

## Windows: After I had my PageMaker publication printed at the service bureau, the text reflowed and all my line endings changed. I made sure that my service bureau was using the same fonts that I was. What happened?

Most likely, you and your service bureau weren't using the same printer driver. An absent or substituted font isn't the only thing that can cause text to reflow—this can also occur when a change in printer drivers recomposes the text of the publication at a different resolution than the one at which you'd been designing. Knowing when and why this happens can help you prevent text-flow surprises or work around them when they do happen. Read on for details.

Text reflow occurs when the printer driver that's specified in the Compose To Printer pop-up menu in PageMaker's Document Setup dialog box (in version 6.x) or Page Setup dialog box (in version 5.x) has been set incorrectly or changed to reflect a different resolution. It's common for this to happen when you change the target printer late in the production process, perhaps right before

you rush out the door for your deadline. For example, suppose you originally compose your document to your 600-dpi PostScript printer, and after completing the document you reset it to a 1200-dpi PostScript printer. Your text will recompose to the new resolution, and as a result, text might reflow. It may not seem that this should cause a monumental problem, but the inadvertent addition of even one line can have far-reaching effects, especially in a multi-page job.

There are also times when text might reflow when you haven't set out to change the Compose To Printer option, but circumstances have changed it for you. If you take a document to your service bureau, unless they've installed the same printer driver that you have, PageMaker will warn them that the driver wasn't properly loaded, and will change the Compose To Printer option to "?DISPLAY on None." (Remember that in Windows the naming convention for printer drivers is port-sensitive; the name that the system looks for includes the port it was originally targeted to—for instance, LPT1—or a network path.)

If you create publications that you take to an imagesetter or other remote device for final output, follow this rule: when you create a new publication in PageMaker, always select the final-output device as your Compose To Printer option in the Document Setup dialog box. For example, if your document will eventually be printed on a Linotronic 350 imagesetter, target the Linotronic 350 when you create the publication. This will save you from having to worry about recomposition problems, and you can print it to your own printer for proofing. (If you're printing to a PostScript printer, it will simply print at the highest resolution it can, and your line endings won't change. If you're printing to a non-PostScript printer, see the tip at left for some helpful hints.) Check with your service bureau or print shop to find out which printer to target for the Compose To Printer option.

If your publication becomes composed to "?DISPLAY on None," don't worry—this doesn't have to be a crisis. In many cases, you can avoid text recomposition and print your existing publications as expected. If you don't need to make changes that will force PageMaker to recompose text (for instance, editing text or moving a graphic that has text wrap applied), go ahead and print the publication. The text won't recompose, and the line endings won't change. If you *do* need to make changes that will cause PageMaker to recompose the text, you can always compose to a printer that has the same resolution as the one your document was originally composed to. PageMaker will then recompose the publication at the same resolution, which, again, should prevent any changes in line endings.

One final note: If you've used tracking and have edited your PageMaker tracking values, remember to take your tracking-values file ("Trakvals.bin" in the USENGLISH subdirectory of the RSRC subdirectory of your PageMaker directory) with you when you go to the service bureau. If your customized tracking values are not available, PageMaker will use whatever tracking values are available at print time (probably the default tracking values), which could also make text reflow. If you're using PageMaker 6.5, version 1.1 of the Save for Service Provider plug-in (now available on Adobe's Web site) automatically includes the tracking-values file with the file package it prepares for you to take to your service bureau. If you're using PageMaker 6.x, you can use the Files for Remote Printing option in the Save As dialog box to copy the tracking-values file to the same folder as your publication.

