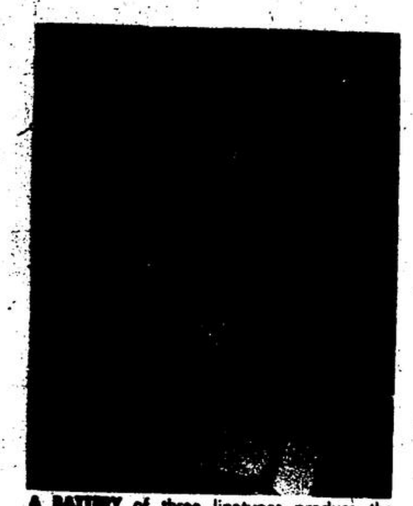
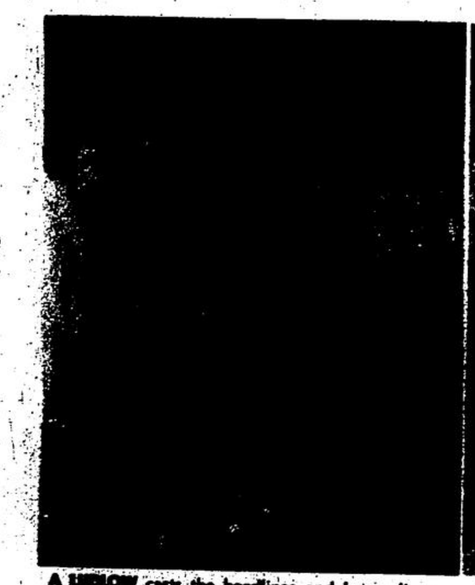
From LETTERPRESS .. to OFFSET

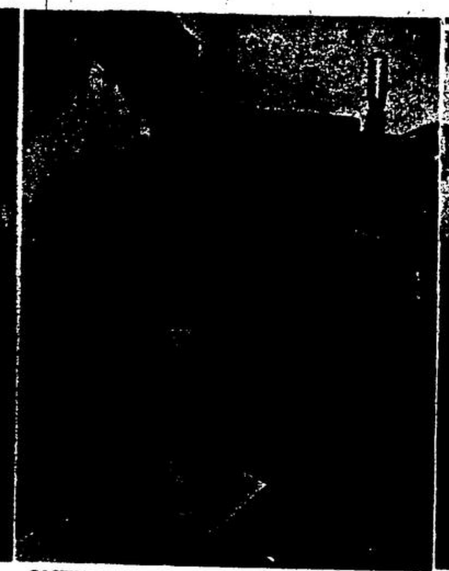


A BATTERY of three linotypes produce the reading material in each issue of the paper. They will continue in this role, although the printed material will be photographed rather than printed directly. George Ware is shown operating.

PASTING down the various elements for a page replaces the assembly of heavy metal material in the new offset process. Murray Scoyne demonstrates the process.

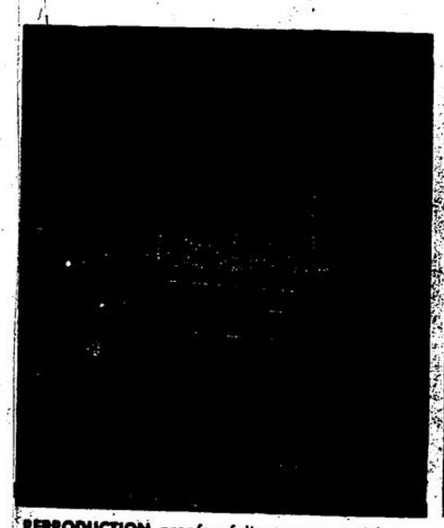


A LUDLOW casts the headlines and larger lines of type in the paper. John Cunningham is shown with the assembled molds preparing to form a line from molten metal.



CASTING from a paper mache type of mold, John MacNabb lifts the solid metal printing plate that is produced. In letterpress this would be inked and printed directly.

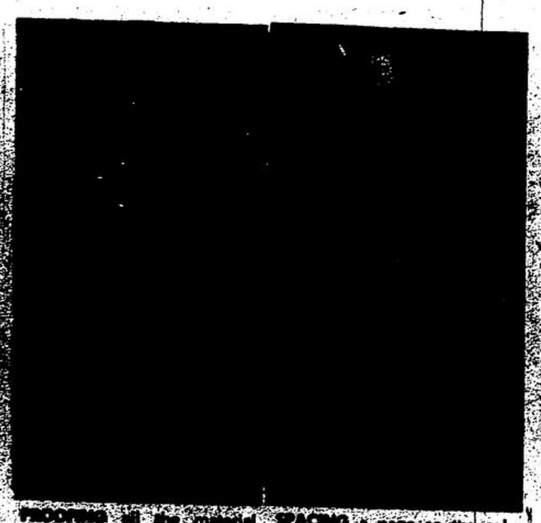
ASSEMBLING the linotype material, the ludlow elements and the solid plates to form a page advertisement are John Cunningham and Art Hawes preparing the page for printing.



