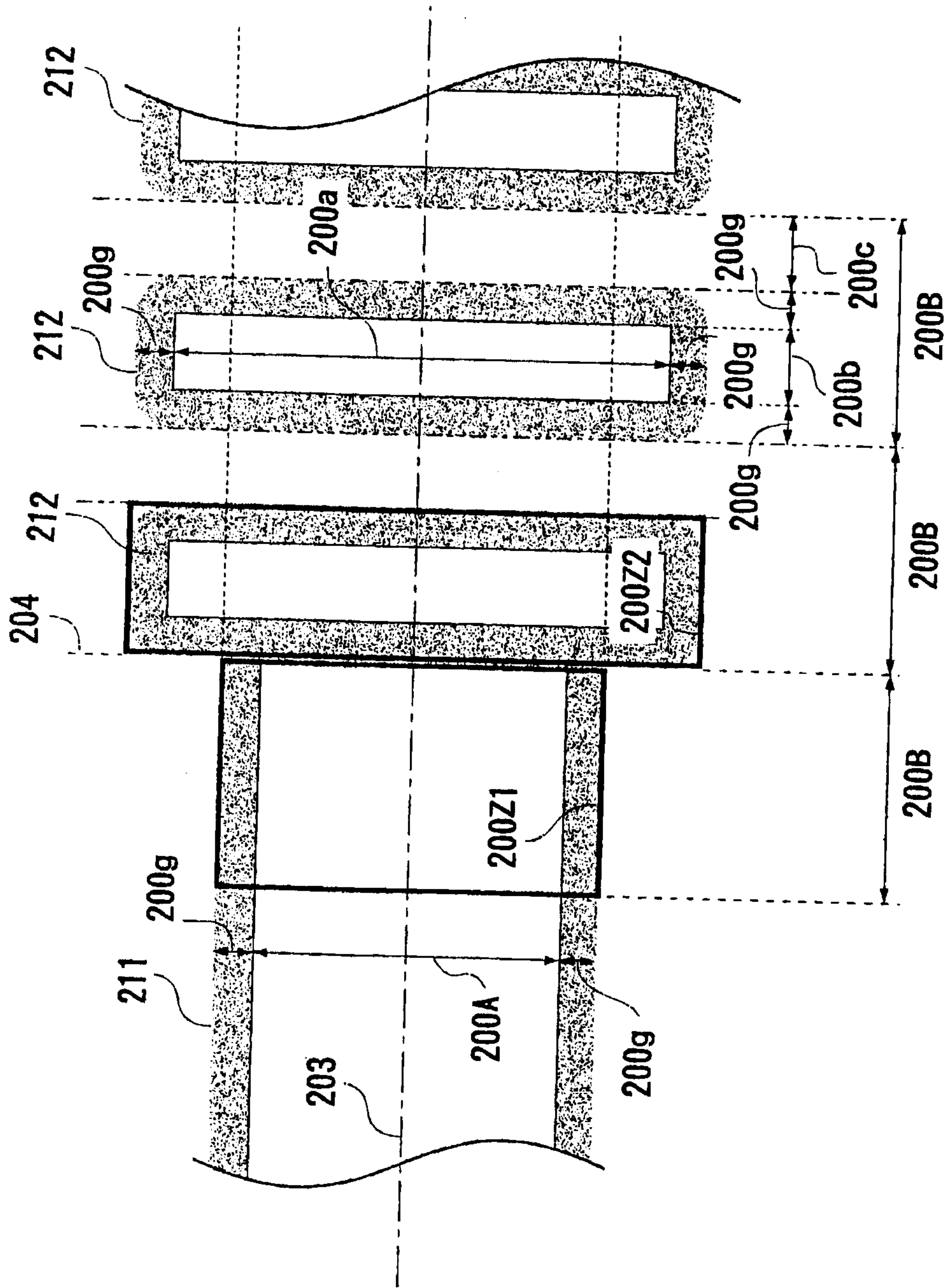


FIG. 17

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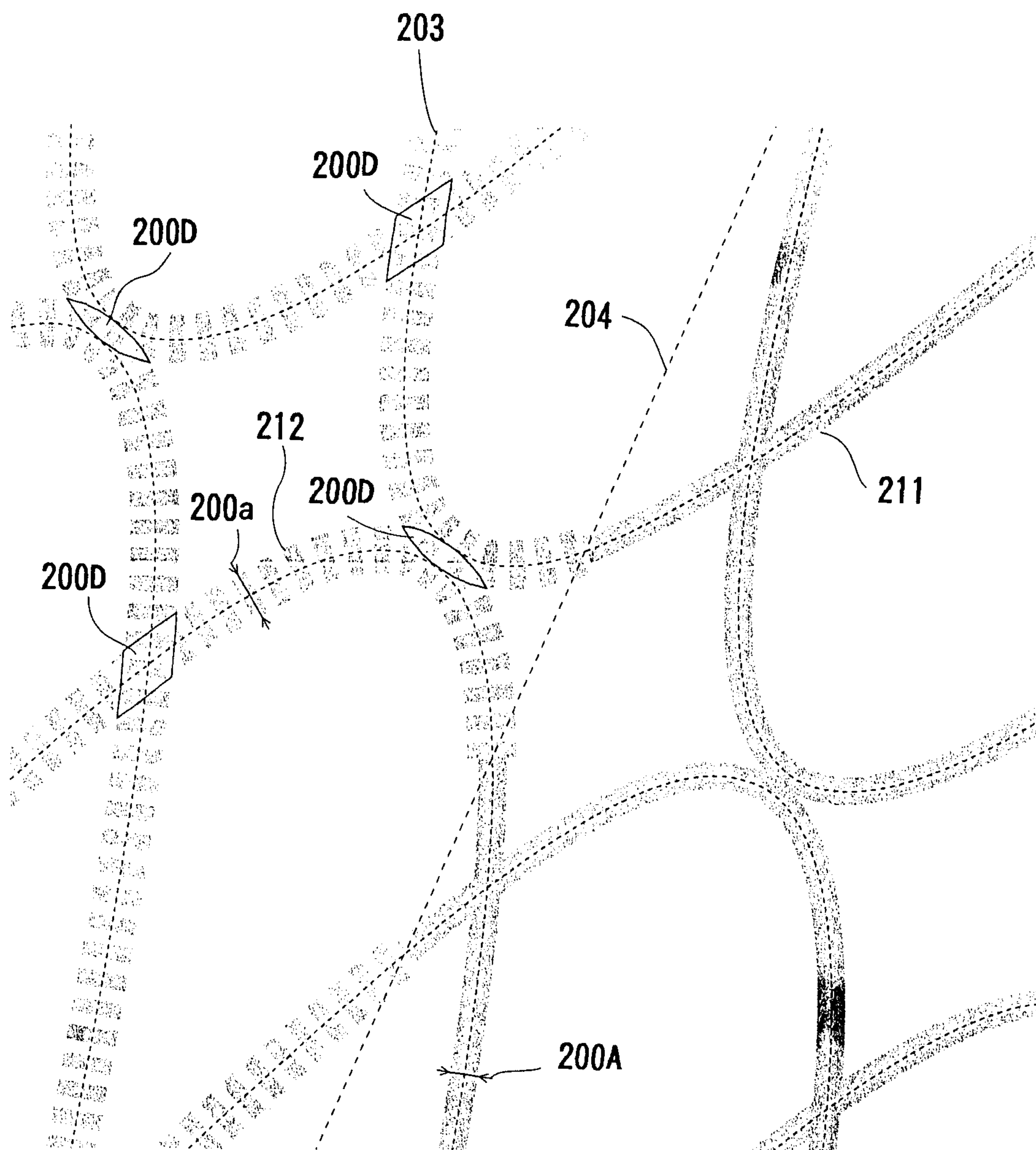


