Founder EagleDot

version 4.6

User Guide

February 2012

Beijing Founder Electronics Co., Ltd.

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Chapter 1 Overview

1.1 Overview of Color Management System

Printing is an industry of reproducing, the major issues of which have always been how to faithfully reproduce the color, level and definition of the originals. Various devices are applied for scanning, displaying, proofing and printing. These devices, however, have different color features and color processing abilities. How do you ensure consistent color reproduction in different devices? Color Management is the answer.

Color management is adopted to describe the device-dependent colors in a device-independent way so as to ensure color consistency. In 1993, International Color Consortium issued the ICC standard, which is used to describe the device-independent color characteristic. ICC utilizes the device-independent color space of CIE XYZ and CIE Lab as the standard color space, which is also known as PCS (Profile Connection Space). The device-dependent RGB or CMYK colors are first transformed to CIE XYZ or CIE Lab color spaces, and then transformed to colors that are suitable for different devices. The process is shown as in the following figure:

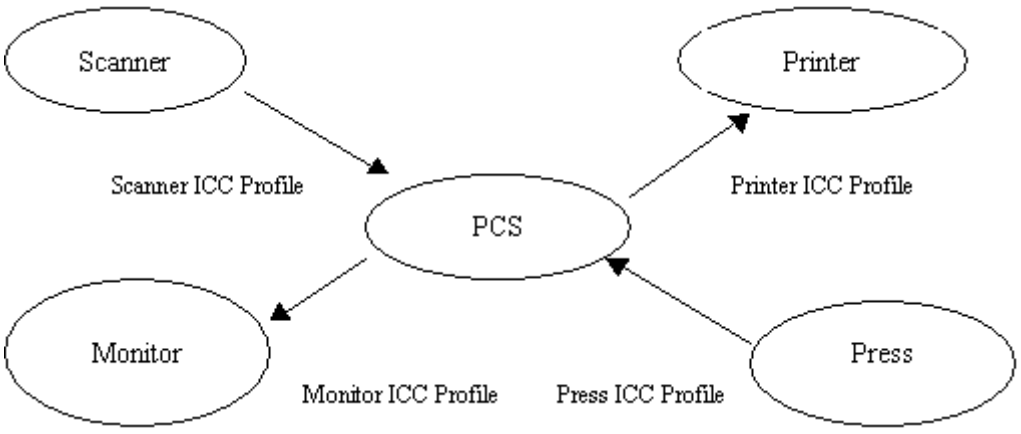

Figure-1

Color management is a device-independent and cross-platform workflow, which adopts the concepts of LAB color space and profiles. RGB and CMYK are device-dependent color spaces, which means that the same RGB or CMYK values are interpreted into different colors in different devices. Generally speaking, scanners and digital cameras adopt RGB space, while printer and press use CMYK space. LAB is a color space that is based on human perception of visual stimuli, and that has the largest gamut.

The application of color management realizes What You See Is What You Get. It can be applied in various stages of printing, such as color management for scanner, monitor proof system and digital proof.

1.2 Overview of EagleDot

Founder has been working hard on providing excellent software on design, production, output and workflow. By the end of 1999, Founder released a Plug-in of Digital Proof, which was based on Founder EagleRIP, to satisfy publishing requirements in China. Nowadays EagleRIP is widely used in Pressroom, Publishing House, Advertising & Design

Company, Plate Making Company and Color Paper Publishing House.

With the development of equipment and market, in 2001, Founder launched the new generation of digital proof software—EagleDot, to meet the rapidly increasing requirements on digital proof. Later, Founder also makes a lot of innovations to this product and launches many new versions continuously.

EagleDot has its own RIP kernel and excellent Color Management Module (CMM, for short). It may be used in Publishing Houses, Ad Agencies, Newspaper Collection Centers, and so on. To summarize, EagleDot has the following features:

High Quality

EagleDot implements a new dot shape resulting from the extensive research of Founder's R&D Center. This new dot shape ensures smooth gradients and accurate reproduction.

Color Management

Adopts new color arithmetic. With the color management functionalities of EagleDot, the users can easily and effectively take advantage of their existing proofing environment to simulate the press environment.

Easy to Use

EagleDot puts all commonly used parameters together. Users can configure parameters very conveniently.

Last Minute Modification

EagleDot allows users to preview jobs, check parameters, and modify parameters at the last minute before printing. If you find that some parameters are not correctly defined, you can modify them in time instead of re-RIPping the file. The modified parameters can take effect immediately in printing.

Fast Preview

The fast preview function is available. EagleDot supports pre-RIPping and post-RIPping previews. With the preview function, you can zoom in, zoom out, and rotate according to your needs.

Auto Ganging

The auto ganging function automatically arranges the position of bitmaps on large size output paper, saving time and media.

Spot Color Proofing

EagleDot allows you to easily work with spot colors. You can define, edit and calibrate individual spot colors separately.

Black Retain

EagleDot enables you to print pure black areas with pure black ink.

Color Tune

EagleDot provides color tune function. Using the color tune curves generated by the Color Tune tool, users can conveniently implement fine adjustment.

Network Printing

EagleDot supports you to directly print documents from MAC and Windows PC through a network.

Hot Folder Printing

EagleDot provides auto-print function. EagleDot can monitor hot folders that enable the auto-print function, locate the files in the folders and process them automatically.

1.3 Glossary of Terms

EagleRIP
It is a registered trademark of Beijing Founder Electronics Co., Ltd. It is a professional PostScript 3 interpreter.

PostScript
Adobe PostScript, developed in 1985, is a page-description language for printing and displaying documents that integrate text, graphics, images, and color. PostScript has evolved through successive Language Levels 1, 2, and PostScript 3. Language Level 1 includes the initial features and commands or "operators" of the PostScript language. Language Level 2 expands the functionality of Language Level 1 to include device-independent color and improved memory management. PostScript 3 includes all the features of Language Levels 1 and 2, and provides further enhancements, which this document identifies.

ICC Profiles
A profile is a description of how a device interprets and renders color. An ICC compliant profile conforms to the standards of the International Color Consortium (ICC). It records transformation relationship between device color space and CIE color space.

DPI (Dots Per Inch)
DPI describes the number of dots per inch for device. It is the measuring unit for resolution.

TIFF (Tag Image File Format)
TIFF (Tag Image File Format) is a common format for exchanging raster graphics (bitmap) images between application programs, including those used for scanner images. A TIFF file can be identified as a file with a ".tiff" or ".tif" file name suffix. The TIFF format was developed in 1986 by an industry committee chaired by the Aldus Corporation (now part of Adobe Software). Microsoft and Hewlett-Packard were among the contributors to the format. One of the most common graphic image formats, TIFF files are commonly used in desktop publishing, faxing, 3-D applications, and medical imaging applications.

EPS (Encapsulated PostScript)
EPS is acronym for Encapsulated PostScript, which is a standard file format for importing and exporting PostScript files. In many applications, image and text information can be output in the form of EPS. The purpose of an EPS file is to be included in other pages, scaled and moved etc. like an image, but the contents of the EPS cannot be modified. EPS is the subset of PostScript, and is used for describing page contents.

Bitmap/Frame Bitmap
Bitmap/Frame Bitmap refers to page after RIPping.

Path
It describes file location. For example: c:\users\file1.

System Parameter
System parameters are important parameters and configuration, which can affect the whole EagleDot running. EagleDot has provided default settings for system parameter. If you want to know more about them, please refer to Chapter 6 in this manual.

Parameter Template
Parameter template is an integration of job parameters. It includes output parameters

such as device, resolution, page size, etc. You can create a new template for your job. If you want to know more about them, please refer to Chapter 3 in this manual.

Queue
Queue is the list of waiting processing files. Usually, jobs in a queue will be processed on a first-come-first-serve basis.

IDIOM
Idiom Recognition converts less efficient Language Level 2 operators (e.g., application-generated contours and iterative shades) into higher-quality, faster-printing PostScript 3 operators.

PPD (PostScript Printer Description) Files
PostScript® printer description (PPD) files describe the fonts, paper sizes, resolution capabilities, and other features that are standard for your PostScript printer. PPD files are used by PostScript printer drivers to determine how to print your document. If you do not print using the correct PPD file, your document might not print correctly, or not all of the printer's features will be available when you print.

Chapter 2
EagleDot Quick Start

2.1 Install and Uninstall EagleDot

2.1.1 Install EagleDot

Operating Systems Supported

Windows 2000 + SP4 English version

Windows 2003 + SP1 English version

Windows XP + SP2 English version

Windows 7 Professional 32bit

Recommended Configuration

CPU: Pentium 4, 2.8 GHz or above

Memory: 1 GB or above

Hard Disk: 80 GB or above

Display: 17 inches or above monitor, true color, 1024X768 dpi or above

Installation Steps

In this section, we will introduce you the installation of EagleDot in Windows XP operating system. The process on other operating systems may vary a bit, but they are basically the same.

Before you install EagleDot, please plug the dongle for EagleDot into the USB port, and connect the digital proof device with the computer while the power is off. Please also install the driver for the digital proof device before you install EagleDot. When everything is ready, insert the EagleDot CD into the CD-ROM. If auto-play function is enabled, the "AutoRun.exe" (this file is located in the root directory of the CD) program will automatically start running, otherwise, you need to manually run the setup program on the CD.

Note: *Please make sure that the dongle for EagleDot has been installed. Otherwise, the application will be installed as a demo version. In that case, the job output will be restricted to a certain size and a mark indicating it's a demo version will be added.*

Follow the steps below to install EagleDot:

1. If the **AutoRun.exe** on the installation CD runs automatically, it will display a window shown as follows. If it doesn't run, double-click the **setup.exe** under the **Installation** folder to start the installation.

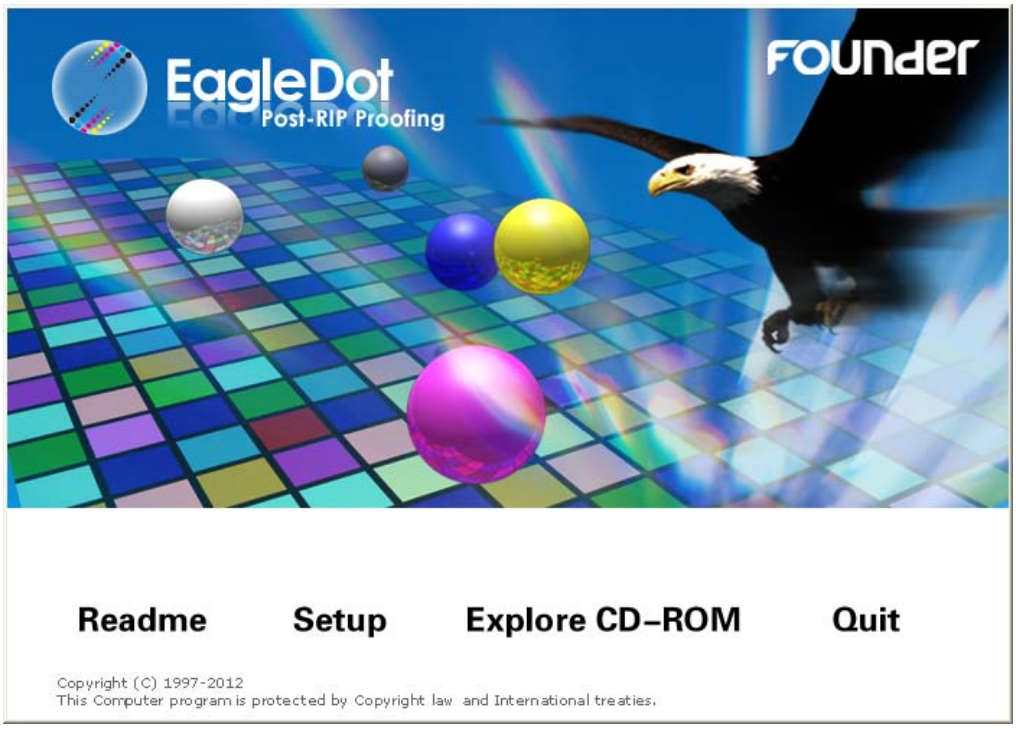

Figure-2

2. Click **Setup** to open the following dialog box. Choose **EagleDot** and then click **OK**.

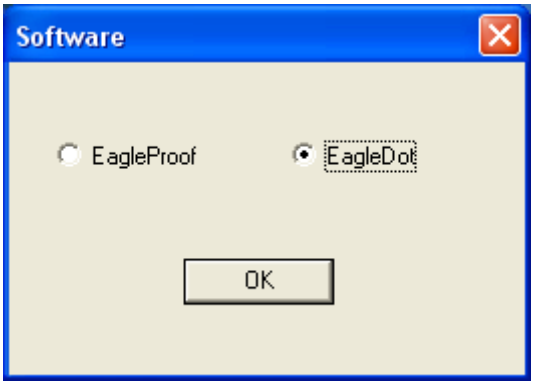

Figure-3

3. The install program asks you to choose a setup language. It provides three language options: Chinese (Simplified), English, and Japanese. Choose a setup language, click **Next** to continue.

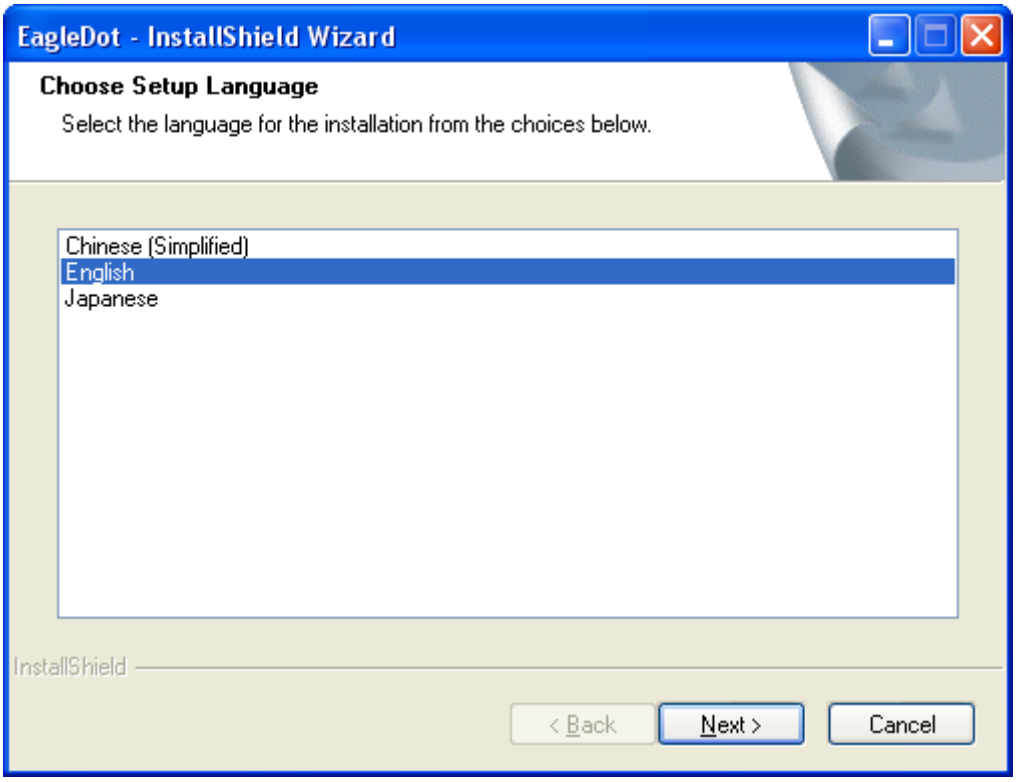

Figure-4

4. The program begins to collect information that is required for installation.

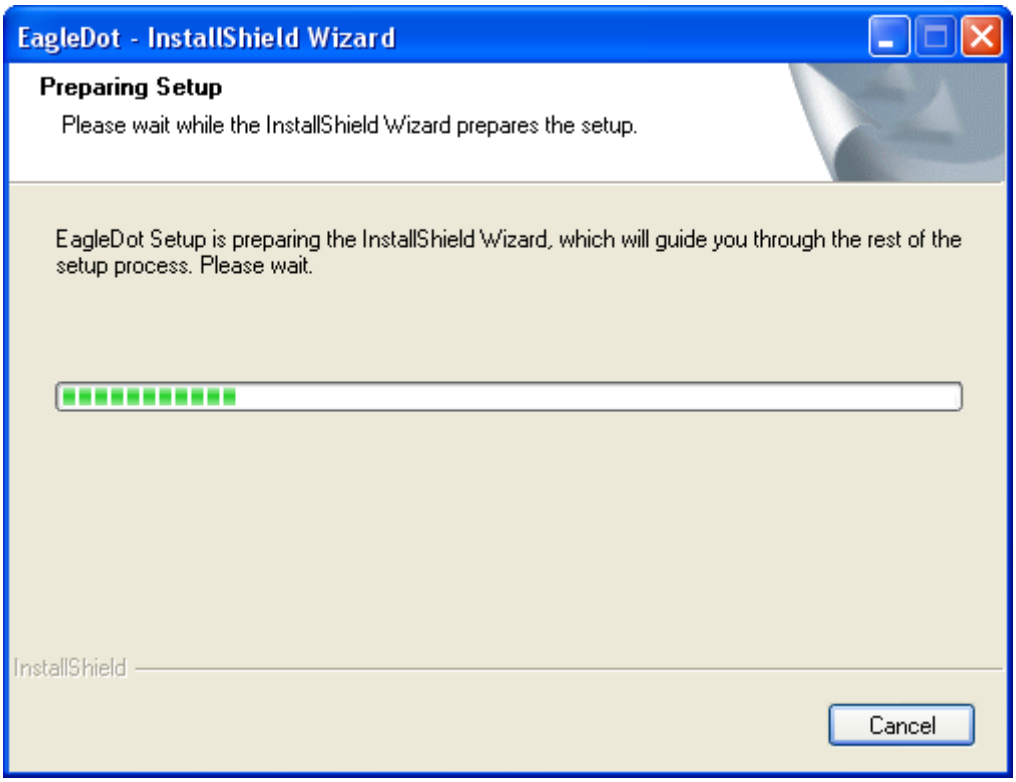

Figure-5

5. When it finishes collecting information, it pops up the welcome window.

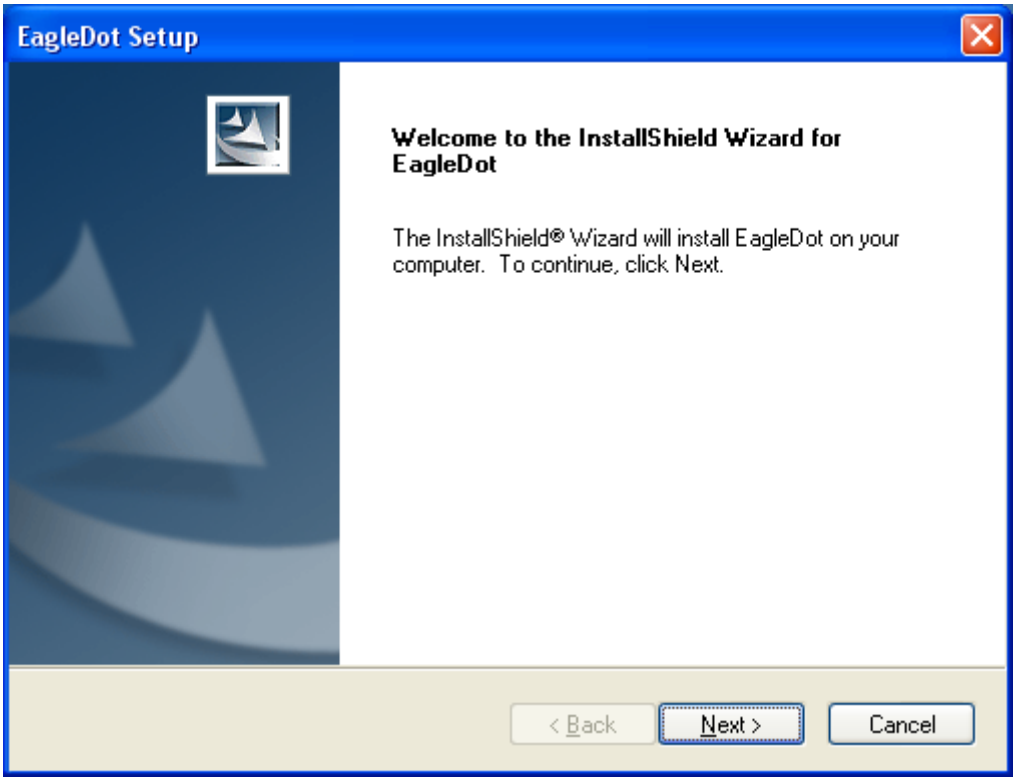

Figure-6

6. Click **Next**, you get license agreement. Click **Yes** to accept all the terms and continue.

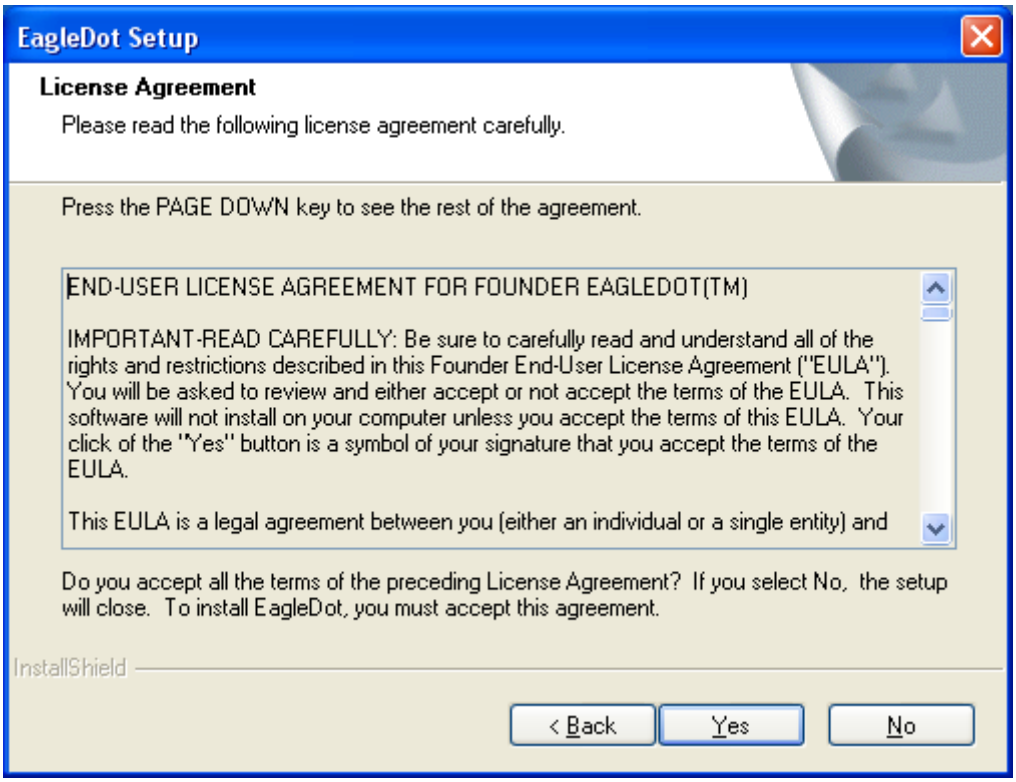

Figure-7

7. It provides a default destination location. You may click **Browse** to specify another.

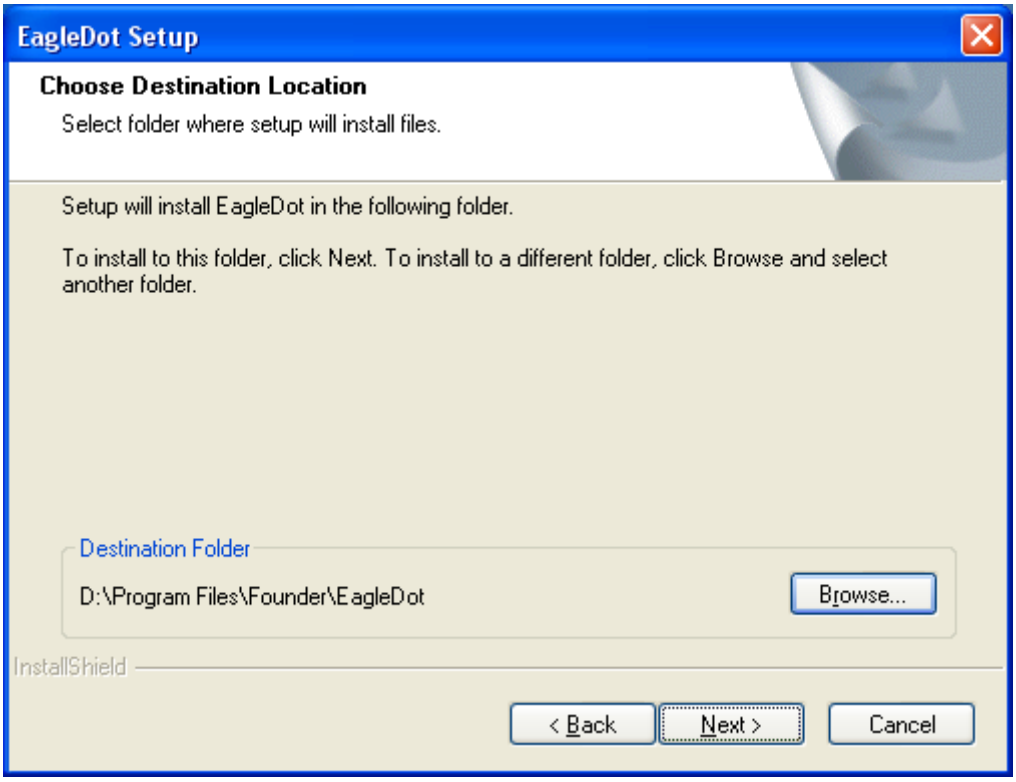

Figure-8

8. Click **Next**. The **Select Components** dialog box then appears.

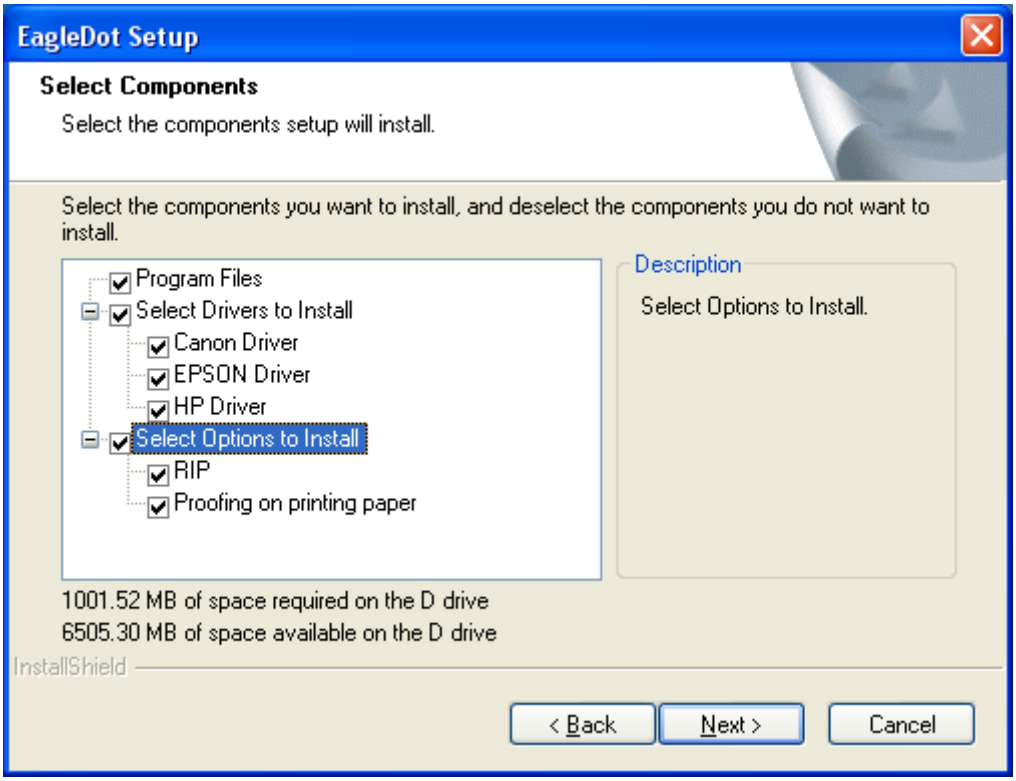

Figure-9

You can double-click the "Select Drivers to Install" or click the "**+**" symbol to expand its

included options. Check the options you want to install.

Program Files: Install all the EagleDot program files.

Select Drivers to Install: Select at least one device driver to install. Drivers are available for Canon, Epson, and HP printers.

Select Options to Install: Select to install the *RIP* and/or *Proofing on printing paper* option, enabling you to realize pre-RIP proof and/or proof on printing paper.

9. Click **Next** to continue. If you have selected the *RIP* option, please input the correct option number. And then click **Next**.

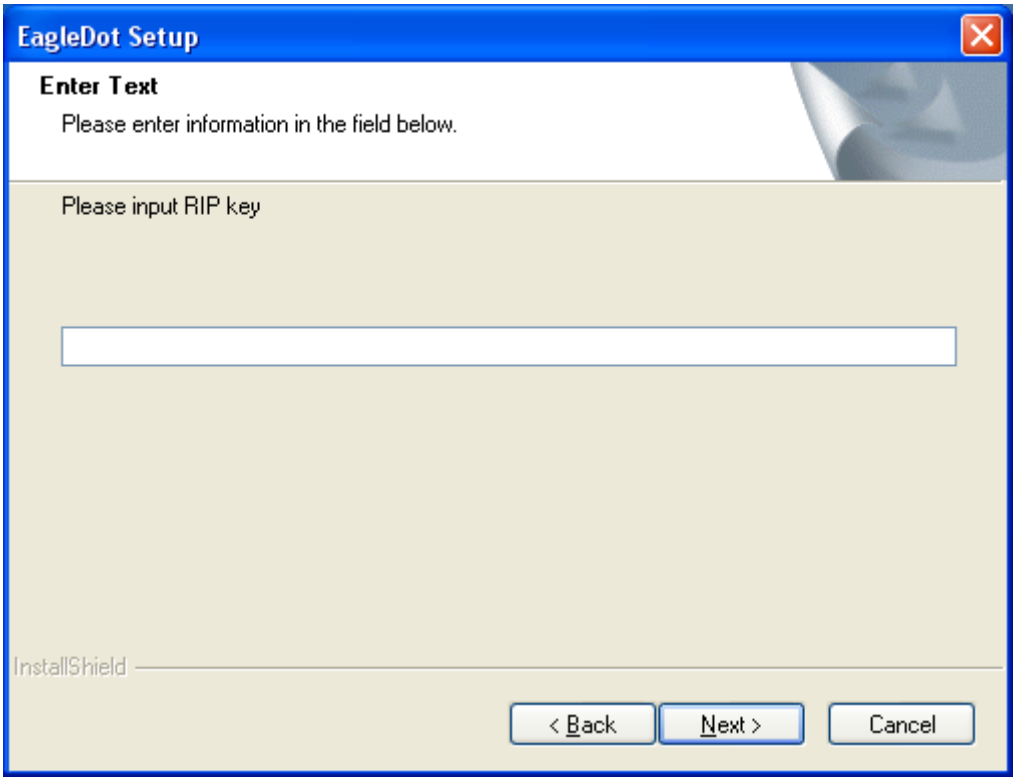

Figure-10

10. And if you have selected the *Proofing on printing paper* option, please input the correct option serial number. And then click **Next**.

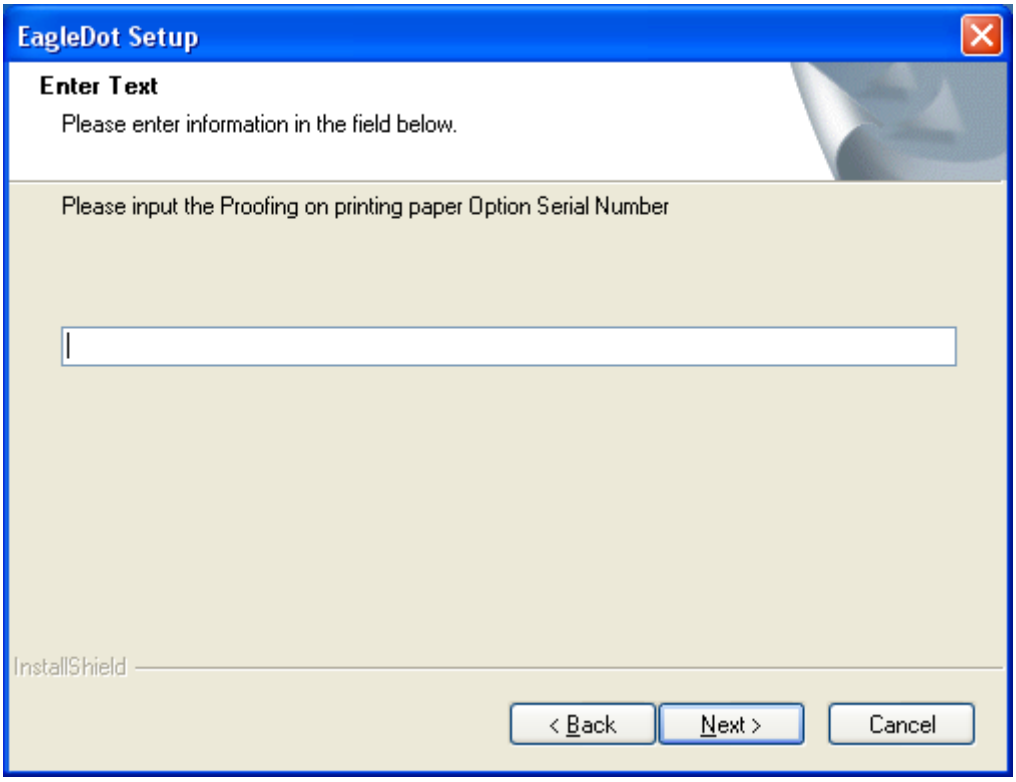

Figure-11

11. The following dialog box appears, asking you to choose a program folder.

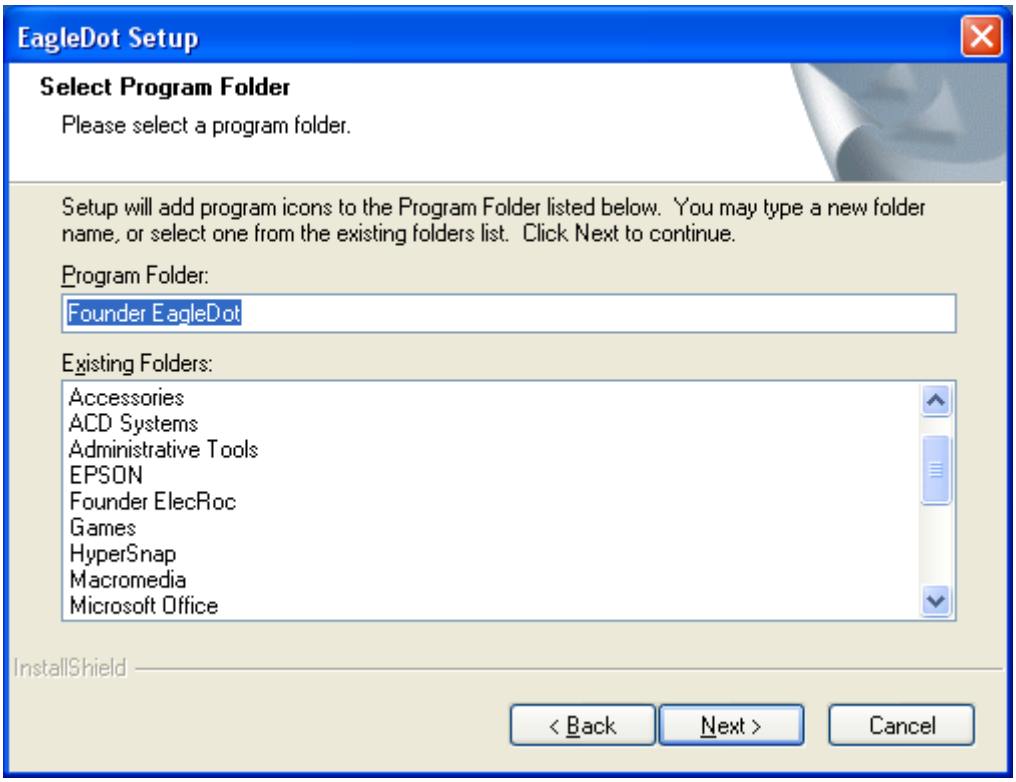

Figure-12

12. Please select a program folder and click **Next**, then the screen will display the "Setup

Status" window, showing the progress of the installation.

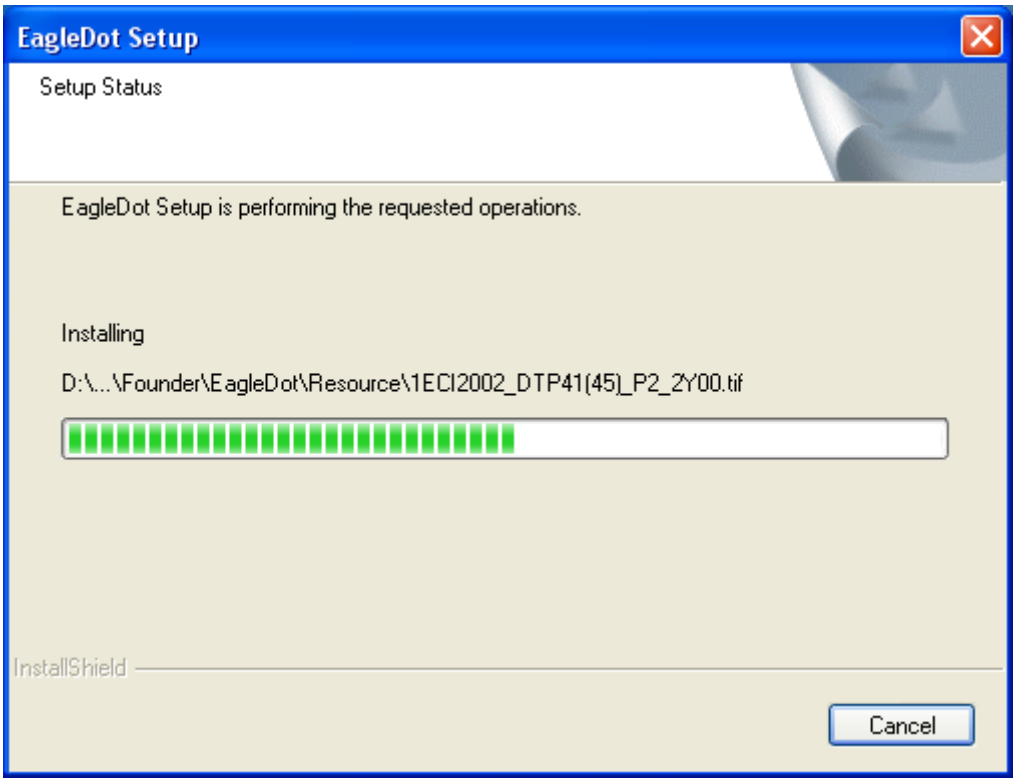

Figure-13

13. When the progress bar reaches 100%, it will automatically open the "Readme" file and the program folder. View them and close, and you will see the following window.

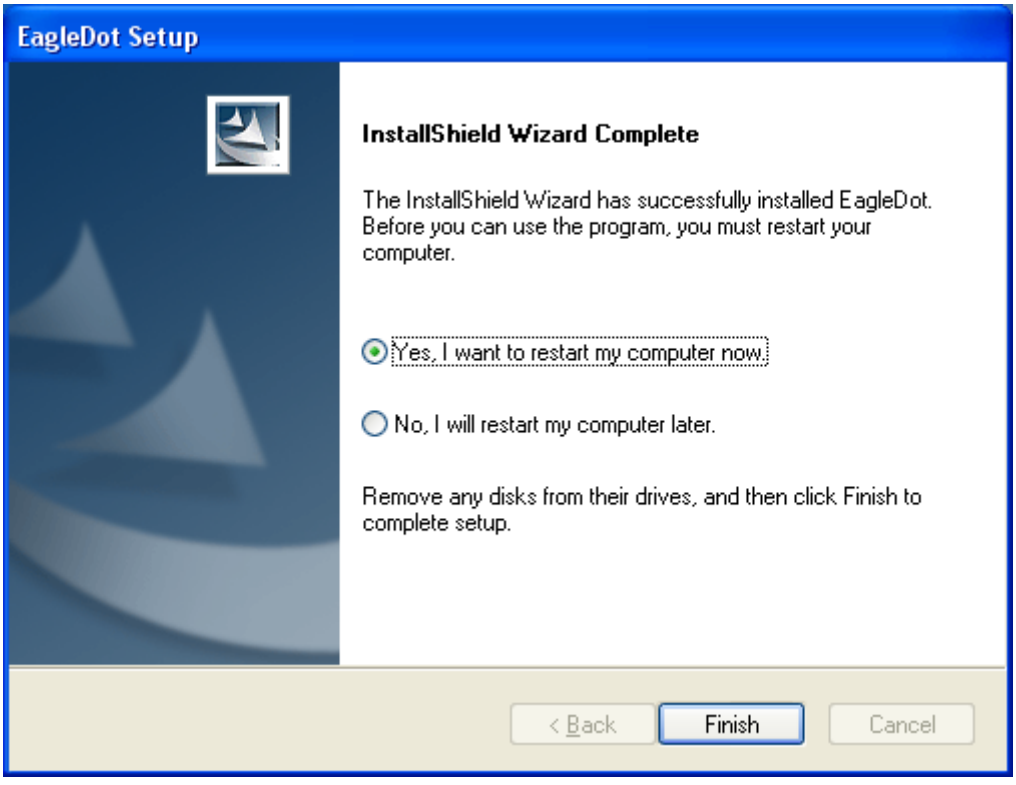

Figure-14

14. Please determine whether you will restart your computer right now or not. And then click **Finish** to complete the installation.

Note: *For those who are using parallel port printing on Windows 2000, EagleDot Setup has modified ECP port to enhance printing speed. The old models of printers that does not support EPC mode would not print normally. In such case, you need to run Bin\W2KECP.EXE under the EagleDot directory, which is a tool that automatically recover and setup EPC mode.*

2.1.2 Uninstall EagleDot

Before removing EagleDot, we recommend you to use **Export Parameter** command of the **File** menu to back up your useful data in some other place. To remove your EagleDot, execute the following operations:

1. On the Windows operating system, click **Start** > **Control Panel** > **Add or Remove Programs**.

2. Select **EagleDot** from the **Add or Remove Programs** window.

3. Click the **Change/Remove** button.

4. Then the **Confirm File Deletion** window appears. If you want to completely remove EagleDot, please select "Yes, please completely remove". If you want to remain the templates and color solutions, please select "No, I would like to keep the parameter templates, color solution, others please remove". And then click **OK**.

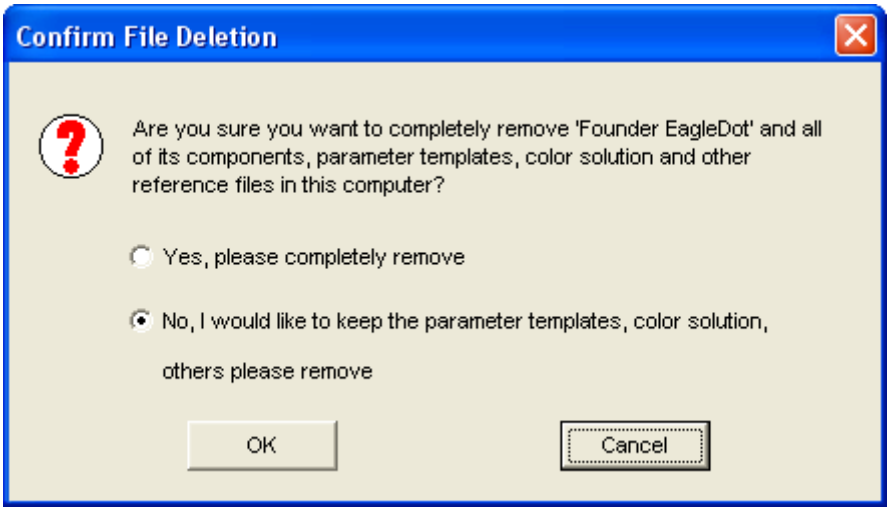

Figure-15

5. Then appears the **Deleting Application form your Computer** window, wait until all the checkboxes are checked, and click **OK**. The EagleDot is removed.

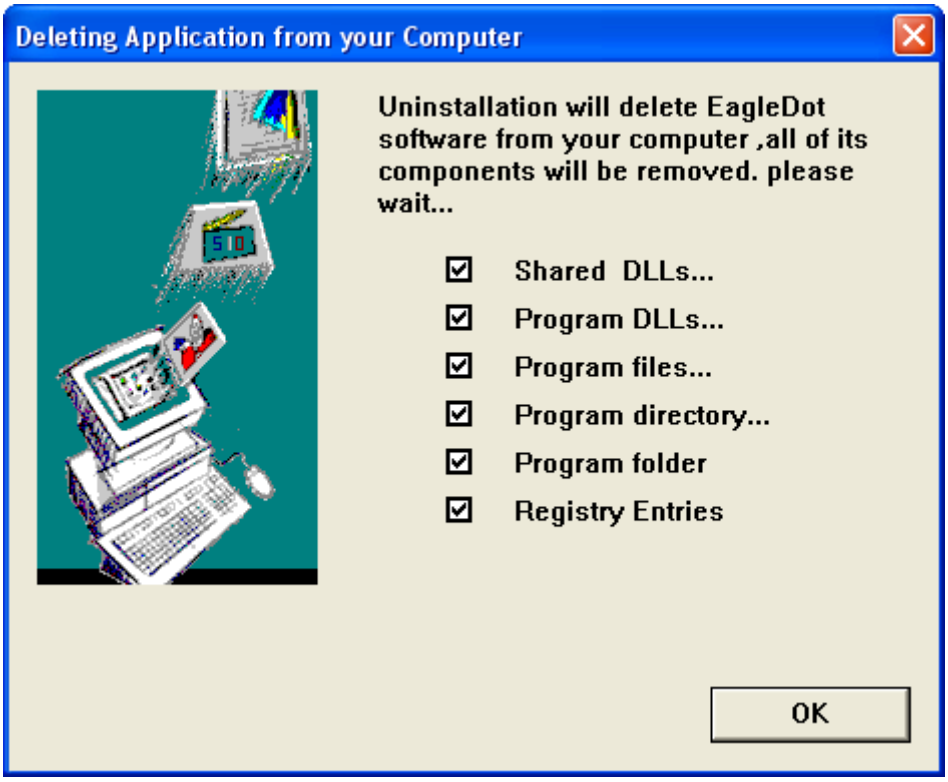

Figure-16

You can also remove EagleDot by selecting **Start** > **All Programs** > **Founder EagleDot** > **Uninstall**.

2.2 Update Your Dongle

At the first time when EagleDot is delivered to you, you will be provided with two types of software dongles: the normal dongle and the "time limit" dongle. If you select to use the normal dongle, you don't need to update it. If you select to use the "time limit" dongle, which can offer you two months' time to use the EagleDot, you must update it during these two months, so as to extend the time limit or make it a permanently-used dongle. You can update your "time limit" dongle in two ways:

The first way is to update through a .pkg file. This method can extend the time limit of your dongle, and also can update your dongle to a permanently-used one. You need to provide the dongle information and the user information to Founder, and then get back a .pkg file.

The dongle information can be obtained through the **Dongle Info** command under the **Help** menu. This command can open the following window for you.

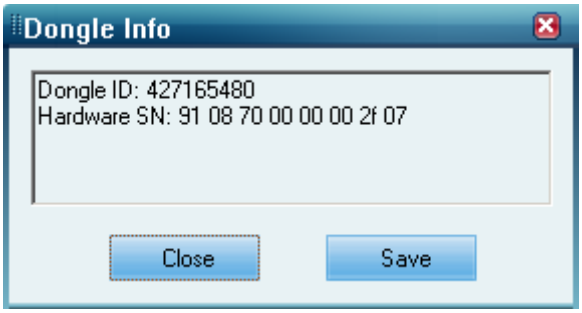

Figure-17

You can click the **Save** button to save the dongle information as a .txt file. After receiving this .txt file, Founder will send back a .pkg file to you. When you update your dongle, please click the **Update Dongle** command under the **Help** menu, you will open the following dialog box.

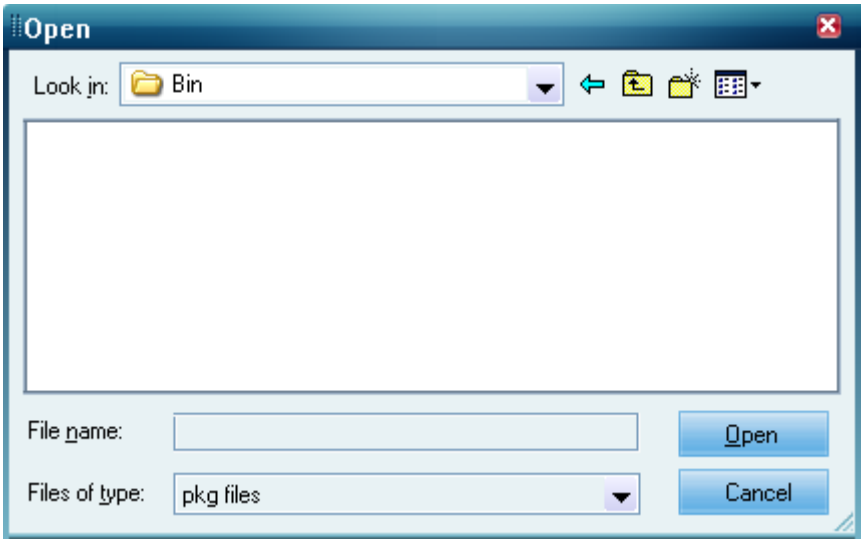

Figure-18

Select the .pkg file you obtained, and then click the **Open** button to begin the update. If succeeds, the Information Window will display information like "update successfully".

The second way is to update through a KEY.txt file. This is the traditional method to update your dongle. In general, it can only extend the time limit. At first, you also need to provide your dongle information and your user information to Founder. The method to obtain the dongle information is the same as that mentioned in the first way. However, the user will receive a KEY.txt file instead of a .pkg file. Put the received KEY.txt file in the "Bin" folder under the directory where EagleDot is installed, such as "D:\Program Files\Founder\EagleDot\Bin\", and then restart EagleDot, you will finish the update of your dongle.

2.3 EagleDot Quick Start

EagleDot is a post-RIP digital proof product. And it also supports pre-RIP digital proofing with the RIP option. In order to help you more easily use this product, we will first introduce you the general process of digital proofing in this section, and then provide you with detailed descriptions about the specific operations in the next chapters.

2.3.1 Post-RIP Proof

Post-RIP proof is applied to print RIPped jobs, such as 1 bit TIFF files. To use EagleDot to print a RIPped job, please execute the following operations:

Launch EagleDot

When you have successfully installed EagleDot, you will see an "EagleDot" icon on the desktop. You can double-click this icon or select **Start** > **All Programs** > **Founder EagleDot** > **EagleDot** to launch the application.

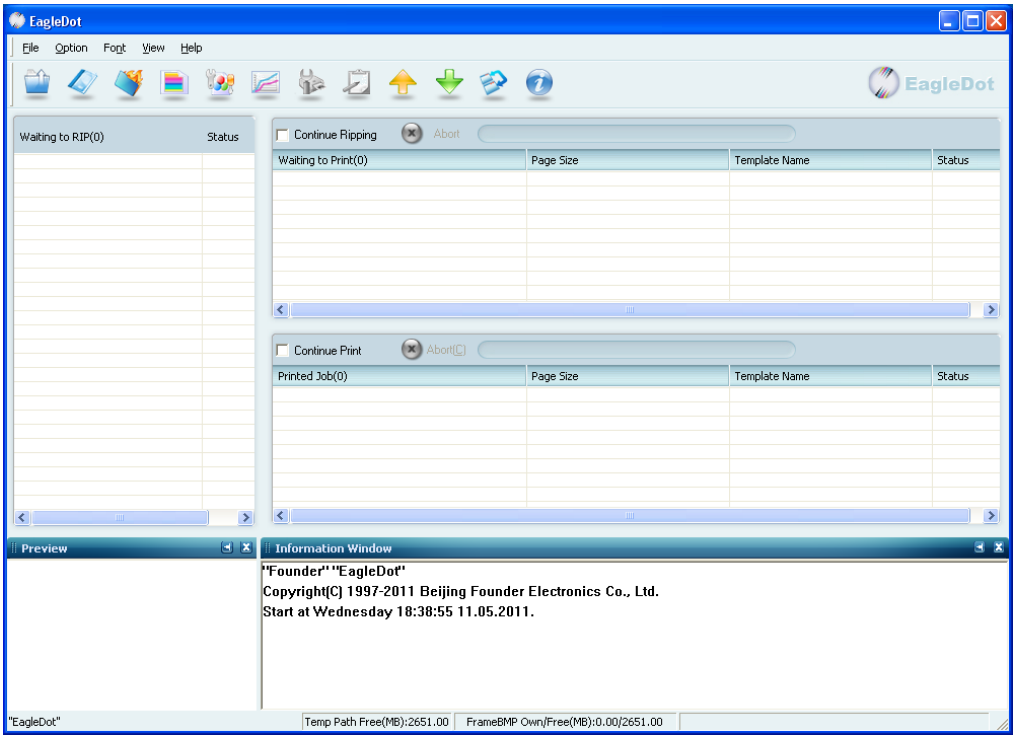

Figure-19

Set the Unit

When the software is launched, we recommend that you first set the unit you will be using in EagleDot. Select the **Option** menu and click **Units Setting**, and then select a unit from the three unit options **Millimeter**, **Inch** or **Point**.

Create a Template

After you have set the unit, you can proceed to set a parameter template. A parameter template includes all the parameter settings that you will use in the process of printing. Once a template has been set, you can apply the template to your future work, so as to avoid repeating parameter setting. To set a parameter template, follow the steps below:

1. Open the **Parameter Template(s)** window

Select **Parameter Template(s)** in the **File** menu, or click the button in the toolbar to open the **Parameter Template(s)** window.

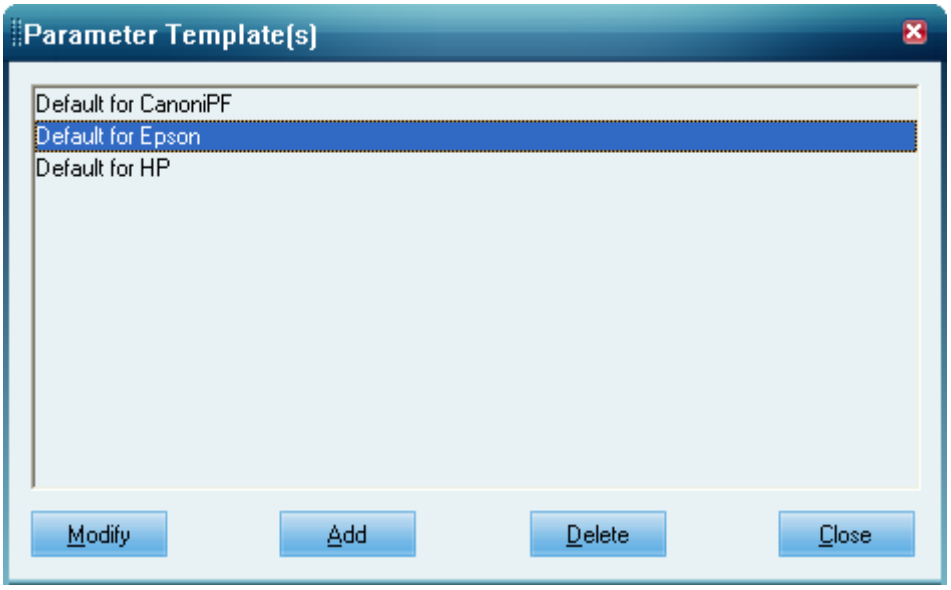

Figure-20

This window displays the default templates provided by the system for the printers whose drivers have been selected by you during the installation. You can directly use, or modify and then use these default templates, or create your own new template. Since the modifications to the default templates cannot be saved as the software is being closed, we recommend that you create a new template.

2. Add a parameter template

We recommend that you create your own template based on the default template. For example, if you are using an Epson printer, select "Default for Epson", and click the **Add** button. You will see the **Add** dialog box.