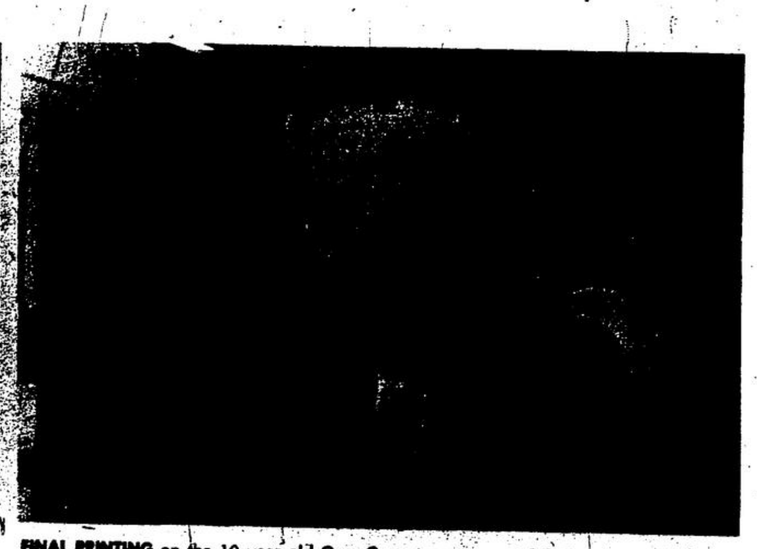
REPRODUCTION proofs of linotype material are printed and clipped for pasting down. The final pasted up page replaces a 100 pound form of heavy metal. Bob MacArthur is shown operating the press.

A CAMERA almost unreal plays a vital part in preparing material for an offset newspaper. All material in this issue was first photographed.

ADJUSTING negative material properly in the back of the vertical camera is important to the final product. The full size negative is an exact reproduction of the pasted-up page.

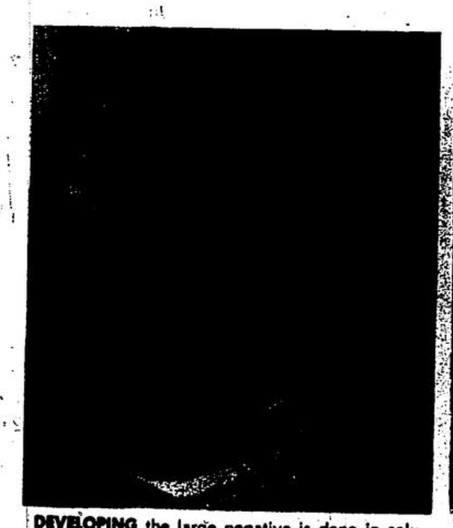


PROOFING of the material before printing is necessary to insure the maximum of accuracy.

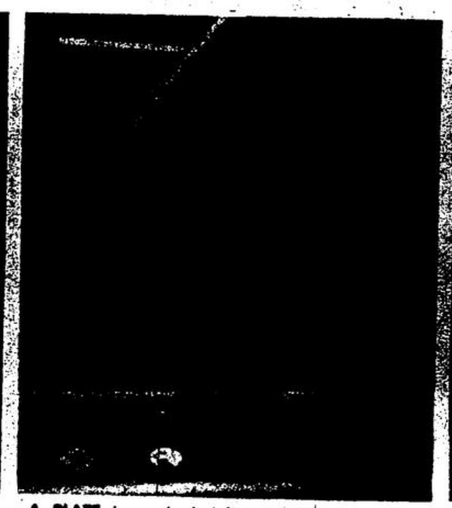


FINAL PRINTING on the 10 year old Goss Cox-o-type press at 3,500 eight page sections an hour is the end of the printing operation. Wilf McEachern is shown removing completely folded papers from the press that prints on both sides of a sheet from a mile long roll of paper. This press completed its last run last week.

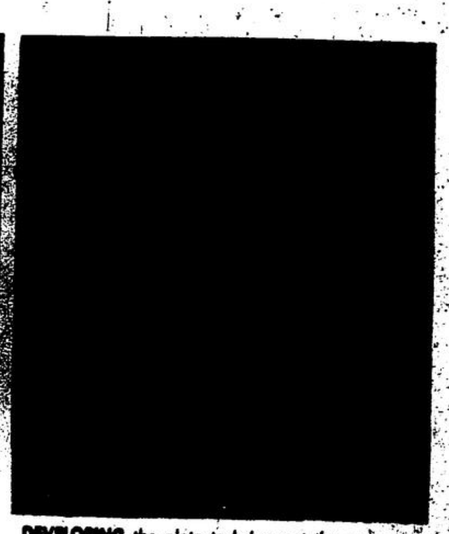
SPACING a page so the columns are even and solid makes it possible to lift the 100 pound page to a press for printing.



DEVELOPING the large negative is done in solutions on which the temperature is critically controlled. A 1° variation can destroy the quality of the negative.



A PLATE is made by first superimposing the negative over a thin aluminum sheet. An arc light activates exposed areas, transferring the negative image to the plate.



DEVELOPING the plate to bring out the areas to be printed and the application of a protective gum concludes the preparation. The plate is then mounted on the press ready to print.