# WEBINAR

Automating color measurement in digital textile printing

Hosted by WTiN with Viktor Lazzeri, Business Development Manager at Barbieri electronic







## Agenda

- 1. Who is Barbieri Electronic
- 2. Color in Digital Textile Printing
- 3. What are the challenges to obtain true colors in Digital Textile Printing?
- 4. The different applications with color measurement devices
- 5. How Barbieri automated color measurement solutions help
- 6. Summary and Q & A



# Speaker's bio

### Viktor Lazzeri

- Business Development Manager for Barbieri Electronic
- Started at Barbieri in 2011, initially working as Supply Chain Manager. Later he took the role of the VP of Product and Innovation and managed the operations of Barbieri North America Inc.
- His focus is expanding Barbieri's international business into new markets, applications, and industries.





# 1. Who is Barbieri Electronic

### 1. Who is Barbieri Electronic



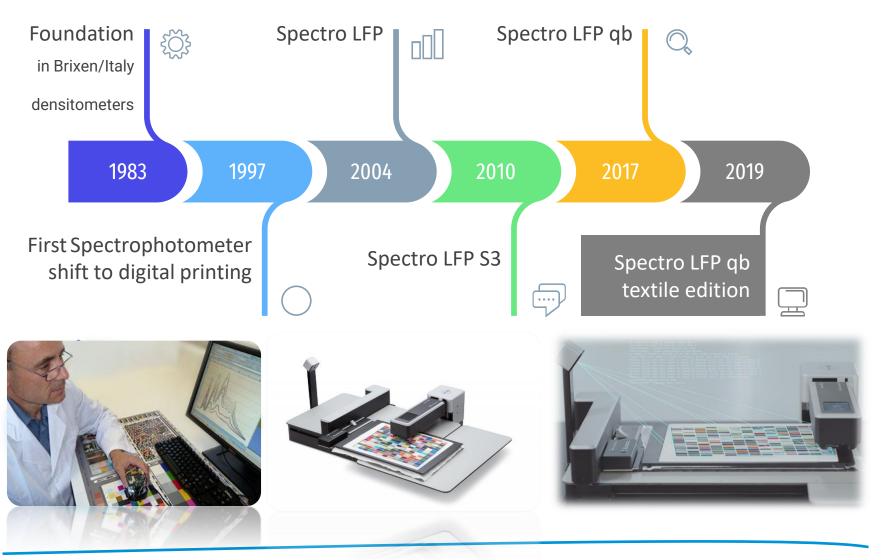
# Intelligent color measurement technology for top performance in professional digital printing



Barbieri Electronic builds spectrophotometers for color measurement in professional digital printing and is the color measurement market leader for large format, flatbed and industrial printing.

### 1. Who is Barbieri Electronic











interior





Industrial/automotive

Digital Textile Printing enables

<u>unlimited color combinations\*</u> + <u>high resolution</u> + <u>fine patterns</u>



fashion



Digital Textile Printing

any inkjet-based method of printing colorants onto fabric

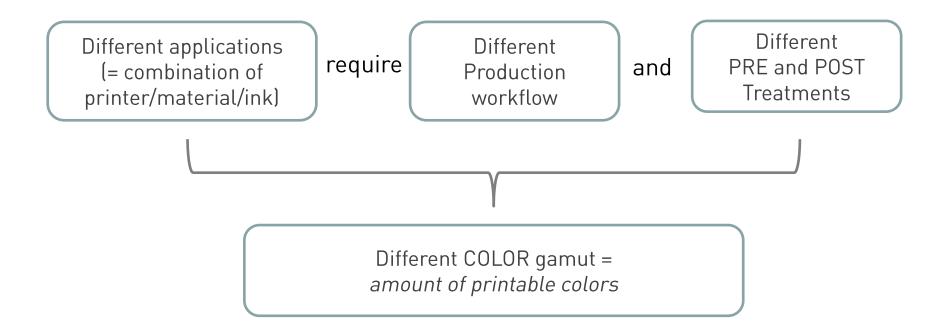


sportswear

\*Source: https://www.textiletoday.com.bd/global-digital-printing-market-witnessing-explosive-progress/