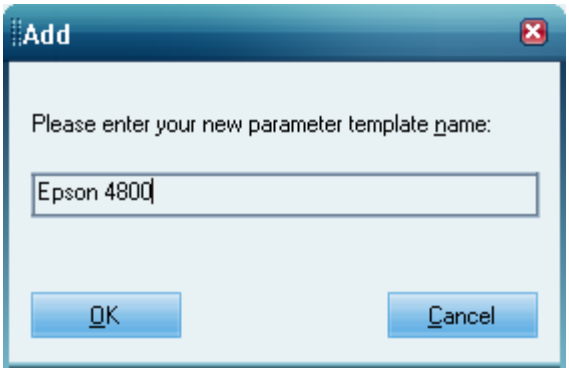

Figure-21

Enter the name of the new parameter template and click **OK**. Here we use the "Epson 4800" as an example. The system then pops up the template's parameter setup window.

3. Select a printer

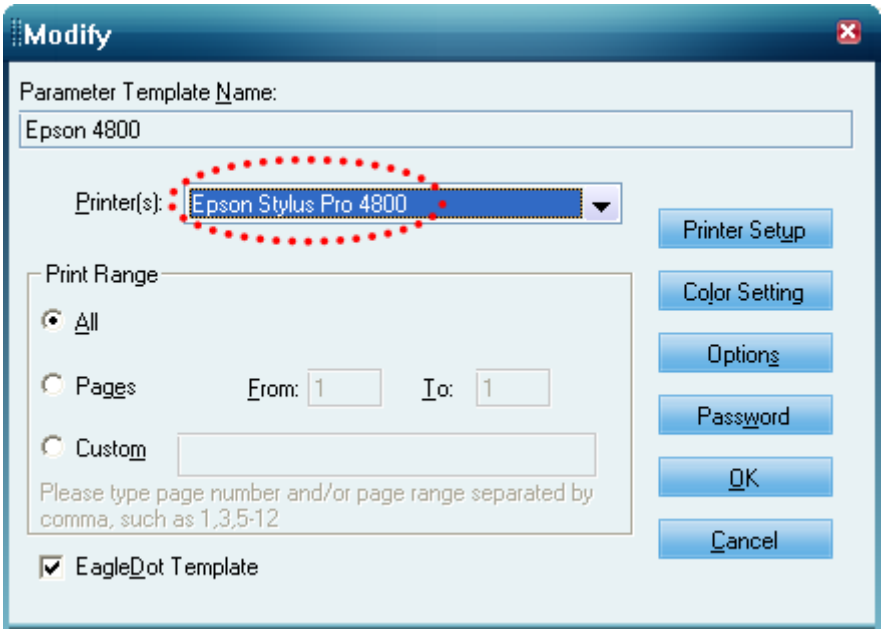

Figure-22

Please select the printer you will use from the **Printer(s)** dropdown list.

4. Set the **Printer Setup** parameters

Click **Printer Setup** button to open device parameter setup window.

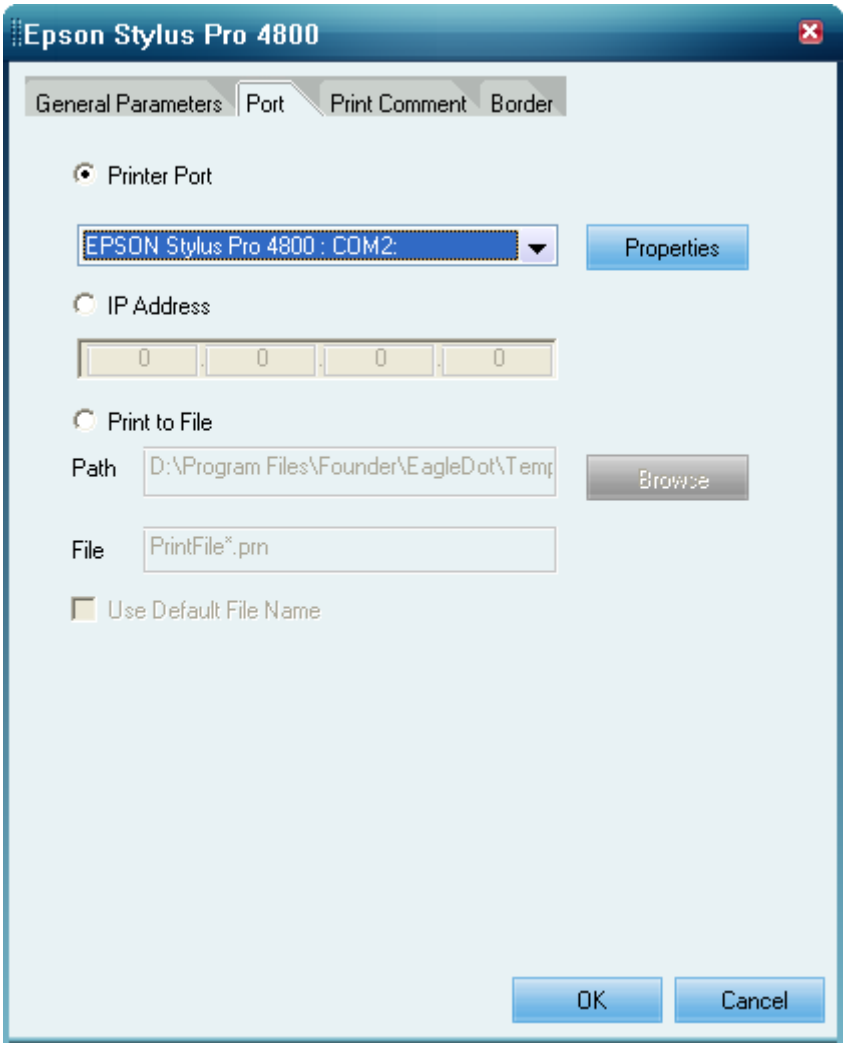

Figure-23

As an example here, we set all the parameters except for the **Port** parameter to the default settings. Under the **Port** tab, select **Printer Port**, and then from the dropdown list below, select the port of your printing device. Or you may also select the **IP Address** and directly input the IP address of the printer.

5. Set the **Color Setting** parameters

Color management is an important feature in EagleDot. You can effectively manage the colors in any job through the **Color Setting** parameters. To set these parameters, click the **Color Setting** button in the template parameter setup window to open the setup interface.

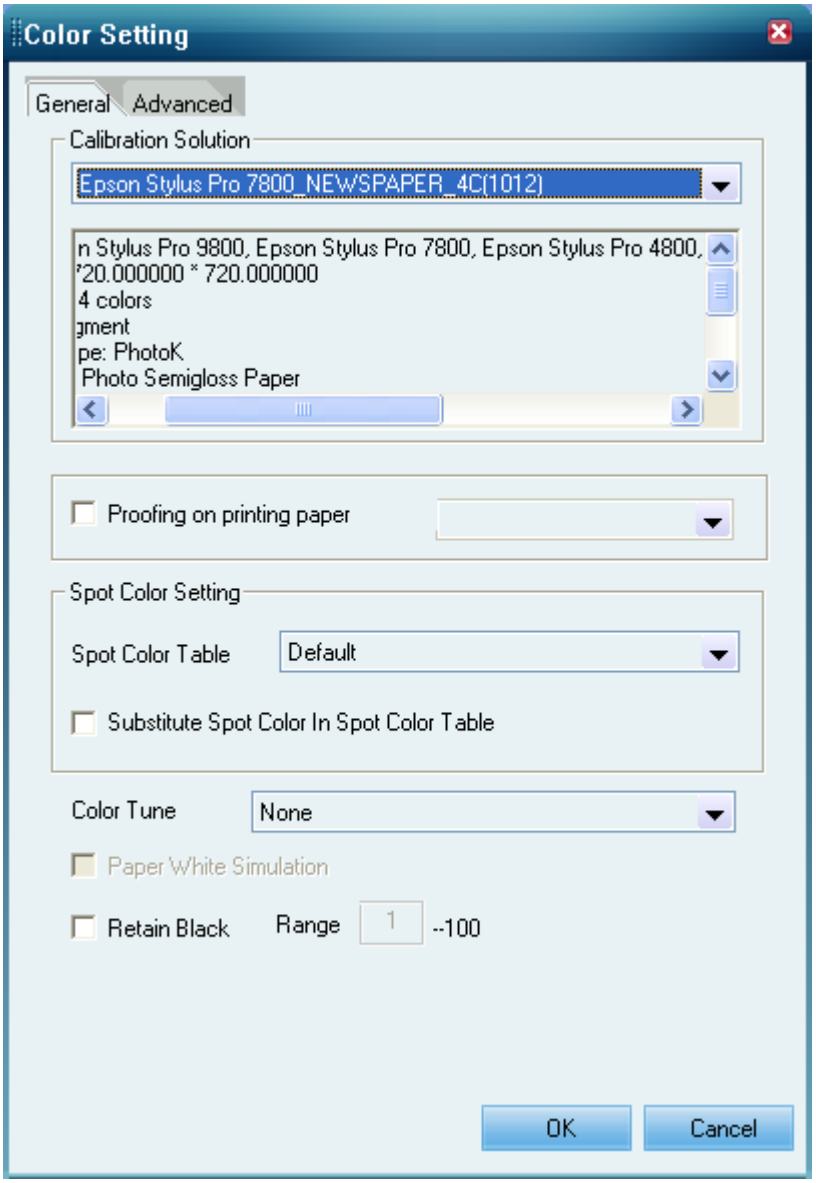

Figure-24

Here you may need to select a color calibration solution for your template. EagleDot provides some pre-defined and validated color calibration solutions for you to choose from. You can select an existing solution from the **Calibration Solution** dropdown list, or you can create a new one. After the selection, the area below the dropdown list will display detailed information about the selected solution. For details about how to create a color solution, please refer to *Founder EagleDot v4.6 Color Calibration Guide*.

Please check the **Proofing on printing paper** option and choose a suitable scheme from the dropdown list behind, if you want to enable this capability. In this case, it will disable the calibration solution enabled above. The proofing on printing paper is an optional function, requiring you to provide serial number during the installation to activate.

You may also need to select a spot color table and a color tune curve for your template. The **Spot Color Table** is used to manage the spot colors that appear in the jobs. The **Color Tune** enables you to adjust the process colors. See Chapter 4 for more details.

Then click **OK** to return.

6. Set the **Options** parameters

You may also need to set the **Options** parameters. Please click the **Options** button to open the **Options** window, where you can set the **Page Setup**, **Transfer**, **Naming Rule** and **Export pdf** parameters.

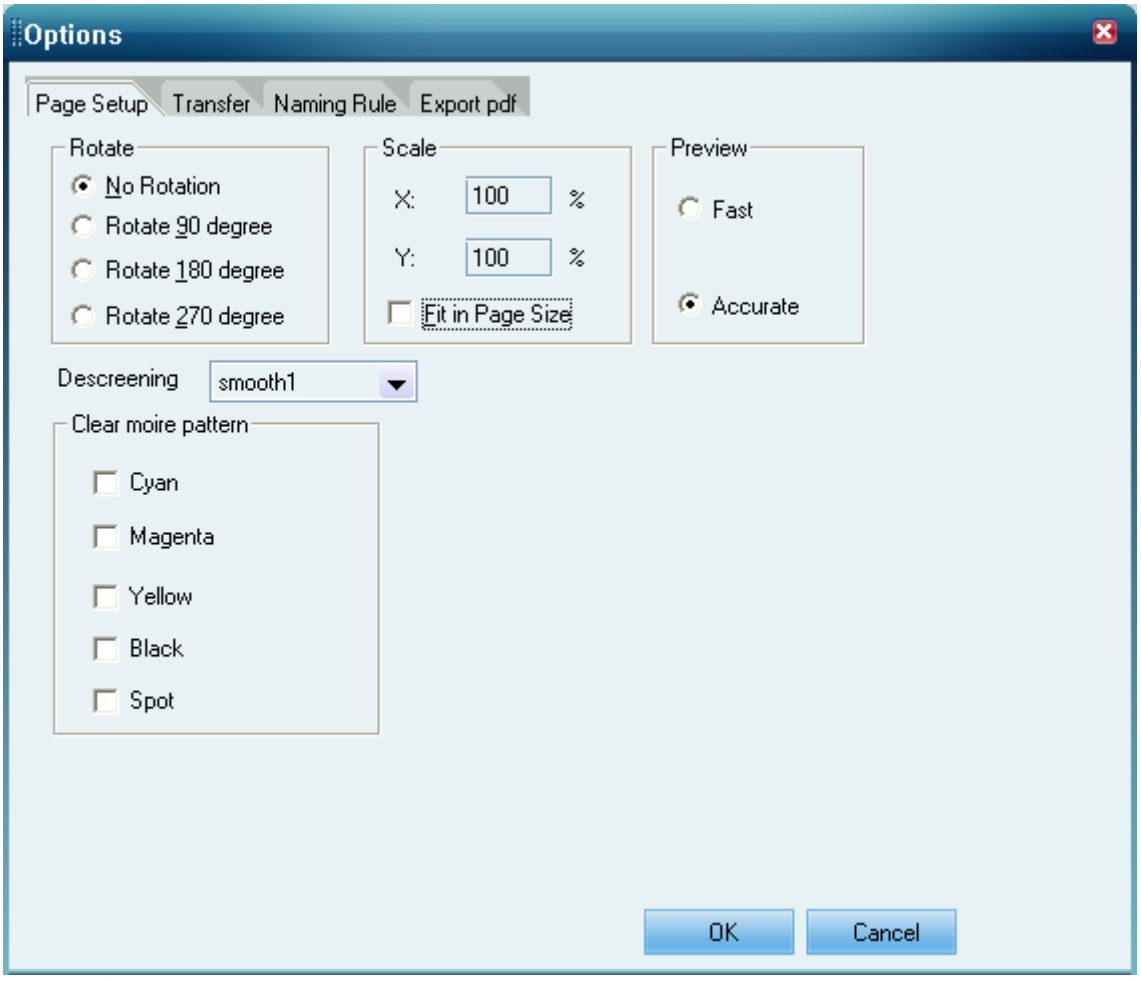

Figure-25

7. Set a password

You may wish to set a password for the template. Click the **Password** button in the template parameter setup window and the **Setup Password** dialog box will appear:

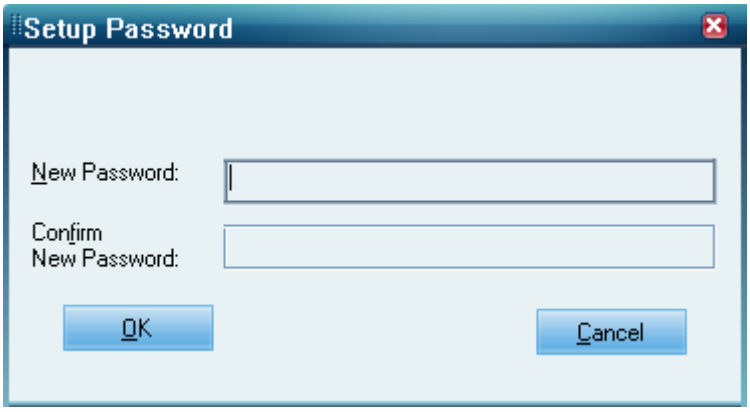

Figure-26

Input the password, and click **OK** to return.

8. Save your setup

Click **OK** to save the setup, or click **Cancel** to exit without saving. Then return to the **Parameter Template(s)** window, you will find that the newly added template "Epson 4800" has already been added to the list of templates.

Now we have successfully created a template "Epson 4800". You may click **Modify** to further alter the parameters. After setup, click **Close** to shut down the window. For detailed information about how to set a Parameter Template, please refer to Chapter 3.

Submit a Job

To submit a job, please select **Open File (RIP)** in the **File** menu, or click the button in the toolbar, and the **Open** dialog box will appear:

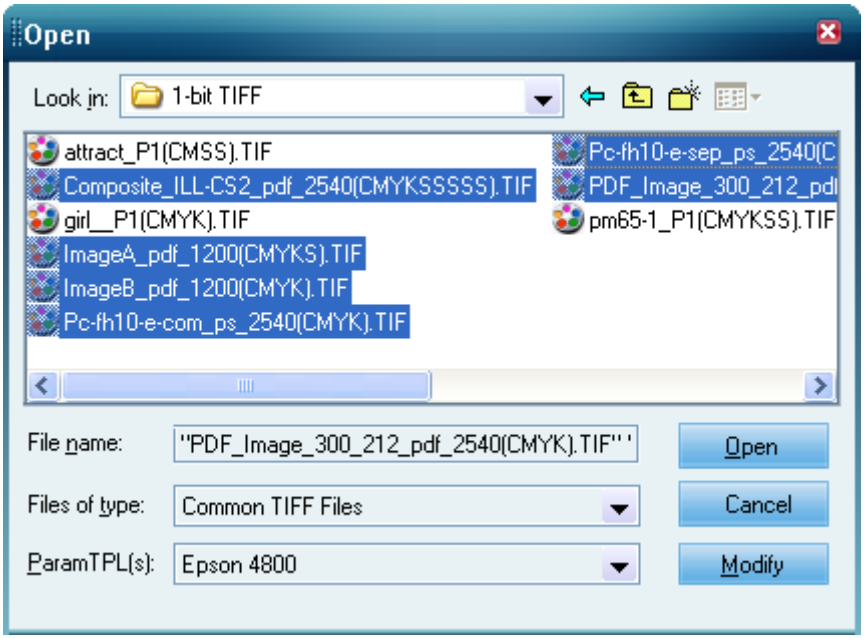

Figure-27

First, select the file type in the **Files of type** list. Then select a parameter template from the **ParamTPL(s)** dropdown list. EagleDot will apply your selected template to RIP and print the job. The **Modify** button on the right allows you to modify all parameters of the selected template. After you have chosen the template, you can select the file that you want to submit, and click the **Open** button.

Note: *The **ParamTPL(s)** list will not display all the parameter templates. What it displays is dependent on the file type you have selected from the **Files of type** list.*

The opened file will be submitted to the **Waiting to RIP** queue in the Job Monitor and becomes a job waiting to be RIPped.

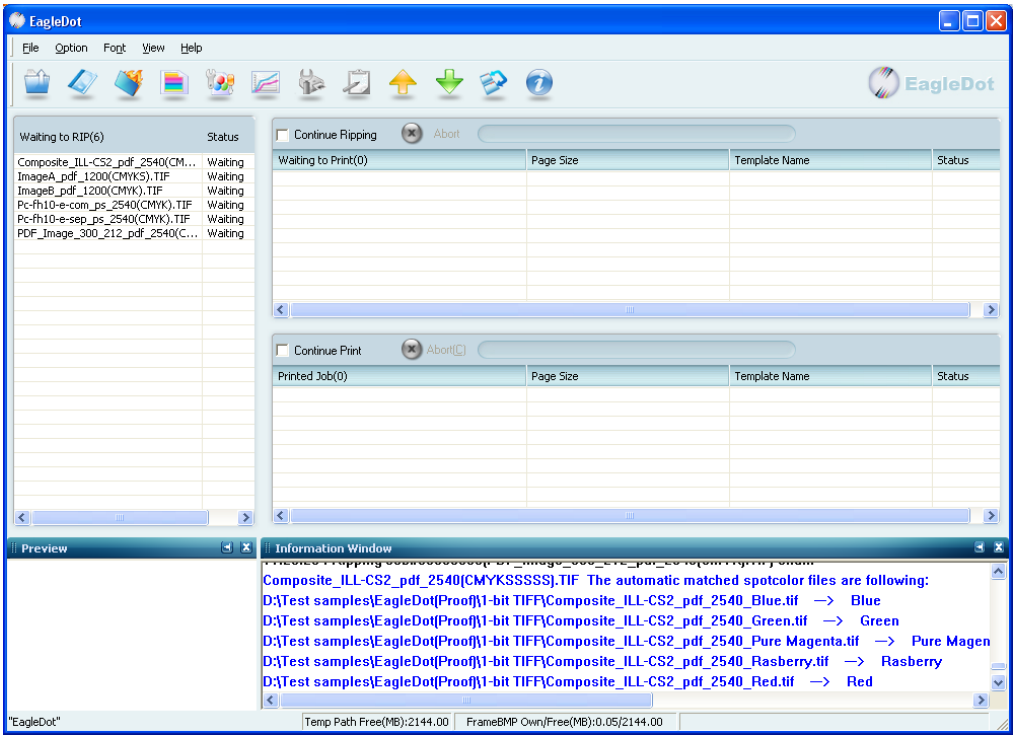

Figure-28

RIP and Print a Job

1. RIP a job

When a job has been submitted into the **Waiting to RIP** queue, you can continue to RIP the job. To RIP it, check the **Continue Ripping** box, and EagleDot will begin to RIP the jobs that are in **Waiting** status.

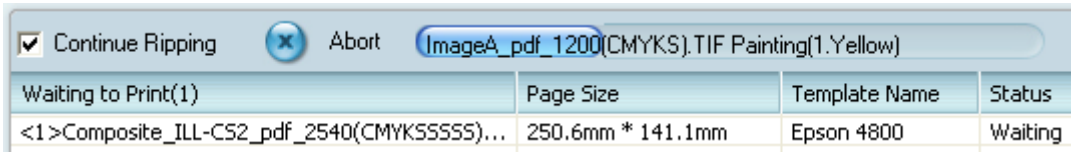

Figure-29

The progress bar on the right of the **Continue Ripping** checkbox displays the RIPping progress. While the job is in the course of RIPping, you may click the **Abort** button that locates between the **Continue Ripping** checkbox and the progress bar to abort the RIPping process. When the RIPping operation is completed, the RIPped jobs will all be moved to the **Waiting to Print** queue in the Job Monitor.

2. Print a job

When you check the **Continue Print** box in the Job Monitor, the jobs in the **Waiting to RIP** queue that are in the **Waiting** status will be printed. However, there are the following two possibilities:

The first: you find the job vanished in the Job Monitor. The reason why the job seems to have vanished is that the **General Parameters** > **Auto Page Position** parameter in the printer setup window has been checked by default.

EagleDot is able to position many small jobs on a sheet of paper to save material (Of course you can uncheck **Auto Page Position** to disable the function). Select **Device**

Monitor in the **View** menu, or click the button in the toolbar to open the **Proof Device Monitor** window.

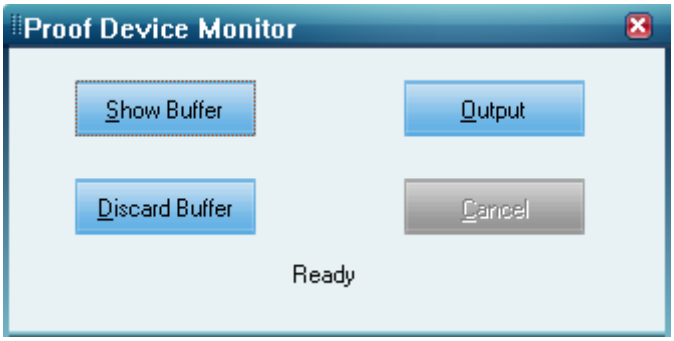

Figure-30

Click the **Show Buffer** button, the following window appears. You can see the missing job is located in the ganging buffer. The window shows the relative position of the job on the output paper.

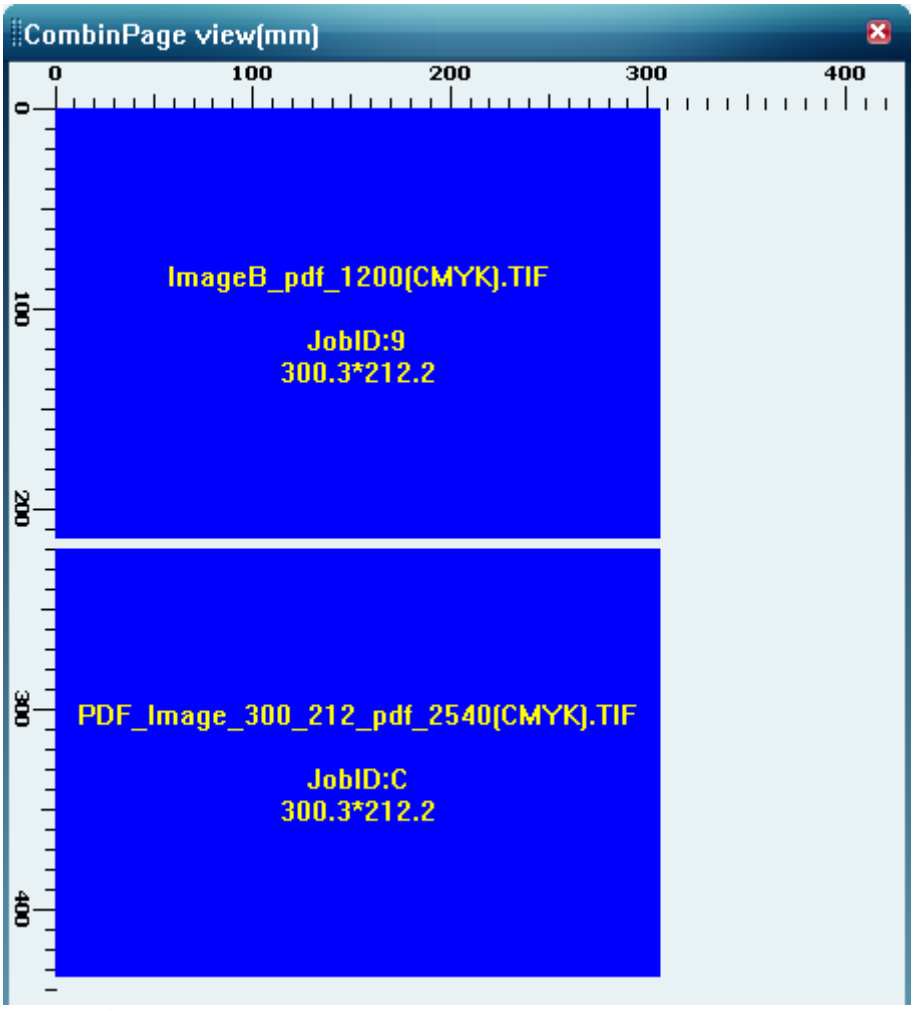

Figure-31

If you are satisfied with the position, you can continue to print by clicking the **Output** button, or click the **Discard Buffer** to cancel.

The second: if you have unchecked the **Auto Page Position** parameter in the printer setup window, the printer will begin to print your job directly, as shown in the following figure:

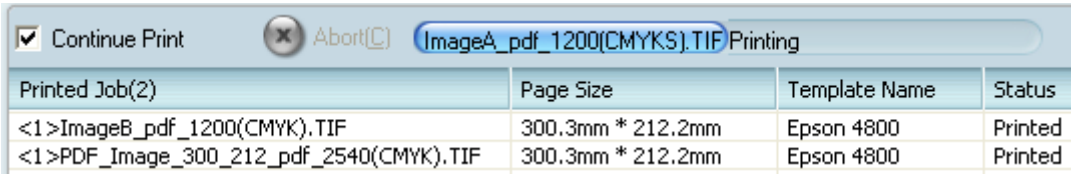

Figure-32

The progress bar on the right of the **Continue Print** checkbox displays the printing progress. While the progress bar is not fully completed, you may click the **Abort** button that locates between the **Continue Print** checkbox and the progress bar to abort the printing operation.

Now you have finished the operations for printing a job.

2.3.2 Pre-RIP Proof

Pre-RIP proof is applied to print pre-RIP jobs, such as PDF, JPG and EPS files. The operating process for pre-RIP Proof is basically the same as that for post-RIP proof. The differences are as follows:

Input RIP Option Key

The ability to print a pre-RIP proof is an option in EagleDot. Therefore, you need to input the RIP option key to activate this function.

If you did not input the RIP option key during the installation process, you can input the key after EagleDot is launched. Select **Input RIP Option Key** from the **File** menu, the following dialog box appears.

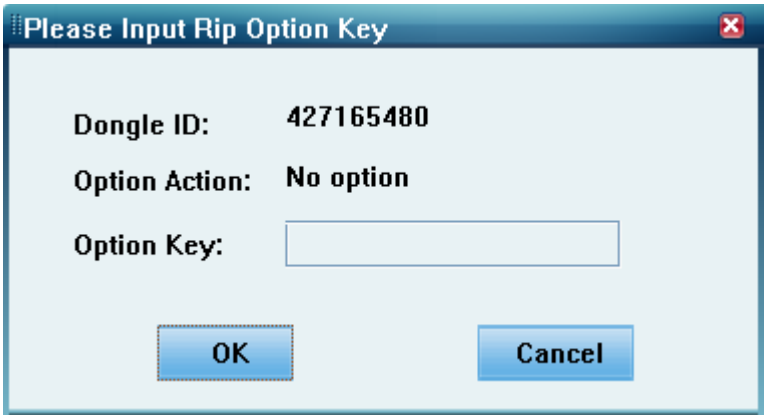

Figure-33

Input the correct key in the **Option Key** edit box and click **OK**.

Set the Template Parameters

The biggest difference between pre-RIP and post-RIP templates lies in that the **EagleDot Template** option is NOT checked for pre-RIP proof template.

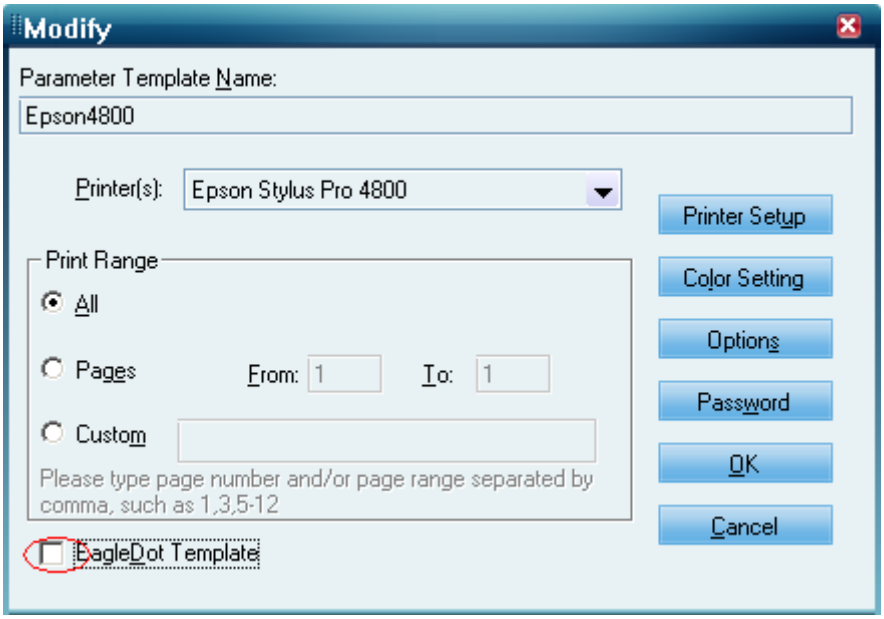

Figure-34

This checkbox is grayed in case that you haven't enabled the RIP option.

When you uncheck this box, if you can click the **Options** button, you can see that the **Options** parameters are also different from those in the post-RIP case.

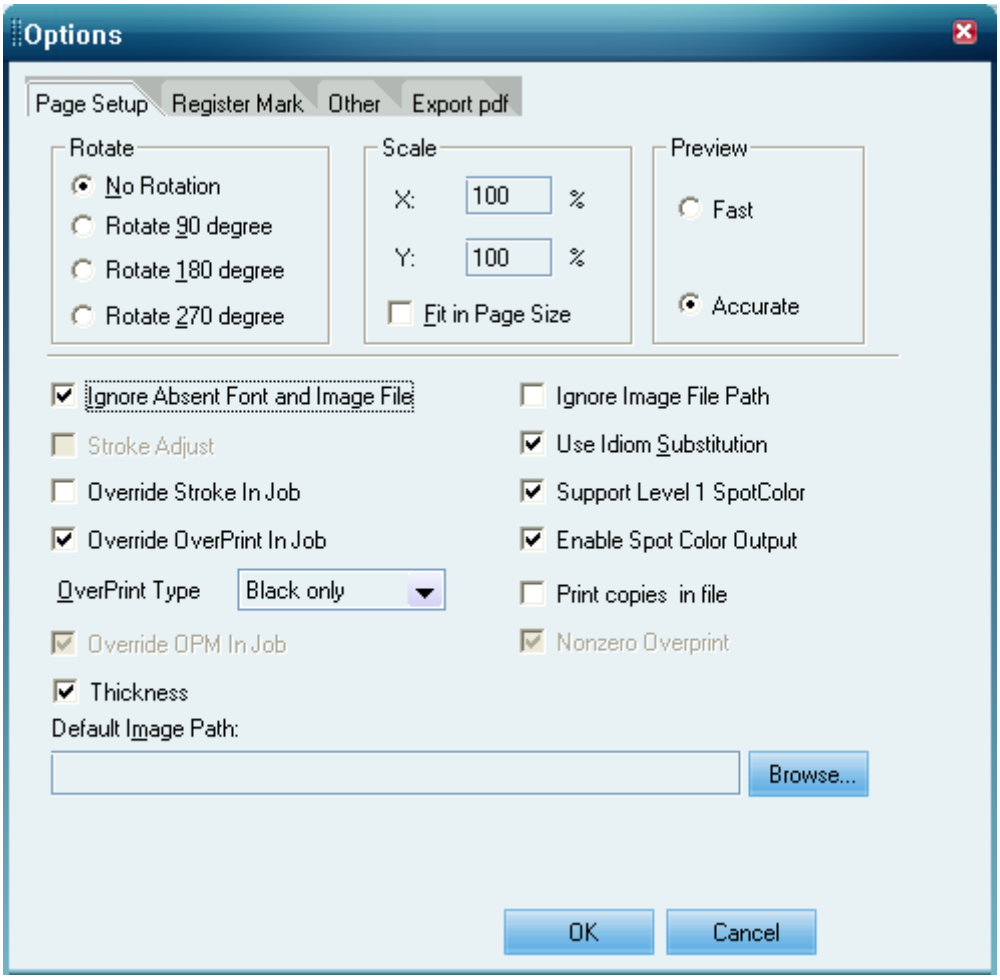

Figure-35

Submit a Job

After you have set the parameter template, click **Open File (RIP)** in the **File** menu, or click the button in the toolbar, and the **Open** dialog box appears.

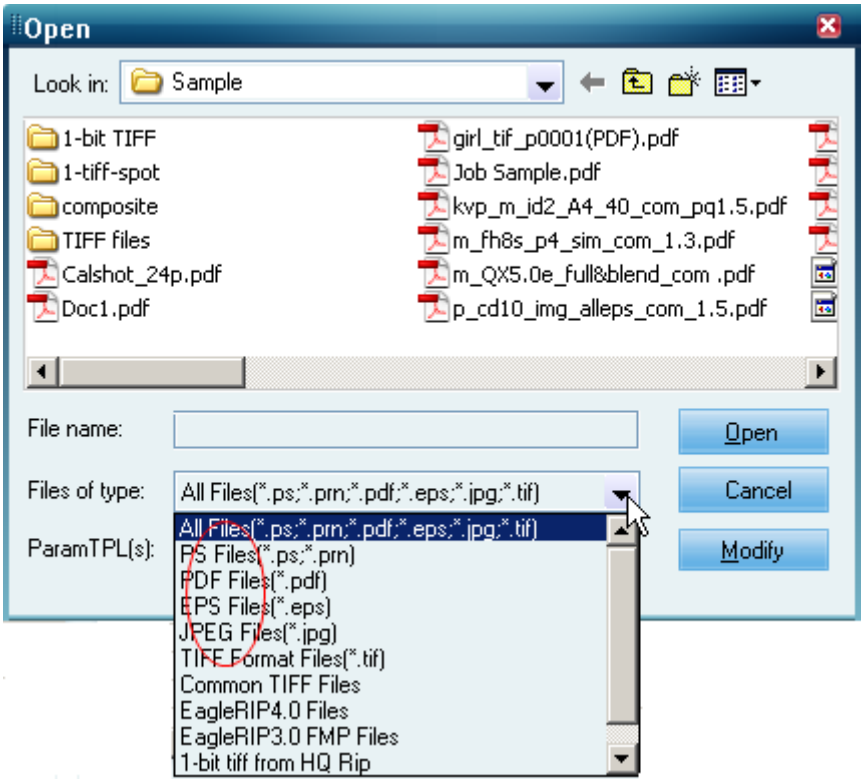

Figure-36

Click the button on the right of the **Files of type**. You will find such new added files type options as **All Files**, **PS Files**, **PDF Files**, **EPS Files** and **JPEG Files**. They are the file types supported for pre-RIP proofing. When the file type is selected, the **ParamTPL(s)** dropdown list will be loaded with the templates that support the file type you have just selected. Select the template from this list, and then select the file and click the **Open** button.

The steps for RIPping and printing a job are identical to those for post-RIP proof, please refer to Section 2.3.1.

Congratulations! Now you have finished the installation of EagleDot and printed out your first digital proof job. For detailed descriptions about each operation, refer to the following related chapters.

Chapter 3
Set a Parameter Template

Parameter template is an aggregation of parameters that are applied in digital proofing. These parameters include output device name, resolution, page size, etc. In EagleDot, you may set many templates according to your requirements, and give them names easy to be remembered. At the time of job submission, select a template for the job. The parameters in the template will be automatically applied in the RIPping and printing, so as to improve your working efficiency.

We have already described the steps of setting a template in the previous chapter. In this chapter, we will provide you with the details on the parameters included in a template.

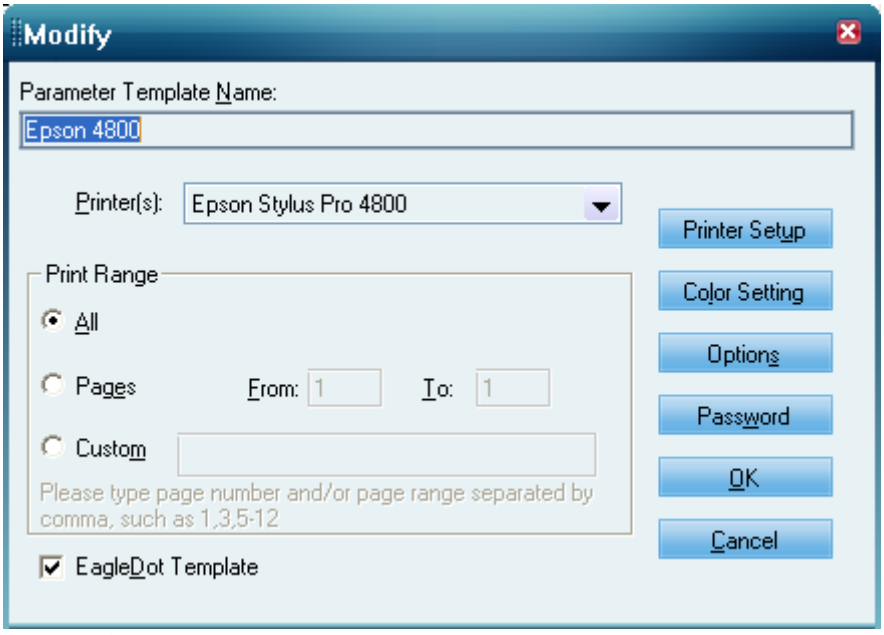

Figure-37

3.1 Set the General Parameters

In this section, we first introduce you to the parameters **Template Name**, **Printer(s)**, **Print Range**, **EagleDot Template** and **Password** in the template parameter setup window.

3.1.1 Parameter Template Name

Every user-created template may have its own name. This name is displayed in the **Parameter Template Name** edit box. You can change the name. For you to better memorize, the template name has usually some relationship with the setting of some special parameter or the device model, such as Epson 4800.

3.1.2 Printer(s)

Choose from the **Printer(s)** dropdown list, the printer that will be used for printing. This

will affect the **Printer Setup** parameters, mainly because the functions of different output devices may vary.

3.1.3 Print Range

Specify the page range of a job to be printed. There are three options:

All: To print all pages of a job.

Pages: To print a range of pages (from one page to another page). Here you can manually input the page numbers.

Custom: You can customize the pages that you want to output. The valid separators allowed in the **Custom** edit box include ",” and "-", which mean "and” and "to” respectively. For example, you may input "2,5-8,17", which means to output page 2, pages 5 to 8, and page 17.

3.1.4 EagleDot Template

If you haven't purchased and input a RIP option key, **EagleDot Template** will be disabled. If you have purchased and input the RIP option key, this parameter will be activated.

By default, the **EagleDot Template** is checked. When this setting is checked, EagleDot can only support post-RIP proofing and process such post-RIP files as Common TIFF Files, EagleRIP4.0 Files, EagleRIP3.0 FMP Files, 1-bit tiff from HQ Rip and TIFF/IT, Scitex CT/LW. If it is unchecked, EagleDot can support pre-RIP proofing and process pre-RIP files such as PS, PDF, EPS and JPEG Files. Therefore, for a template that has **EagleDot Template** checked and a template that has it unchecked, their supported file types are different from each other.

In the template parameter setup window, the main difference between when the **EagleDot Template** option is checked and unchecked lies in the **Options** parameters and the device option **General Parameters** > **Negative**.

3.1.5 Password

Password protection can enhance the security of a template by preventing other users from modifying the template parameters. If a password has been set for a template, it will be required whenever you want to save modifications to the template. To set a password, click the **Password** button, and the following dialog box will appear:

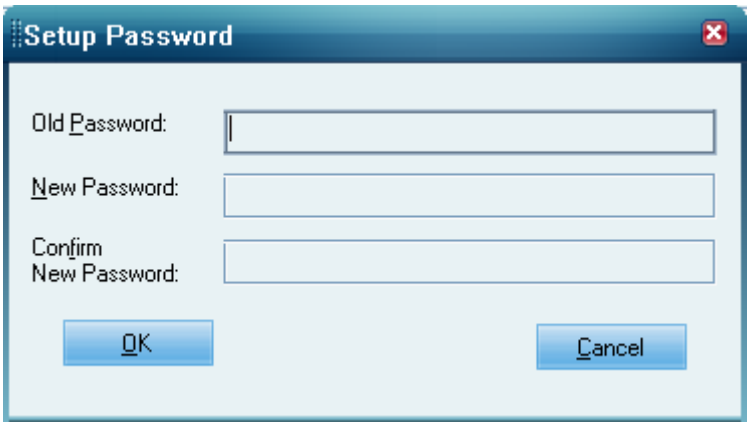

Figure-38

If you have already set a password before, you may need to input the old password.

Input the password, and click **OK** to return.

3.2 Printer Setup

EagleDot supports printers from a wide variety of manufacturers. Depending on the specific functions of the printers, the parameters for you can set in EagleDot will vary. Click the **Printer Setup** button in the template setup window to open the device parameter setup window.

The parameters include:

3.2.1 General Parameters

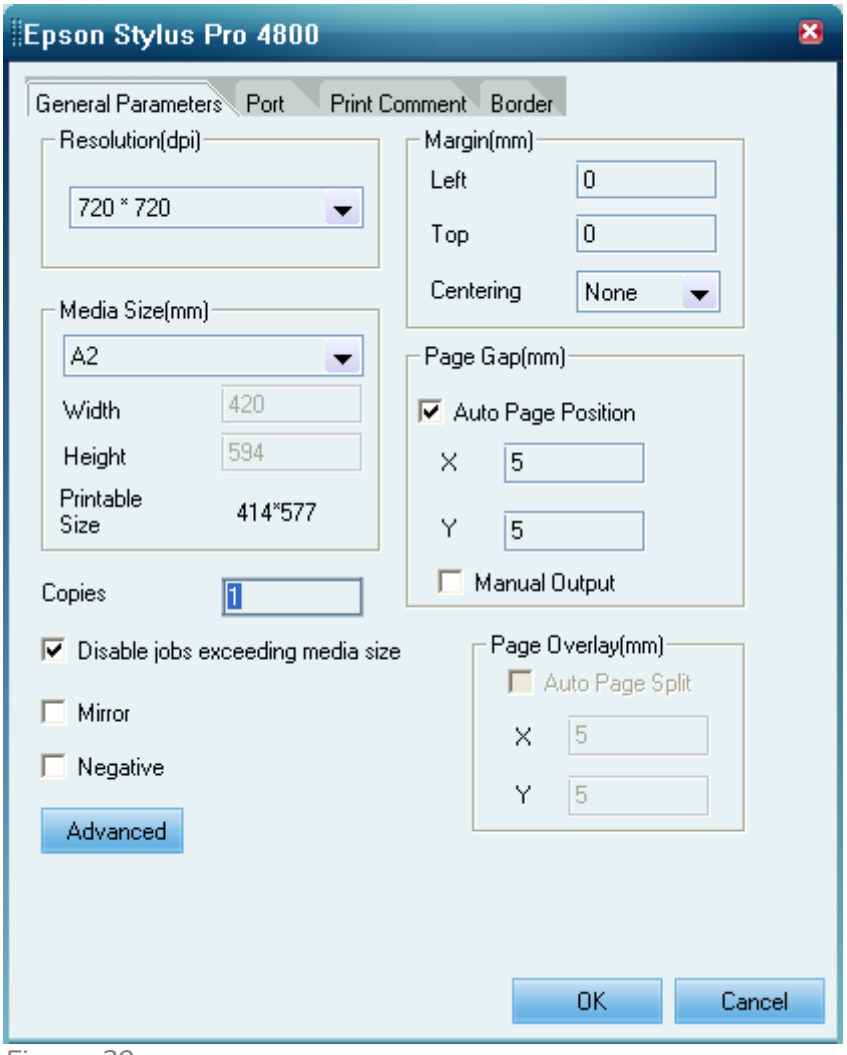

Figure-39

Resolution: This option controls the output precision of the printer. Different printers may have different available resolutions. The **Resolution** dropdown list provides all the resolutions available for the current selected printer.

Media Size: The system pre-defines many commonly-used media sizes: A1, A4, B5, etc. You can also select **Custom** from the list box to input customized width and height.

Printable size: It refers to the size of the printable area on a page.

Copies: The allowable number of copies to output can range from 1 to 10,000.

Disable jobs exceeding media size: If checked, the output of jobs that exceed the media size will not be allowed. And if this situation occurs, the Information Window will display the message "*XXX (the job name) size for outputting exceeds size of paper*". If not checked, the **Page Overlay** option will be disabled and shown in gray.

Mirror: If checked, EagleDot will output a mirror image of the file.

Margin: The margin is the blank space bordering the printed area on a page. You can define this blank space by specifying the **Left** and **Top** margin options.

Centering: There are three options: **None**, **Horizontal** and **Sheet** centering. If the output media is single page paper, you can select the **Sheet** centering, and the image will be positioned in the center of the paper; or you can select the **Horizontal** centering, and the image will be printed in the center of the left or right edge of the paper. If the output media is roll paper, we recommend that you select the **Horizontal** centering, but you can also select the **Sheet** centering. In the latter case, after a job has been printed, the next print would not start on a new page, but would start in the blank area below the printed job on the same page.

Auto Page Position: If the job size is much smaller than the output paper, any smaller page of any RIP job can be automatically positioned on the output paper in a paper-saving layout. This function is available only for those jobs that use the same template and the parameters of the template must not be changed in the course of printing. By default, this option is checked. Once **Auto Page Position** is checked, you can define the gutter between the individual ganged pages.

Manual Output: When you have selected the **Auto Page Position** option, you can continue to select this checkbox. If you have selected this checkbox, you may see the message: "Can't gang job again, please output in Device Monitor" in the Information window as the printing is proceeding. This is because buffer is full of jobs and cannot keep on buffering the successive jobs. You can click the **Show Buffer** button in the **Device Monitor** window to examine the contents of the buffer. Then you must click **Output** or **Discard Buffer** to continue. Without the **Manual Output** selection, the buffer will automatically output the initial jobs, and gang the rest of the jobs.

Auto Page Split: The job size may sometimes be larger than the output media size. In this case, you can split the job into multiple pages to print out.

First, uncheck the **Disable jobs exceeding media size** option to activate this parameter. If you don't select **Auto Page Split** option, the excess parts of the oversized job will not be printed. As shown in the below, only part of the job (Picture B) would be printed out in this instance.

Figure-40

If you select the **Auto Page Split** option, the excess parts of the oversized job will be printed on new pages as shown in the following figure. The job would be split into four parts, and each part would be printed separately on a new page.

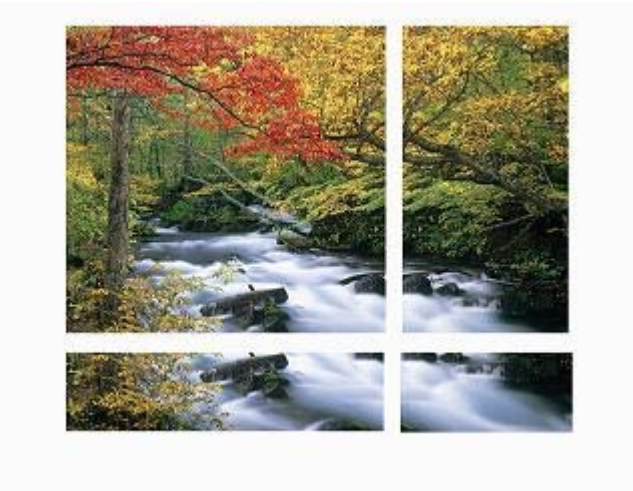

Figure-41

With this parameter, you can define the size of the overlapping area of split pages in **X**, **Y** edit boxes. **X** represents the size of the overlapping area of split pages in the horizontal direction. **Y** represents that size in the vertical direction.

Negative: If checked, the output will be negative. However in practice, if the job submitted is a post-RIP negative file, the output result will be positive when this parameter is checked. Only when the **EagleDot Template** is checked will this parameter appear under the **General Parameters** tab.

Advanced: Click this button and an **Advanced** parameters setup window will pop up.

3.2.2 Advanced Parameters

The **Advanced Parameters** panes vary as the functions of various printers differ.

1) Most Epson printers

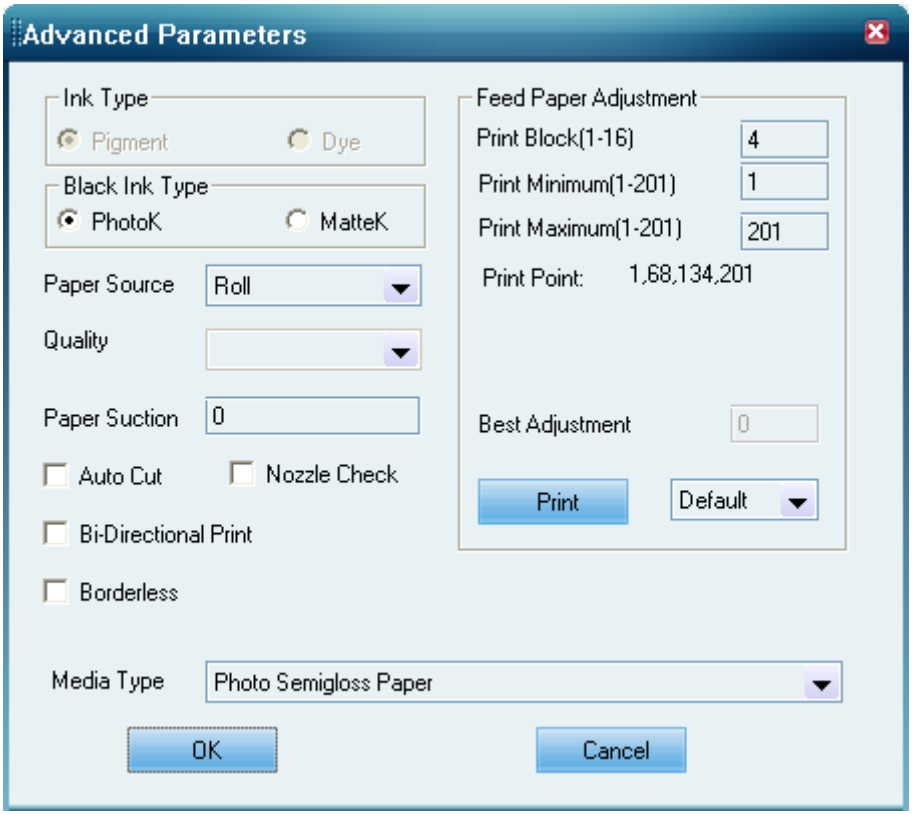

Figure-42

Ink Type: The type of the ink, **Pigment** or **Dye**.

Black Ink Type: The type of the black ink, **PhotoK** or **MatteK**.

Paper Source: The mode for feeding paper, **Roll**, **Sheet** or **Paper Tray**.

Media Type: The type of the output media, such as **Plain Paper**, **Coated Paper**, **Glossy Paper** and **Synthetic Paper**, etc.

Paper Suction: The intensity for paper suction, the value varies according to the type and thickness of the output paper.

Auto Cut: If checked, printer will automatically cut after printing the paper.

Nozzle Check: If checked, printer outputs a built-in image pattern. By observation, you can find out if the nozzle is clogged.

Bi-Directional Print: If checked, the printer head prints when moving in both directions, so as to get a higher printing speed. In general, we recommend you to uncheck this parameter, because it may result in quality degradation.

Borderless: If checked, borderless printing will be enabled.

Feed Paper Adjustment parameters

Some Epson devices support you to manually adjust the speed of feeding paper, so as to avoid irregular lines of ink traces on the paper as a result of too fast or too slow feeding speed. The **Feed Paper Adjustment** parameters are activated only when the device itself supports this capacity.

Print Block: The number of the strips that will be printed, the range is from 1 to 16. Each

strip is a pattern appearing as follows.

Figure-43

Print Minimum: The minimum speed level. The range is from 1 to 201.

Print Maximum: The maximum speed level. The range is from 1 to 201 as well.

Print Point: EagleDot uses 201 print points, sequentially from 1 to 201, to represent the levels of feeding speed. 1 represents the slowest speed level and 201 the fastest.

E.g., if you set **Print Block** to 5, **Print Minimum** to 1 and **Print Maximum** to 201, then there will be 5 levels below **Print Point**, 1, 51, 101, 151 and 201. If you change **Print Minimum** to 80 and **Print Maximum** to 100, the levels turn to 80, 85, 90, 95 and 100. The smaller the difference between **Print Minimum** and **Print Maximum**, the smaller the difference between any two speed levels, and thus the more accurate the final speed level will be.

Tip: *Experience shows that at the very beginning you can set **Print Minimum** and **Print Maximum** within the range of 80~140 and **Print Block** to 6.*

Best Adjustment: The best speed level. You need to manually input the value after observing the printed strips.

Print: Click it to print out the strips when you have configured the settings above.

After the print, check if there are horizontal gaps on the strip, in the appearance of blank or color bands. A presence of blank gaps indicates that the speed is too high, while color gaps indicate that the speed is too slow. If no gap appears, continue to check if each color block is fine and uniform. Choose the speed level that produces a strip with fine and uniform color blocks and without gaps.

Result from improper speed (gaps appear obviously):

Figure-44

Result from proper speed (no gaps, and color blocks are all fine and uniform):

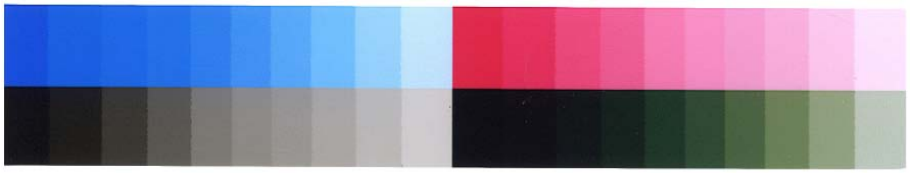

Figure-45

Note: *If you can't decide the best speed level at the first time, you can lower the **Print Maximum** and **Print Minimum** values appropriately, then print and observe once again.*

2) HP printers

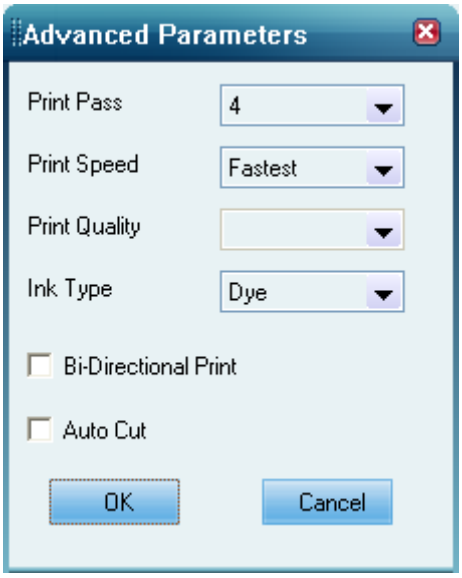

Figure-46

Print Pass: Print pass has a close relationship with the quality and speed of printing. Greater print pass will generate a higher quality print, but will lower the printing speed. Less print pass gets higher speed but lower printing quality.

Note: *If **Print Pass** is set to 1, the options **Print Speed** and **Bi-Directional Print** will be disabled. Change its value, these parameters will be activated.*

Print Speed: In the dropdown list, you will see the following options for printing speed, **Fastest**, **Fast**, **Normal**, **Slow** and **Slowest**. Generally speaking, higher speed generates lower quality while lower speed generates higher quality.

For other parameters, please see the related descriptions above.

