

PC/Mac (5.0 and later): I've applied a green fill and a dashed black stroke to a PageMaker-drawn box. I'd like the black stroke to overlap the fill so that the spaces between the dashes are green. Instead, I'm getting white spaces. Short of creating two separate objects, is there a way to do this?

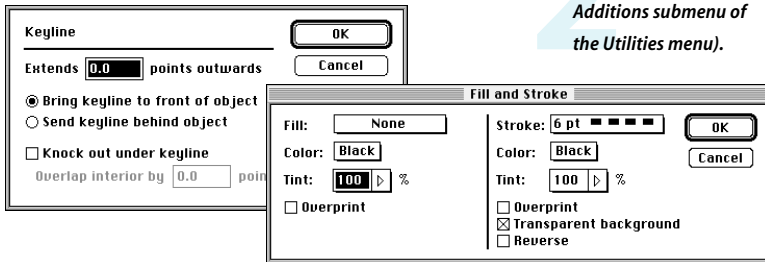
PageMaker always strokes an object outside the edge of the fill. You're right that you could get around this by removing the stroke from the box and then positioning a separate box with a transparent fill and the dashed stroke on top of it. However, there is an easier way—you can use the Keyline plug-in (called Create Keyline in PageMaker 5.x). Follow the illustrated steps below.

1

Select the box and remove the stroke from it by setting the stroke or line attribute to None.



Next, choose Keyline from the PageMaker Plug-ins submenu of the Utilities menu (in PageMaker 5.x, choose Create Keyline from the Additions submenu of the Utilities menu).



In the Keyline dialog box, set the keyline to extend 0 points outside the object and assign the stroke or line you want to use. This creates a separate box with a transparent fill and a stroke or line that overlaps the box around the edges, positions it on top of the filled box, and then groups them so that they're treated as a single object in PageMaker.



of each text block. They provide the framework that ensures that the baselines of text align across multiple columns.

PageMaker's Align to Grid feature helps ensure that specially formatted paragraphs don't cause your layout to get out of whack, but you'll have to establish the leading grid yourself. Here are some tips for using Align to Grid and other features to make sure your baselines align.

Establishing a grid is your first task, and the best way to do so is to assign a fixed leading amount (for example, you might use a leading value of 12 for 10-point body copy) to all body-copy styles. While you can use PageMaker's auto leading if you're willing to do a little math (you'll need to calculate the exact leading value PageMaker uses), using a grid is easier if you use a specific, fixed leading value for body copy.

The next step is to make sure that the tops of the text blocks are also on the grid. If the tops of the text blocks align, you can position them using ruler guides (PageMaker 6.5's Grid Manager plug-in makes it easy to create grids of ruler guides). Another approach that takes the grid idea a step further is to customize PageMaker's vertical ruler to reflect the leading grid by choosing General from the Preferences submenu of the File menu in PageMaker 6.5 (in earlier versions, choose Preferences from the File menu). Select Custom from the Vertical Ruler pop-up menu, and then enter the leading value into the text box. This uses the unit of your leading grid for PageMaker's vertical ruler, so aligning objects to the grid is easier.

Once the tops of the text blocks align to the grid, and the body copy within each text block uses the leading-grid value, you're nearly finished. All that remains, actually, is to identify and correct the paragraph attributes of any unruly, off-the-grid paragraphs. This is where Align to Grid comes in handy. Select the misaligned paragraph (or better yet, edit the paragraph's style) and choose Paragraph from the Type menu. In the Paragraph Options dialog box, click Rules, and then click Options to open the Paragraph Rule Options dialog box. Select Align Next Paragraph to Grid, and then enter the leading value you are using for your body text for the Grid Size option. After entering the Grid Size, click OK to close each dialog box. Repeat these steps for each paragraph or style that causes misalignment, and the baseline of your text should align across columns.

For more information about using grids, see "Get the Lead In" by Tim Cole, *Adobe Magazine*, May/June 1995, page 55.

