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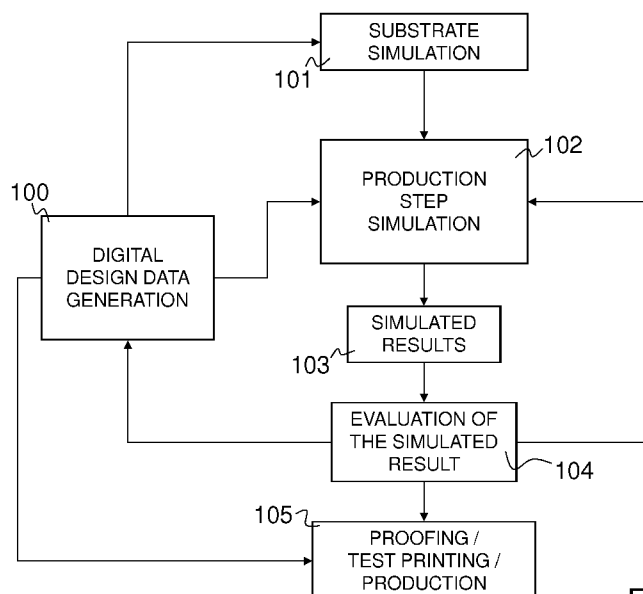


Fig. 6

(57) Abstract: There is described a method of checking producibility of a composite security design of a security document, in particular of a composite banknote design, on a line of production equipment, the composite security design being the product of a combination of multiple sets of design features that are to be provided on a substrate as a result of a plurality of successive production operations carried out by means of the line of production equipment. The method comprises the steps of (a) providing digital design data representative of the composite security design of the security document, (b) modeling, in a computer environment, the line of production equipment by means of which the composite security design is intended to be produced, (c) performing a computer simulation of production results of the plurality of successive production operations on the basis of the digital design data and the modeled line of production equipment, and (d) evaluating the computer simulated production results and determining, on the basis of these computer simulated production results, whether the composite security design can be produced on the line of production equipment.

METHOD OF CHECKING PRODUCIBILITY OF A COMPOSITE SECURITY
DESIGN OF A SECURITY DOCUMENT ON A LINE OF PRODUCTION
EQUIPMENT AND DIGITAL COMPUTER ENVIRONMENT FOR
IMPLEMENTING THE SAME

PREAMBLE / TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention generally relates to a method of checking producibility of a composite security design of a security document, in particular of a composite banknote design, on a line of production equipment, the composite security design being the product of a combination of multiple sets of design features that are to be provided on a substrate as a result of a plurality of successive production operations carried out by means of the line of production equipment. The invention also relates to a digital computer environment for implementing this method.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

US Patent No. US 5,521,722, the content of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety, discloses an apparatus for handling digital representations of security documents, in particular of banknotes, which apparatus is intended to facilitate computer-aided design and manufacture of such security documents. According to US 5,521,722, individual sets of design features (referred to as "layers") making up the composite security design of the security document are stored as individual digital images made of pixels which can be overlaid to build a composite image of the composite security design of the security document. More precisely, US 5,521,722 teaches to store image content and colour content of each relevant "layer" in separate memories and provides an elaborate, but complex, colour generator for generating colour data defining, independently of the image content data, the colour of each pixel of each image or combination of images of the relevant "layers". A processor selectively combines the image content data and the generated colour data to enable selected images to be viewed separately or in combination, in particular for colour proofing purposes.

The layering structure of US 5,521,722 allows for an individual definition (and modification as the case may be) of each relevant "layer", i.e. each set of design features is defined in an independent manner, thereby facilitating edition or modification of any "layer" if desired. Measures are further contemplated to provide production tolerance parameters such that the designer can view a particular document when "layers" move laterally within tolerance bands. This is achieved by causing the specified image (or images) to be displaced relative to one another. This ability is however limited to simple translational movements of one image or "layer" with respect to another. While this solution may replicate possible mis-registration of design features which are inherent to the production of security documents, such replication is however not properly reflecting the actual variations which can be encountered in practice during the production of security documents.

German Patent Publication No. DE 10 2004 045 169 A1 (which corresponds to International Patent Publication No. WO 2006/032375 A2) discloses a method for the layout and checking of value documents, in particular banknotes. According to this method, a design of the value document is generated by means of a CAD system, which design comprises several features that are described by CAD data. Such CAD data, which is representative of the design of the value document, is checked as to the suitability of the features for an automatic checking, i.e. by means of a processing machine equipped with sensors designed to check the relevant features. In other words, this method is directed to the appropriate design of machine-readable feature which can suitably be detected by automatic processing machines. This method is based exclusively on the CAD data describing the relevant features of the design of the value document, but does not as such replicate or take into account the actual variations which occur in practice during the actual production of security documents.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

A general aim of the invention is to provide an improved solution enabling an operator, such as but not exclusively a security designer, to efficiently and

reliably check if a composite security design is producible on any particular line of production equipment.

In particular, a more specific aim of the invention is to provide such a solution which allows the operator to efficiently and reliably model and replicate
5 expected results of the production, on any particular line of production equipment, of any given composite security design of a security document, prior to actual production of the security document.

Even more specifically, an aim of the invention is to provide such a solution that allows the operator to anticipate and/or identify, prior to actual
10 production of the security document, possible issues that affect or may affect the ability of any given composite security design to be produced on any particular line of production equipment, which issues may result from the design choices made during design of the composite security design and/or from production-related constraints or limitations that depend on the actual
15 specifications of the line of production equipment intended to be used to produce the composite security design.

These aims are achieved thanks to the method and digital computer environment as defined in the appended claims.

In accordance with the invention, evaluation of the producibility of a
20 composite security design of a security document, in particular of a banknote design, on a line of production equipment is performed in a digital computer environment, prior to actual production of the security document, it being specified that the composite security design is the product of a combination of multiple sets of design features that are to be provided on a substrate as a
25 result of a plurality of successive printing or processing operations (or "production operations") carried out by means of the line of production equipment. According to the invention, digital design data representative of the composite security design of the security document are provided and the particular line of production equipment by means of which the composite
30 security design is intended to be produced is modeled in a computer environment, there being performed a computer simulation of production results of the plurality of successive production operations on the basis of the digital

design data and the modeled line of production equipment. Thanks to this computer simulation, the operator can evaluate the simulated production results and determine, on the basis of these simulated production results, whether the composite security design is producible (i.e. can be produced) on that particular
5 line of production equipment.

Thanks to the invention, the operator can anticipate and potentially identify issues related to the design and/or issues due to inherent technical constraints or limitations of the particular line of production equipment that is intended to be used to produce the composite security design. If such issues
10 are highlighted by the simulation, corrective actions and measures can be taken. In addition, thanks to the invention, the operator can further assess in which respect the composite security design is sensitive to varying production conditions.

In an advantageous embodiment, the digital design data can be edited
15 on the basis of the computer simulated production results to match a production capability of the particular line of production equipment. Likewise, a production machine, or a component thereof, within the line of production equipment that prevents or otherwise affects the ability of the particular line of production equipment to produce the composite security design can be identified.

20 In a preferred embodiment where the digital design data representative of the composite security design include multiple digital design data sets each representing a corresponding one of the multiple sets of design features forming the composite security design, the computer simulation includes a step-by-step computer simulation of the successive production operations including, for each
25 one of the plurality of successive production operations, the generation of a corresponding series of digital representations of computer simulated production results of that production operation, which series of digital representations simulates expected variations and fluctuations in the provision of the relevant set of design features. Such fluctuations are in particular the
30 result of inherent production variations, including inter alia variations regarding the positioning, orientation and geometry of printing plates, variations in the inking, inherent geometric distortions of the paper substrate, etc.

By such measures, evaluation and validation of the producibility of the composite security design on the line of production equipment is ensured, step-by-step, which greatly limits the risk that design-related and/or production-related issues may only arise or be identified during actual production of the security document.

In a variant of this preferred embodiment where the security document is produced in the form of a substrate carrying a composite impression consisting of the replication of the composite security design of the security document according to an array of multiple rows and columns, the computer simulation includes the generation of a series of digital representations of computer simulated production results of the whole composite impression, which series of digital representations simulates expected variations and fluctuations in the provision of the relevant set of design features over the entire area of the composite impression. This in particular allows for an evaluation of the composite security design over the entire surface of the composite impression (e.g. the entire surface of a printed sheet), it being to be appreciated that the composition impression exhibits variations and fluctuations in the provision of the relevant set of design features from one row or column to the other.

In this context, it may be advantageous to further perform a computer simulation of control marks provided in margin portions of the printed substrate, i.e. outside of the area of the composite impression. Such control marks may in particular include (this being a non-exhaustive list of possible control marks) print-to-print register marks indicative of a register between successive impressions (such as register between an offset impression and an intaglio impression), plate-to-plate register marks indicative of the register between different printing plates (such as register between various offset printing plates), or cutting marks indicative of positions at which the printed substrate is to be cut during a finishing operation (i.e. an operation where substrates are typically cut along the rows and columns of the composite impression).

Preferably, the computer simulation includes performing a computer simulation of the production results within at least one region of interest of the composite security design covering only a portion of the surface of the security

document. For instance, the computer simulation could be limited to a localized region covering any particular security feature or pattern that is of interest, such as the area of a portrait or like pictorial representation, the area of any particular printed security feature consisting of a combination of multiple impressions, the area of a serial number, etc. In that context, only the relevant production operations that effectively affect the region of interest under consideration need to be simulated, it being noted that all production operations do not necessarily affect the entire surface covered by the composite security design.