3) CanoniPF printers

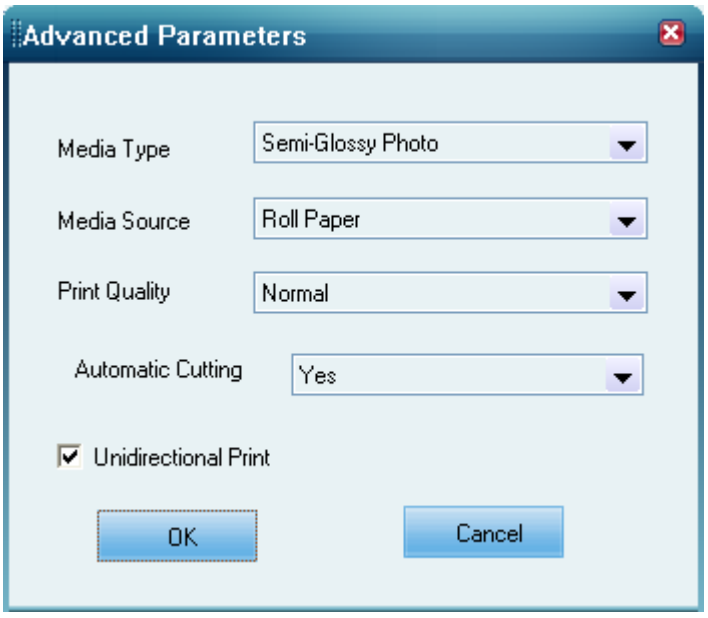

Figure-47

Automatic Cutting: If you choose **Yes**, printer will automatically cut the output paper after printing. If you choose **Print Cut Guideline**, the printer will print the cut guideline.

Unidirectional Print: Having this option checked, unidirectional printing is carried out; having this option unchecked, bidirectional printing is carried out.

3.2.3 Port

Please specify here the printing device actually used for the proof.

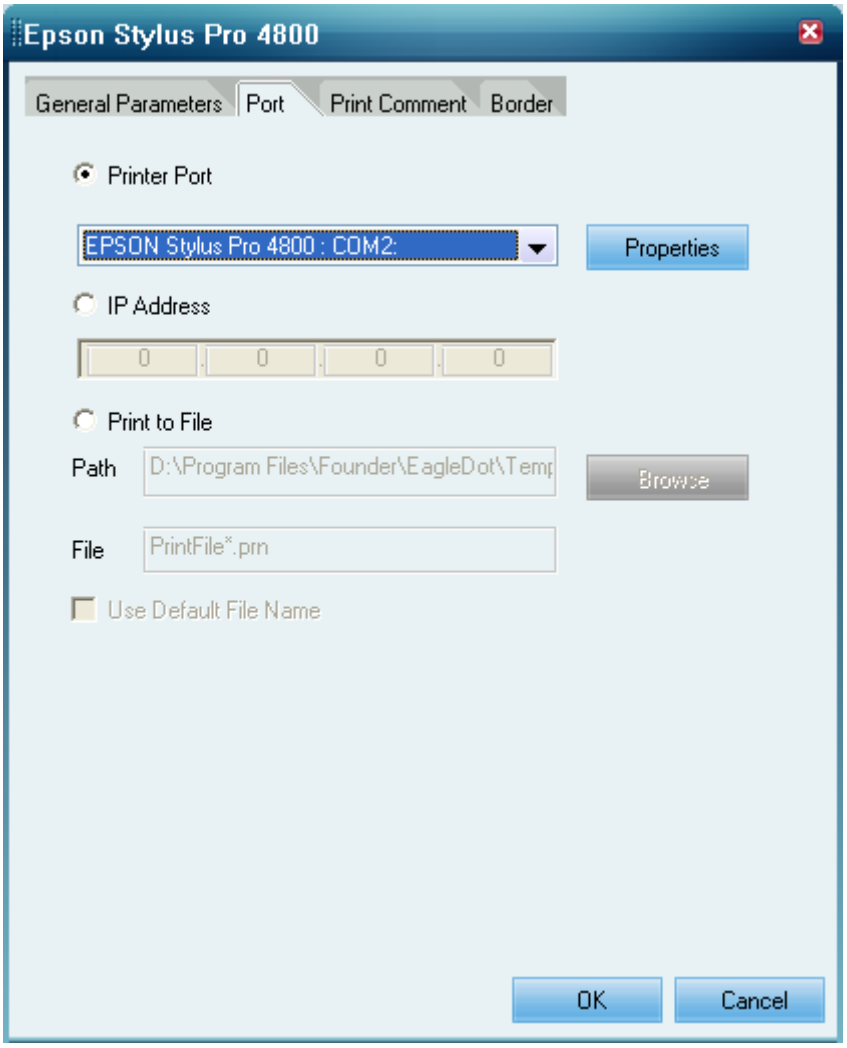

Figure-48

Printer Port: If checked, you can specify the printer to be used by way of the printer port. By clicking the **Properties** button on the right, you can configure the specified printer's properties.

IP Address: If checked, you can input directly the IP address of the printer.

Print to File: If you need to print the job to a file, check this option.

Path: You can determine the path where the printed job will be saved. The default path would be "…:\Program Files\Founder\EagleDot\Temp\". You can click the **Browse** button to specify another path.

File: The **File** edit box allows you to specify the name of the printed file. By default, the

file name is **PrintFile*.prn**. When multiple jobs are printed, a number is added to each file name, for example, *PrintFile.prn, PrintFile1.prn, PrintFile2.prn…*

Use Default File Name: If checked, the printed file name takes the stem of the source file name, and the extension is .prn, e.g. a source file name is *sample.tif*, checking this option ensures that the printed file name is *sample.prn*.

3.2.4 Print Comment

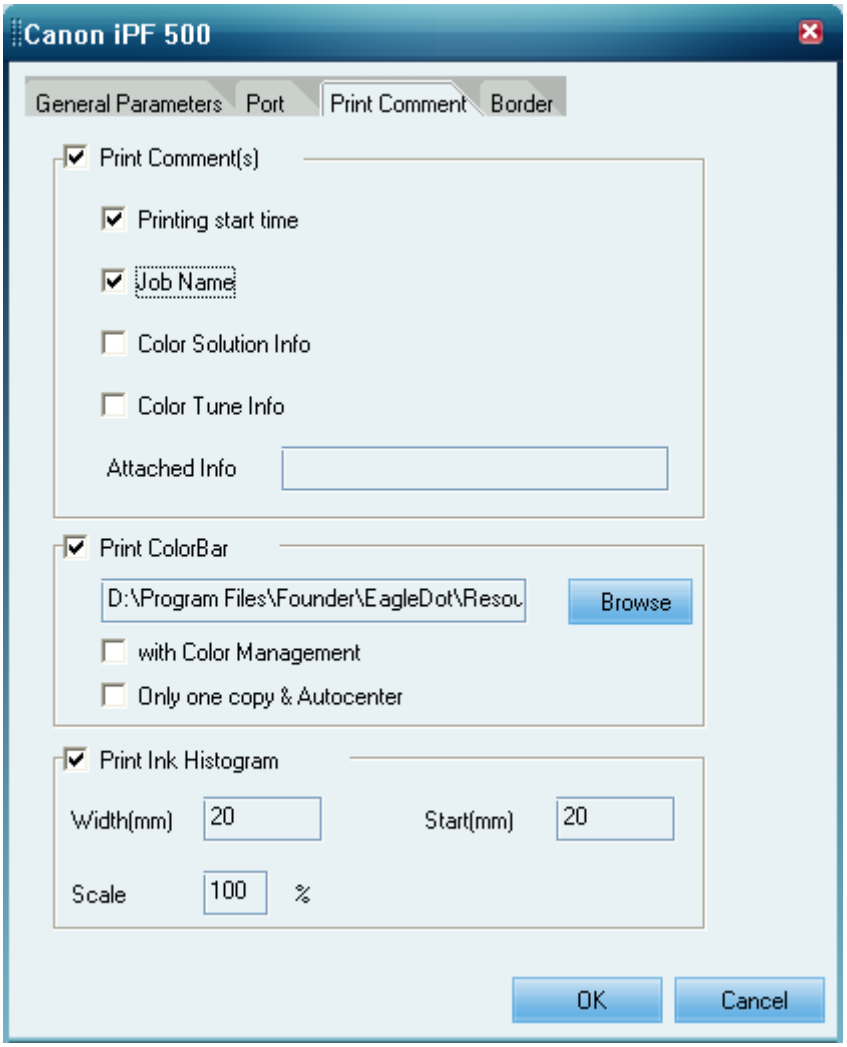

Figure-49

Print Comment(s): If checked, the selected comment will be printed on the lower-left corner of the output paper. If not unchecked, the comment options below will be grayed.

Printing start time: If checked, the output time of the job will be printed on the paper. The time format is: Year\Month\Date\ Hour\Minute\Second.

Job Name: If checked, the name of the job will be printed on the output paper.

Color Solution Info: If checked, the information about the color solution used will be printed on the output paper.

Color Tune Info: If checked, the path of the color tune curve will be printed on output paper.

Attached Info: The additional information except those comments mentioned above. You can input this additional information in the right column.

Print ColorBar: EagleDot can print a color bar to help you assess the print quality. If checked, you can choose a color bar file by the **Browse** button, and the chosen color bar file will be printed both on the upper and lower areas of the output paper. The default "…:\Program Files\Founder\EagleDot\Resource\Control Strip\ColorBar.tif" is a standard TIFF file.

We recommend you to check the **with Color Management** option. When checked, EagleDot will apply color management to print the color bar. As for the **Only one copy & Autocenter** option, if checked, only one copy of the color bar will be printed, and located on the center of media width. If not checked, multiple copies of the color bar will be printed to fit the job width.

Notes: *If the **Auto Page Position** parameter is enabled, the color bar will be printed on the upper and lower of the imposed page instead of each job. If the paper size is not big enough to print the color bar, the system will automatically cancel to print the color bar. And the Information Window will display the message: "xxx (job name) size for outputting exceeds size of paper."*

3.2.5 Halftone

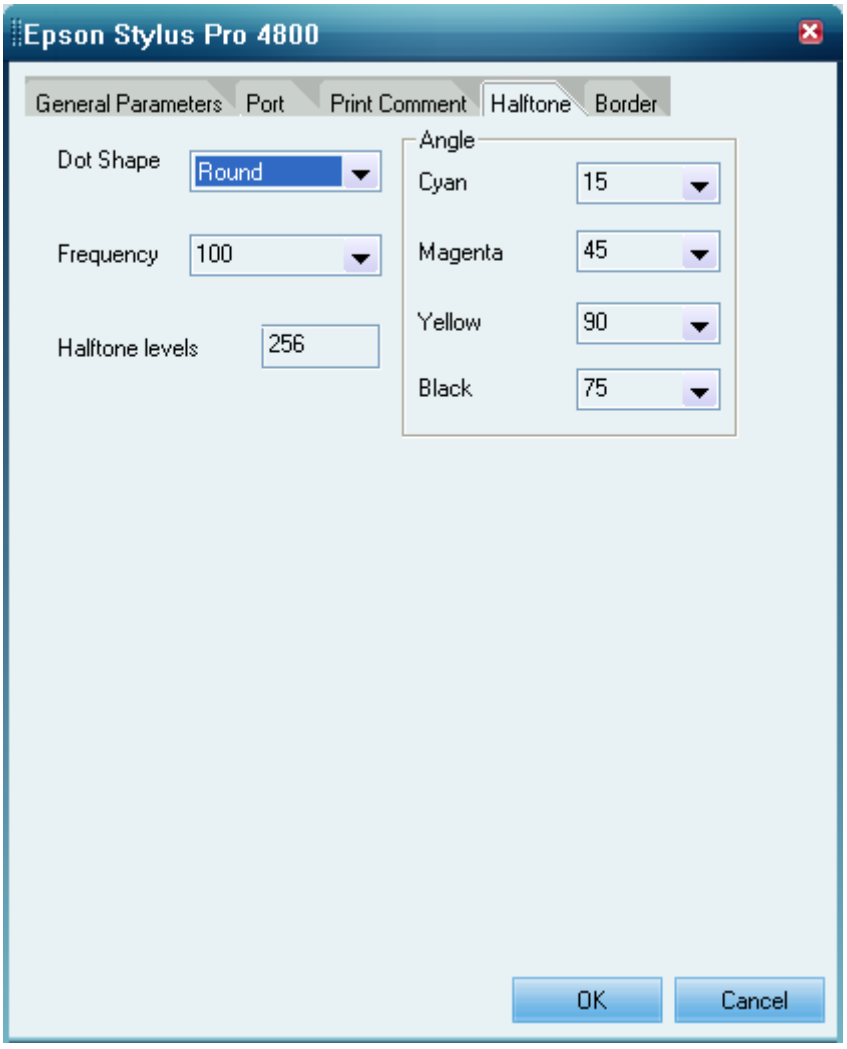

Figure-50

The **Halftone** tab is displayed and activated only when the **EagleDot Template** option is unchecked (i.e. pre-RIP proof) and the color parameter **Advanced** > **Color Mode** is set to 4. The parameters underneath are used for you to define the screen setting.

Dot Shape: shape of the dots, EagleDot provides 10 dot shapes, Round, Ellipse, Rhomb, Diamond, Square, Quick FM, Pure Round, Sharp Ellipse, Cross, and FM.

Frequency: The number of lines per inch, sometimes also called density of dots. Higher value enables smaller dots and thus higher image quality, but may possibly results in dot enlargement. In practice, its value is closely relevant to the resolution, media and ink type.

Angle: Proper screen angles can effectively minimize the moirés occurred in full-color image printing. Each separation may have a specific angle. There are generally four angles 15°, 45°, 75° and 90°. You can change the angle as needed.

Halftone levels: The level of grayness, affected by resolution, frequency, and even the computer memory. Generally, the higher the level, the better the image detail is reproduced, especially the gradient.

3.2.6 Border

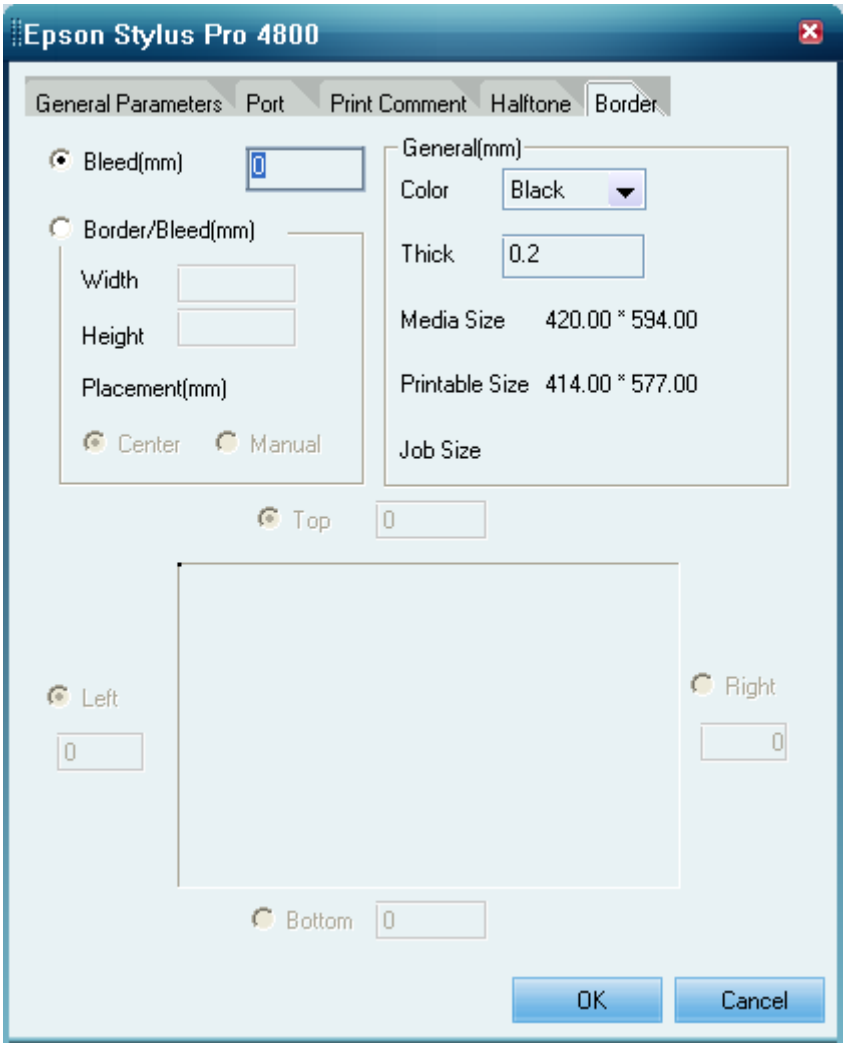

Figure-51

Under the **Border** tab you can perform two operations: to define a border and to define a bleed. In practice, the border will be usually used to simulate the CTP output, so as to have an idea about where exactly a job will be located on the CTP plate. In this case, a **border** can be added to a job as the virtual CTP plate.

The **Bleed** edit box allows you to input a bleed value. The **Width** and **Height** edit boxes of the **Border/Bleed** allow you to input the width and height values of a border or bleed (when the two values are larger than the job size, they become the width and height for a border; when they are smaller than the job size, they become the width and height for a bleed). The **Color** refers to the color of the border or bleed lines, and the **Thick** is their thickness. The value range for the **Thick** is 0~2 mm. The **Media Size** refers to the size of the output media, which is determined by the **Media Size** parameter under the **General Parameters** tab. The **Printable Size** refers to the size of printable area on the current media, the remaining **Media Size** being deducted by a default blank margin. And the **Job Size** refers to the actual size of a job.

When the **Border** pane is opened while you are creating a template, due to that there is not an available job size, the **Job Size** and **Placement** parameters, as you can see in the figure above, will be disabled. At this time, if you want to define a bleed, you can directly input a value in the **Bleed** edit box. Note that the valid value is no more than 10 mm. You can also directly input a width and a height to define a border based on the **Printable Size**. Note that the input values cannot be larger than the printable size. Because you don’t know the actual job size, the input values may also become the width and height for a bleed. The placements for both the border and bleed will be centered by default.

If you want to more precisely define a bleed or border according to the actual job size, please use the following method to open the **Border** pane:

Return to the **Waiting to Print** queue in the **Job Monitor**, right-click a job that has been RIPped, and select **Print Setup** in the pop-up menu to open the printer setup window. Click the **Border** tab to open the **Border** pane:

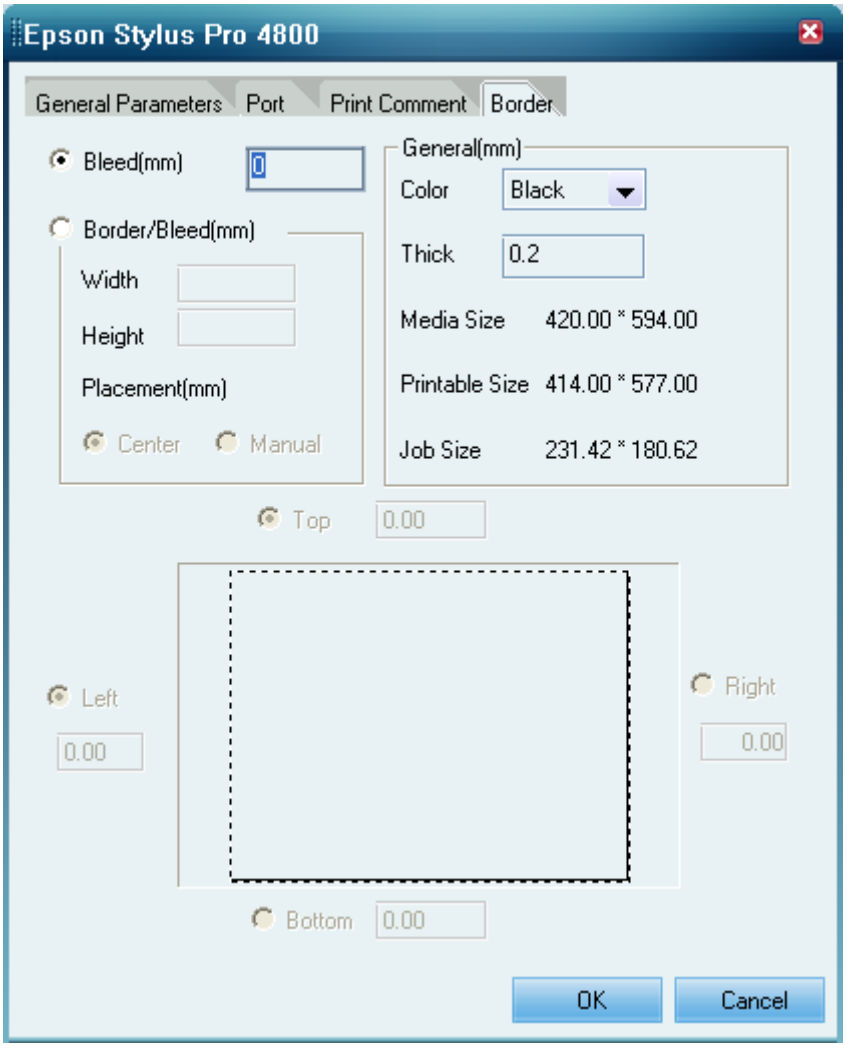

Figure-52

At this time, the job size is displayed and the placement parameters are enabled.

1) **To define a border**:

Please input a width and a height, and make sure that the size of border is within the range of the printable size. Here as an example, we input 251.42 and 200.62 (the job size is 231.42*180.62). Then, determine the **Placement**. By default, the job position is **Center**. But you can select **Manual** to customize the top, bottom, left or right gutter space between the job and border. And then you can also specify the color and thickness of the border. The defined border can be previewed at the lower part of the pane.

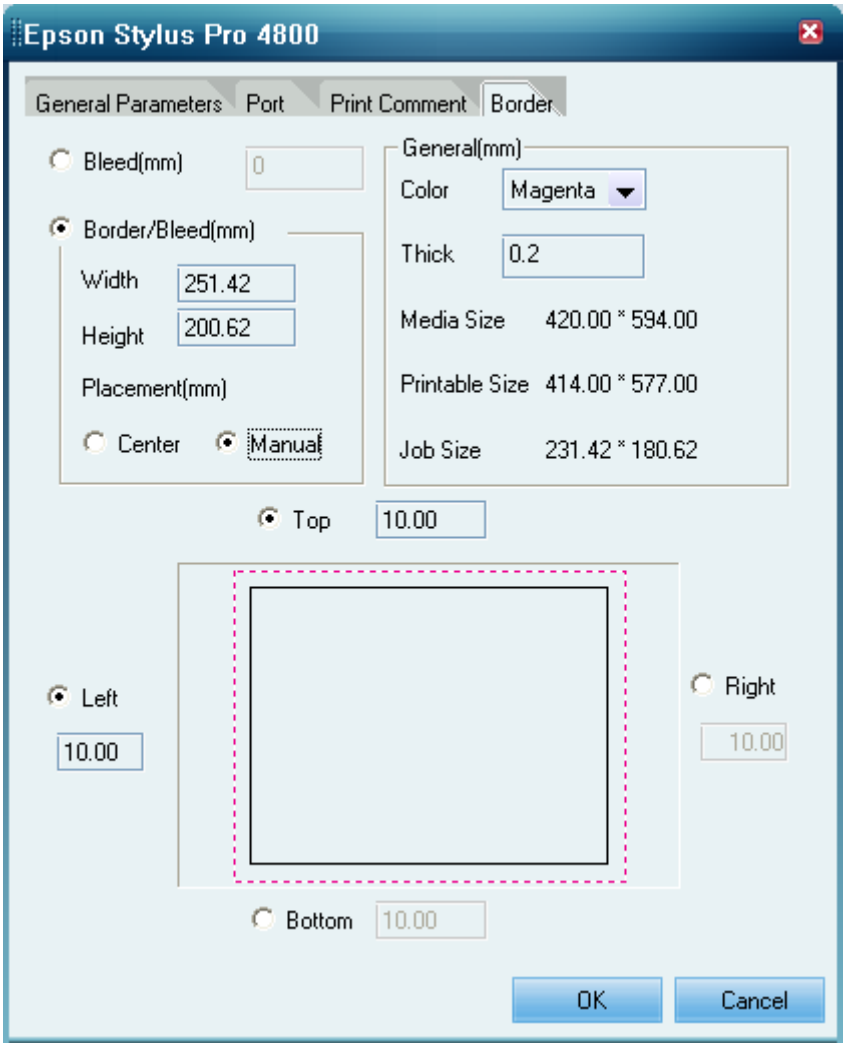

Figure-53

Note: *When the **Auto Page Position** is enabled, if you have defined a border, each ganged job on a page will have a border printed.*

2) **To define a bleed (cut lines)**:

The operations are similar to those for defining a border. But note that the bleed size must be smaller than the job size. As an example, we input 211.42 and 160.62. The result is shown as follows:

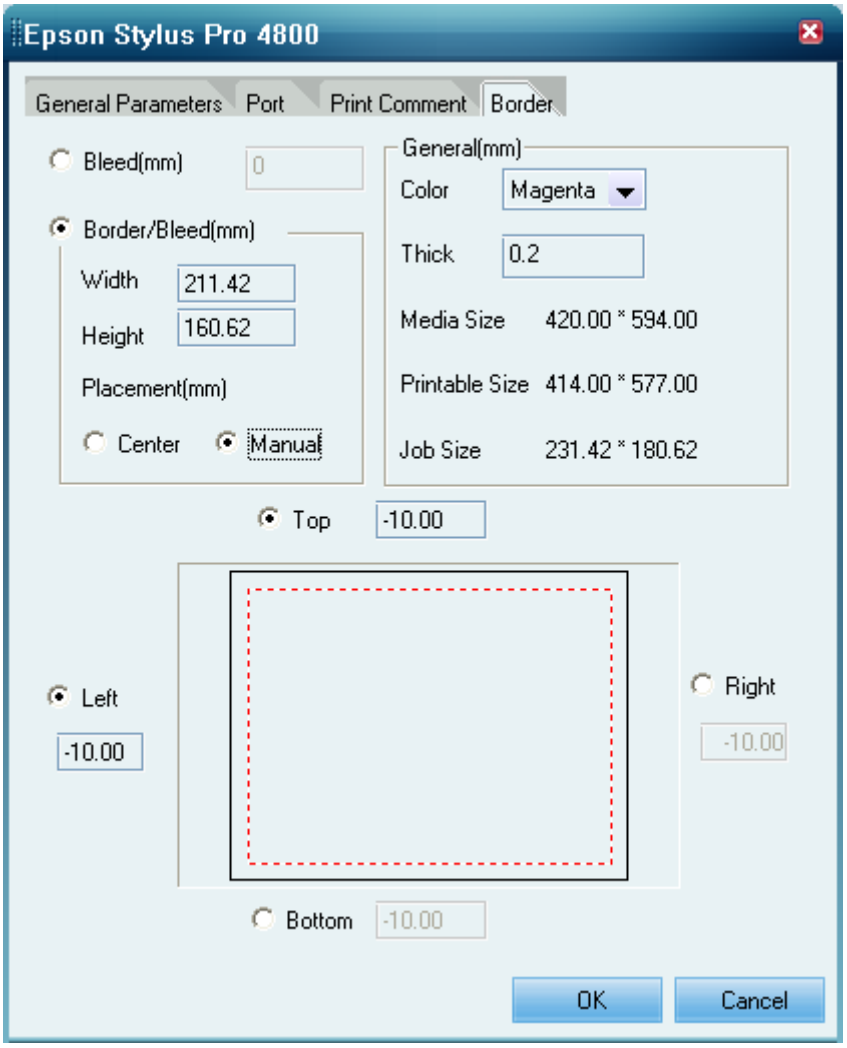

Figure-54

Note: *When the border is smaller than the job, the color of the border turns to red, showing the bleed. And the gutter space values are negative.*

3.3 Color Setting

3.3.1 General

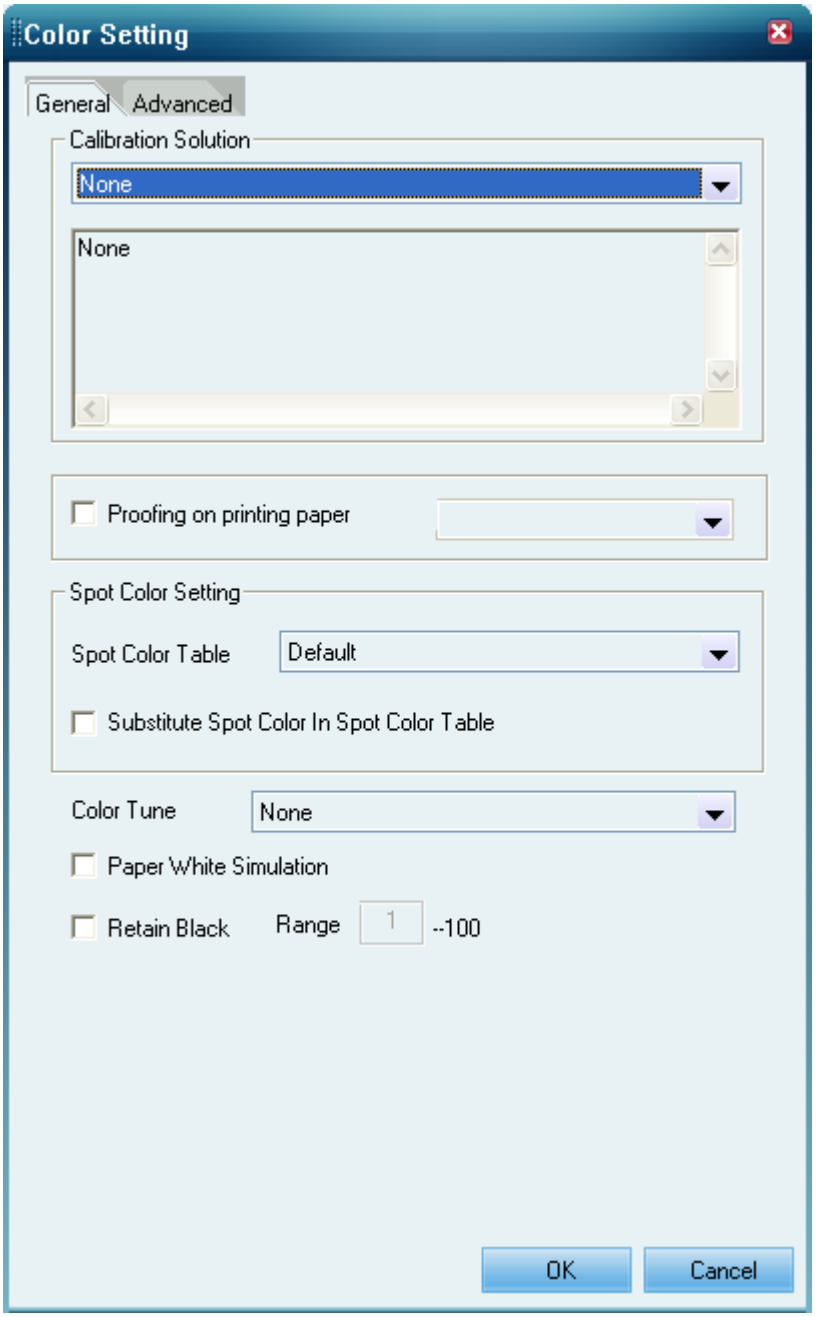

Figure-55

1) Calibration Solution

Click the triangle button below **Calibration Solution**, and you will see a broad range of color calibration solutions. These solutions are automatically provided in EagleDot, and are designed to be used for color management. You can directly use these existing solutions, or create a new color calibration solution on your own by using the color solution tool. For details about how to create a color calibration solution, see the

independent *Founder EagleDot v4.52 Color Calibration Guide*.

When you have selected an appropriate color calibration solution, the information about the selected solution will be shown below the dropdown list.

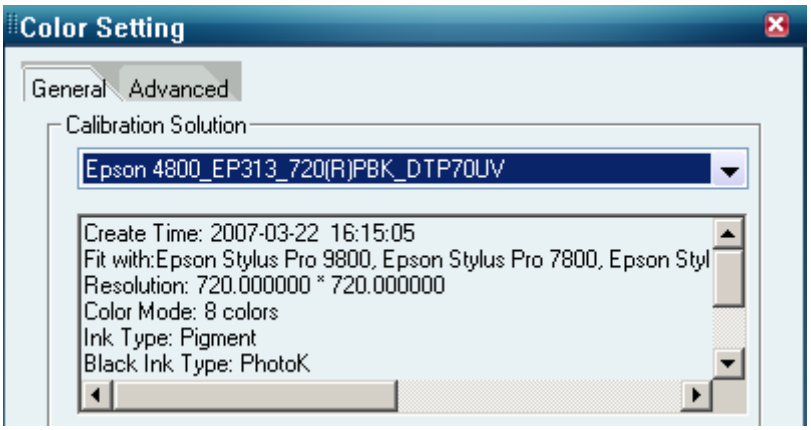

Figure-56

The information includes the setup data for such color-related parameters as **Resolution**, **Color Mode**, Screen Mode, **Ink Type**, **Black Ink Type**, etc. When the color calibration solution is selected, this data will automatically override the corresponding parameter setups. At this time, the corresponding color-related parameters, such as **Resolution**, **Color Mode**, Screen Mode, **Ink Type**, **Media Type**, will be displayed in gray.

Note: *If you haven't chosen a solution for current template, then when you use the template to print files, the information window would display message such as "Please select calibration solution first". In such case, please choose a proper calibration solution here in advance.*

2) Proofing on printing paper

You need to provide serial number during the installation before you want to use this option. Being enabled, this option will disable the color calibration solution setting.

If checked, you can use printing paper, instead of the special paper employed in digital proof, to do your digital proof. When checked, please choose a suitable paper option from the dropdown list behind. Other settings are the same as normal digital proof. By using printing paper to proof, you can lower your proof cost significantly without sacrificing the color quality.

3) Spot Color Setting

Spot Color Table: A spot color table is composed of spot colors. When the system is RIPping a job, if the job being RIPped contains spot colors, the system can identify the spot colors and will add them to the selected table in the template. When printing, the system will utilize the spot colors added to print the spot color separations. Therefore, a spot color table can be viewed as a platform to store the spot colors of the jobs. Please select a spot color table from the dropdown list on the right, from where you can use the default spot color table provided by the system, or the spot color table created on your own through the **Spot Color Editor**.

The spot colors in the spot color table can be modified through the **Spot Color Editor**. When modifying spot colors, there are two possibilities. One is to create a new user-defined spot color through the **Spot Color Editor**. The user-created spot colors can be applied through the **Color Replace** function and the **Substitute Spot Color in Spot Color Table** option. The other is to modify the spot colors in the jobs. After the spot

colors of a job are accessed by the system, i.e. after a job has been RIPped by the system, please open the selected spot color table of the template through the **Spot Color Editor**. If the system was not able to access its color values, such as its CMYK or LAB values, the user has to input these values manually through the editor. If the system is able to access its color values, the user may also need to modify these values according to the actual demands.

Please note that only the composite files can provide the detailed spot color information, such as the spot color names, CMYK or LAB values. Therefore the system can access the detailed spot color information of a composite file. With other file types that do not contain this information, the system may only be able to access the spot color names.

Substitute Spot Color in Spot Color Table: If the name of a spot color in the job is the same as that of a spot color already existing in the spot color table before the job is RIPped, when this box is checked, the system will substitute the spot color in the job for the spot color in the spot color table.

4) Color Tune

Color Tune curve: The dropdown list on the right provides the color tune curves for you to select. They can be created through the **Color Tune** tool, see Section 4.2 for details.

5) Paper White Simulation

The paper for digital proof may be much whiter than the paper used for press printing. This will inevitably affect the digital proof which simulates the effect of the press. In such case, you can select this checkbox, and the blank area on the proof paper will be slightly screened, so as to simulate the appearance of press paper.

After you select a color calibration solution and check the **Paper White Simulation** box, a **WhitePoint Editor** area will appear, where you may edit the paper white simulation values.

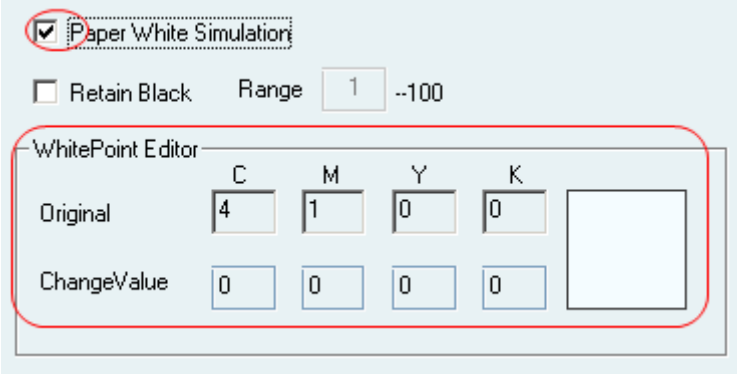

Figure-57

Note: *If the color calibration solution you select is created with the help of a manual color calibration wizard, then **Paper White Simulation** will be grayed out. If the render intent you select when creating the solution is **Perceptual**, **Relative**, or **Saturation**, **Paper White Simulation** option will be unchecked and shown in gray; if the render intent you select is **Absolute**, **Paper White Simulation** option will be checked and the **WhitePoint Editor** area below will show the paper white simulation values.*

There are two rows of values for CMYK separations: **Original** and **ChangeValue**. The original values of the paper white simulation in the color calibration solution selected are displayed in the first row of boxes and cannot be changed. You may specify a number ranging from -4 to +4 into each of the four corresponding boxes in the second row. Note

that the values you input are difference values. The actual simulated paper white values are the original CMYK values plus the values you input. The range of number you may input into these boxes may vary a little, as the simulated paper white values are not allowed to be below 0. For example, if the original value is 0, you may only enter 0~4.

The rectangle on the right shows the comparison between the original simulated paper white and the one with changed value. The upper left part represents the original one, and the lower right part represents the changed one.

6) Retain Black

When this option is selected, the system will directly use black ink to print the Pure **Black** process color. The ink type of the printer can be a factor for you to determine this parameter. Here we will use an Epson printer as an example. There are two ink types for Epson printers, **PhotoK** and **MatteK**. If the ink type is **MatteK**, you may check this option. If it is **PhotoK**, which has a color cast, it's recommended that you uncheck it.

Range: The range of the pure black color that the **Retain Black** applies to. You can input a value from 1 to 100. For example, if you input 50, the **Retain Black** will apply to the range from 50 to 100.

3.3.2 Advanced

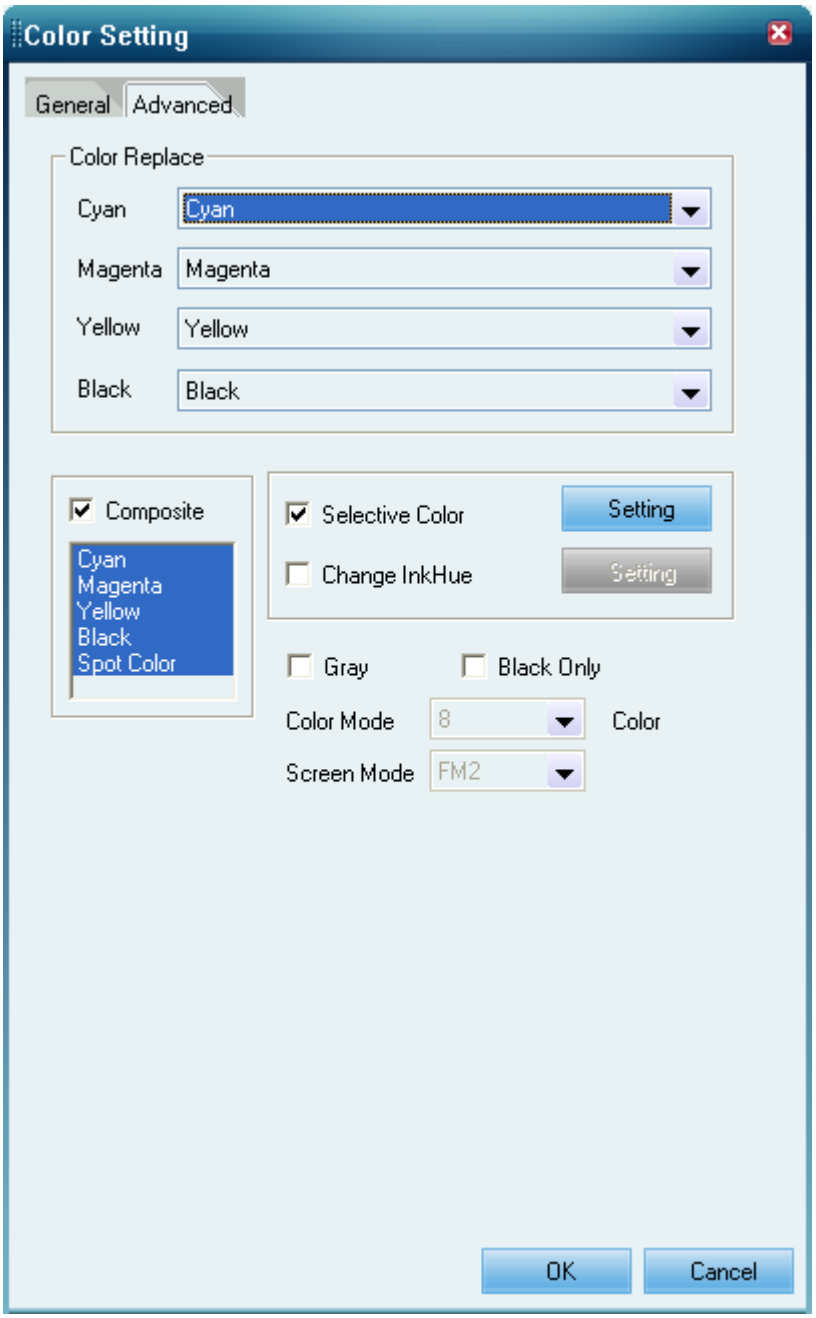

Figure-58

1) Color Replace

Color Replace enables you to replace any of the C, M, Y, K process colors with your selected color. In the window shown above, each C, M, Y or K color separation has a dropdown list, from where you can select a target color. For example, you can select **Magenta** to replace **Cyan**.

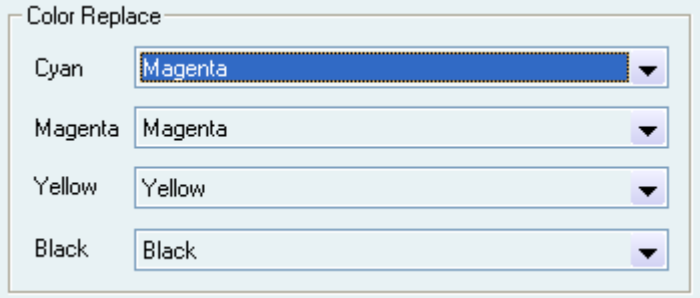

Figure-59

You may use a spot color to replace one or more of these four process colors, but you need to first select under **General** tab a spot color table with spot colors defined in the **Spot Color Editor**. The defined spot colors in the selected spot color table will be loaded into the dropdown list on the right of each process colors.

Notes: *You cannot use **Color Replace** to replace spot color separations. You may use **Spot Color Editor** to modify spot color values. You cannot replace the colors with the same process color. For example, you cannot use **Yellow** to replace **Cyan**, and continue to use **Yellow** to replace **Magenta**.*

2) Composite

The **Composite** parameter enables you to print partial color separations of a job.

1. When the **Composite** option is checked, EagleDot will print out the selected color separations below the **Composite** option, and output all the selected separations in a single file. By default, the **Composite** option and all the colors below, including the four process colors and the spot color, will be selected. This is because we usually need to print out all the color separations of a job. However, you may want to print partial color separations. To do this you must uncheck the unwanted color separations. The following images show an example of partial color printing:

Figure-60

Picture A is an image that completely combines the CMYK process colors. If you want to only print the C and M colors, please check **Cyan** and **Magenta** below the **Composite** option, save the template, and then apply the template to print. The printed result will be the same as Picture B.

2. When the **Composite** option is not checked, EagleDot will also print out the selected color separations below the **Composite** option, but output more than one files, with each

file displaying only one single color. For the example above, if you check **Cyan** and **Magenta**, and meanwhile don't check the **Composite** option, the printed result will be two images, see Picture C and Picture D in the following figure.

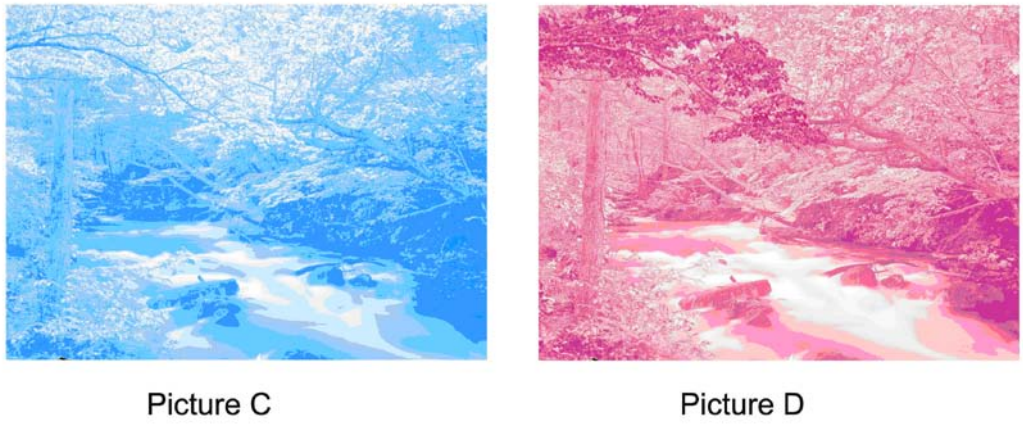

Figure-61

Now we take a practical example and combine with other functionalities to describe the specific operations. In practice, you may need to continuously print out a single C, a composite CM, a composite CMY and a composite CMYK color separation files as in the following figure. In this case, what shall you do?

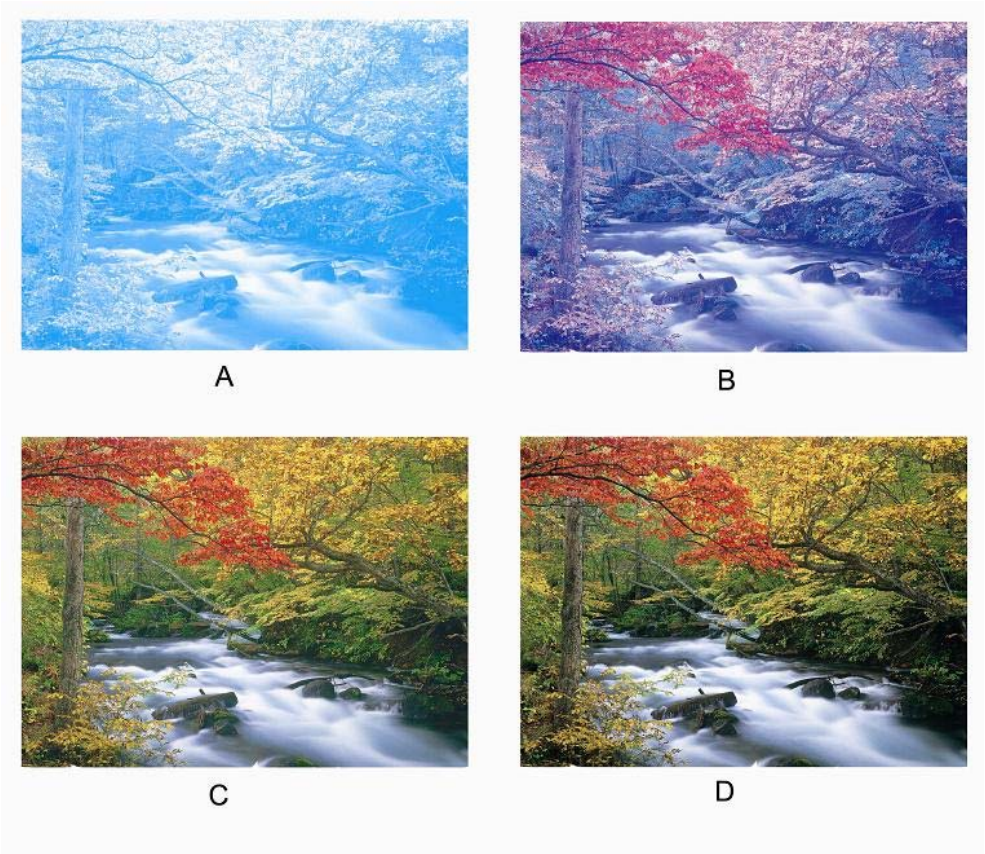

Figure-62

You can view them as 4 individual jobs and follow the printing process to print out

respectively. Or you can simplify the operations by following the steps shown here:

1) Create or set a parameter template. For the **Composite** parameter, use the default setting.

2) Switch to the Job Monitor, use the template to open a file and check **Continue Ripping** to RIP it. Then the job appears in the **Waiting to Print** queue.

3) Right-click the job and choose **Color Setting** from the pop-up shortcut menu. The **Color Setting** window will appear. In this window, click the **Advanced** tab and you will see the **Composite** parameter. Now you can change the setting. Please check the **Composite** option and choose only **Cyan**, then click **OK** to return to the Job Monitor.

4) Check **Continue Print** to print the job. When the job is printed out, the job will be listed in the **Printed Job** queue.

5) Uncheck **Continue Print**, then select the job in the **Printed Job** queue and click the  button in the toolbar. The job will be moved to the **Continue to Print** queue.

6) Repeat Step 3 to change the settings of the **Composite** parameter. At this time, please check **Composite**, choose **Cyan** and **Magenta** together. And then repeat Step 4 to print out the second job.

7) Repeat Step 6 for two times to print out respectively the third and fourth jobs. When you print the third job, please check **Composite**, and choose **Cyan**, **Magenta** and **Yellow**. When you print the fourth job, please check **Composite**, and choose **Cyan**, **Magenta**, **Yellow** and **Black**.

If your job size is small enough for auto ganging, we recommend you to enable the **Auto Page Position** function to save your paper, the steps are as follows:

1) Create or set a parameter template. Check the **Auto Page Position** option under the **Printer Setup** > **General Parameters** tab. As to the **Composite** parameter, please use the default setting.

2) Switch to the Job Monitor, use the template to open the job and check **Continue Ripping** to RIP it. Then the job appears in the **Waiting to Print** queue.

3) Right-click the job and choose **Color Setting** from the pop-up shortcut menu. Then the **Color Setting** window appears. In this window, click the **Advanced** tab and you will see the **Composite** parameter. Now you can change its setting. Please check **Composite** and choose only **Cyan**, then click **OK** to return to the Job Monitor.

4) Right-click the job again and choose **Re-RIP** from the pop-up shortcut menu. The job will be re-RIPped. The re-RIPped job will also be listed in the **Waiting to Print** queue.

5) Repeat Step 3 to change the setting of the **Composite** parameter. And then repeat Step 4 to re-RIP another job.

6) Repeat Step 5 for two times to RIP the next two jobs.

7) When you have finished the setup of the **Composite** parameters for these four jobs in the **Waiting to Print** queue, check **Continue Print** to print. Because you have enabled the auto ganging function, the system will first move these jobs into the buffer before the print. Please click the  button to open **Device Monitor**. Continue to click the **Show Buffer** button, you will find that EagleDot has already automatically ganged these jobs.

Note: *You cannot gang two jobs that use the same template but one has the spot color option under the **Composite** checkbox selected and the other has it unselected.*

3) Gray and Black Only

Gray: If checked, all color separations will be transferred to Gray in output and the **Composite** parameter will be disabled and shown in gray.

Black Only: If checked, all color separations will be replaced with Black.

4) Color Mode and Screen Mode

Color Mode: The color modes supported by the current printer. If you have not specified a color calibration solution previously, this parameter will be available for you to select.

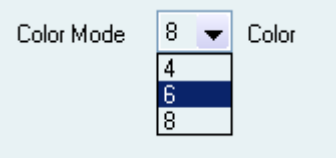

Figure-63

You need to select a value for this parameter when you create a color calibration solution.

Screen Mode: If no color calibration solution is selected under **General** tab, **Screen Mode** parameter is editable. There are three options in the dropdown list: **FM1**, **FM2**, and **FM3**. If a color calibration solution has been selected, the screen mode that is used in the solution will be shown here. FM1 or FM3 is recommended for users who would like to do Pre-RIP proofing. For users who would like to do post-RIP proofing, FM2 or FM3 is recommended.

You need to select a value for this parameter when you create a color calibration solution.

5) Selective Color

The optional color proof allows you to replace the original color with destination color in output. With this parameter, you can realize optional color calibration, which refers to the replacement of original color with destination color on the image.

The following steps show you how to use the **Selective Color** function:

Open the configuration window of Selective Color

1. Start EagleDot. Open the file and RIP it.
2. After RIPping, bitmap file is generated and go to **Waiting to Print** queue.
3. Right-click the file in the queue and select **Color Setting** in the pop-up menu.
4. Check **Selective Color** under the **Advanced** tab and the **Setting** button is activated.
5. Click the **Setting** button.

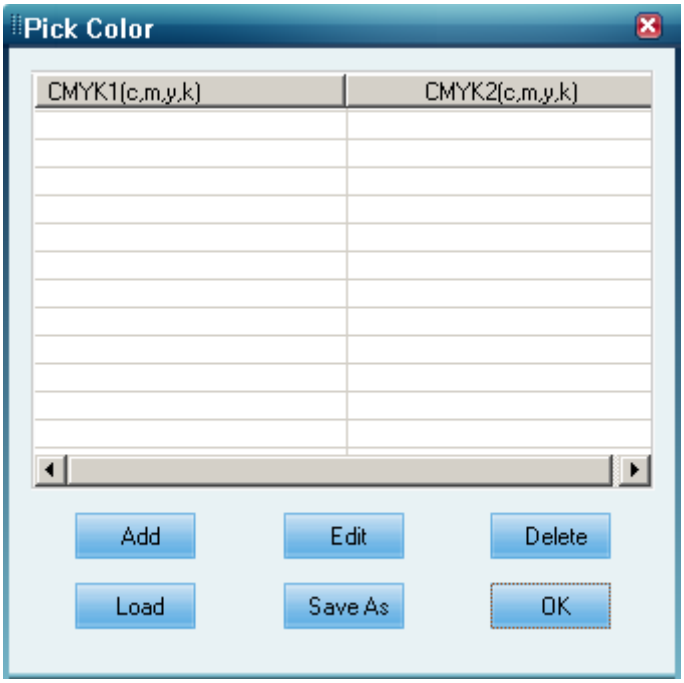

Figure-64

In this table, you can establish one or more color replacement relations. If a certain color has been appointed a destination color in the table, the original color will be replaced by the destination color when processing files.

6. To realize the selective color calibration, you need to add such color calibration or replacement relation. Click the **Add** button to get the **Add Color** dialog box.

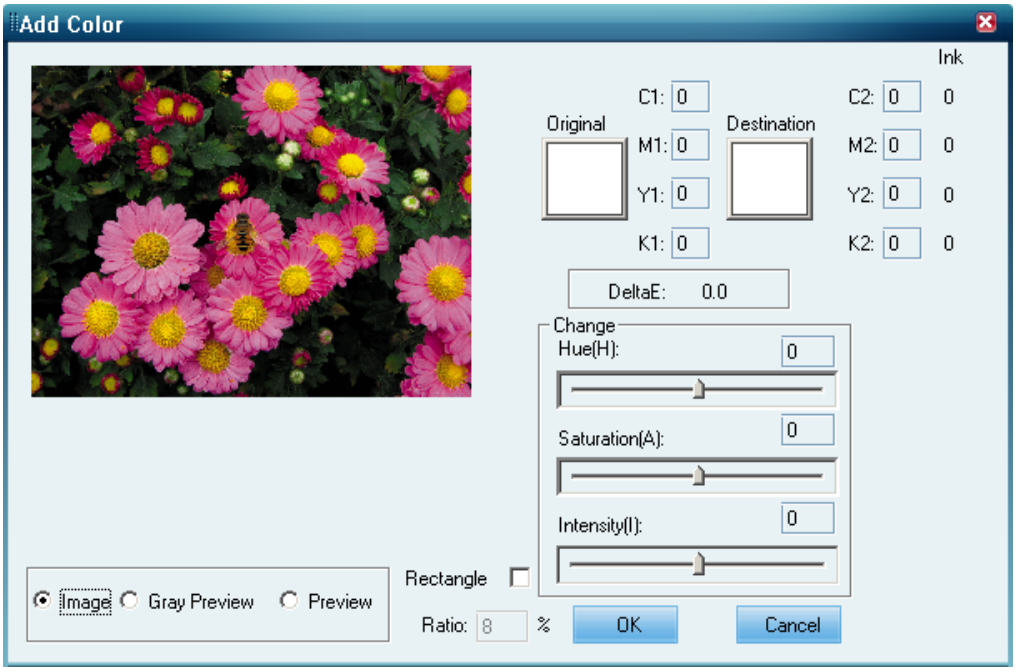

Figure-65

You should first define the original and destination colors for the replacement.