FIG. 18

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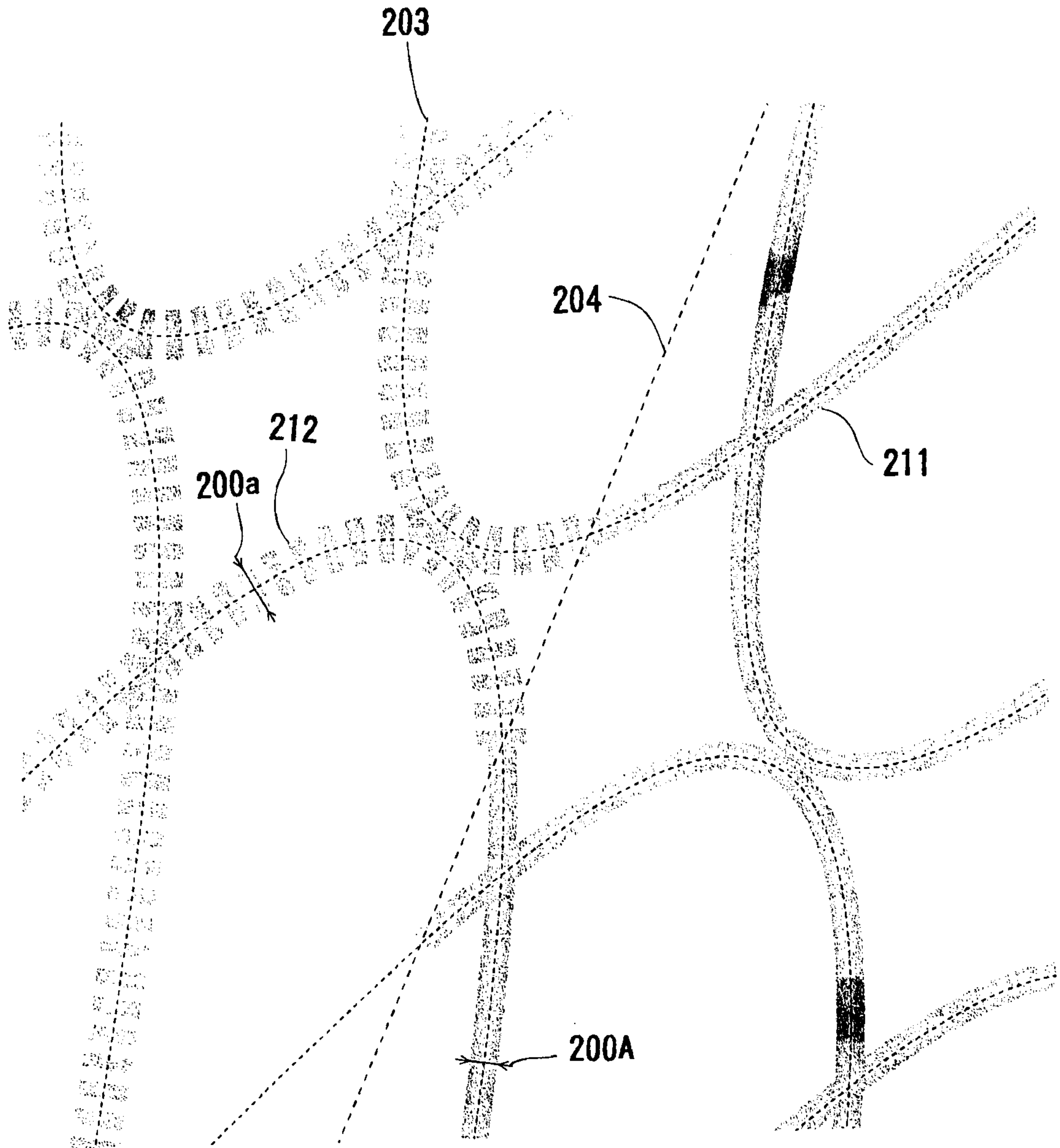


FIG. 19

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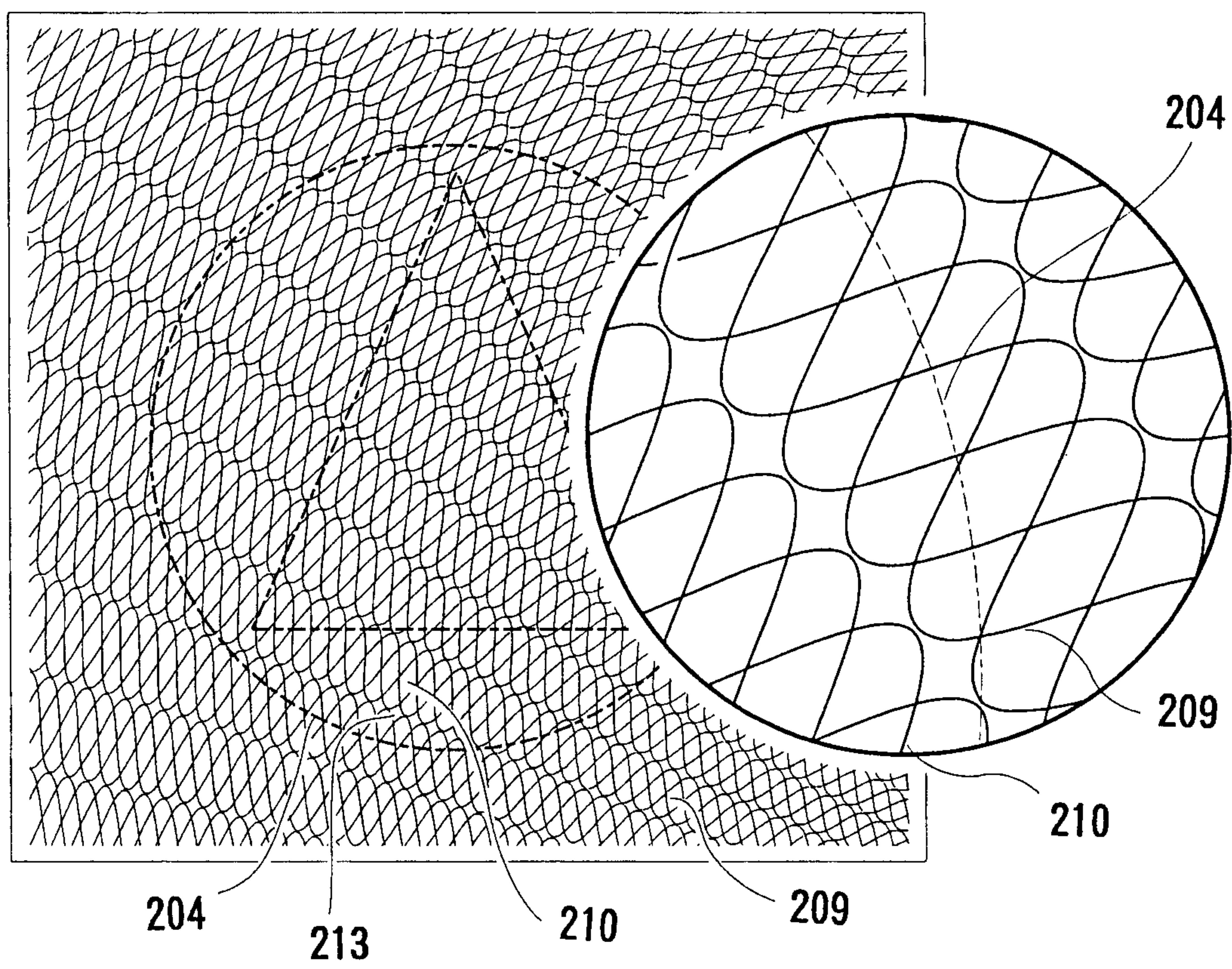