Considering that the nature of the substrate and of features thereof (such as watermarks, security threads, windows and like substrate-embedded features) can also affect the resulting appearance of the composite security design, it is advantageous in a further embodiment of the invention that the computer simulation also includes a computer simulation of the substrate and of its features as well as of expected geometric distortions of the substrate occurring during production.

In yet another embodiment of the invention, the modelization of the particular line of production equipment includes a modelization of each production machine composing that line of production equipment. Advantageously, and considering that each particular line of production equipment may be different and exhibit a particular configuration and varying specifications, a library of modeled production machines susceptible of composing a line of production equipment is predefined and the modelization includes building a modeled line of production equipment based on the said library.

In a further advantageous embodiment, the computer simulation includes performing a computer simulation of production results under different simulated viewing or reading conditions. Such conditions in particular include reflected visible light simulating a visible optical appearance (i.e. under visible light) of the composite security design as viewed under reflected visible light from one side (or the other) of the security document or transmissive visible light simulating an optical appearance of the composite security design as viewed in transmission through the security document. This latter viewing condition in particular

enables to simulate the recto-verso register between the impressions on both sides of a security document, which recto-verso register is in particular exploited in the field of banknote printing to create so-called see-through security features. An additional simulated viewing condition includes invisible illumination simulating a visible optical appearance of the composite security design resulting from illumination by invisible or near-visible light, such as ultraviolet light (i.e. radiation of a wavelength ranging between approximately 250 to 400 nm) or infrared light (i.e. radiation of a wavelength exceeding approximately 750 nm), it being noted that many security features used in the art of security printing are for instance based on materials that are responsive to illumination in the ultraviolet (or near-ultraviolet) spectrum or infrared (or near-infrared) spectrum. Yet an additional reading condition being advantageously simulated is machine-reading simulating a machine-readable appearance of the composite security design as detectable by a machine when subjected to a machine detection technique. Such a machine detection technique may in particular be magnetic reading whereby magnetic properties are read by a suitable detecting device or detection in the invisible light spectrum, such as in the infrared or ultraviolet spectrum.

In yet another embodiment of the invention, the computer simulated production results can further be exploited for the purpose of generating a reference model for inspection of the production quality of the composite security design during production. Nowadays, reference models for inspection are typically "learned" by the relevant inspection systems, i.e. a set of printed sheets considered to be meeting desired quality requirements are fed through the inspection systems and images thereof are acquired and processed in order to build the reference models (see e.g. US Patents Nos. US 5,317,390 and US 5,384,859). Thanks to the invention, the computer simulated production results can facilitate or provide assistance in the creation of such reference models.

A suitable digital computer environment for implementing the above method comprises a computer system running a software program designed to

allow an operator to check the producibility of the composite security design, the software program being designed to carry out the following operations :

- processing of digital design data representative of the composite security design of the security document ;

5 - modelization of the line of production equipment by means of which the composite security design is intended to be produced ; and

- running of a computer simulation of production results of the plurality of successive production operations on the basis of the digital design data and the modeled line of production equipment.

10 Advantageous embodiments of the above objects form the subject-matter of the dependent claims.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Other features and advantages of the present invention will appear more clearly from reading the following detailed description of embodiments of the invention which are presented solely by way of non-restrictive examples and
15 illustrated by the attached drawings in which:

Figure 1 is a schematic flow chart illustrating a non-limiting example of a sequence of printing and processing operations that are typically carried out in the art of banknote production ;

Figure 2 is a schematic diagram illustrating a typical banknote production
20 cycle, from the design work to actual production of printed sheets and individual banknotes ;

Figure 3 is a schematic diagram illustrating a banknote production cycle according to the invention implementing, before actual production of the security documents, a computer simulation of the production of the desired composite
25 security design ;

Figure 4 is a schematic partial side view of a known offset printing press for the simultaneous recto-verso printing of sheets as used for the production of security documents ;

Figure 5 is a schematic partial side view of a known intaglio printing
30 press for the single-sided printing of sheets as used for the production of security documents ;

Figure 6 is a schematic diagram illustrative of a preferred embodiment of the invention ; and

Figure 7 is a schematic diagram illustrating a possible line of production equipment.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS OF THE INVENTION

5 In the context of the present invention, the expression “composite security design” is to be understood as referring to the product of the combination of multiple sets of design features that are to be provided on a substrate as a result of a plurality of successive operations (or “production operations”). Banknotes, in particular, are produced as a result of a plurality of
10 successive production operations typically including several printing operations (in particular offset printing, screen printing, intaglio printing and typographic printing), processing operations (in particular foil application, marking, such as laser marking, perforation, and cutting operations, such as the cutting of windows into substrates), as well as finishing operations whereby fully-printed
15 substrates carrying multiple security prints are typically cut and processed into individual security documents. A composite security design as presently defined is to be distinguished from designs that are printable by means of digital printers or by means of conventional offset printing equipment, which printers and equipment are merely able to print multicolours patterns, but cannot replicate
20 the high complexity of the composite security designs that typically result from the combination of the aforementioned production operations applied in security printing. In the context of the instant invention, the expression “design features” in particular means any security feature that can be printed or otherwise provided on a substrate, and may further encompass security features that are
25 already provided on or embedded into the substrate material onto which further design features are to be printed or otherwise provided, such as watermarks, security threads, planchettes, windows, iridescent markings and like substrate-embedded features.

Figure 1 is a schematic flow chart illustrating a non-limiting example of a
30 sequence of printing and processing operations that are typically carried out in the art of banknote production. In essence, the life of a banknote starts with the

generation of an adequate banknote design, which task is handled by a security designer or team of security designers and is schematically depicted in Figure 1 under the designation "PRE-PRESS" and designated by reference numeral 5. The designer's main objective is to make maximum use of all the possibilities offered by the various banknote printing processes so as to obtain the most constant and the highest quality print results. It is typically the marriage and interplay between various design features, and not necessarily any single isolated feature, that guarantees the overall security of a banknote (or like security document).

10 The pre-press activities typically encompass two major tasks. The first major pre-press task is the design, proof, management and output of an appropriate composite banknote design which, as already mentioned, consists of a composition and combination of multiple sets of design features. Nowadays, such first task is typically carried out in a digital computer
15 environment by means of a fully integrated digital design and assembly system, such as the ONE® high security prepress system for banknote design as marketed by the present Applicant. Thanks to such a prepress system, designers can design, proof, manage and output security document data from beginning to end in one integrated workflow. In essence, this first task involves
20 the generation of digital design data representative of the composite security design of the desired security document, which digital design data include multiple digital design data sets each representing a corresponding one of the multiple sets of design features forming the composite security design.

 The second major pre-press task is the appropriate generation and
25 origination of all printing plates and related printing media required to perform actual production of the security document. Nowadays, CTP (Computer To Plate) systems are used which allow for a more or less direct transposition of the digital design data sets generated by the designers into the required printing plates and like printing media. In the context of high security printing, such CTP
30 systems are for instance available for the transposition of digital offset designs to a laser plate-making device, which equipment is marketed by the Applicant under the designation CToP® (Computer To Offset Plate). Similarly, CTP

systems for the transposition of digital intaglio designs into a full sheet-format master plate for intaglio printing (whether for galvanic plate origination and reproduction or directly for printing) are marketed by the Applicant under the designations CTiP® (Computer To Intaglio Plate) and CTiP® Direct.

5 In summary, pre-press activities involve the generation of digital design data of the relevant design features and the origination of the required printing plates and related printing media necessary to provide such design features on a substrate at corresponding steps of the production of a security document. Referring again to the non-limiting example of Figure 1, such production starts
10 at 10 with the provision of a desired substrate material which is processed through a succession of production operations 11 to 17 including, in this non-limiting example :

- an offset printing operation (reference numeral 11) which is preferably performed simultaneously on the front and back of the substrate
15 using a so-called "Simultan" offset printing press (see e.g. Figure 4) which is only used in the security printing industry ;

- a screen printing operation (reference numeral 12) which is normally carried out on one side of the substrate only (such as on the front side) ;

- 20 - a first intaglio printing operation (reference numeral 13) which is normally carried out on a back side of the substrate using an intaglio printing press (see e.g. Figure 5) ;

- a foil application operation (reference numeral 14) which typically consists of the application by means e.g. of a hot-stamping press of foil material
25 onto the surface of the substrate (here on the front side) ;

- a second intaglio printing operation (reference numeral 15) which is carried out in this example on a front side of the substrate ;

- a numbering operation (reference numeral 16) which is typically carried out by typographic printing (also referred to as letterpress printing) or by
30 any other suitable numbering technique, such as by laser marking ; and

- a finishing operation (reference numeral 17) which consists in the stacking, cutting, banderoling and packing of fully-printed substrates into individual security documents.

All banknotes and like security documents are not necessarily produced according to the flow chart of Figure 1 and variations are obviously possible. It is to be understood however that each production operation has its own production characteristics (or properties) and that variations and fluctuations in the produced results will necessarily occur as the substrate is processed through each production step. Such production variations are due to various factors, including differences in the production of the printing plates and related printing media, but also to differences in the manner in which each printing or processing operation is carried out and which depend especially on the particular specifications of the printing or processing equipment used to carry out such operations. In addition, the substrate material inevitably undergoes geometric distortions during and/or as a result of the various printing or processing operations.

It is therefore to be appreciated that all banknotes (and like security documents) of a given design are not strictly identical, but exhibit overall production-related variations and fluctuations that cannot be avoided and that are accepted. It is of crucial importance however that such variations and fluctuations are kept under control and do not visibly affect the overall appearance of the final composite security design, nor the level of security of the security document.