Define the Original and Destination colors

In the window as shown above, the upper-left part is the preview area of the job, the lower-left and right is the operating area. The square color blocks on the right just show the original and destination colors. The **Original** color refers to the color you want to replace. It can be defined by inputting specific CMYK values, or can be selected by clicking anywhere on the previewed image. The **Destination** color refers to the color you use to replace the **Original** color. It can be defined by inputting specific CMYK values, or can be selected by clicking anywhere on the previewed image as well. And you can also define it by manually adjusting the **Hue**, **Saturation** and **Intensity** values in the below. The valid range for the input CMYK values is 1-100. The **Hue**, **Saturation** and **Intensity** can be adjusted by sliding corresponding buttons or by inputting numbers manually.

The **Ink** values after the **Destination** parameter refer to the actual ink amount in print. It is calculated with the related data of your selected color calibration solution. The deltaE value in the below represents the color difference between the **Original** and **Destination** colors.

Set the Ratio parameter

The **Ratio** parameter is designed for you to adjust the color range for the calibration or substitution. The higher the value, the wider range of the color will be replaced. To set this parameter, please click the **Gray Preview** option to get the window shown as in the below. The **Ratio** edit box will then be activated for you to input a value.

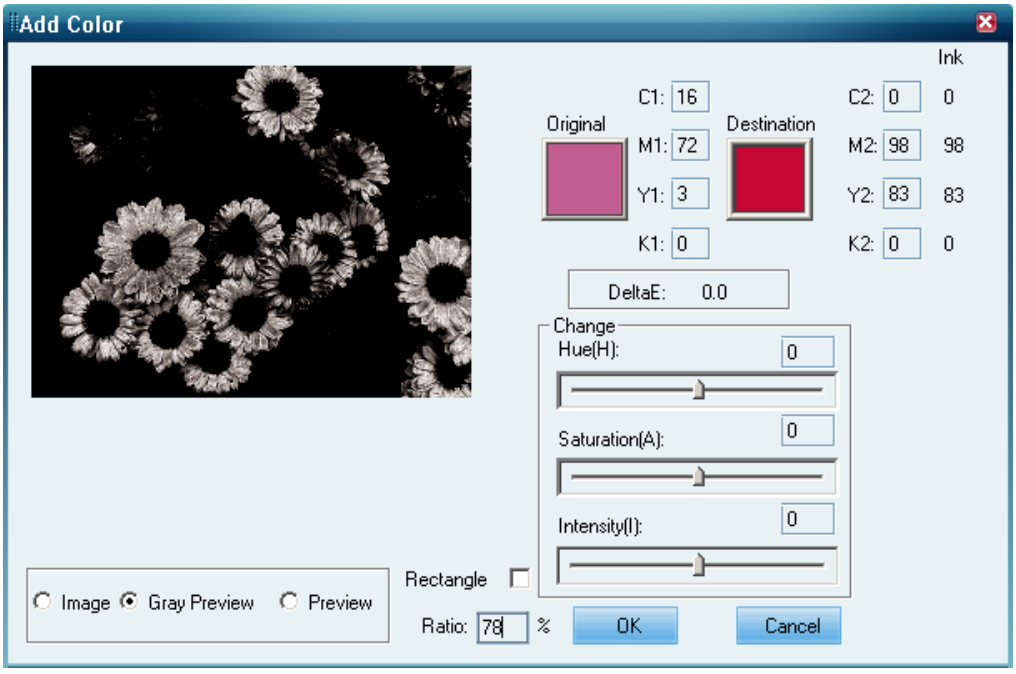

Figure-66

As you can see, there are some white areas in the previewed figure. They are just the places that will be replaced by the **Destination** color. And they will be enlarged as the **Ratio** value increases. Please input a **Ratio** value according to your actual demand.

Global and Local calibrations

You may need to replace the selected color only in a specific area of the figure. In this case, you need to check the **Rectangle** box. If you check it, we call the replacement as local calibration. If you don't check it, the system will replace the selected color in the whole figure. We call the latter global calibration.

By default, the **Rectangle** box is unchecked. If we still take the figure above as example,

this means that all the white areas in the figure will be replaced by the destination color. If you click the **Preview** option, you will see the following result.

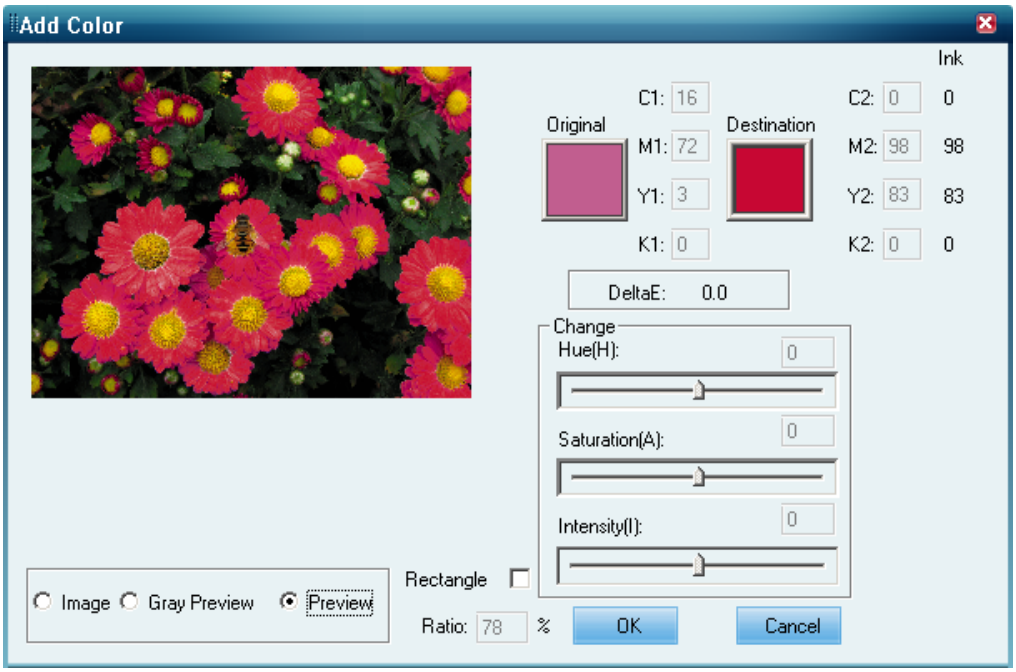

Figure-67

If the **Rectangle** box is checked, you may draw a rectangle on the image, see the following figure. In this case, only the color within the rectangle will be replaced.

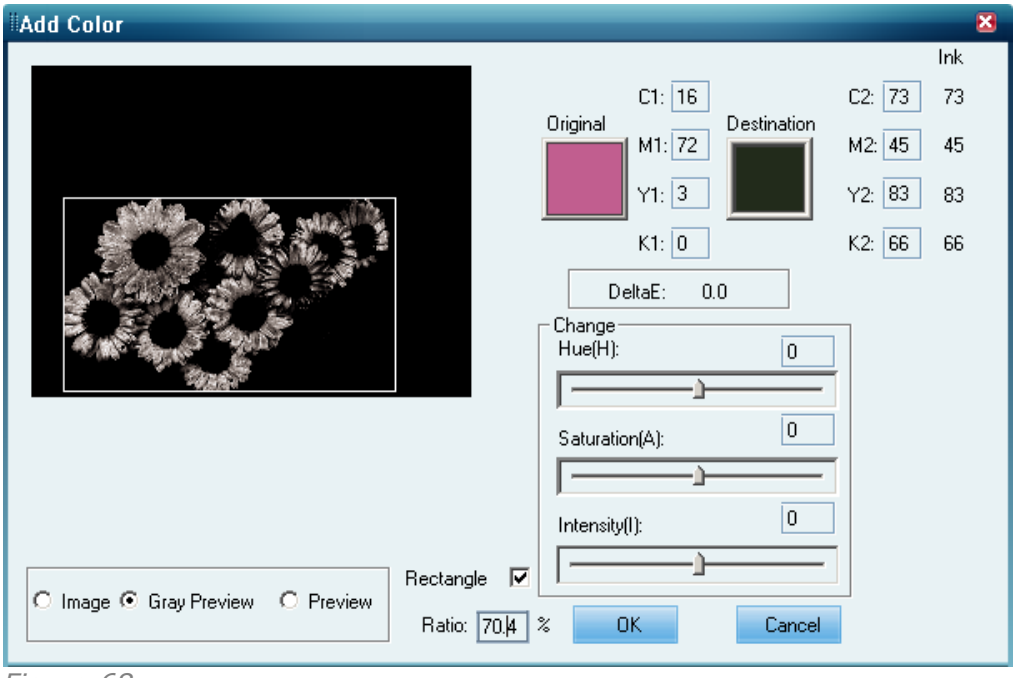

Figure-68

Now you have finished the configuration of a color replacement. Please click **OK**, the corresponding data will be added to the **Pick Color** table.

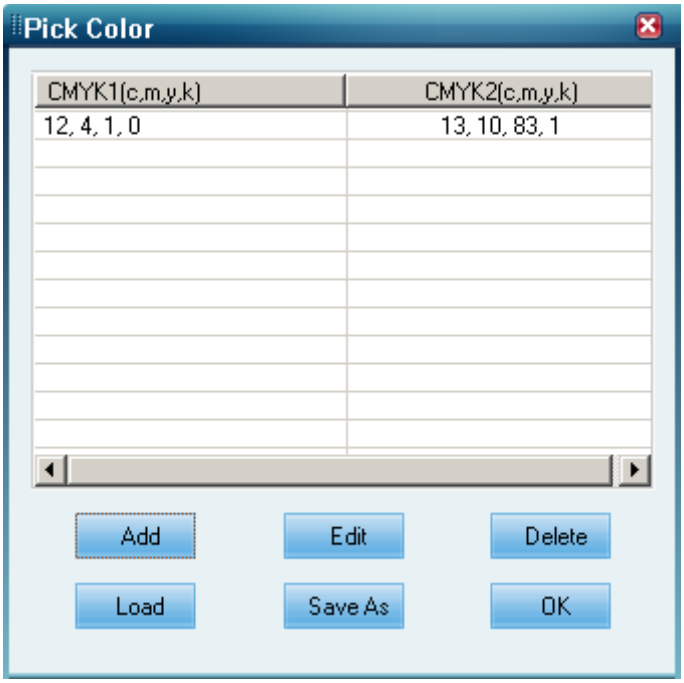

Figure-69

In the **Pick Color** dialog box, you may click **Add** to add another color replacement relationship, or click **Edit** or **Delete** to edit or delete a selected color replacement.

When you have finished the setup, you can save the whole set of color replacements as a *.stc file by the **Save As** button. Or you can load an existing *.stc by the **Load** button.

6) Adjust Ink Hue

The Ink Hue control can ensure that the ink hue in digital proof is consistent with that of press standard.

Open the parameter template, choose **Color Setting** > **Advanced** > **Change InkHue** > **Setting**, to open the **Ink Hue** setup window.

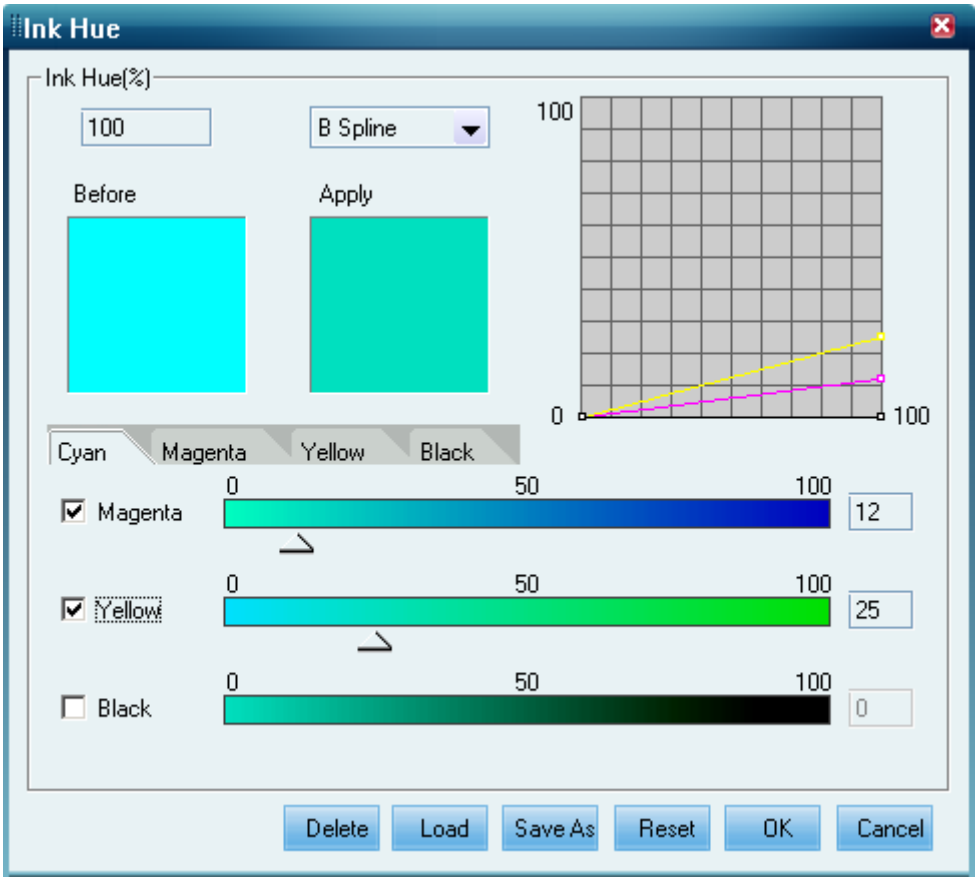

Figure-70

In the upmost-left edit box, you can input the value of dot percentage at which you need to adjust the ink hue. And then, select **B Spline** or **Straight** in the right list. The chart in the upper-right part of the window will show the adjusted ink status with the selected curve type. And the two color squares show respectively the color appearance before adjustment and that after the adjustment.

Now let's adjust the hue of each process color ink. If you want to change the hue of cyan ink, select the **Cyan** tab, and check the boxes of other inks that you want to add to the cyan ink. Here we take Magenta and Yellow as examples. When you check the **Magenta** and **Yellow** ink options, a sliding block will appear under each of the color strips on the right. Drag the sliding block, the value shown in the edit box next to the color strip will change accordingly. This value stands for the percentage of the added ink. You may also enter the desired value directly to the edit box.

If you are satisfied with the ink hue adjustment, you can click the **Save As** button to save the current settings as a file with the extension of ".inh". Or you can click the **Load** button to load an existing "*.inh" file. The **Reset** button allows you to reset all changes to default status. Select the end point of a curve, and click the **Delete** button, the curve of the selected color will be deleted.

Click **OK** to complete the ink hue adjustment.

3.4 Options

The **Options** parameter works differently for post-RIP proof and pre-RIP proof. In the

template's parameter setup window, when the **EagleDot Template** option is checked, if you click **Options**, you can define parameters for post-RIP proof; when you uncheck the option, you can click **Options** to define those for pre-RIP proof.

3.4.1 For Post-RIP Proof

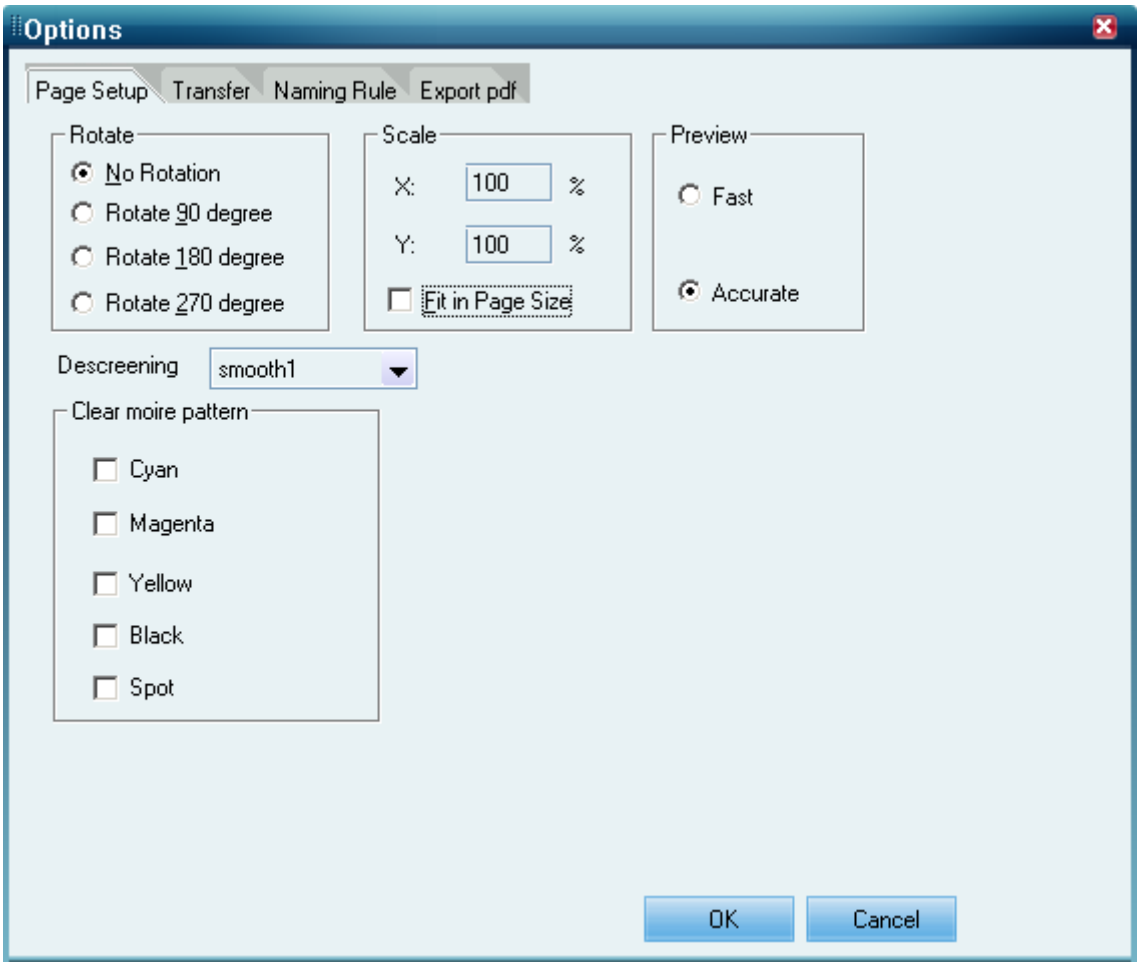

Figure-71

Note: *If you use the default templates of EagleDot, the **Naming Rule** pane will be missing when you open the **Options** window.*

1) Page Setup

Rotate: With an aim to facilitate bitmap ganging, this function can be used to determine the direction in which a job is printed on the paper. The default is **No Rotation**. The four options of **No Rotation**, **Rotate 90 degree**, **Rotate 180 degree** and **Rotate 270 degree** control the image direction on the output paper. If you select **Rotate 90 degree**, the image will be rotated 90 degree counter-clockwise. Similarly, if you select **No Rotation**, the image will not be rotated.

Scale: The scale can be adjusted in both the X direction and Y direction. **100%** indicates that the output image size is the same as the actual page size. If both boxes say **80%**, the image will be scaled 80% in both the X and Y direction. **200%** indicates that the output size is two times the actual size. The default is **100%**.

Fit in Page Size: If checked, the image will be scaled to a proper size to fit the page and

the scale percentage is disabled.

Preview: There are two options, **Fast** and **Accurate**. **Fast** implies that the jobs can be viewed more quickly but lower at quality, while **Accurate** implies a slower load time but a higher image quality.

Descreening: There are four options for descreening: **smooth1**, **smooth2, smooth3** and **smooth4**. Smooth1 enables a lowest level of descreening and the dot shape can be best preserved. Smooth4 enables a highest level of descreening and the dot shape may be lost most heavily. Smooth2 and smooth3 is in the middle of them. By default, the Descreening is set to smooth1.

Clear moiré pattern: This option is used to clear off the unacceptable moiré patterns appeared on some separations (if any). It can reduce moiré patterns, but may result in some loss in dot shape at the same time. If there are moiré patterns on some separations, please select the separations under **Clear moiré pattern**, and then print out again. If moiré patterns still exist, you need to select smooth3 or smooth4, and meanwhile, select the separations under **Clear moiré pattern**.

Note: *If the output resolution is set to 1440*1440dpi, generally speaking, you need only to use default settings to print out a job. There is little difference in output result when you use 1440*720dpi and 720*720dpi respectively to print. But if you select smooth3 or smooth4, or if you select the separations with moiré patterns before you print, the dot shape will be lost quite heavily.*

2) Transfer

Transfer is used for compensating the linearization applied in RIP products. To meet some requirements in the back-end output environment, some RIPs may use linearization curves while generating 1 bit TIFF files. When processing such a 1 bit TIFF file, EagleDot utilizes this transfer tool to represent the original linear effect of the 1 bit TIFF file.

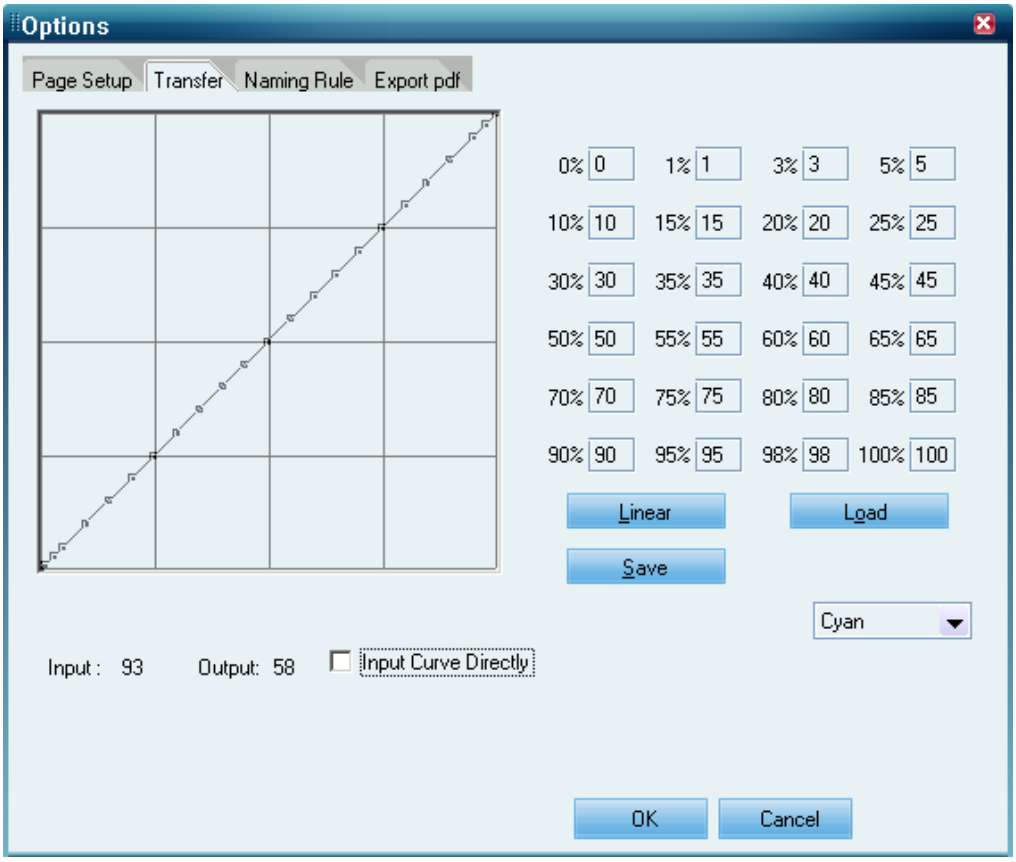

Figure-72

The values of the transfer curve should be completely the same as that of the linearization curve used in the RIP settings.

You can input the data directly into the corresponding edit boxes. Or you can also click the **Load** button to load a curve file. The **Linear** button allows you to reset all the values in the edit boxes. The **Save** button is used to save current linearization data.

The setups of the **Input Curve Directly** checkbox and the color separation name correspond to the settings of the linearization curve in the RIP.

3) Naming Rule

When submitting a job that contains more than one color separations, such as 1 bit TIFF, either by normal operational process or by hot folder, EagleDot is able to automatically identify the C, M, Y, K separations and spot color separations of the same job. A user only needs to define the naming rule for the separations, and system will automatically detect CMYK and spot separation files by the naming rule.

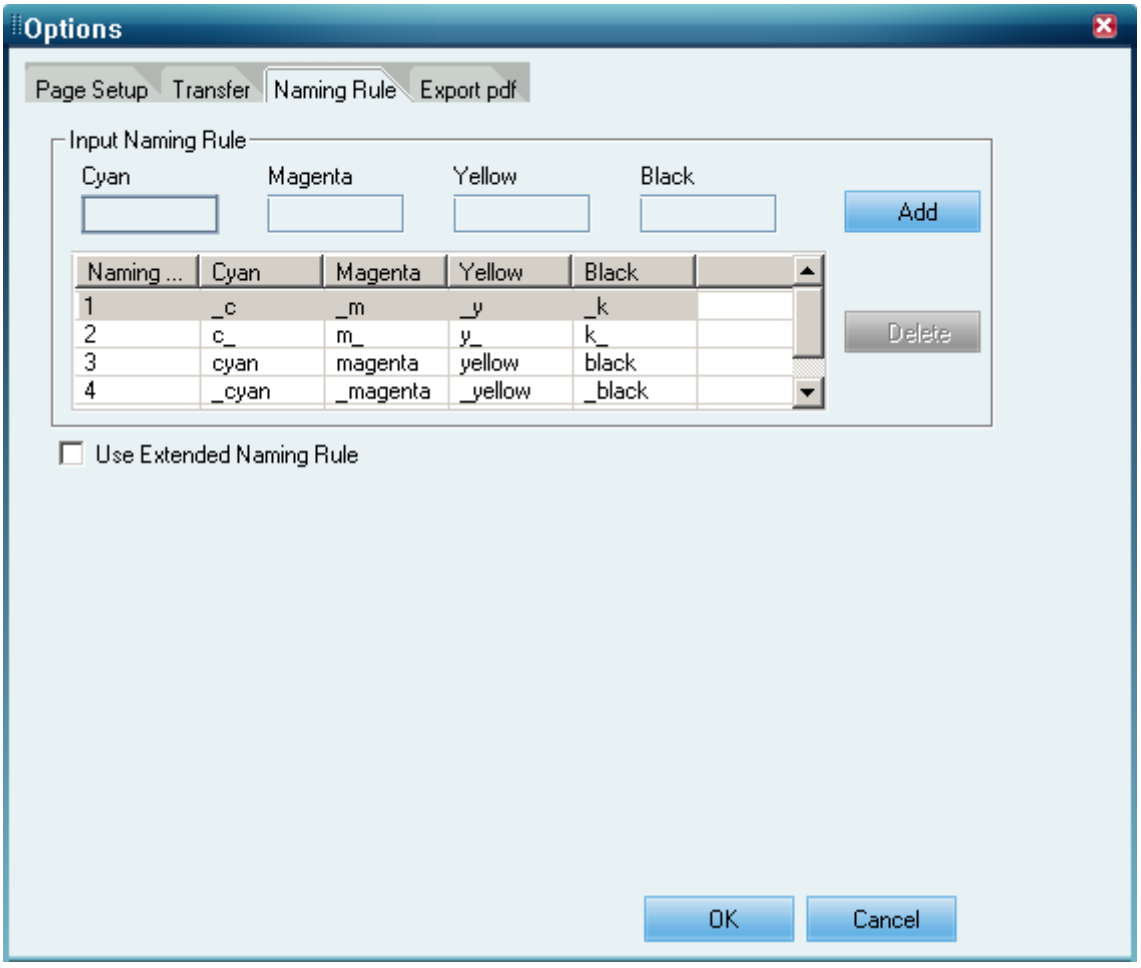

Figure-73

Set a simple naming rule

As shown in the above figure, input key words for C, M, Y, K dialogue boxes respectively in the **Input Naming Rule** area to identify their corresponding separation file names. For example, if you input character **C** in the Cyan dialogue box, EagleDot will identify all separation file names that contain character C as Cyan when you submit your job. After you input a key word, click **Add** button and a simple naming rule is set. The new naming rule can be seen from the **Naming Rule List** below, where the default naming rules provided by EagleDot are also listed. Note that you may delete your self-defined naming rules, but not these default naming rules.

Use Extended Naming Rule

The naming rule mentioned above enables EagleDot to support 1 bit tiff files generated by various RIPs in a simple way. However, there are some cases, in which it does not work well. For example, with this naming rule, EagleDot cannot support some of the TIFF files when there is only one separation of CMYK, or the combination of only one separation with spot color separation(s), or the combination of only spot separations. Extended naming rule, which is able to define more flexible and complicated naming rules, copes very well with the disadvantages of this situation.

Select the checkbox **Use Extended Naming Rule** to view the interface. EagleDot provides two default extended naming rules with the name of **Default** and **name_rule_1.** The two default extended naming rules are listed in the **Naming Rule**

List box. You may directly use or edit them, or create a new one.

To create a new naming rule, you can click **Auto Create** button to open the following dialog box. Input a name and key words for C, M, Y, K or click the ... button to specify corresponding color separation files, and click **OK**, you will quickly create a new naming rule.

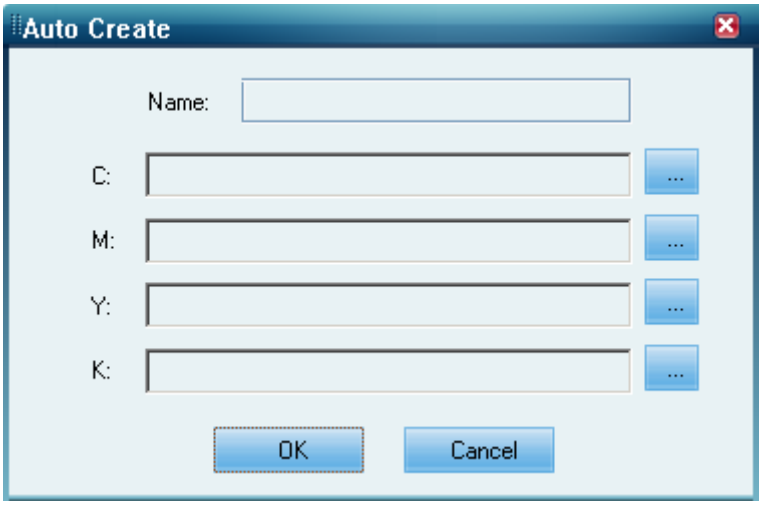

Figure-74

Or you can click the **New** button to open the **Extended Naming Rule** window as shown in the following figure to create a naming rule:

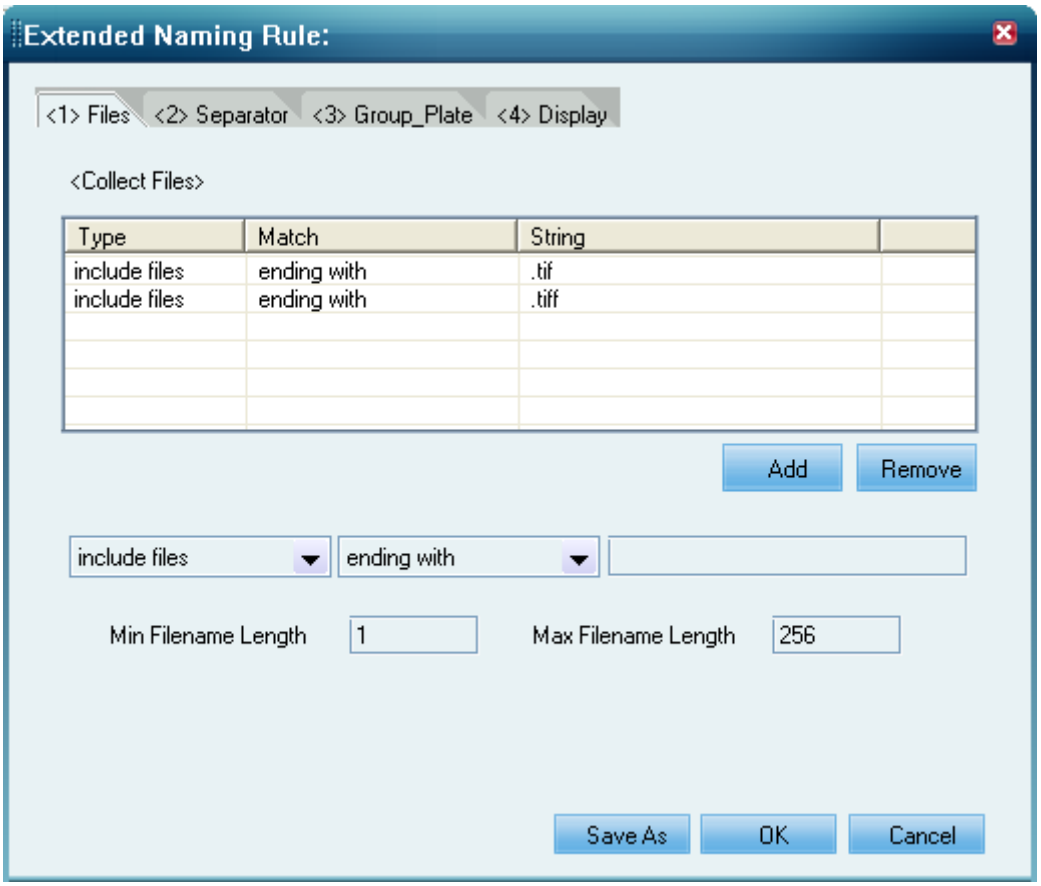

Figure-75

There are the following four steps to define a naming rule. The settings of each step are displayed respectively in the above four tabs: **<1>Files**, **<2>Separator**, **<3>Group_Plate** and **<4>Display**.

Now let's see an example, in which the target tiff file name is in the pattern of "girl_P1_C.TIF", "girl_P1_M.TIF","girl_P1_Y.TIF" and "girl_P1_K.TIF".

<1>Files

First define conditions that target files meet. The system provides two conditions in the table. Here we will use them as an example.

However, you can specify a condition on your own. From the two dropdown lists below, select two conditions respectively, for example, "ignore files" and "beginning with", then input the characters "SSS" in the right edit box. That is to say, the naming rule will ignore files beginning with "SSS". Click the **Add** button, the edited condition will be added to the table above.

Figure-76

Note: *If the added conditions include both types of "include files…" and "ignore files…", the target files need to meet both of the two types of conditions. Whereas, if there are only **include**s or only **ignore**s, the relationship between each condition is OR instead of AND.*

The edit boxes at the bottom of the window allow you to define the minimum and maximum filename length.

<2>Separator

Now let's go to the second step. Click the **Separator** tab, and the following interface will be displayed.

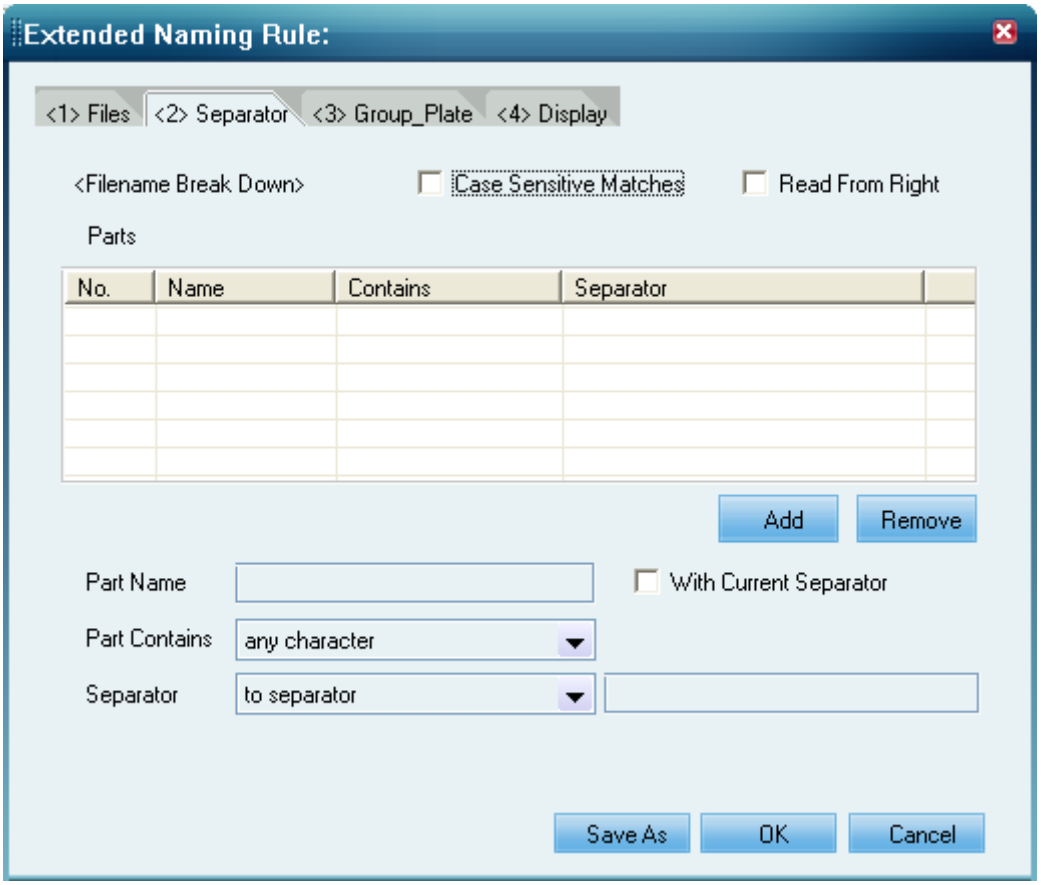

Figure-77

This step allows you to separate a file name into parts with your specified separators.

First, let's define the first part. Input a name you prefer in the **Part Name** field, here we take **Part A** as an example. Next, select "any character", "numbers only" or "specific words" in **Part Contains** dropdown list. Then select a separator in **Separator** dropdown list, for example "to '_' (underscore) separator". If "to separator" is selected, you can type in a character as the separator. Click the **Add** button to add the part into the list.

Then, we repeat this process to define the other parts as needed. According to the pattern of the target tiff file names mentioned above, "girl_P1_C.TIF", etc, we need to define three parts, separated by "_", "_"and "." respectively. See the following figure. The first target tiff file name "girl_P1_C.TIF" for example is separated into three parts: "girl", "P1" and "C".

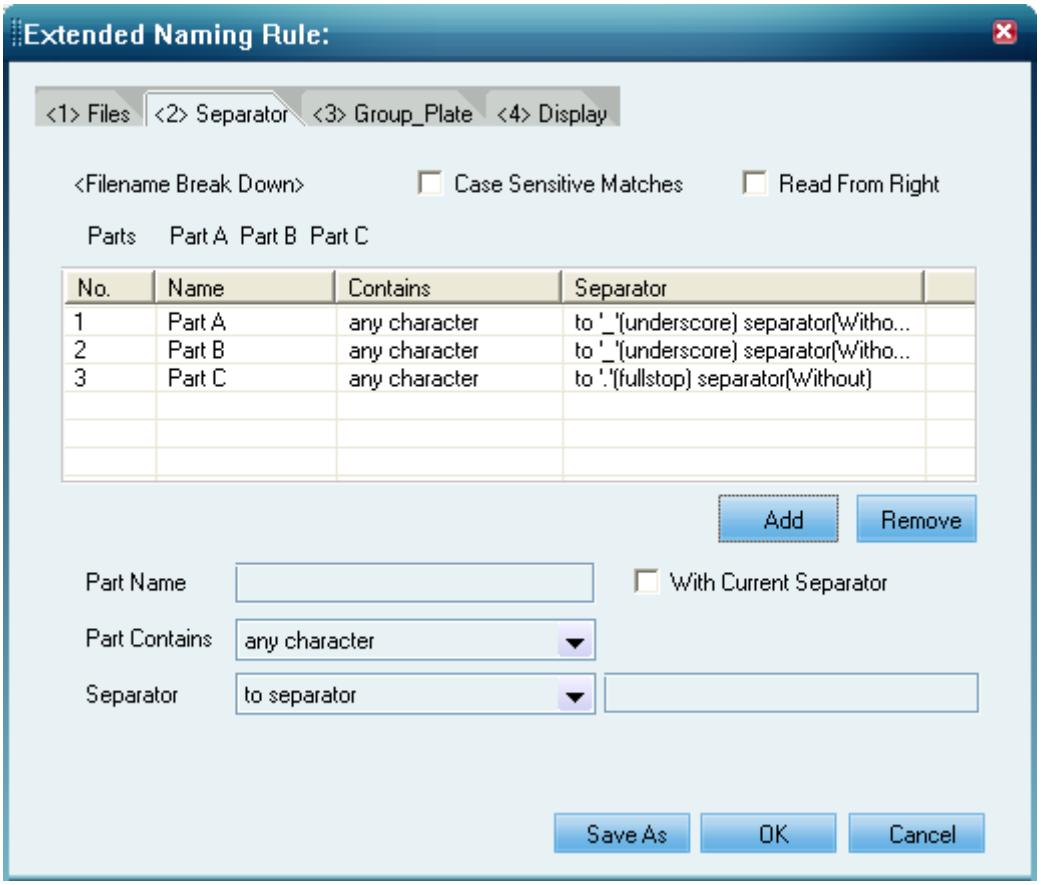

Figure-78

If **Case Sensitive Matches** is selected, you need to pay attention to the case of the specified separators or characters. If the **Read From Right** box is checked, you need to define the file name parts from right to left. If **With Current Separator** is checked, the specified separators will be included in the file name.

<3>Group_Plate

Select the **Group_Plate** tab to open the following setting interface.

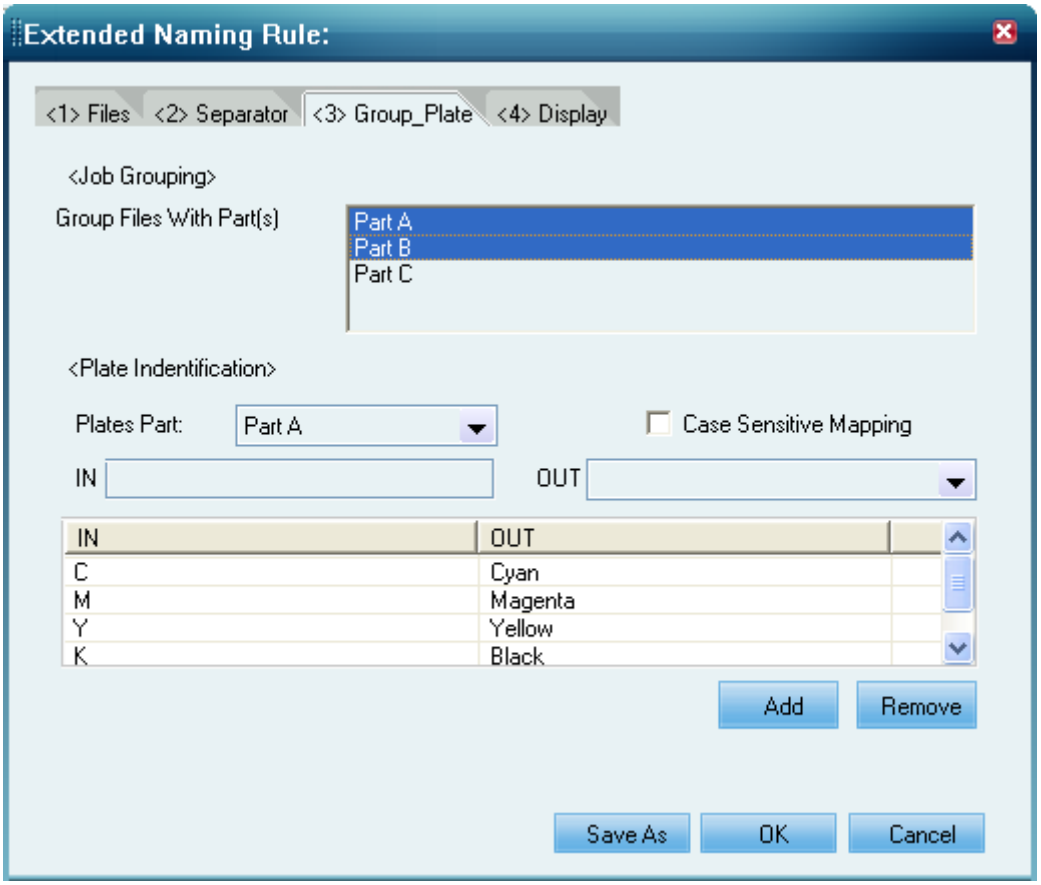

Figure-79

EagleDot will group all the CMYK or spot color plates of the target file into one complete tiff file while submitting jobs. Therefore, two problems exist:

First, what plate files will EagleDot regard as separations of one common tiff file? The **Group Files With Part(s)** edit box below Job Grouping does this grouping work. For example, if we select Part A and Part B at the same time, it means all files that are identical in these two parts will be treated as separations of a file. In our example, all file names that contain "girl_P1" are separations of the same tiff file.

Next, what color plates do these files represent respectively? To identify different color plates, select a part from the dropdown list of **Plates Part** below Plate Identification. Here we select Part C, which means characters in Part C determine what color plate a file represent. See the table below the **Plates Part** dropdown list. If the character in Part C of the target tiff file name is **C**, the color plate is **Cyan**. Similarly **M** stands for **Magenta**, **Y** stands for **Yellow**, and **K** stands for **Black**. You may also use the IN edit box and the OUT dropdown list to define your own way of plate identification. The target tiff files that go beyond the CMYK color plates will be automatically identified as spot color plates by EagleDot.

Case Sensitive Mapping

If **Case Sensitive Mapping** is checked, you need to pay attention to the case of the characters.

<4>Display

Select the **Display** tab to open the following figure. The settings under this tab allow you

to decide which parts will be displayed in the file name.

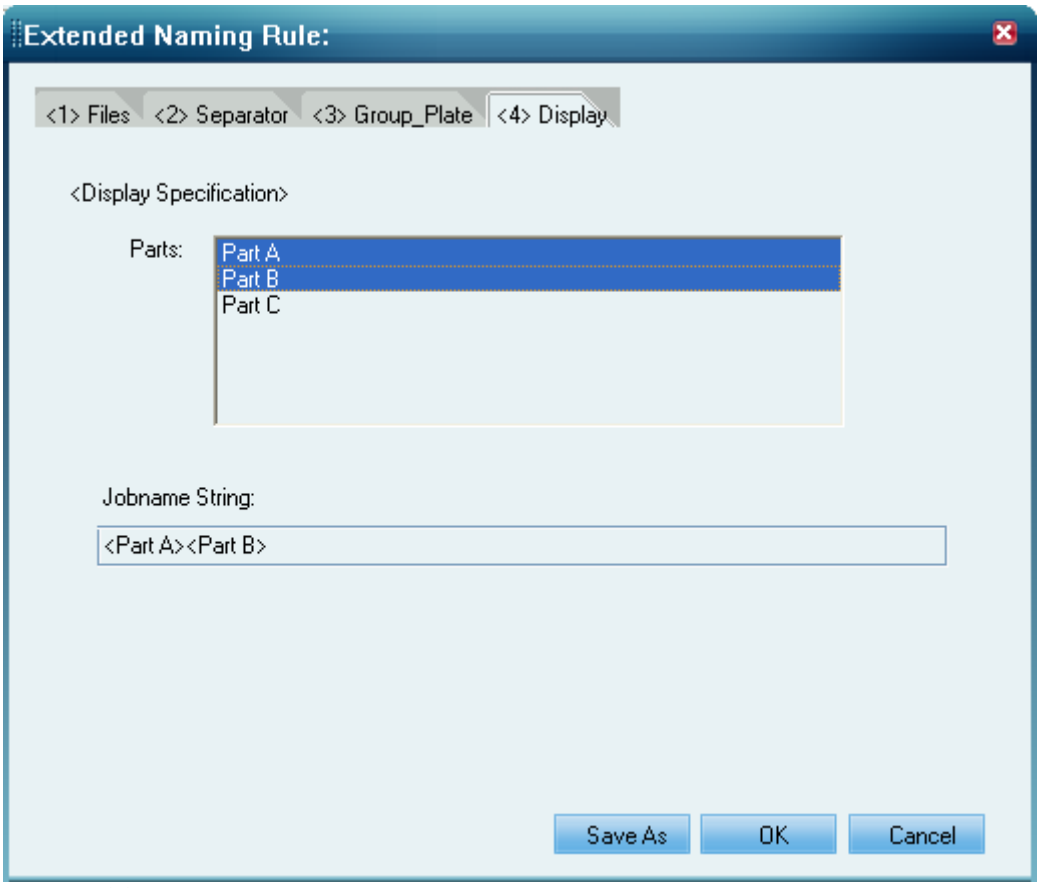

Figure-80

In the figure above, if we select Part A and Part B, the final target tiff file that contains all separation files will display only Part A and Part B of its file name. In our example, the parts displayed are "girl" and "P1".

Note: *Generally, we don't select to display the part that stands for color plates.*

In the **Jobname String** field, you can change the display order of the parts, or add any characters. The added characters will appear in the file name.

Click **OK** and a **Save As** dialogue box will appear to allow you to save the newly created extended naming rule.

Input the name of the naming rule, for example "NewRule", and click **Save** to return to the **Options** window. The newly established naming rule "NewRule" now appears in the **Naming Rule List** box. To use it, you need to first select it, and then click the  button to move it to the **Naming Rule Selected** box.

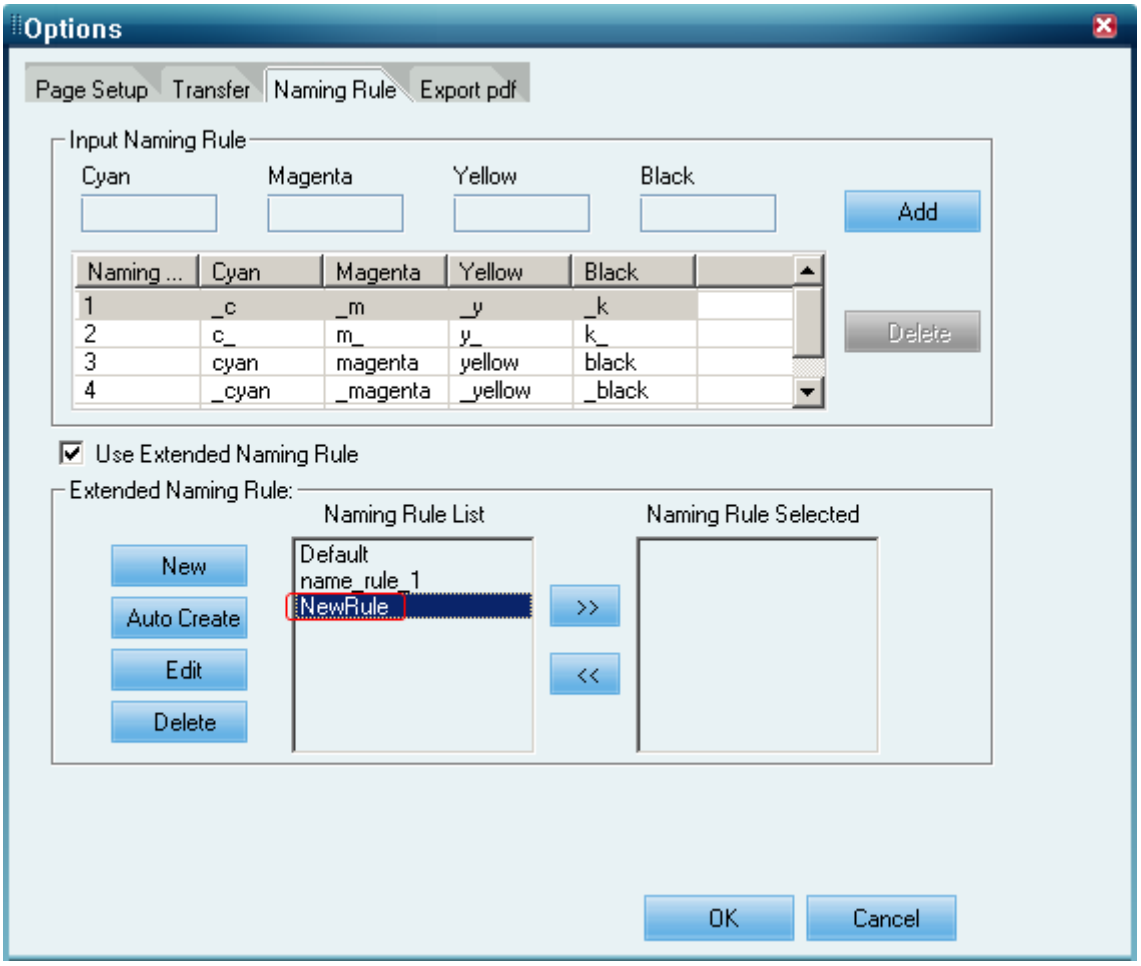

Figure-81

With the naming rule, EagleDot will identify and group all tiff files that fit. In our example, all four tiff color plate files will be grouped as one file. See the following figure:

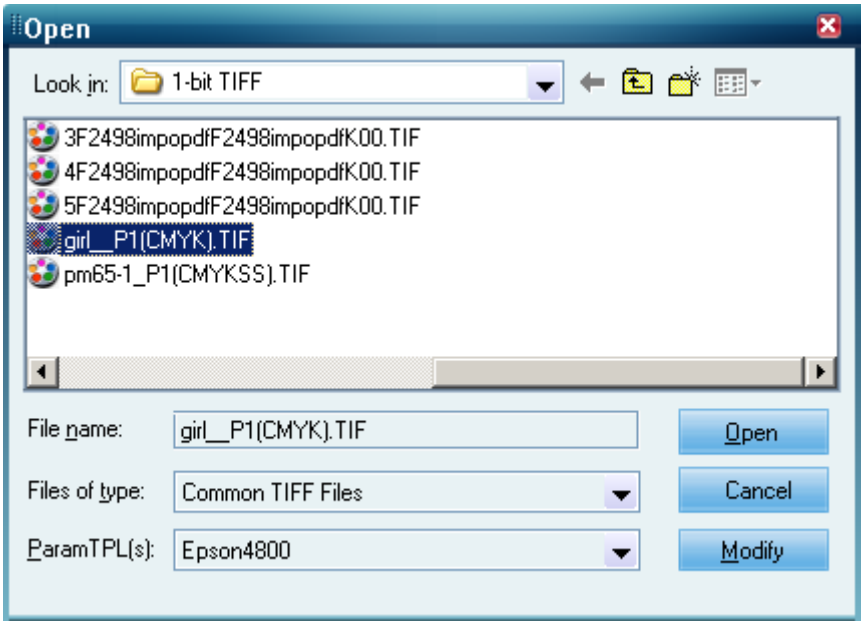

Figure-82

4) Export pdf

You may export RIPped bitmaps to a specified location as PDF files and view them independently. The following figure shows the interface of the **Export pdf** pane. Note that this function is available only when you have provided correct key number.

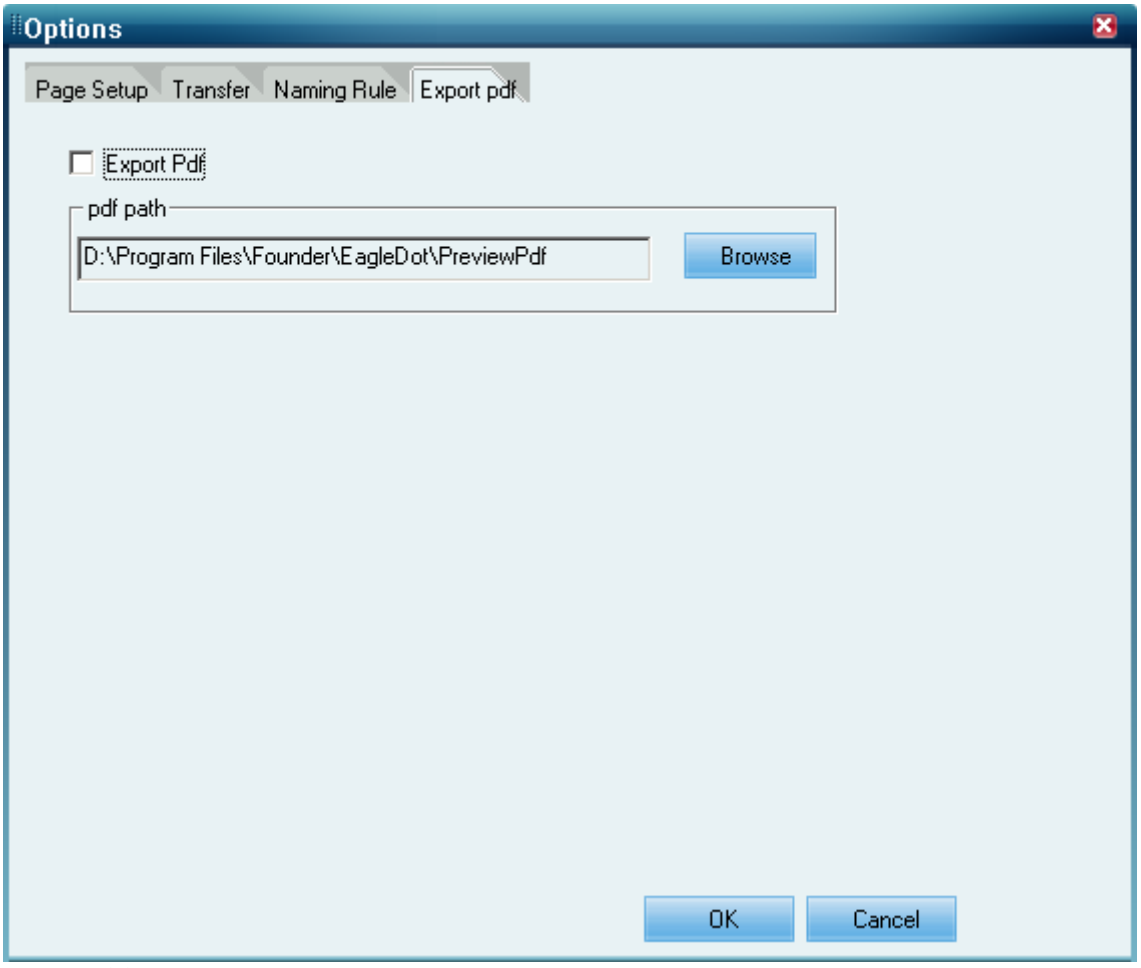

Figure-83

Check **Export Pdf** box in the above window and select a location to store the exported PDF files by clicking **Browse** button behind the **pdf path** edit box. You may specify a network path. The default path is …:\Program Files\Founder\EagleDot\PreviewPdf. The exported PDF files will be named as "job name+job ID+page number", for example, "Baseline.tif_00000006_0001.pdf".

