

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
<p>Create a plate current curve</p>	<p>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.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>If you need to add a plate type to the list:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Click the Edit button . b. Click the Add button . c. Enter the plate type. <p>A plate type can be used in many plate setups for the same device type.</p> 5. In the Screening list, select the screening for which you are creating this plate setup. <p>If you need to add a screening value to the list:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Click the Edit button . b. Click the Add button . c. Enter the new screening value. <p>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.</p> 6. In the Plate Line list, select the plate line for which you are creating this plate setup. <p>If you need to add a new plate line to the list:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Click the Edit button . b. Click the Add button . c. Enter a name that describes your plate line. <p>A plate line represents a unique combination of platesetter and processing unit that can result in a variation in plating output. Different exposure characteristics of platesetters and variations in processor chemistry are two variables that can cause different plating output from a plate line. For example, if you have two platesetters that produce different outputs due to different imaging head characteristics, you can create two different plate lines named <code>LotemFibreheadPlatesetter</code> and <code>MagnusThe rmalHeadPlatesetter</code> to compensate for the differences; if you have only one platesetter and processor but the processor chemistry depletes during the week, you can create plate lines named <code>ProcessorA-Monday_Chemistry</code> and <code>ProcessorA-Thursday_Chemistry</code>.</p> 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.
<p>Create a plate target curve</p>	<p>ColorFlow always generates a plate curve to achieve a linear plate response.</p>
<p>Create a derived calibration curve based on the plate current and target curve</p>	<p>The calibrated curve is automatically created for you. To make the curve visible in Prinergy, select the Show curve in Prinergy check box.</p>