In the art of banknote design, it is typical, once individual sets of design features have been designed, to undertake proofing and test prints of the generated sets of design features to control how such design features combine together. This typically requires, as schematically illustrated by Figure 2, proofing operations 22 based on the digital design data generated at 21 and production of corresponding printing media at 23, as well as test prints at 24. Such test prints at 24 typically including both digital test prints – which do not require the production of any particular printing medium – and actual tests prints using proofing printing media that closely replicate the actual printing media to

be used during actual production – in which case corresponding printing media need to be produced at 23. This typically involves an iterative process whereby the digital design data are edited or modified based on the result of proofing and/or of the test prints.

5 Once this process is completed, printing media (including but not limited to printing plates) can be manufactured at 23 for actual production at 25, which results in the production of corresponding sheets S of security documents and, ultimately, of individual security documents, e.g. individual banknotes B. As the production of banknotes and like security documents is not an exact science,
10 issues may arise during actual production of the security documents, in which case the digital design data may need to be corrected and new printing plates originated for production.

Figure 3 schematically illustrates the context in which the present invention may be applied. As compared to the process illustrated in Figure 2,
15 the overall process as depicted in Figure 3 remains essentially the same, except that the invention provides for an additional operation consisting in a computer simulation 30 of the production of the composite security design prior to actual plate-making and printing. In Figure 3, such computer simulation 30 is carried out before proofing at 22. It is however to be appreciated that this may
20 not necessarily be the case and that proofing could alternatively be carried out before or in parallel to the simulation 30.

As this will be appreciated, the computer simulation 30 allows for a direct feedback to be given to the operator as regards the expected producibility of the particular composite security design on the desired line of production
25 equipment, which feedback may allow the operator to adapt the design (as schematically depicted in Figure 3) and/or identify potential limitations or bottlenecks in the line of production equipment which may require technical changes or updates in the production equipment in order to be able to suitably produce the desired composite security design.

30 Figure 4 is a schematic partial side view of a known Simultan-type offset printing press for the simultaneous recto-verso printing of individual sheets, as typically used in the art of security printing and marketed by the Applicant under

the product designation Super Simultan®. In the illustrated example, the offset printing press comprises a main printing group including two blanket cylinders 40, 50 between which the sheets to be printed are transported, simultaneous recto-verso printing of the sheets occurring at the printing nip between the two
5 blanket cylinders 40, 50. In this example, the two blanket cylinders 40, 50 are three-segment cylinders. Individual sheets are fed from a sheet feeder (not illustrated) at the top of the printing press to the blanket cylinder 50 via a swing-gripper system and three successive sheet transfer cylinders or drums (not referenced in Figure 4), the blanket cylinder 50 transporting the sheets in
10 succession to and past the printing nip. One of the sheet transfer cylinders upstream of the blanket cylinder 50, namely the two-segment cylinder in Figure 4, can also act as impression or blanket cylinder for an additional printing group as taught for instance by European Patent Publication No. EP 0 949 069 A1 and International Publication No. WO 2007/042919 A2, both assigned to the
15 instant Applicant. Once printed at the printing nip between the blanket cylinders 40, 50, the freshly printed sheet are transported to a sheet delivery station (not illustrated), in this example via a pair of intermediate sheet transfer drums and a conventional sheet conveyance system comprising a pair of endless chains driving spaced apart gripper bars (not referenced).

20 In the illustration of Figure 4, each blanket cylinder 40, 50 receives and collects multicolour ink patterns from corresponding plate cylinders 41 to 44 and 51 to 54 each carrying a single wet-offset or dry-offset printing plate. In this particular example, it shall therefore be understood that four printing plates P1 to P4, respectively P5 to P8 are provided for printing of each side of the sheets.
25 This printing press is often referred to as an eight-colour or 4+4-colour Simultan offset printing press. This being said, more than one ink colour may be applied onto each printing plate P1-P8, it being noted that each printing plate P1-P8 is inked by a corresponding inking system 45, respectively 55, with individual inking units (each inking system 45, 55 being located in a corresponding mobile
30 inking carriage 46, 56). More precisely, each inking units comprises two separate ink fountains feeding ink to a corresponding ink train comprising multiple ink rollers as shown. Two different inks in each inking unit are in

particular used in the case of iris printing whereby the two different inks are partially and gradually mixed transversely to the path of the sheets by oscillating one or more of the ink rollers of the ink train, thereby leading to a gradual transition of one ink to the other ink transversely to the path of the sheets. So-called two-dimensional iris printing is also possible as disclosed in International Publication No. WO 2008/099330 A2.

Printing of sheets using the offset printing press of Figure 4 (or like Simultan offset printing presses) is inherently affected by production variations, in particular variations that relate to the inherent production of the offset printing plates per se, but also variations which depend on the actual specifications of the particular offset printing press being used, such as in respect of the mounting, clamping and positioning of the printing plates on the corresponding plate cylinders. Taking the illustration of Figure 4 as example, such variations will mainly impact the register between the various ink patterns collected by the blanket cylinders 40, 50 and therefore the resulting print on the sheets, both in terms of the so-called plate-to-plate register, but also in terms of the actual print register over the entire sheet. These variations will also impact the recto-verso register between the print on the front side and the print on the back side. The so-called line-gain which is representative of the increase in line width of the offset-printed features compared to the actual line width of the printing features on the printing plate is a further factor that is to be taken into account. Other factors like geometric sheet distortions occurring during or as a result of the offset printing operation should furthermore be taken into account.

Figure 5 is a schematic partial side view of a known intaglio printing press for the single-sided printing of individual sheets, as typically used in the art of security printing and marketed by the Applicant under the product designation Super Orlof Intaglio®. In the illustrated example, the intaglio printing press comprises a main printing group including an impression cylinder 60 and a plate cylinder 61, cooperating with the impression cylinder 60, between which the sheets to be printed are transported, intaglio printing of the sheets occurring at the printing nip between the impression cylinder 60 and the plate cylinder 61. In this example, the impression cylinder 60 and the plate cylinder 61 are three-

segment cylinders (the plate cylinder 61 thus being designed to carry three intaglio printing plates IP1, IP2 and IP3). Individual sheets are fed from a sheet feeder (not illustrated) to the impression cylinder 60 which transports each sheet in succession via and past the printing nip. Once printed at the printing
5 nip between the cylinders 60, 61, the freshly printed sheet are transported to a sheet delivery station (not illustrated), in this example via a conventional sheet conveyance system comprising a pair of endless chains driving spaced apart gripper bars (not referenced).

In the illustration of Figure 5, the plate cylinder is inked by an inking
10 system 62, 71-76 comprising a two-segment ink-collecting (or Orlof) cylinder 62 which collects a multicolour ink pattern from three corresponding chablon cylinders 71 to 73 each carrying a single chablon plate CP1 to CP3. In this example, a fourth chablon cylinder 74 carrying a fourth chablon plate CP4 directly inks the plate cylinder 61. The four chablon cylinders 71 to 74 with their
15 respective chablon plate CP1 to CP4 are inked by a corresponding inking system 75 with individual inking units (the inking system 75 being located in a corresponding mobile inking carriage 76). As is typical in the art of intaglio printing, a wiping unit comprising a wiping cylinder 65 is provided in order to wipe excess ink from the surface of the intaglio printing plates IP1, IP2, IP3
20 (such wiping unit being located downstream of the location where the inks are applied and upstream of the printing nip location). This printing press is often referred to as an four-colour or 3+1-colour intaglio printing press, with three so-called "indirect colours" and one "direct colour". This being said, more than one ink colour may be applied onto each chablon plate CP1 to CP4. In this particular
25 example, while a single ink fountain per chablon cylinder 71-74 is provided to supply ink, ink separators could be used in each fountain to allow for the application of more than one ink in corresponding annular sections of the chablon plates CP1-CP4 and intaglio printing plates IP1-IP3.

Printing of sheets using the intaglio printing press of Figure 5 (or like
30 intaglio printing presses) is inherently affected by production variations, in particular variations that relate to the inherent production of the intaglio printing plates and chablon plates per se, but also variations depending on the actual

specifications of the particular intaglio printing press, such as in respect of the mounting, clamping and positioning of the chablon and intaglio printing plates on the corresponding cylinders. Taking the illustration of Figure 5 as example, such variations will mainly impact the register between the various ink patterns collected by the ink-collecting cylinder 62, the relative register of the ink colours as transferred onto the intaglio printing plates IP1-IP3 by the ink-collecting cylinder 62 and the fourth chablon cylinder 74, the overall print register defined by each individual intaglio printing plate IP1-IP3, and therefore the resulting print on the sheets. Other factors like variations of the wiping as well as geometric sheet distortions occurring during or as a result of the intaglio printing operation (which geometric sheet distortions are inevitable in the case of intaglio printing due to the typically high printing pressures being applied) should furthermore be taken into account.

It shall be understood that all printing presses, such as the above mentioned offset and intaglio printing presses, do not necessarily exhibit the same configuration, the same specifications and/or the same production variations, but that variations from one printing press to another are necessarily present and to be expected. This equally applies to any other production equipment susceptible of being used in the context of the production of any composite security design.

In the context of the present invention, the computer simulation of each production operation (including the above described offset and intaglio printing operations) is therefore designed to take due account of the relevant configuration, production variations and specifications of the actual production machine susceptible of being used to carry out the relevant production operation. In that respect, the invention thus provides for a suitable modelization of the particular production machine (for instance of the above-described offset and intaglio printing presses) used to carry out the relevant production operation, including any variations that may affect the production accuracy, such as printing plate variations and expected geometric distortions of the substrate material during and/or following a printing operation.

