User Guide

English

Sleeve Toolkit 1.0c

731-00692A-EN Rev A

www.creo.com/

Sleeve Toolkit 1.0c

User Guide

creo™

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RE37,376	5,412,737	5,699,174	6,014,471	6,189,452	6,396,422	6,579,660
D478,608	5,420,702	5,699,740	6,016,752	6,191,882	6,407,849	6,587,211
4,558,302	5,420,722	5,708,736	6,043,865	6,204,874	6,409,331	6,589,710
4,743,091	5,459,505	5,713,287	6,060,208	6,205,364	6,414,755	6,590,635
4,992,864	5,473,733	5,742,743	6,063,528	6,208,369	6,422,801	6,593,064
5,049,901	5,481,379	5,764,374	6,063,546	6,214,276	6,425,565	6,601,888
5,113,249	5,488,906	5,771,794	6,072,518	6,217,965	6,430,136	6,605,407
5,132,723	5,508,828	5,785,309	6,090,529	6,252,241	6,435,091	6,609,459
5,155,782	5,509,561	5,802,034	6,093,447	6,252,522	6,441,914	6,611,363
5,157,516	5,517,359	5,813,346	6,096,461	6,255,033	6,443,571	6,618,187
5,177,724	5,519,852	5,818,498	6,098,544	6,260,482	6,450,092	6,628,435
5,208,818	5,576,754	5,854,883	6,107,011	6,266,080	6,456,396	6,632,584
5,208,888	5,579,115	5,861,904	6,112,663	6,266,134	6,471,335	6,637,329
5,247,174	5,583,551	5,861,992	6,115,056	6,267,054	6,476,342	6,637,860
5,249,067	5,592,309	5,875,288	6,116,160	6,268,948	6,476,931	6,640,713
5,283,140	5,594,556	5,894,342	6,121,996	6,270,204	6,477,955	6,641,772
5,291,273	5,600,448	5,900,981	6,130,702	6,283,589	6,493,064	6,641,978
5,305,091	5,608,822	5,934,196	6,134,393	6,295,076	6,494,965	6,646,669
5,323,248	5,615,282	5,946,426	6,136,509	6,299,572	6,503,691	6,648,468
5,325,217	5,625,397	5,947,028	6,137,580	6,318,266	6,509,903	6,652,088
5,339,176	5,625,766	5,958,647	6,147,789	6,328,408	6,511,163	6,654,147
5,343,059	5,636,330	5,966,504	6,158,345	6,336,708	6,520,084	6,660,997
5,355,446	5,649,220	5,969,872	6,159,659	6,340,817	6,530,317	6,661,561
5,359,451	5,650,076	5,973,801	6,164,637	6,352,816	6,541,181	6,665,048
5,359,458	5,652,804	5,986,819	6,165,658	6,353,216	6,544,336	6,665,121
5,367,360	5,680,129	5,995,475	6,180,325	6,366,339	6,545,772	6,670,986
5,384,648	5,691,823	5,996,499	6,181,362	6,371,026	6,550,388	6,684,783
5,384,899	5,691,828	5,998,067	6,181,439	6,377,739	6,564,018	6,704,123
5,412,491	5,696,393	6,003,442	6,186,068	6,387,597	6,567,713	

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Who Should Use This Guide

This guide is intended for anyone who uses or administers Sleeve Toolkit software 1.0. It explains how to use the software and points out procedures that are specific to your Sleeve Toolkit system.

To use this guide, you should:

- Have a working knowledge of prepress operations
- Be familiar with the Windows® operating system

This guide assumes that:

- All the hardware, software, and network components of your Creo system are installed, configured, and operating correctly.
- Files submitted to the Creo system are free of common errors usually resolved during preflight, such as missing fonts and PostScript® errors.

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What Can I Do in Sleeve Toolkit?

Sleeve Toolkit (STK) helps you wrap raster data around a continuous surface. This is also known as Imaging in the Round (ITR). It does this through its two main functions:

- Image wrapping
- Seam definition

Requirements for Input Files

Sleeve Toolkit requires input files with the following format and orientation characteristics:

- Separated 1-bit TIFF files
- 2400 dpi resolution
- Right-reading—the way the image appears in the file is the way it will appear when imaged on the media
- Zero degree (0°) rotation
- If compressed, one of these options: RLE, G3, G4, Packbits, JPEG, ZIP, LZW, or no compression

What Is Image Wrapping?

Image wrapping converts a staggered layout into a rectangle that can be downloaded to a sleeve device.

Sleeve Toolkit receives a stepped and repeated image in 1-bit TIFF format from a workflow system. It then crops and rearranges sections of the "protruding" one-up artwork to output a rectangular image that has a height equal to the repeat length of the media sleeve.

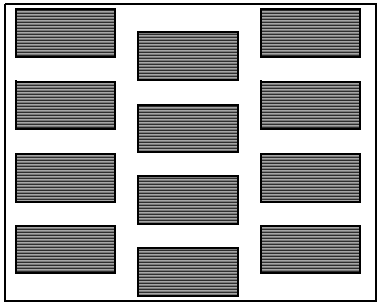


Image received from a workflow system that has not been wrapped by STK

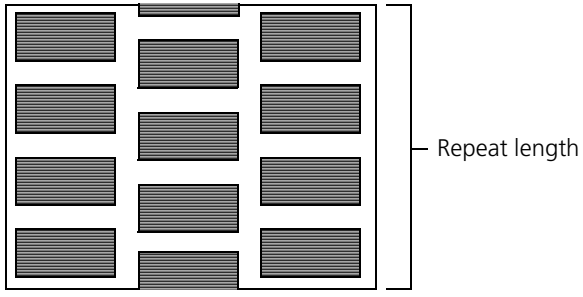


Image after wrapping

In Sleeve Toolkit you can:

- Define (and remove) wrap parameters.
- View wrapped and unwrapped images.

  If you will be defining seams, viewing the wrapped image helps you decide whether to use lanes or staggered seams—you can see how much media will be wasted between the 1-ups if only a single piece of media (staggered seam) is used. See *What Is Seam Definition?* on page 8.
- View the area where the top and bottom edges of the wrapped image stitch together on the sleeve to ensure that any screens that meet there align in a way that does not produce any visible artifacts.

How to Wrap an Image

To wrap an image:

1. In the Job Manager window, create a job (see page 23).
2. Specify the input files for the job (see page 28).

   Input files must be 1-bit color separated TIFF files at 2400 dpi resolution that have been through a step-and-repeat operation. See *Requirements for Input Files* on page 3.
3. In the separations area, check that the colors for the job are correct. If they are not:

   a. Click the separation that has the incorrect color.

   b. Click **Color** at the bottom of the separations area.

   c. In the Select color from Color Database dialog box, select the color that you want to assign to the separation.

   d. Click **Select**.

   See *Color Button* on page 40 for more information.



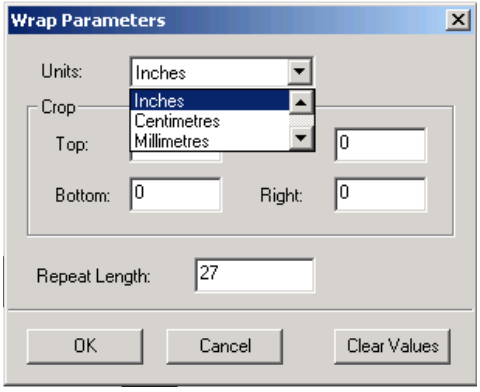
4. Click **View** in the toolbar.

   The Image Viewer window appears, displaying the unwrapped image.





5. Click the **wrap parameters** button or select **Wrap Parameters** from the **ThermoFlex** menu.



6. In the **Units** box, select a unit of measurement for the parameters:
   - **Inches**
   - **Centimeters**
   - **Millimeters**

7. In the **Crop** area, type values for:
   - **Top** (measured down from the top edge)
   - **Bottom** (measured up from the bottom edge)
   - **Left** (measured to the right from the left edge)
   - **Right** (measured to the left from the right edge)

   Crop is the amount on each edge that will be excluded (cropped out) from the wrapped image. These values must be greater than zero.

   The **Top** and **Bottom** crop values must be precise to make sure that the image fits around the sleeve properly. You have more leeway in defining the **Left** and **Right** crops—for example, you can use them to define plate-handling areas.

8. In the **Repeat Length** box, type a value.

   The repeat length must be less than or equal to the image height and must be greater than zero.

9. Click **OK**.

   Sleeve Toolkit wraps the image according to the parameters you have set. It also display vectors showing the defined crop and the repeat. See page 7.

10. Save and close the work you have done in the Image Viewer window.

    Note: You cannot set job output options in the Job Manager for a job that is open in the Image Viewer.

11. Return to the Job Manager window by minimizing or closing the Image Viewer window.

12. If you are using continuous (seamless) sleeves, you can save the file and prepare the output after the image is wrapped. See *How to Prepare Output* on page 18.

    If you are using discontinuous sleeves, you can now define a seam. See *How to Define Seams* on page 12.

To remove wrap parameters:



➢ Click the **remove wrap parameters** button, or:

a. Select **Wrap Parameters** from the **ThermoFlex** menu.

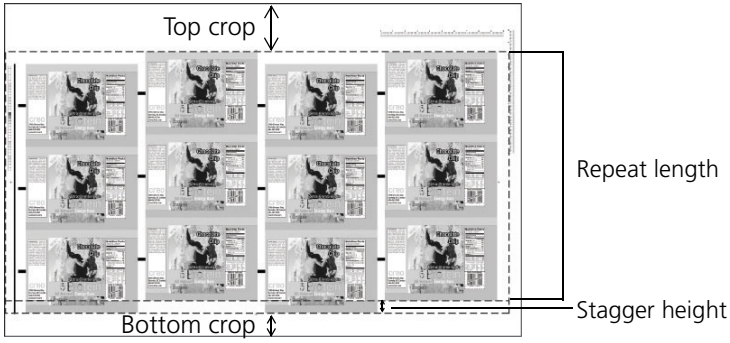
b. Click the **Clear Values** button in the Wrap Parameters dialog box.

To view the unwrapped image:

Note: If wrapped parameters have been defined, the view will display vectors showing the crop and repeat that you defined in the Wrap Parameters dialog box.



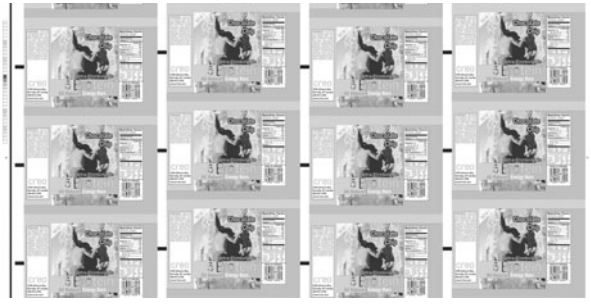
➢ Click the **view unwrapped image** button.



To view the wrapped image:



➢ Click the **view wrapped image** button.

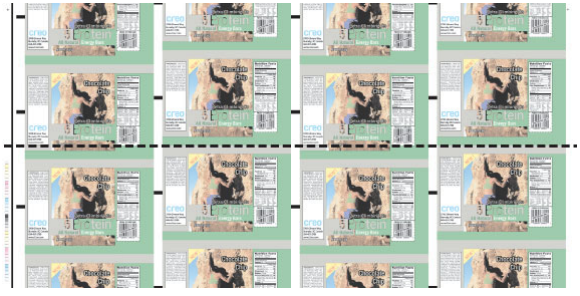


Note that the cropped areas are not shown.

To view the stitch:



➢ Click the **view stitch** button.

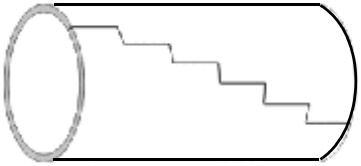


What Is Seam Definition?

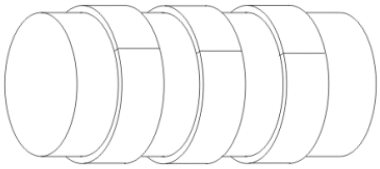
In ITR, sleeves may be:

- Continuous (seamless)—imaging occurs on a single, continuous media that is already mounted on a sleeve
- Discontinuous (has a seam)—one or more pieces of flat media are mounted on a sleeve before imaging. The media can be mounted as a single piece wrapped around the sleeve or in lanes (strips of media wrapped around the sleeve).

Single-piece discontinuous media mounting



Media mounted in lanes



The Sleeve Toolkit seam edit tool helps you define a seam position for a discontinuous sleeve. The seam position defines the shape of the media that will be cut on the cutting table. The Wrapped View and the Stitch View buttons let you view the image in various ways to help you determine the best seam position.

After you have wrapped the image and defined the seam position, you process the job. During processing, Sleeve Toolkit merges the seam parameters into the TIFF file that contains the wrapped output. It also produces output, in appropriate formats, for:

- A cutting table file. Sleeve Toolkit supports CFF2 and DDES2 formats.
- Mounting instructions that the operator uses to program the premounter and position the media for the stagger. This is a text file containing the sleeve and 1-up artwork dimensions, stagger distance, and other job parameters.

Jobs may have different seam paths, depending on:

- Dimensions of the 1-up artwork
- Stagger in the step-and-repeat pattern

Separations within a job may have different seam paths, depending on the image content of the separation.

While a seam path may be a straight line, it will more commonly be a staggered path in a “castle-top” or “staircase” pattern.

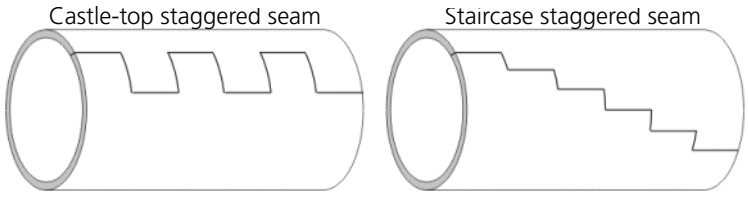


Figure 1: One-piece discontinuous staggered media mounting options

When mounting media to accommodate staggered step and repeat, the seams need to be positioned so that they do not run through an area that needs to be imaged. One way to do this is to have the seams run along the staggers of the stepped and repeated image, as there is usually no content in the staggered area that would be affected by a seam running through it. Figure 1 shows what this would look like with one-piece discontinuous media. Figure 2 shows what this would look like with lanes.

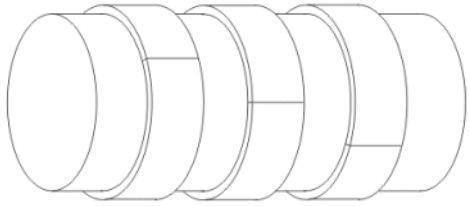


Figure 2: Lanes with a stagger

The results of this staggering are shown in Figure 3.

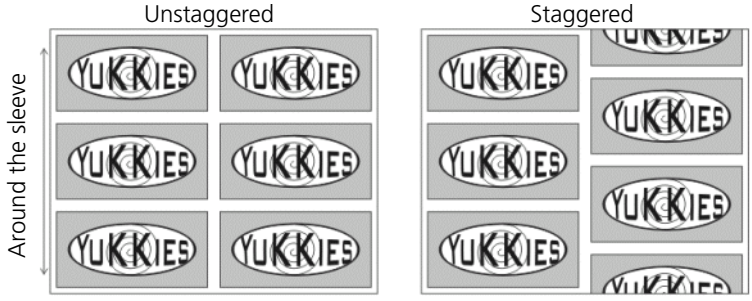


Figure 3: Results of staggering the media

The separations within one job do not all have to be mounted the same way. In a six-separation job, for example, it may make sense to use continuous media for two separations, single piece media for three separations, and lanes for one separation.

