

PrintED®
Press Operations
Sample Exam Questions

1. Paper should never be cut any further in advance than necessary. How should paper be stored after cutting?
 - a. **Protect the paper with moisture-proof plastic cover immediately after cutting.**
 - b. Rewrap the paper immediately with the original wrapper supplied by the paper manufacturer.
 - c. Return the paper to the storeroom uncovered until ready for press.
 - d. None of these.

2. Ink rollers should be stored:
 - a. Horizontally in a lighted area
 - b. Horizontally in a dark area.
 - c. Vertically in a lighted area.
 - d. **Vertically in a dark area.**

3. The Hazardous Material Identification System (HMIS) labels warn users about:
 - a. Expiration dates and proper storage of darkroom chemicals.
 - b. **Potential health hazards, flammability, reactivity and personal protection equipment to wear.**
 - c. Proper first aid applications after chemical spills.
 - d. Local emergency contacts and reporting requirements.

4. A key feature for good packing material is:
 - a. Good release.
 - b. **Good dimensional stability.**
 - c. Neutral color.
 - d. Rough texture.

5. If you fail to properly wash up a press, which of the following can occur?
 - a. Roller stripping
 - b. Ink color contamination
 - c. Hickies
 - d. **All of the above**

6. The solution used to preserve a plate and
 - a. Desensitizing solution

protect the plate surface form oxidation is:

- b. Lacquer
- c. Deletion fluid
- d. Gum Arabic**

7. The responsibilities of a Press Operator during a production run include all of the following EXCEPT:

- a. Maintaining consistent color.
- b. Maintaining registration.
- c. Designing pages.**
- d. Troubleshooting problems as they arise.

8. Flammable liquids should always be stored:

- a. Outside the building.
- b. Next to the press.
- c. In designated and protected areas.**
- d. In storage bin beneath the press.

9. Operator control features of the inking system of a press include:

- a. Vertical image position and blanket to impression cylinder pressure.
- b. Sucker tube and gripper pressure.
- c. Ink fountain and ink doctor roller on/off control.**
- d. Stripper separator speed and vacuum control.

10. The main parts of the cylinder system are the:

- a. Plate cylinder, blanket cylinder, impression cylinder**
- b. Plate, fountain roller, grippers
- c. Impression cylinder, dampening system, inking system
- d. Impression cylinder, feed roller, register board

11. The parts of the press that separate the paper from the impression cylinder are called:

- a. Grippers
- b. Suckers
- c. Strippers**
- d. Lifters

12. In the delivery system of a press, if the ejector rollers must pass through an image area for proper sheet delivery, they must be _____ and _____ to prevent streaking.
13. The size of each type or grade of paper that has become standard over time is the:
14. Flags are used in a pressrun to:
15. When ink does not fade from exposure to strong light or over time, it is said to have:
16. Ink used on high speed presses with heating devices is:
17. The type of inks that have the least penetration into the paper surface is:
18. Antioxidants are used in ink to:
19. " Snowflakey" printing is a result of:
- a. Wiped, kept as dry as possible
 - b. Coated, dampened continuously**
 - c. Inked, dampened with water on alternate runs
 - d. Held down, pressed
- a. Usable size
 - b. Press size
 - c. Basic size**
 - d. Printable size
- a. Count sheets
 - b. Mark the gripper end of the sheet
 - c. Mark the side end of the sheet
 - d. Show the press operator where to begin printing**
- a. Permanence**
 - b. Depth
 - c. Resistance
 - d. Viscosity
- a. Heat-set ink**
 - b. Metallic ink
 - c. Quick-set ink
 - d. Process ink
- a. Metallic inks
 - b. Gloss inks.**
 - c. Soy inks.
 - d. Process inks
- a. Slow surface drying.**
 - b. Brighten pigments.
 - c. Preventing ink from sticking to white areas.
 - d. Make ink heat resistant.
- a. Too much humidity.
 - b. Insufficient heat.
 - c. Insufficient pigment.

20. One problem that could occur by increasing the amount of acid in an ink is:
- a. The color of the ink breaks down.
 - b. The life of the plate is reduced.
 - c. The ink emulsifies.
 - d. All of the above.**
21. To help make the proper adjustments needed to the register system, you should:
- a. Adjust all guides and stops as far apart as possible.
 - b. Place a sheet of paper from the stock to be run on the register board against the jogger side guide and front paper stops.**
 - c. Lift paper control wheels or bails so they do not touch the sheets for the first several sheets run through the press.
 - d. Turn the hand wheel so that the jogger guides are at least 1 inch inside the edge of the sheet.
22. The blanket cylinder surface should be cleaned with:
- a. Dampening solution
 - b. A dry cloth
 - c. Blanket wash**
 - d. Distilled Water
23. To correct the vertical position of an image, one can adjust:
- a. The register board.
 - b. The delivery system.
 - c. The impression cylinder.
 - d. The plate or blanket cylinder.**
24. In 'work and tumble' printing, the sheet is printed on one side and then:
- a. Folded into four parts before printing the other sides.
 - b. Flipped lead to tail to print on the other side.**
 - c. Cut into two pieces before printing the other sides.
 - d. Turned right side over left side to print the back image.

25. A proof of a paste-up made on a photocopier is called a:

- a. **Page proof**
- b. Press proof
- c. Digital Proof
- d. Blue Line