In the context of the invention, it is of particular interest that the modelization of the particular line of production equipment includes a modelization of each production machine composing that line of production equipment. Considering that each particular line of production equipment may
5 be different and exhibit a particular configuration and varying specifications, a library of modeled production machines susceptible of composing a line of production equipment is advantageously predefined so as to permit building of a modeled line of production equipment based on the predefined library of modeled production machines.

10 Figure 6 is a schematic diagram illustrative of a preferred embodiment of the invention. Reference numeral 100 generally denotes the generation of suitable digital design data representative of the composite security design of the security document as this has already been explained. In the particular context of Figure 6, it is assumed for the sake of illustration that such digital
15 design data also include relevant design data pertaining to the definition of the substrate and of the features thereof (watermarks, threads, windows, etc.). It is to be understood however that the digital design data are not necessarily originating from a single source.

The digital design data generated or defined at 100 are preferably
20 exploited for the purpose of carrying out a computer simulation of the substrate and of the relevant features thereof at 101 as well as for the purpose of carrying out a simulation of each relevant production operation at 102. In this particular instance, the basic simulation results are at least derived from the computer simulation of the substrate at 101 and from the computer simulation of any of
25 the relevant production operations at 102, leading to the production of combined simulated results at 103.

Preferably, each relevant production operation is simulated in a step-by-step manner, i.e. by performing a computer simulation of the relevant production operations including, for each one of the simulated production
30 operations, the generation of a corresponding series of digital representations of computer simulated results of the production operation, which series of digital representation simulates expected variations and fluctuations in the provision of

the relevant set of design features. The expression "step-by-step computer simulation" should be understood as referring to a simulation of individual production operations which are of relevance for the purpose of carrying out an evaluation of the producibility of the composite security design on the line of
5 production equipment (whether of the composite security design as a whole or of any relevant portion thereof). In that respect, assuming that one is only interested in a specific region of interest of the composite security design covering only a portion of the surface of the security document, all production operations necessary to produce the entire composite security document do not
10 necessarily have to be simulated, but only those production operations or steps that have a direct impact on or affect the producibility of that portion of the composite security design in the relevant region of interest.

Turning back to Figure 6, evaluation of the computer simulated results can be performed at 104, which evaluation may lead to modifications of the
15 composite security design itself and/or to technical changes or updates to the particular line of production equipment. This process can be performed step-by-step and in an iterative way by proceeding further with the simulation of any other relevant production operation as further illustrated in Figure 6.

Once the operator is satisfied with the evaluation of the computer
20 simulated results, proofing, test printing and/or production of the security documents can be undertaken at 106 using the digital design data produced at 100 for the purpose of generating the necessary origination data to produce the necessary printing media for actual production.

The method of the invention can be implemented on any adequate digital
25 computer environment comprising a computer system running the necessary software program designed to carry out the desired operations, namely:

- processing of the digital design data representative of the composite security design of the security document ;
- modelization of the line of production equipment by means of
30 which the composite security design is intended to be produced ; and

- running of the computer simulation of production results of the plurality of successive production operations on the basis of the digital design data and the modeled line of production equipment.

As already mentioned above, the computer simulation of the relevant
5 production operations preferably includes, for each one of the simulated production operations, the generation of a corresponding series of digital representations of computer simulated results of the production operation, which series of digital representation simulates expected variations and fluctuations in the provision of the relevant set of design features. To this end,
10 the software program should be suitably designed to replicate as closely as possible the said expected variations and fluctuations that occur as a result of carrying out each relevant production operation on the corresponding production machines making up the particular line of production equipment that is intended to be used to produce the composite security design. This at least
15 necessitates a software program adapted to process computer images so as to simulate all relevant production variations (such as variations in print and/or colour register, geometric distortions, line-gain, etc.) as they would occur on each particular piece of production equipment.

Figure 7 schematically shows a purely illustrative and exemplary
20 production facility including a plurality of distinct production machines 200.1 to 200.10 for printing and processing sheets for the production of banknotes. In Figure 7, each production machine is given a specific machine identifier ("SuSi_1", "SuSi_2", "NS_1", etc.) for the purpose of the present discussion, namely :

25 - production machines 200.1 and 200.2 with machine identifiers "SuSi_1" and "SuSi_2", which are sheet-fed Simultan offset printing presses of the type described in relation to Figure 4 hereof, various configurations and options of which are for instance disclosed in Swiss Patent No. CH 502 897, European Patent Publication No. EP 0 949 069 A1 and International
30 Publications Nos. WO 2007/042919 A2, WO 2007/105059 A1 and WO 2007/105061 A1, all assigned to the present Applicant ;

- production machine 200.3 with machine identifier "NS_1", which is a sheet-fed silk-screen printing press for printing iridescent and/or optically-variable ink (OVI) patterns as marketed by the instant Applicant under the product designation NotaScreen®, various configurations and options of which are for instance disclosed in European Patent Publication No. EP 0 723 864 A1 and International Publications Nos. WO 97/29912 A1, WO 97/34767 A1, WO 2004/096545 A2, WO 2005/000585 A1 and WO 2008/102303 A2, all assigned to the present Applicant ;

- production machine 200.4 with machine identifier "ONH_1", which is a sheet-fed hot-stamping press for the application of foil material such as optically-variable devices (OVDs), holograms and the like as marketed by the instant Applicant under the product designation OptiNota® H, various configurations and options of which are for instance disclosed in European Patent Publication No. EP 0 965 446 A1 and International Publications Nos. WO 97/35721 A1, WO 97/35794 A1, WO 97/35795 A1, WO 97/36756 A1, WO 2005/102733 A2, WO 2008/104904 A1, WO 2009/112989 A1 and WO 2010/001317 A1, all assigned to the present Applicant ;

- production machines 200.5 and 200.6 with machine identifiers "SOI_1" and "SOI_2", which are sheet-fed intaglio printing presses of the type described in relation to Figure 5 hereof, various configurations and options of which are for instance disclosed in European Patent Publications Nos. EP 0 091 709 A1, EP 0 406 157 A1, EP 0 873 866 A1, EP 1 602 483 A1 and International Publications Nos. WO 03/047862 A1, WO 2004/069538 A2, WO 2004/069539 A2, WO 2004/101282 A1, WO 2005/077656 A1, WO 2005/090088 A1, WO 2005/102728 A1, WO 2005/118294 A1, WO 2007/060615 A1, WO 2007/116353 A1, WO 2011/077348 A1, WO 2011/077350 A1 and WO 2011/077351 A1, all assigned to the present Applicant ;

- production machines 200.7 and 200.8 with machine identifiers "SuNu_1" and "SuNu_2", which are sheet-fed letterpress printing presses for the numbering of sheets as marketed by the instant Applicant under the product designation Super Numerota®, various configurations and options of which are

for instance disclosed in European Patent Publication No. EP 0 061 795 A1 and International Publications Nos. WO 03/099579 A1, WO 2005/008605 A1, WO 2005/008606 A1, WO 2005/123415 A1, WO 2006/129245 A2 and WO 2007/060624 A1, all assigned to the present Applicant ;

5 - production machine 200.9 with machine identifier "NP_1", which is a sheet-fed varnishing press for the recto-verso varnishing of printed sheets as marketed by the instant Applicant under the product designation NotaProtector®, various configurations and options of which are for instance disclosed in International Publication No. WO 2010/023598 A1, assigned to the
10 present Applicant ; and

 - production machine 200.10 with machine identifier "CP_1", which is a sheet-fed finishing machine for processing the fully-printed sheets into individual banknote bundles and bundle packs as marketed by the instant Applicant under the product designation CutPak®, various configurations and
15 options of which are disclosed in US Patents Nos. US 3,939,621, US 4,045,944, US 4,453,707, US 4,558,557 and European Patent Publications Nos. EP 0 656 309 A1, EP 1 607 355 A1 and International Publications Nos. WO 2008/010125 A2, WO 2009/130638 A1 and WO 2011/015982 A1, all assigned to the present Applicant.

20 It will therefore be understood that a vast variety of production machines of different configurations and specifications, with corresponding production variations, can compose any particular line of production equipment for the production of any given composite security design. As schematically depicted in Figure 7, a first exemplary line of production equipment may be comprised of
25 production machines 200.1, 200.5, 200.7, 200.9, and 200.10, while a second exemplary line of production equipment may be comprised of production machines 200.2, 200.3, 200.4, 200.6, 200.8, 200.9 and 200.10, both lines sharing in this example the same production machines for carrying out the penultimate and ultimate production operations. Variations are obviously
30 possible, bearing in mind that additional and/or alternate production equipment beyond the machines schematically illustrated in Figure 7 could be employed in practice.

A key aspect and advantage of the present invention resides in the fact that, as long as the necessary digital image data representing the desired composite security design are provided and the corresponding line of production equipment is adequately modeled in a computer environment, the
5 producibility of any given composite security design on that particular line of production equipment can be checked before actual production. This further achieves considerable costs savings, especially in cases where a same composite security design is intended to be produced on different lines of production equipment with their respective specifications, configurations and
10 production variations.

Various modifications and/or improvements may be made to the above-described embodiments without departing from the scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims. For instance, the computer simulation may focus on an individual security document and/or reflect the expected production
15 fluctuations from the perspective of an entire composite impression comprising the replication of multiple security documents.