Decisions about media mounting do not need to be made during file preparation. The operator can make decisions on a separation-by-separation basis just prior to mounting, based on various factors:

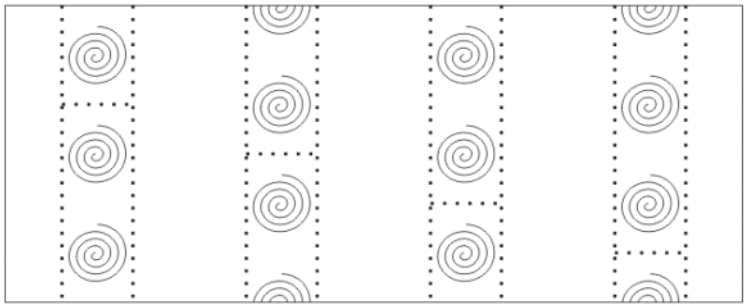
Mounting options	Advantages	Disadvantages
Lanes	• Rectangular pieces of media only • Potentially less media used • Stickyback seams can be aligned with plate seams	• More pieces of media to mount (increased time and risk of errors) • More difficult to minimize gaps across the drum • Many seams to treat (sealing, taping)
One piece straight seam	• Rectangular pieces of media only • Only one piece of media to mount • Fewer seams to treat (sealing, taping) • Stickyback seams can be aligned with plate seams	• Difficult to find a location for a straight seam in busy separations • Chance of press bounce if bearer bars are not used
One piece staggered seam (castle-top or staircase)	• Only one piece of media to mount • More continuity in the slow scan direction (than lanes) • Fewer seams to treat (sealing, taping)	• Non-rectangular piece of media increases likelihood of wasting media

Seams for Lanes

If you decide that a separation needs to have seams defined for lanes, you will need to specify the width (**Media Width**), position (**Media Alignment**), and gap position (**Offset**) for each piece of rectangular media. See page 15.

Initially each one-up column is defined the same as the others. You define one set of parameters, and those parameters are applied to all the lanes. After the initial definition, you can manually change the parameters for each lane. See page 16.

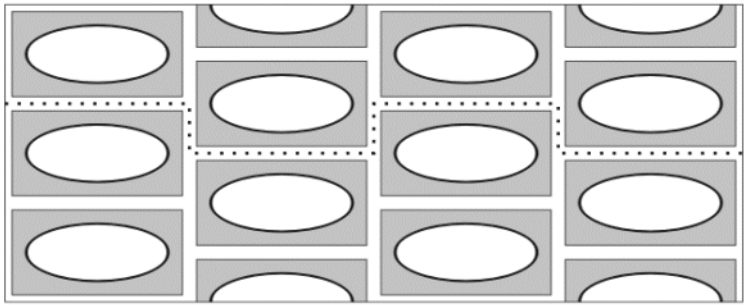
A lanes seam description



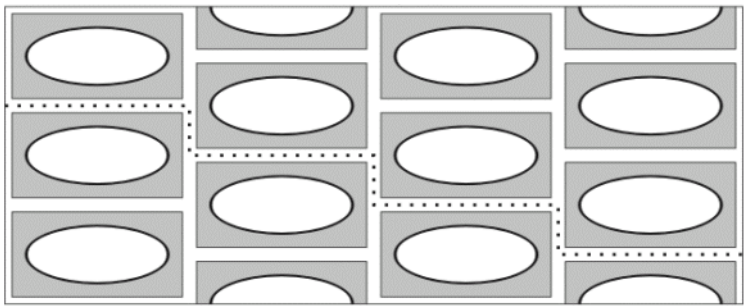
Seam for One Piece of Media

If a separation calls for a single piece of media, there will be only one seam to describe, but you will need to decide if it should be straight or have multiple segments (probably staircase or castle-top):

A castle-top seam for one-piece discontinuous



A staircase seam for one-piece discontinuous



How to Define Seams

In Sleeve Toolkit you can:

- Define (and remove) seams and lanes
- Manually manipulate seams

Note: You must wrap an image before you create seams and lanes.

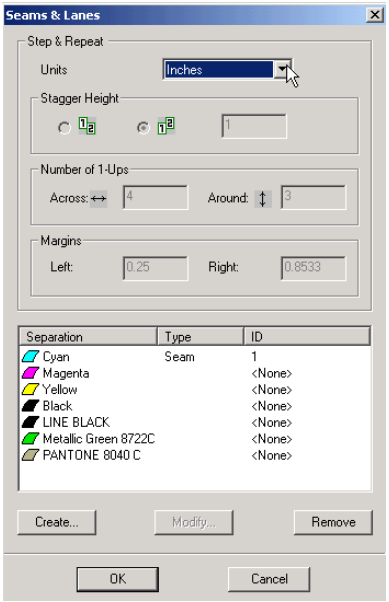


Note: The **show/hide sleeve and seam geometry** button must be on to view seam and lane vectors.

To define seams and lanes:



1. In the Image Viewer, click the **seams and lanes** button or select **Seams & Lanes** from the **ThermoFlex** menu.



2. In the **Units** box, select a unit of measurement:
   - **Inches**
   - **Centimeters**
   - **Millimeters**
   - **Microns**

3. In the **Stagger Height** area, indicate the amount and direction of the offset.

   a. Use the radio buttons to indicate the direction of the offset.

   b. Type a value (in the unit of measurement you just chose) for the amount of offset between the first and second columns of 1-ups around the drum. This number must be positive and must be less than or equal to the repeat length.

4. In the **Number of 1-ups** area, type the number of 1-ups:

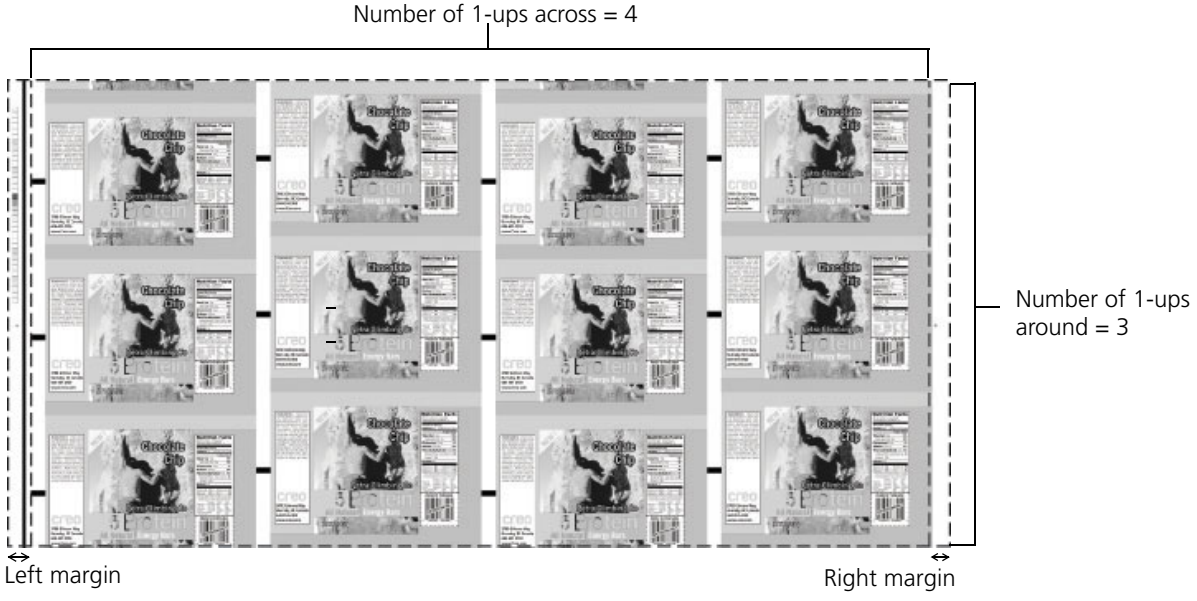
   - **Across** (divides the horizontal live print area by this amount)
   - **Around** (divides the vertical live print area by this amount)

5. In the **Margins** area, type values for margins on two sides:

   - **Left**
   - **Right**

   These values are relative to the **Crop** definition in the Wrap Parameters dialog box (move in from the crop). See page 6.

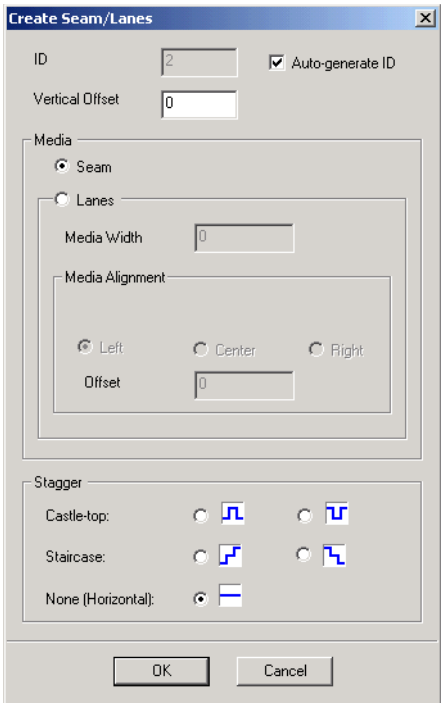
   The margins define the plate-handling areas for single-piece plate on sleeve. They also define the start and end positions of the 1-ups within the step-and-repeat layout so that Sleeve Toolkit knows where the vertical boundaries between the 1-ups are.



6. Select the separation in which you want to create a seam or lane.

   You can select more than one separation if the separations will share a common seam.

7. Click **Create**.



8. Select a value for **ID**.

   ID is the unique identifier for a seam within a job.

   You can allow Sleeve Toolkit to automatically generate a seam ID or you can enter one manually.

9. Enter a value for **Vertical Offset** (the left start point).

   Vertical offset defines where the seam will begin. It is the location around the drum as measured from the upper edge (in Wrapped view) or from the Stitch Line (in Stitch view).

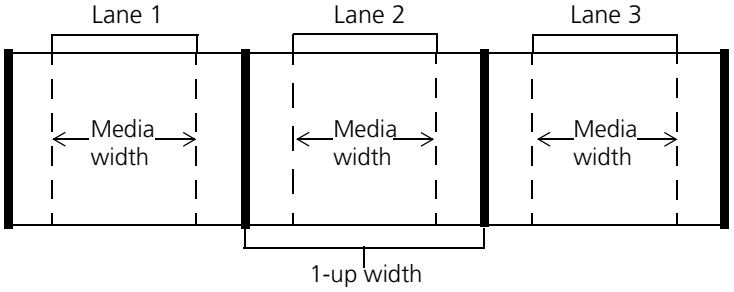
   This value must be less than or equal to the repeat length.

10. In the **Media** area, select whether you want to define a **Seam** (one piece of discontinuous media) or **Lanes** (pieces of rectangular media)

    If you select **Seam**, go to step 13.

11. If you selected **Lanes** in step 10, type a value for **Media Width**.

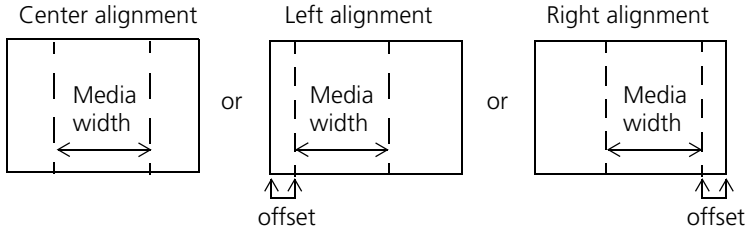
    Media width must be less than or equal to the 1-up width.



    The media width definition applies to all lanes. After the initial definition, you can manually change the parameters for individual lanes. See page 17. If you manually change media width for individual lanes and then use the Modify Seams/Lanes dialog box to redefine media width (see page 16), the new parameter will undo any manual edits you have made.

12. If you selected **Lanes** in step 10, choose the **Media Alignment**:

    a. Select **Left**, **Center**, or **Right.**



    b. Type a value for **Offset**.

    If you selected a **Left** alignment, measure the offset from the left lane boundary to the left side of the media width. If you selected a **Right** alignment, measure the offset from the right lane boundary to the right side of the media width. The offset value must be less than or equal to the 1-up width minus the media width.

    The alignment definition applies to all lanes. After the initial definition, you can manually change the parameters for individual lanes. See page 17. If you manually change alignment for

individual lanes and then use the Modify Seams/Lanes dialog box to redefine alignment (see page 16), the new parameter will undo any manual edits you have made.

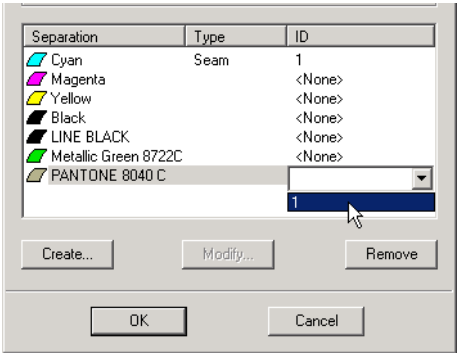
13. Select a **Stagger** option:
    - **Castle-top**
    - **Staircase**
    - **None (Horizontal)**

    See Figure 1 on page 9 for examples of Castle-top and Staircase.

14. Click **OK**.

    In the separations area in the Seams & Lanes dialog box, you will see that the separation for which you created the seam or lane now has **Seam** or **Lane** in the **Type** column and an ID number in the **ID** column.

    You can copy that seam or lane to another separation by selecting the ID number in the list.



To edit seams or lanes in the Seams & Lanes dialog box:

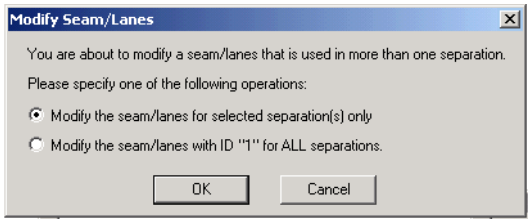
1. Select a separation with the seam or lane that you want to change.
2. Click the **Modify** button.

    The Modify Seam/Lanes dialog box displays the current definitions for the seam or lane. These are the definitions for **ID**, **Vertical Offset**, **Seam** or **Lane** (and if **Lane**, **Media Width** and **Media Alignment**), and **Stagger**. See steps 8 through 13, starting on page 14.

3. Change the settings as desired.

4. Click **OK**.

   If the seam or lane you are modifying is used by other separations (has the same ID as other separations), you must specify whether this change is to apply to this separation only or to all separations using this seam or lane definition.



   If you select to modify the seam for the selected separation only, it will receive a new ID (the next available number). If you modify the seam for all the separations with that ID, the ID will remain the same.

   All selected separations will be modified. Separations that were not selected will not be modified and their seams will no longer be linked to the original seam.

To manually edit seams:



1. Click the **seam manipulation tool** button.
2. Use one of these methods to edit a seam:
   - Click a seam segment to move it.
   - Hold down the SHIFT key and click a horizontal segment to move the entire seam around the sleeve.
   - Hold down the CRTL key and click a horizontal segment to break off a new segment (this is how you add a segment).

   If you grab a segment and move it inside a defined snap-to area, it will merge with the next segment in the same axis.

   Note: Seams in multiple separations will be modified as a group.

   Note: When you are editing lanes, you can't go past the defined 1-up edge.



To remove seam and lane definitions:

➢ Click the **remove all seams and lanes** button.

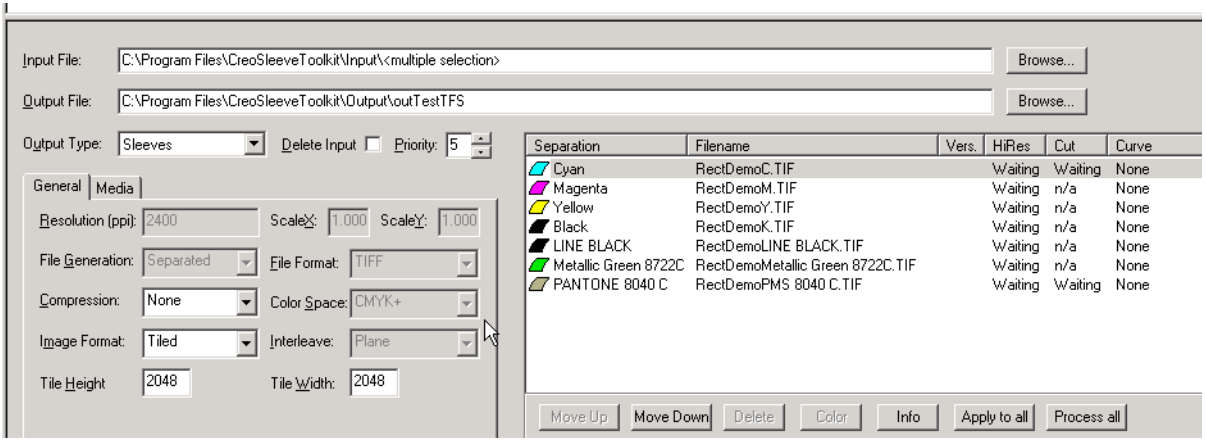
This removes all seams that you have defined. The seam settings are set back to what they were just after the image was wrapped, before any seams were defined.