FIG. 20

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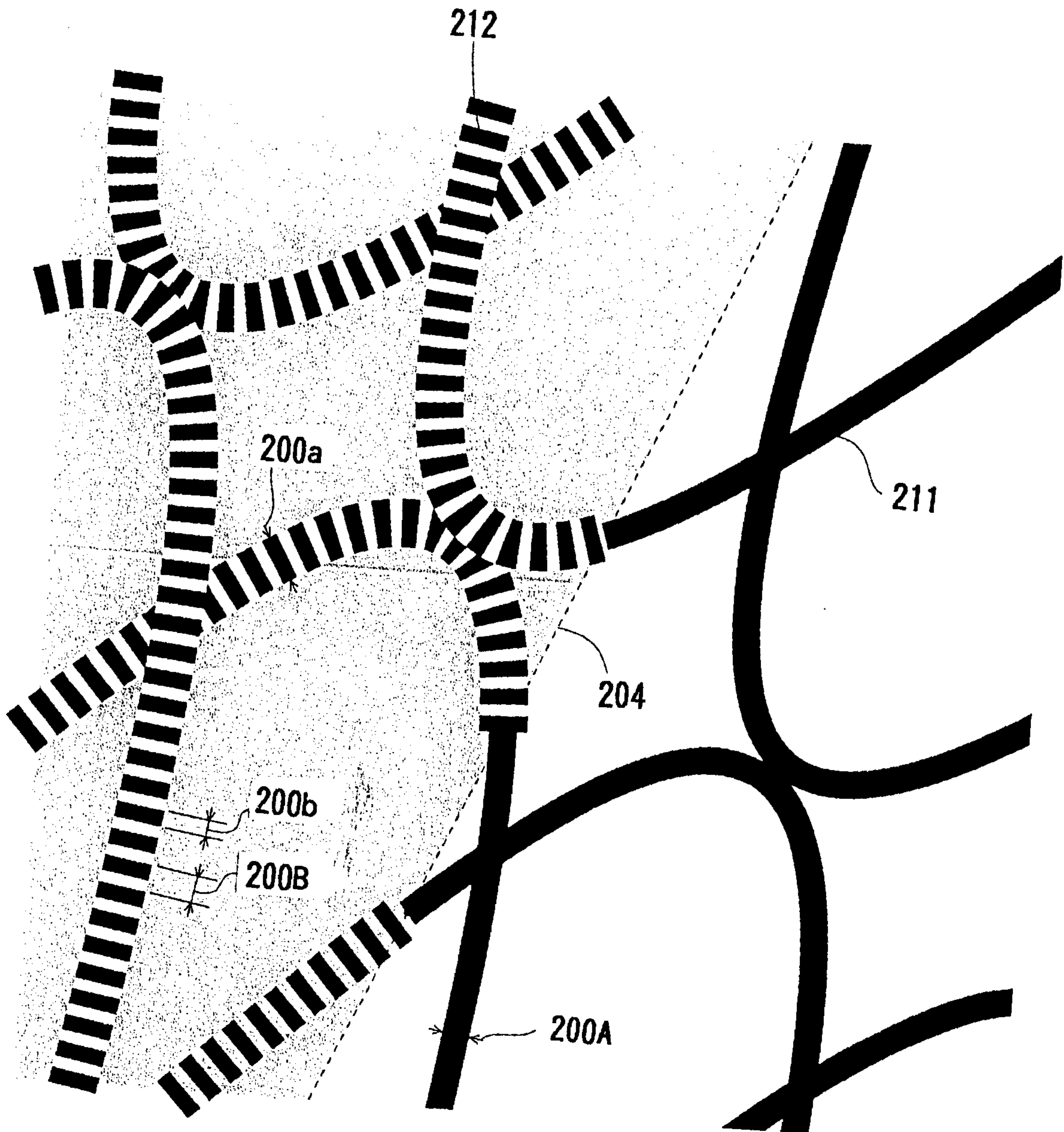


FIG. 21

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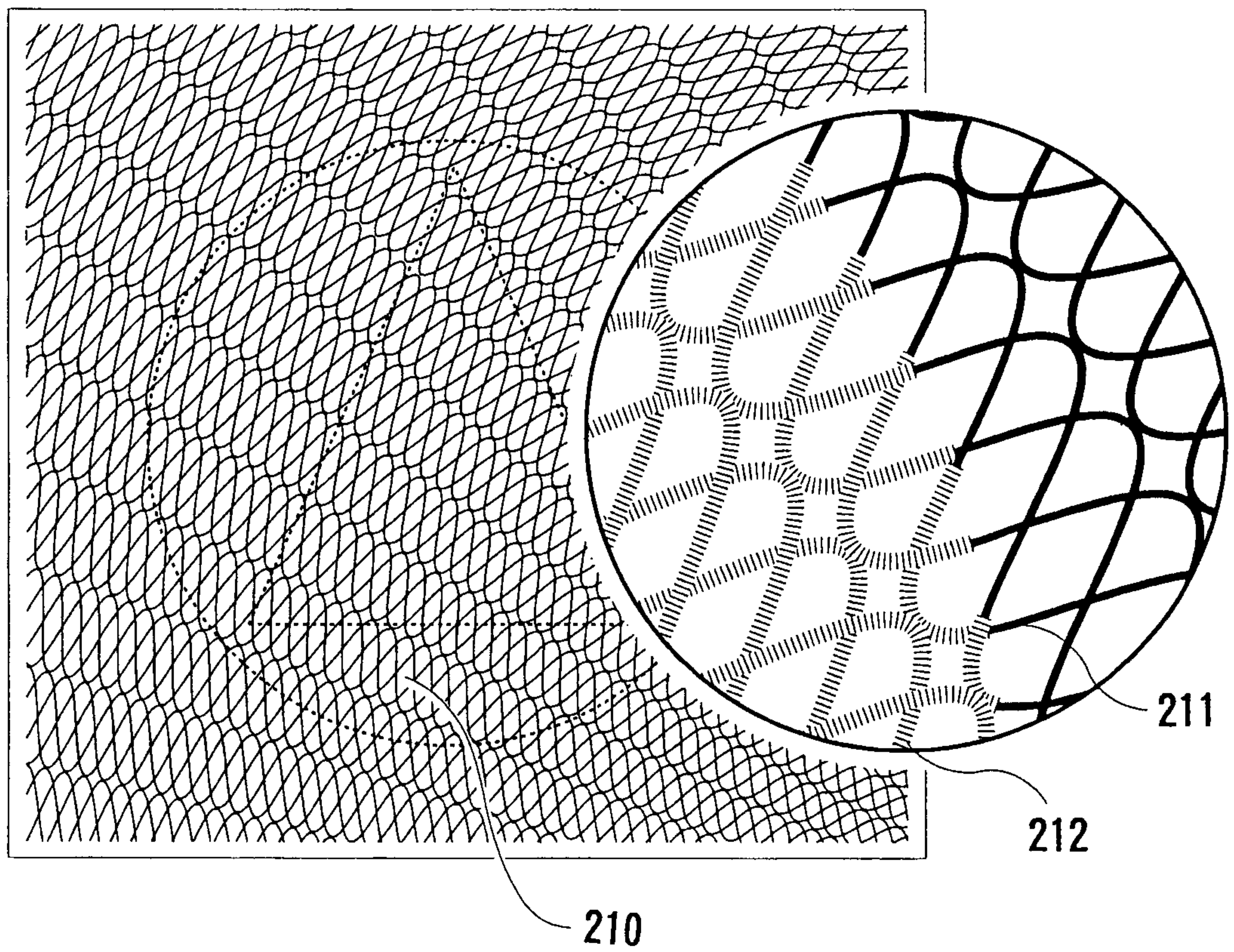