The computer simulation may also focus, as already mentioned, on any particular region of interest of the composite security design covering only a portion of the surface of the security document. For instance, the computer
20 simulation could be limited to a localized region covering any particular security feature or pattern that is of interest. In that context, only the relevant production operations that effectively affect the region of interest under consideration need to be simulated, it being again noted that all production operations do not necessarily affect the entire surface covered by the composite security design.
25 For instance, assuming a region of interest focusing on a serial number printed by letterpress printing on an offset background, the computer simulation may in this case be performed only in relation to the offset printing operation and the letterpress printing operation (and possibly include a simulation of the substrate and of features thereof), even though the overall composite security design may
30 include additional sets of design features (such a screen printed, intaglio-printed features, etc.) provided elsewhere on the composite security design.

As a further refinement of the invention, the computer simulated production results may further be exploited for the purpose of generating a reference model for inspection of the production quality of the composite security design during production. In that respect, it shall be understood that in-
 5 line and off-line inspection systems and machines are typically put in use at various stages of the production of security documents.

In yet a further refinement of the invention, the computer simulated results could further be exploited for the purpose of automatically setting up production machines of the line of production equipment.

LIST OF REFERENCES USED IN THE FIGURES AND SPECIFICATION

10	5	pre-press activities
	10	"blank" substrate made of a suitable substrate material, such as a paper, polymer or hybrid (e.g. polymer and paper) substrate
	11	"Simultan" offset printing operation (simultaneous printing of front and back sides)
15	12	screen printing operation (front side)
	13	intaglio printing operation (back side)
	14	foil application (e.g. hot stamping) operation (front side)
	15	intaglio printing operation (front side)
	16	numbering (e.g. letterpress printing) operation
20	17	finishing (i.e. stacking, cutting, banderoling and packing) operation
	21	digital design data creation
	22	proofing
	23	plate-making (e.g. CTP process such as CToP®, CTiP®, etc.)
25	24	test prints
	25	production of security documents (e.g. printing and processing of individual sheets carrying multiple security prints arranged in multiple rows and columns)

	30	computer simulation of the production of the composite security design
	S	printed sheets carrying multiple security prints arranged in multiple rows and columns
5	B	individual security documents, such as banknotes
	40	(three-segment) blanket cylinder
	41	plate cylinder carrying offset printing plate (plate P1)
	42	plate cylinder carrying offset printing plate (plate P2)
	43	plate cylinder carrying offset printing plate (plate P3)
10	44	plate cylinder carrying offset printing plate (plate P4)
	45	inking system with individual inking units for inking plates P1 to P4
	46	mobile inking carriage with inking system 45
	50	(three-segment) blanket cylinder
15	51	plate cylinder carrying offset printing plate (plate P5)
	52	plate cylinder carrying offset printing plate (plate P6)
	53	plate cylinder carrying offset printing plate (plate P7)
	54	plate cylinder carrying offset printing plate (plate P8)
	55	inking system with individual inking units for inking plates P5 to P8
20		
	56	mobile inking carriage with inking system 55
	60	(three-segment) impression cylinder
	61	(three-segment) plate cylinder (carrying three intaglio printing plates IP1, IP2, IP3)
25	62	(two-segment) ink-collecting, or "Orlof", cylinder
	65	wiping cylinder for wiping excess ink from the surface of the intaglio printing plates IP1, IP2, IP3
	71	chablon cylinder carrying chablon plate (chablon plate CP1)
	72	chablon cylinder carrying chablon plate (chablon plate CP2)
30	73	chablon cylinder carrying chablon plate (chablon plate CP3)
	74	chablon cylinder carrying chablon plate (chablon plate CP4)

	75	inking system with individual inking units for inking chablon plates CP1 to CP4
	76	mobile inking carriage with inking system 75
	100	digital design data creation
5	101	computer simulation of substrate (and of features thereof)
	102	(step-by-step) computer simulation of the production operations
	103	computer simulated production results of the production operations
	104	evaluation of the computer simulated production results
10	105	proofing, test printing and production of security documents
	200	line of production equipment
	200.1	Super Simultan® offset printing press ("SuSi_1")
	200.2	Super Simultan® offset printing press ("SuSi_2")
	200.3	NotaScreen® screen printing press ("NS_1")
15	200.4	OptiNota® H hot-stamping press ("ONH_1")
	200.5	Super Orlof Intaglio® intaglio printing press ("SOI_1")
	200.6	Super Orlof Intaglio® intaglio printing press ("SOI_2")
	200.7	Super Numerota® numbering (letterpress printing) press ("SuNu_1")
20	200.8	Super Numerota® numbering (letterpress printing) press ("SuNu_2")
	200.9	NotaProtector® varnishing press ("NP_1")
	200.10	CutPak® finishing system ("CP_1")

CLAIMS

1. A method of checking producibility of a composite security design of a security document, in particular of a composite banknote design, on a line of production equipment, the composite security design being the product of a combination of multiple sets of design features that are to be provided on a substrate as a result of a plurality of successive production operations carried out by means of the line of production equipment, the method comprising the steps of :

a) providing digital design data representative of the composite security design of the security document ;

b) modelizing, in a computer environment, the line of production equipment by means of which the composite security design is intended to be produced ;

c) performing a computer simulation of production results of the plurality of successive production operations on the basis of the digital design data and the modeled line of production equipment ;

d) evaluating the computer simulated production results and determining, on the basis of these computer simulated production results, whether the composite security design can be produced on the line of production equipment.

2. The method according to claim 1, further comprising the step of editing the digital design data, on the basis of the computer simulated production results, to match a production capability of the line of production equipment.

3. The method according to claim 1 or 2, further comprising the step of identifying a production machine, or a component thereof, within the line of production equipment that prevents or otherwise affects the ability of the line of production equipment to produce the composite security design.

4. The method according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the digital design data representative of the composite security design of the security document include multiple digital design data sets each representing a corresponding one of the multiple sets of design features forming the composite security design,

5 and wherein step c) includes a step-by-step computer simulation of the successive production operations including, for each one of the plurality of successive production operations, the generation of a corresponding series of digital representations of computer simulated production results of the production operation, which series of digital representations simulates expected variations and fluctuations in the provision of the relevant set of design features.

5. The method according to claim 4, wherein the security document is produced in the form of a printed substrate carrying a composite impression consisting of the replication of the composite security design of the security document according to an array of multiple rows and columns,

15 and wherein step c) includes the generation of a series of digital representations of computer simulated production results of the whole composite impression, which series of digital representations simulates expected variations and fluctuations in the provision of the relevant set of design features over the entire area of the composite impression.

6. The method according to claim 5, wherein step c) further includes performing a computer simulation of control marks provided in margin portions of the printed substrate, such a print-to-print register marks indicative of a register between successive impressions, plate-to-plate register marks indicative of a register between different printing plates, or cutting marks indicative of positions at which the printed substrate is to be cut during a finishing operation.

30

7. The method according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein step c) includes performing a computer simulation of the production results

within a least one region of interest of the composite security design covering only a portion of the surface of the security document.

8. The method according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein
5 step c) includes performing a computer simulation of the substrate and of features thereof, as well as of expected geometric distortions of the substrate occurring during production.

9. The method according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein
10 step b) includes a modelization of each relevant production machine composing the line of production equipment.

10. The method according to claim 9, further comprising the step of
predefining a library of modeled production machines susceptible of
15 composing a line of production equipment and wherein step b) includes building a modeled line of production equipment based on the said library.

11. The method according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein
step c) includes performing a computer simulation of production results under
20 the following simulated viewing or reading conditions :

- reflected visible light involving a simulation of a visible optical appearance of the composite security design as observable under reflected visible light from one side of the security document ;
- transmissive visible light involving a simulation of a visible optical
25 appearance of the composite security design as observable in transmission through the security document ;
- invisible illumination involving a simulation of a visible optical appearance of the composite security design as observable when illuminated by invisible or near-visible light, such as ultraviolet or infrared light ; or
- 30 - machine-reading involving a simulation of a machine-readable appearance of the composite security design as detectable by a machine when

subjected to a machine detection technique, such as a magnetic reading or detection in the invisible light spectrum.

12. The method according to any one of the preceding claims, further
5 comprising the step of exploiting the computer simulated production results to generate a reference model for inspection of the production quality of the composite security design during production.

13. The method according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein
10 the plurality of successive production operations at least include an offset printing operation and an intaglio printing operation.

14. The method according to claim 13, wherein the plurality of
successive production operations further include a screen printing operation
15 and/or a typographic printing operation.

15. The method according to claim 13 or 14, wherein the plurality of
successive production operations further include processing operations, in
particular foil application, marking, perforation and cutting operations.

20

16. The method according to any one of claims 13 to 15, wherein the
plurality of successive production operations further include finishing operations
whereby fully-printed substrates carrying multiple security prints are cut and
processed into individual security documents.