How to Prepare Output

After you have:

- Wrapped an image
- Wrapped an image and created seams/lanes for it

you need to prepare the file for output. Use the boxes and tabs in the bottom half of the Job Manager to do this.



To prepare a file for output:

1. Save and close the file in the Image Viewer.
2. Specify the output file name for the job (see page 29).
3. Select an **Output Type** (see page 30). Sleeve Toolkit currently supports only the Sleeve output type:
   - **Sleeve—**If you select this output type, the separations area displays **Separation**, **Filename**, **Vers.**, **HiRes**, **Cut**, and **Curve** columns (see page 36).

4. If desired, change the job priority (see page 29).
5. If you want Sleeve Toolkit to automatically delete the input files after the job is successfully processed, select the **Delete Input** check box (see page 30).
6. Check the values in the **General** tab and change them if desired.

   The **General** tab is where you select a file format and other file characteristics (see page 30).
7. Check the values in the **Media** tab and change them if desired.

   See *Media Tab* on page 34.
8. In the **Separations** area, you will have different columns, depending on the **Output Type** you have chosen. If you chose **Sleeve**, select the output that you want to generate. Your options are:

   - **HiRes** to generate high-resolution TIFF files containing the wrapped image for the selected separation
   - **Cut** to generate cutting table data (CFF2 or DDES2 files) and, for lanes, a layout guide file for the separation. (Does not apply to separations that have been wrapped only and do not have seams defined.)

   See *Separations Area* on page 36 for more information.
9. Click the **Process All** button in the bottom-right corner of the window if you have set up and want to generate output for all separations (selects **HiRes** and **Cut** for all separations).

   This specifies that all separations are to be processed the next time that you click the **Process** button in the toolbar.

2

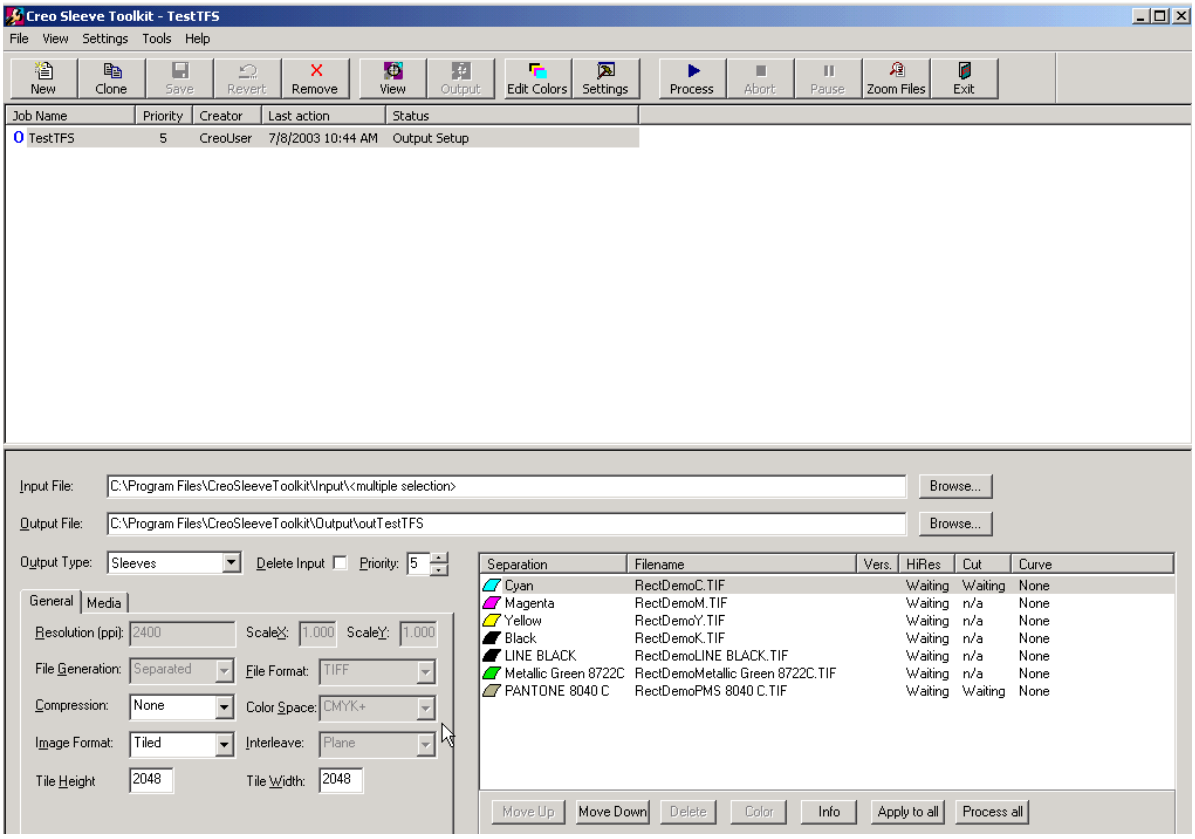
Creating and Managing Jobs

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Using the Job Manager Window

A job is the basic unit on which tasks are performed in Sleeve Toolkit. The job tells Sleeve Toolkit what to do with the input files it receives.

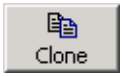
When you open Sleeve Toolkit, the Job Manager window appears. Use this window to create and manage jobs and to access the Image Viewer window.



How to Create a Job

New creates a new job. **Clone** creates copies of existing jobs.



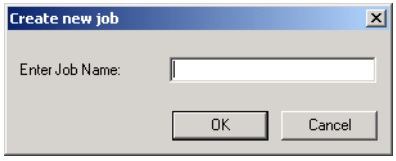


To create a job:

1. To create a new job, click **New**.

   To copy an existing job, select the job that you want to copy in the job queue, and then click **Clone**.

   The Create new job dialog box appears.



2. In the **Enter Job Name** box, type a job name.

   The job name can have up to 255 characters. You cannot use the name of a job that already exists on your system.

3. Click **OK**.

   The job appears in the job status area with a status of `Output Setup`.

How to Manage Jobs

The different areas of the Job Manager window help you manage jobs:

- Menu bar and toolbars (see page 24)
- Job status area (see page 26)
- Job settings area (see page 27)
- Separations area (see page 36)
- Status line (see page 57)
- Progress bar (see page 57)

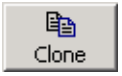
Menu Bar and Toolbar

Use the Job Manager menu to access commands for job manipulation. Many frequently-done tasks can also be performed with keyboard shortcuts or by clicking toolbar buttons.

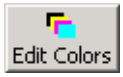


Figure 4: Menu bar and toolbar in Job Manager window

You can customize the Job Manager window by moving the toolbar to another part of the screen.

File Menu Option	Use to	Keyboard Shortcut	Toolbar Button
New	Create a new job that will use the default settings from the Settings dialog box. Access the Settings dialog box in one of these ways: • Click **Settings** • From the **Settings** menu, select **General** • Use the keyboard shortcut CTRL+G	CRTL+N	
Clone	Create a new job by copying an existing job. See page 23.	CRTL+E	
Revert	Reverse changes made to job settings before the job was last saved.	CRTL+V	
Save	Save job settings. See page 29 and page 57.	CRTL+S	
Remove	Remove the selected job from the Job Manager window and delete its job file (but not its output files) from your computer. See page 58.	CRTL+R or DELETE	
Exit	Exit and close Sleeve Toolkit.	None	

View Menu Option	Use to	Keyboard Shortcut	Toolbar Button
Input	Display the input image in the Image Viewer window. See **page 64**.	CRTL+I	
Output	Display the output image in the Image Viewer window. See **page 90**.	CRTL+O	
Log File	View the log file that lists all program activity.	CRTL+L	None
Toolbar	Show or hide the toolbar.	CRTL+T	None
Status Bar	Show or hide the status bar.	CRTL+B	None

Settings Menu Option	Use to	Keyboard Shortcut	Toolbar Button
General	Modify global default job settings.	CRTL+G	
Edit Colors	Add, modify, or delete colors in the color database and set the default color. See page 42.	CRTL+C	

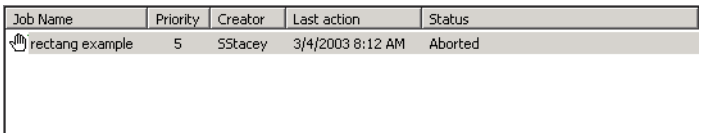
Tools Menu Option	Use to	Keyboard Shortcut	Toolbar Button
Delete Unreferenced Files	Delete files that were at one time used by a job (for example, zoom files) but are now no longer referenced by any of the current jobs.	CRTL+U	None

Help Menu Option	Use to	Keyboard Shortcut	Toolbar Button
User Guide	View the manual.	None	None
Release Notes	View the release notes.	None	None
About	Display program help information, version number, copyright, and registered options.	None	None

(Processing) Menu Option	Use to	Keyboard Shortcut	Toolbar Button
None	Start processing.	None	
None	Abort processing.	None	
None	Pause/resume processing.	None	
None	Display a dialog box where you can create and delete zoom files.	None	

Job Status Area

The job status area displays information about jobs currently in Sleeve Toolkit.



The job status area contains the following columns:

- **Job Name**: Lists jobs that are in the **Job Directory** folder
- **Priority**: Lists the order in which jobs will be processed
- **Creator**: Indicates who created the job
- **Last Action**: Lists the date and time the last action was taken on each job
- **Status**: The descriptions in the **Status** column and the icons to the left of the **Job Name** indicate the following:


Output Setup: This job has never been processed.


In Progress: This job is being processed now. More than one job can have this status if you have a multiprocessor computer.


Submitted: Processing has been initiated, but the job is waiting for other jobs to finish before it can start.


Done: Processing for this job is finished.


Error: An error during processing prevented production of output files.


Aborted: The job was canceled while it was in progress.


Paused: Processing of the job has been temporarily suspended.


Zoom Files: Zoom files are being created.

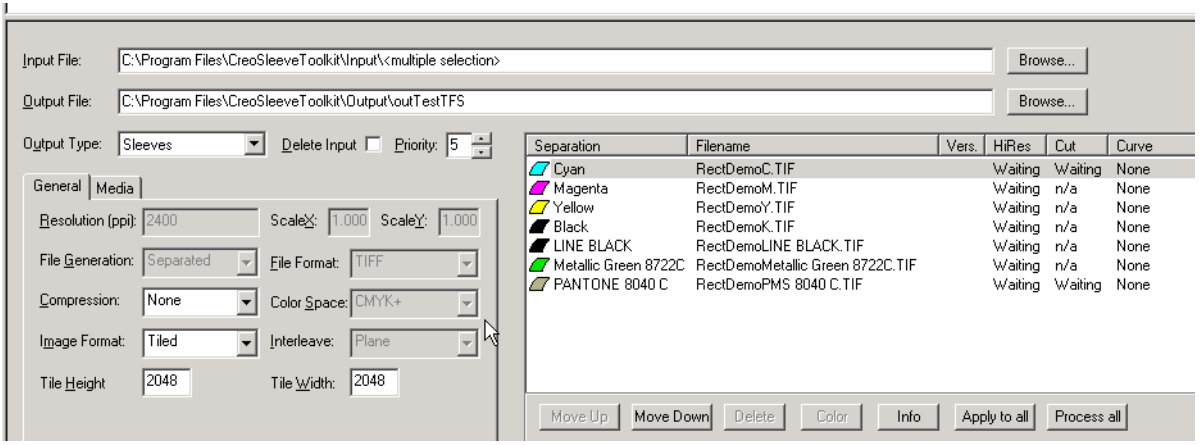
To sort jobs within a column:

- Click on the column heading that describes how you want to sort jobs: by name, priority, last action, or status.

  Repeated clicking on a column heading switches between ascending (a to z, or 1 to 10) and descending (z to a, or 10 to 1) sort order.

Job Settings Area

The job settings area is where you enter the settings for a new job or modify the settings of an existing job.



Input File

The **Input File** box is where you type a file path or browse to select the files for the job.

To select input files for a job by typing the file name:

➢ In the **Input File** box, type the file name and path, and then press ENTER.

To select input files for a job using the Browse button:

1. Click **Browse** to the right of the **Input File** box.



2. Select the files for the job.

   To select consecutive files in the list, hold down the SHIFT key and click. To select non-consecutive files, hold down the CTRL key and click.

3. Click **Select**.

   If the input files list is currently empty, the selected files appear in the input files list. If there are already files in the input files list, Sleeve Toolkit displays a message asking if you want to keep the previously selected separations.

Output File

The **Output File** box is where you indicate where you want the output to go.

To send output to a file in the default output directory:

➢ In the **Output File** box, type the file name.

When you press TAB or ENTER, or click in another box, Sleeve Toolkit automatically adds the file name to the name of the default output folder. The default output folder is the folder specified in the **Output Directory** box in the Settings dialog box (**Settings > General**).

To send output to a file in any folder:

1. Click **Browse** to the right of the **Output File** box.
2. Choose the folder to which you want to send the output.
3. In the **File name** box, select an existing file or enter a file name.

   If you select an existing file, Sleeve Toolkit will overwrite the current contents of that file, but will warn you and give you the option not to proceed.

   If you do not type a file name extension, Sleeve Toolkit uses the extension specified on the **Extensions** tab in the Settings dialog box.

Priority

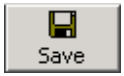
Job priority determines the order in which submitted jobs are processed. The priority automatically assigned to a new job is 5. You can change this value if you want the job to be a higher or lower priority. A value of 10 is the highest priority. These jobs are processed first. A value of 1 is the lowest priority. These jobs are processed last.

To change a job's priority:

1. In the Job Manager window, select the job for which you want to change the priority.

   If the job is being processed or has already been submitted, click **Abort**.

2. In the **Priority** box, type a higher priority value if you want the job processed sooner, or a lower value to process it later.



3. On the toolbar, click **Save**.

   The job's priority status is changed. The new number appears in the **Priority** column in the job status area.

Delete Input

When:

- Your job is no longer required
- You receive a system message that your hard drive is full

you will need to manually remove jobs and/or enable the automatic job removal function. If you want to automatically delete the input files for a job after they are successfully processed, select the **Delete Input** check box.

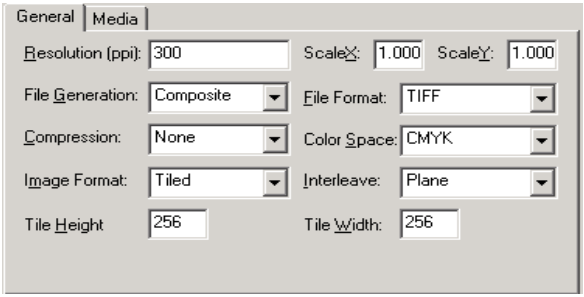
Output Type

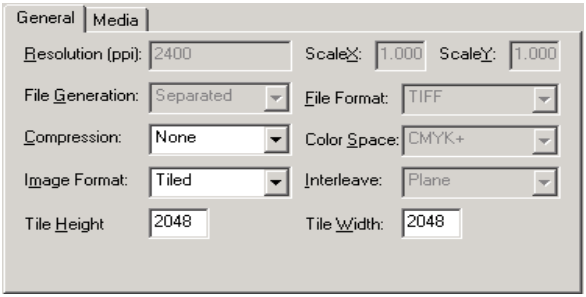
Select **Sleeve** (Sleeve Toolkit currently supports only the Sleeve output type). What you select here will affect the values in the **General** tab and the columns in the separations area.