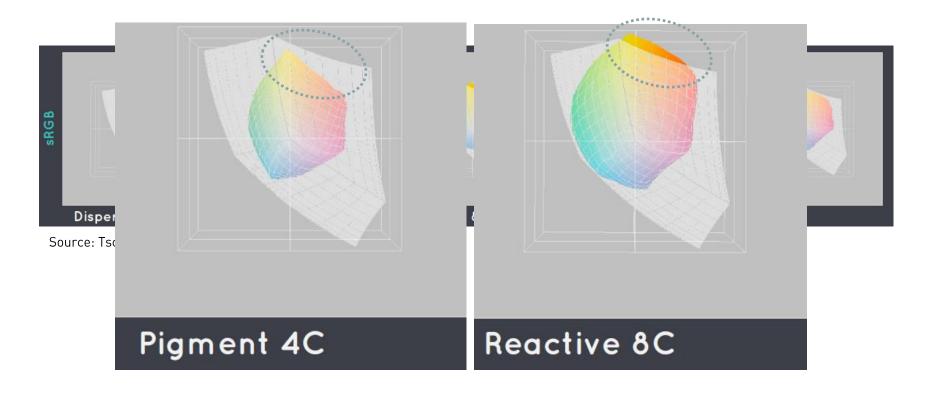


### Why do color results vary in Digital Textile Printing?



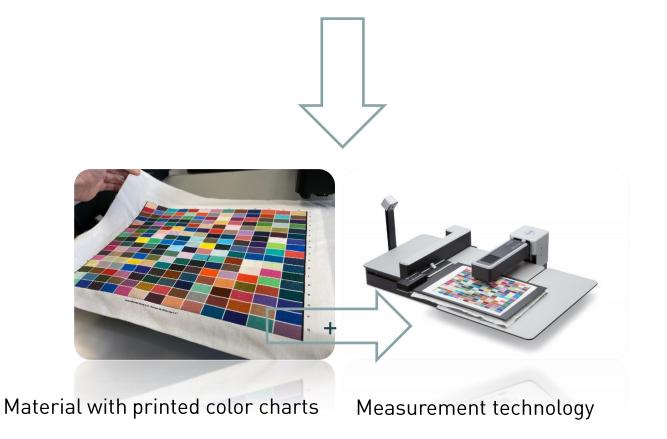


### Different gamut sizes in Digital Textile Printing





### How to obtain the color gamut graph?

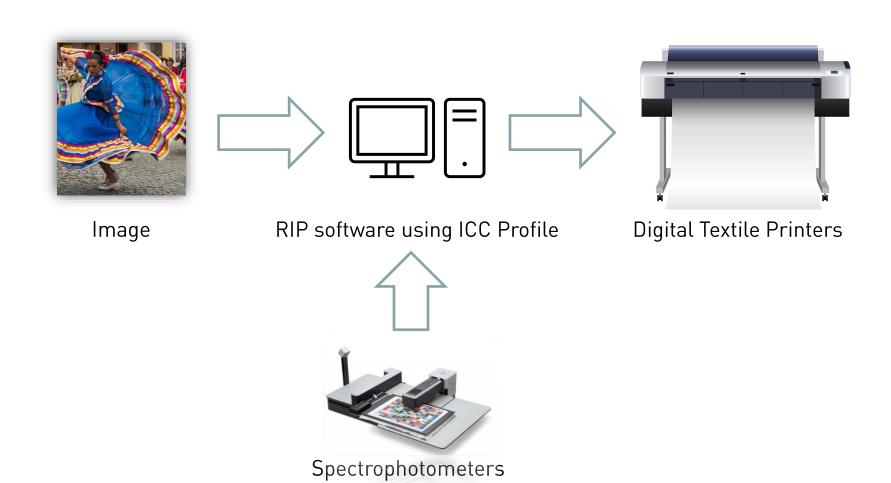




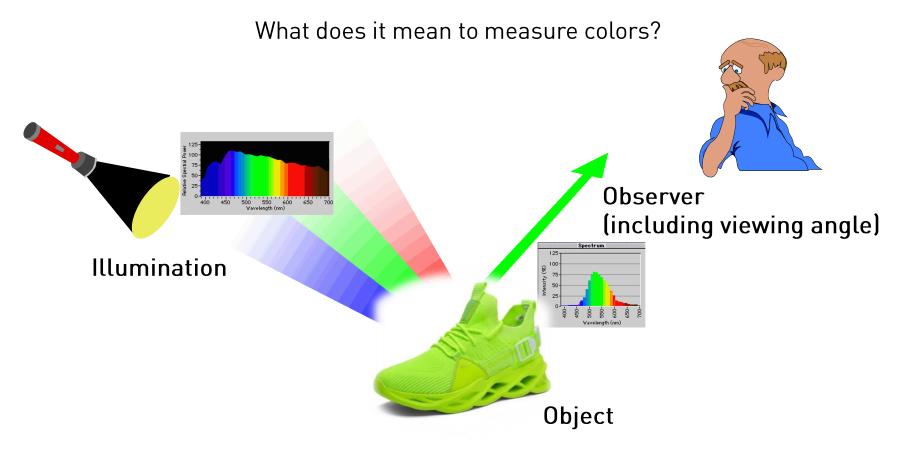
# 3. Challenges to obtain true colors in digital textile printing



### Components involved in color reproduction

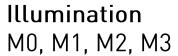






The color corresponds to the spectral product of the three components: illumination, object, observer





Geometry / angle 45°/0° circumferential

#### **Observer**

Spectrophotometer / spectral core



Object (example: printed textile)







Why does material affect the accuracy of measurements?

There are many different types of materials with different characteristics



Paperlike material



Structured material (eg. textiles)



Backlit material (eg. glass)



What measurement challenges come with different textile material?