Another way to export PDF files is by right-clicking jobs in the **Waiting to Print** or **Printed Job** queue and selecting **Export pdf** command.

3.4.2 For Pre-RIP Proof

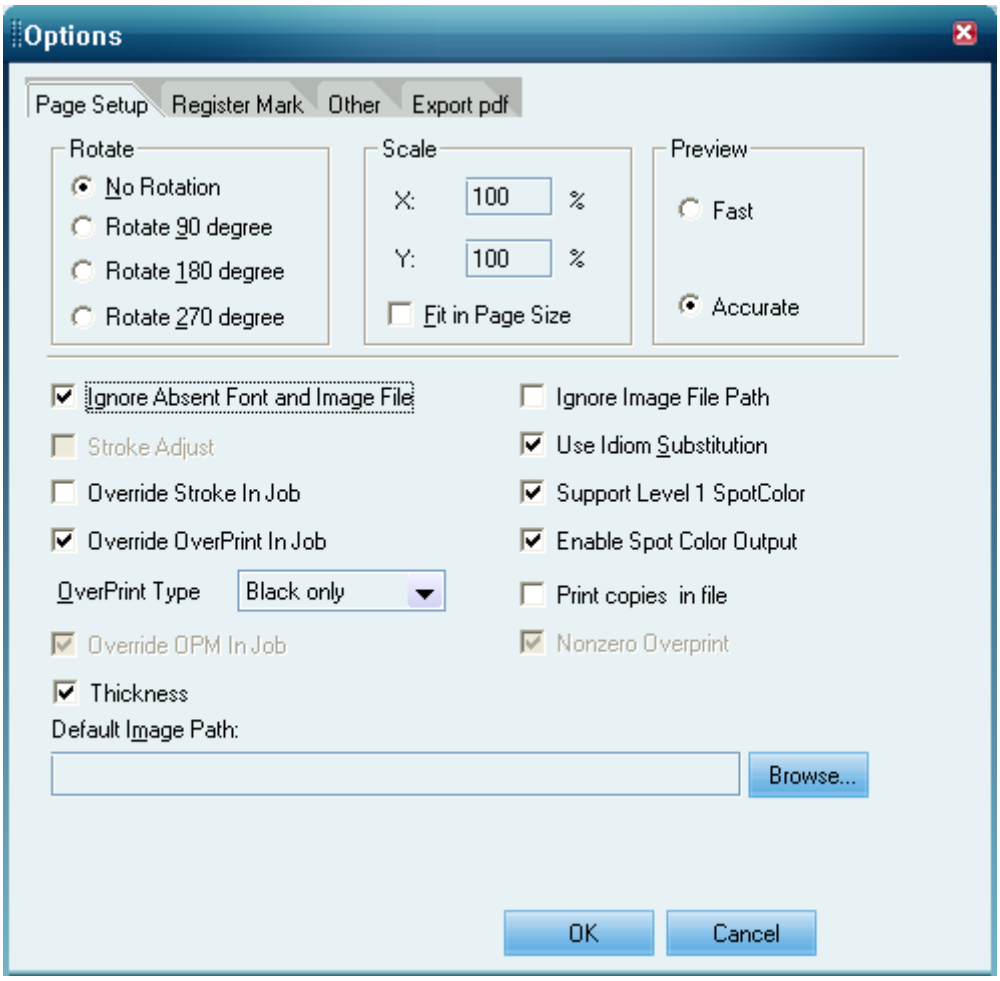

Figure-84

1) Page Setup

The settings under **Page Setup** are mainly about RIP setup.

Rotate: With an aim to facilitate bitmap ganging, this function can be used to determine the direction in which a job is printed on the paper. The default is **No Rotation**. The four options of **No Rotation**, **Rotate 90 degree**, **Rotate 180 degree** and **Rotate 270 degree** control the image direction on the output paper. If you selected **Rotate 90 degree**, the image will be rotated 90 degree counter-clockwise.

Scale: The scale can be adjusted in both the X direction and Y direction. **100%** indicates that the output image size is the same as the actual page size. If both boxes say **80%**, the image will be scaled 80% in both the X and Y direction. **200%** indicates that the output size is two times the actual size. The default is **100%**.

Fit in Page Size: if this option is checked, the image will be scaled to a proper size to fit the page and the scale percentage is disabled.

Preview: There are two options, **Fast** and **Accurate**. **Fast** implies that the jobs can be viewed more quickly but lower at quality, while **Accurate** implies a slower load time but a higher image quality.

Ignore Absent Font and Image File: In practice, you may encounter absent fonts, or

even absent image. For example, a customer may provide you with a PS file, some fonts of which are not included in EagleDot. If **Ignore Absent Font and Image File** is checked, when absent fonts or images occur, EagleDot will ignore absent fonts or images while processing the file. The position of the absent font will be replaced by a default substitute font, and absent image positions will be blank. If the box is not checked, when absent font or image occurs, the system will report an error and abort the process of the job. The absent font will be displayed in the Information Window. At this moment, you can use the **Font Substitution Table** provided in EagleDot to specify a substitute font. Please refer to Section 7.2.3 for more details. As for how to process absent images, please refer to the options **Ignore Image File Path** and **Default Image Path**.

Note: *If the PS file is generated by Founder layout applications such as Founder Fit and Founder Book Maker, the absent fonts and images in the PS will be ignored by Founder EagleDot. You need to check this option.*

Ignore Image File Path: Some users of layout applications use an absolute image path in PS files, which follows the rule of "computer name\path\file name". When the PS is delivered to another location to be processed, the program would still attempt to locate the image file by the original image path, which actually does not exist any longer. In EagleDot, we have an **Ignore Image File Path** option. When this option is checked, the absolute image path will be ignored and EagleDot will only browse the path of the PS and the paths described in parameter template, so as to improve the browsing efficiency.

Stroke Adjust: If a job is output at a low resolution, the effect of the rules, strokes and table lines in the file may not be satisfactory. If **Stroke Adjust** is checked, the thickness and position of lines will be improved.

Override Stroke In Job: If checked, system uses the default stroke setting of EagleDot. If not, system adopts the stroke setting in job defined with layout application.

Override OverPrint In Job: If checked, EagleDot will use the setting in **OverPrint Type** option instead of the setting in layout application. If the option is unchecked, the **OverPrint Type** option will be replaced with **Black Only**, and meanwhile, the parameters **Override OPM In Job** and **Nonzero Overprint** will be activated.

OverPrint Type: If you check **Override Overprint In Job**, EagleDot uses the overprint setting specified here instead of that defined in the file. The **Overprint** option allows you to print an element of one color over one of another color without removing, or knocking out, the material underneath. The **Black Only** option enables only the 100% black elements to be overprinted, it is the default option. The **Knockout** option enables all the separations to be knocked-out. White gaps may appear due to inaccurate alignment.

Override OPM in job: If checked, any OPM parameter in the job is ignored. If it is not checked, any OPM parameter in the job will be used. By default, this option is selected. This option is available only when **Override Overprint In Job** option is not selected.

Nonzero Overprint: By default, this option is not available. It becomes available when **OverPrint** in **Overprint Mode** dropdown list is selected, or the **Override Overprint In Job** option is not selected. **Nonzero Overprint** option is applied to the case when two colors overlap, the upper one has any one or more of its C, M, Y, K separations set to a color value of zero. In this case, if you check **Nonzero Overprint**, the two colors will be overprinted; if you don't check it, the lower color will be knocked out instead of being overprinted. For example, we assume that the CMYK values of the upper color are all set to zero, i.e., the upper color becomes white. If **Nonzero Overprint** is checked, the upper white color will disappear, for that it will be overprinted with the lower color. If not checked, the white color will knock out the lower color.

Use Idiom Substitution: If checked, EagleDot uses PostScript Level 3 smooth gradient description to replace the old smooth gradient description in PS. PostScript Level 3 employs new smooth gradient dictionary and operators to describe smooth gradient, greatly improving the speed and quality of generating smooth gradient, and supports more types of smooth gradient, for you to easily generate colorful smooth gradient graphics.

Support Level1 SpotColor: If checked, EagleDot will better support the smooth shading of spot color defined in layout application.

Enable Spot Color Output: By default, this option is checked, spot color separations will be output as separate color plates when being RIPped. If it is not checked, spot color separations will be converted and output into the process color separations.

Print copies in file: Jobs often specify their own number of copies to be printed. If you want EagleDot to print the specified number of copies of a job, just check the **Print copies in file** box. If the checkbox is not selected, the number of copies specified in the job will not take effect.

Thickness: If checked, the thickness of the text objects in your job will become thinner after the RIP.

Default Image Path: In **Default Image Path**, you may enter more than one path. Different paths should be separated by ";". Such as: "C:\EagleDot\IMAGE; D:\USER2\IMAGE". EagleDot will locate the image file from the paths one by one.

2) Register Mark

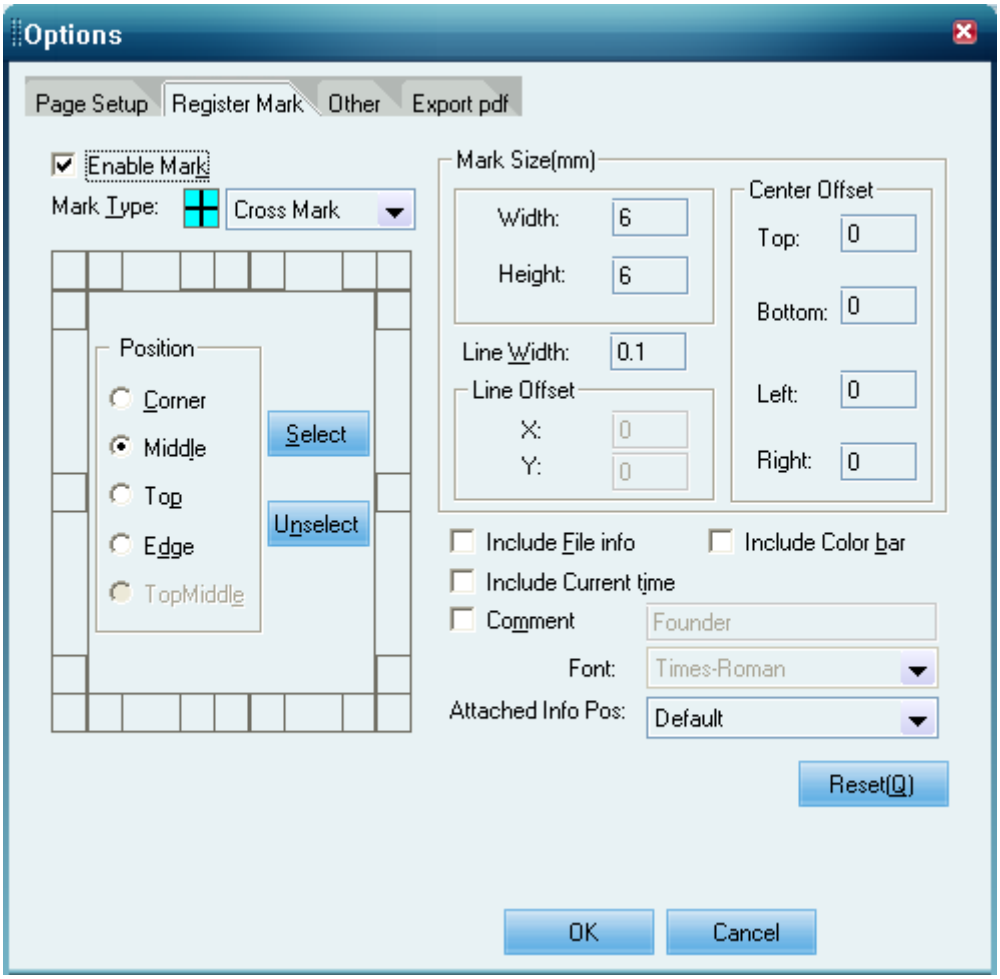

Figure-85

Enable Mark: If checked, register mark will be added to the output page. If not, the register mark will not be added.

Mark Type: EagleDot currently offers 15 types of registration marks: Cross Mark, Solid Circle, Internal CutLine, External CutLine, Folding Line, Book Spine, Anti Cross, Rect Mark, Square Mark, Circle Mark, L Cross, U Cross, Corner Mark, Hollow Circle and T-shape.

Position: The marks can be positioned at the following positions on the page: the **Corner** refers to the four corners of the page; the **Edge** refers to four positions close to the four corners on the left and right sides; the **Top** refers to four positions close to the four corners on the top and bottom sides; the **Middle** refers to the middle of the four sides; and the **Top Middle** refers to four positions close to the middles of the top and bottom sides. Click **Select** to add the selected mark on the selected positions, while click **Unselect** to discard the added mark.

Mark Size: Here you can specify the size of mark and the thickness of the mark line.

Center Offset: Distance from the mark to the top, bottom, left or right edge of the page.

Line Offset: The horizontal and vertical distance between cut lines. This option is only available for Internal CutLine or External CutLine.

Include File info: If checked, the path name of the current file will be printed on the top of the page. The option is not selected as default.

Include Color Bar: If checked, color bar will be printed on the area out of the print area on a page. As default, the option is not checked.

Include Current time: If checked, the output time will be added to the top of the page. As default, the option is not checked.

Comment: If checked, you can input comment in the edit box, and the comment will appear at the bottom or on the edge of a page.

Font: It allows the user to select the font that the comments will be printed with.

Attached Info Pos: This option decides the position of the attached information, such as file information, color bar, current time and comment, which can be arranged on the Top, Bottom, Left and Right of the page. If there are no special requirements, the **Default** position is recommended.

When you have completed the above settings, click **OK**, the settings will be applied to the output file. If you click the **Reset** button, all the settings will be reset to default settings.

3) Other

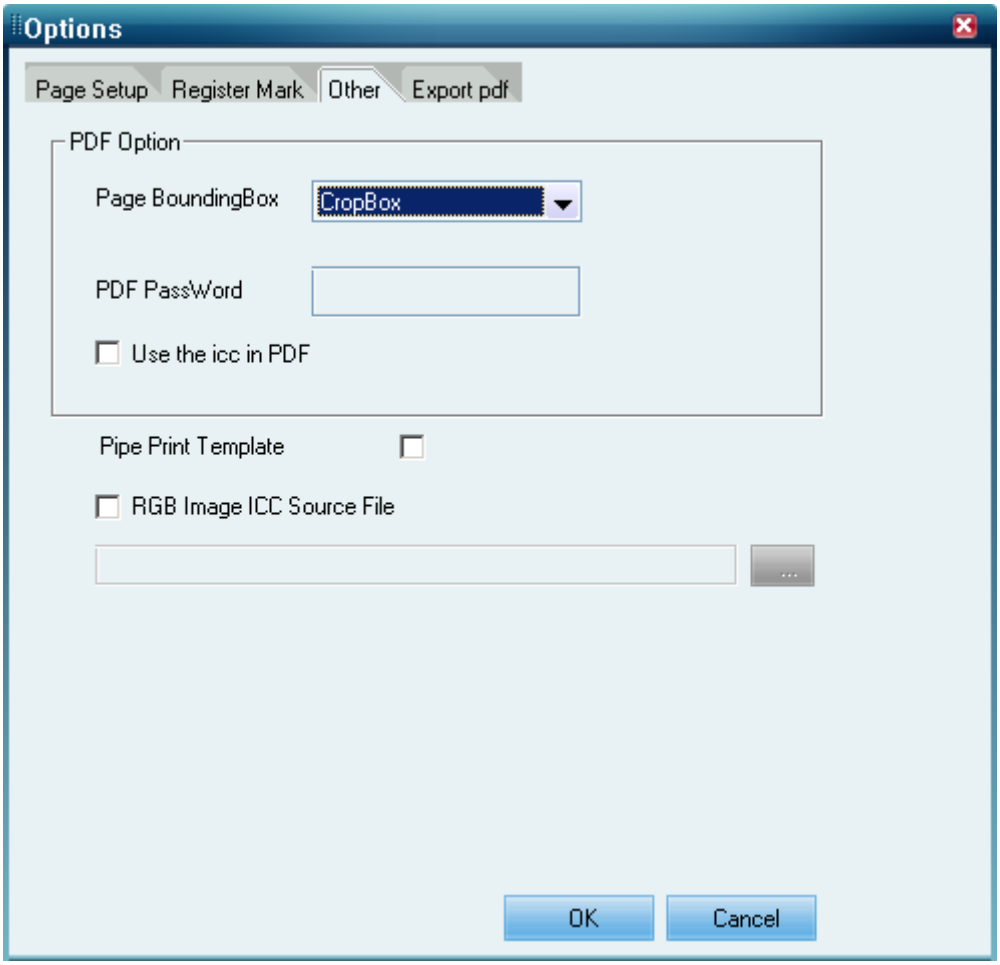

Figure-86

Page BoundingBox: EagleDot identifies the size determined by your specified page box as the page size. Page boxes in a PDF file may include Media Box, Crop Box, Bleed Box,

Trim Box and Art Box. E.g. suppose there are two page boxes defined in the PDF page, Crop Box size is A4 (210x297mm), Bleed Box size is 200x287mm (bleed 5mm, so the size is smaller), if you choose Crop Box here, the page size of the generated PDF page would be 210x297mm, but if you choose Bleed Box, the page size changes to 200x287mm.

PDF PassWord: If the submitted PDF file contains password, you must provide the password here so that EagleDot can correctly process the file. The Adobe Acrobat allows you to set two passwords in a PDF file: **Open Password** controls permission to open the file; and **Permissions Password** controls the permission to edit.

1) The PDF file contains no password: No password is required in **PDF PassWord** edit box.

2) It contains only **Open Password**: You must provide the correct **Open Password**.

3) It contains only **Permissions Password**: If the PDF file allows to be printed, you do NOT need to enter the password. If the PDF allows NOT to be printed, you must provide the correct **Permissions Password**.

4) It contains both **Open Password** and **Permissions Password**: If the PDF file allows to be printed, you need to provide only one password. If the PDF allows NOT to be printed, you must provide the correct **Permissions Password**.

Use the icc in PDF: You can select to use the ICC in the PDF.

Pipe Print Template: Check this option if you want to set the current template as a network pipe print template.

RGB Image ICC Source File: By default, this box is unchecked. When it is unchecked, the jobs in RGB mode would be converted into CMYK mode by applying some fixed algorithm in the Pre-RIP core. If it is checked, you can select another ICC profile to perform this conversion to realize the anticipated result.

4) Export pdf

See Section 3.4.1.

Chapter 4
Color Management

4.1 Spot Color Editor

The Spot Color Editor is developed to ensure that spot colors in your jobs are correctly processed. This section can help you use this tool to create and manage spot colors.

4.1.1 Introduction

As opposed to a mix of CMYK inks which make up process printing, a spot color is a specially mixed ink that is applied on the printing press. For this reason spot colors can be produced in a much more vibrant range of colors than can be created from mixing process colors. More and more spot colors are being applied today in the printing industry. For example, corporate colors, golden, silver and other metallic ink colors are printed with spot colors.

Instead of using spot color inks to represent spot colors, EagleDot adapted the color gamut of the digital proofing device, which is larger than that of a CMYK press, to compose spot colors. The Spot Color Editor tool is the tool provided in EagleDot to create effective representations of spot colors.

The Spot Color Editor manages spot colors in spot color tables. Before spot colors in print jobs can be output as spot colors, they must first be defined in the Spot Color Editor and saved in a spot color table. Then when you create or modify a parameter template to print jobs, if you select the spot color table, those spot colors will be automatically processed.

4.1.2 Create a spot color table

Click the **Spot Color** button  in the toolbar to open the **Spot Color Table** window:

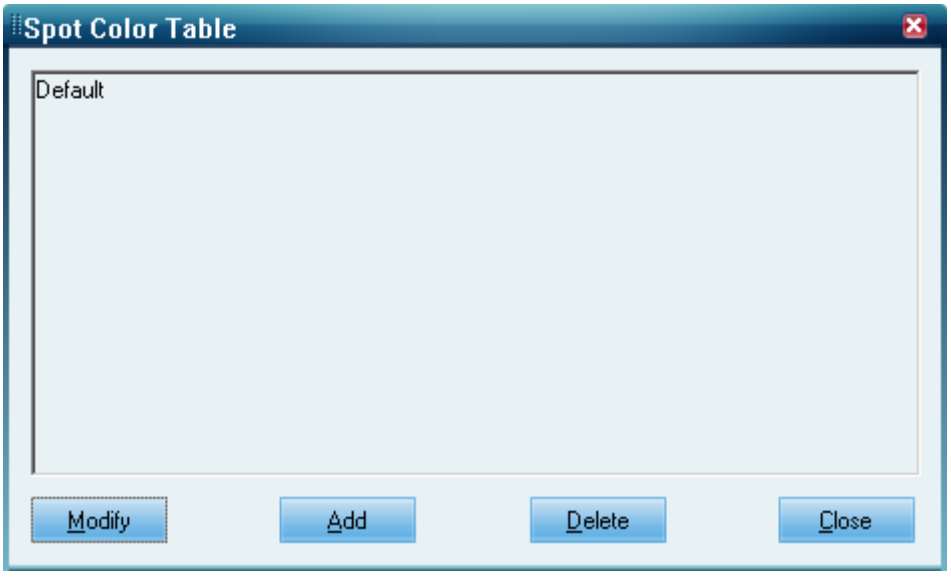

Figure-87

EagleDot provides a default spot color table, which can be directly used and modified by the user. To create a new table, click the **Add** button to open the **Add** dialog box.

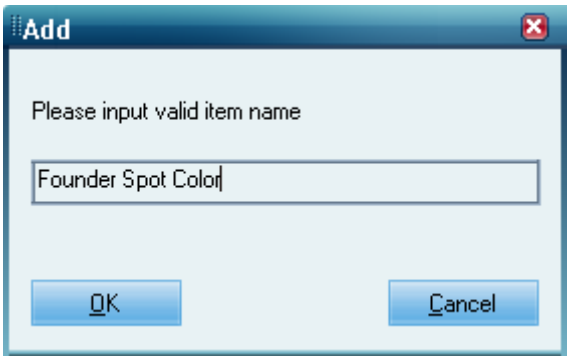

Figure-88

Input a valid name, and click **OK**.

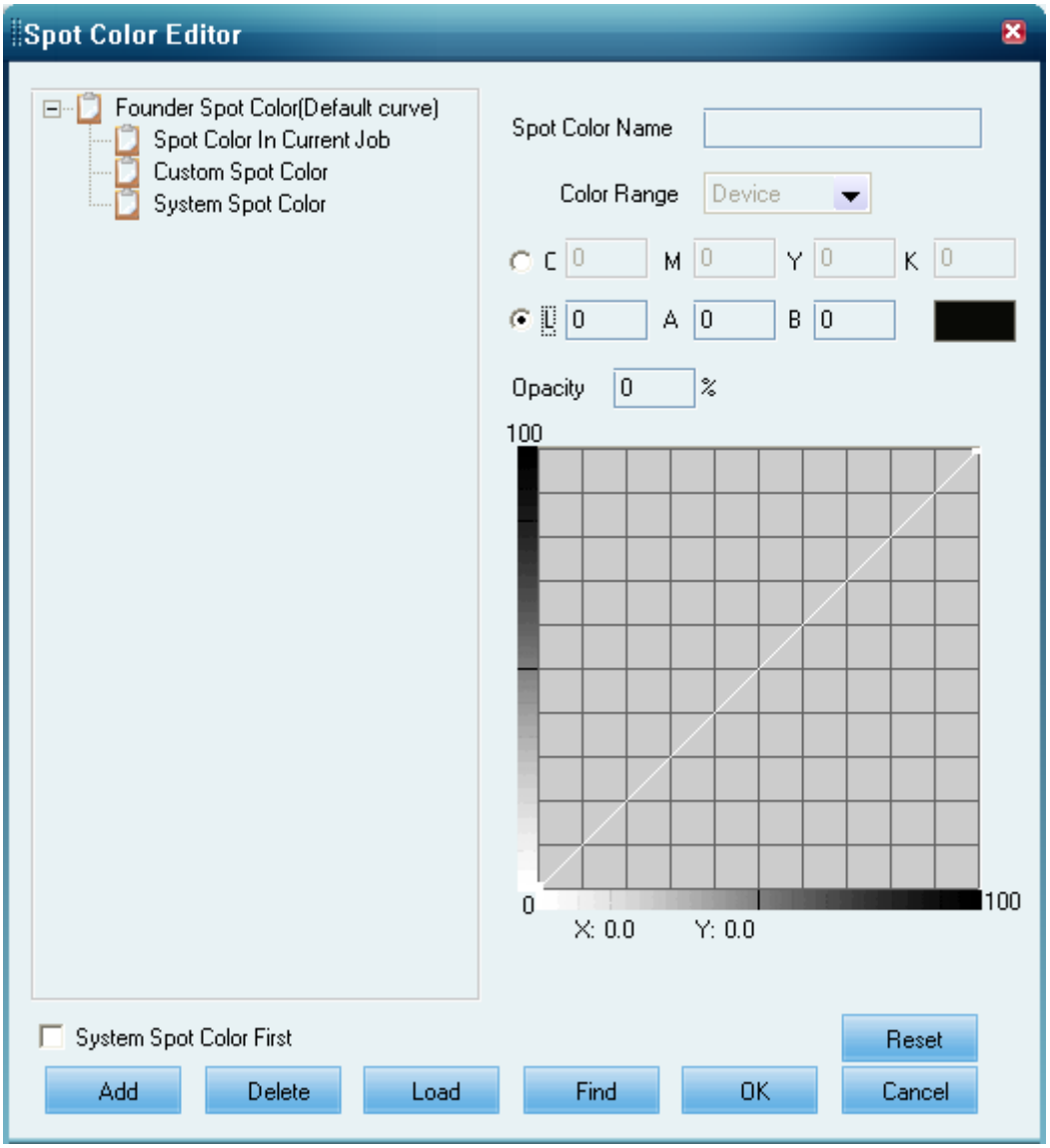

Figure-89

In this window, you can define and edit spot colors (see the sections following). When you have finished the configuration, you can click **OK** to save the spot color table, and the table will be added to the **Spot Color Table**.

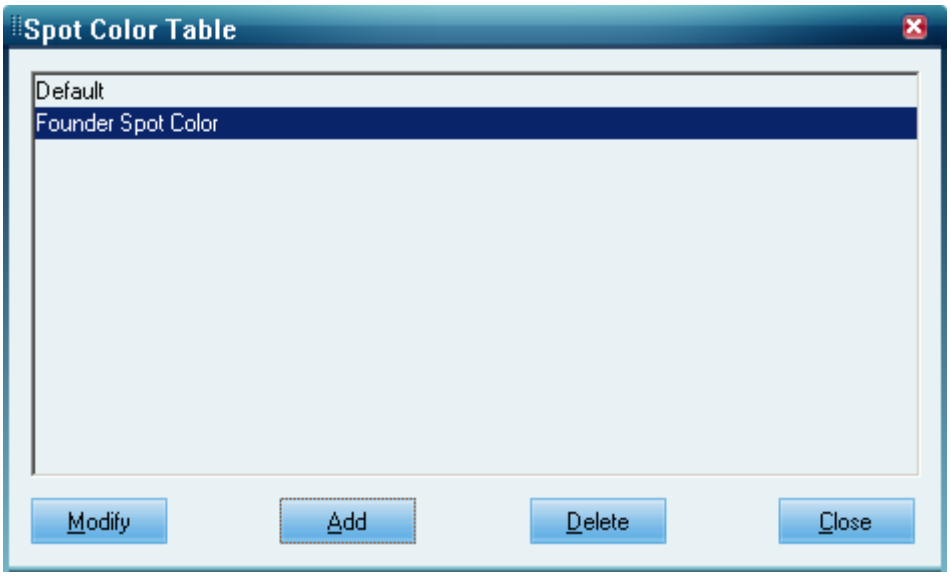

Figure-90

Now we have finished the creation of a spot color table. In the **Spot Color Table** window, you can select a spot color table and click **Modify** button to further modify it. Or you can click the **Delete** button to delete it. Note that the default table cannot be deleted.

4.1.3 Modify a spot color table

To modify a spot color table, open the **Spot Color Table** window and double-click the spot color table you want to modify, or select the spot color table and click **Modify** button, then the **Spot Color Editor** window will be opened.

1) Spot Color lists

First, let's get to know the spot color lists in this window. The upper-left corner of the window is an area of spot color lists. The top displays the name of spot color table, and in the below are three spot color lists: **Spot Color In Current Job**, **Custom Spot Color** and **System Spot Color**.

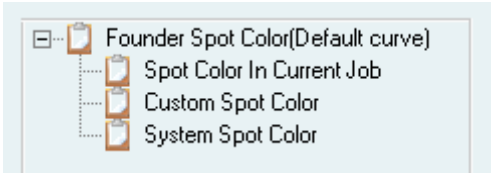

Figure-91

Spot Color In Current Job: The spot colors existing in current job. To view them, switch to the job monitor, right-click the RIPped job in the **Waiting to Print** queue and choose **Show Spot Color Table** to open the **Spot Color Editor** window. In this window, double-click **Spot Color In Current Job** or click the "+" symbol in front, and you will see the spot colors in the current job (if any).

Custom Spot Color: All customized spot colors, may contain the spot colors newly-created or modified by the user and the spot colors found in the course of RIPping.

System Spot Color: The unchangeable spot colors provided by system. You can click the **Load** button at the bottom of the window to load these system spot colors into current spot color table.

System Spot Color First: This checkbox is located at the lower-left corner of the **Spot Color Editor** window. When it is selected, if two spot colors in the spot color lists have a same name, the spot color in the **System Spot Color** list will be used first. Otherwise the system will use the spot color in the **Custom Spot Color** list first. By default, this box is unchecked.

2) Define a spot color

You can define a spot color by performing the following steps:

1, Input a spot color name in the **Spot Color Name** edit box.

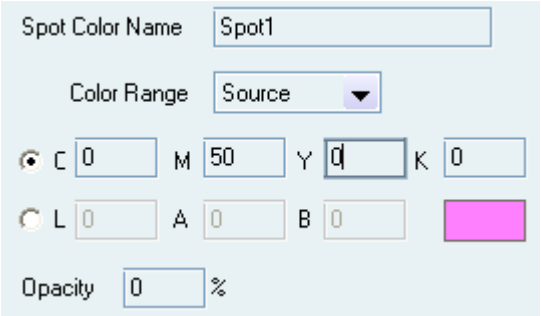

Figure-92

2, Input the CMYK or LAB values. The color will be displayed in the color block on the right.

3, Click the **Add** button to save.

Click the **Add** button in the lower left corner of the window to save the spot color.

Note that whenever you want to save a setup or modification to a spot color, you must click the **Add** button. Moreover, if the name is the same as some spot color that already exists in the table, the system will display a dialog box to ask for your confirming.

Now you have simply defined a spot color, if you want to further manage or adjust the color of your spot color, proceed with the following section.

3) Adjust the color of a spot color

1, Select a color range

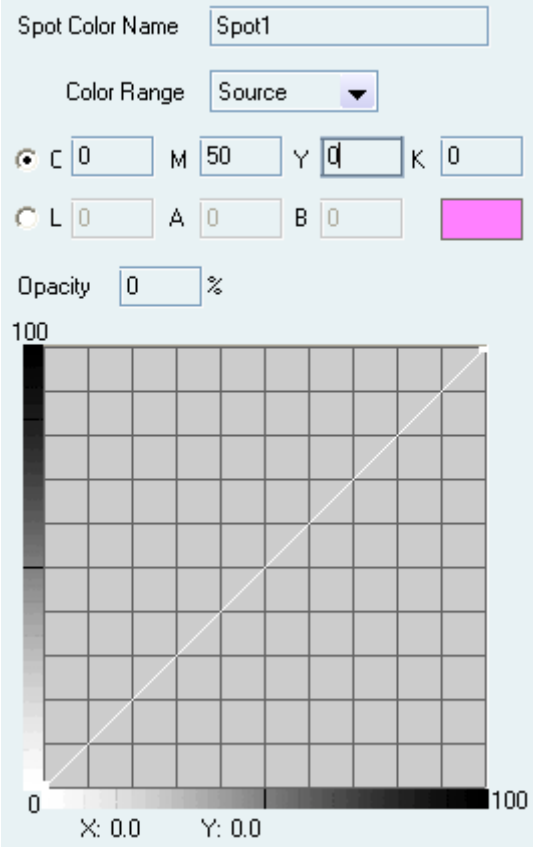

Figure-93

EagleDot provides two Color Range options, **Source** and **Device** color ranges.

When you want to use the color gamut of press to represent spot colors, select the **Source** color range. When you want to use the spot color ink to represent spot colors, whose color gamut is larger than that of press, please select **Device** color range. This is because that the device color range is usually larger than that of press as well. By default, the color range is set to **Source**.

2, Input the **Opacity** percentage

The **Opacity** parameter describes the overlap relationship between the upper and lower color layers. To set this parameter, input directly the value in the edit box and click the **Add** button. The default value is 0.

Different opacity values enable different transparency effects. For example, if you input 0, you can get the overprint effect. If you input 100, you can get the knockout effect. If you input a value between o and 100, e.g. 70, the upper layer will have a 70% covering effect on the lower layer, i.e. the 100% of the upper layer and the 30% of the lower layer will overlap. See the following figure.

a. When the greenish spot color is considered as the upper layer and its opacity value is set to 0, i.e. the overprint effect:

Figure-94

b. When its opacity value is set to 100, i.e. the knockout effect:

Figure-95

c. When the opacity value is set to 70, i.e. 70% greenish color and 30% orangey color:

Figure-96

Note: *The selection of the OverPrint Type for the* ***Override Overprint in Job*** *option may affect the opacity effect.*

3, Adjust the Color Tune curve for spot colors

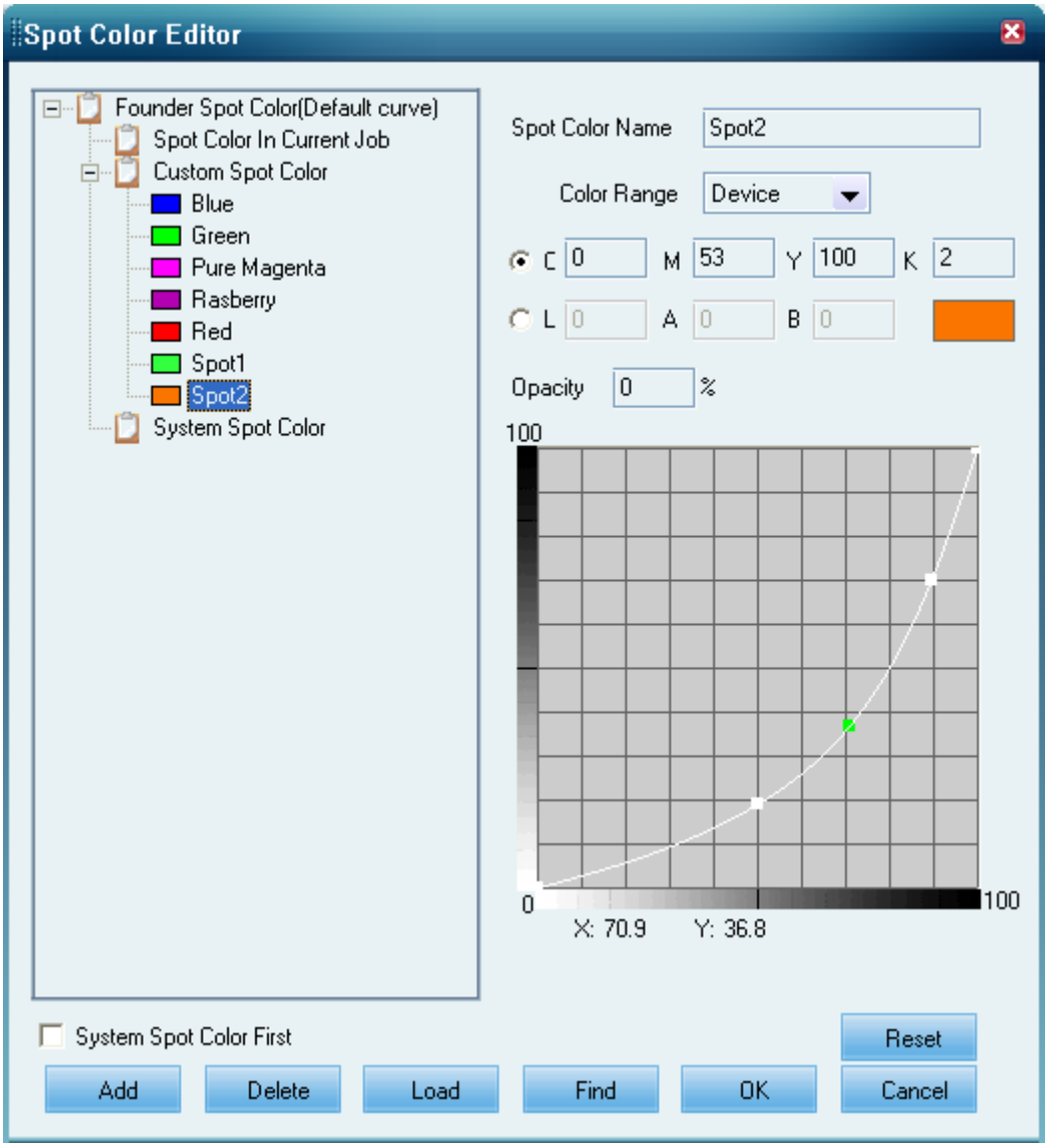

Figure-97

The Color Tune curve for spot colors is a fine adjustment tool. The users can adjust this curve as their experience dictates. By default, this curve is an oblique line in 45-degree slope. To adjust it, put the cursor at any point of the curve, then click and drag. If you are not satisfied with the adjustment, you can click **Reset** to restore the default value. When you have adjusted the curve, please click **Add** to save.

The following two figures illustrate the differences when different curves have been used.

a. When the original curve (i.e. oblique line in 45-degree slope) has been applied to the two spot colors of the job (Spot1 and Spot2):

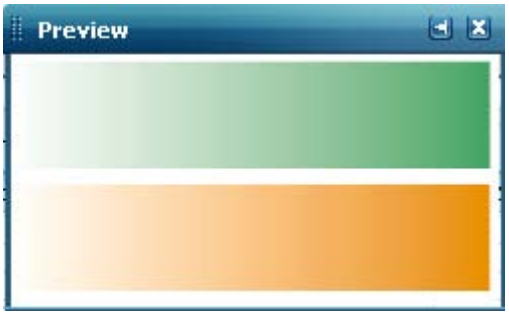

Figure-98

b. When the adjusted curve has been applied to the spot color Spot2 (the orange one):

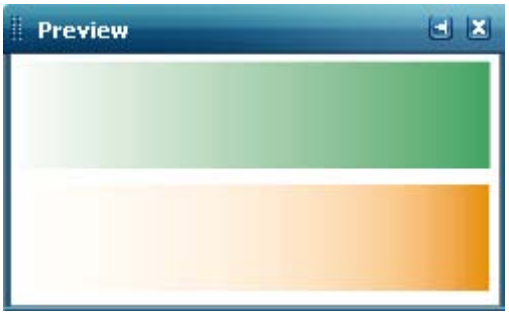

Figure-99

Global Curve: This is a curve applied to all the spot colors in a spot color table. To set this type of curve, first select the spot color table name at the upper left corner of the window, and then adjust the curve and click **Add** to save it.

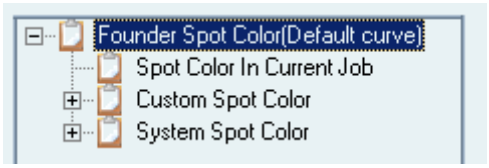

Figure-100

At this time, if you want to apply a different curve to one of the spot colors in the table, please select the spot color first, and then adjust the curve and click **Add** to save it. The separately adjusted curve has priority over the global curve.

4) Edit a spot color

Delete a spot color

You can delete a spot color by selecting it and clicking **Delete** button.

Find a spot color

Click **Find** button to open the **Find** dialog box.

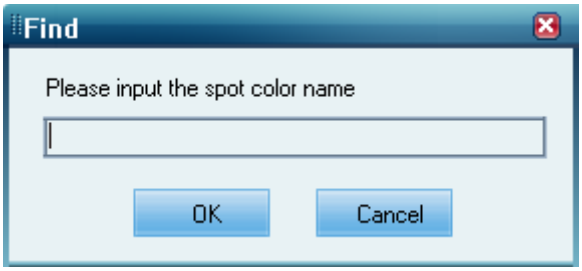

Figure-101

When you input a spot color name and click **OK**, the system will start to search for the color in the table. Note that each **Find** operation can only find and display one spot color for you, in case that two spot colors in the table have the same name, you need to perform the **Find** operation again to find the other spot color.

4.1.4 How to use spot color table

To use a spot color table, please switch to the **Color Setting** window of a parameter template and select the spot color table you want to use.

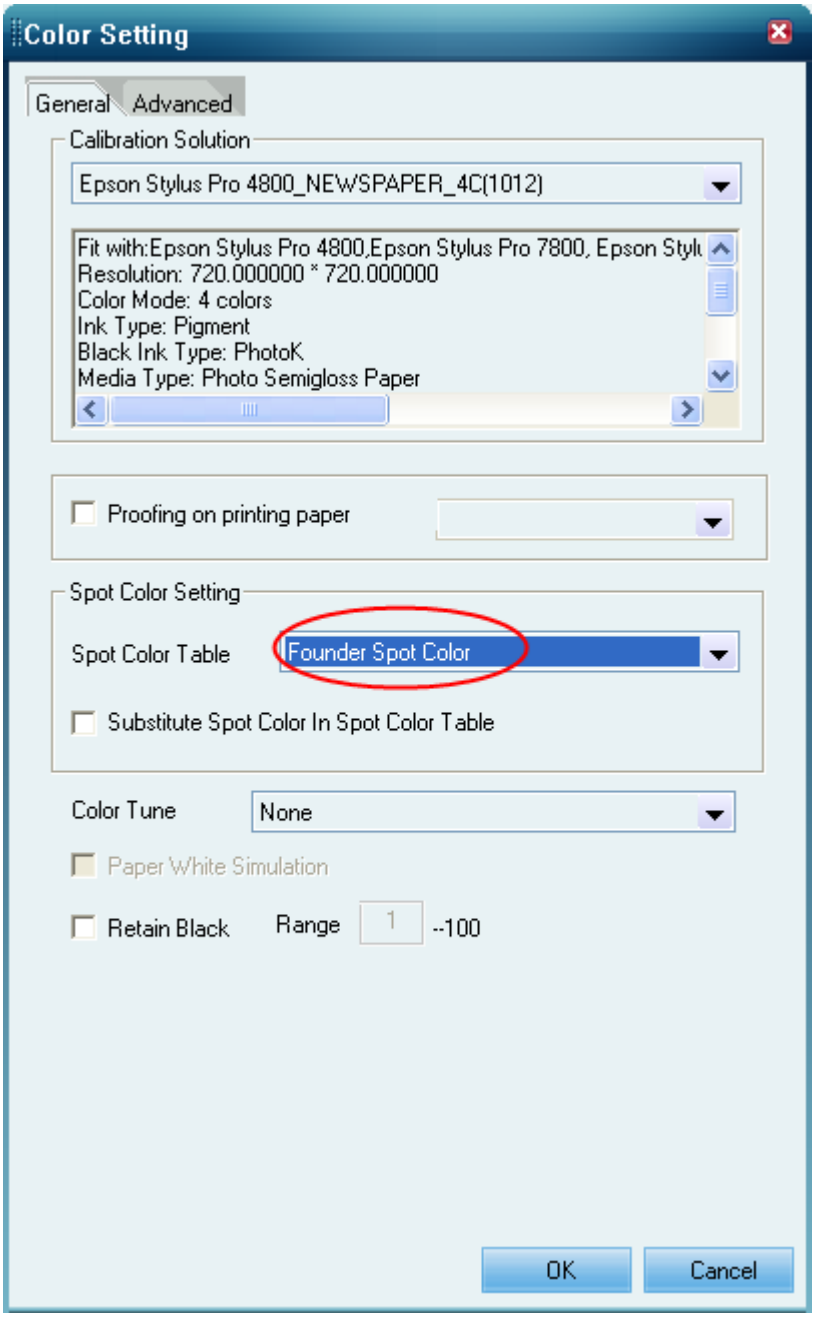

Figure-102

When using the template to RIP a file that contains spot colors, EagleDot can access some information about the attributes of the spot colors. This information can be seen in the Information Window.

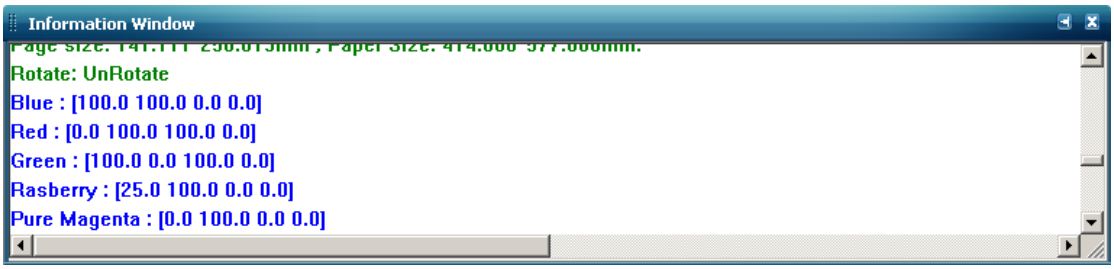

Figure-103

However, there are two possibilities. If the RIPped file is a composite file, the detailed attributes of the spot colors such as the name and the color values are provided, EagleDot can access all these data. If it is a separation file, this detailed data is not provided, EagleDot may only read the spot color name and cannot access the corresponding color values.

In general, the accessed spot colors in the RIPped job will be added to the spot color table. But if a spot color that has the same name already exists in the spot color table before RIPping, will the accessed spot color be added to the table as well and replace the existing one? In this case, it depends on whether you have selected the **Substitute Spot Color In Spot Color Table** checkbox in the **Color Setting** window of your parameter template. By default, this box is unchecked. If you want to use the spot color that has the same name in the current job, you can check this box. But when you have checked this box, please note that the existing spot color will be replaced, and next time when you read another spot color that has the same name, the spot color in the table will be replaced by the spot color in the job once again.

4.2 Color Tune

In some cases you may find one or more printed colors are not printing to your satisfaction, or the printed result is pretty good, but your customer may specially ask you to increase or reduce the density of some colors. The **Color Tune** tool within EagleDot is used for this purpose.

The **Color Tune** tool can be used to tune or adjust any or all of the four basic process colors by applying a color tune curve to realize the adjustment. The color tune curve can be created or modified through the **Color Tune** tool for process colors provided in EagleDot. Open the **Color Tune** tool to create a curve. And then, when you have created a curve, you can open the **Color Setting** window of the parameter template and find the **Color Tune** parameter, select the curve to apply it.

To create a color tune curve, please perform the following steps:

1. Click the **Curve** button  in the toolbar to open the **Curve List** window:

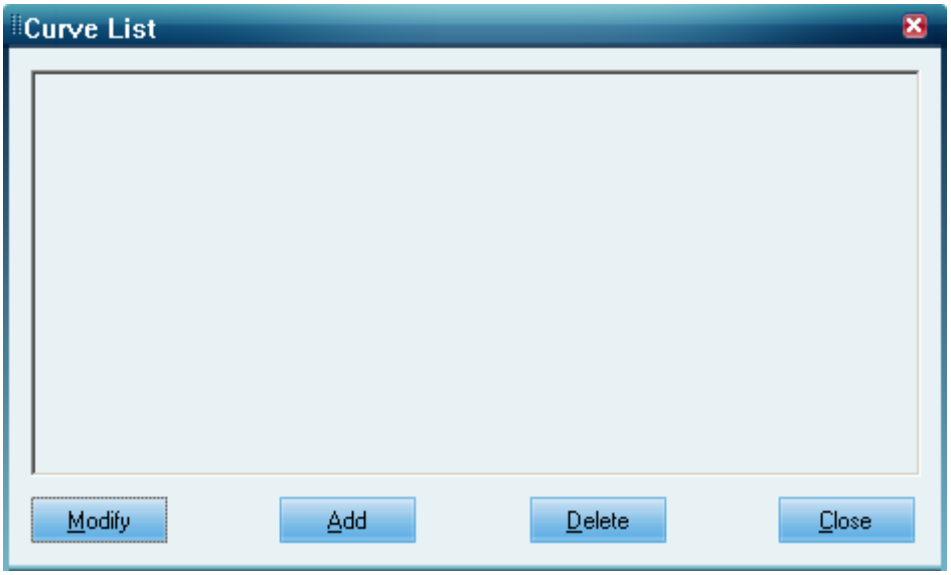

Figure-104

2. In this window, you can click the **Add** button to add a new curve if it is the first time opening it. If there are already some curves in this window, you can select a curve and click **Modify** to modify it, or click **Delete** to remove it. Here we click **Add** to open the **Add** dialog box shown as follows:

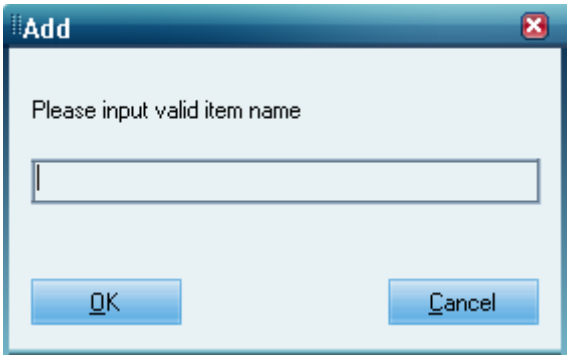

Figure-105

3. Input a valid name and click **OK**. The color tune curve window will appear.

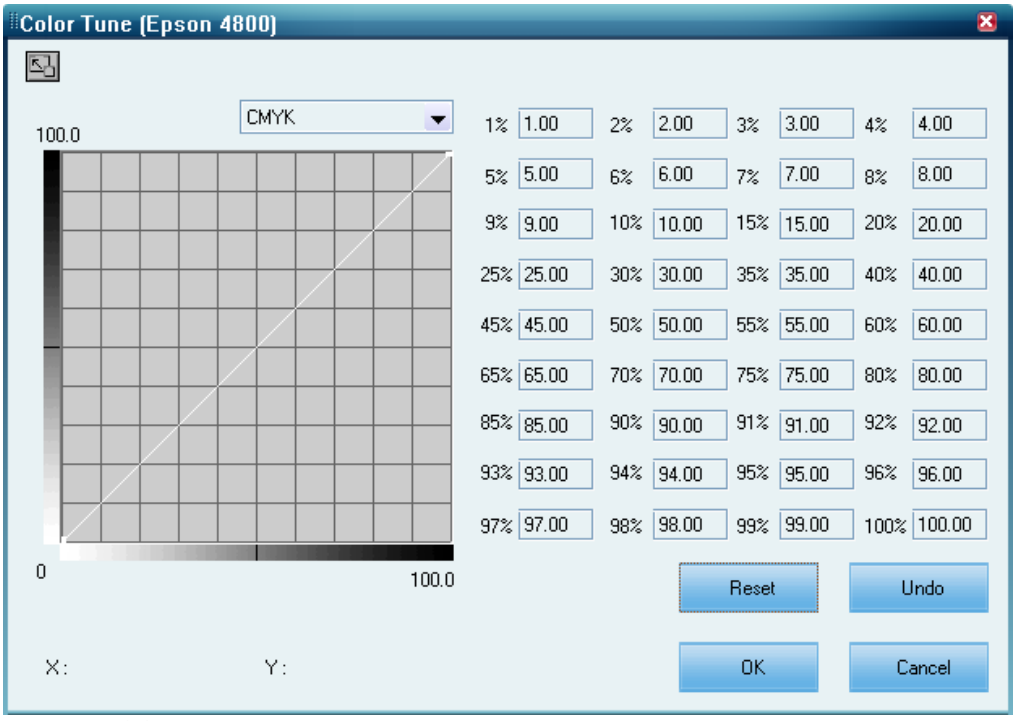

Figure-106

Click the Zoom In/Zoom Out button  or  on the upper-left corner of the window, and the view of the window will be enlarged or reduced.

4. In the dropdown list at the top, select the color separation(s) from **CMYK**, **Cyan**, **Magenta**, **Yellow** and **Black**. Then you can adjust the color tune curve for the selected process color(s). If you select **CMYK**, you can adjust the CMYK-composite effect.

To adjust a curve, you can drag any point on the curve with your mouse. When dragging the curve, values in the right part of the window change accordingly. You can also directly input the value in the edit box after a percentage value.

When you have finished the adjustment, select **View All** from the dropdown list, and the curve section will show the curves' appearance of all separations. See the following figure:

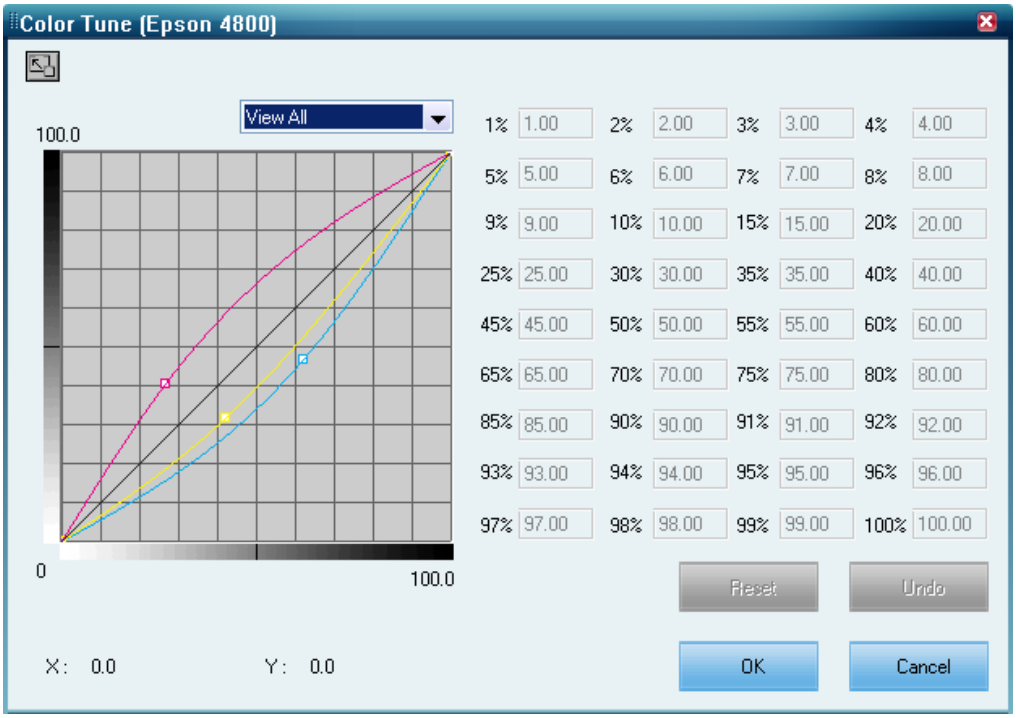

Figure-107

5. After setup, click **OK** to save the color tune curve.

The **Undo** button is used to undo the most recent one action. If you are not satisfied with the setup, you may just click the **Reset** button to reset the current curve to the original oblique line.

