Below is an example of ESKO curve calibration. This window shows the calibration of only Single Color. It can be used for other separations but only for the same color. It will be a great what you will have to step in and correcting standing when it comes to using your own curve calibration and most experimental. But you have shared with us.

I skip the step where you have taught us how to find the correct coordinates for our data on paper. Let's just assume we have an Excel spreadsheet with each measured dot area (input + dot gain = dot area) which you can activate or deactivate. It is called PressSync Curve and at image No 3. Now in ESKO, if you choose PressSync RIP, you will have the same look. It is creating compensation curve to make it linear (look at image No 1 and find a green dot).

We input measured data

...then we transfer data to DLP calculator

We pick desired target curve

Absolute values with correction of dot area

I hope everything is clear so far.

It is called PressSync. Curve like in the screenshot! Image Number 3 it will try to compensate the dot gain and target the UI. It is in this example. There are all other curves A, B & D is chosen from (look at image No 6). This way you will get the densitometry for your press before printing and in the ISO curve. We input measured data. We pick desired target curve. This way it will create a NEW corr and activate in your DLP Calculator. I do not want for ESKO to interfere with the calculations done by your software. If you calculate correctly with your software and then input the data as in the screenshot, you have to put the absolute values in your curve calibration, which needs to be transferred back to your RIP.