FIG. 22

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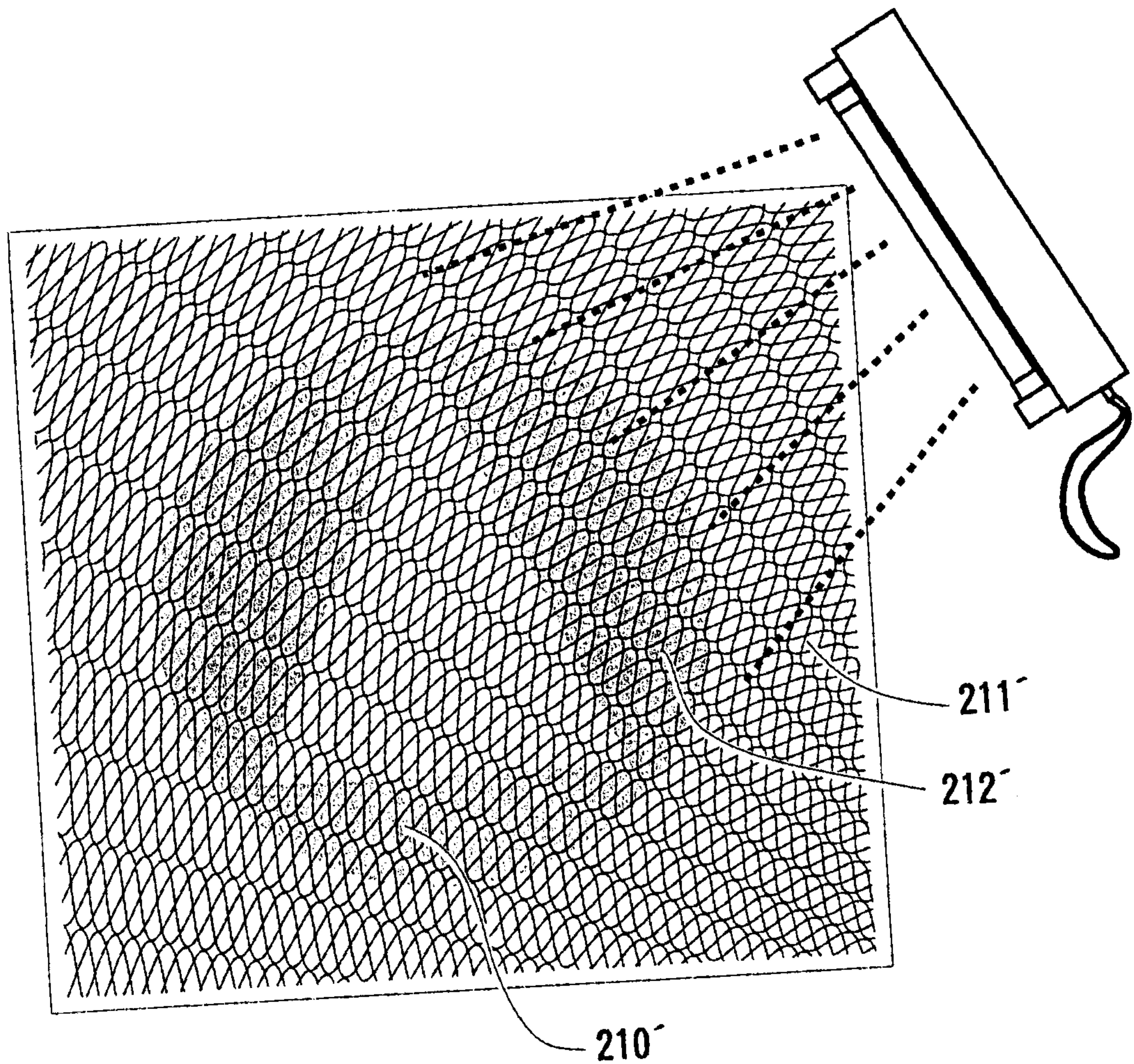


FIG. 23

LINE IMAGE DESIGN IMAGE CALCULATION VALUE/VISUAL EFFECT	LINE WIDTH 100b(μm)				
	90	80	70	60	50
IMAGE LINE WIDTH OF PORTION HAVING LATENT IMAGE 100a(μm)	111	125	143	167	200
IMAGE LINE PERIPHERAL LENGTH OF PORTION HAVING LATENT IMAGE IN ONE PERIOD 100B ①(μm)	402	410	426	454	500
IMAGE LINE PERIPHERAL LENGTH RATIO ①/400	1.005	1.025	1.065	1.135	1.250
VISUAL EFFECT (LIGHT EMISSION INTENSITY)	×	×	△	○	○
					○

CALCULATION VALUES OBTAINED WHEN IMAGE LINE WIDTH 100A IS SET TO 100μm,
ONE PERIOD 100B TO 100μm, AND NON-IMAGE LINE PORTION 100C TO (100-b)μm