4.3 Color Tools

EagleDot also provides other color-related tools, including spot color tool, delta E tool, and the re-calibration tool.

Click the toolbar icon to start the color tools.

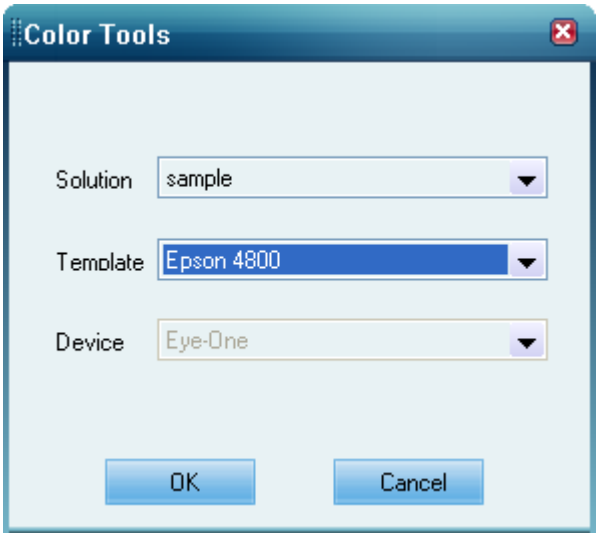

Figure-108

Please choose the color calibration solution that you want to re-calibrate, and a template that can be used in the calibration. The parameter settings of the template must be fit for the color solution.

Click **OK**, and you will see a tool list.

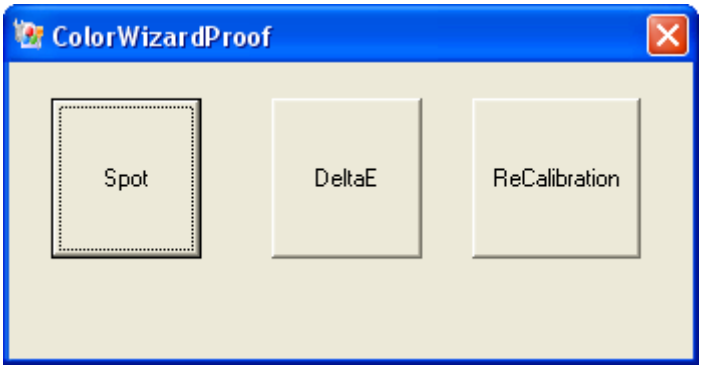

Figure-109

4.3.1 Spot color tool

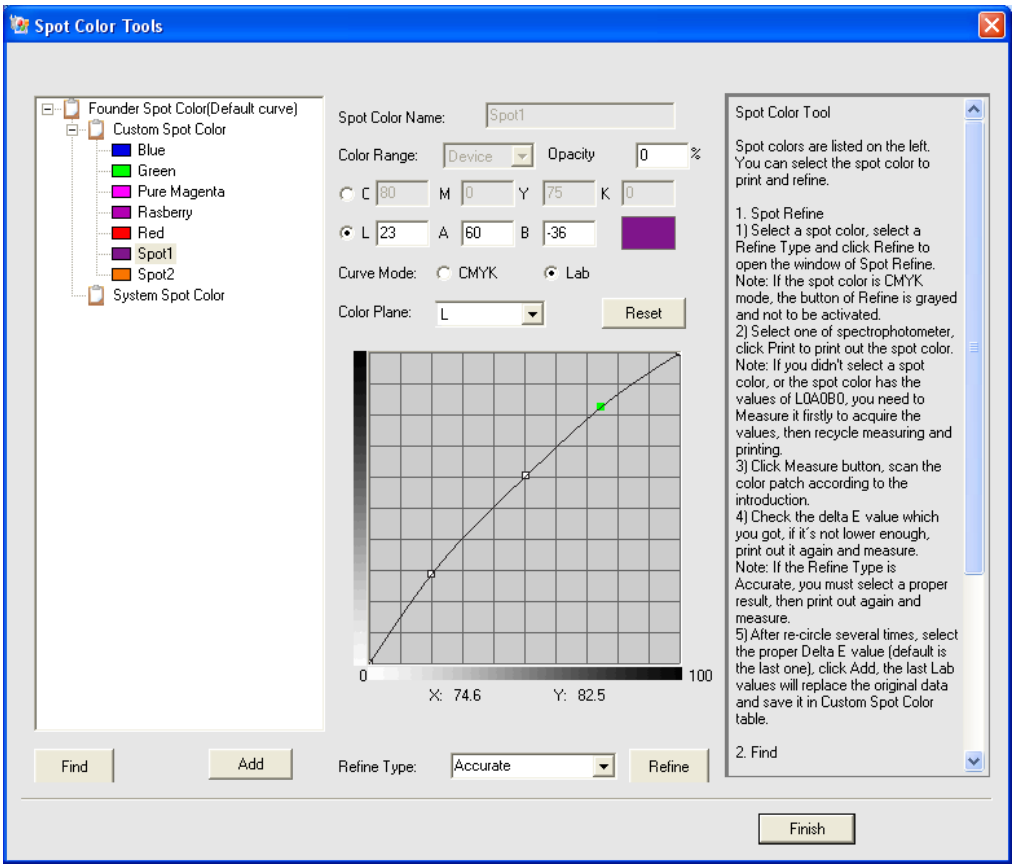

Figure-110

The template you have chosen may be specified with a spot color table. Here you can modify the spot colors contained in this table or make calibration toward them. The spot color calibration is often performed when color inconsistence occurs after you have used the color solution and the spot color table in your actual work for a period of time.

1) Modify spot color

Choose a spot color, and then you can directly change its properties at the right parameter setup area. The property parameters include color range, opacity, color values, and the curve (may be in two modes).

Click **Add** when you finish the modification.

2) Refine spot color

You can make the spot color calibration by way of "print and measure" operation.

The **Refine Type** parameter becomes activated when the currently-selected spot color is in LAB mode. Choose a type (**Quick** or **Accurate**) and then click **Refine**.

Quick Refinement

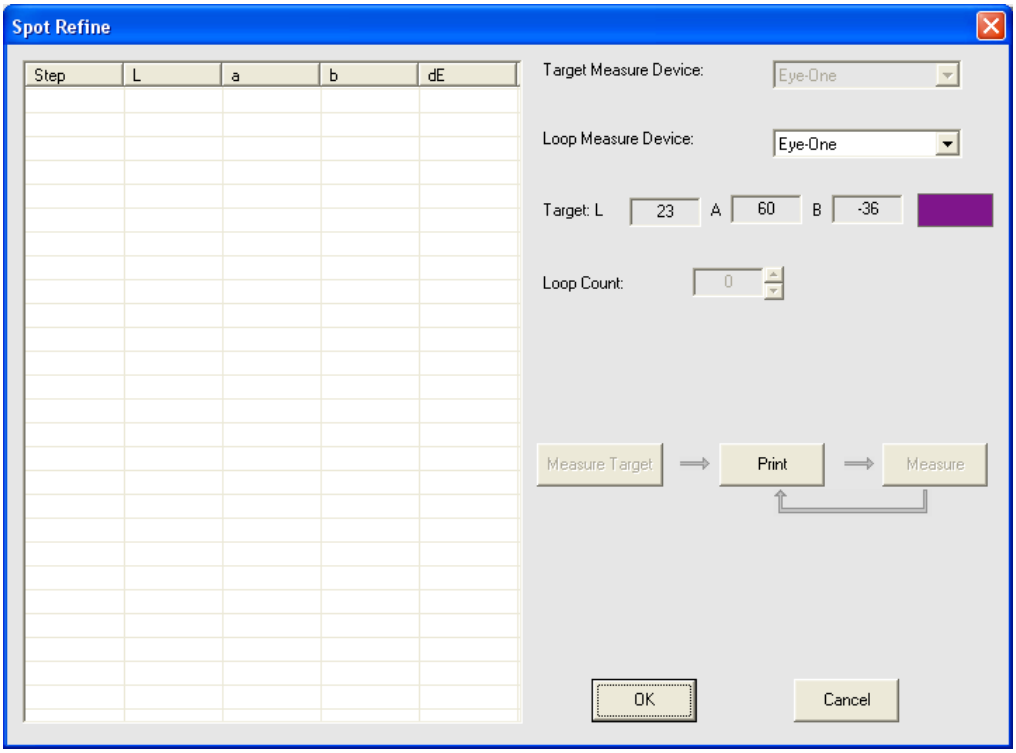

Figure-111

In the **Quick** type, only the measuring device Eye-One is supported.

The **Target LAB** are the spot color values originally defined in the spot color table. If you didn't choose any spot color before you enter into the refinement window, the target values would all be zero, and in this case, you can click the **Measure Target** button below to measure an unknown spot color.

Click **Print** to print out a single color block of the currently-selected spot color. And then click **Measure** to measure the printed spot color block. After the measurement, both the measured color values and the color difference compared with the target values will be listed at the left table.

You can repeat the "print and measure" operation till you are satisfied with the color difference or the color difference rebounds. And then, choose the best result from the left table, and click **OK**.

Return to the interface of the spot color tool. You will see that the spot color values have

been now updated as per the result of the refinement. Click **Finish** to save and exit.

Note: *due to that the final lab values are from internal calculation, the Lab values shown in the spot color table after the refinement may be different from those displayed in the refinement window.*

Accurate Refinement

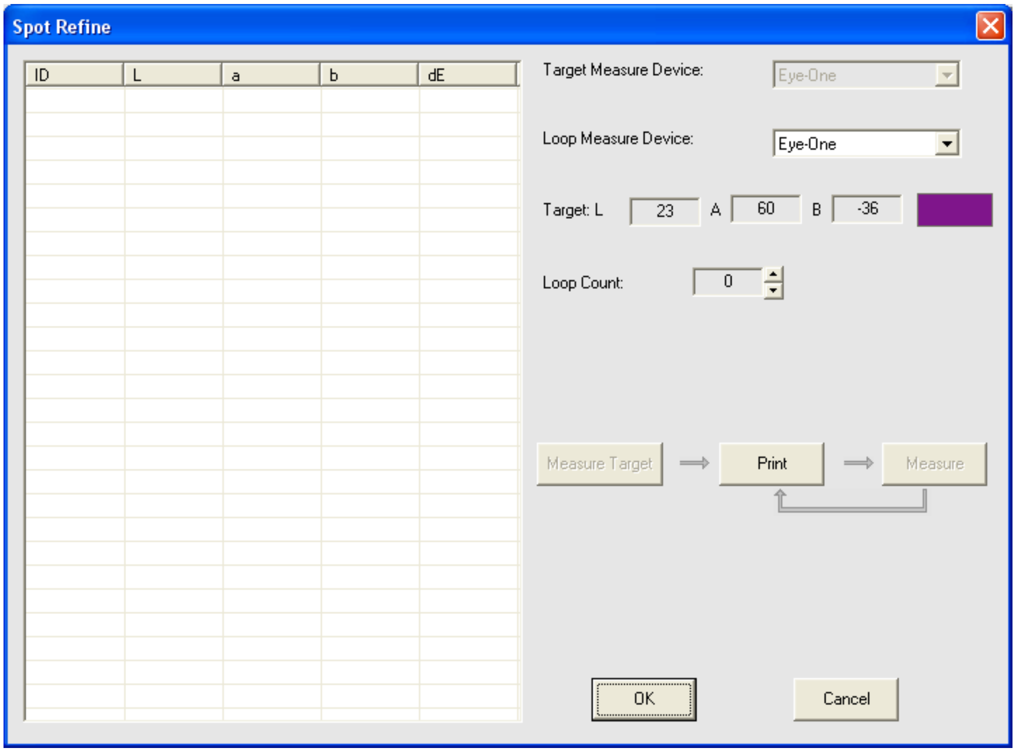

Figure-112

Click **Print** to print out a color chart for the currently-selected spot color.

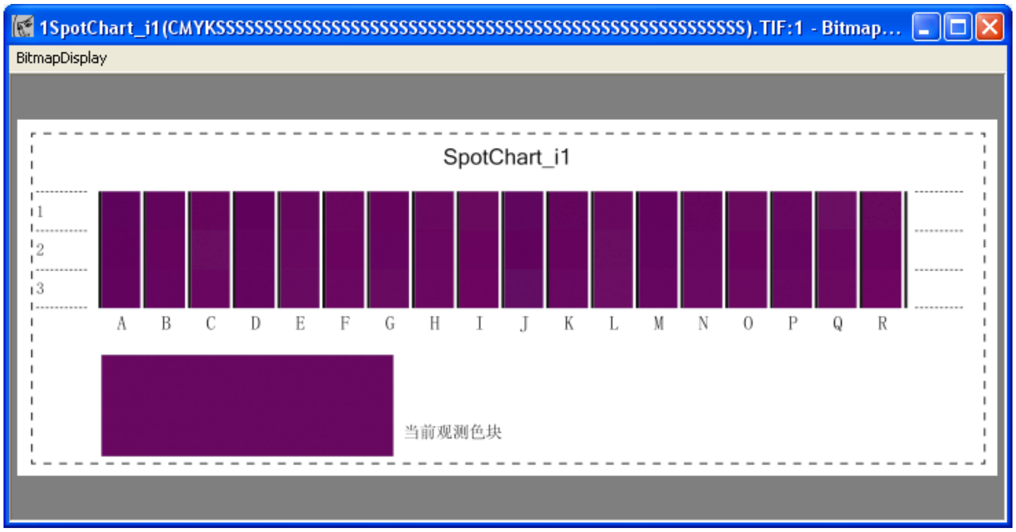

Figure-113

Click **Measure** to measure the printed color chart. After the measurement, you can see the measured color values of these color blocks and their color differences against the target values, from the left table. The color blocks are sorted by the color differences. The

color block with least color difference will be selected by default.

Choose that color block and then you can repeat the "print and measure" operation till you are satisfied with the color difference or the color difference rebounds. And then, choose the best result from the left table, and click **OK**.

4.3.2 Re-Calibration

By way of re-calibrating the color solution created with the calibration wizard, you can correct the unfavorable influence on the color quality resulted from variance in proof environment or device state.

In re-calibration, the measuring device is determined by the color calibration solution.

There could be two re-calibration modes: quick calibration and entire calibration.

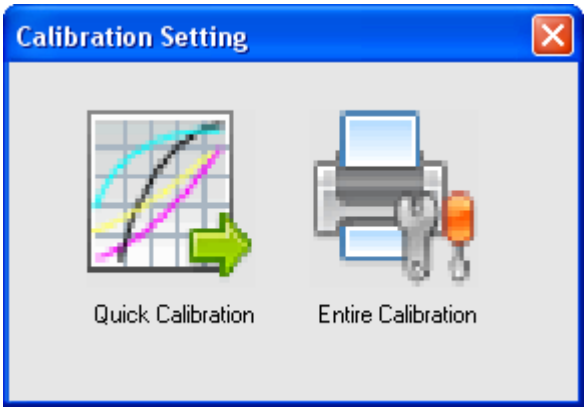

Figure-114

1) Quick Calibration

This calibration requires that the current solution contains the linearization target data, which can be created in the second step of the calibration wizard *Device Linearization*. As the name implies, it is a quick re-calibration that needs no repetition of the "print and measure" operation.

Click **Quick Calibration**. The user interface for this re-calibration is shown as follows.

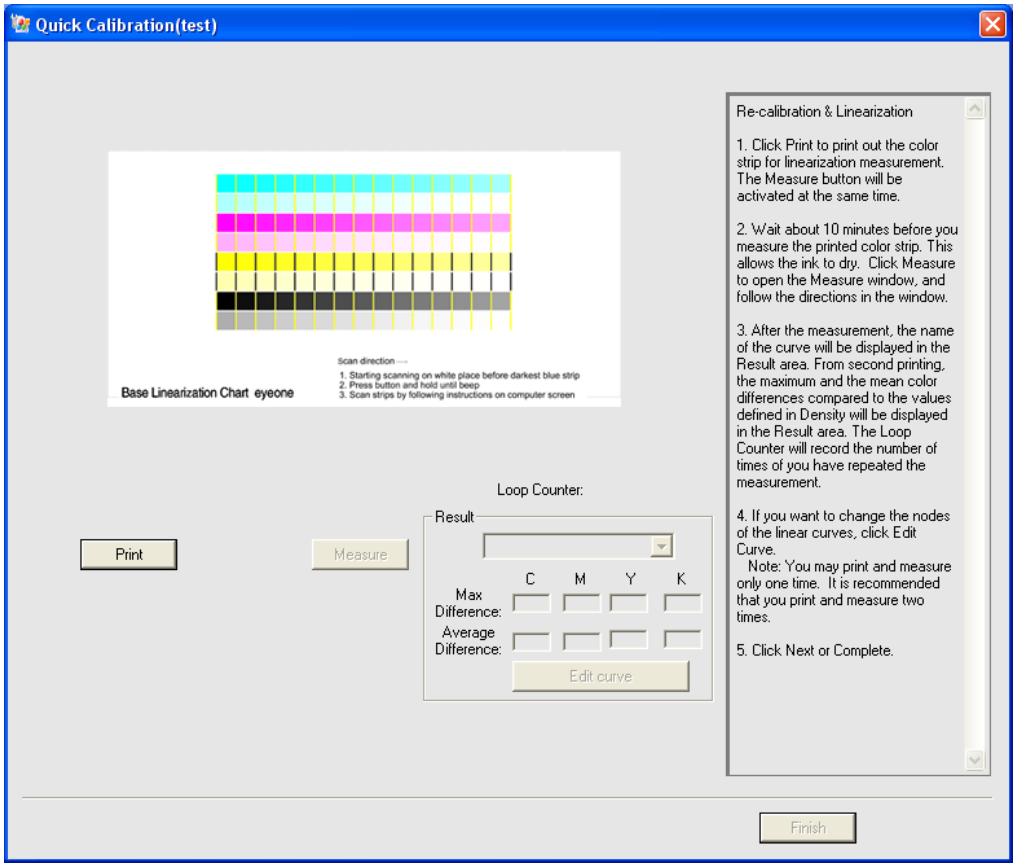

Figure-115

Click **Print** to print out the linearization chart. And then click **Measure** to measure the printed chart. After the measurement, click **Finish**.

The data within the color solution will then be updated.

2) Entire Calibration

This calibration requires that the current solution contains the calibration target data, which can be created in the fourth step of the calibration wizard *Device Calibration*.

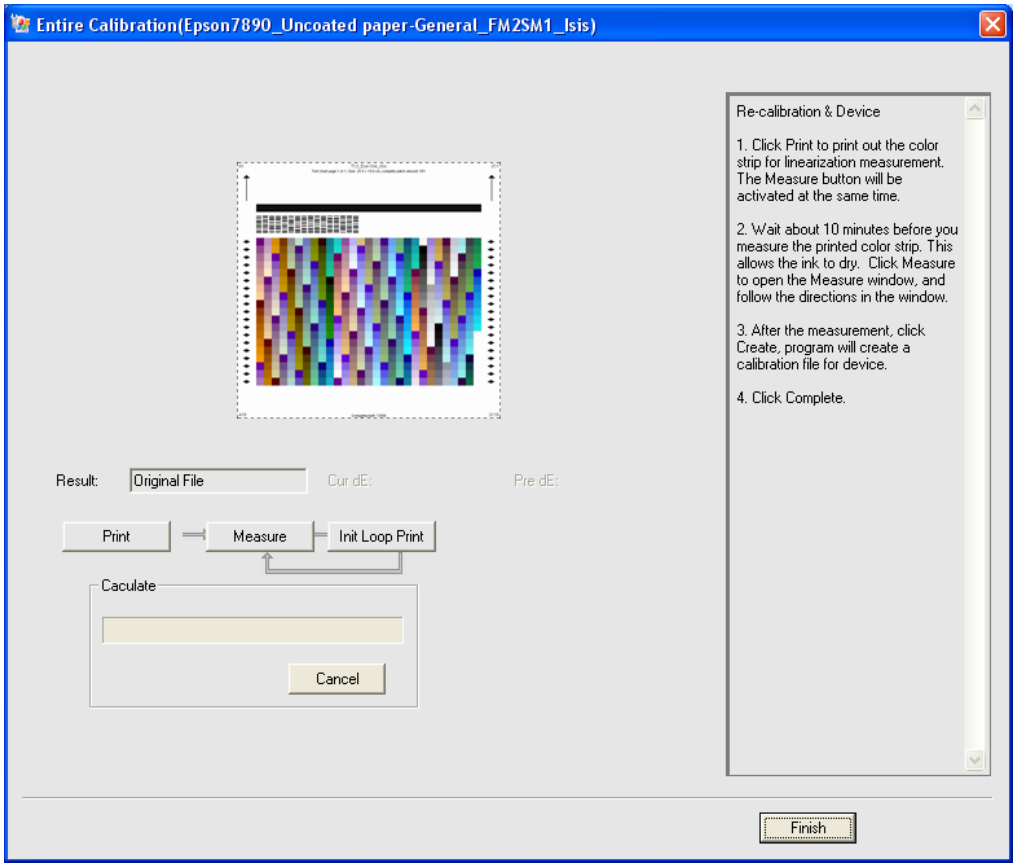

Figure-116

Click **Print** to print out the color chart, and then click **Measure** to measure the printed result. Click **Init Loop Print** after the measurement.

A new chart will be printed out after you click **Init Loop Print**. Please click **Measure Create** to measure the printed chart, and click **Loop Print** after that measurement. Now you get a color difference value and a newer printed color chart.

Repeat this operation till you are satisfied with the color difference.

Click **Finish** to update the color calibration solution.

Note: *You can choose only one of the two calibration modes each time. And in entire calibration, the color difference appears only when you finish the measurement twice.*

4.3.3 Delta E

This tool enables you to measure the color similarity of two patterns that are same but printed separately under different environments. The similarity is represented by delta E values. The lower the delta E values, the greater the similarity is; and vice versa. The delta E values are calculated from the measured Lab values of the two printed patterns.

As to the two different environments, in general, they refer to the device and the press environments. But they may also refer to two different circumstances of one same environment, e.g. a proof environment, where you apply different settings inconsistently at two times. Therefore, in practice, DeltaE can be used for many purposes, for example, to measure the color similarity between the current proof sample and the press one.

1) Open the DeltaE tool

Select **Start** > **All Programs** > **Founder EagleDot** > **DeltaE** to open the **Founder DeltaE** window:

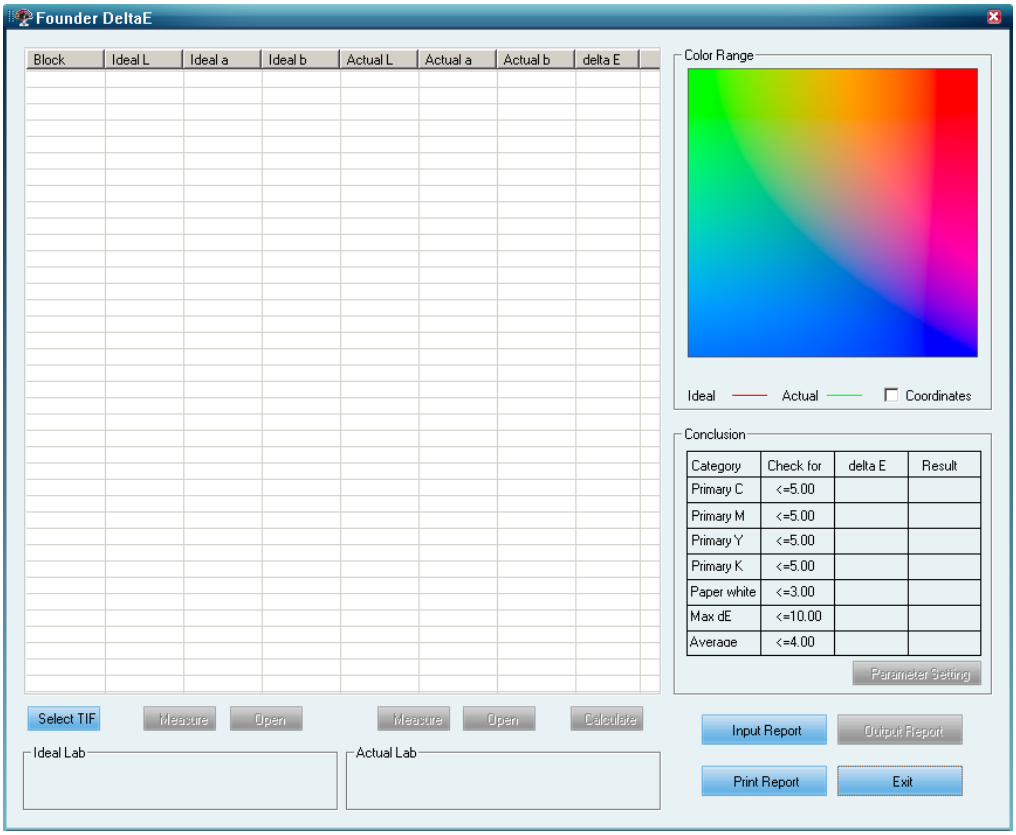

Figure-117

This window is mainly composed of three areas: a sheet on the left, which will list the Lab values of the two patterns and the calculated delta E values; a display area on the right, which symbolically displays the processed results; the operating area on the bottom, which contains all the command buttons needed.

2) Select a pattern

Click **Select TIF** button to load the **Open** dialog box.

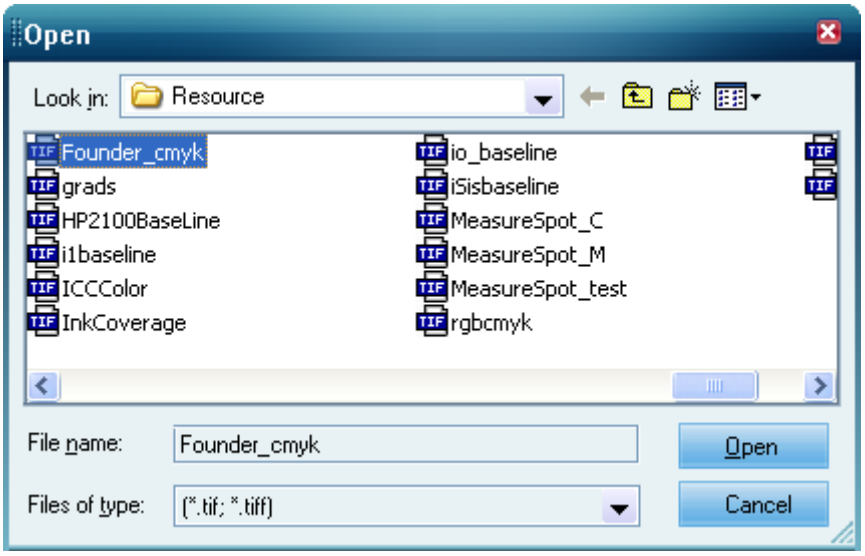

Figure-118

The DeltaE tool supports the patterns with certain specifications. These patterns are generally the TIF files that consist of color blocks. Here we take a pattern named "Founder_cmyk.tif" as an example. It is also a color block pattern.

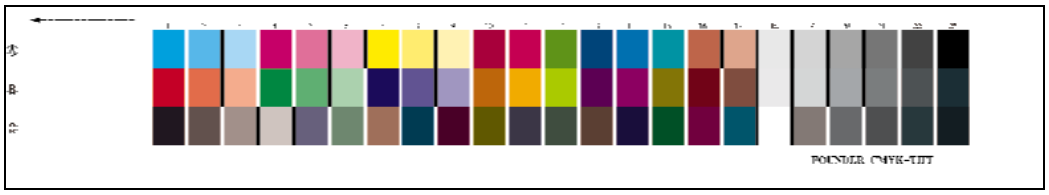

Figure-119

Choose the file and click **Open** to load it into the DeltaE window.

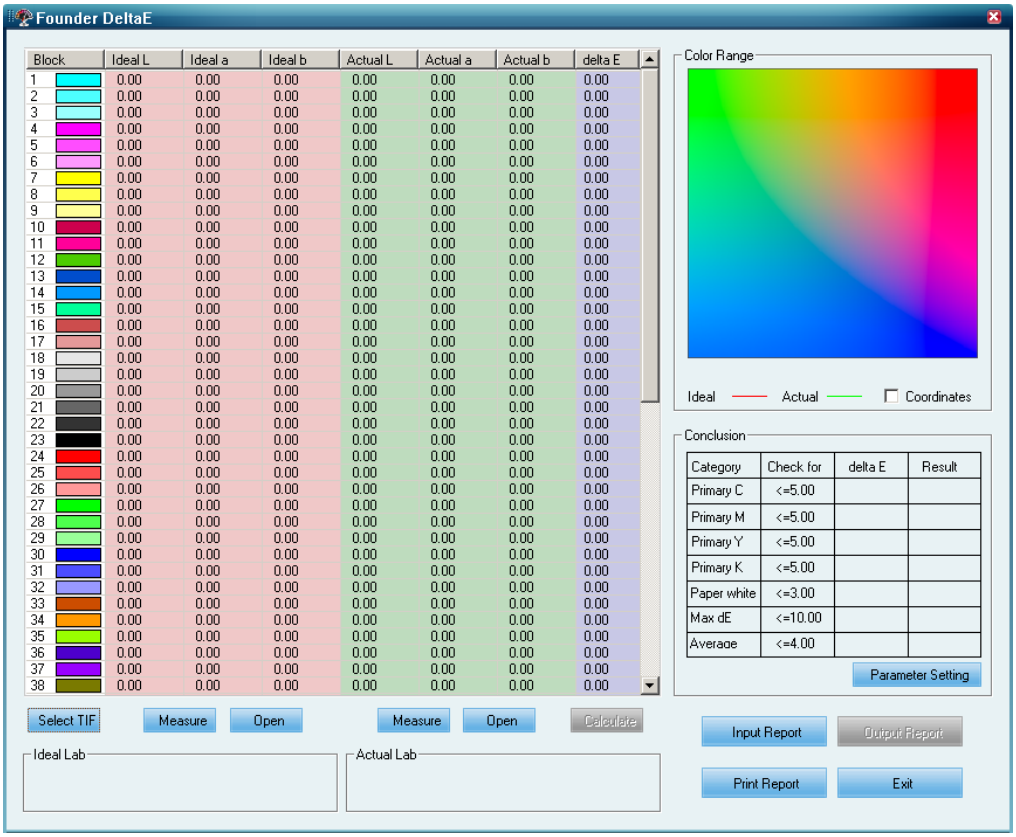

Figure-120

The color blocks of the file Founder_cmyk.tif are listed in the **Block** column in a line by line manner. At its right, there are six columns named as Ideal L, Ideal a, Ideal b and Actual L, Actual a, Actual b, used to record the lab values of the two printed patterns. You can specify the lab values of any pattern as the ideal l, a, b values, or as the actual l, a, b values. Note that when the lab values of one pattern are specified as the Ideal L, a, b values, those of the other pattern will be naturally viewed as the Actual L, a, b values.

Both the ideal and actual lab values can be gained by way of measurement or calculation. Now we introduce them separately.

3) Measure the Lab values

Make sure the device is correctly connected before you begin the measurement. There are two **Measure** buttons in the window. You can click either of them to begin.

The measuring window appears after the **Measure** button is clicked:

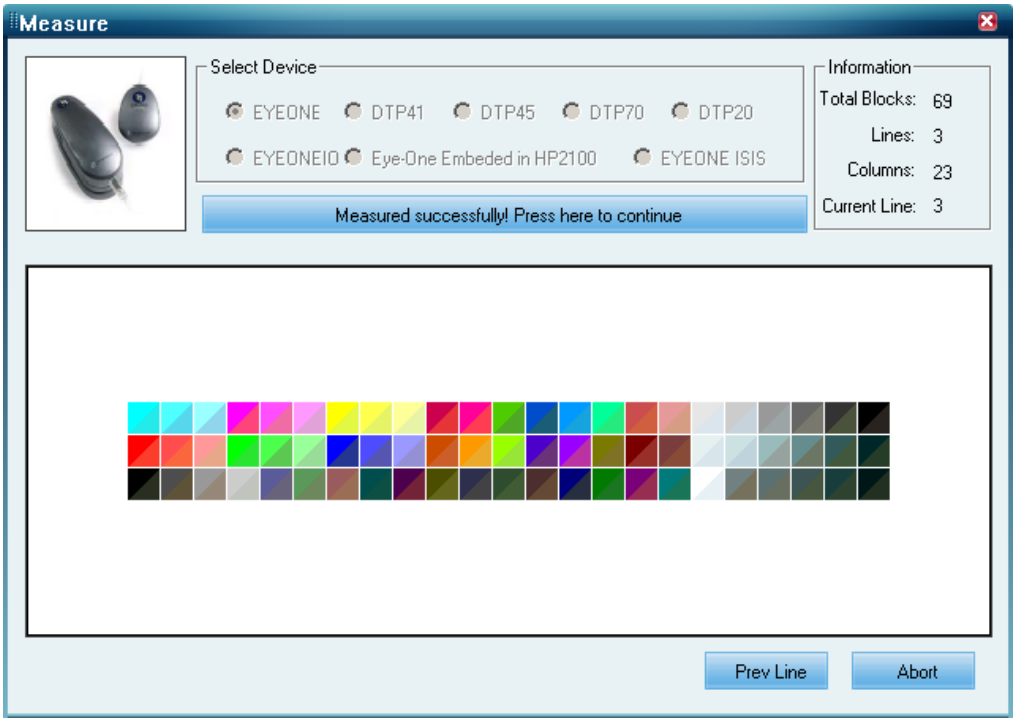

Figure-121

First you need to choose a measuring device, e.g. Eye-One, and then, click **Measure** to start the measuring. The steps are similar to those for you to create a color solution by way of the color calibration wizard: before the measurement, you need also a white point calibration, and then when succeeds, it displays the prompt "Please measure the strip 1". Put the attached plastic soleplate on the strip and Eye-One on the plastic soleplate, then press and hold the operating button on the device. After a sound prompt is issued, slide the device from left to right in regular speed to measure. And release the button till you get to the right end. If succeeds, it prompts you to measure the second strip, till you finish all of the rest strips and see the prompt "Measured successfully! Press here to continue". Click it to return to the main window.

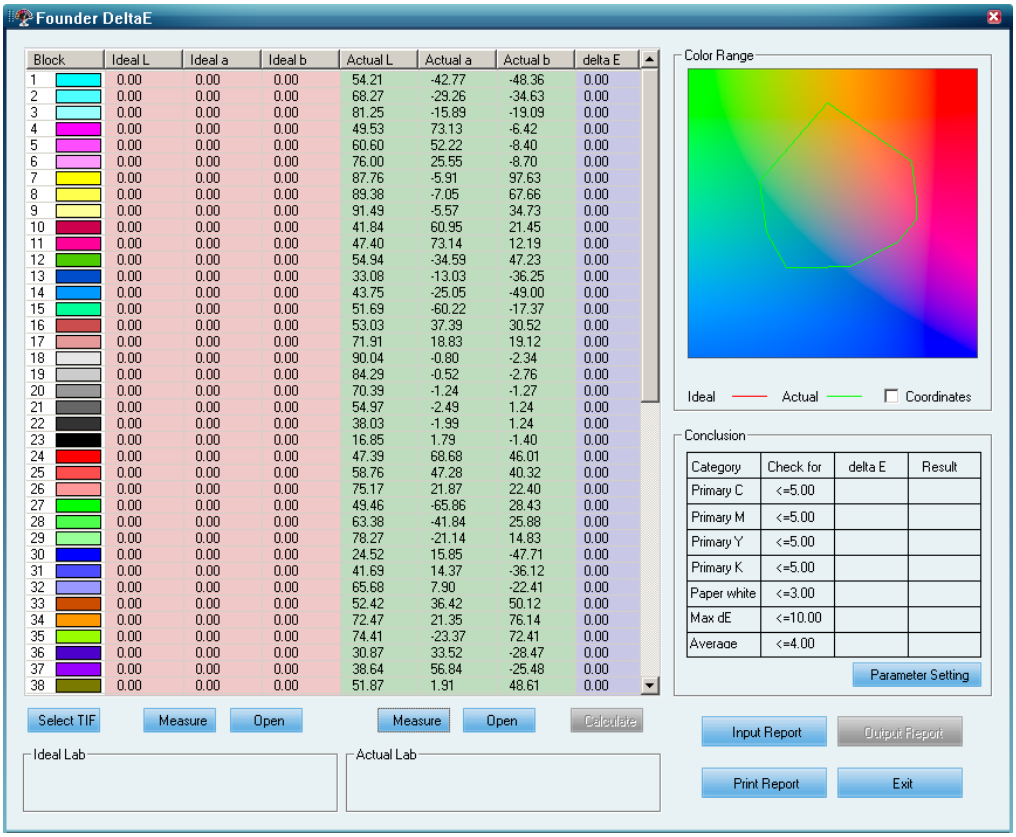

Figure-122

EagleDot will note down the measured LAB values as the Actual L, a, and b values.

Refer to the method above to continue the measurement of the ideal l, a, b values. Or you can refer to the following introduction, to invoke ICC to calculate the ideal lab values.

4) Invoke ICC to calculate Lab

You may invoke an ICC profile to calculate the lab values. There are two **Open** buttons in the window. You can click any of them to calculate the ideal or actual lab values.

A dialog box then pops up. In this dialog box, choose the ICC profile you want to use, and open it, and EagleDot will then apply the profile to calculate the lab values.

5) Calculate the delta E values

When you have gained all the Lab values, click **Calculate** to compute the delta E values.

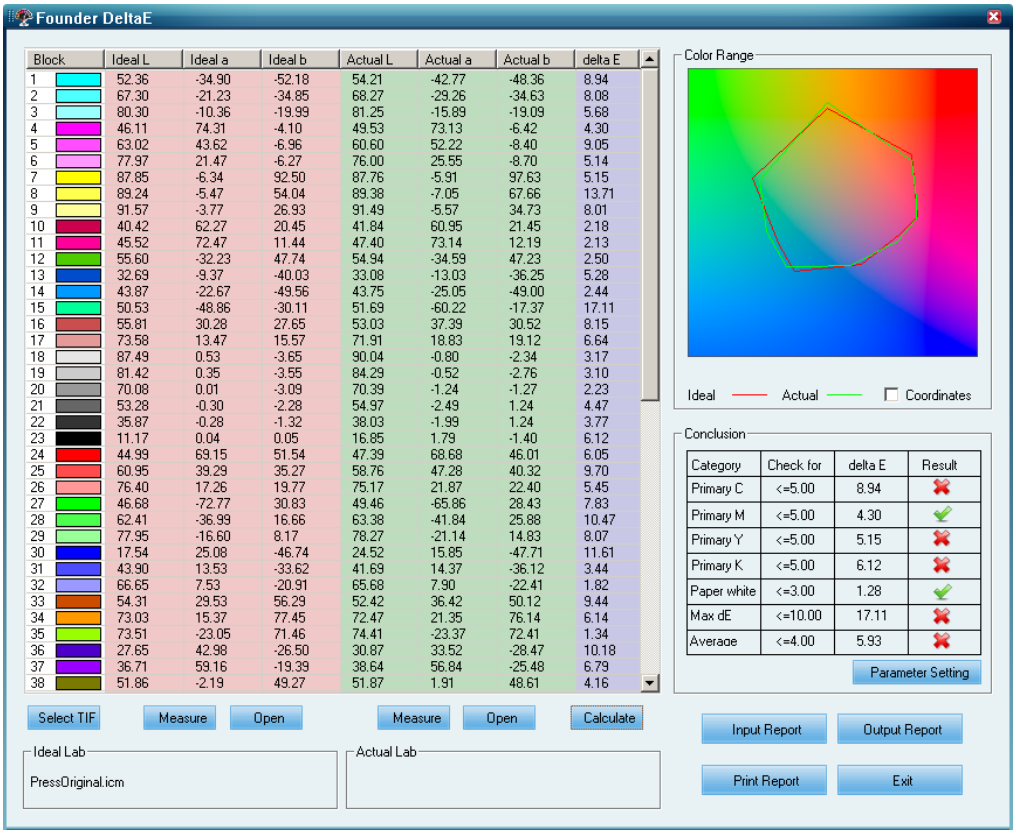

Figure-123

The results are displayed in the **delta E** column. Meanwhile, the **Color Range** diagram and the **Conclusion** table in the below shows relevant statistical results. Before or after the calculation, you can choose another formula from the **Formula** list, and the delta E and statistical results change accordingly in real time.

6) View the Processed results

1. Color Range diagram

This diagram visualizes the color similarity between the two patterns on the background of the Lab color space. In the diagram, the closer the two curves are to each other, the greater the similarity is. If the **Coordinates** option is checked, the coordinates will be shown on the diagram. X-axis represents the "a" in Lab; y-axis represents the "b".

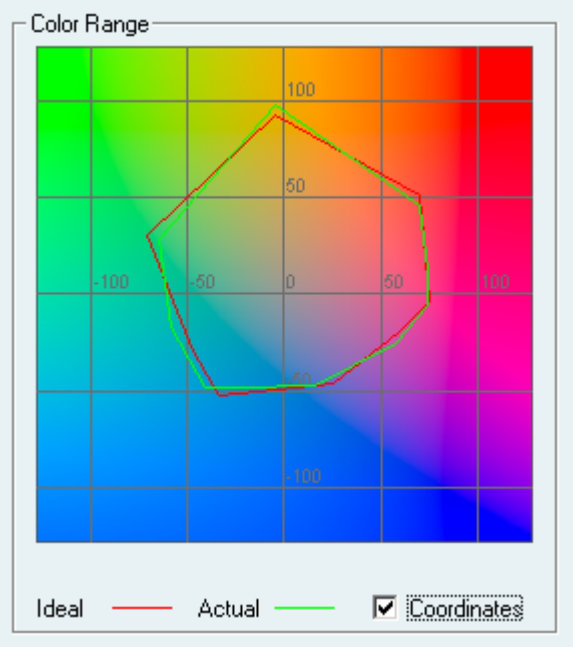

Figure-124

2. Conclusion table

This table displays some delta E values of importance, such as the delta Es of the primary C, M, Y, K, Paper White, and the Max and Mean delta Es.

The **Category** column shows the names of these delta Es. The **Check for** column lists the check thresholds pre-defined for each item. These thresholds can be re-defined. The **delta E** column displays the corresponding delta E values. And the **Result** column displays whether these delta E values are under the check thresholds. If a delta E value is below a check threshold, it indicates with a tick mark, otherwise a cross.

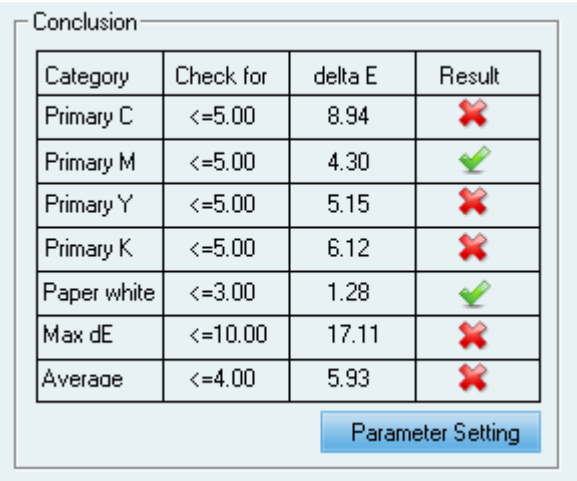

Figure-125

The **Parameter Setting** button enables you to re-define the **Check for** values.

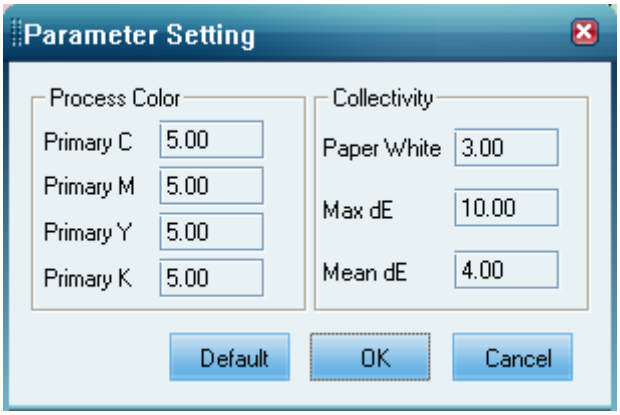

Figure-126

Click **Default** to restore the default setting. Click **OK** to save and exit.

7) Input and output reports

When you have finished the measurement and comparison, you can output the measured and processed results as a report that consists of a .txt file and a .jpg file. Click **Output Report** to open a **Save As** dialog box. Choose or create a folder and specify the report name, and then click **Save**. Switch to the folder where you just chose or created, you will find two files named as specified, one is a .txt file, the other is a .jpg image, which separately record the results shown as in the DeltaE window.

You can also import a report into the DeltaE window. Click **Input Report**, and in the follow-up dialog box choose the report you want to import, and then click **Open**.

Chapter 5 Print

5.1 Operations in Job Monitor

We have briefly described the printing operations in Job Monitor in Section 2.3. In this section, we will introduce you in details the operations after the job has been submitted into the job monitor.

5.1.1 Operations in the Waiting to RIP queue

In order to comprehensively introduce all the operations, we will open more than one job as an example. See the following figure. If you don't check the **Continue Ripping** box, the opened jobs will all be listed in the **Waiting to RIP** queue.

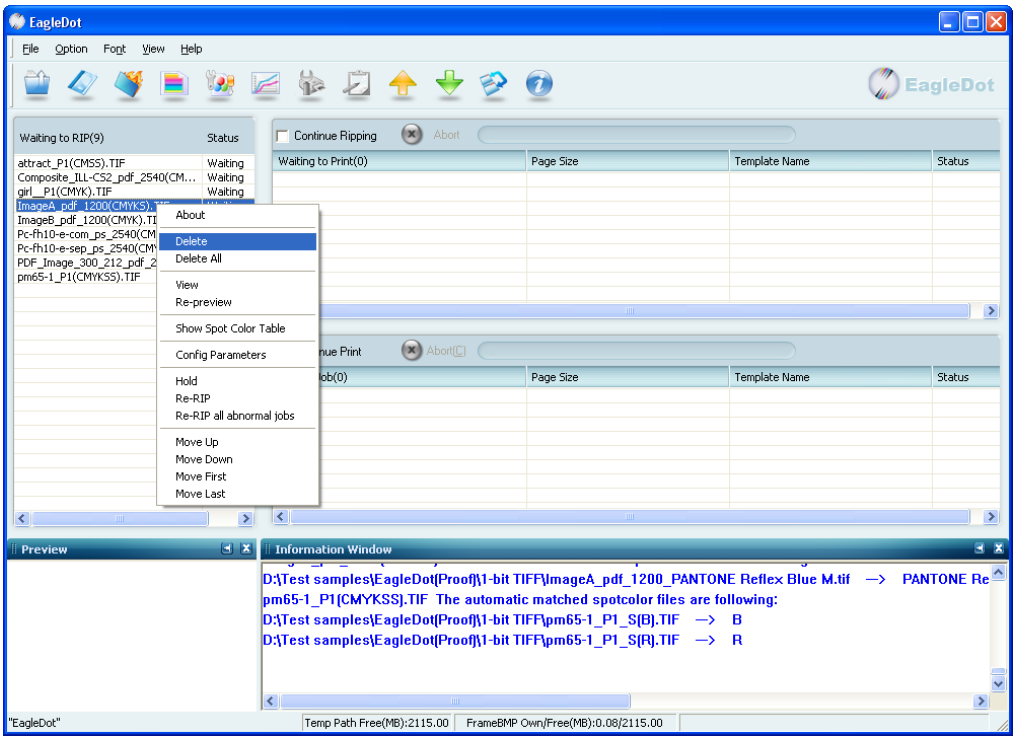

Figure-127

The **Waiting to RIP** column displays the job names. The number in the bracket behind indicates the number of the jobs in the **Waiting to RIP** queue. The **Status** column displays the status of each job. There are three status states: **Waiting**, **Hold** and **Error**. An "<X>" mark will appear before the filename of an Error job. When you check the **Continue Ripping** box, the jobs that are in the **Waiting** status will be RIPped. The jobs whose status is either **Hold** or **Error** will not be RIPped.

Learn information about the job

Double-click a job or right-click and choose **About**, you will open up the **About The Job** window. As you can see, this window displays detailed information related to the selected job, including Job ID, template name, file name, status, separation information, etc.

Figure-128

Preview a job

Right-click a job and choose **View**, and you can open a window to preview the job.

Figure-129

After you have opened this window, you can choose **Bitmap Display** or right-click anywhere on the window to get a menu. The functions of these commands are as follows:

About: This command enables you to learn information about a job.

Zoom In and **Zoom Out**: To zoom in and zoom out the bitmap.

Fit in Window: To automatically adjust the preview window to a suitable size for the job.

Refresh: This command can restore to the original Bitmap Display window.

Rotate: This command can rotate the displayed job.

Previous Page and **Next Page**: When a job that contains more than one page is opened, you can use these two commands to switch among the pages.

Close and **Close All**: These two commands can enable you to close the displayed Bitmap Display window or windows.

Close the window and return to the job monitor, a "<V>" mark will be added to the front of the filename of the previewed job.

Re-preview a job

When you have previewed a job and found the result unsatisfactory, you may need to re-define the template parameters by right-clicking the job, selecting and executing the **Show Spot Color Table** or **Config Parameters** commands from the pop-up menu. After you have re-defined the job parameters, you can right-click the job and select the **Re-preview** command from the pop-up menu to preview it once again.

Show the spot color table

Right-click a job and select the **Show Spot Color Table** command from the pop-up menu, and you will open the **Spot Color Editor** window. If EagleDot finds out undefined spot colors in job, it would record them into the spot color table. At this time, you can define these spot colors in the spot color table, so that EagleDot can correctly RIP and print these colors.

Configure the template parameters

If you need to configure or re-configure some template parameters of a job, you can right-click the job and choose **Config Parameters** to open the template parameter setup window, and then you can configure the parameters as needed. Note that the modification will only apply to the current job.

Delete one or all jobs

To delete a job, select it and press **Delete** key or right-click it and choose **Delete**.

Then the screen will display a dialog box to query you as to whether to continue this operation or not. Click **Yes** and the job will be deleted. To delete all the jobs in the **Waiting to RIP** queue, right-click any job in that queue, and choose **Delete All**.

Hold and Re-RIP a job

You can hold a job, and the held job will not be RIPped when **Continue Ripping** is checked. To hold a job, right-click the job and choose **Hold**, and the status of the job will turn to **Hold**. To cancel the **Hold** status, right-click the held job and choose **Release Job**.

You can also Re-RIP an abnormal job. In **Waiting to RIP** queue, "abnormal" means the **Error** status. If you want to Re-RIP an **Error** job, restoring its status to **Waiting**, please right-click the job and choose **Re-RIP**. To restore all abnormal jobs' status to **Waiting**, please choose **Re-RIP all abnormal jobs**.

Change the job sequence

You can move any job up or down in the queue. Right-click a job to open the pop-up menu, you can see four commands to perform such an operation: **Move Up**, **Move Down**, **Move First** and **Move Last**. The **Move Up** or **Move Down** command can move a job to the upper or latter place of the queue. The **Move First** or **Move Last** command can move a job to the first or last place of the queue. The buttons and in the toolbar can also used to change the job sequence, they are equal to the **Move Up** and the **Move Down** commands respectively.

5.1.2 RIPping a job

Check the **Continue Ripping** box, the **Waiting** jobs in the **Waiting to RIP** queue will be RIPped.

The **Abort** button and the progress bar are both activated. The progress bar displays the RIPping progress of each separation of a job. The **Abort** button enables you to abort the RIPping process. When you click the **Abort** button as the RIPping operation is proceeding, a warning message will pop up. Click **Yes** and the RIPping process will be aborted. The job then returns to the **Waiting to Ripping** queue and its status turns to **Error**.

5.1.3 Operations in the Waiting to Print queue

When the RIPping process is completed, the job will be moved to the **Waiting to Print** queue, see the following figure.

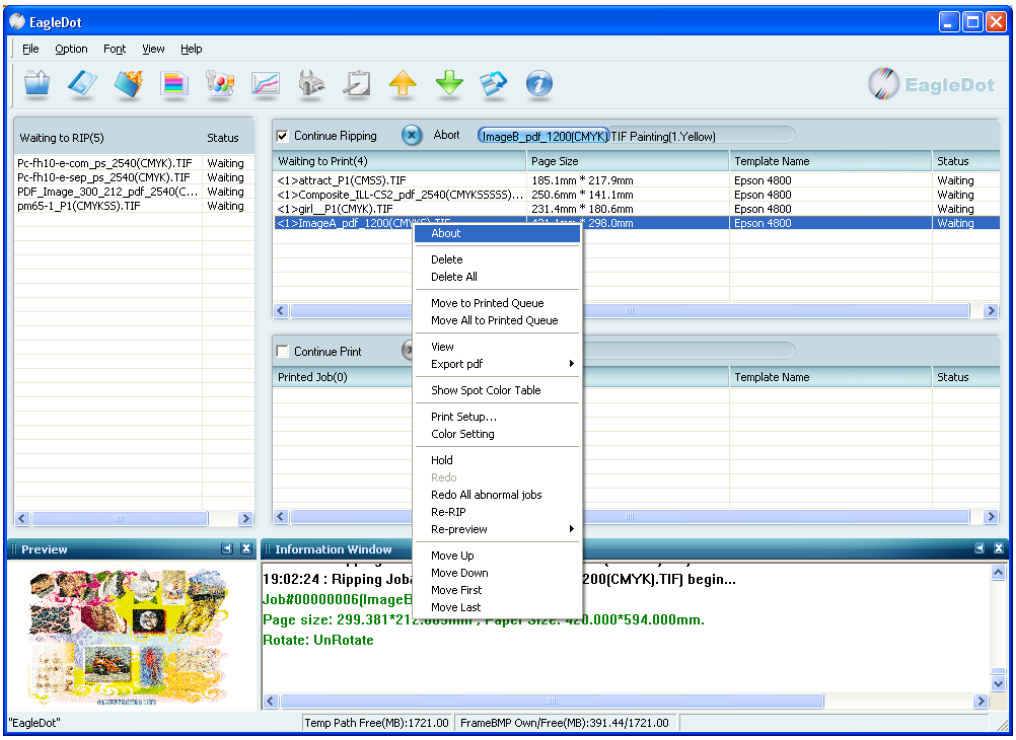

Figure-130

The **Waiting to Print** queue provides information about the job names, page size, template name and the status. The **Waiting to Print** column lists the job names, and the number in the bracket behind it indicates the number of the jobs. Note that there is a number in front of each job name. It indicates the ordinal page number of a job. If a job contains 4 pages, there would be 4 pages numbered 1 to 4 in order. The **Page Size**

column and the **Template Name** columns respectively list the page size and the template name of the job. The **Status** column displays the status of each job. There are two status states: **Waiting** and **Hold**. When you check the **Continue Print** box, the jobs that are in the **Waiting** status will be printed. The jobs whose status is **Hold** will not be printed.

You may perform some similar operations to the jobs in the **Waiting to Print** queue that may be performed to the jobs in the **Waiting to RIP** queue, such as showing the job information, previewing job, showing spot color table, configuring template parameters, holding a job, changing the job sequence, and etc. Some functions may be different.

Configuring template parameters

You can configure the **Printer Setup** and part of the **Color Setting** parameters. Right-click the job and choose **Printer Setup** or **Color Setting**, you will open the corresponding windows to configure these parameters. In the printer setup window, note that you can configure the **Border** parameters at this time, see Section 3.2.6 for more information. In the **Color Setting** window, you will find the calibration solution parameters are grayed out, meaning that they cannot be modified.

Preview a job

You can also right-click the job and choose **View** to preview a job. But before you perform this operation, you can set the display size of the job. To set this size, please choose the **Re-preview** command and select **Small**, or **Medium**, or **Large** command.

Export pdf

You can export RIPped bitmaps as PDF files for remote proofing. Right-click a bitmap page and choose **Export pdf**, then choose one of the three sizes "small, medium, large", the following window will be displayed.

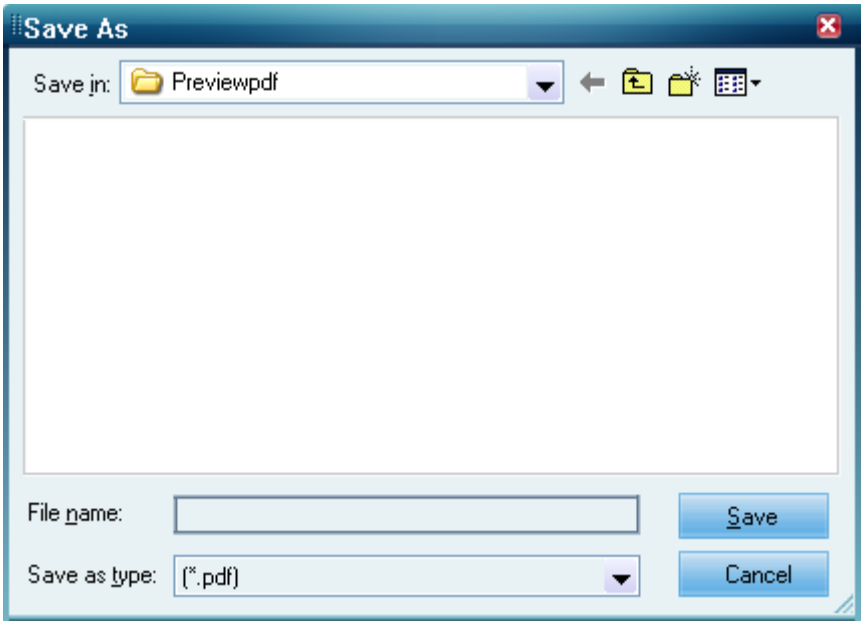

Figure-131

Specify a path and a name, and click **Save**. The RIPped bitmap page will be exported as a PDF file to the specified location.