25

17. A digital computer environment comprising a computer system
running a software program designed to allow an operator to check the
producibility of a composite security design of a security document, in particular
of a composite banknote design, on a line of production equipment, the
30 composite security design being the product of a combination of multiple sets of
design features that are to be provided on a substrate as a result of a plurality of
successive production operations carried out by means of the line of production

equipment, the software program being designed to carry out the following operations :

- processing of digital design data representative of the composite security design of the security document ;

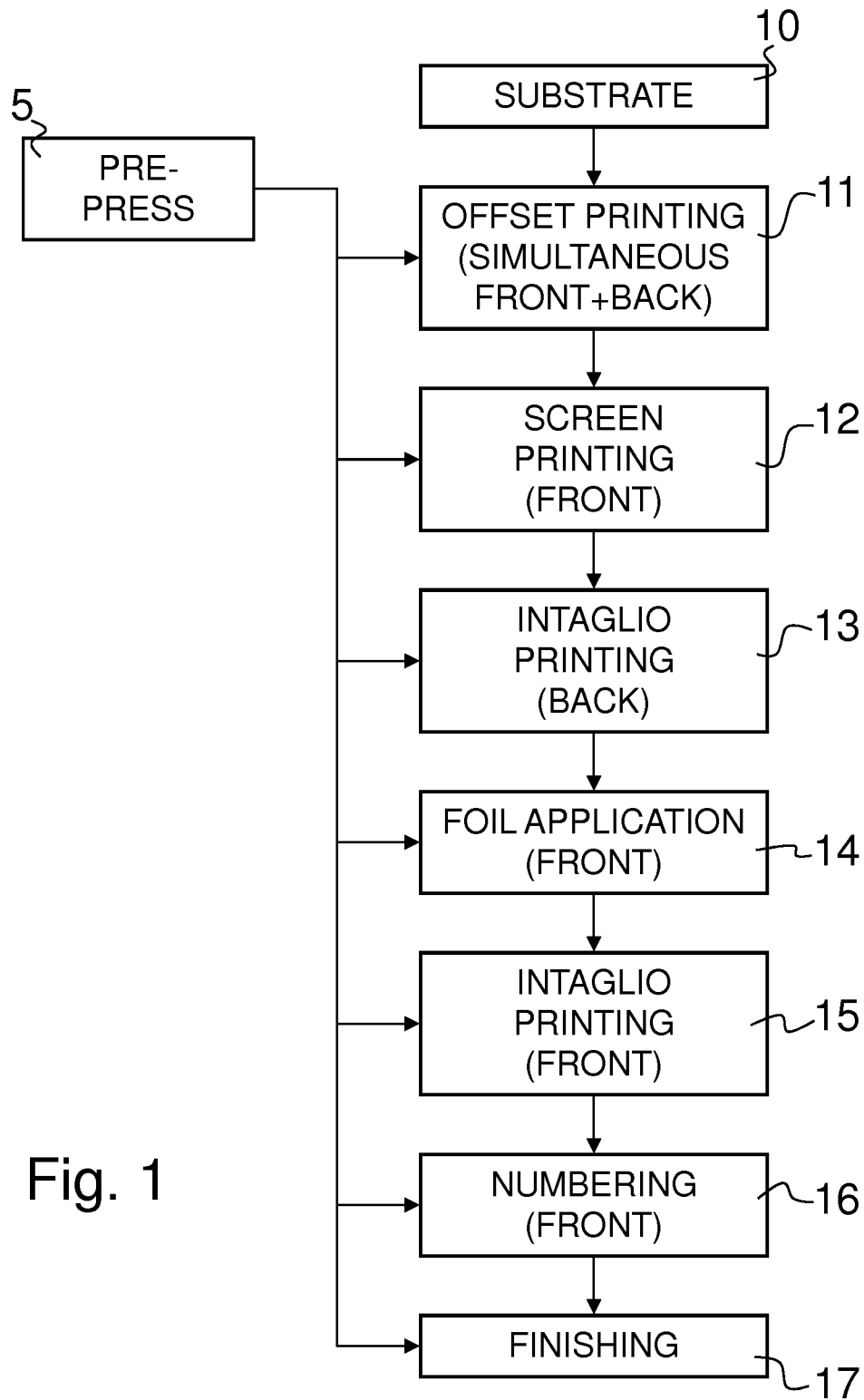
5 - modelization of the line of production equipment by means of which the composite security design is intended to be produced ; and

- running of a computer simulation of production results of the plurality of successive production operations on the basis of the digital design data and the modeled line of production equipment.

10

18. The digital computer environment according to claim 17, wherein said software program is further designed to carry out the operations defined in any one of dependent claims 2 to 16.