General Tab

Specify the output settings for your job in the **General** tab. Some of the default values are found in the **Raster** tab in the Settings dialog box.

When you create a job, the **General** tab will have values for most of the boxes, as in the left side of the illustration. After you set **Wrap Parameters** in the Image Viewer, however, some of the boxes may be unavailable, as in the right side of the illustration.



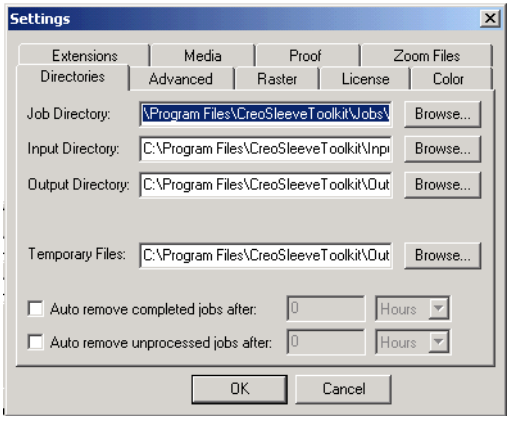


There are two ways to enter settings in the **General** tab:

- Sleeve Toolkit automatically populates the boxes in the **General** tab with the settings that are configured in the **Raster** tab in the Settings dialog box. If you typically want to create jobs with certain output settings, configure these tabs with the values that you want to use.
- Manually enter new settings.

To configure settings in the Raster tab in the Settings dialog box:

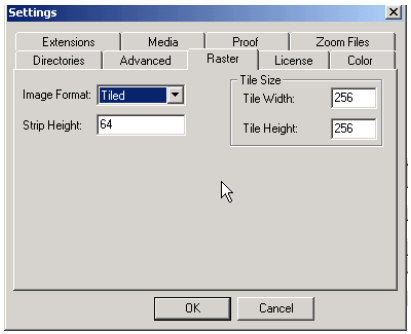
1. From the **Settings** menu, select **General**.



2. Enter the desired settings in the **Raster** tab.

   For more information about your options, see:

   - Explain boxes, as described on page 32
   - *General Information Category* on page 54



Manually Enter New Output Settings in the General Tab

On the **General** tab, enter output settings that will produce the desired output file. Unavailable options and error messages prevent you from choosing output file characteristics that Sleeve Toolkit cannot support.

Select values for the following boxes:

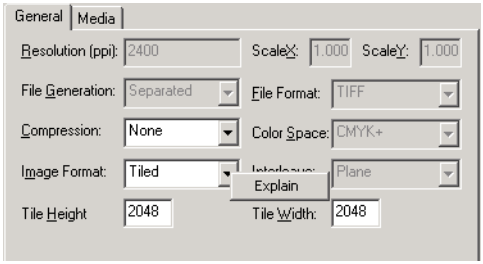
- **Resolution** (fixed at 2400 ppi)
- **File Format**
- **File Generation**
- **Color Space**
- **Compression**
- **Interleave**
- **ScaleX and ScaleY**
- **Image Format**
- **Tile Height**
- **Tile Width**

Sleeve Toolkit has Explain boxes to help you understand the options and possible conflicts you may encounter when selecting output file settings.

To access the Explain boxes:

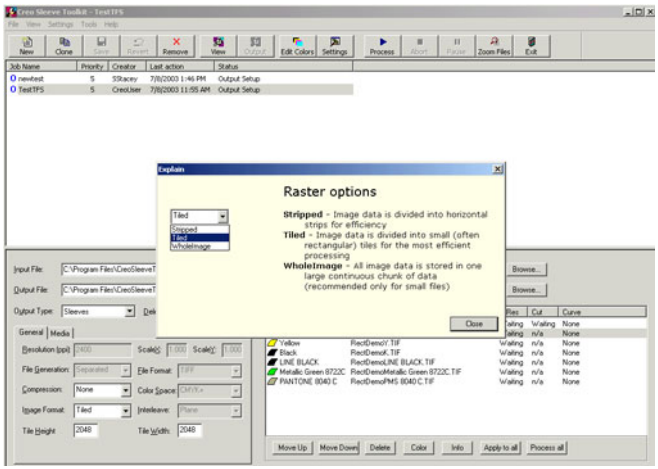
1. In the **General** tab, select an output file setting box with a drop-down arrow—for example, **File Generation**—and then right-click.

   The Explain drop-down menu appears.



2. Click **Explain**.

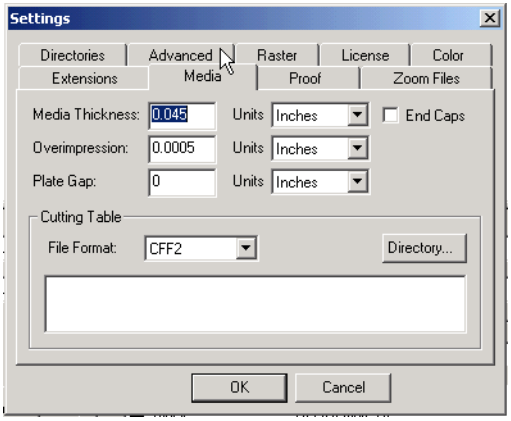
   An Explain box appears, containing a description of the options for that setting.



Media Tab

Use the **Media** tab to configure the settings for the specific type of media that you will be using for this job. The default values are found in the **Media** tab in the Settings dialog box. Access the Settings dialog box (**Settings > General**).

To change the default settings, enter the desired settings and click **OK**.



Manually Enter New Output Settings in the Media Tab

On the **Media** tab, enter output settings that will produce the desired output file. Unavailable options and error messages prevent you from choosing output file characteristics that Sleeve Toolkit cannot support. Explain boxes are not available for the **Media** tab.

Select or type values for the following boxes, then click **OK**:

Sleeve BCD	Sleeve Bare Cylinder Diameter This is the *inside* diameter of the sleeve. It is also the diameter of the shell loaded on the arbor to form the mandrel on the device.
Media Thickness	Thickness of the thermoflex plate material being used This value is used to adjust the size of the cut data to create a proper amount of gap when wrapped around the sleeve.

Center Offset	Used to shift the image and plate across the sleeve away from the center position It is entered as a positive to shift the image and plate away from the tailstock. It is entered as a negative to shift the image and plate toward the tailstock.
Sleeve Width	Width of the sleeve being used This is used by the software to determine how to center the image on the sleeve and for positioning the plate for the mounting guide.
Overimpression	The difference between the specified diameter of the bare sleeve and the actual diameter If the actual diameter is different from the specified value, the plate length, when cut, will be too long or too short. When you mount the plate on the sleeve, you will not have the correct plate gap. Sleeve Toolkit uses the value you enter here to make adjustments. Enter the difference between the actual diameter and the specified diameter, divided by two.
Plate Gap	Adds a physical gap around the sleeve. This gap can be up to 1 inch. Edit this setting if you require a gap larger than 1 mm. This setting also allows you to save a small amount of media.
End Caps	Specifies the use of End Caps, which affects constraints on center offset and creates larger “keep out” areas at the ends of the sleeve.
Units	The unit of measurement specified in the wrap parameters. This unit is used for values entered in the **Media** tab: • **mm** (millimeters) • **cm** (centimeters) • **in** (inches) • **u** (microns) • **pt** (points) • **pica** (picas)

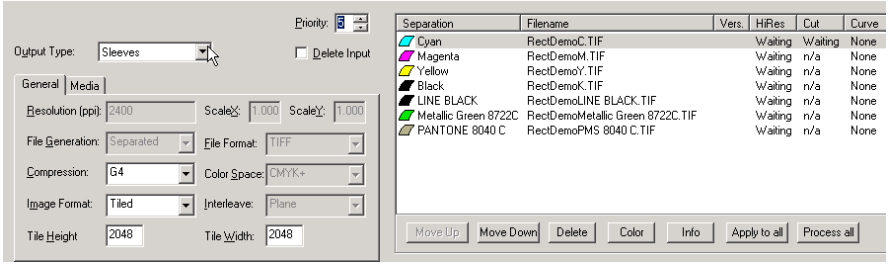
Cutting Table File Format	Specifies which standard vector format type will be the output format of the cutting data: • **CFF2** • **DDES2** Refer to your cutting table software documentation to determine which format to use.
Cutting Table Directory	Specifies a location for cut data and mounting information text files, separate from the job output location This is to keep the HiRes TIFFs and cutting data separate in automated workflows where the HiRes TIFF output is dropped into a hot folder. If you do not specify a location, cutting table data will be put into the output directory.

Separations Area

When you select **Sleeve** as the **Output Type**, you will have columns for:

- **Separation**
- **Filename**
- **Vers.** (does not affect wrapping)
- **HiRes** (see page 37)
- **Cut** (does not affect wrapping)
- **Curve**

Separation columns for Sleeve Output Type



This area also has buttons:

- **Move Up** and **Move Down** change the order of the selected separation (see page 39).
- **Delete** removes the selected separation from the job (see page 39).
- **Color** assigns a different color to the selected separation before processing the job (see page 40).
- **Info** provides file information about the selected separation (see page 48).
- **Apply to All** applies the curve setting from the selected separation in the **Curve** column to all separations in the job.
- **Process All** specifies that all separations are to be processed the next time that you click **Process** in the toolbar (see page 37).

Vers. Column

Vers. shows the seam version. If you generate output, and then reopen the job in the Image Viewer to edit a seam definition or change wrap parameters, Sleeve Toolkit updates the seam version when you save your changes. This is used in generating the **HiRes** and **Cut** file names to keep them synchronized.

When you change and save a seam after previous output has been generated, you will be prompted to delete obsolete files of older versions.

HiRes and Cut Columns

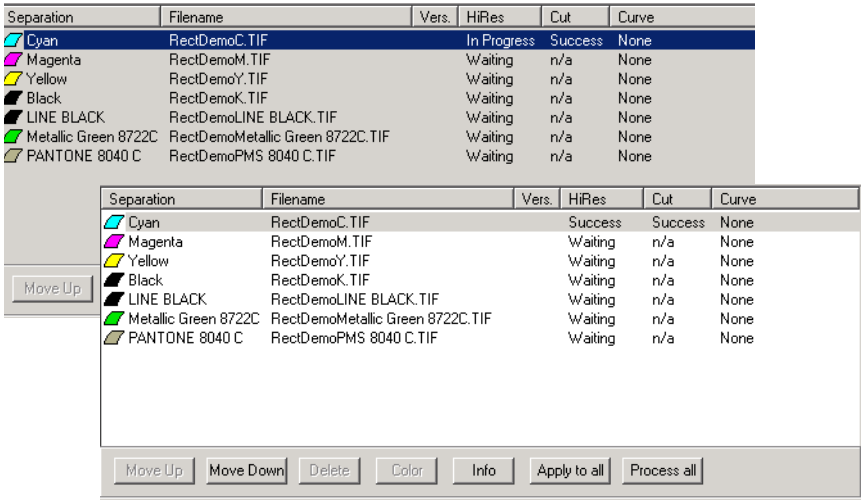
In Sleeve Toolkit you can output separations at different times and output the **HiRes** and **Cut** files independently.

The **HiRes** column is where you designate which separations will have high-resolution TIFF output when processing is started or view the status of separations that have already been submitted for processing.

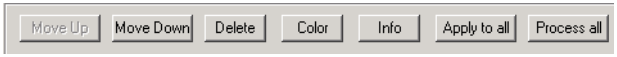
The **Cut** column is where you designate which separations will have cutting table data output when processing is started or view the status of separations that have already been submitted for processing.

Each separation in each column will have one of the following settings:

Waiting	Do not process yet. Click to change this to **Process**.
Process	High-resolution TIFF file and/or cutting table data will be processed the next time you click **Process** in the toolbar. Click to change this to **Waiting**. Clicking **Process All** specifies that all separations will have high-resolution TIFF files and/or cutting table data processed.
In Progress	Sleeve Toolkit is currently processing the high-resolution TIFF file and/or cutting table data for this separation.
Aborted	You clicked **Abort** in the toolbar while the high-resolution TIFF file and/or cutting table data was being processed.
Success	Sleeve Toolkit has successfully output the high-resolution file and/or cutting table data.
Error	Sleeve Toolkit did not successfully output the high-resolution file and/or cutting table data.



Move Up, Move Down, and Delete Buttons

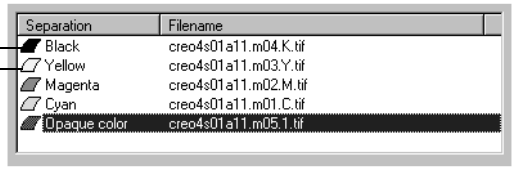


If you have any opaque or partially opaque spot colors, the order of the input files affects the output result. Make sure the input files are listed in the order that will give you the result you want.

If **CMYK** is selected as the **Color Space** for the job, CMYK separations and spot colors will be combined to produce one file. The software first combines separations while descreening and reformatting to a composite file.

When combining separations, the software combines the two separations at the top of the list, then adds the next separation in the list, then the next, and so on. The separation at the bottom of the list is added last.

The top two separations are combined first, then the next separation in the list is added, and so on

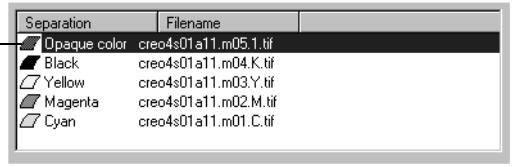


The order of the separations in the list is important because colors can be:

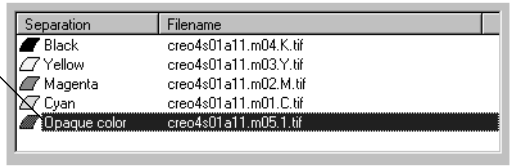
- **Transparent:** colors mix with other colors (CMYK process colors are transparent)
- **Opaque:** color covers the colors beneath it
- **Partially opaque:** colors have a blending effect in between these two extremes

If your job includes any opaque or partially opaque spot colors, you must make sure that input files are listed in the order that will produce the result you want.

Opaque color laid down first. Transparent colors laid on top will blend with the opaque color.



Opaque color laid down last. The opaque color will cover transparent colors laid down first.



If the files are not in the correct order, or if there are files that you do not want to include in the composite file, click **Move Up**, **Move Down**, or **Delete** to arrange them into the order you want.

Note: Some formats will force the color order to be CMYK, regardless of their order in the Toolkit Manager.

To manage separation files in the list:

- Click a file that you want to move or delete and perform the appropriate action:
  - Click **Move Up** or **Move Down** until the file is in the desired position in the list.
  - Click **Delete**.

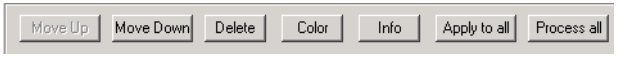
Color Button

If the color assigned to a separation in the input files list is not correct, you can manually assign the correct color. For example, if the software assigned the default color to a spot color separation, and you know that the spot color is not the same as the default color, you can assign a different color to the separation before submitting the job.

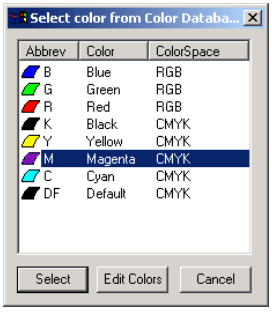
If the color does not exist in the color database, you must add it before you can assign it to a separation. See *To add a color to the color database:* on page 42.

To assign a color to a separation:

1. In the input files list, select the separation to which you want to assign a color.
2. Click **Color**.



The Select color from Color Database dialog box appears.