Hold and Release a job

You can hold a job, and the held job will not be printed as **Continue Print** is checked. To hold a job, right-click the job and choose **Hold**, and the status of the job will turn to **Hold**.

If you want to restore the status of a held job to **Waiting**, please right-click the held job, choose **Release Job**. You can even restore the status of all held jobs to the **Waiting** status by choosing **Redo all abnormal jobs**.

Re-RIP a job

Right-click the job and choose **Re-RIP**, and the selected job will be copied to the **Waiting to RIP** queue, where you can RIP it once again.

In addition to these similar operations, you may also perform another comparatively new operation to the jobs in the **Waiting to Print** queue.

Move one or all jobs to the Printed Jobs queue

You may move one or more, or even all jobs from the **Waiting to Print** queue to the **Printed Jobs** queue. To perform this operation, please right-click the job and choose **Move to Printed Jobs** or **Move all to Printed Jobs**, or use the  button in the toolbar.

5.1.4 Printing a job

You can check the **Continue Print** box to print the **Waiting** jobs, refer to Section 2.3.1 for details.

5.1.5 Operations in the Printed Jobs queue

The operations to the jobs in the Printed Jobs queue are basically the same as the operations described in Section 5.1.3. The difference lies in that you may re-print one or all abnormal jobs, including the jobs that are in the **Cancel** or **Error** statuses.

5.2 How to Print from PC on Network

EagleDot supports not only output on a local computer, but also network printing from both PC and Mac computers. After setup of a parameter template, you can define the digital proofing device as a network printer.

Note: *You can perform network printing from PC and Mac computers only when pre-RIP proof is enabled (the RIP option is activated and the **EagleDot Template** checkbox in the template parameter setup window is not selected).*

EagleDot enables network-printing from PC by the help of a **Pipe**. Similar with the parameter template, you need to create a pipe first.

5.2.1 Create a Pipe

1. Select or create a Pre-RIP template for pipe printing. Here we will use the template named Epson 4800 as an example.

2. Open the Parameter Template window, select the template “Epson 4800” and click the **Modify** button. Then click the **Options** button in template parameter setup window, the **Options** window will appear, see the following figure. Please click the **Other** tab, find and check **Pipe Print Template**, and save the template.

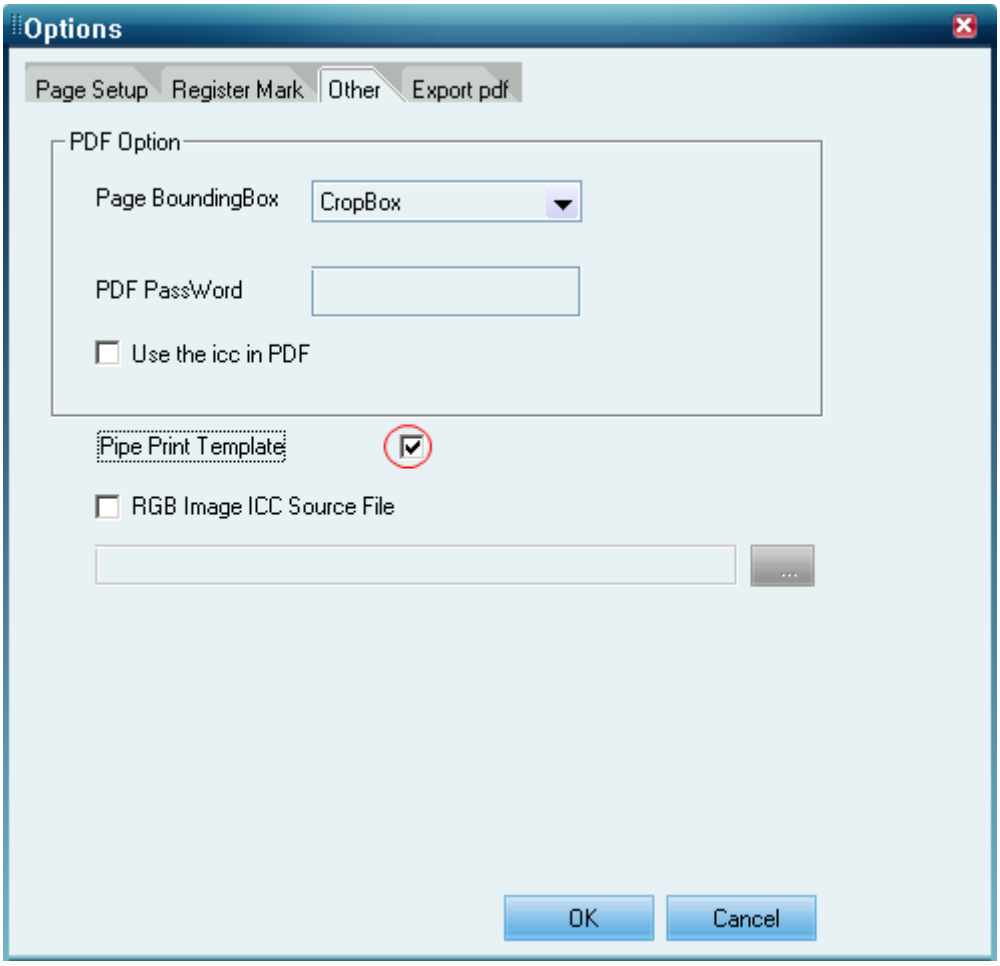

Figure-132

Select the **Pipe Print Template** checkbox and save the template.

Note: *EagleDot supports multiple templates pipe printing.*

3. Select **Printers and Faxes** in the **Start** menu of Windows. The **Printer and Faxes** window appears:

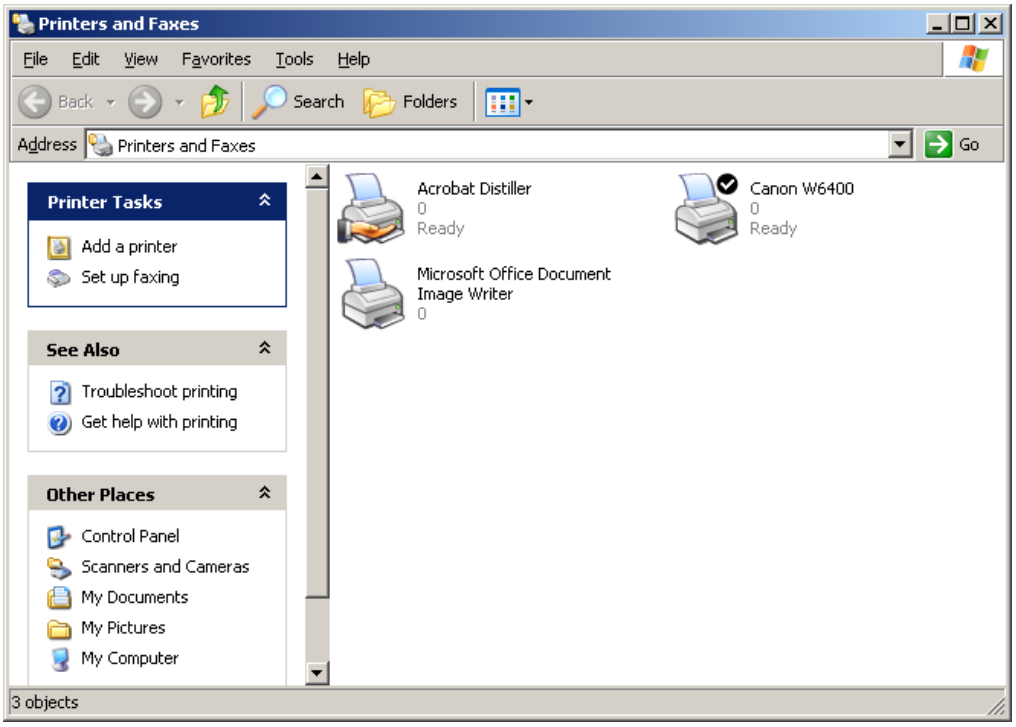

Figure-133

4. Click **Add a printer**. The following window appears:

Figure-134

5. Click **Next**, and select **Local printer attached to this computer** in the following dialog box:

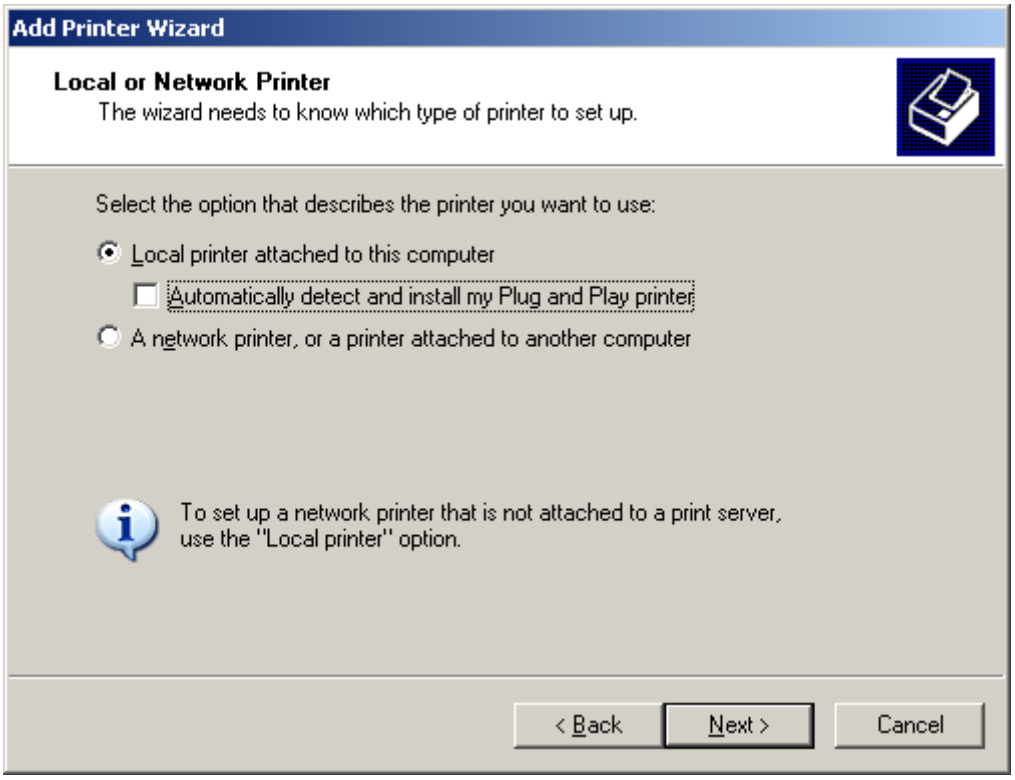

Figure-135

6. Continue to click **Next**, and the following dialog box appears. Select **Create a new port**, and select **Local Port** in the dropdown menu.

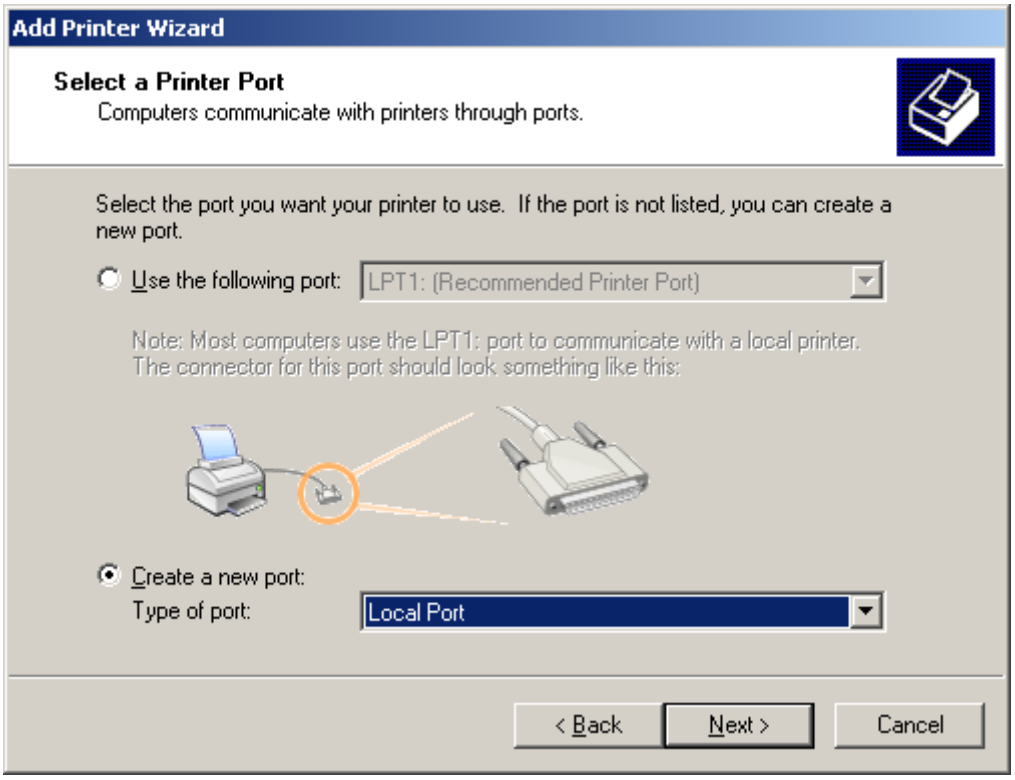

Figure-136

7. Click **Next**, and the following dialog box appears:

Figure-137

8. Enter the port name: "\\.\pipe\Pipe Print Template name", we will use "\\.\pipe\Epson 4800" as an example, and click **OK**.

9. The **Install Printer Software** dialog box appears. Please select the correct manufacturer and printer model, then click **Next**. In the next pop-up dialog boxes, please select **Next** all the time, till you finish the addition of the printer. When you have finished the addition, an icon for the selected printer as in the "Epson 4800" template will be displayed in the **Printers and Faxes** window.

5.2.2 Install Adobe PS Printer

The driver of Adobe PostScript Printer driver is available from the Adobe website (www.adobe.com). You can refer to the Installation Guide or Readme for the installation of the Adobe PS Printer. Some of the steps, however, need to be explained.

1. When presented with the option of choosing a **Local Printer** or a **Network Printer**, select a **Local Printer**.

2. When selecting PPD, it is recommended to use the PPD that is the same as that of the final output device.

3. Select the pipe port that has been created when you are asked to select a print port.

4. Select **Shared** when you are asked to share or not to share the printer. Input the share name and the local name of the printer.

5. Now, you have finished installing a pipe printer and published a network printer. The network printer can be installed on any networked PC, the job data from which will be delivered to EagleDot through the pipe of "\\.\pipe\Epson 4800". And EagleDot will RIP and output the file according to the setup of the template.

5.3 How to Print from Mac on Network

EagleDot also supports network printing from Mac.

Note: *You can perform network printing from Mac computers only when pre-RIP proof is enabled.*

To do this, please perform the following operations.

5.3.1 Share a parameter template

In most of the Windows operating systems, perform the following steps. Here we will use Windows Server 2003 as an example.

Note: *This operation is not supported in Windows XP operating system.*

1. Select **Control Panel** > **Add or Remove Programs** > **Add/Remove Windows Components** > **Other Network File and Print Services**, install **File Services for**

Macintosh and **Print Services for Macintosh**.

2. Launch EagleDot and select **System Settings** from the **Option** menu, the **System Parameter Setting** window appears. Click the **Template** tab.

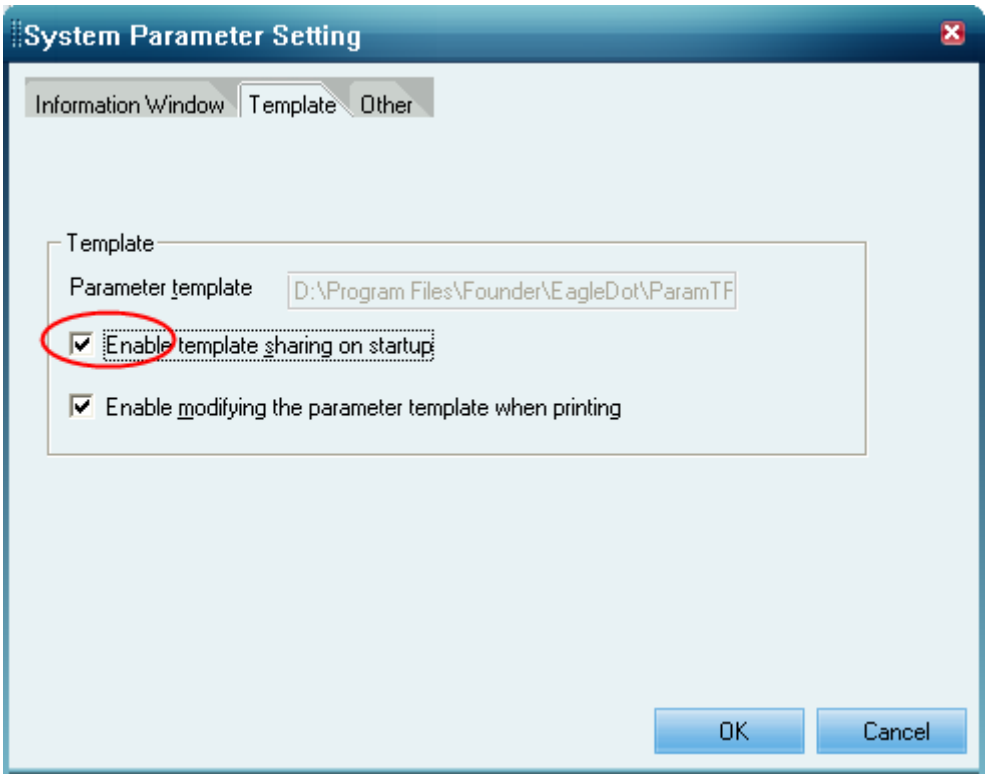

Figure-138

3. Check **Enable template sharing on startup**, and click **OK**.

4. Create a Pre-RIP template and set its parameters.

5. Click the **Option** menu and select the **Share Parameter Template(s)** command to open the **Share Parameter Template** window.

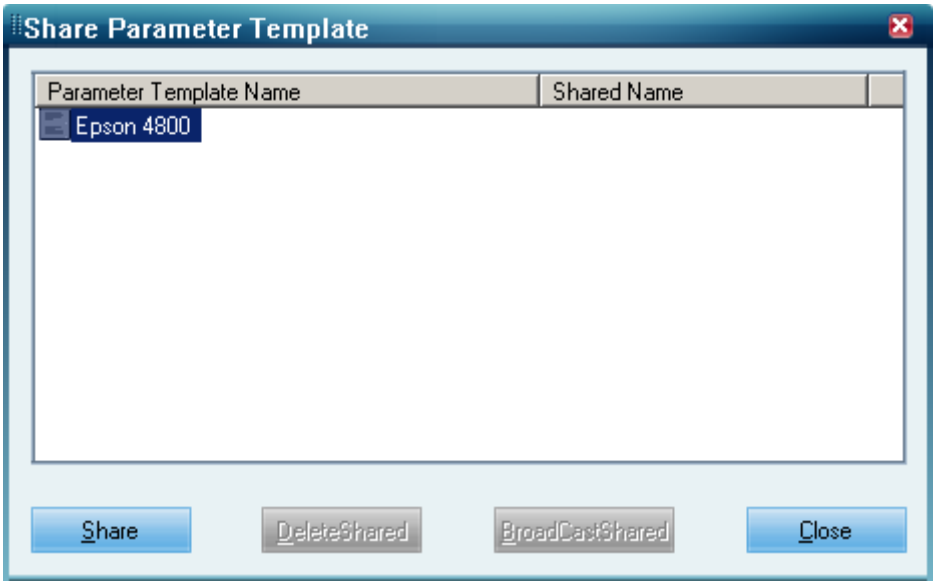

Figure-139

6. Select the template (Epson 4800 as an example), and click the **Share** button.

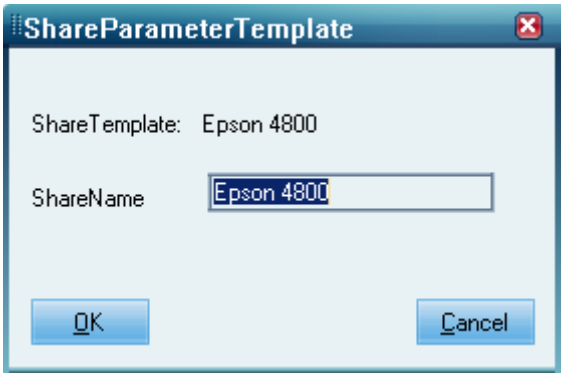

Figure-140

7. Input a share name and click **OK**. And return to the previous window, the shared template will be indicated by an icon .

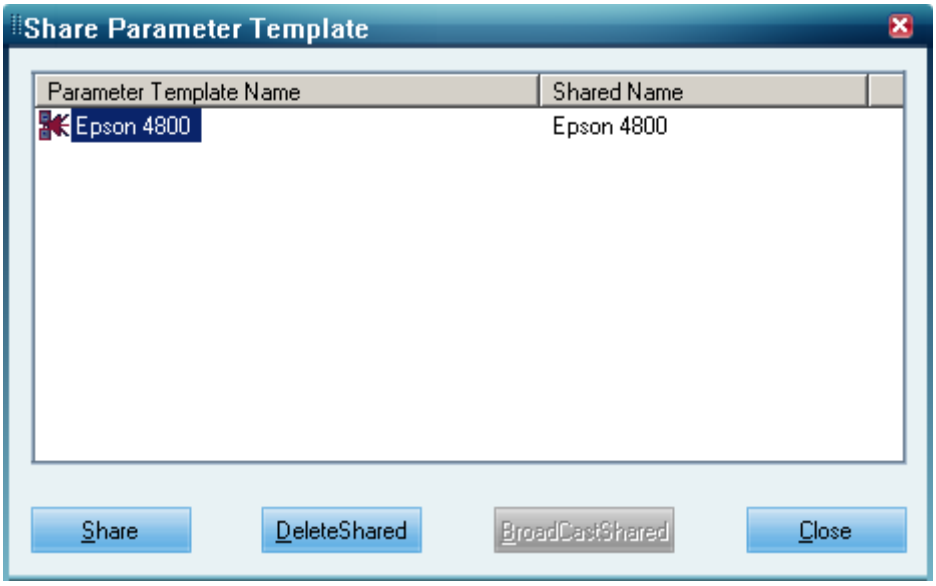

Figure-141

8. At this time, the template has been shared. You can click **DeleteShared** to cancel the sharing.

5.3.2 Create a PPD file

Launch the EagleDot, click the **Option** menu and select the **Make PPD File** command to open the window as shown in the following figure:

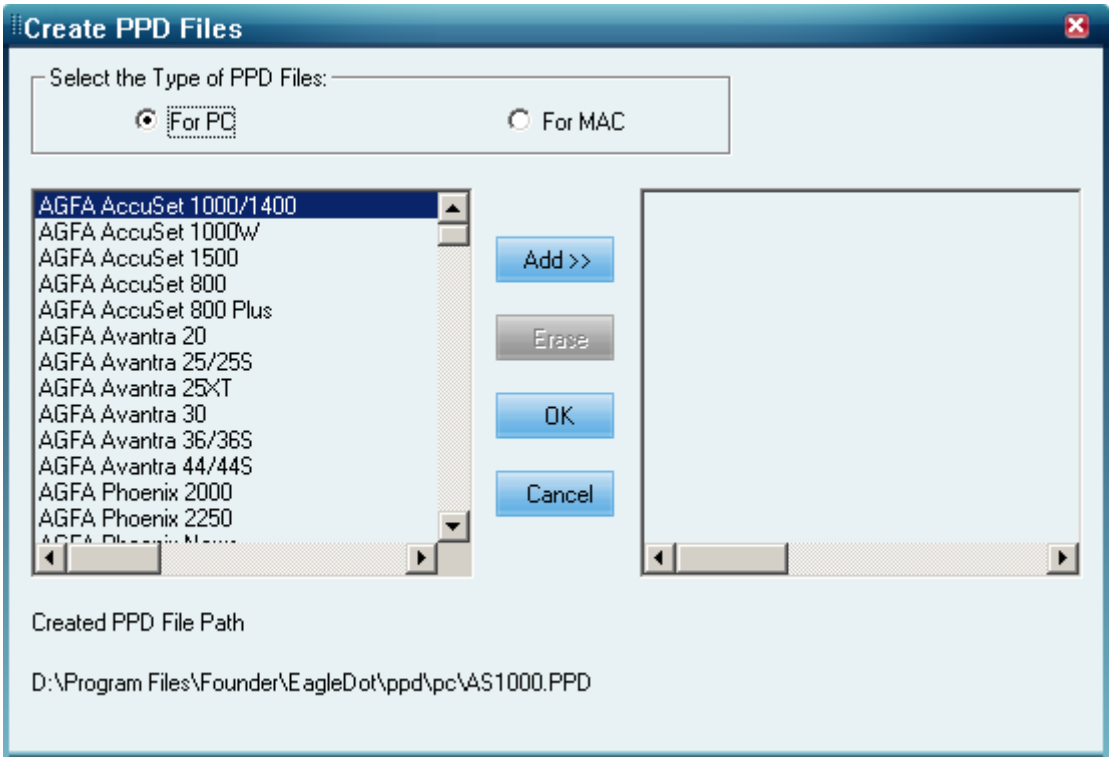

Figure-142

First, select the type of PPD files. The default PPD type is **For PC**. Here we click **For MAC**.

Next, select an item from the left pane, and click the **Add** button, here we select the "AGFA Avantra 44/44S" as an example. The selected option will be delivered to the right pane. If you want to delete the PPD from the right pane, click the file and click the **Erase** button.

Then click **OK**, the PPD is created. The created PPD file will be saved under the path displayed at the bottom of the dialog box.

When you have created the PPD file, please copy the file to the Mac computer.

5.3.3 Settings in Mac Operating System

When you have completed sharing the parameter template and created a PPD file in the Windows OS, you should go to the Mac OS and perform some related settings. Here we will use Mac OS X as an example.

1. Click the button and choose **System Preferences** > **Print & Fax** to open the **Print & Fax** dialog box.

2. Click the "+" button to open the **Printer Browser** dialog box, and select the shared printer name.

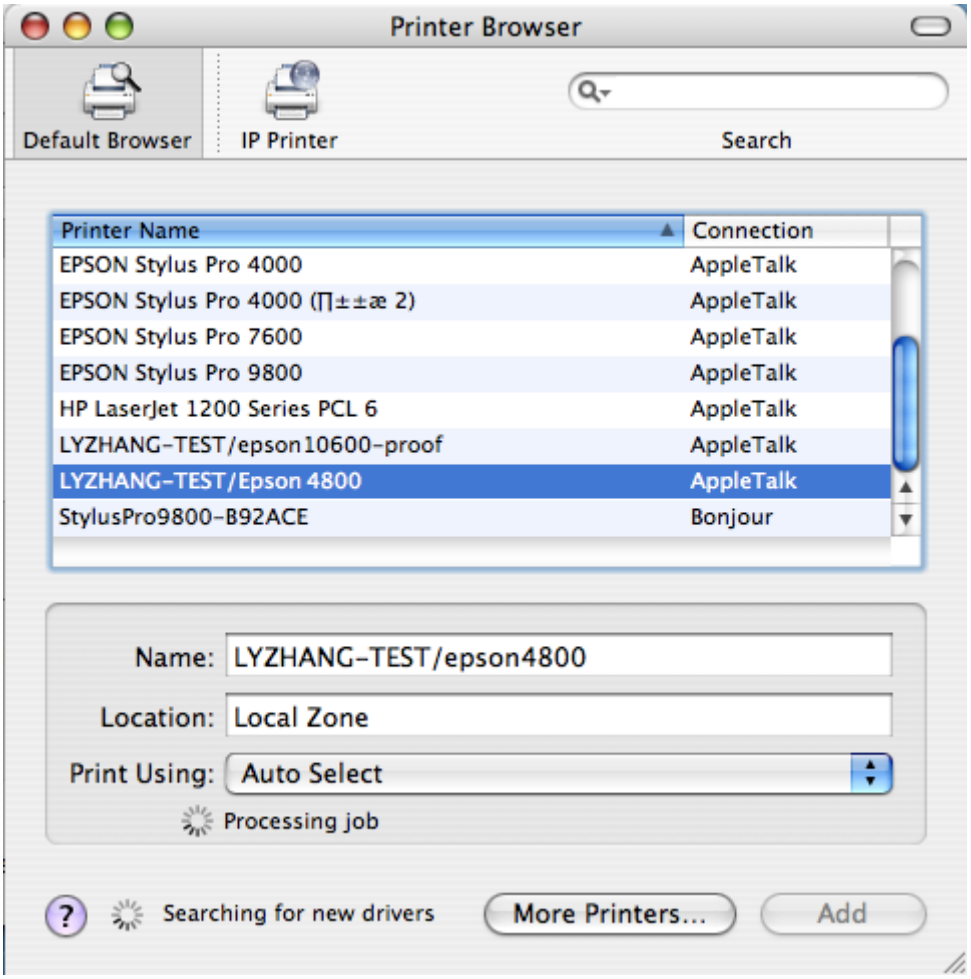

Figure-143

Here we will select the "LYZHANG-TEST/Epson 4800" as an example. "LYZHANG-TEST" refers to the name of the computer where EagleDot is located, and "Epson 4800" refers to the shared template created in Section 5.3.1.

3. And in **Printing Using**, select **Other** to open the dialog box as shown in the following figure:

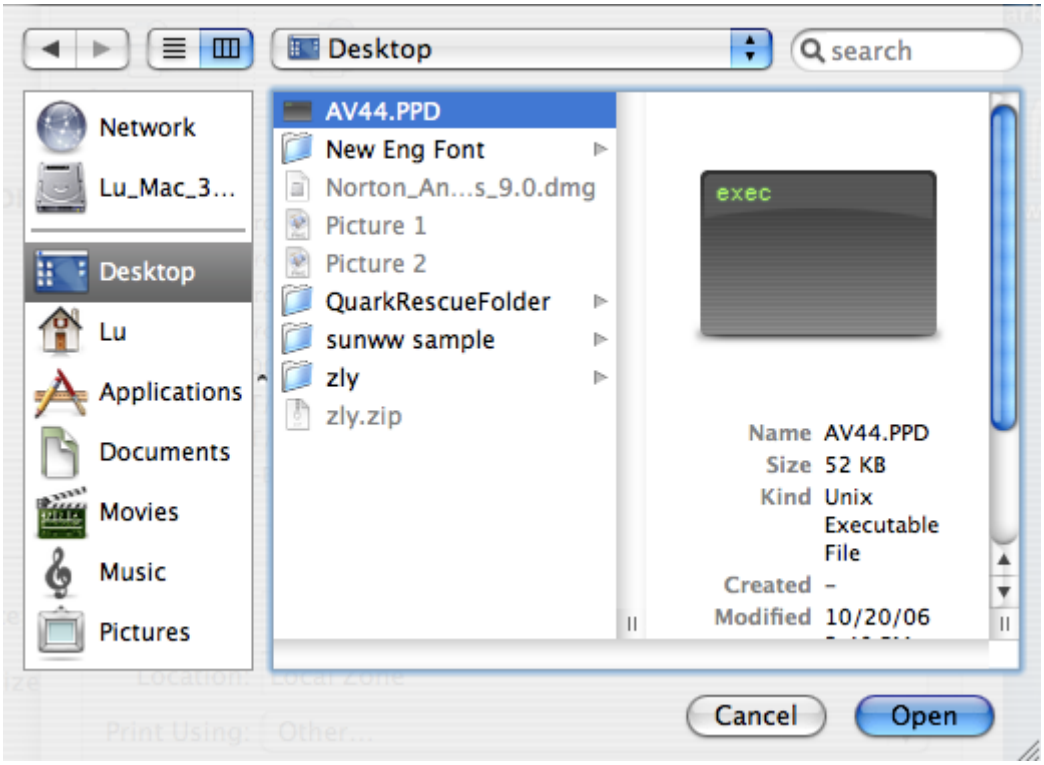

Figure-144

4. Select the "AV44.PPD" created previously. Then click **Open** and return to the preceding dialog box, click **Add** to complete.

If you are using Mac OS 9, please perform as follows:

1. From the Apple menu of the Mac, select **Chooser** in the **File** menu. Select **LaserWriter8** (if you have PS Printer installed, you may also select PS Printer) in the **Chooser** dialog box, and then select the shared template ("LIU-LING/Epson 4800" as an example) in the right column.

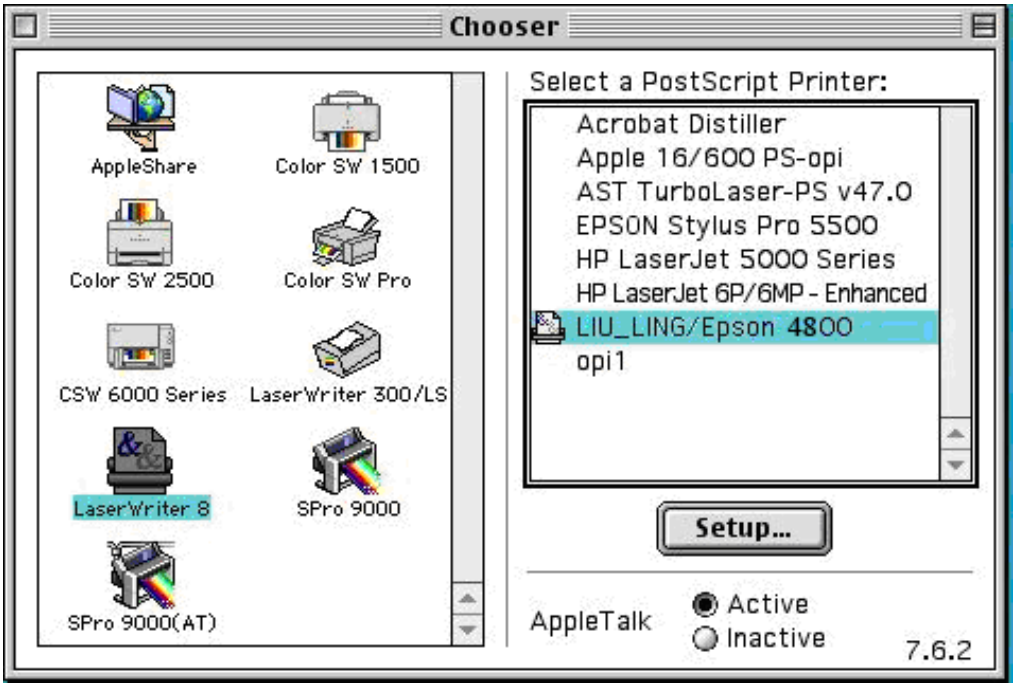

Figure-145

2. Click the **Setup** button to connect to the selected PostScript printer. And then select the PPD of the printer.

3. Click **OK**. You can see a printer icon is displayed on the desktop.

Now, you can print files directly from layout applications on Mac OS. The file data will be delivered to EagleDot through the shared parameter template. And EagleDot will RIP and print the file according to the settings of the shared template.

5.4 Auto Print - Hot Folder

Hot Folder enables you to automatically submit and print a job. You can appoint a local or network folder as hot folder, and put the files that you want to process into the folder. EagleDot is able to detect appropriate files in the hot folder at a certain interval of time, and process the detected files according to the parameter setup.

5.4.1 Define a hot folder

Before you define a hot folder, please make sure that you have created a parameter template. To define a hot folder, click the **Hot Folder** button in the toolbar. You will see the following window:

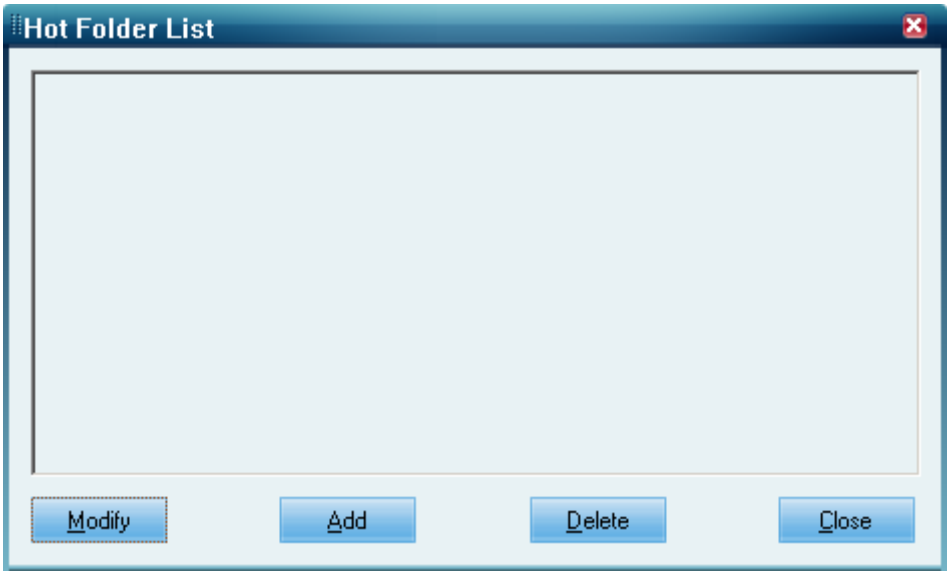

Figure-146

If this is the first time for you have opened this window, click **Add** button to create a new hot folder. If this window has listed some hot folders, you can select one and click **Modify** to modify it, or click **Delete** to remove. Here we click **Add** to create a new hot folder.

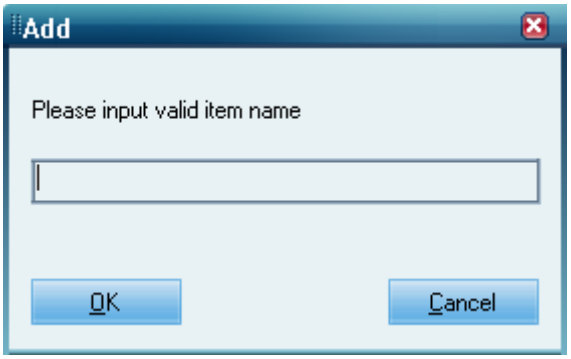

Figure-147

Input a valid name and click **OK**. You will get the following window.

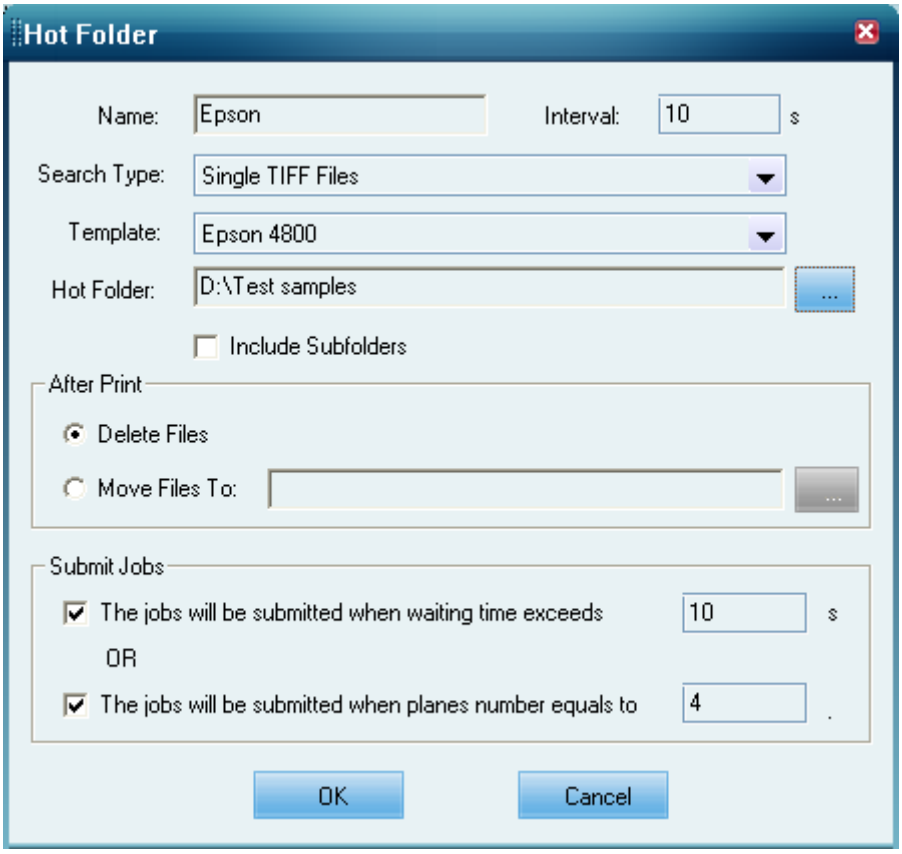

Figure-148

In this window, you can set the following **Hot Folder** parameters:

Interval: The system will detect the files in the hot folder at the set interval of time. By default, this interval is 10 seconds. You can customize the interval with values between 5-60 seconds.

Search Type: This is the file type that EagleDot detects in the hot folder. EagleDot can search the following file types in the hot folder: Multiple TIFF Files, EagleRIP 4.0 Files, EagleRIP 3.0 FMP Files, Single TIFF File, 1-bit tiff from HQ RIP, TIFF/IT, Scitex CT/LW and PreRIP Files. Please select the file type from the dropdown list.

Note: *8 bit TIFF files and 1 bit TIFF files cannot be put together and be submitted as Multiple TIFF Files in the same hot folder. To automatically print 8 bit TIFF files, you must select the "Single TIFF File" search type.*

Template: You must select a parameter template for the hot folder. The files in the hot folder will be printed according to the selected template.

Note: *When a file in the hot folder is a 1 bit TIFF file, the system will use the naming rule defined in the template to identify its separation color plates of a file. Therefore, you should make sure the naming rule parameters are correctly defined.*

Hot Folder: You must specify a folder path for the hot folder. Click the ... button to open the following dialog box. You can select an existing folder.

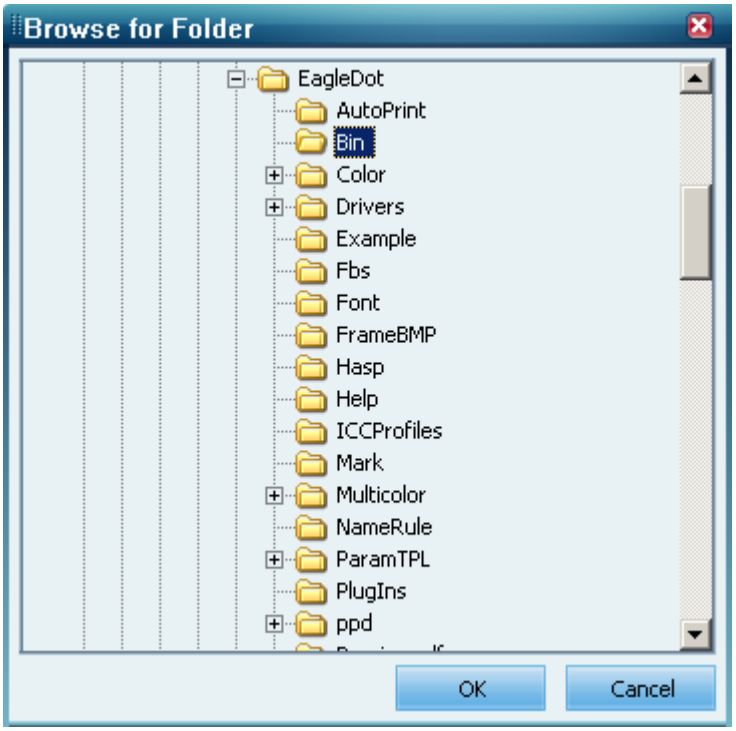

Figure-149

Note that if you want to specify a network folder as the hot folder, ensure that you have the read and write privileges to the network folder.

Include Subfolders: Determines whether the hot folder can include subfolders. If this option is checked, the subfolders created in the hot folder will also be regarded as hot folders. Files in these subfolders will be detected at a certain interval of time and submitted to EagleDot.

Delete Files: If checked, EagleDot deletes the files in the hot folder after they have been printed.

Move Files To: If checked, you can click the button to specify a folder path, to which the files in the hot folder will be moved after they are printed.

Note: *You cannot assign a hot folder of any template as the destination folder where the files in hot folder will be moved. Otherwise, there will be an endless circulation. When the Search Type is set to "EagleRip 4.0 Files", the "Delete Files" and "Move Files To" options will be unavailable and grayed out.*

You can only select one of these two options.

Depending on the **Search Type** you selected above, the parameters shown below in the **Submit Jobs** window will vary. The following are the different parameters for each **Search Type** and the descriptions about their functions.

1) If you select **Multiple TIFF Files**, or **EagleRIP 3.0 FMP Files**, or **1-bit tiff from HQ RIP**, the **Submit Jobs** column will be displayed as follows:

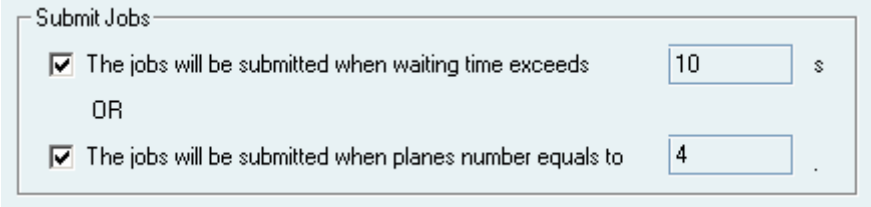

Figure-150

The files mentioned above usually contain multiple separation color plates, and these separation color plates may not arrive to the hot folder at the same time. In this instance, the software needs to know when all plates of a job have arrived before it can submit the job. There are two conditions under the **Submit Jobs**. You must select at least one of them to enable the hot folder to submit a job.

If you select the first option and specify a time value (here we will use the default value of 10 as an example, the valid range is 5-3600), when no color separation plate arrives within the specified time period (10 seconds), the system will stop waiting and submit the file, even if some separation color plates have not arrived.

If you select the second option and specify a number value (here we will also use the default value 4 as an example), when the number of the arrived separation color plates equals to the specified number (4), the system will also stop waiting and submit the file, even if some separation color plates may not have arrived.

2) If you select **EagleRip 4.0 Files**, only one parameter will be displayed:

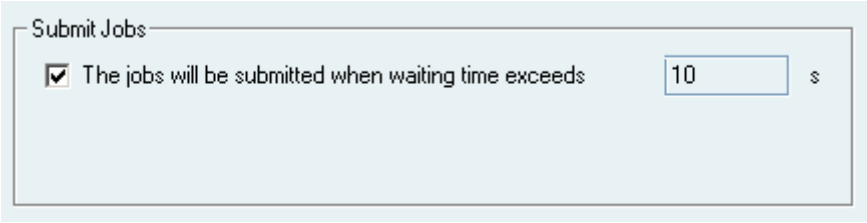

Figure-151

Its function is the same as the first option above.

3) If you select **PreRIP Files**, the **Submit Jobs** will be replaced with **File Formats**:

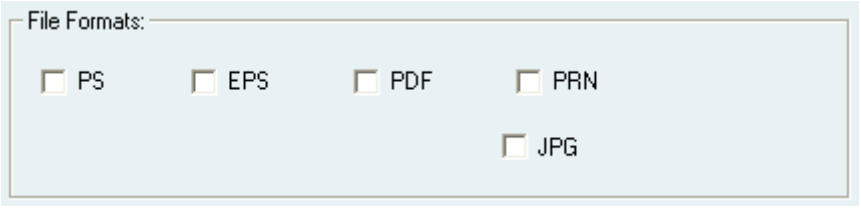

Figure-152

Select the formats of the PreRIP files that the system will search for. For example, if you select **PS**, the system will search for the files that are defined in the PS format. You must select at least one option.

4) If you select **Single TIFF File** or **TIFF/IT**, **Scitex CT/LW**, no **Submit Jobs** parameters will be displayed.

Click **OK** to save the settings when you have determined all the parameters above.

5.4.2 Run a hot folder

To run a hot folder, open the **Hot Folder List** window and click the ✔ symbol in front of a hot folder, making it turn to■.

Congratulations! You have finished the setup of a hot folder. You are now able to drop files into the hot folder for processing by EagleDot.

5.5 Page Ganging and Splitting

5.5.1 Ganging

In practice, you may encounter small size jobs such as A3, A4 or even smaller. Your digital proof device may only support large media. To avoid the waste of time and media, EagleDot provides an auto ganging function.

1. In the printer setup window, check the **Auto Page Position** box as shown in the following figure:

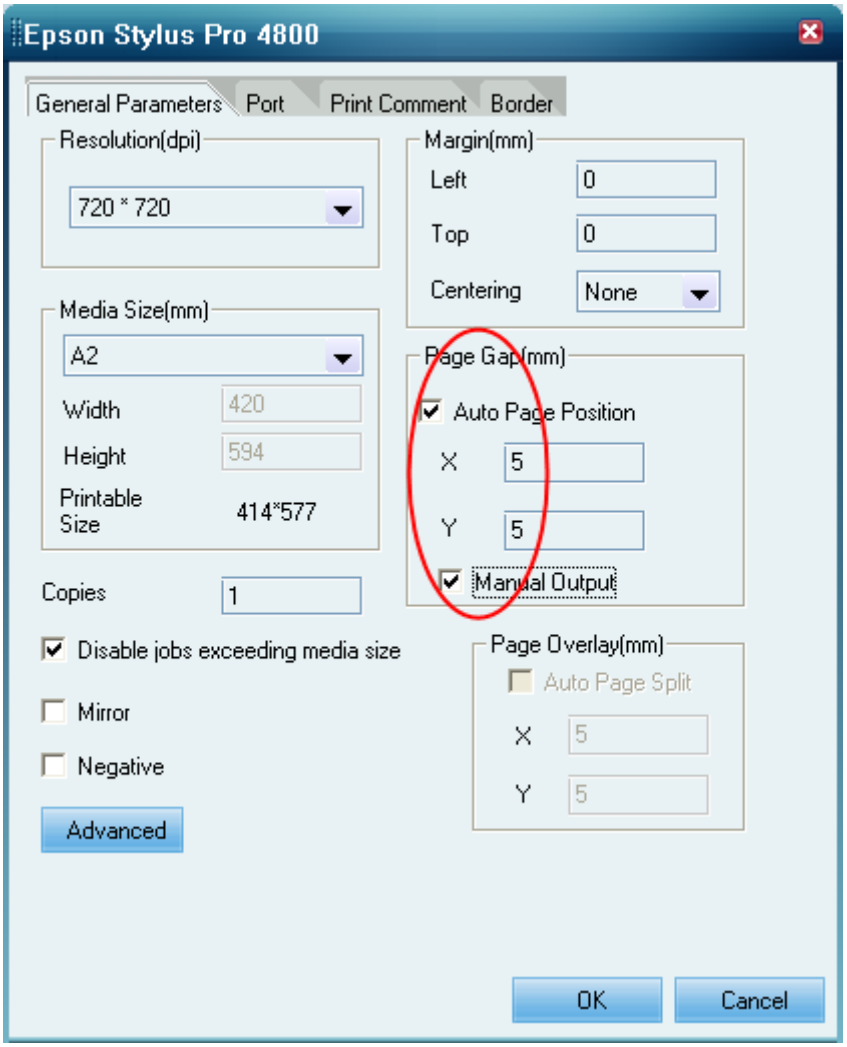

Figure-153

2. In the Job Monitor, the job after RIPping goes to **Waiting to Print** queue. When you check **Continue Print** box to print the job, you will find the job is no longer visible in the

queue. Select **View** > **Device Monitor** or click the button to activate the **Device Monitor** window.

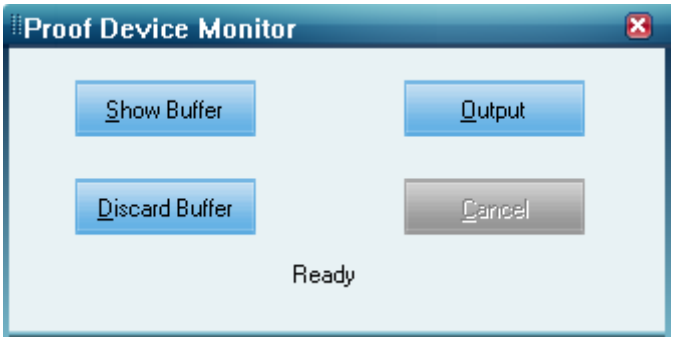

Figure-154

3. Click the **Show Buffer** button, the following window appears. You can see the position of small pages on media.

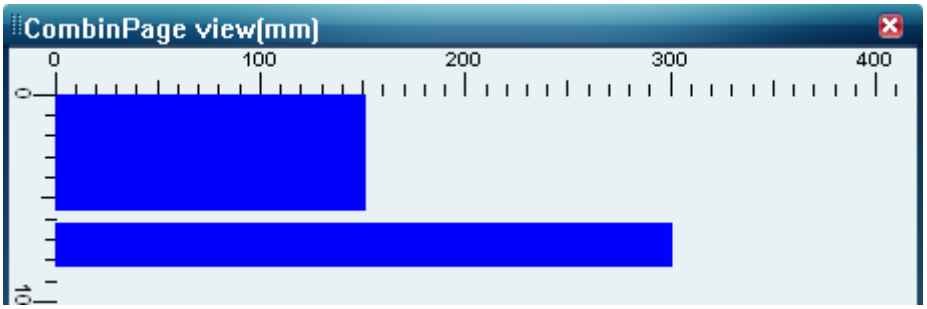

Figure-155

4. Sometimes you may find that if a job is rotated 90 degree, it will be more suitably positioned on the media, however the auto-position function is not able to rotate the job. To realize rotation before position, please refer to the following steps:

First, click **Discard Buffer** in the **Device Monitor** window. All the buffered jobs are delivered to the **Printed Job** queue, and each job is marked with a "(*)", indicating that it has NOT been normally printed. Uncheck **Continue Ripping** and **Continue Print** in job monitor.

Then, right-click the job that you want to rotate and choose **Re-RIP**. The job goes into the **Waiting to RIP** queue. After that, right-click it and choose **Config Parameters**. In the template parameter setup window, click **Options** > **Page Setup**, and change the rotate setting as needed. Now check **Continue Ripping** in job monitor.

And then, delete the job that has just been re-RIPped in the **Printed Job** queue. Then select all of the rest jobs in that queue and click the button in the toolbar, to move them into the **Waiting to Print** queue. And then check **Continue Print**, making all the jobs be buffered.

Now open the **Device Monitor** window, you can see that the page is rotated.

5. If you are satisfied with the ganging result, click **Output** to begin printing.

6. During printing, if you want to stop printing, click the **Abort** button.

7. The **Auto Page Position** function saves your time and material. Under certain circumstances, however, you may uncheck this option to disable the function. When unchecked, EagleDot will output each job separately without ganging.

5.5.2 Splitting

The job size may sometimes be larger than the output media size. In this case, you have three options. The first option is to disable jobs exceeding media size, i.e. not to output. The second is to output a portion of the job. The third is to split the job and output in multiple pieces.

By default, the **Disable jobs exceeding media size** option is checked. In this case, the output of an oversized job will not be allowed. If **Disable jobs exceeding media size** is unchecked, and no other related settings are defined, a portion of the oversized job will be outputted.