1 / 7



2 / 7

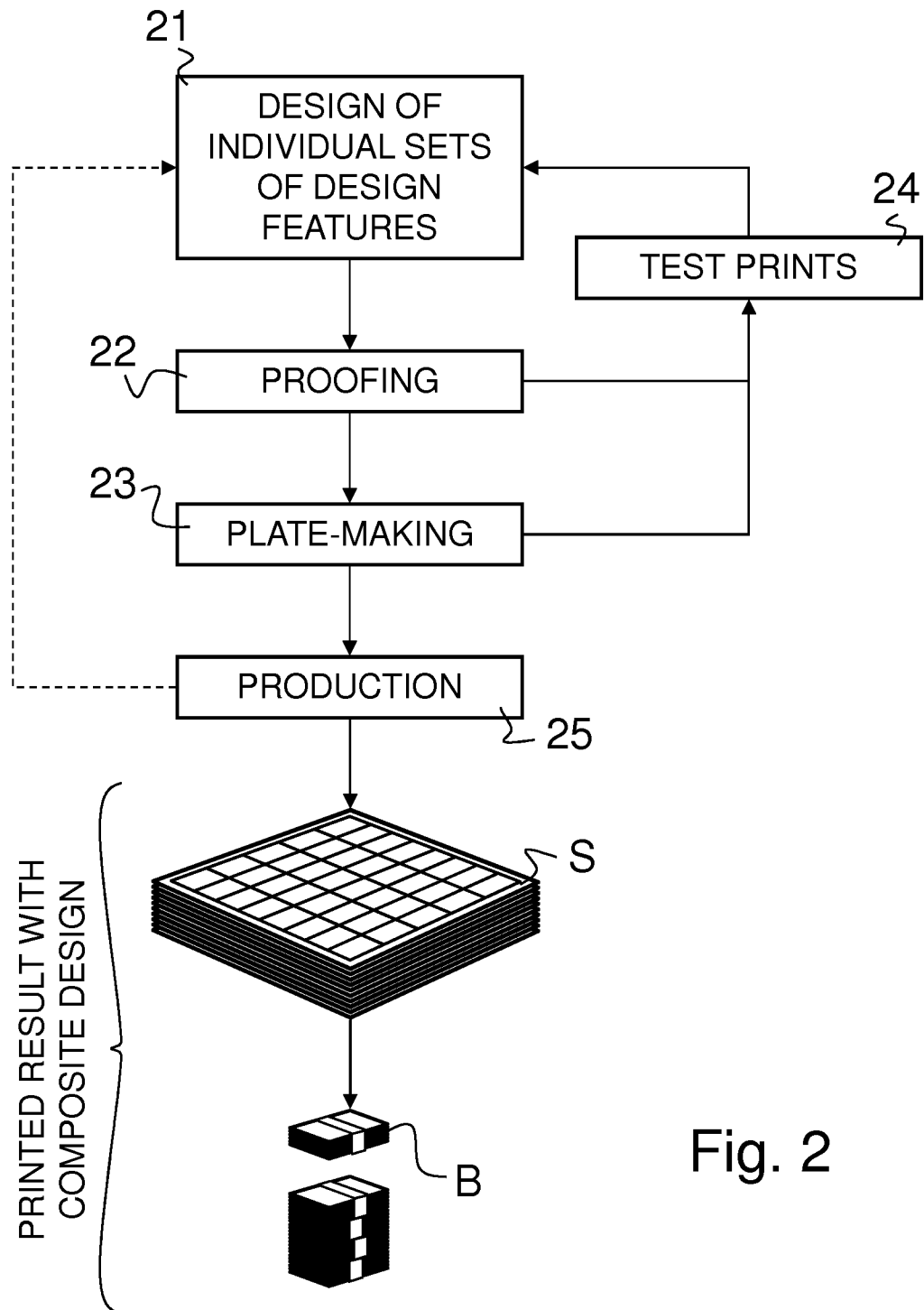


Fig. 2

3 / 7

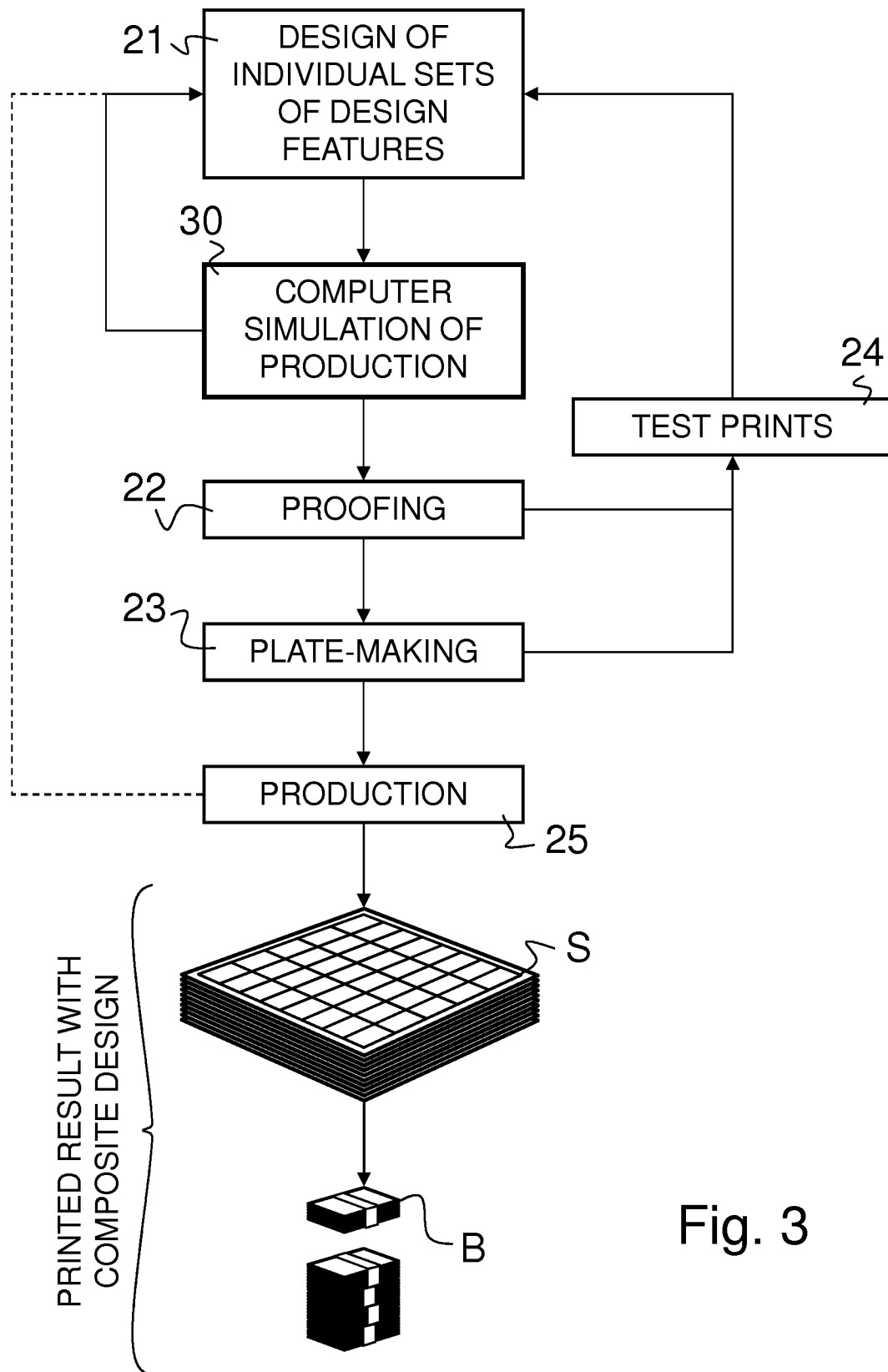


Fig. 3

4 / 7

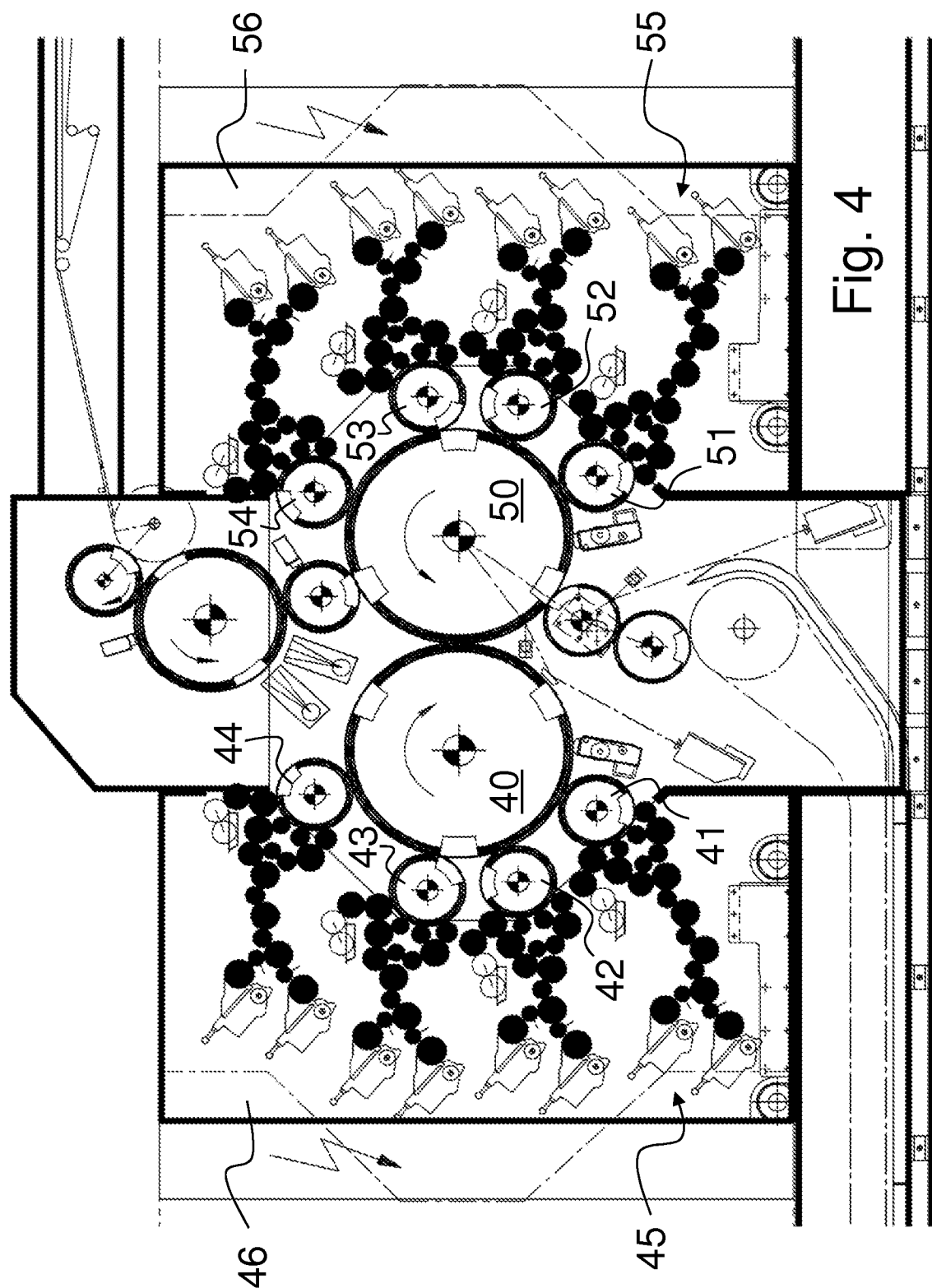


Fig. 4

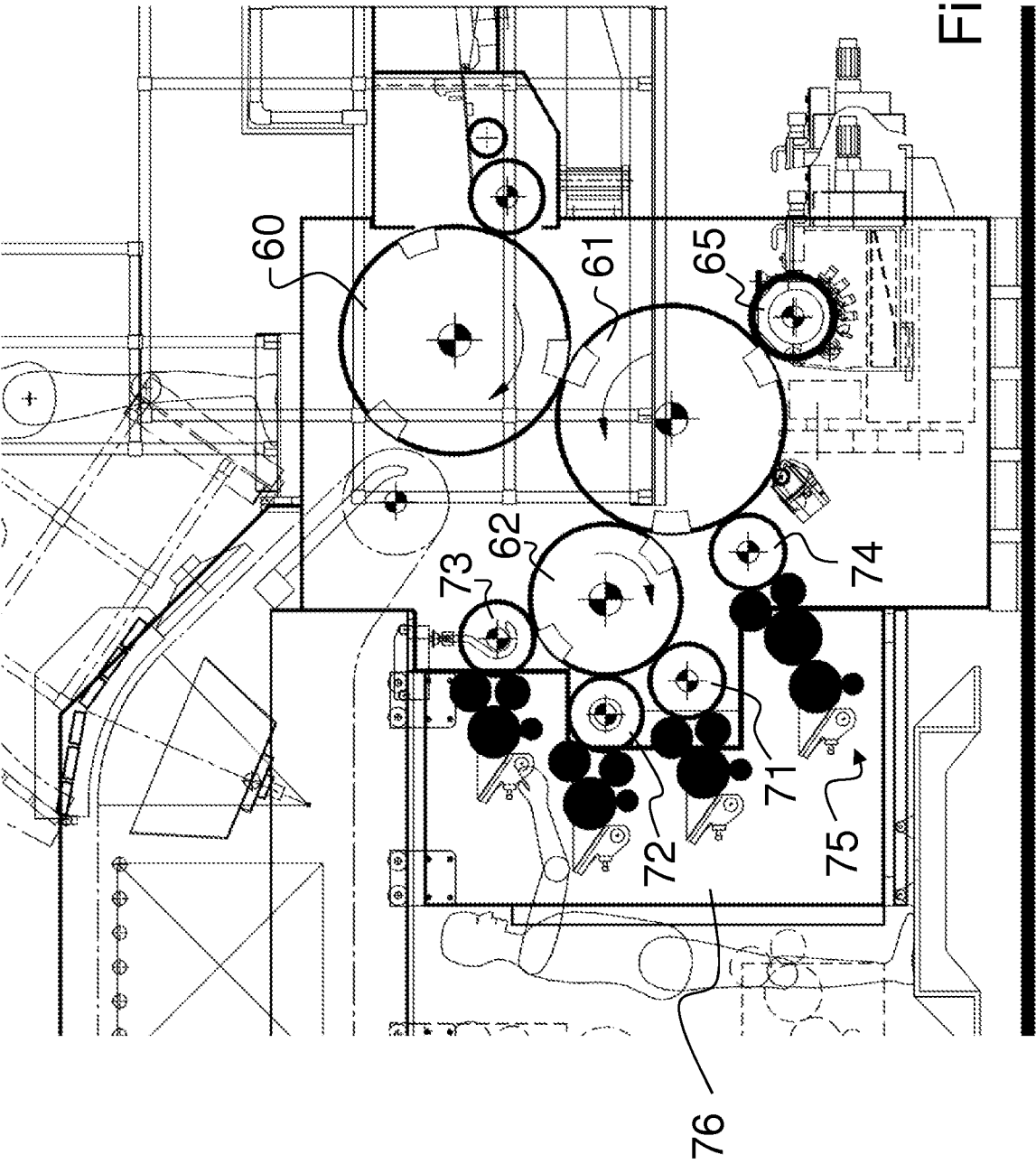


Fig. 5

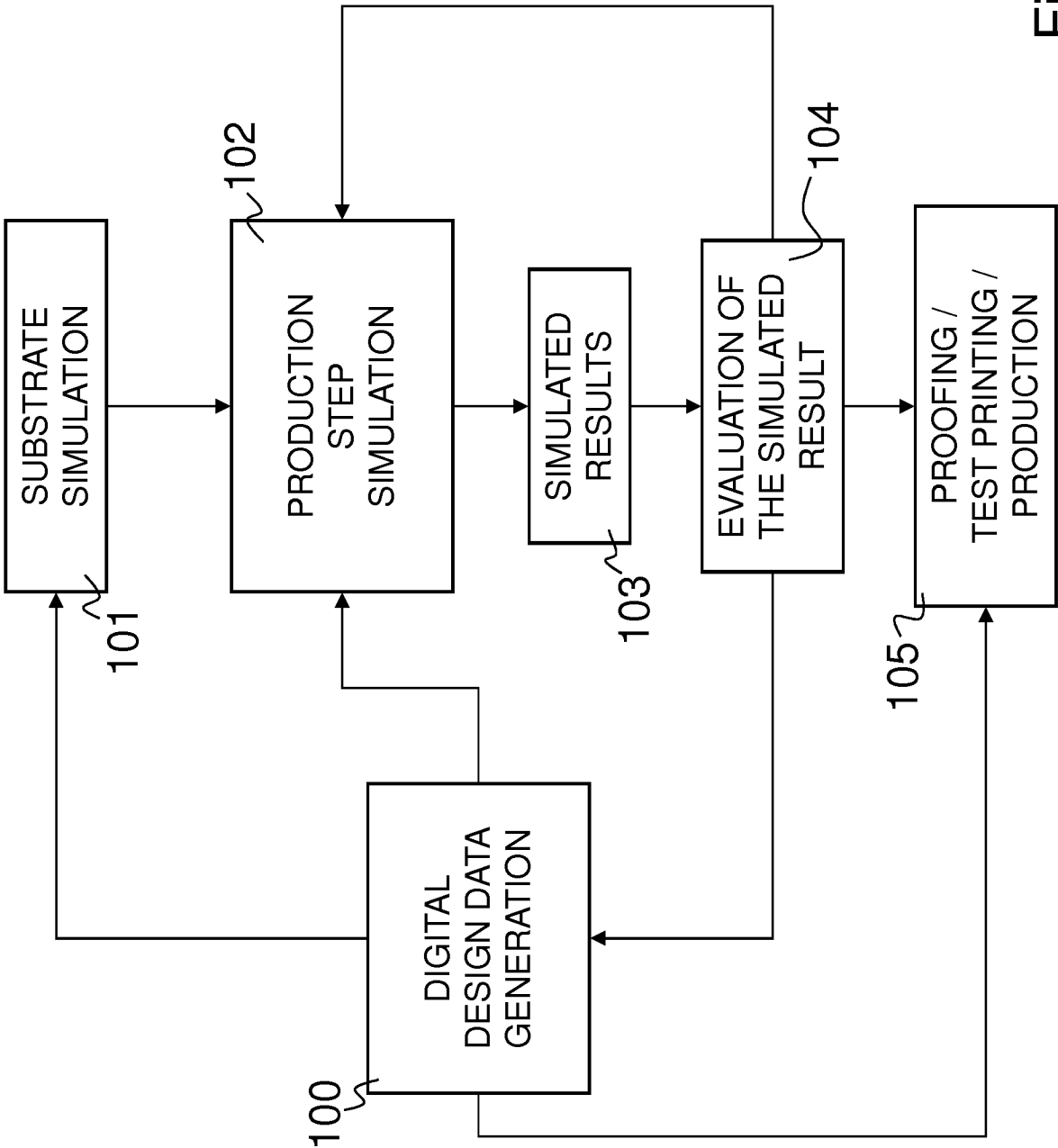


Fig. 6

7 / 7

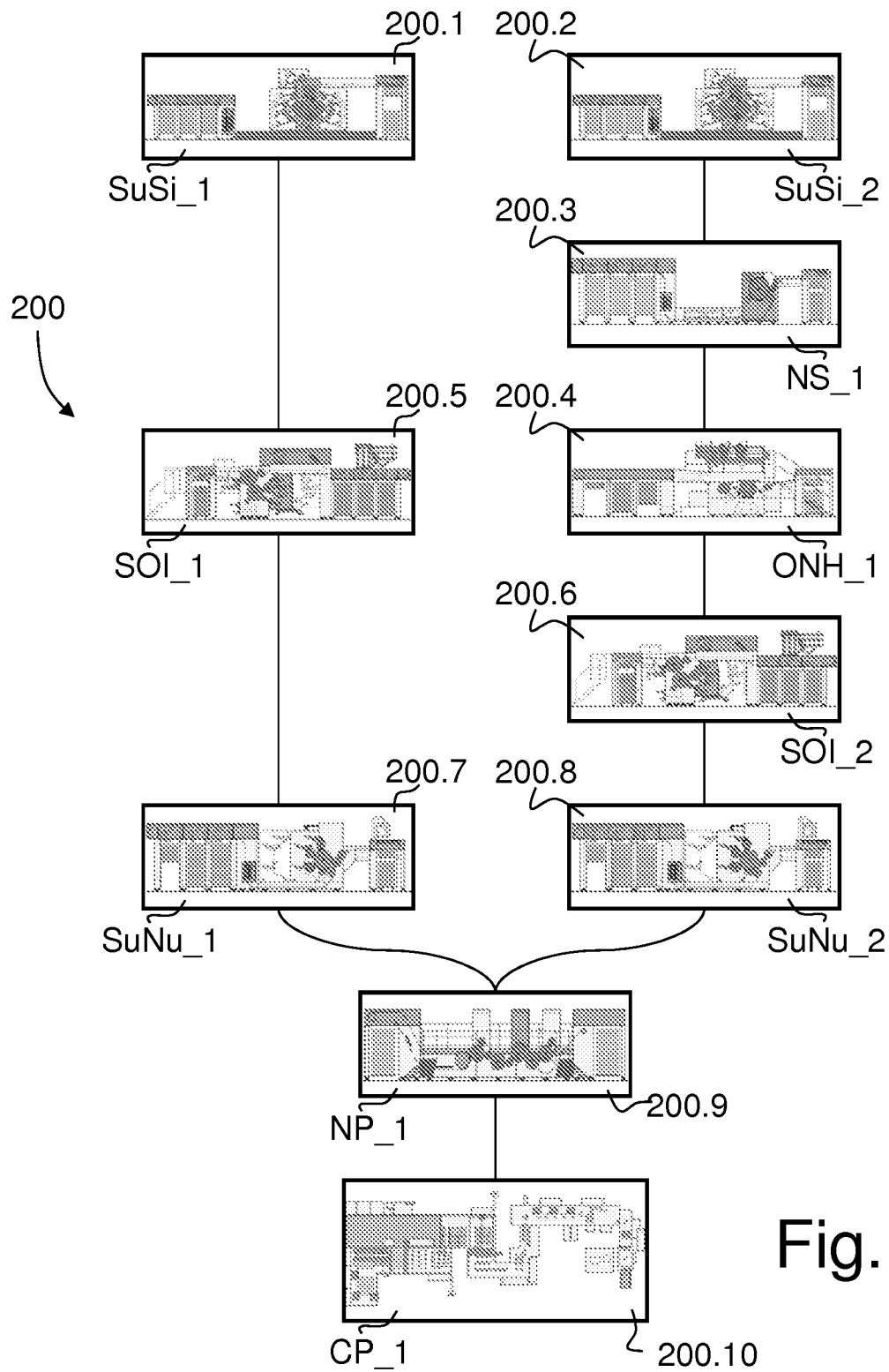


Fig. 7

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No

PCT/IB2013/051781

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

INV. H04N1/23 G06F17/50 B41M3/14 H04N1/00
ADD.

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

H04N G06F B41M G03G

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 2008/137914 A1 (MINHAS RAJINDERJEET S [US]) 12 June 2008 (2008-06-12)	1-4, 7-10,17, 18
Y	the whole document	5,6,11, 12,18
X	US 2009/254322 A1 (HERMAN PETER Q [FR] ET AL) 8 October 2009 (2009-10-08)	1-4, 8-10,17, 18
Y	the whole document	4-7, 13-16,18
X	DE 10 2004 045169 A1 (GIESECKE & DEVRIENT GMBH [DE]) 23 March 2006 (2006-03-23)	1-5, 7-10,17, 18
Y	the whole document	6,11-16
	----- -/-	



Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.



See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

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"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

24 May 2013

Date of mailing of the international search report

03/06/2013

Name and mailing address of the ISA/

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No

PCT/IB2013/051781

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
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Y	the whole document	11-16
Y	EP 0 490 478 A2 (TEKTRONIX INC [US] TEKTRONIX INC [DE]) 17 June 1992 (1992-06-17) page 11, lines 36-41	4,18
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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No

PCT/IB2013/051781

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