

PRINT HISTORY

- 105A.D. Invention of paper (China)
- 1041 Invention of movable type (China) made from hardened clay
- 1397 First text printed from metal type (Korea)
- 1455 Gutenberg's Bible (Germany): print becomes a manufacturing process
- 1798 Invention of lithography (Germany)
lithography = printing method using plates. Image areas attract ink and non-image areas repel ink. Non-image areas may be coated with water to repel the oily ink or may have a surface, such as silicon, that repels ink.
- 1814 First steam-driven mechanical press (England)
It had two cylinders, which revolved one after the other and doubled the number of at a speed of 1,100 sheets per hour.
- 1879 Invention of gravure (Austria)
gravure = the method of printing using metal cylinders etched with millions of tiny wells that hold ink
- 1885 First commercial halftone illustration in a newspaper (New York City)
- 1886 Linotype: first successful automated typesetting machine (New York City)
- 1893 First color-separated and screened halftone image (Philadelphia)

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- 1906 “Accidental” invention of the offset rotary press in Nutley, NJ
- 1930 First four-color offset lithographic press
- 1948 First public demonstration of Xerography
- 1954 First commercial “cold type” phototypesetting machine
- 1985 “Desktop publishing” is born: Apple Macintosh; Adobe PostScript; Aldus Pagemaker; Linotype L300 imagesetter
- 1993 First digital offset presses (Indigo E-Print 1000; Agfa Chromapress)
- 1993 First direct-imaging (DI) offset press (Heidelberg GTO-DI)
- 1994 Industry adopts computer-to-plate (CTP) technology
- 1998 First “electronic book” reading device (Rocket eBook)
- 2000 Second-generation digital color presses (Heidelberg NexPress; Xerox iGen3 FutureColor)
- 2005 e-inks; high-speed, wide-format inkjet printers; “spray-on” lithographic image carriers; re-imageable lithographic presses; remote proofing; CIM (computer integrated manufacturing) workflows linking print production to MIS (management information systems)
- 2009 e-paper for magazine covers, signage, and e-reading devices (Amazon Kindle, etc.); digital inkjet presses; QR codes linking print to the mobile Internet; sustainable (“green”) printing; reliable Web-to-print solutions for print procurement and management

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The Gutenberg Press

Introduced to the Western world by Johannes Gutenberg in 1440.

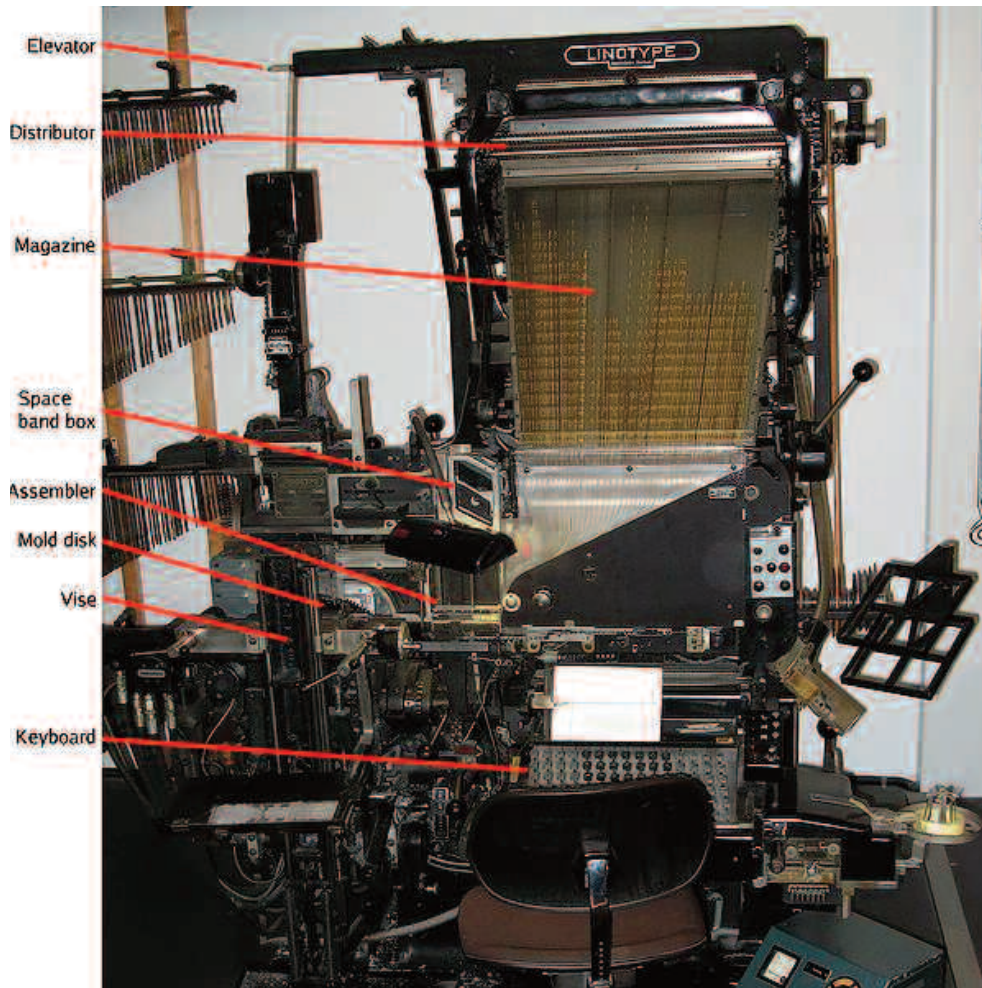
Gutenberg is credited with combining movable cast metal type, ink, paper and a press to produce printed material.

Prior to this all books were handwritten by scribes.



Movable cast metal type

PRINT HISTORY



Clemens PFEIFFER, Vienna. Annotations by Paul Koning

The Linotype (1965)

The machine completely changed the world of printing. For 400 years prior to this the Linotype, all type was set by hand.

This machine is used to assemble lines of metal type into a single piece, called a slug. The machine gets its name from the fact that it produced a complete line of type at once. It made typesetter quicker and easier.

slug



by Stefan Kühn,