



Embossing Information Sheet

Tips

Embossing is when an image is raised above paper level. Debossing is when an image is dropped below paper level.

Embossing depth can be specified as single-level, multi-level and sculptured. Sculptured embossing is truly an art and the number of levels is almost infinite.

Embossing dies can be further detailed to add more distinction: raised round, chiseled or beveled, brushed and textured.

Embossing can be registered to print or take place over the stock or background color alone – this is referred to as blind embossing.

Embossing and foil stamping can be done in a single pass depending on the design of the image.

If embossing type, kern type a little looser.

When checking emboss proofs, make sure the emboss is deep enough without breaking through the paper. There are recommend paper weights for embossing tolerances. Also, check for shadows around the emboss.

Rules

- Embossing should not be done within 1" of the edge of the press sheet. This will cause the sheet to have a ripple effect on the closest edge.
- Embossing should not be done within 1/4" of a scored edge on folding cartons.
- Small elements should not be placed too close to each other.
- Small rules or small characters do not show up well. Less than 2 points wide is not recommended.
- The heavier the stock, the more detail that can be obtained. Text weight sheets do not emboss well because there are very few fibers in the stock to form images.

Technologies:

Equipment: Bobst, Thomson and Kluge

Embossing Dies: Copper and brass with counter
(files accepted: .ai, .eps, .dfx, .pdf with vector content)

Specifications:

Sheet Size: 3" x 5" up to 36" x 50"

Stock: up to 60 pt.