FIG. 24

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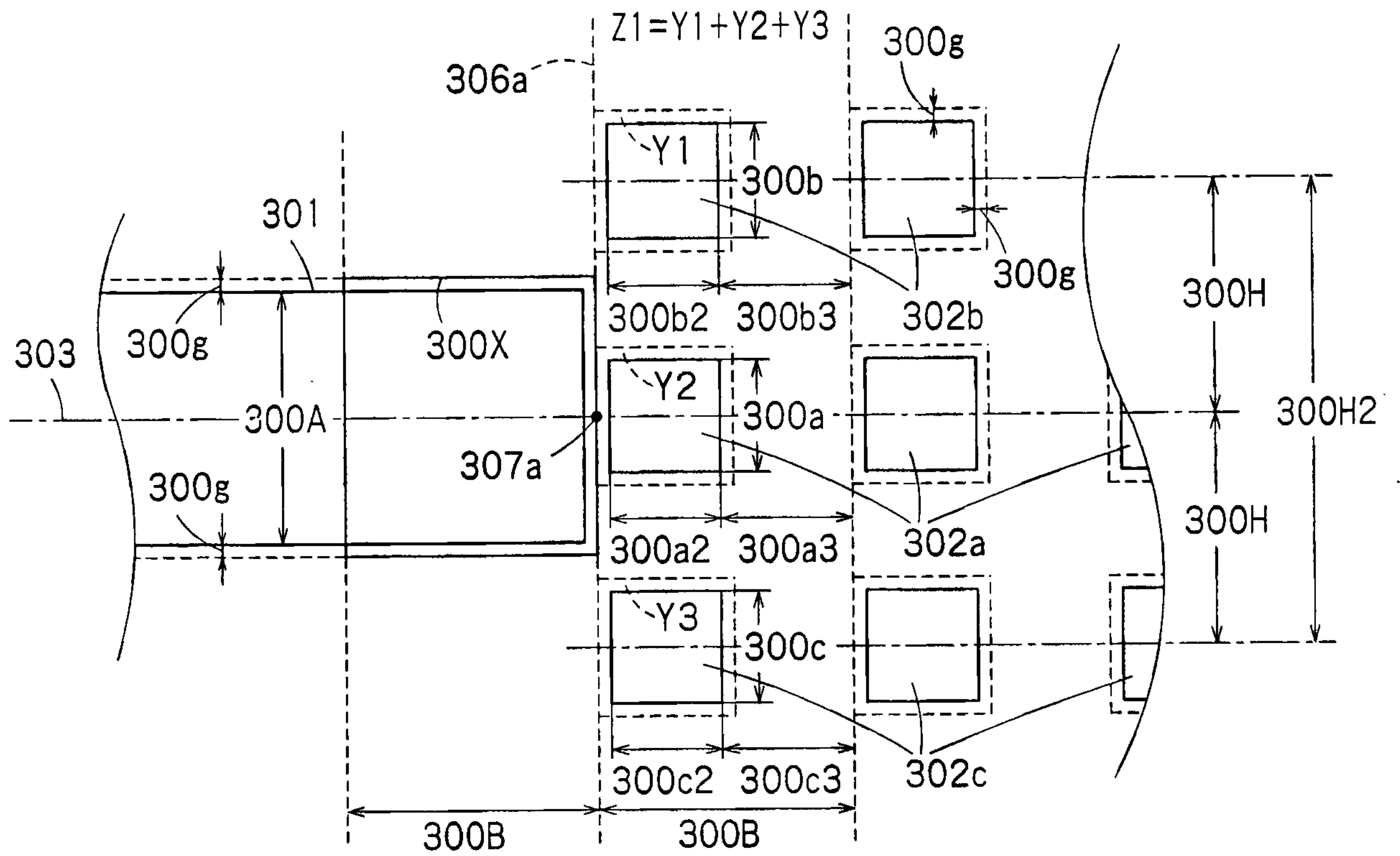