### Tip: Windows/Mac 6.x

#### Sneak preview

*Save time and expense: use Adobe Acrobat to preview your PageMaker files before you get them printed. It's an excellent way to proof your high-end job, especially when you don't have a PostScript printer.*

*Simply print your PostScript file from PageMaker, selecting "Write PostScript to File" in the Print Options dialog box and specifying other desired settings such as separations (or use Printer Styles when you create a PDF, if you prefer). Either of these methods can mirror your printer settings (PageMaker's automated method of creating a PDF may not). Open the PostScript file in Acrobat Distiller to create a PDF file.*

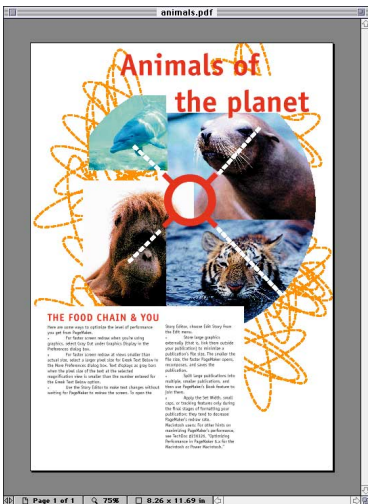
*Note: Distiller PE 2.1 (which shipped with some versions of PageMaker 6.0x) doesn't allow you to "manually" distill a PDF as described above—you must use the Create Adobe PDF plug-in. To use Acrobat as a serious proofing tool with PageMaker,*

*consider investing in the full retail version of Distiller. (Check your version by choosing About Acrobat Distiller from the Help menu in Windows or from the Apple menu on a Mac.)*

*You can install Acrobat Distiller and Reader on your computer from the PageMaker 6.x CD-ROM.*

*Acrobat Reader is also available free of charge on Adobe's Web site.*

**You can view your PDF document on screen or print it to almost any kind of printer. For more information on creating PDF files, see chapter 13 of your PageMaker User Guide.**

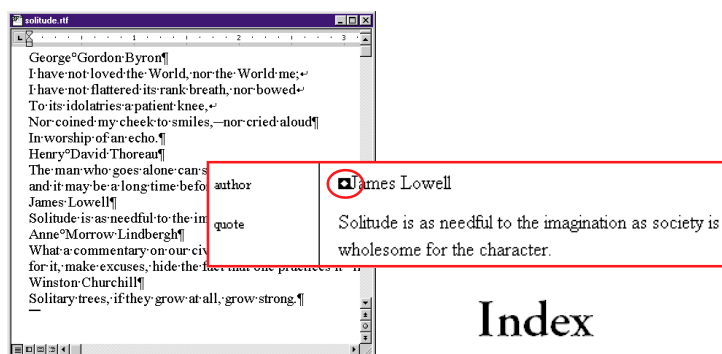


**Windows/Mac: I have a long list of business contacts that I want to index for a directory in PageMaker. If I have to do each one separately I think I'll go crazy. Is there any way to automate this process?**

Fortunately for your sanity, yes. You can index proper names quickly by setting up a separate text file, importing the file into PageMaker, and performing the simple steps described here.

1. Format the names in the text file, making sure each one is its own paragraph (that is, the name followed by a carriage return, with no other text on the same line).
2. Use a nonbreaking space between words or initials you want to keep together. For example, to index Henry David Thoreau, type only a nonbreaking space between Henry and David. (Leave just one regular space in each name right before the word you want PageMaker to treat as the last name.) In Microsoft Word, press Ctrl + Shift + spacebar (Windows) or Option + spacebar (Macintosh) to get the nonbreaking space character.

*Automating the insertion of index entry markers (called out in red below, as shown in PageMaker's story editor) makes short work of a long list of names.*



## Index

- B**  
Byron, George Gordon 1
- C**  
Churchill, Winston 5
- L**  
Lindbergh, Anne Morrow 4  
Lowell, James 3
- T**  
Thoreau, Henry David 2

### Micro Tip

*The proper-name index entry function is smart enough to recognize whether your entries are in Last, First or First, Last order. If it sees Last, First, it will know not to reinvert them, so you'll always get the right name entry.*

