

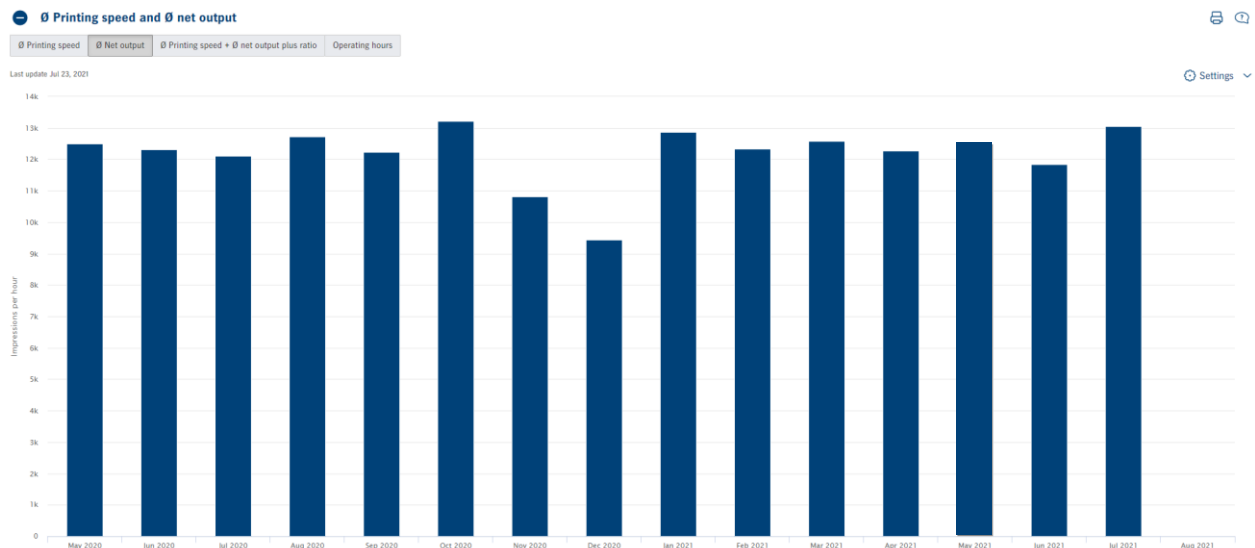
Did you Know?

Net Output

Explanation

The net output is defined as the number of good impressions produced during the production time (time period between the first and last printed good sheet). Its unit is sheets per hour and it is always lower than the average printing speed of your press. It includes all interruption processes that happen during this time in the production such as blanket wash, stoppers, breaks, etc. The target should always be to reduce process interruptions and maximize speed.

Chart



Calculation

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Net Output} &= \text{Net Impressions} / \text{Production time} \\ \text{Net Impressions} &= \text{Number of produced good sheets} \\ \text{Production time} &= \text{time period between first and last printed good sheet} \\ &= \text{effective production time} + \text{standstill production time} \end{aligned}$$

Effective production time = time period of first to last printed good sheet without any interruptions

Standstill production time = standstill time during production time



Influencing Parameters

Looking at the formula, the net output can be improved by either increasing the net impressions or reducing the production time. With the split of the production time into effective and standstill production time we get an even more detailed look at the production

In the following, you will learn which parameters can be changed to help improve the net output:

Average Printing Speed

In order to increase the net impressions per hour you can simply increase the printing speed of your press. This is a real simple way to increase net output, but it has no influence on the process interruptions. It is also the only way to reduce the effective production time per job.

Note:

The net impressions and the effective production time can only be improved by increasing the printing speed of the press. Increasing printing speed means increase net impressions and decreasing production time at the same time.

Standstill production time

The factor that reduces the net output below the average printing speed is the standstill time within the production time. The higher your standstill times are, the higher the difference between average printing speed and net output. Example: If you can reduce the standstill time to zero, there will be no difference between net output and average printing speed.

Standstill times during print production can be interruptions due to paper run issues, blanket wash, operator breaks or any other cause that leads to a standstill of your press. Before you can reduce these interruptions, you need to find them. To do so it helps to use an interruptions log. Write down all the interruptions that happen during print production define corresponding measures.

The target should always be to reduce the standstill time to zero and maximize the printing speed.

Customer Benefit

The net output allows you to keep an eye on the efficiency of your print production. In comparison with the average printing speed, it provides you an overview about the amount of interruptions during the print process.