




# Creating a derived plate calibration curve



The following table provides a side-by-side comparison of the same tasks in the two software. The left column lists the tasks you would perform in Harmony; the right column lists the equivalent tasks in ColorFlow:



Harmony	ColorFlow
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## Create a plate current curve

When you create a plate calibration curve, you are asked to first choose a combination of device type, plate type, screening, and plate line. The combination is considered as a plate setup. To determine the behavior of a plate setup, you must image a plate control strip (such as the Kodak Image Control Strip test image) on a plate, and measure the resulting dot area values on the plate. In ColorFlow, you set up a flexographic plate and plate curves the same way as you set up an offset press plate.

1. Click the **Plate Curves** tab.
2. In the **Calibration Curves** section, click the **Add** button .
3. Select the desired **Device type**.
4. In the **Plate Types** list, select the plate type for which you are creating this plate setup. If you need to add a plate type to the list:
  - a. Click the **Edit** button .
  - b. Click the **Add** button .
  - c. Enter the plate type.

A plate type can be used in many plate setups for the same device type.
5. In the **Screening** list, select the screening for which you are creating this plate setup. If you need to add a screening value to the list:
  - a. Click the **Edit** button .
  - b. Click the **Add** button .
  - c. Enter the new screening value.

A screening value can be used in many plate setups. Screening values added here will be available everywhere the screening property for this device type appears.
6. In the **Plate Line** list, select the plate line for which you are creating this plate setup. If you need to add a new plate line to the list:
  - a. Click the **Edit** button .
  - b. Click the **Add** button .
  - c. Enter a name that describes your plate line.

A plate line represents a unique combination of platemaker and processing unit that can result in a variation in plating output. Different exposure characteristics of platemakers and variations in processor chemistry are two variables that can cause different plating output from a plate line. For example, if you have two platemakers that produce different outputs due to different imaging head characteristics, you can create two different plate lines named `LotemFibreheadPlatemaker` and `MagnusThermalHeadPlatemaker` to compensate for the differences; if you have only one platemaker and processor but the processor chemistry depletes during the week, you can create plate lines named `ProcessorA-Monday_Chemistry` and `ProcessorA-Thursday_Chemistry`.
7. Click **OK**.
8. Use your plate reader to measure the patches on the plate control strip. In the **Data** panel on the right, in the **Measured Plate Response** box, click the desired **Tint In** row and enter the measured plate response.
9. To modify the **Tint In** value, click **Tint Set** and make your changes.
10. Click **Apply**.

Create a plate target curve	ColorFlow always generates a plate curve to achieve a linear plate response.
Create a derived calibration curve based on the plate current and target curve	The calibrated curve is automatically created for you. To make the curve visible in Prinergy, select the <b>Show curve in Prinergy</b> check box.