3. Apply a unique paragraph style to the names you want to index. (Don't apply this style to any other text in your publication.) If you're working with a text-only file, you can apply paragraph-style tags instead. See "Importing text with style-name tags" on page 344 of the PageMaker 6.5 *User Guide*, or page 287 of the PageMaker 6.0 *User Guide*, for more information about using paragraph tags.
4. Import the text file into PageMaker, and then display the text in the story editor.
5. Create index entries: Choose Change from the Utilities menu, and then click Para Attributes. Select the paragraph style that's applied to the text for Find, and click OK. Type ^z (caret + z)—the metacharacter for a proper-name index entry—in the Change To text box. Click Change All if you want to create an index entry for each name on your list. Click Change & Find if you want to add entries selectively.

**Windows/Mac: I've added RAM to my PostScript printer, but it hasn't noticeably sped up printing from PageMaker. Can't PageMaker take advantage of this extra RAM?**

Absolutely—but in order to do so, PageMaker has to know it's there. Generally, PageMaker depends on the PostScript Printer Description (PPD) file to tell it how much free virtual memory (VM) the printer has.

Note: The virtual memory in a printer isn't like the virtual memory in your computer, which uses a portion of the hard disk as a substitute for real RAM. Virtual memory on a PostScript printer is simply the amount of free memory the printer has available to process your job. Keep in mind that this number will be somewhat smaller than the total amount of memory you have in your printer, because the printer sets aside a portion of memory for other purposes.

For PageMaker to take full advantage of the extra RAM, you have to update your PPD to accurately reflect the VM amount. Fortunately, PageMaker comes with an Update PPD utility that makes it easy. For instructions on using Update PPD, refer to the section in your *Adobe PageMaker User Guide* on creating a custom PPD (pages 395–98 in the PageMaker 6.5 *User Guide* or 325–28 in the PageMaker 6.0 *User Guide*, but Windows users please note: the instructions erroneously give you the option to use the Update PPD plug-in, which is not available in PageMaker 6.x; use the Update PPD utility). You can also manually update a PPD; that process is explained in Adobe technical document 100102, "Updating PPD Files to Reflect Available Virtual Memory Using a Text Editor," available via the *techdocs* e-mail service or FaxYI (see pages 90–91 for more information).

**Windows/Mac: I'm using ATM 4.0 Deluxe, but the font auto-activation feature doesn't seem to work with PageMaker. When I open up my document, I get the PANOSE warning indicating that the fonts were not found. But I can see the fonts on my hard disk, and when I check ATM, the fonts are installed. I'd like these fonts to automatically activate when I open a publication that requires them. How can I get this to work properly?**

In order to use the ATM Deluxe's auto-activation feature in PageMaker, you'll need to do all of the following:

1. Use a version of PageMaker that supports auto-activation: On the Windows 95 platform, only version 6.5x supports auto-activation. (The Windows NT version of ATM Deluxe doesn't support auto-activation.) If you're using a Macintosh, version 5.0x or later will work.
2. Ensure that auto-activation is turned on in the ATM Deluxe Control Panel: In Windows 95, open the ATM Control Panel and select the Settings tab. Click Advanced and select Enable Auto-Activation. On the Macintosh, open the ATM Control Panel and choose Preferences from the File menu. At the bottom of the General panel, make sure Enable Auto-Activation is set to either By Application or Global.
3. Set Font Matching options correctly in PageMaker: If you're using Windows 95, ensure that Allow Font Matching is checked in the PANOSE Font Matching dialog box. If you're using a Macintosh, set PageMaker to use ATM font matching instead of PANOSE. To do this, start PageMaker and choose Preferences from the File menu (in PageMaker 6.5x, you'll need to choose General from the Preferences submenu as well) and click Map

Fonts. The Font Matching Preferences dialog box appears. If you're using Windows 95, select Allow Font Matching and click OK. If you're using a Macintosh, select ATM Font Matching (PageMaker 6.x) or SuperATM Font Matching (PageMaker 5.x) and then click OK.