FIG. 25

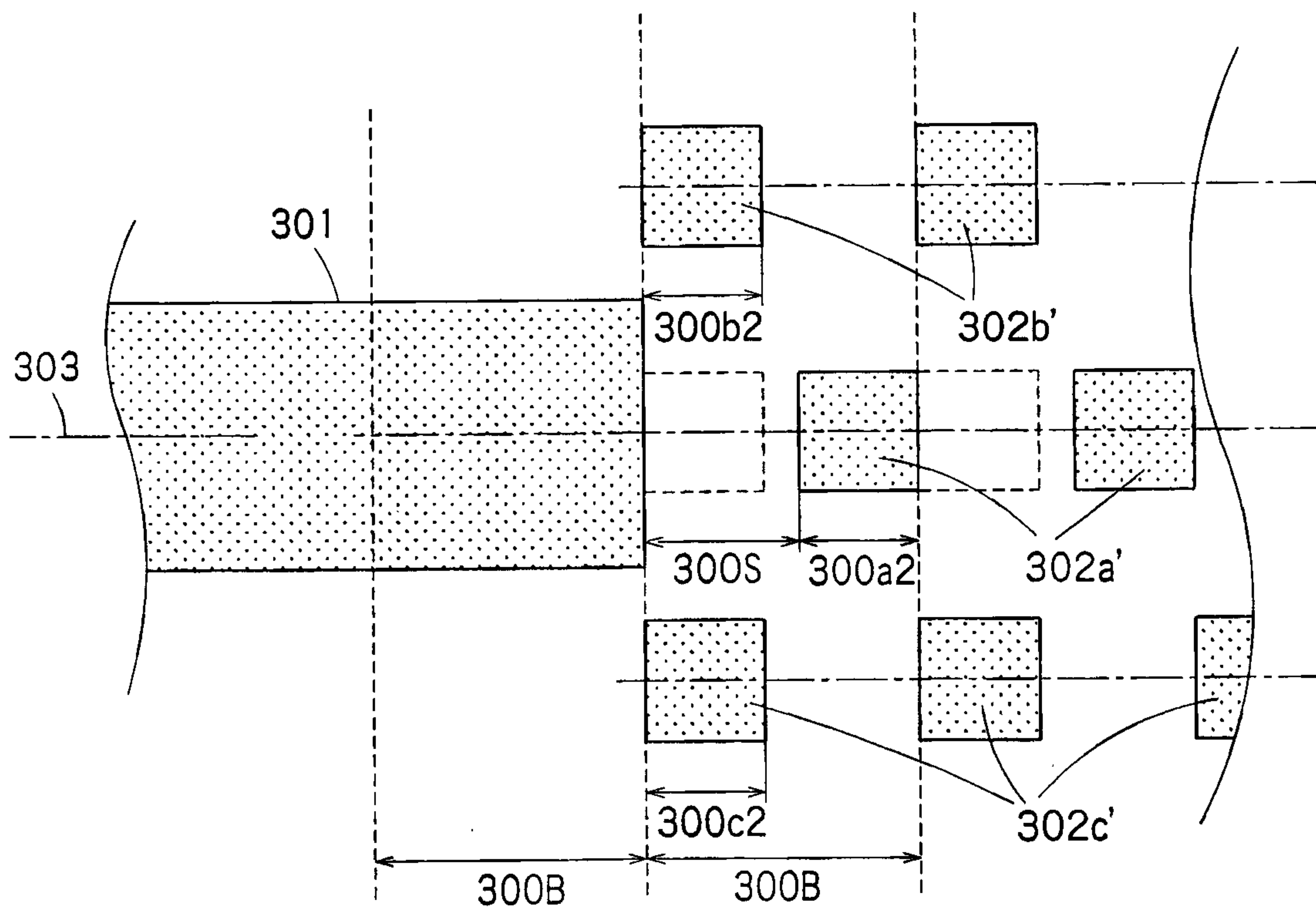


FIG. 26

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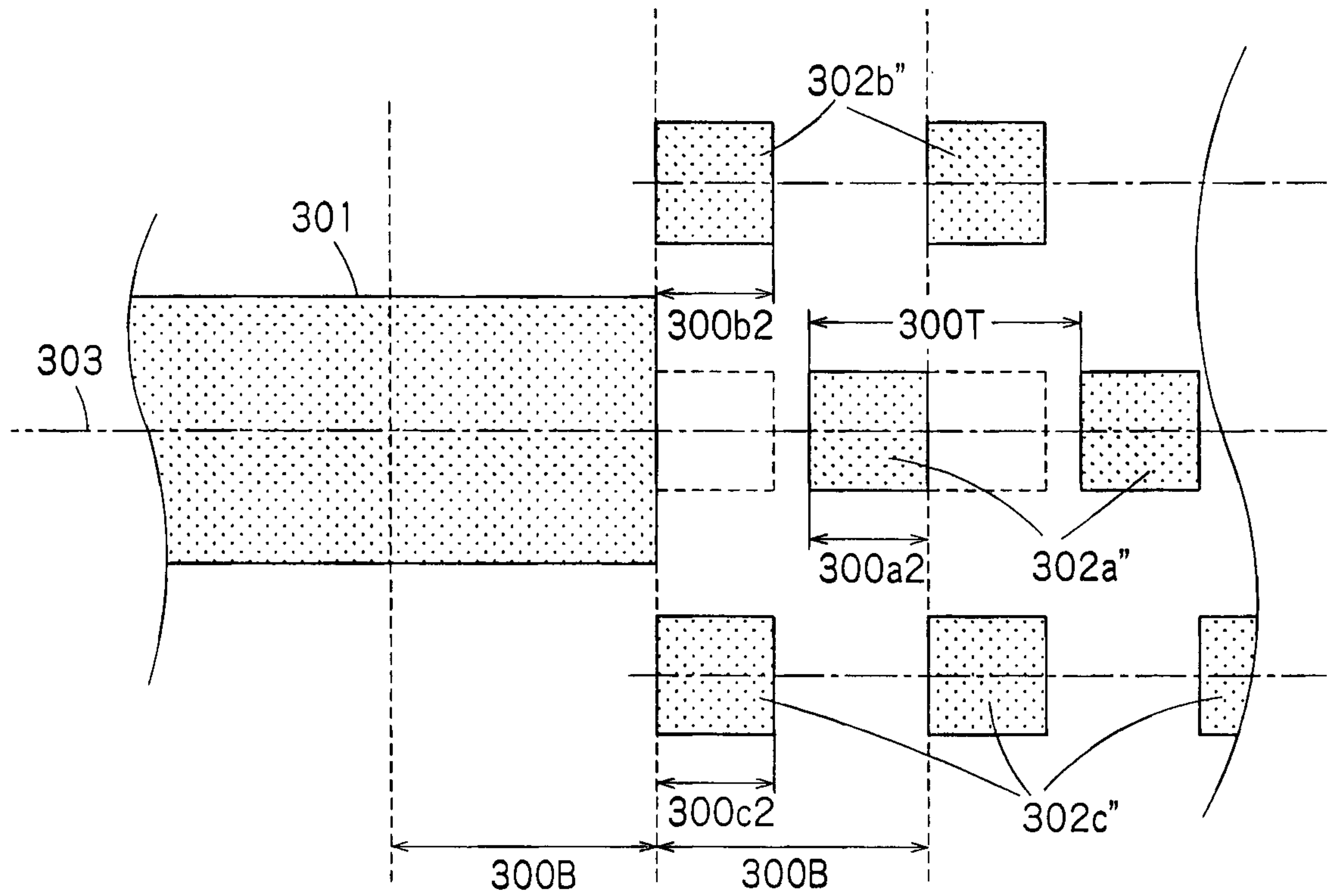