PC/Mac (6.0 and later): I get font substitution when I view a PDF I created from PageMaker on a computer that doesn't have the fonts that I used installed. I thought that if I selected Include Downloadable Fonts in the Export Adobe PDF dialog box, I wouldn't have to worry about font substitution. What's happening?

To avoid font substitution when your PDF is viewed on a computer that doesn't have the fonts used in the publication, you'll need to embed the fonts within the PDF. The Include Downloadable Fonts option in the Export PDF dialog box includes the fonts in the PostScript file used to create the PDF, but it doesn't embed the fonts in the PDF itself. (Generally, you would use Include Downloadable Fonts only if you plan to distill the file on a computer that doesn't have the fonts you're using in the PageMaker file. If you plan to distill the PostScript file on the machine where it was created, it's not necessary to select this option.)

PC/Mac: I've got two columns of body text, and the baselines of the body text aren't lining up across the columns anytime there is a heading or subhead in the text. Is there a way to get them to align?

Yes. Even when your body text is aligned at the tops of adjacent columns, specially formatted paragraphs (such as headings) can disrupt the alignment of any text that follows. The best way to ensure that text aligns across multiple columns is to base your layouts on a leading grid and then adjust the attributes of paragraphs that get out of line. Leading grids are based on the leading value assigned to your body text and are measured from the top

To embed fonts in the PDF files you create from PageMaker, select Override Distiller Options in the Export Adobe PDF dialog box, and then click Edit. In the Distiller PDF Job Options dialog box, select Embed All Fonts. This option ensures that you won't get font substitution, but embedding fonts increases the PDF file's size. In PageMaker 6.5, one way to minimize file size when embedding fonts is to select the Subset Fonts Below option so that only those characters that are used are embedded. By default, if more than 25 percent of the characters in a font are used, the whole font will be included. Entering a larger value for this option means a larger subset of the font will be embedded in the PDF file, taking up less space than the entire font. Adobe Acrobat Distiller offers even more control over font-embedding options; refer to your Adobe Acrobat Distiller documentation for details.

Micro Tip:

New Go Back and Go Forward commands (on PageMaker 6.5's Layout menu) allow you to retrace your steps through a publication, much like you would in a browser.

PC/Mac (6.0 and later): I've got hundreds of documents that I need to convert from PageMaker 5.0 to PageMaker 6.5 format. As I've needed them, I've opened each one and saved it from PageMaker 6.5. Is there an easier way to convert numerous files?

Use the Publication Converter plug-in. Not only can it convert multiple PageMaker publications at once, but it can also search your entire hard drive (as well as any other network volumes connected to your computer) for older PageMaker files and automatically convert them to PageMaker 6.x format. If you'd like, you can also have the Converter run a PageMaker script on each of the files as they're converted (to change Preference settings, for example). To use the plug-in, choose Publication Converter from the Plug-ins submenu of the Utilities menu.

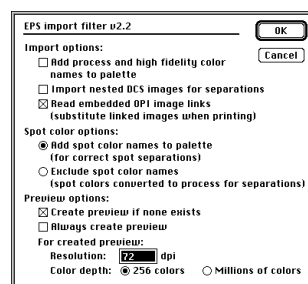
The Publication Converter plug-in can convert documents from versions as far back as PageMaker 4.0. If you've got even older documents, you can convert them into PageMaker 4.0 format using the stand-alone PageMaker 3.x Converter, and then use the Publication Converter to update them to PageMaker 6.5. The PageMaker 3.x Converter is included on the PageMaker 6.5 CD; you can also download a copy from Adobe's Web site at www.adobe.com/supportservice/custsupport/download.html.

PC/Mac (6.5 only): After I import an EPS graphic into PageMaker 6.5, my publication becomes really huge. I'm not embedding the EPS in the document. Any idea as to what could be going on here?

When you import an EPS graphic that doesn't have a preview, PageMaker 6.5 generates one—on the fly—and stores it within the publication; depending on your Preview Option settings, these previews can dramatically increase your publication's file size. While you don't need any preview for an EPS file to print correctly on a PostScript printer, non-PostScript devices use the preview (rather than the PostScript commands contained in the file) to print the image. This feature means you're able to get reasonable results printing EPS files—even those without previews, which displayed and printed as gray boxes in previous versions—to non-PostScript printers.