Once **Disable jobs exceeding media size** is unchecked, the **Auto Page Split** option is activated. Check **Auto Page Split** to activate the X, Y edit boxes. In the edit boxes, you can specify the horizontal and vertical values of the overlapping area of split pages. See the following figure:

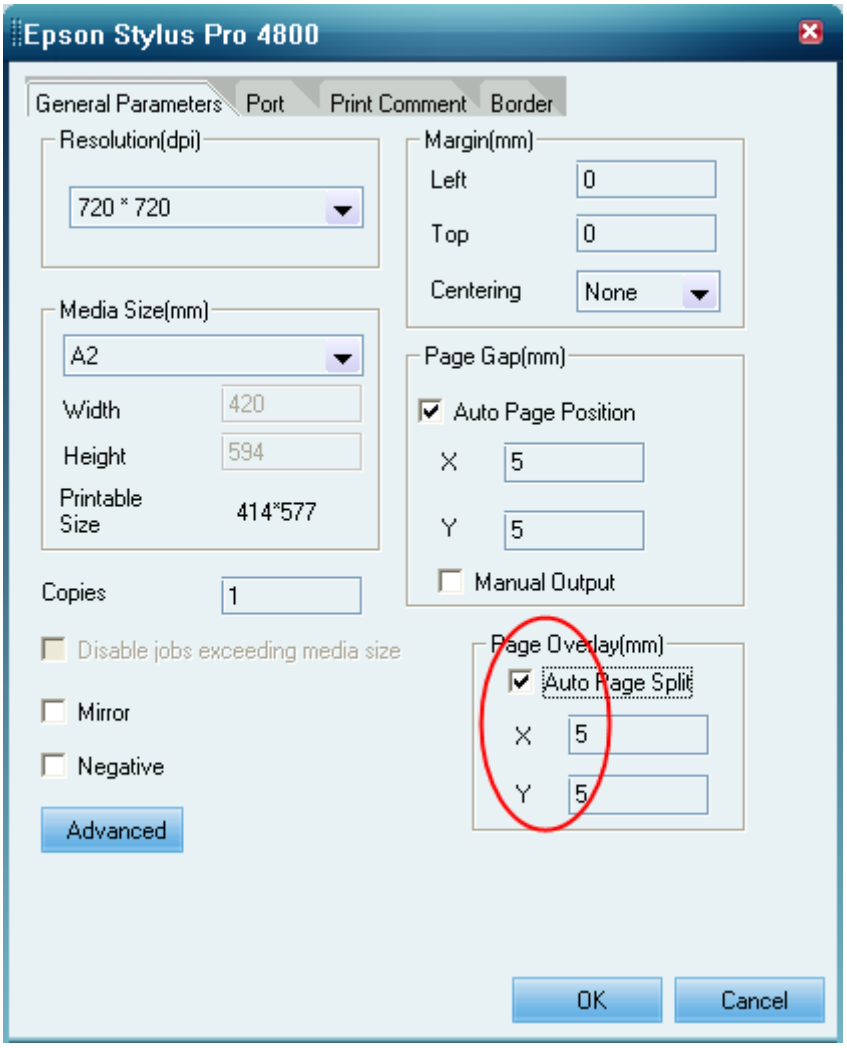

Figure-156

The oversized job will be split and printed. After output, the split pages can be assembled to form the entire image.

5.6 Paper White Simulation

A situation may arise that your proof does not accurately reflect a press proof because the quality of the output media is very high and the paper is too white. To resolve this problem, EagleDot provides a Paper White Simulation function. To explain briefly, the blank area on the proof paper will be screened slightly to simulate the appearance of the press sheet.

To enable this function, open the **Color Setting** window. Under the **General** tab, you will find a **Paper White Simulation** option, which is shown in the following figure.

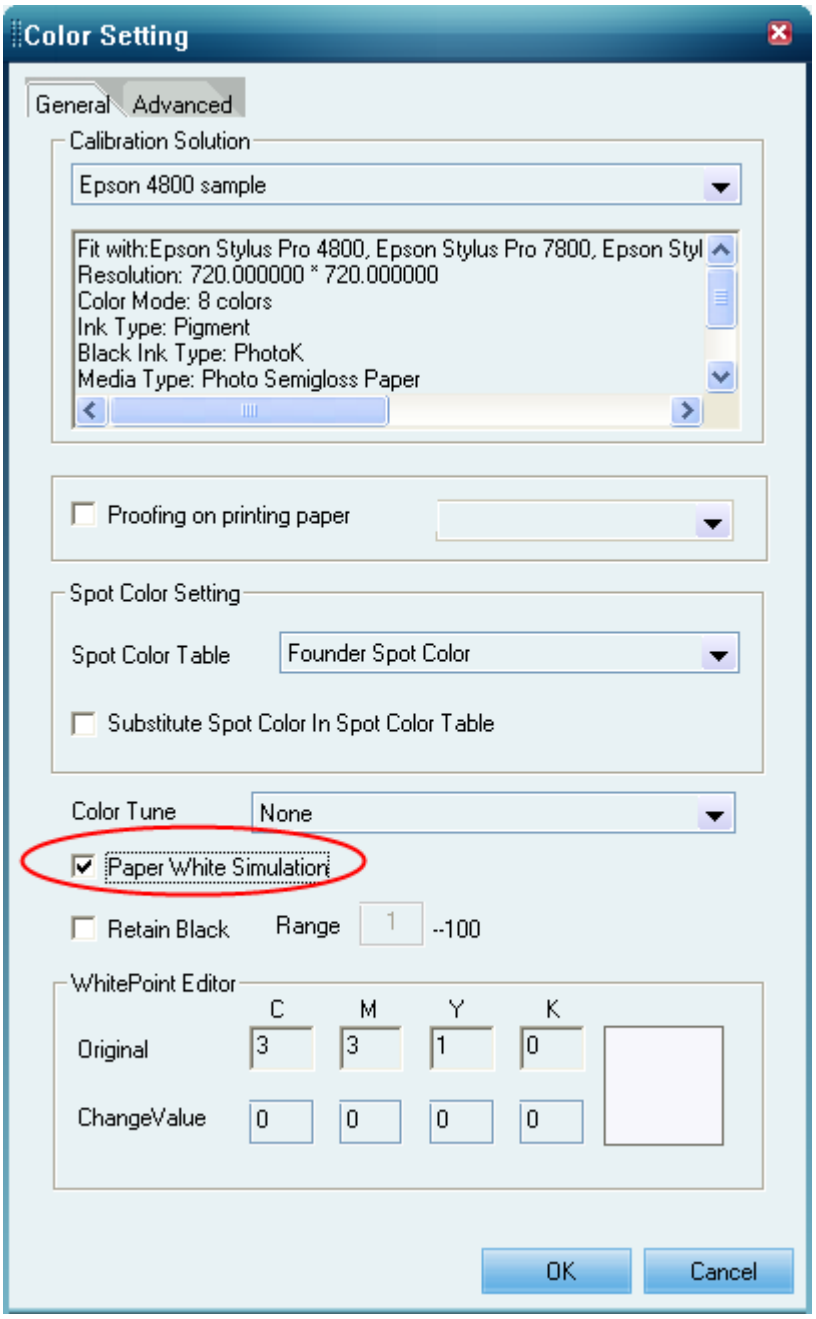

Figure-157

When you check **Paper White Simulation**, the simulated white value of the press sheet will be reproduced in the blank areas of the proof.

5.7 Proof for Single-Color and Two-Color Separations

Proofs are mostly CMYK combined, and sometimes include a spot color. However, in some cases, single-color or two-color proofing is also necessary. EagleDot has functionality to meet these requirements.

Open the **Color Setting** window and click the **Advanced** tab.

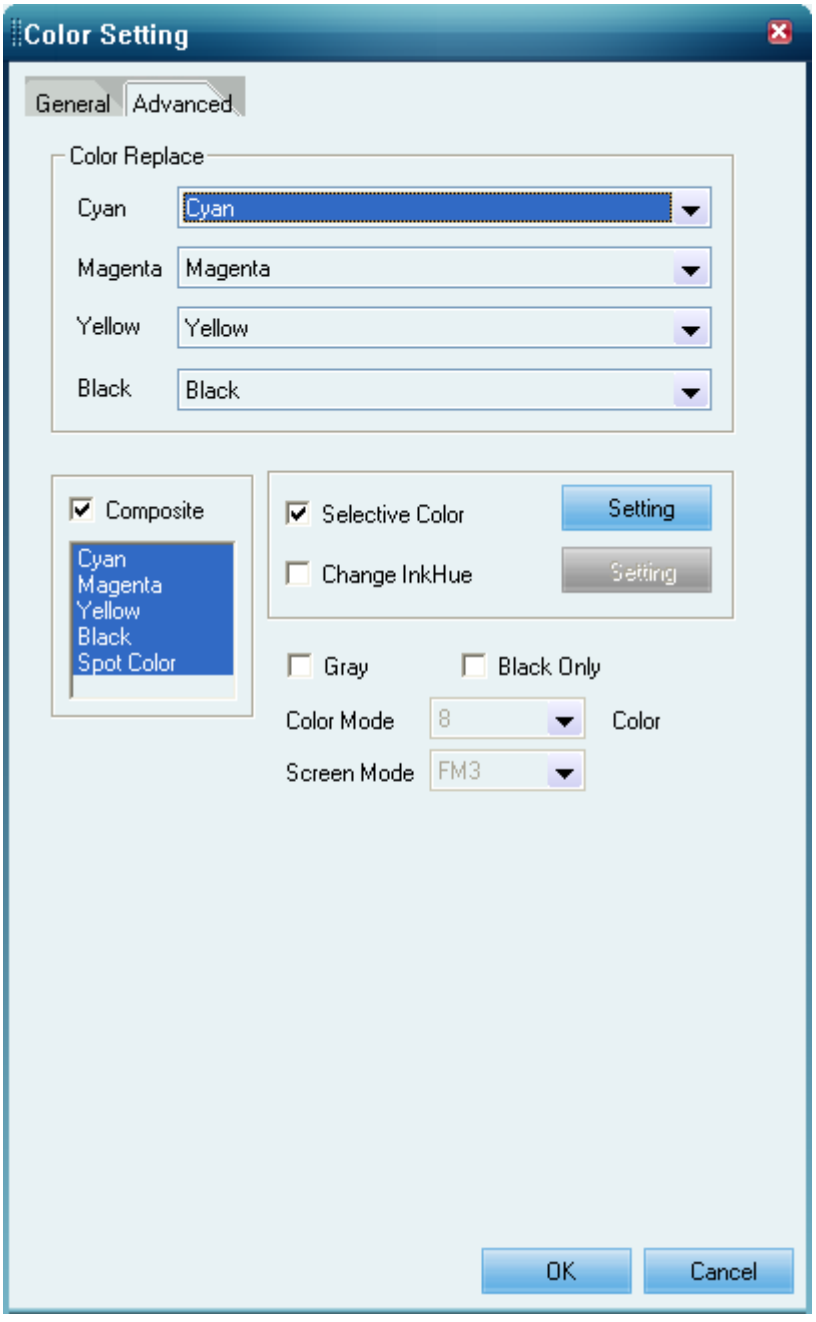

Figure-158

By default, the **Composite** option is checked, and all the colors are selected. The default setting will generate color proof. If your printer is monochrome, you need to uncheck **Composite**, and the selected colors will be printed separately. If the **Auto Page Position** box in **General Parameter** tab is checked, the single-color proofs will be automatically positioned on the output page, to save you time and material.

If you are using a two-color offset press, you need to check **Composite**, and the selected colors will be combined together. The following figure shows the setting if you want a two-color proof of Cyan and Yellow:

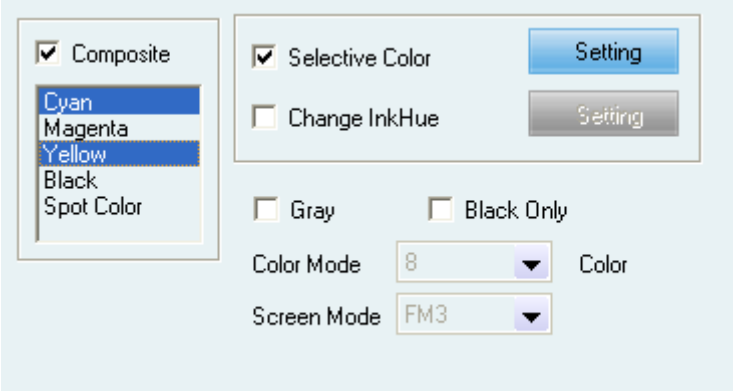

Figure-159

If there is spot color in the job, spot color and process color can be grouped in any way to output at your will.

Chapter 6
System Parameters Settings

Name	Location	Default value	Range	Unit
Update file regularly	Information window	Checked	-	
Keep Messages in file for __ days	Information window	30	0-60	Day
Alarm when warnings or errors indicated	Information window	Checked	-	
Warning Frequency	Information window	1000	200-2,000	Hz
Warning Duration	Information window	50	0-10,000	ms
Error Frequency	Information window	500	200-2,000	Hz
Error Duration	Information window	500	0-10,000	ms
Erase oldest message when exceeding __ lines	Information window	500	100-10,000	line
Enable template sharing on startup	Template	Checked	-	
Enable modifying the parameter template when printing	Template	Checked	-	
EagleDot Path	Other	-	-	
Temp Path	Other	-	-	
Frame Bitmap	Other	-	-	
When temp or FrameBMP disk space is less than(MB)	Other	200	0-100,000	MB
Auto-Delete printed files	Other	Checked	-	
Prompt user when needed	Other		-	
FrameBMP display memory size (MB)	Other	4	1-8	MB
Maximum abnormal jobs	Other	100	0-100	
Maximum printed jobs allowed	Other	256	0-1,000	
Maximum jobs in system	Other	1000	0-1,000	
Continue printing after print error	Other		-	

occurrence				
Monitor ICC	Other		-	

System parameters include the parameters that affect the EagleDot system, such as the parameters related to working mode, file operating path, feedback information management, and etc. You can make appropriate settings to these parameters according to your favorite style, actual demands and the hardware environment.

Note: *System parameters may affect all the jobs, please be careful as you set or modify the values of these parameters. You must restart EagleDot to make the settings or modifications take effect.*

To set the system parameters, please choose from the main menu **Option** > **System Settings** to open the **System Parameter Setting** window.

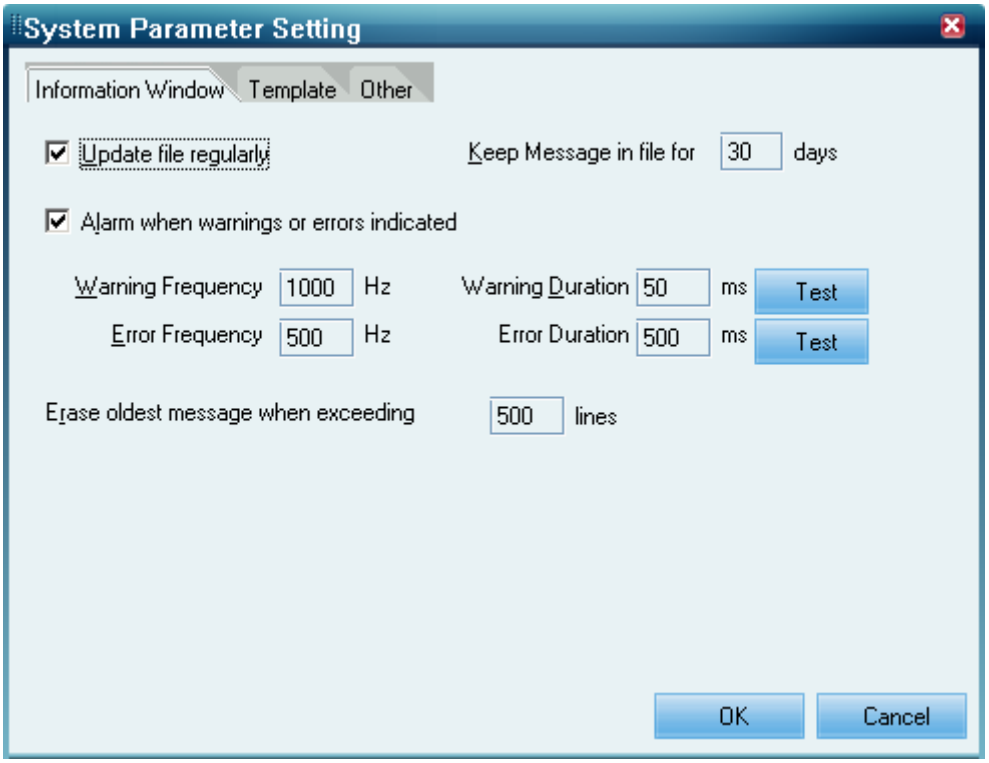

Figure-160

This window is composed of three tabs: **Information Window**, **Template**, and **Other**.

6.1 Information Window

Parameters under **Information Window** tab involve the setups of system feedback, such as alarms when warnings or errors appear, the frequency and duration of warning and error alarms, and the number of displayed lines.

Update file regularly: The message in the Information Window is saved in a system file named as InfoWnd.txt under …\Program Files\Founder\EagleDot\SysData. When checked, system will regularly update the message in the Information Window. When unchecked, system will permanently keep the message.

Keep Message in file for __ days: When you select the **Update file regularly** box,

this option will be enabled. You can input a value in the edit box to specify how many days the message in the Information Window can be kept for. By default, the message will be kept for 30 days.

Alarm when warnings or errors indicated: Through this option, you can control the system's ability to issue alarms when warnings or errors are indicated in the course of processing jobs. When this option is checked, the system will issue sound alarms in specified frequency and duration. By default, it has been checked.

Warning Frequency, **Warning Duration**, **Error Frequency**, and **Error Duration**: These four options will be enabled when you have selected the **Alarm when warnings or errors indicated** option. They are used respectively for controlling the alarm frequencies and durations when warnings or errors indicated.

Test: The two buttons are used for testing the alarm sounds for warnings and errors.

Erase oldest message when exceeding __ lines: By default, when messages exceed 500 lines, the oldest messages will be deleted. The number can be customized.

6.2 Template

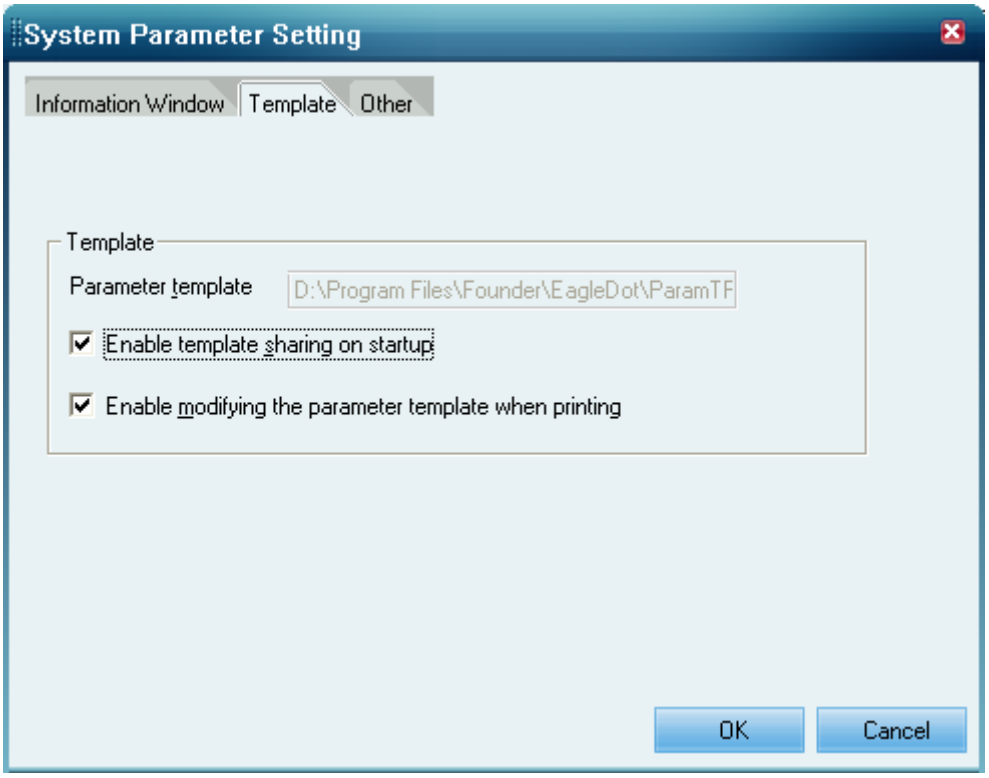

Figure-161

Enable template sharing on startup: If checked, when EagleDot is launched, the shared templates will be automatically published for network printing from Mac.

Enable modifying the parameter template when printing: When selecting files to output, the user can modify the current selected parameter template. If this option is checked before the modification, the template will be permanently modified. If not checked, the modification only takes effect in the current job.

6.3 Other

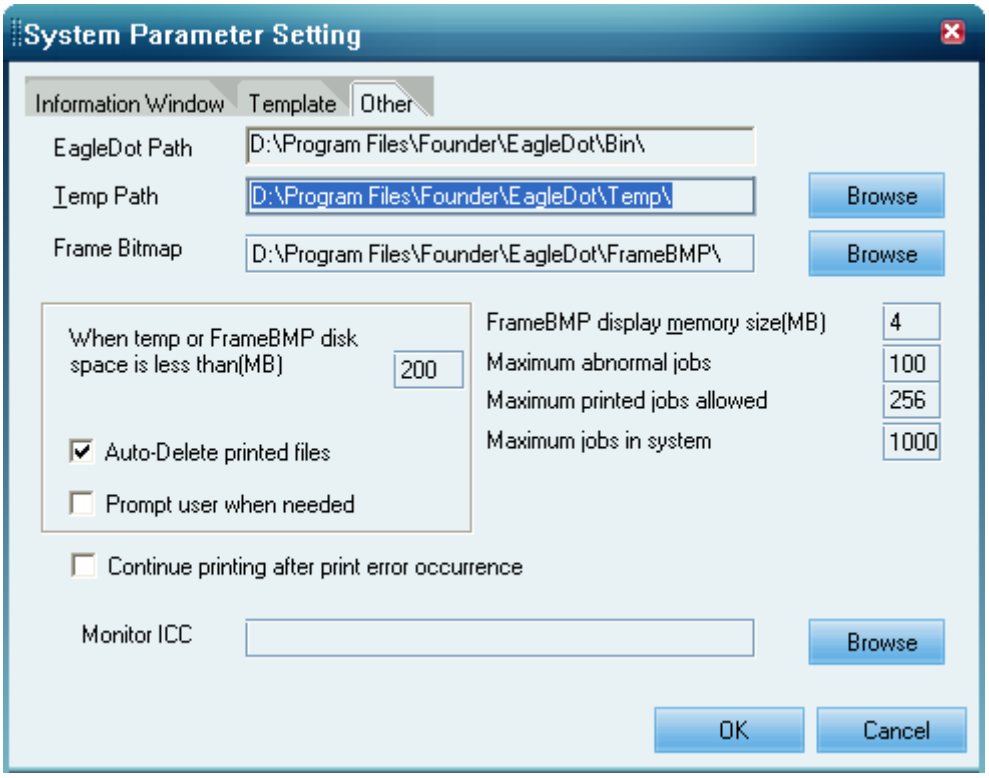

Figure-162

EagleDot Path: The path where EagleDot is installed.

Temp Path: The path of the temporary files. By default, the path is …\Program Files\Founder\EagleDot\Temp. You may select another temp path by the **Browse** button.

Frame Bitmap: Frame bitmap is the bitmap files generated after RIP process. Frame bitmap path is the directory where bitmap files are saved. The default frame bitmap path is EagleDot\FrameBMP\. It is recommended to set a frame bitmap path in the hard disk with the largest free space, so as to store as many bitmap files as possible.

Auto-Delete printed files: On the lower-left part of the window you can define the minimum free space on the Temp or FrameBMP disk. The default is 200 MB, which can be re-defined. If this checkbox is selected, the printed files will be automatically deleted when the free space for Temp or FrameBMP disk space is less the defined minimum value.

Prompt user when needed: When the free space is less than the minimum value, system will remind user to manually delete files to keep enough free space.

FrameBMP display memory size (MB): When displaying bitmap in preview, system needs to apply a cache named FrameBMP Display Memory to speed up displaying bitmap. Once the preview window is closed, the display memory will be released. The default **FrameBMP display memory size** is 4MB.

Maximum abnormal jobs: During RIPping, if a job is aborted or stopped by an error, the current job will be taken as an abnormal job and left in the **Waiting to RIP** queue. The default is 100.

Maximum printed jobs allowed: The printed jobs remain in the queue to be viewed and printed. The default maximum number is 256. This number should not be too large;

otherwise, it would take up a lot of space.

Maximum jobs in system: When the total job number in **Waiting to RIP**, **Waiting to Print** and **Printed Job** queues exceeds the defined maximum number, system will refuse to do new RIP jobs. You can change the setting according to the memory and hard disk conditions. The default is 1000.

Continue printing after print error occurrence: Determines whether the system will continue printing when print errors occur.

Monitor ICC: You can specify a monitor ICC by selecting its path.

Note: *You must exercise great caution when modifying system parameters, which will affect all jobs. You must restart EagleDot to make the new system settings take effect.*

Chapter 7 Fonts

7.1 Install Fonts

EagleDot will automatically install some fonts during the installation of this software. Note that when installing fonts for Macintosh, you need to share parameter template with Macintosh. Refer to Section 5.3.1 for information about sharing parameter template.

7.2 Fonts Management

7.2.1 Add Fonts

You can add other fonts in form of .pfa or .pfb font files after you have installed EagleDot. To install such fonts, choose from the main menu **Font** > **Add**.

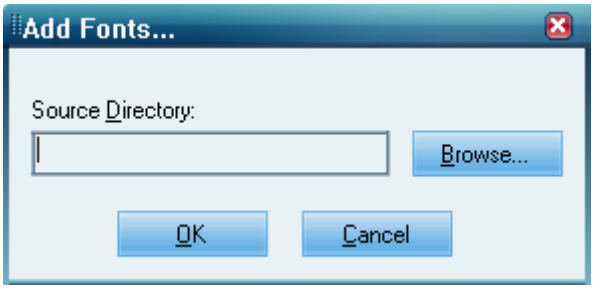

Figure-163

Click the **Browse** button to select the directory or folder where the .pfa or .pfb font files are located and click **OK**, the fonts in the selected directory or folder will be installed. After you have added the fonts, please perform the **Reset** operation (see below).

7.2.2 Remove Fonts

You can remove the installed fonts. Choose from the main menu **Font** > **Remove**.

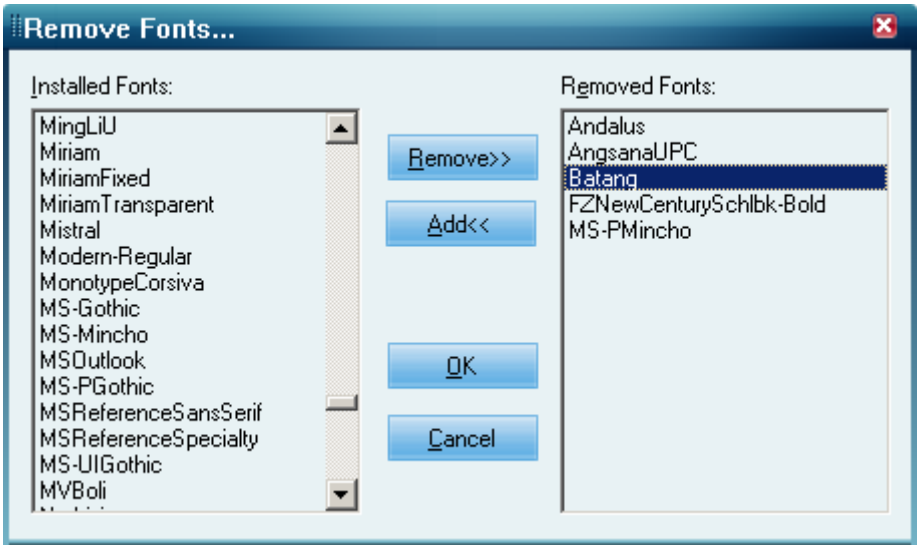

Figure-164

Select the fonts you want to remove from the left pane and click the **Remove** button, the selected fonts will be moved into the right pane. To cancel removing a font, please select the fonts you want to remove from the right pane and click the **Add** button.

Then click **OK**, all the fonts in the right pane will be removed. The system will pop up a reminder for you to confirm before the removal.

7.2.3 Substitute Fonts

You can establish and maintain a font substitution table, mapping an absent font with an existing font in the system. When an absent font is encountered in the course of printing, the system will automatically use the specified font in the table to substitute the absent font. The default font to substitute the absent font is Courier.

To establish a substitution table, please choose from the main menu **Font** > **Substitution Table**.

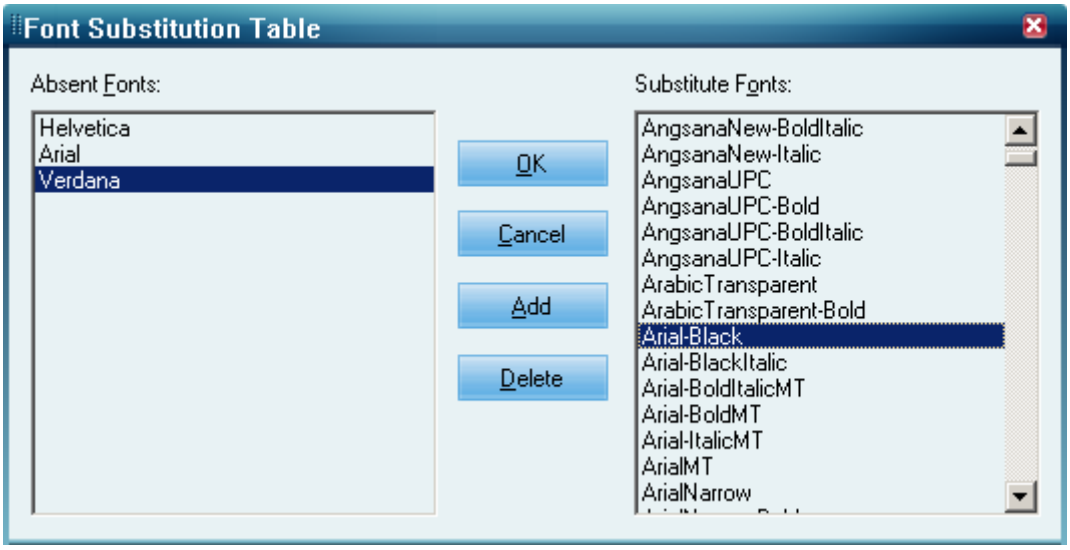

Figure-165

Please click the **Add** button to add an absent font. When the **Add** button is clicked, the **Add One Absent Font** dialog box will be opened. Input the absent font, and click **OK**. The absent font will be added to the left **Absent Fonts** pane.

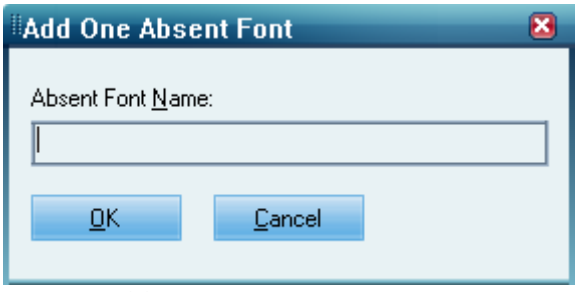

Figure-166

Then select a substitute font in the right pane and click **OK**. The mapping relation will be established. And you can repeat the operations above to add more mapping relations.

You can modify the mapping relation between an absent font and a substitute font. Please select the absent font and select its substitute font, then click **OK** to modify.

You can also delete a mapping relation. Please select an absent font and click the **Delete**

button, the mapping relation for the absent font will be removed.

Note: *During RIPping in EagleDot, the absent font is automatically added to the **Absent Fonts** list. If an absent font listed in the **Absent Fonts** list is installed later on, the font name will remain on the list, but does not take effect. All the fonts-related actions should be executed from the **Font** menu, rather than from the hard disk to avoid error.*

7.2.4 Reset Fonts

The **Reset** command in the **Font** menu is used to reset all the font files. When the **Reset** command is clicked, the **Reset Fonts** dialog box will be opened.

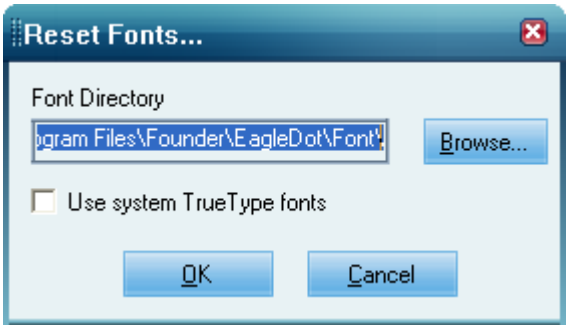

Figure-167

The **Font Directory** is the directory where the font files are located. The **Use system TrueType fonts** checkbox enables you to add or delete standard TrueType fonts. Check the box and click **OK** and the TrueType font files will be added to the font directory. Uncheck the box and click **OK**, the TrueType font files will be removed from the font directory.

Click **OK**, and the system will reset the font files in that directory. The Information Window will display detailed results. For example:

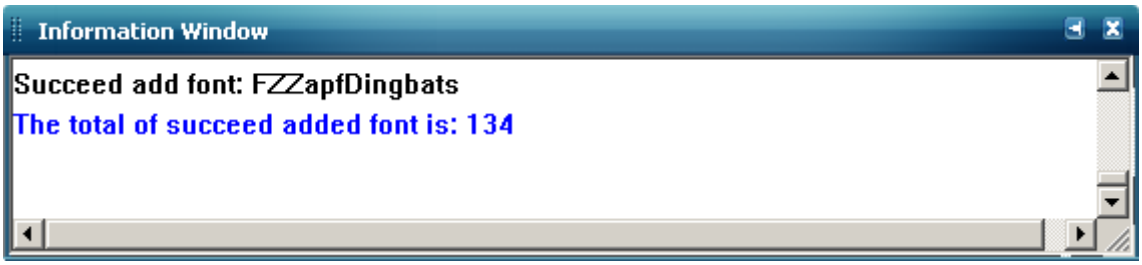

Figure-168

Tip: *Perform this **Reset** operation whenever you have finished the **Add**, **Remove** or **Substitute** fonts operations, especially the **Add** operation.*

Chapter 8
EagleDot User Interface

Double-click the EagleDot shortcut on desktop to launch the application. The main interface of EagleDot is shown as in the following figure:

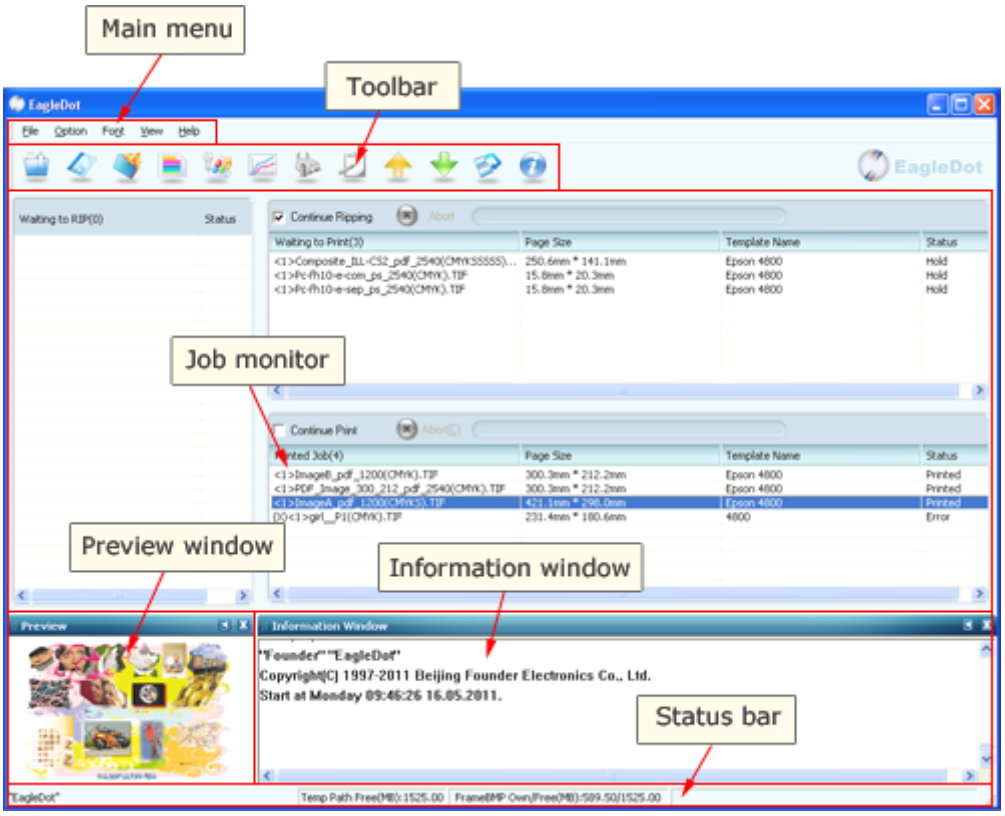

Figure-169

The main interface of EagleDot consists of the following parts: menu, toolbar, job monitor, two sub-windows (Information Window and preview window) and the status bar.

The menu provides the menu commands that are needed to execute various operations.

The toolbar provides the tool buttons for common operations, such as opening files, creating templates, setting hot folder, editing spot color, editing curves, making color calibration solutions, opening device monitor and etc.

The job monitor is used to manage and control jobs. It consists of three job queues: *Waiting to RIP*, *Waiting to Print*, and *Printed Job*.

The Information window displays related information.

The preview window enables you to preview the print result.

The status bar shows the function description of the corresponding tool or menu item when cursor is placed on toolbar or a menu item.

Note: *If you have not correctly installed the dongle, at the time when you launch*

EagleDot, the Information Window will remind you with this message, "This is a demo version, unlicensed for commercial use".

8.1 Menu

The menu bar consists of five dropdown menus, by which you can communicate with EagleDot interactively.

Figure-170

The under-lined letter indicates the hot key of the corresponding menu item. Press the **Alt** key and the letter at the same time, to select the item. Some of the commands in the sub-menu can be executed by hot keys such as **Ctrl**+ "X".

8.1.1 File

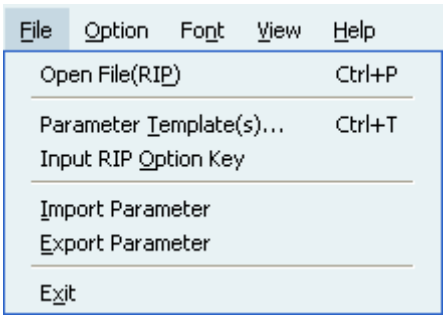

Figure-171

Open File (RIP)

This command is used for opening files.

Parameter Template(s)

This command is used for creating and modifying parameter templates.

Input RIP Option Key

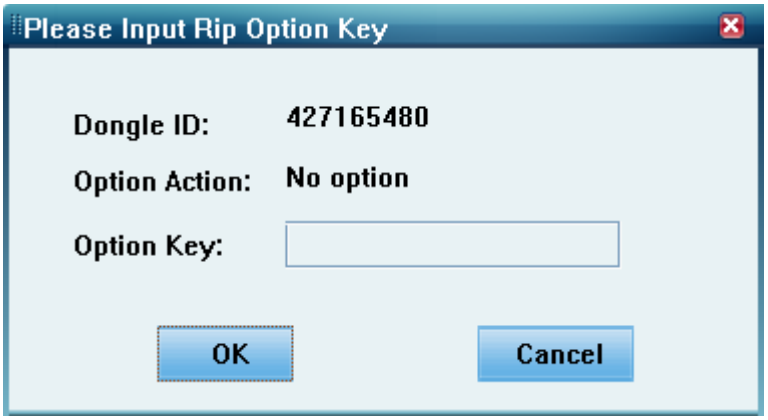

Figure-172

Pre-RIP proof is provided for you as an option in EagleDot. Therefore, you need to input the RIP option key to activate the option. This activation can also be done during the installation.

Import Parameter

Import the parameters that have been previously exported.

Export Parameter

Select this command to open the **Save As** dialog box, you can export all the parameter templates in the system and their related parameters, and save as an .fzp file.

Exit

You can close EagleDot by choosing this command.

8.1.2 Option

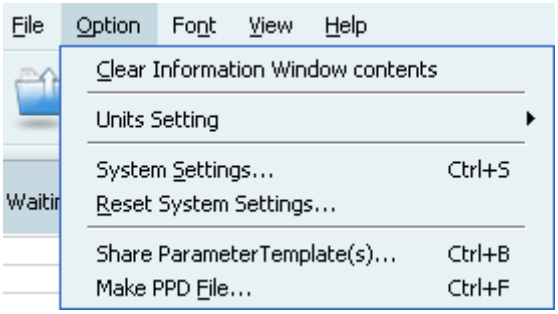

Figure-173

Clear Information Window contents

The contents in Information Window will be cleared.

Units Setting

EagleDot supports three units: **Millimeter**, **Inch**, and **Point**.

System Settings

Select the command to open the **System Parameter Setting** window.

Reset System Settings

If EagleDot does not run normally due to the improper system settings, this function can reset all the system parameters except for the Parameter Template path, Temp Path and Frame Bitmap to the default settings.

Note: *Please take caution in using this function, as all the current system settings will be replaced by default system settings. A prompt window will appear, asking you to confirm the action.*

Share Parameter Template(s)

The command is used for sharing parameter templates for network printing from Mac.

Make PPD File

Generate PPD files by this command.

8.1.3 Font

The commands in the **Font** menu are designed for managing font files in EagleDot.

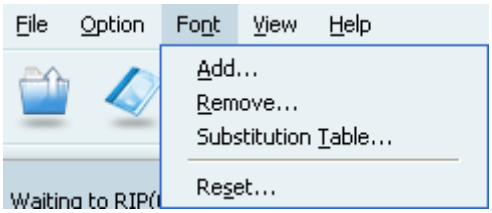

Figure-174

Add

This command is used for adding or updating fonts in EagleDot.

Remove

This command is used for deleting fonts from EagleDot.

Substitution Table

In the font substitution table, you can specify the substitution font for the absent font.

Reset

This command is used to reset the font files.

8.1.4 View

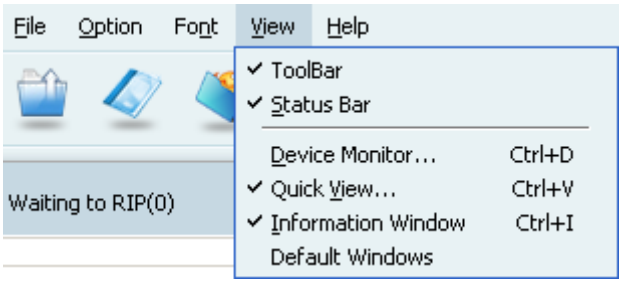

Figure-175

Toolbar

The tool bar is displayed when this command is selected.

Status Bar

The status bar is displayed when this command is selected.

Device Monitor

If this command is selected, the **Device Monitor** will be displayed. The **Device Monitor** command is disabled when there is no printing job.

Quick View

The **Preview** window is displayed when this command is selected.

Information Window

When the command is selected, the Information Window will be displayed. The Information Window shows the prompt, alert and error information.

Default Windows

You can restore the default windows by selecting this command.

8.1.5 Help

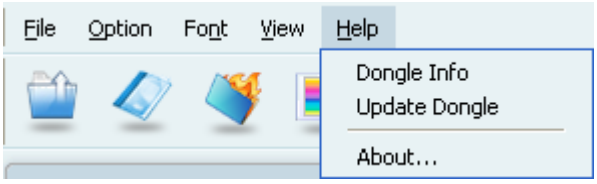

Figure-176

Dongle Info

This command will display a window showing the dongle information. You can save this information into a text file, which may be required when updating your EagleDot.

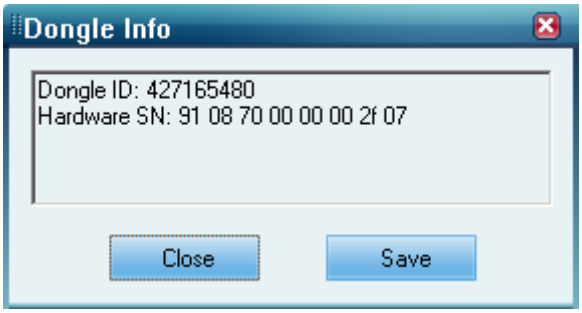

Figure-177

Update Dongle

By clicking this command, you can open a pkg file to update your dongle.

About

This command will display the version and copyright information of EagleDot.

8.2 Tool Bar

Tool bar is a combination of icons:

Figure-178

Tool bar is an integration of most commonly used commands. Each button on the tool bar corresponds with a command in the main menu. See the following table:

Icons	Functions	Reference
	Open File(RIP)	Section 2.3.1
	Parameter Template	Chapter 3
	Hot Folder	Section 5.4
	Spot Color	Section 4.1

	Color Solution	Color Calibration Guide
	Color Tune curve	Section 4.2
	Device Monitor	Section 2.3.1
	Move up a selected job in the **Printed Job**/**Waiting to Print** queue	Section 5.1.1
	Move down a selected job in the **Printed Job**/**Waiting to Print** queue	Section 5.1.1
	Move a selected job in the **Printed Job**/**Waiting to Print** queue to the **Waiting to Print**/**Printed Job** queue	Section 5.1.3
	About EagleDot	Section 8.1.5

8.3 Job Monitor

The job monitor is used for monitoring and controlling job progress. It consists of three job queues, two progress bars and some operating options.

Job Queues

Waiting to RIP: Lists the jobs that are waiting to be RIPped. It contains two columns: *Waiting to RIP*, and *Status*, which respectively display the job names and status.

Waiting to RIP(5)	Status
BaseLine.tif	Waiting
girl__P1(CMYK).TIF	Waiting
GrayScal.ps	Waiting
grads.tif	Waiting
Job Sample.pdf	Waiting

Figure-179

Waiting to Print: Lists the jobs that have been RIPped and be waiting to be printed. It contains four columns: *Waiting to Print*, *Page Size*, *Template Name*, and *Status*. The job names, their page sizes, the templates that they use and their status will be listed.

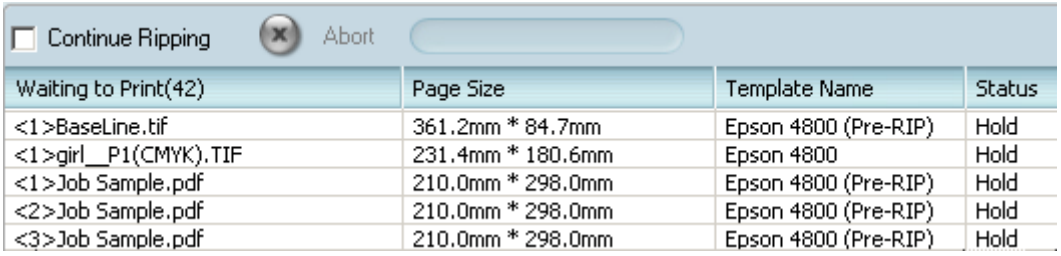

Figure-180

Printed Job: Lists the jobs that have been printed.

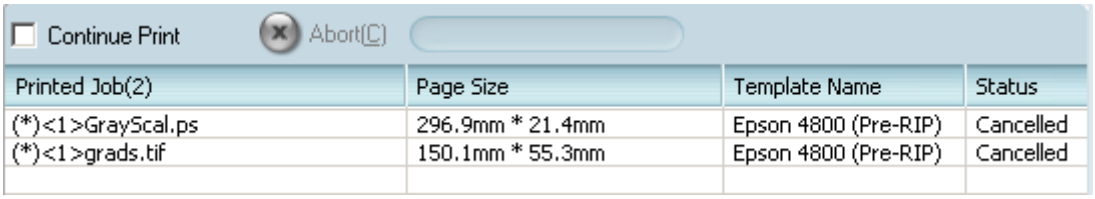

Figure-181

The widths and heights of these three queues and their columns can be randomly adjusted by the user.

RIP and Print

Once **Continue Ripping** is checked, the jobs in **Waiting** status in **Waiting to RIP** queue will be processed one by one. Otherwise, the jobs remain in **Waiting to RIP** queue waiting to be RIPped.

Once **Continue Print** is checked, the jobs in **Waiting** status in the **Waiting to Print** queue will be processed one by one. Otherwise, the jobs remain in **Waiting to Print** queue waiting to be printed.

Note that EagleDot can remember the states (i.e. checked or unchecked) of the **Continue Ripping** and **Continue Print** boxes, and therefore will keep their latest states at your next reboot.

Progress bar and Abort

The progress bar on the right of the **Continue Ripping** or **Continue Print** boxes will display the RIPping or printing progress.

If you click the **Abort** button when a job is in the process of RIPping or in the process of printing, the process will be aborted.

8.4 Information Window

Figure-182

Information Window shows the system working condition and normal, error and alert information. You can uncheck the **Information Window** command from the **View** menu to hide the Information Window. And this window can be adjusted to any size.

8.5 Preview Window

The **Preview** window displays the print result in advance.

Figure-183

By unselecting the **Quick View** command form the **View** menu, you can hide this window. And the size of this window can be randomly adjusted as well.

8.6 Status Bar

The status bar is a thin gray bar located at the bottom of the main interface.

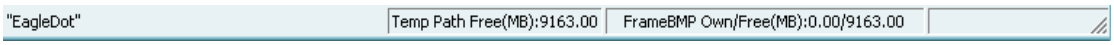

Figure-184

The contents in the status bar are variable. When cursor is placed on toolbar or a menu item, the status bar shows the function description of the corresponding tool or menu item. You can also hide the status bar by unselecting the **Status Bar** command from the **View** menu.

Appendix A: Device List and Dongle Level

EagleDot digital proof system supports various printers of CANON, EPSON and HP. Each device model is supported by a dongle of certain level. The lower levels of dongles can be substituted by higher levels except for Level 8.

For details on device list and dongle support, please email to GAsupport@founder.com.

Canon iPF:

Device model	Dongle	Device model	Dongle
Canon iPF 500 Canon iPF 510 Canon iPF 600 Canon iPF 610 Canon iPF 5000 Canon iPF 5100 Canon iPF 6100	**Level 1**	Canon iPF 650 Canon iPF 655 Canon iPF 700 Canon iPF 710 Canon iPF 6000S	**Level 2**
Canon iPF 750 Canon iPF 755 Canon iPF 810 Canon iPF 815 Canon iPF 820 Canon iPF 825	**Level 3**	Canon iPF 8000 Canon iPF 8000S Canon iPF 8010S Canon iPF 8100 Canon iPF 8110 Canon iPF 9000 Canon iPF 9000S Canon iPF 9010S Canon iPF 9100 Canon iPF 9110	**Level 4**

Epson:

Device model	Dongle	Device model	Dongle
Epson Stylus Pro 4900 Epson Stylus Pro 4880 Epson Stylus Pro 4800 Epson Stylus Pro 4450 Epson Stylus Pro 4400 Epson Stylus Pro 4000 Epson Stylus Pro 3800C Epson Stylus Color 3000 Epson Stylus Color 1520 Epson Stylus Photo 2400 Epson Stylus Photo 2100 Epson Stylus Photo 1390 Epson Stylus Photo 1290	**Level 1**	Epson Stylus Pro 7900 Epson Stylus Pro 7890 Epson Stylus Pro 7880 Epson Stylus Pro 7800 Epson Stylus Pro 7700 Epson Stylus Pro 7600 Epson Stylus Pro 7500 Epson Stylus Pro 7450 Epson Stylus Pro 7400 Epson Stylus Pro 7000 Epson Stylus Pro 5500	**Level 2**

Epson Stylus Pro 9900 Epson Stylus Pro 9890 Epson Stylus Pro 9880 Epson Stylus Pro 9800 Epson Stylus Pro 9700 Epson Stylus Pro 9600 Epson Stylus Pro 9500 Epson Stylus Pro 9450 Epson Stylus Pro 9400 Epson Stylus Pro 9000	**Level 3**	Epson Stylus Pro 11880 Epson Stylus Pro 10600 Epson Stylus Pro 10000 Epson Stylus Pro 10000CF	**Level 4**
Epson AcuLaser C8500	**Level 8**		

HP:

Device model	**Dongle**	**Device model**	**Dongle**
HP DesignJet 130 HP DesignJet 120 HP DesignJet 50PS HP DesignJet 20PS HP DesignJet 10PS	**Level 1**	HP DesignJet 750C HP DesignJet 650C HP DesignJet 450C HP DesignJet 350C HP DesignJet Z3100 HP DesignJet Z2100	**Level 2**
HP DesignJet 3500CP HP DesignJet 3000CP HP DesignJet 2500CP HP DesignJet 2000CP HP DesignJet 1055CM HP DesignJet 1050C HP DesignJet 800 HP DesignJet Z5200 HP DesignJet Z3200 HP DesignJet T1300 HP DesignJet T1200 HP DesignJet T1100 HP DesignJet T790 HP DesignJet T770	**Level 3**	HP DesignJet 5500 HP DesignJet 5500PS HP DesignJet 5000 HP DesignJet 5000PS HP DesignJet 4000 HP DesignJet Z6200 HP DesignJet Z6100 HP DesignJet L25500	**Level 4**

Appendix B: Hot Keys

Key Combination	Functions
Ctrl + P	Open File(RIP)
Ctrl + T	Parameter Template
Ctrl + S	System Settings
Ctrl + B	Share Template
Ctrl + F	Generate PPD files
Ctrl + I	Show Information Window
Ctrl + V	Show Preview window
Ctrl + D	Show Device Monitor
'+'	Zoom in
'-'	Zoom out

Appendix C: Rename

When RIP products such as Founder EagleRIP RIPs the pre-separated source files, such as PostScript files, it will generate the 1 bit TIFF files. When the 1 bit TIFF files are created, a sequentially-increasing number will be added to the name of each separation file. The names generated by such a naming rule are not regular, and therefore, they cannot help EagleDot identify the pages and the separations in each page.

EagleDot provides a rename tool to resolve this problem. It can change the name of a 1 bit TIFF file generated from pre-separated files to a regular name, facilitating EagleDot to correctly identify and process such files.

You can find a **Rename.exe** file under the **Bin** folder of the EagleDot install directory. Double-click the file to run the **Rename** program. You can also start this program by selecting **Start** > **All Programs** > **Founder EagleDot** > **Rename**. When the program is started, the window shown in following figure will pop up.

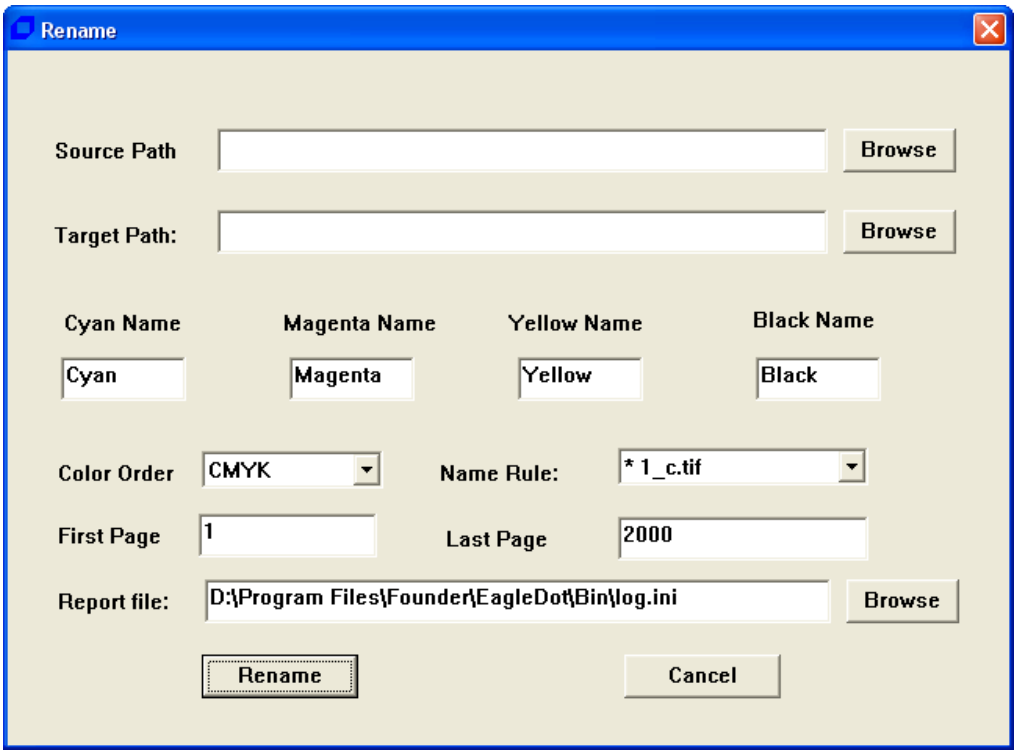

Figure-185

First, you need to specify the path where the source files are located from the **Source Path** edit box. Then, specify the target location for the renamed files in the **Target Path** box.

Note: *Because the renamed file will be moved into the **Target Path**, you must have the write privileges to the specified target path.*

In the separation ID edit box, input the IDs that represent the separations. For example: Cyan, Magenta, Yellow, Black or C, M, Y, K, and etc, depending on the actual condition of the source file.

From the **Color Order** dropdown list, select the order of the colors in the page of the

source file. It may be **CMYK**, **KCMY** or **Random**.

Name Rule dropdown list is used to setup the name rule for the source file. Please select one option according to the actual conditions of the source file.

Due to that there is sequentially-increasing number in the source file name; you need to specify a minimum number included in the source file name in the **First Page** edit box, and specify a maximum number in the **Last Page** edit box.

A report file will be generated after you have successfully renamed the file. This file records the detailed information about the renaming. You can specify its name and path in the **Report file** edit box.

Note: *In case that the source file misses one or more basic separations, this tool may not be applied. For example, this tool may not be applied to a source file that its first page contains only C and M separations, and its second page contains only Y and K separations. And, each of the color separation names defined should correspond to the color identifiers in the actual jobs, otherwise, the job cannot be correctly combined.*