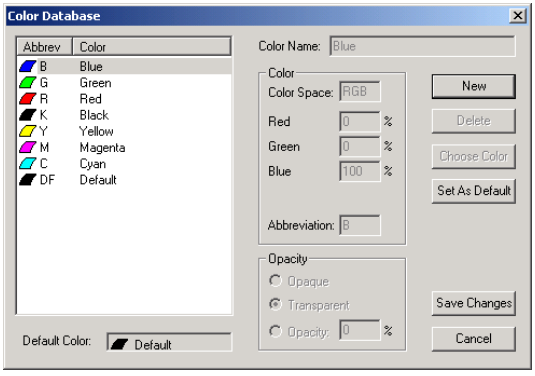
3. Select the color that you want to assign to the input file.

   If the color is not in the list, click **Edit Colors** to add it. See *To add a color to the color database:* on page 42.

4. Click **Select**.

   The color appears beside the file name in the input files list. When Sleeve Toolkit processes the job, it uses the information in the color database for this color.

If you click **Edit Colors** in the Select Color from Color Database dialog box or click **Edit Colors** in the toolbar, the Color Database dialog box appears.



The database contains the following information for each color:

- Color space (for example, RGB or CMYK)
- Color name and abbreviation
- Percentage of cyan, magenta, yellow, and black
- Degree of opacity

At installation, the database includes cyan, magenta, yellow, black, red, green, and blue. You cannot modify these colors.

The database also contains a default color. At installation, the default color is **Black** (100% black). You cannot modify this color, but you can set a different color as the default color (see the procedure on page 44).

If you want to use a color other than cyan, magenta, yellow, black, red, green, and blue, you must add the color to the color database.



To add a color to the color database:

1. Click **Edit Colors** on the toolbar or in the Select Color from Color Database dialog box.
2. Click **New**.
3. In the **Color Name** box, type a unique name for the new color.
4. In the **Color** section, type the percentages of cyan, magenta, yellow, and black that make up the spot color. You can find this information in the PANTONE® color tables.

   If you do not know the CMYK percentages, click **Choose Color** to use the color chooser to define the spot color. See *To define a color using the color chooser:* on page 43.
5. In the **Abbreviation** box, type an abbreviation for the color that is five characters or less.

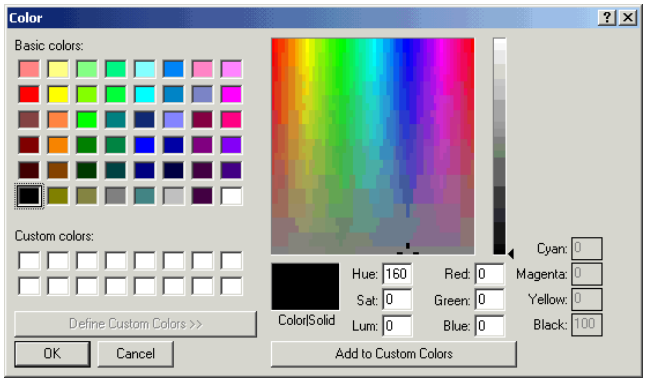
   The abbreviation will be used in the file name in the same way that C, M, Y, K are used in process color file names. For example, a file for a spot color with the abbreviation "BL" might be named **JobBL.tif** or **Job.BL**.

6. In the **Opacity** section, select the opacity of the color:
   - **Opaque** (covers the colors beneath it)
   - **Transparent** (mixes with other colors)
   - **Opacity** (enter a percentage)
7. Click **Save Changes**.

   The new color is added to the color database.

To define a color using the color chooser:

1. In the Color Database dialog box, click **Choose Color**.



2. Choose a spot color using one of the following methods:
   - Select a basic color.
   - Select a custom color, if any custom colors have been defined.
   - Use the color field, the color slider, or both the field and slider.
   - In the **Hue**, **Sat**, and **Lum** boxes, type values for the hue, saturation, and luminosity (the HSL model).
   - In the **Red**, **Green**, and **Blue** boxes, type values for red, green, and blue (the RGB model).

   The corresponding CMYK values appear in the Color dialog box, but they are unavailable for editing.
3. Click **OK**.

   The CMYK values appear in the Color Database dialog box for the selected color.

Default Color

A color must be assigned to each separation before the Sleeve Toolkit can process the job.

If you want the software to assign the default color to any separation where there is no information about the color, clear the **Exact color required** check box on the **Color** tab in the Settings dialog box (**Settings > General**).

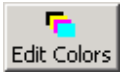
During processing the default color will be used in place of the spot color.

However, substituting the default color may not give you the result you want —for example, if you are reformatting to a composite file with a color space of CMYK. To prevent this problem:

- Use files from Adobe® Photoshop® that have color information in them
- Check and correct spot colors before submitting the job

You can change the default color to any color in the database.

To change the default color:



1. Click **Edit Colors** on the toolbar.
2. In the Color Database dialog box, select the color that you want to be the default.
3. Click **Set As Default**.

   The selected color appears as the default.

   The software assigns the default color to any separation for which there is no information about the color if the **Exact color required** check box is cleared on the **Color** tab in the Settings dialog box. For information, see *If Sleeve Toolkit Can't Find a Color Name* on page 45.

How Does Sleeve Toolkit Assign Colors?

When you select input files for a job, Sleeve Toolkit attempts to assign the correct color to each separation. Each separation must be assigned a color before the job can be processed.

Separation	Filename
Cyan	CTKSampleC.EPS
Magenta	CTKSampleM.EPS
Yellow	CTKSampleY.EPS
Black	CTKSampleK.EPS

To assign a color, the software needs a color name and color definition information (the percentages of CMYK and opacity)

Looking for a Color Name

When assigning a color, Sleeve Toolkit looks for a color name:

- First in the DCS control file
- Then in the separation file
- Then in the separation file name, by pattern-matching the names of two or more input files (which means that it may not be able to find the color for a single separation input)

  If the file name extension is matched with an abbreviation in the database and the **Extension-only matching** check box is selected, then the color is assigned.

  If the **Extension-only matching** check box is cleared, the name is assumed to be not found. An exception is for special color **CMYK RGB**. In these cases, the color is assigned regardless of extension-only matching. For example, the software will assume **creo4s01a1.m04K.tif** is a black separation and **magazine_ad.Y** is a yellow separation.

If Sleeve Toolkit Can't Find a Color Name

If Sleeve Toolkit cannot find a color name, its next action depends on the **Exact color required** setting on the **Color** tab:

- If the check box is selected, the software creates a new entry in the color database based on the default color.

  The new entry will have all color information equal to the information in the default color. The color name will be appear as `??defaultname*`. You must remove the question marks in the color name or assign a valid database color to the separation before processing can begin.

- If the check box is not selected, the software assigns the default spot color to the separation.

Once it has a color name, Sleeve Toolkit looks for color definition information.

Looking for Color Information

Once it has a color name, Sleeve Toolkit checks that the color definition information (percentages of CMYK and the degree of opacity) for the color matches the color information in the database. The software's next action depends on which of the following is true:

- Color is in the database and exactly matches color information in file.
- Color is in the database but does not exactly match color information in the file.
- Color is not in the database but color information exists in the file.
- Color is not in the database and no color information exists in the file.

When color information is not found, Sleeve Toolkit creates a temporary color in the color database and assigns it to the separation. The software creates the temporary entry using as much of the available color information as possible. The temporary entry can be identified by:

- An asterisk that is appended to the color name. An asterisk *will not* stop the processing of a job and will be removed automatically from the color name when processing begins.
- A question mark may be inserted at the beginning of the color name when the software cannot determine whether the color name matches an existing color. A question mark *will* stop the processing of a job. It must be removed or another color must be assigned to the separation before the job will start processing.

Color Is in the Database and Exactly Matches the Color Information in the File

If Sleeve Toolkit finds the color name, the color is in the database, and is exactly the same as the database color (or the **Extension-only matching** check box is selected), then the software assigns the color from the color database. It appears as `Color`.

No further operator action is required. Continue processing as usual.

Color Is in the Database but Does Not Exactly Match the Color Information in the File

If the software finds the color name and the color is in the database, but it is not exactly the same as the database color, then Sleeve Toolkit adds the color from the file to the color database using the database color to fill in any unknown fields. The color appears as `? ?Color*`.

Either remove the question mark and update any fields as necessary, or assign a new color to the file before submitting the job. See page 40.

Color Is Not in the Database but the Color Information Exists in the File

If the software finds a color name and there is color definition information (CMYK percentages) in the file, but the color is not in the database, then the software adds the color to the color database with color definition information from the file and assigns the color to the separation.

If the software cannot determine an abbreviation from the file, then the default color abbreviation is used. If the software cannot determine opacity from the file, then the default color opacity is used.

The color appears as `Color*`, for example, `Pantone S 293-9*`.

Either update the color information or process as is. Remove the asterisk from the color name to make this a permanent entry in the color database.

Color Is Not in the Database and No Color Information Exists in the File

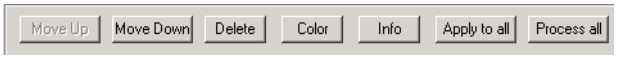
If the software finds a color name, but the color is not in the database and there is no color definition information in the file, then the software creates an entry in the database using the default color information for any unknown fields. The software will try to determine an abbreviation from the file name, or else will use the default color abbreviation.

The color name appears as `??Color*` — for example, `??Pantone S 293-9*`.

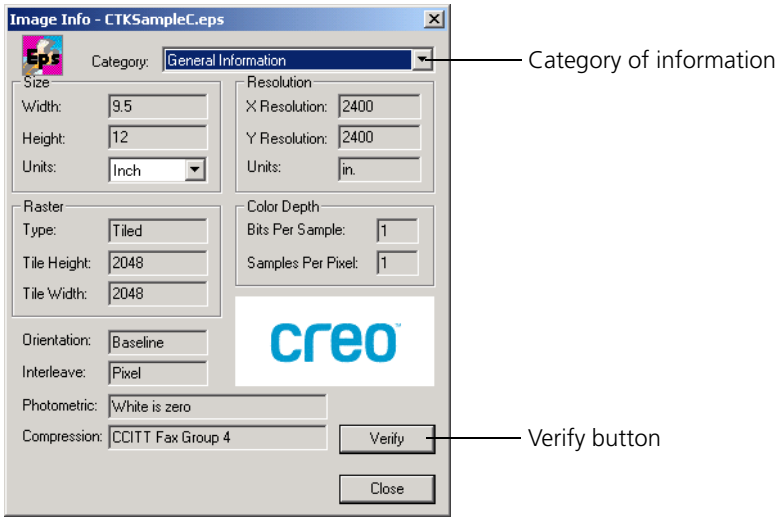
In this case:

1. Find out the color definition information.
2. If the color already exists in the database, assign the existing color to the separation. See page 40.
3. If the color does not exist, then update the newly created temporary color with the correct information and remove the question mark from the color name before submitting the job. Remove the asterisk if you want to make this a permanent entry in the color database.

Info



Click **Info** to display information about the selected file.



Click the arrow to the right of the **Category** box to see different categories of information. For details about the categories of information that you can view, see:

- *General Information Category* on page 54
- *Descriptive Fields Category* on page 55
- *Color Information Category* on page 56

The verification feature lets you check image data integrity. Files are sometimes corrupted during transmission. By verifying the image data, you can identify such problems early in the workflow.

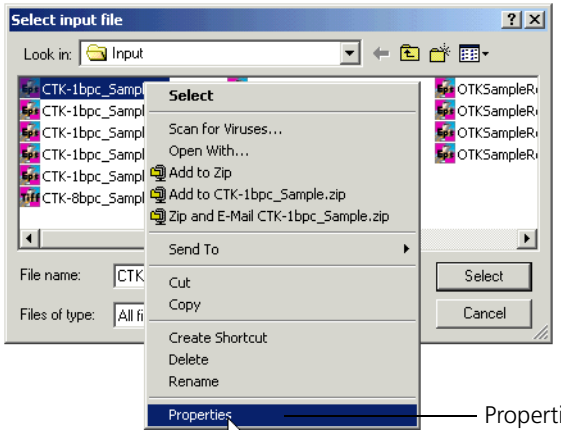
Click **Verify** to verify the image data. If verification is successful, a message appears, confirming that no problems were found.

If the file is damaged, an error message appears. If there is a problem with the file, you probably will not be able to fix it. Destroy the job and get a new copy of the file from the original source.

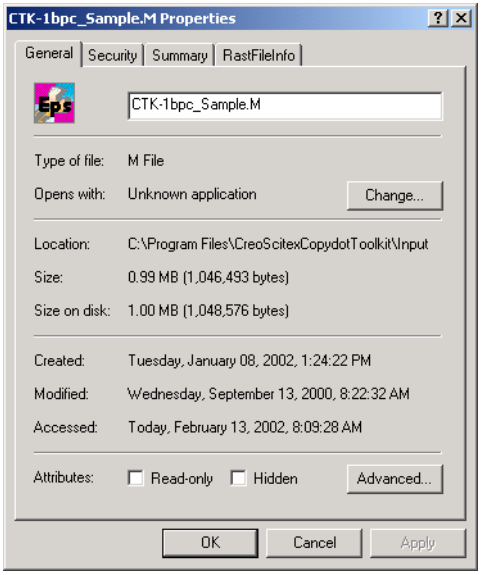
To view file information and verify data through the Select Input Files dialog box:

1. In the **Input** section, click **Browse** to the right of the **Input File** box.
2. Click to select the file about which you want information.

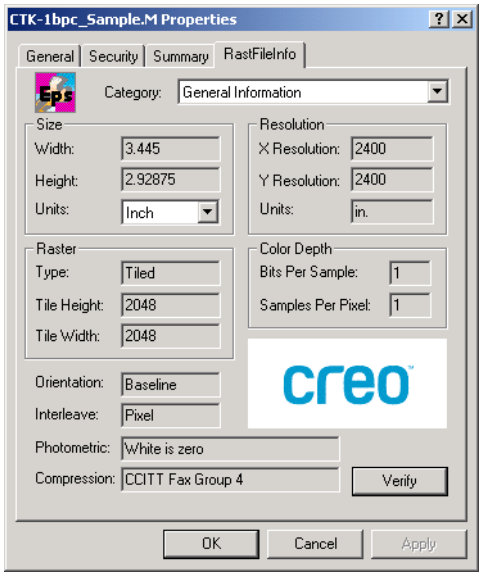
   The file is highlighted. If you select an OPI link file, Sleeve Toolkit will substitute the file to which the OPI link file points.
3. Right-click to display a menu.



4. Click the **Properties** menu.



5. Click the **RastFileInfo** tab.



6. Click the arrow to the right of the **Category** box to see different categories of information.

   For details about the categories of information that you can view, see:

   - *General Information Category* on page 54
   - *Descriptive Fields Category* on page 55
   - *Color Information Category* on page 56

7. To verify the image data, click **Verify.**

   For more information, see *Status Line and Progress Bar* on page 57.

8. Click **OK** to close the message box after verification.

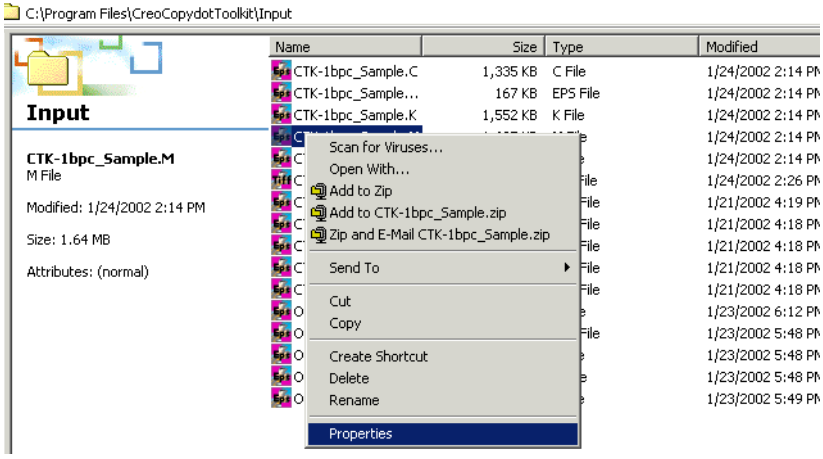
9. Click **OK** to close the **RastFileInfo** tab.