### What challenges should measurement technology solve?

### <u>Time</u>

many color charts to measure

Accuracy
hit the right spot

Human factor
Avoid mistakes by user





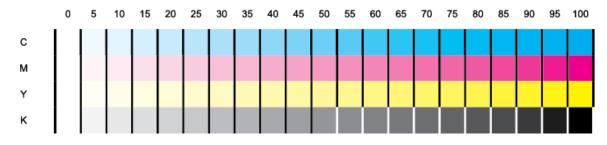


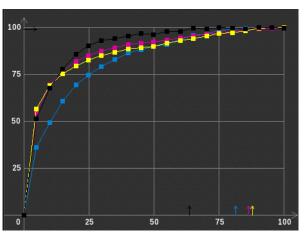
# 4. The different applications with color measurement devices



### 1. Linearization

### Setting the ink drop for each color channel







1. Linearization

2. ICC Profiling

## Describing the color gamut of the digital printer



ICC = International Color Consortium (ICC)



1. Linearization

2. ICC Profiling

3. Spot color measurement

Checking the value of the spot color (L\*a\*b\*)



L\*a\*b\* is a color space defined by the International Commission on Illumination (CIE)

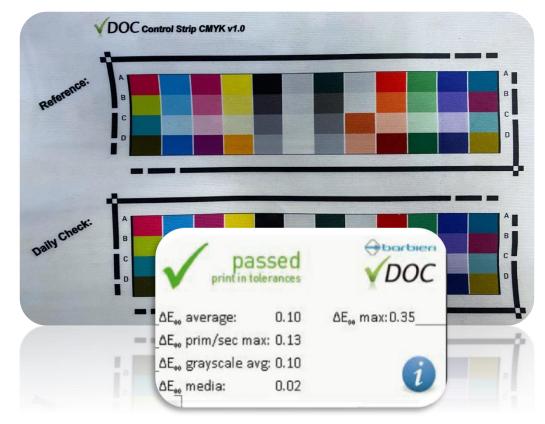


1. Linearization

- 2. ICC Profiling
- 3. Spot color measurement

4. Process control

### Verification if process prints within tolerances





# 5. How Barbieri automated color measurement solutions help?





Spectro LFP qb **Textile Edition** is the worldwide unique solution for automatic color measuring in digital **dye-sublimation** and **direct-to-garment** printing.



1. Fully automated operation



Color charts can be measured fully automated thanks to the motorized operation



1. Fully automated operation

Variable measurement aperture



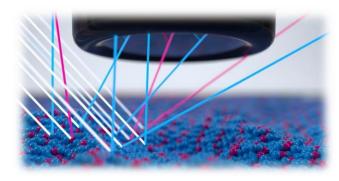
The aperture size can be adapted automatically to 2 - 6 - 8 mm



1. Fully automated operation

2. Variable measurement aperture

The measurement aperture defines how much of a certain patch is seen and measured.



General rule

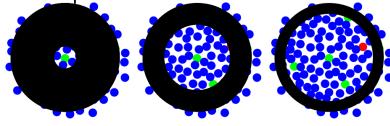
bigger aperture = more accuracy



1. Fully automated operation

2. Variable measurement aperture

Low resolution prints:



Textiles, structured media:

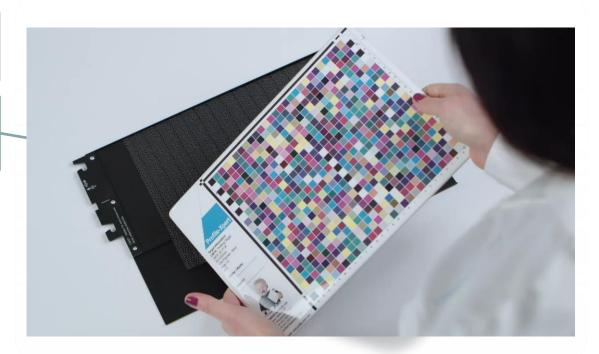


Best results on textile and fabrics = 8 mm aperture



1. Fully automated operation

Variable measurement aperture



https://youtu.be/UP5U3a-okBE

Best results on textile and fabrics = 8 mm aperture



1. Fully automated operation

> 2. Variable measurement aperture

3. Vision technology for distorted targets



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7gaQDxJgeRM&t=2s

Integrated vision technology to capture exact measurement spot Highest accuracy by detecting center of each patch



- 1. Fully automated operation
  - 2. Variable measurement aperture
- 3. Vision technology for distorted targets
- 4. Electrostatic textile sample holder



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9u523wZxlrw

Textile sample holder allows easy mounting of printed textile charts



- 1. Fully automated operation
  - Variable measurement aperture
- 3. Vision technology for distorted targets
- 4. Electrostatic textile sample holder
- 5. Air blowing system



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JO7HfmZIhz0

Build-in solution to avoid dust on optics and keep it clean



# 6. Summary and Q&A

## 6. Summary and Q&A



### Color in digital textile printing

- ✓ Color variates on different Digital Textile Printers
- ✓ Spectrophotometer is a key component to obtain the color gamut
- ✓ A dedicated textile color measurement device guarantees accuracy
- ✓ Automation prevents human mistakes
- ✓ Continuous verification of color reproduction is important



# www.barbierielectronic.com

Viktor Lazzeri (Business Development)

phone: +39 329 97 11 870

mail: viktor.lazzeri@barbierielectronic.com