Macintosh users please note: Even if you've specified PANOSE as the font-matching system in Preferences, ATM auto-activation will still function. You'll get the PANOSE font-matching dialog box when you open the document (indicating that the font couldn't be found and will be substituted), but ATM will activate the font; it will display and print as you expect.

### **Windows/Mac: When I place a CMYK image into PageMaker, the colors in the image look very different from how they look in Photoshop. What's going on?**

PageMaker and Photoshop use different processes for displaying CMYK colors on your monitor. Because your monitor is capable of displaying color only in RGB, both applications have to convert the CMYK colors in the image to RGB for on-screen viewing. To perform this conversion, PageMaker uses a built-in, non-adjustable algorithm that contains instructions for mapping these colors to the RGB gamut. In contrast, Photoshop depends largely on the information in Monitor Setup to perform this conversion. Because Photoshop is able to tailor the display of the image to suit your monitor, the on-screen version of the image is likely to be more appealing in Photoshop (assuming, of course, that your monitor has been correctly calibrated and the information in your Monitor Setup is correct).

To help you achieve a more consistent screen display of color images between the two applications, you've got two basic options. If you don't plan on doing color separations, or if you're using a non-PostScript printer, the easiest way to get around the problem is to save your images from Photoshop in RGB mode before bringing them into PageMaker. This way, rather than having to convert the colors from CMYK to RGB, both applications will send the RGB colors to the screen, relatively unfiltered. Keep in mind that some minor differences may still exist, since Photoshop still uses the information in Monitor Setup to display RGB images. However, they should still look pretty similar, if not identical, between applications. In addition, because your monitor is capable of reproducing more colors than your printer, you're also likely to see a greater discrepancy between the on-screen and the printed version of the image.



If you're planning on doing color separations or if you'd prefer to continue working with CMYK images, you'll need to use PageMaker 6.x's color-management system (CMS) to bring Photoshop and PageMaker into sync with one another.

There are a number of resources available to help you get started working with color and using color management. For a general introduction, refer to your Photoshop and PageMaker *User Guides* and the *Adobe Print Publishing Guide* that's included with PageMaker. You might also find useful "Color Under Control" by Bruce Fraser in the September/October 1995 issue of *Adobe Magazine*. Finally, be sure to browse through Adobe's online support database at [www.adobe.com/supportservice/custsupport/database.html](http://www.adobe.com/supportservice/custsupport/database.html) to download recently developed technical documents with explanations of and step-by-step instructions for managing the CMS workflow in PageMaker and Photoshop. ♦

### **Tip: Windows/Mac**

#### **Make it snappy!**

Here are some ways to optimize the level of performance you get from PageMaker.

- For faster screen redraw when you're using graphics, select Gray Out under Graphics Display in the Preferences dialog box.
- For faster screen redraw at views smaller than actual size, select a larger pixel size for Greek Text Below in the More Preferences dialog box. Text displays as gray bars when the pixel size of the text at the selected magnification view is smaller than the number entered for the Greek Text Below option.
- Use the story editor to make text changes without PageMaker redrawing the screen. Click your cursor in a text block and choose Edit Story from the Edit menu.
- Store large graphics externally (that is, link them outside your publication) to minimize a publication's file size. The smaller the file size, the faster PageMaker opens, recomposes, and saves the publication.
- Split large publications into multiple, smaller publications, and use PageMaker's Book feature to join them.
- Apply the Set Width, small caps, or tracking features only during the final stages of formatting your publication; they tend to decrease PageMaker's redraw rate.

Macintosh users: For other "speed" hints, see Adobe technical document 216326, "Optimizing Performance in PageMaker 6.x for the Macintosh or Power Macintosh."



**Photoshop's method for converting CMYK colors for screen display (below) can look better than PageMaker's (left)—but don't worry, this doesn't affect printing.**