To view file information and verify data from Windows Explorer:

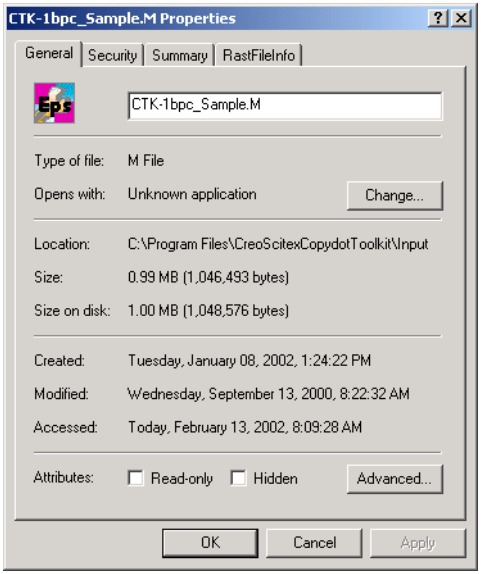
1. In Windows Explorer, open the folder containing the file for which you want to view information.
2. Click to select the file about which you want information.

   The file is highlighted. If you select an OPI link file, Sleeve Toolkit will substitute the file to which the OPI link file points.

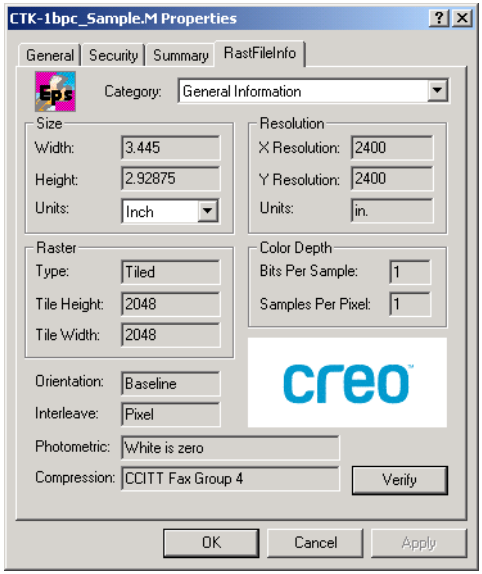
   You can select multiple files to verify. Right-click on the files, select **Properties**, and then select **Verify All**.
3. Right-click to display a menu.



4. Click the **Properties** menu.



5. Click the **RastFileInfo** tab.



6. Click the arrow to the right of the **Category** box to see different categories of information.

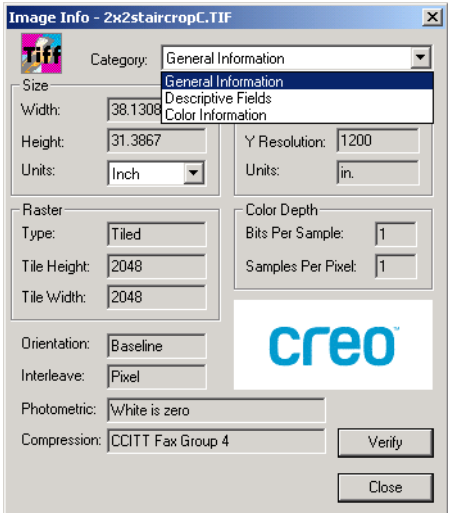
   For details about the categories of information that you can view, see:

   - *General Information Category* on page 54
   - *Descriptive Fields Category* on page 55
   - *Color Information Category* on page 56

7. To verify the image data, click **Verify**.
8. Click **OK** to close the message box after verification.
9. Click **OK** to close the **RastFileInfo** tab.

What Kind of File Information Can I View?

Select the type of information that you want to view in the **Category** box in the Image Info dialog box.



General Information Category

The **General Information** category displays general information for the selected file.

Size	**Width**	**Size** is the **Width** and **Height** of the image, measured in the units shown in the **Units** box. You can change the unit of measure in the **Units** box.
	Height	
	Units	
Resolution	**X Resolution**	**X Resolution** is the number of pixels per inch in the image width direction (typically horizontal). **Y Resolution** is the number of pixels per inch in the image length direction (typically vertical). The two are often, but not always, equal.
	Y Resolution	
	Units	
Raster	**Type**	Raster information describes how the data is blocked, or buffered, in the file. It includes the **Type** of raster image (**Stripped**, **Tiled**, or **Whole Image**) and, if applicable, the **Strip Height** or **Tile Height** and **Tile Width** in pixels.
	Tile Height	
	Tile Width	

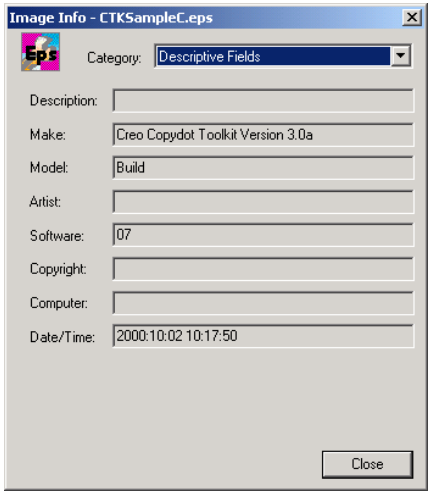
Color Depth	**Bits Per Sample**	Color depth indicates how many different levels of intensity are available for each color (sample) at each pixel. It is described by the number of:
		• **Bits Per Sample**
		  • 1 for bitmap data
		  • 8 for continuous tone
		• **Samples Per Pixel**
		  • 1 for bilevel and grayscale images
		  • 3 for RGB images
		  • 4 for CMYK images
		  • More for CMYK images with spot colors

	Samples Per Pixel	
Orientation		**Orientation** indicates how the rows and columns of image data in the image file relate to the top, bottom, left, and right of the displayed image. The most common **Orientation** value is **Baseline**, which has row 0 as the visual top of the image and column 0 as the visual left side.

Interleave	Describes how the samples for each pixel are stored. If **Samples Per Pixel** is 1 (as for bilevel and grayscale images) the **Interleave** field does not apply. Options include: • **Pixel** (or chunky) interleave—Component values for each pixel are stored contiguously, or one after another. • **Plane (planar)** interleave—Component values for each pixel are stored in separate component planes for C, M, Y, and K. • **Line** interleave—Component values for each pixel are stored line by line.
Photometric	The color space of the image data. It applies to all files. Options include: • **White is zero** • **Black is zero** • **CMYK** • **RGB**
Compression	The **Compression** options supported by Sleeve Toolkit include: • **None** • **RLE** • **G3** • **G4** • **Packbits** • **JPEG** • **ZIP** • **LZW**

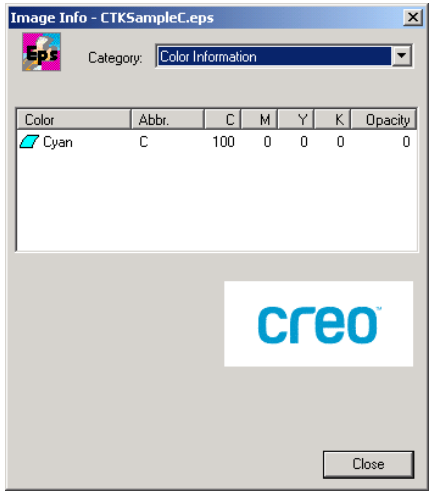
Descriptive Fields Category

The **Descriptive Fields** category displays information about how the file was created, who created it, and when. This information is written into the file by the program that originally created the file. Sleeve Toolkit retrieves and displays the information. Where information does not appear, for example, in the **Artist** box in the next figure, the program did not write that particular information into the file when the file was created.



Color Information Category

The **Color Information** category provides the color names and color definitions (percentages of CMYK and opacity) assigned to the file you have selected. For more information, see page 41.



Status Line and Progress Bar

The **Status** line displays messages about what is currently happening in the system. The **Progress** bar provides a visual indication of how long the current processing will take.

How to Change Job Settings

Before you submit a job, you can change any job setting except the job name. You can change job settings even while other jobs are processing.

To change settings after you submit a job, you must first abort the job, and then change the settings, and resubmit the job or restart processing.

To modify job settings for an existing job:

1. In the status area of the Job Manager window, select the job that you want to modify.

   If the job has been submitted to the job queue, click **Abort**.

2. Change the job settings.



3. Click **Save** on the toolbar.

Reversing Changes to Job Settings



Click **Revert** on the toolbar to reverse changes made to the job settings since the last time changes were saved. Some operations cannot be reverted:

- Deleting a separation from the list
- Changing the image format
- Changing the operation

Also, when you click **Process**, **Abort**, or **Zoom Files**, the software automatically saves the job file and it can no longer be reverted.

How to Get Rid of Jobs You No Longer Need



When your job is no longer required (or if you receive a system message that your hard drive is full) you will need to manually remove jobs by selecting the job and clicking **Remove**.

You can also enable the automatic job removal function. See *Delete Input* on page 30.

3

Viewing Images

How to View Images in the Image Viewer Window 60
How to Use The Image Viewer Window 64
How to Modify the View 74
How to View the Image at Different Magnifications 78
How to Measure the Image 84
How to Measure Tint, Line Screen Ruling, and Angle 86
How to View the Output of a Job 90

How to View Images in the Image Viewer Window

The Image Viewer window appears when you:

- Double-click a file in the Job Manager window
- Select one or more files in the Job Manager and click **View** (See page 60 and page 61)
- Use the Send To feature in Windows Explorer (See page 62)
- Drag files onto the Toolkit Manager window (See page 64)

Viewing an Image

To view the image:

1. Create a new job or select an existing job in the Job Manager window.
2. If you are creating a new job, or if the selected job doesn't yet have any input files, select the input files for the job.



3. Click **View** or double-click the highlighted job.

   Depending on the settings in the **Zoom Files** tab in the Settings dialog box (see *Zoom Files* on page 78), Sleeve Toolkit may start creating the zoom files now. This may take several minutes to complete, but the Image Viewer window is displayed while the zoom files are being generated. Initially, the Overview window displays a dark blue background. As each zoom file is completed, the view is updated.

   If the Main View is blank when the Image Viewer is first displayed, you may be viewing a blank part of the image. Try clicking at a different place in the Overview window. If there is no image in the Overview window, the zoom files may be turned off, deleted, or the system may be in the process of generating them. Create or recreate zoom files or wait for them to finish being generated.

Opening Multiple Files



To open multiple jobs for viewing:

1. Open a job for viewing by following the procedure for viewing an image on page 60.
2. Return to the job window, select another job, and click **View.**
3. Use the **Cascade**, **Tile Horizontally**, or **Tile Vertically** toolbar buttons (page 70) or menu options (page 67) to arrange the Main View windows.

   The Overview window appears only for the active job.
4. To see the Overview window for a different job, click the Main View window for that job to make the job active.

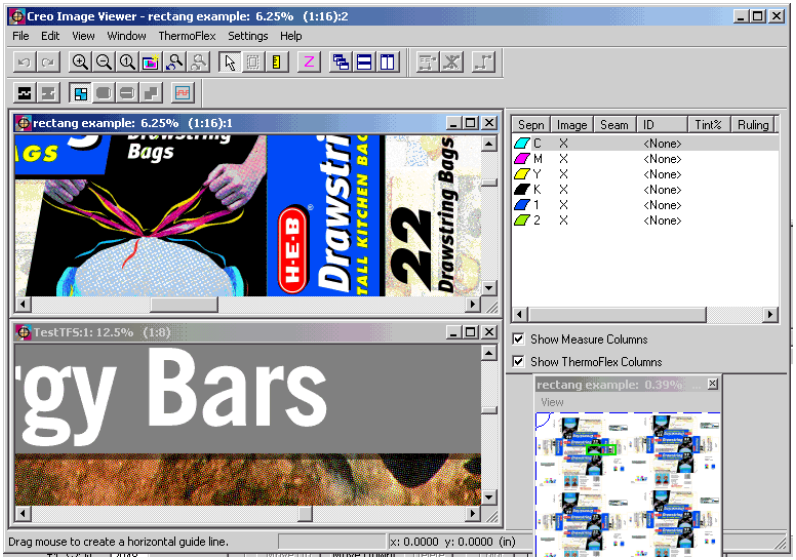


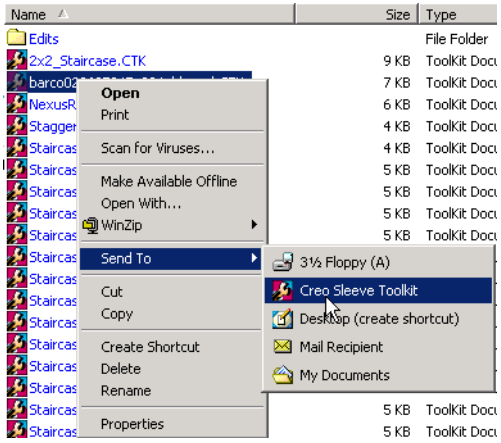
Figure 5: Horizontally tiled windows (multiple jobs open for viewing)

Viewing Images From Windows Explorer

To view the image from Explorer:

1. On the Windows toolbar, select **Start > Programs > Windows Explorer.**
2. Open the folder that contains the file or files that you want to view.

   Unless you have changed the default settings, the input folder will be **\Program Files\CreoSleeveToolkit\input**.
3. Select the file that you want to view and click the right mouse button.
4. Select **Send To > Creo Sleeve Toolkit.**



If Sleeve Toolkit and the Image Viewer window are not already running, they start. Sleeve Toolkit checks to see if the selected file is a valid job file.

- If the selected file *is* a job file, Sleeve Toolkit copies it to the **Job** directory, and then activates the job.
- If the selected file *is not* a job file, Sleeve Toolkit:
  - Creates a new job, giving it a name derived from the file name
  - Activates the job
  - Opens the Image Viewer window
  - Displays the selected file or file set
  - Does not create zoom files

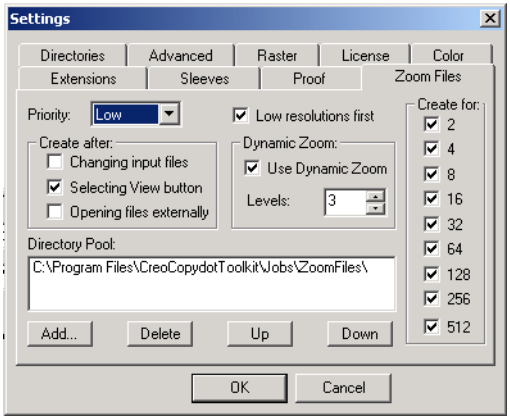
5. To create zoom files manually:

   a. Press **Zoom Files** in the Job Manager toolbar.

   b. Click **Start** in the Zoom Files dialog box.

   To configure Sleeve Toolkit to create zoom files automatically when the Image Viewer window opens:

   a. Select the **Zoom Files** tab in the Settings dialog box.



   b. Select the **Create after: Opening files externally** check box.

   c. Click **OK**.

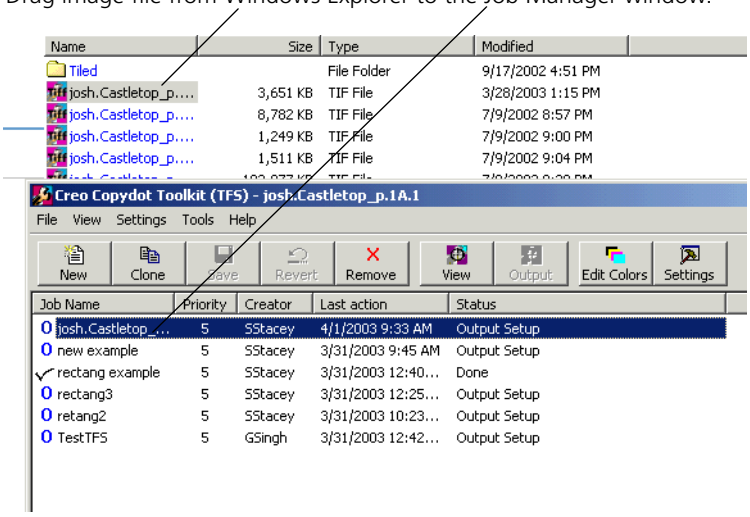
Automatically Creating Jobs and Zoom Files by Dragging and Dropping

To automatically create jobs and zoom files:

➢ Drag the image files from Windows Explorer directly into the job window.