FIG. 27

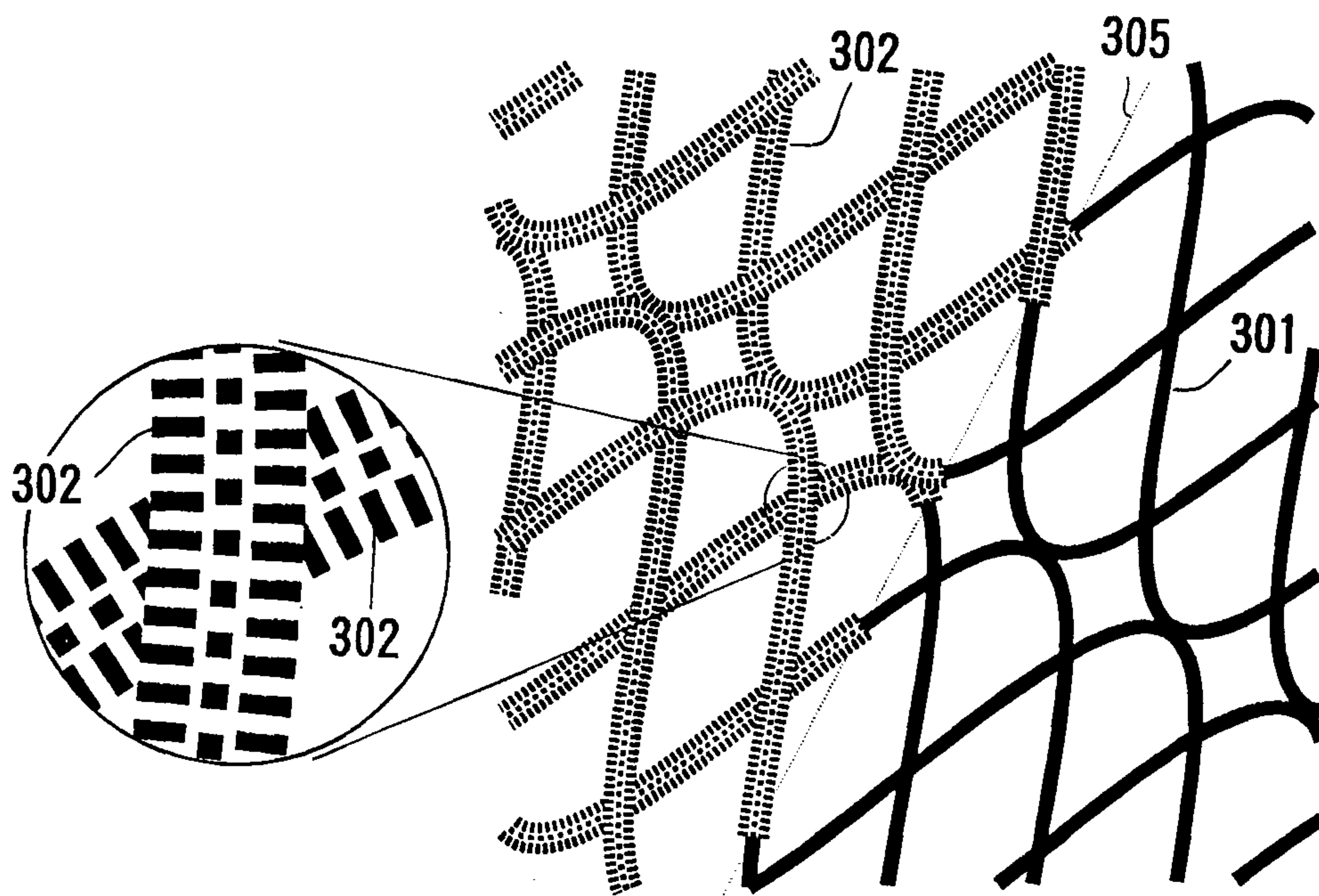


FIG. 28

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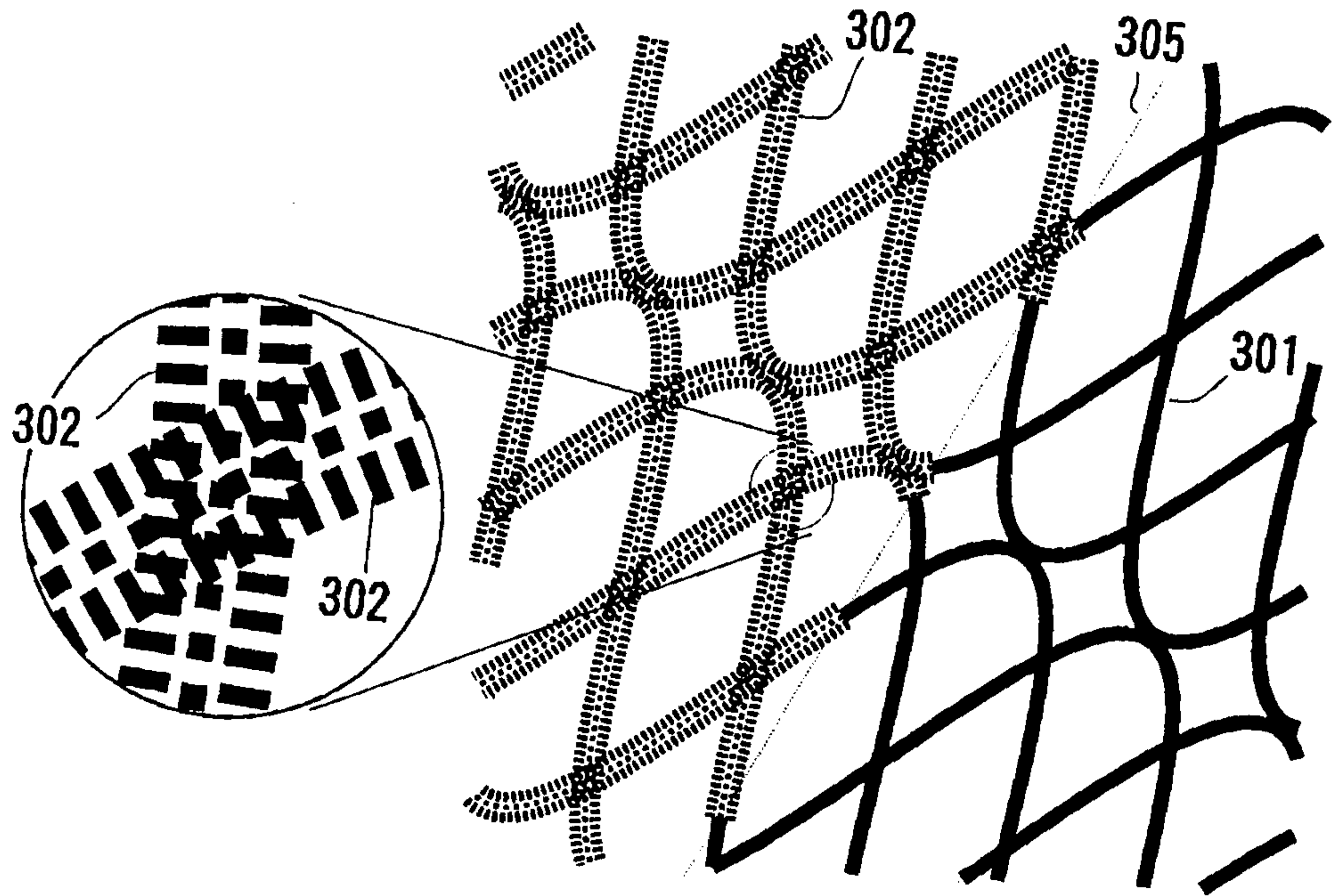