The Preview Options in the EPS Import Filter v2.2 dialog box—and the dimensions of your EPS—determine how much space a preview requires. Fortunately, you can make a trade-off between the quality of a preview and its size. By reducing the Preview Resolution and lowering the Color Depth setting, you can decrease your publication's file size by shrinking the size of PageMaker's EPS previews.

After you've selected an EPS file in the Place Document dialog box, check Show Filter Preferences or hold down the Shift key as you click OK to display the EPS Import Filter dialog box. By default, the Resolution is set to 72 dpi for



PageMaker for the Macintosh. In PageMaker 6.5 for Windows the Resolution default is 300 dpi, so you're more likely to see large file sizes. Decrease the Resolution setting to get a smaller—but chunkier-looking—preview. To decrease the preview size further, select 256 Colors for the Color Depth setting, which takes two to three times less space than selecting Millions of Colors. Olav Martin Kvern's "Desktop Science" column (page 63) provides additional information about PageMaker's ability to create previews for EPS files.

PC/Mac (6.5 only): I'm printing color separations from a PageMaker publication, and I've found that some of the text prints at the wrong point size. However, when I print the document as a composite, everything prints okay. Any idea as to what could be going wrong here?

Yes. An error in the way PageMaker generates trapped color separations causes the point size of the second piece of colored text in a text block to default to the size of the first instance. Because trapping isn't used when printing composites, they—and separations printed without trapping—will print correctly. Here are some ways to avoid the problem.

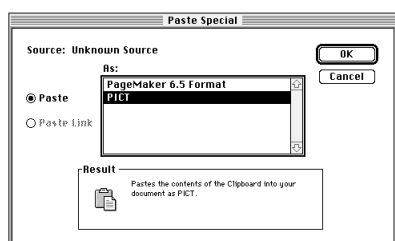
- Force PageMaker to recompose the text (and thus use the proper point size when printing trapped color separations) by changing the attributes of the text immediately preceding the second instance of colored text. Insert a thin space before the second instance of colored text and decrease its size by a fraction of a point.

Tip: Mac

Exporting to HTML

To export an object that won't ordinarily translate to HTML, such as a PageMaker-drawn object, or a headline you want to display in a particular font, cut the object, and then choose Paste Special from the Edit menu. Then select PICT in the Paste Special dialog box. This pastes the object back into PageMaker

as a PICT image; when you export HTML from your publication, the PICT image is automatically exported as a Web-compatible GIF or JPEG graphic.



- Another solution is to split the colored text into two separate stories, because PageMaker calculates text attributes on a story-by-story basis. For instructions, see page 116 in the *PageMaker 6.5 User Guide*.
- Alternatively, you won't encounter this problem if you print from Luminous TrapWise, which has the added advantage of being able to trap the graphics included in your publication (PageMaker's trapping works only on text and PageMaker-drawn graphics).

By the time you read this, there may be an update available to correct the problem. Check Adobe's Web site at www.adobe.com for details.

PC/Mac (6.0 and later): I've got a PageMaker document I'd like to publish on the Web. However, the HTML I exported from PageMaker doesn't look much like my original publication. How can I get better results?