Zoom files are automatically created if you selected the **Create after—Opening files externally** check box on the **Zoom Files** tab on the Settings dialog box.

Drag image file from Windows Explorer to the Job Manager window.

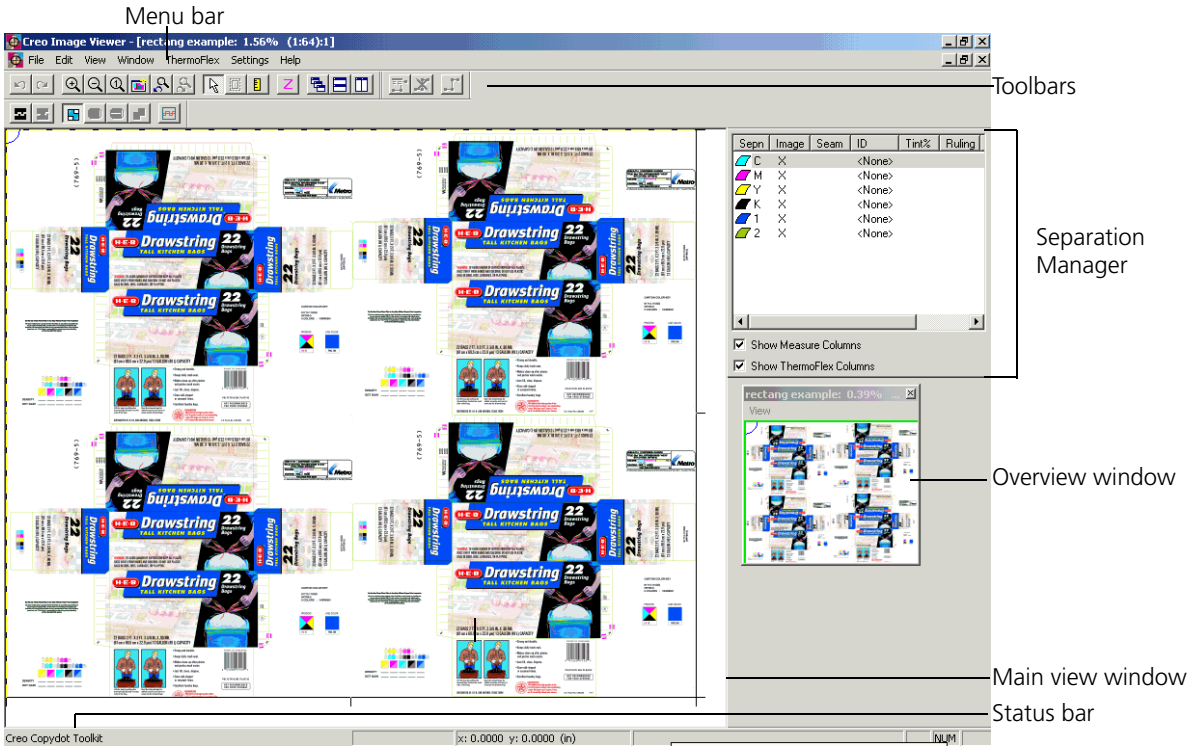


How to Use The Image Viewer Window

The Image Viewer window has several areas. Each area is described on the following pages:

- Menu bar(page 65)
- Toolbars (page 69)
- Main view (page 74)
- Overview (page 74)
- Separation Manager (page 73)

You can also find information about the toolbar buttons and the menu items in the Status bar at the bottom of the image screen. As you move your mouse over the button or the menu item, a brief description appears in the Status bar.



Menu Bar

Use the menu bar to access commands for viewing the image or for performing actions, such as setting wrap parameters.

File Menu Option	Use to	Toolbar Button
Save	Save a file.	None
Close	Close a file.	None
Exit	Close a file and the Image Viewer window.	None

Edit Menu Option	Use to	Toolbar Button and/or Keyboard Shortcut
Undo/Redo	Undo or redo the last action that will apply to output. Do not confuse with the Undo/Redo last *view* change command on the **View** menu.	 CTRL+Z  CRTL+A

View Menu Option	Use to	Toolbar Button and/or Keyboard Shortcut
The menu options with an asterisk (*) can be accessed either through the menu bar or by right-clicking on an image in the Image Viewer window.		
Refresh *	Refresh the screen. See page 74.	
Undo View Move *	Undo view changes only (such as zoom changes or panning). See page 74.	 CTRL+SHIFT+Z
Redo View Move *		 CTRL+SHIFT+A
Seam Edit Toolbar	Show or hide the Seam Edit toolbar.	None
Wrap Toolbar	Show or hide the wrap toolbar. See page 71.	None
Toolbar	Show or hide the basic toolbar. See page 69.	None
Status Bar	Show or hide the Status bar.	None
Overview *	Show or hide the Overview window. See page 72.	None
Separation Manager *	Show or hide the Separation Manager. See page 73.	None
ThermoFlex Geometry*	Show or hide the seam definitions. (Does not apply to wrapping.)	

View Menu Option	Use to	Toolbar Button and/or Keyboard Shortcut
Zoom In *	Display progressively larger (zoom in) or smaller (zoom out) versions of the image.	
Zoom Out *		
Active Sepn Only *	Temporarily change the view to make it easier to do proofing. See page 74.	None
Opaque Colors as Transparent		None

Window Menu Option	Use to	Toolbar Button
Cascade	Arrange Image Viewer windows as overlapping horizontal tiles when you have more than one job displayed.	
Tile Horizontally	Arrange Image Viewer windows as non-overlapping horizontal tiles when you have more than one job displayed.	
Tile Vertically	Arrange Image Viewer windows as non-overlapping vertical tiles when you have more than one job displayed.	
Arrange Icons	Check which jobs are displayed in the Image Viewer window and at what size. Click a job to activate it. The active job has a check mark beside the job name.	None

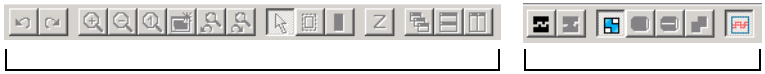
ThermoFlex Menu Option	Use to	Toolbar Button
Wrap Parameters...	Access the Wrap Parameters dialog box, where you can create settings for **Crop** and **Repeat Length**, and specify a **Unit** of measure.	
Seams & Lanes...	Access the Seams & Lanes dialog box, where you can define seams and lanes.	

Settings Menu Option	Use to	Toolbar Button
The menu options with an asterisk (*) can be accessed either through the menu bar or by right-clicking on an image in the Image Viewer window.		
Measurement Unit Type *	Select the unit of measurement (see page 85).	None
Angle Measurement Start Position • **12 o'clock** • **3 o'clock** • **6 o'clock** • **9 o'clock**	Select a start position and a direction for measuring screen angles (see page 87).	None
Measure Angle Clockwise		None
Measure Angle Counter-Clockwise		None
Measure While Roaming*	With the **Ruler** selected, define a general area within a circle that you draw while roaming in the image (measures tint percentage only). See page 88.	None
Measure Within Measurement Box *	With the **Ruler** selected, define a specific area within a box that you draw (measures tint percentage, ruling, and angle). See page 89.	None
Reset Measure Area to Minimum *	If you increase the circle or box while finding the area you want to measure, you can reset the circle or box to its original size.	None
Draw In Background	Continue with other tasks while Sleeve Toolkit updates the view as a background task. Otherwise, the view updates immediately.	None

Help Menu Option	Use to	Toolbar Button
About	View version information, options installed, and so on.	None
User Guide	Access PDF version of the user guide.	None
Release Notes	Access up-to-date user guide information.	None

Toolbars

Use the toolbars to initiate various image manipulation tasks. The toolbar is a collection of several small toolbars.



Basic Toolbar Sleeve View toolbar

Each toolbar can be moved to another part of the screen, if desired.

Basic Toolbar



Undo: Undo last action.



Redo: Redo last undo action.



Zoom In: Display progressively larger versions of the image.



Zoom Out: Display progressively smaller versions of the image.



Zoom 1:1: Display image at 1 screen pixel to 1 image pixel resolution.



Refresh View: Refresh the screen.



Undo/Redo View Change: Undo or redo last view.



Select: Move the mouse cursor.



Ruler: Measure distance, tint, line screen ruling, and angle.



Zoom Files: Display Zoom Files dialog box.



Cascade: Arrange windows as overlapping horizontal tiles.



Tile Horizontally: Arrange windows as non-overlapping horizontal tiles.



Tile Vertically: Arrange windows as non-overlapping vertical tiles.

Sleeve View Toolbar



Wrap parameters: Displays dialog box to enter wrap parameters.



Remove wrap parameters: See page 6.



View unwrapped image: See page 7.



View wrapped image: See page 7.



View stitch: See page 7.



Show/hide Sleeve and Seam Geometry: Must be on to view seam and lane vectors.

Seam Edit Toolbar



Seams & Lanes: Displays Seams & Lanes dialog box where you can enter seam and lane parameters. See page 12.



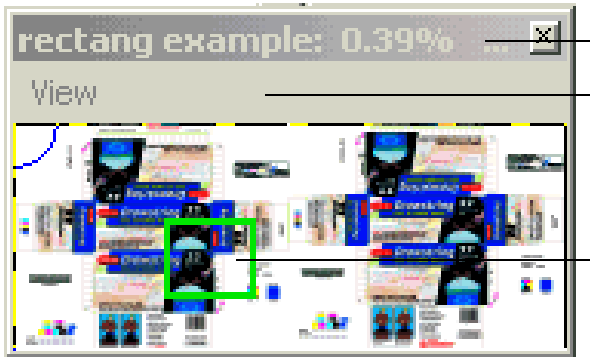
Remove all seams and lanes: Clears the seam and lane definitions for the active separations. See page 18.



Seam Manipulation Tool: Allows you to manually modify existing seam and lane definitions. See page 17.

Main View and Overview

The Overview window displays the entire image. The Main view shows the portion of the image that is outlined in the Overview window. Use the Overview window to orient yourself with the image and to navigate in the Main view.



The bright green box outlines the area displayed in the Main View. The size of this box depends on the size of the image in the Main View. For example, if the image is displayed in the Main View at 8:1, 4:1, or 2:1, the green box is very small. The further you zoom out—for example to 1:2, 1:4, 1:8, and so on—the larger it becomes.

You can change the view in various ways:

- Click the Overview window to view another area of the image in the Main view (see *Moving the Image in the Main View* on page 76).
- Zoom in and out on the Overview window by selecting **Zoom In** and **Zoom Out** from the **View** menu in the Overview window.
- Hide the Overview window.

To show and hide the Overview window:

1. In the Image Viewer window, from the **View** menu, select **Overview**.

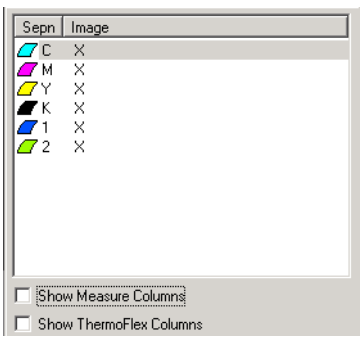
   A check mark to the left of this option indicates that the Overview window is displayed.

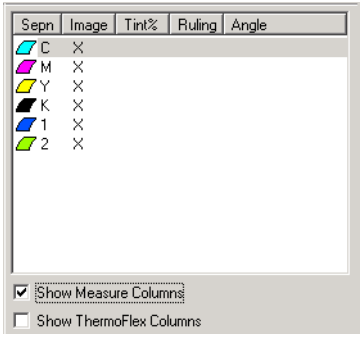
2. To hide the Overview window, from the **View** menu, clear the check mark to the left of **Overview**.

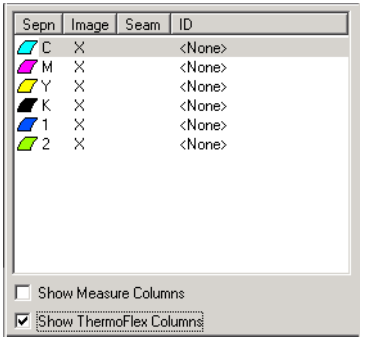
Separation Manager

The Separation Manager:

- Lists the separations for the job in the **Sepn** column
- Lets you turn individual separations on and off in the Main View by clicking the **X**s or blank spaces in the **Image** column
- Displays **Tint**, line screen **Ruling**, and **Angle** measurements when the **Show Measure Columns** box is selected
- Displays **Seam** and **ID** when the **Show ThermoFlex Columns** box is selected (does not apply to wrapping)







Sepn

The **Sepn** column lists the separations that are included in a job.

If it includes a separation for a spot color, the color of the swatch and the abbreviation for the color come from the color database.

Image

- An **X** in this column indicates that the separation is shown in the view.
- No **X** indicates a separation is hidden from view (see *Turning Separations Off and On* on page 75).
- A large **X** indicates that a normal zoom file exists.
- A small **x** indicates that you are using dynamic zoom (see page 78).

Measure Columns: Tint%, Ruling, Angle

These columns display the tint, line screen ruling, and angle measurements for the separations that are listed.

For more information see *How to Measure Tint, Line Screen Ruling, and Angle* on page 86.

ThermoFlex Columns

Seam indicates whether this separation has a seam defined.

ID shows the seam ID used by the separation. (Does not apply to wrapping.)

How to Modify the View

Temporary View Changes

Some view changes are temporary and will not be applied to the final output. Temporary view changes include:

- Turning separations off and on (see page 75)
- Zooming in and out (see page 78)
- Viewing the active separation only (see page 76)
- Viewing opaque colors as transparent (see page 76)



You can quickly undo or redo a temporary view change by using **Undo View** and **Redo View** on the Image Viewer toolbar or the corresponding items on the **View** menu.

Refreshing the Screen

If remnants of a guide or frame that you have moved or resized remain on the screen, refresh the view by:



- Clicking **Refresh View** on the toolbar (page 70)
- Using the **Refresh** item on the **View** menu
- Right-clicking the mouse and selecting **Refresh View** from the menu that appears

Activating a Separation

Most work in the Image Viewer operates on the "active" separation.

To activate a separation:

- In the Separation Manager, select the separation.

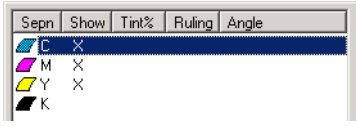
  It is now highlighted and becomes the active separation.

Turning Separations Off and On

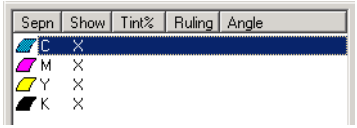
You can work on each separation individually or on a certain combination of separations.

To turn a separation off or on:

1. Place the mouse pointer to the right of the separation you want to turn off or on.



The cyan, magenta, and yellow separations are now showing ("on") in the main view and overview windows and the black separation is hidden ("off")



Clicking in the Show column next to the K turned the black separation on.

2. Click the **X** in the **Show** column.

There are also keyboard shortcuts that you can use to activate or hide separations:

Shortcut	What It Does	Example
SHIFT+*n*	Activates and shows only the separation designated as *n*	SHIFT+3 activates and shows the third separation in the list and hides all others.
CTRL+*n*	Activates the separation designated as *n* without hiding any other currently active separations	CTRL+1, CTRL+2, CTRL+4 activates and shows the first, second, and fourth separations in the list.

To view the active separation only:

- Select **View > Active Sepn Only.**

To view opaque colors as transparent:

- Select **View > Opaque Colors as Transparent.**

  This is useful for viewing traps and overprints.

Moving the Image in the Main View

There are several ways of navigating around the image in the Main View:

- Move the image with the PAGE UP and PAGE DOWN keys.
- Click at different places in the Overview window.
- Press the space bar and drag the view.
- Pan with the special keys.

To navigate around the image by clicking in the Overview window:

- In the Overview window, click the area you want to view in the Main View.

  As you click, the bright green box moves in the Overview window and the corresponding area appears in the Main View.