FIG. 29

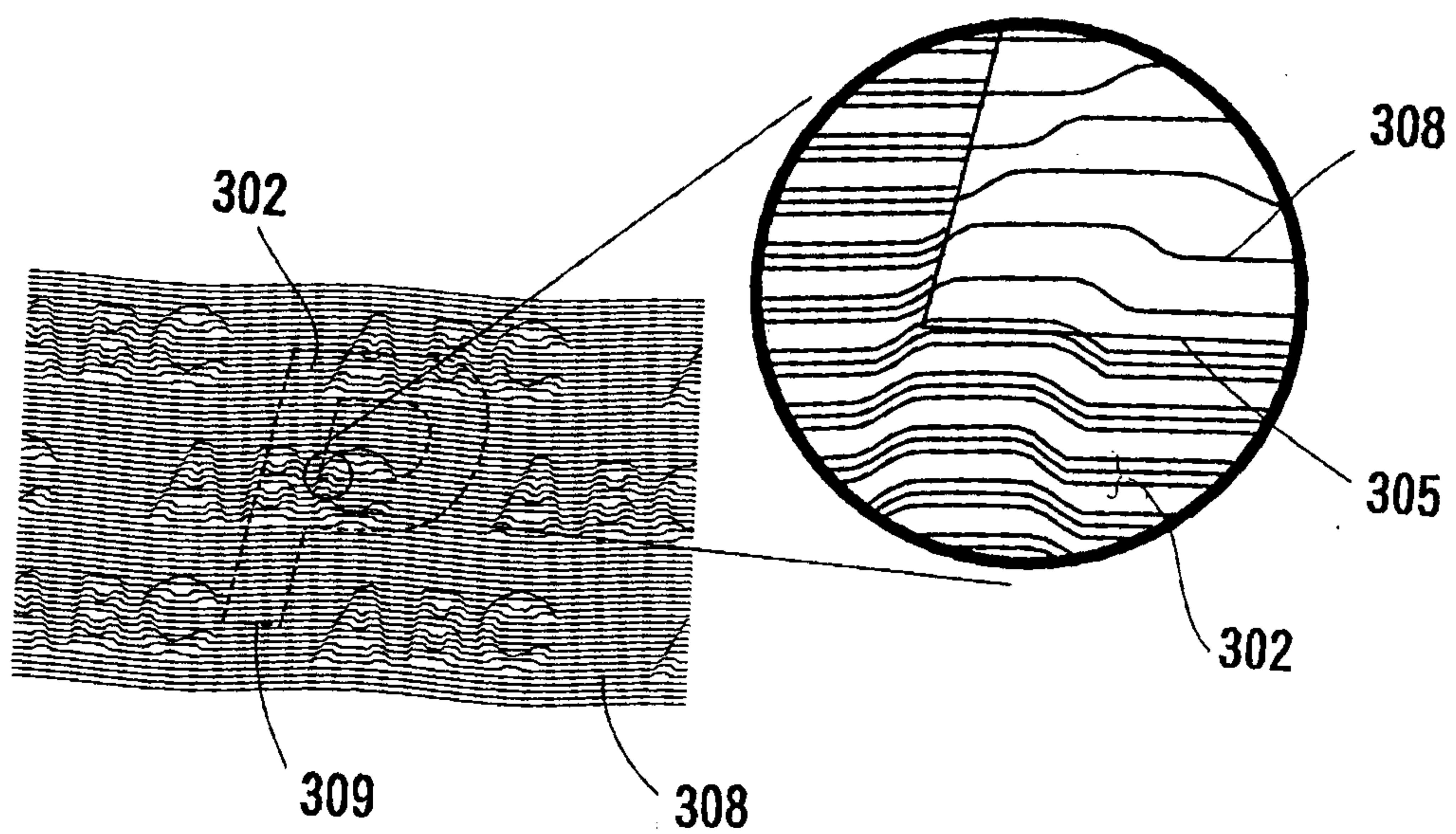


FIG. 30

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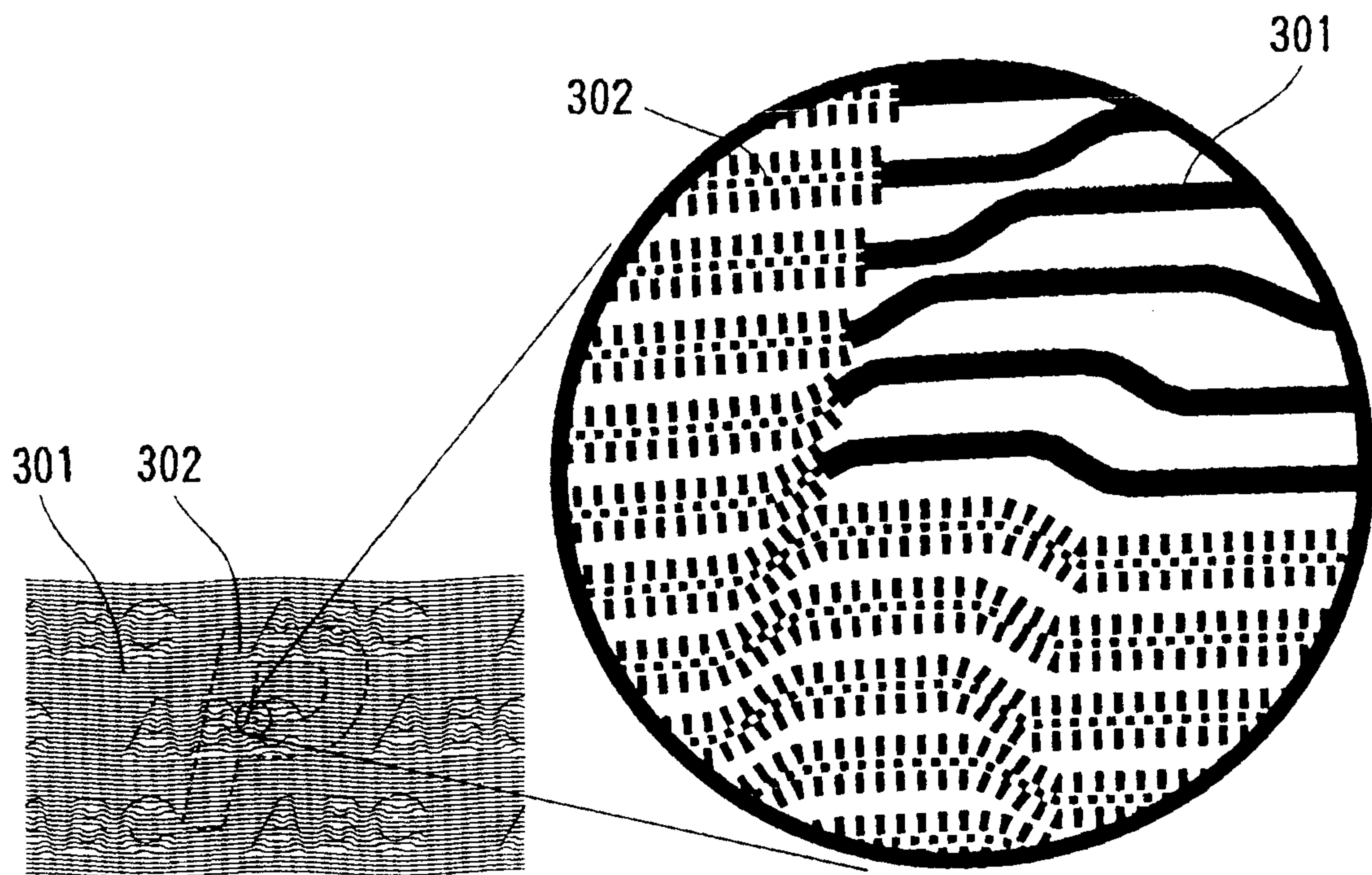


FIG. 31

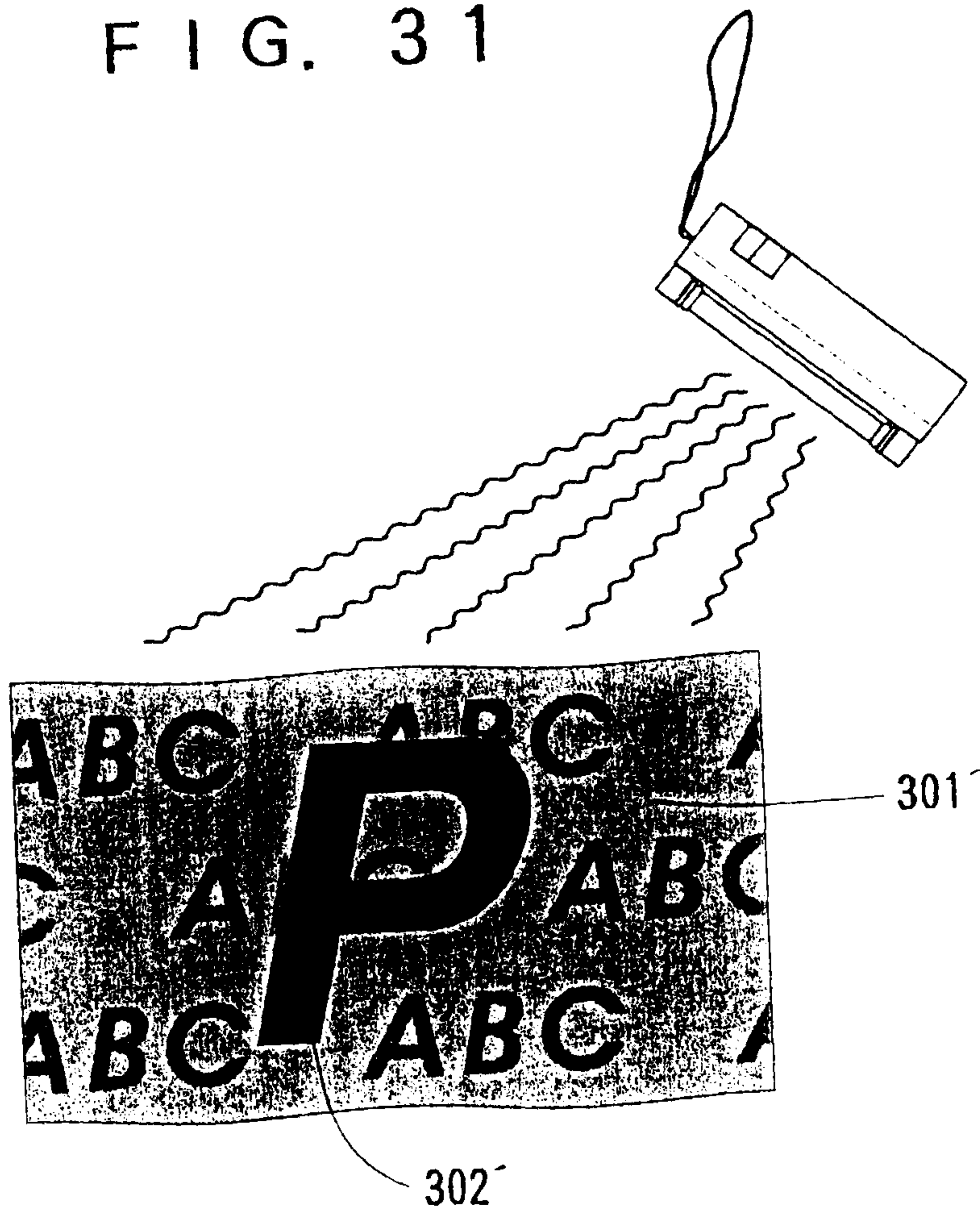


FIG. 32