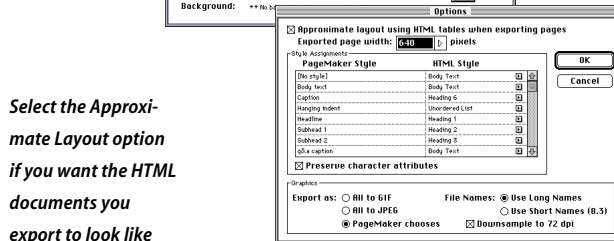
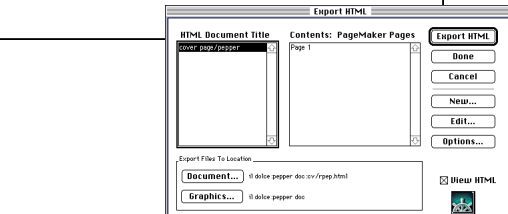
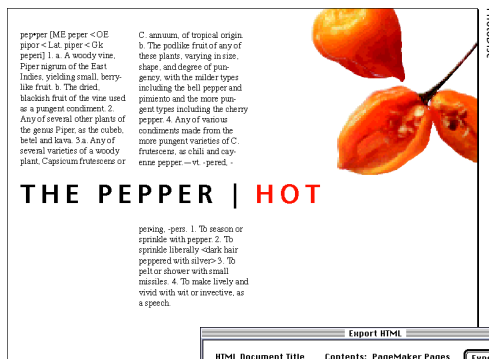
There are several things you can do. But first, it's important to understand that the limitations of HTML affect PageMaker's ability to generate HTML files that match your original publication. While HTML offers exciting features not currently available in page-layout programs, it has much more limited formatting and layout capabilities than PageMaker does. Translating the complexity of a PageMaker 6.x document—often with multiple layers, sophisticated typography, and graphically rich content—into HTML, in which many of these features have no real equivalent, presents a real challenge. FaxYI document 116214 covers these differences in detail for PageMaker 6.5, and Chapter 13 of the *PageMaker 6.0 and 6.5 User Guides* is another good source for information about this process.

PageMaker 6.5 delivers significant improvements to the HTML export feature. Using HTML tables, PageMaker can control how objects are positioned in the exported HTML file. PageMaker defines the cells in each table based on the size and position of objects in your publication, so your HTML document looks a lot more like your publication. To use this feature, choose HTML from the Export submenu of the File menu. In the HTML Export dialog box, click Options. In the Options dialog box, select the Approximate Layout Using HTML Tables When Exporting Pages option.

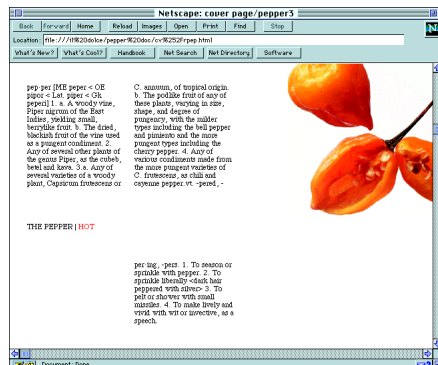
If a particular object ends up in the wrong place in the HTML file, and you have Approximate Layout selected, it's probably because the object overlaps something else in the PageMaker publication. When objects overlap, PageMaker must reposition one or more of them when exporting the HTML file. To correct the problem, adjust the objects in your PageMaker publication so that they don't overlap, and then re-export the file.

Mac (5.0 and later): I've heard that if I have a problem printing something from PageMaker to a PostScript printer, I should try holding down the Option key before choosing Print from the File menu. What exactly does this do?

Choosing Option + Print from PageMaker uses the PostScript driver selected in the Chooser (such as the PSPrinter or LaserWriter 8 drivers) instead of PageMaker's internal PostScript engine to generate the PostScript code used to print your publication. High-end graphics applications such as PageMaker generate their own optimized PostScript in order to achieve the best results possible. In most cases, it's preferable to use PageMaker's internal PostScript engine. Sometimes, though, PageMaker runs



Select the Approximate Layout option if you want the HTML documents you export to look like the PageMaker publication they were exported from.



into trouble printing an element—and in a pinch using a different PostScript driver may enable you to work around the problem and print your publication.

Here's a little background information on these two printing methods. When you print normally from PageMaker, your publication is translated directly into PostScript, which is then passed through the Chooser-level driver. In contrast, when you choose Option + Print, QuickDraw (a system-level display and printing language) commands are sent to the driver, and are then converted to PostScript. Generally, QuickDraw isn't as robust a page-description language as PostScript is; by filtering everything through QuickDraw, you limit PostScript to what QuickDraw can do. For many publications printed on desktop laser printers, there's no visible difference. But when you're printing at high resolutions, printing color separations, or post-processing the file, using Option + Print is likely to cause problems. We recommend using Option + Print only as a last resort. ♦