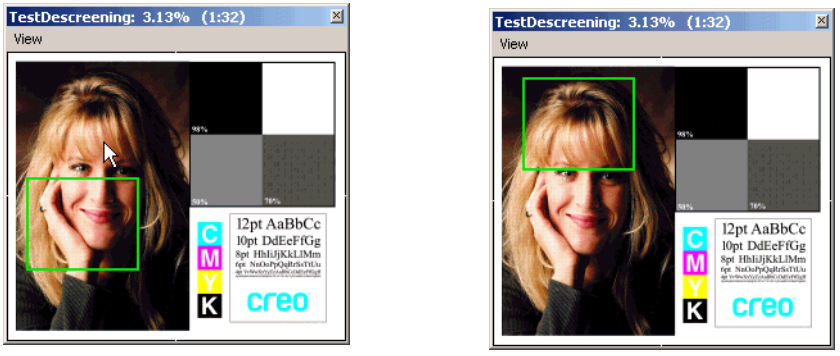


Figure 6: Clicking the Overview window to move the image

To navigate around the image by dragging the view:

1. In the Image Viewer window, click the Main View window to make it the active window.

2. Press and hold down the space bar.
3. Move the mouse so that the cursor is inside the Main View window.

   The cursor becomes a hand.
4. Drag the image around inside the Main View window by moving the mouse while holding down the left mouse button.

To navigate around the image using the pan keys:

1. In the Image Viewer window, click the Main View window to make it the active window.
2. Use the pan keys listed in the following table to move the image left, right, up, and down.

   Use the Overview window to see how far the image moves each time you press one of the keys.

To pan	Press
Left	J or S
Right	L or F
Up	I or E
Down	K or D

If you use the mouse with your right hand, you may find it easiest to rest your fingers on the S, E, D, and F keys to quickly pan the view. If you use the mouse with your left hand, rest your fingers on the J, I, K, and L keys.

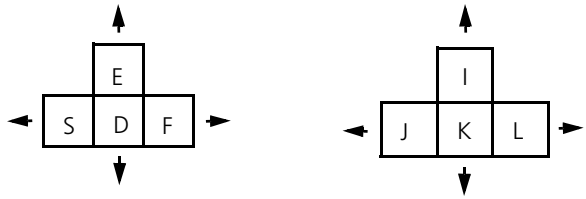


Figure 7: Left-hand and right-hand pan keys

How to View the Image at Different Magnifications

Sleeve Toolkit creates zoom files to enable you to quickly see the image at different sizes, and to provide an overview for navigation. You can view the image at different magnification/zoom factors, including:

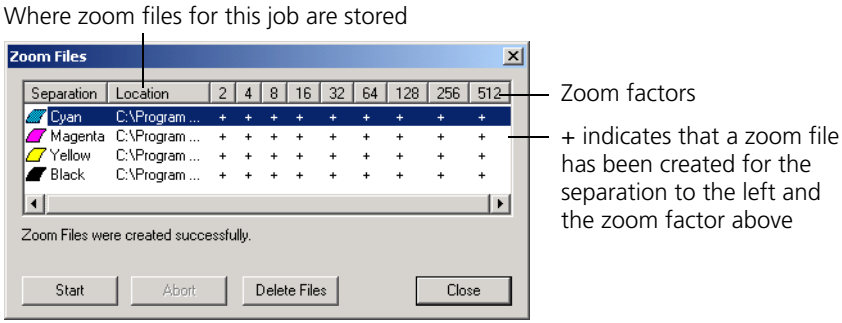
- 8:1
- 4:1
- 2:1
- 1:1 (one pixel in the image equals one pixel on the screen)
- 1:2
- 1:4
- 1:8
- 1:16
- 1:32
- 1:64
- 1:128
- 1:256
- 1:512

The 8:1, 4:1, 2:1, and 1:1 magnification views are always available and are not affected by zoom file creation or deletion.

Zoom Files

On the **Zoom Files** tab in the Settings dialog box, you can specify the way you want Sleeve Toolkit to handle zoom files, including what type of zoom files to create, when and where to create them, and for what zoom factors.

Both the **Zoom Files** button in the Job Manager window and the **Z** button in the Image Viewer toolbar display the Zoom Files dialog box, which shows the status of zoom file creation and lets you create and delete zoom files.



Normally, Sleeve Toolkit starts zoom file creation automatically. However, if you generally do not want zoom files, you can clear the **Create after—Changing input files**, **Selecting View button**, and **Opening files externally** check boxes on the **Zoom Files** tab in the Settings dialog box. Then, if you want zoom files for a particular job, you can press **Start** in the Zoom Files dialog box to start zoom file creation.

Note: Zoom files for all zoom factors are 8 bpc. When you have very large input sets, the factor 2 and 4 zoom files can consume a substantial amount of hard disk space. Sleeve Toolkit may not allow zoom file generation to begin if factors 2 and/or 4 are selected for very large files, and will display a message that there is not enough hard disk space or that the zoom file directory path is not properly configured. If this happens, deselect the factor 2 and 4 zoom files.

Although Sleeve Toolkit creates compressed zoom files, it bases its estimate of the amount of hard disk space needed on the final uncompressed size of the zoom files. Thus, it could happen that even if you free up a relatively small amount of space, the zoom files may not take up all that space.

Dynamic Zoom

The dynamic zoom feature enables you to zoom in and out of the image "on the fly" without having to wait for normal zoom files to be created. Dynamic zoom is similar to the way consumer image editing programs (such as Adobe Photoshop software) use zooming.

Dynamic zoom affects system performance, however. Dynamic zooming requires that the system resample the screen image from the closest high-resolution zoom file each time you request to zoom in or out on a specific area.

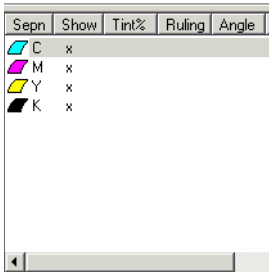
Therefore, it is important for you to consider the following when deciding how many levels of dynamic zoom you will use:

- Is the input file whole image or stripped? Whole image files take more time for the system to redraw.
- The more Dynamic Zoom levels you specify, the more time it takes the system to resample images from the high-resolution file.

Generally, you should not exceed three levels of dynamic zoom when using the typical workstation configuration. If you have an extremely fast processor, you may want to increase this level (10 is the maximum level). Experiment with different levels to see which one best suits your needs.

If you can't wait for zoom files to be created or you have a slow processor, you may find it more convenient to disable dynamic zoom completely or use a combination of dynamic zoom and zoom files. The dynamic zoom system default is three.

Dynamic zoom is indicated by a small **x** in the **Separation Manager**. In contrast, a normal zoom file is indicated as a large **X**.



On the **Zoom Files** tab, you can specify the levels of **Dynamic Zoom** you want to use on your system.

To specify Dynamic Zoom:



1. Click **Settings**.
2. Click the **Zoom Files** tab.
3. Select the **Use Dynamic Zoom** check box.
4. Specify the number of levels of Dynamic Zoom you want in the **Levels** box.

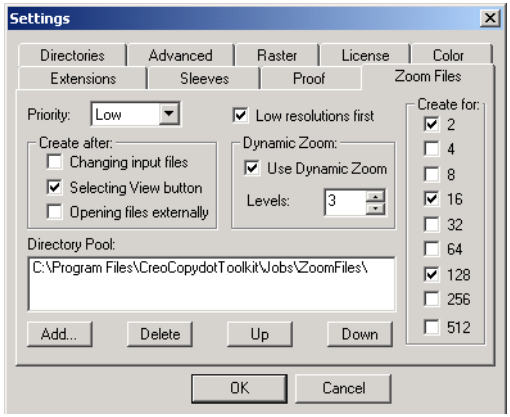


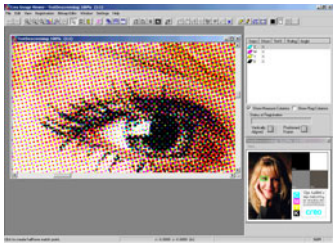
Figure 8: Specifying settings for dynamic zoom

5. Click **OK**.

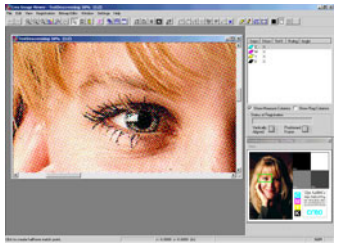
If you were to configure your system as shown in the example in Figure 8, you would have zoom files for 1:2, 1:16, and 1:128. In addition, dynamic zoom would be resampling 1:4 and 1: 8 from the 1:2 zoom file; 1:32 and 1:64 from the 1: 16 zoom file; and 1: 256 and 1:512 from the 1:128 zoom file. Thus, there are two levels of dynamic zoom used for every zoom file created (see check box).

To zoom in or out in the Main View:

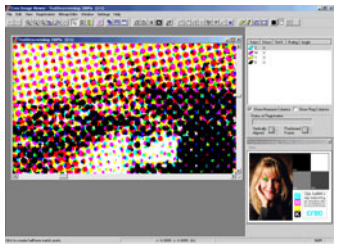
1. In the Image Viewer window, click the Main View window to make it the active window.
2. Click **Zoom In** on the toolbar to display a larger view of the image. Click **Zoom Out** to display a smaller view. Click **Zoom 1:1** to display a one image pixel to one screen pixel view of the image.



Zoom 1:1, available through toolbar button 



Zoom Out, available through:
- Image Viewer menu **View >Z oom Out**
- Right-clicking on image and selecting **Zoom Out**
- Pressing CTRL+PLUS SIGN
- The **Zoom Out** toolbar button 
- Pressing ALT+space bar and clicking the left mouse button on the point of interest



Zoom In, available through:
- Image Viewer menu **View>Zoom In**
- Right-clicking on image and selecting **Zoom In**
- Pressing CTRL+MINUS SIGN
- The **Zoom Out** toolbar button 
- Pressing CTRL+space bar and clicking the left mouse button on the point of interest

To zoom in or out a particular spot in the Main View:

1. Click the Main View to make it the active window.
2. To zoom in and display a larger view of the image, press and hold CTRL+space bar.

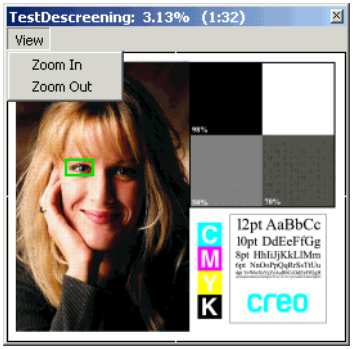
   To zoom out and display a smaller view of the image, press and hold ALT+space bar.

   The cursor turns into the zoom in or zoom out magnifying glass.
3. Move the magnifying glass to the point on which you want to zoom in or out.
4. Click to zoom in or out on that point.

   The point you zoomed in or out on remains in approximately the same position in the Main View.
5. Continue holding down the CTRL+space bar or ALT+space bar keys and click again to zoom further in or out.

To zoom in and out on the Overview window:

1. Click the Overview window to make it the active window.
2. Click to display the **View** menu in the Overview window.



3. To make the image in the Overview window larger (see less of the image, but more fine detail), from the **View** menu, select **Zoom In**.

   To make the image in the Overview window smaller (see more of the image, less fine detail), from the **View** menu, select **Zoom Out**.

Deleting Zoom Files

Zoom Files in the toolbar of the Job Manager window displays the Zoom Files dialog box, which shows the status of zoom file creation and lets you create and delete zoom files. Trying to delete zoom files shared between a number of jobs will display a warning message asking if you want to delete the file even if shared among multiple jobs.

To delete zoom files:



1. Click **Zoom Files** in the toolbar of the Job Manager window, or, in the Image Viewer toolbar, click **Z**.
2. Select the files you want to delete, and then click **Delete Files**.
3. Click **Yes.**

How to Measure the Image



To measure the image:

1. With the image open in the Image Viewer window, click **Ruler** on the toolbar.
2. In the Main View, click a starting point, and then drag to outline the area you want to measure.

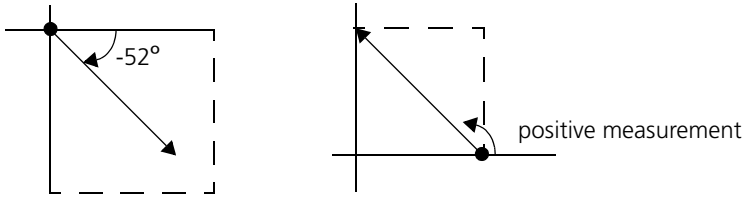
   The measuring rectangle appears and its measurements appear on the status bar at the bottom of the screen, including:

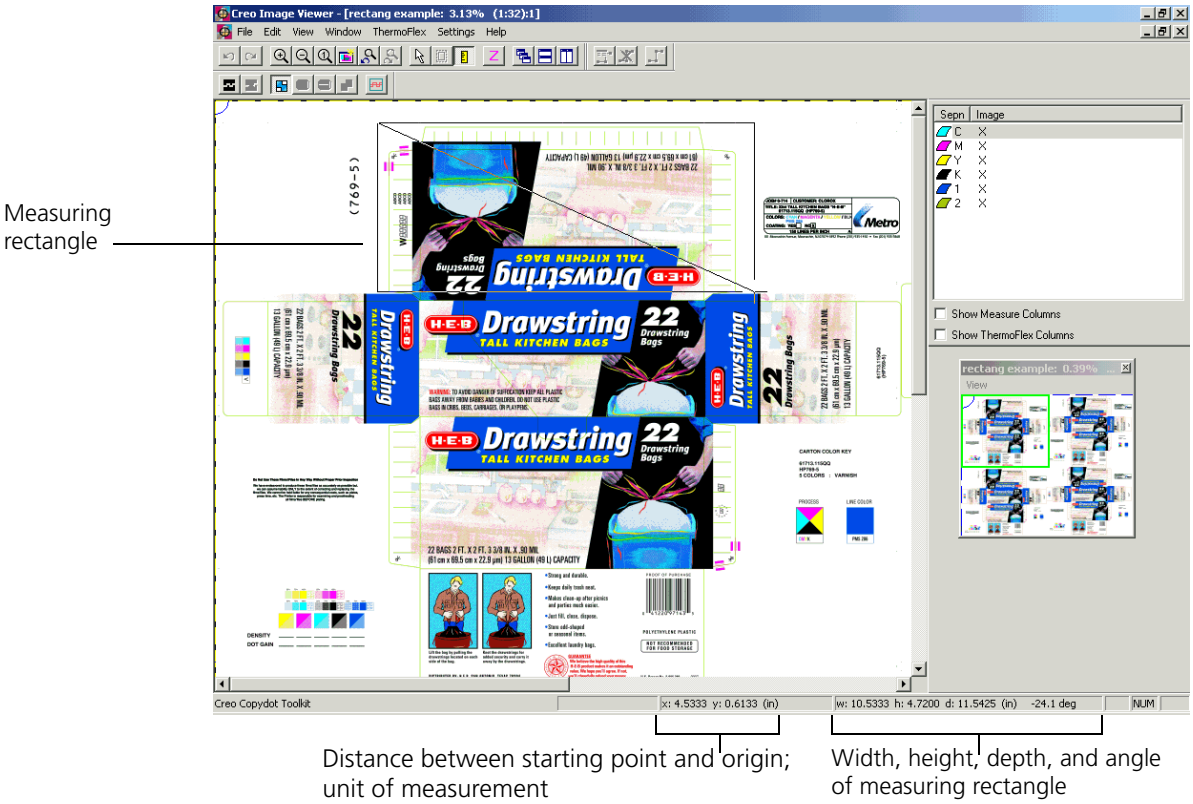
   - The horizontal (x) and vertical (y) distance of the starting point from the origin (0,0)

     The starting point is the click point that started the drag. The diagonal line starts at the click point.

   - The width, height, diagonal distance, and angle of the measuring rectangle

     The width, height, and diagonal distance are always positive numbers. The angle measurement can be positive or negative, depending on the starting point.





3. When you finish measuring, release the mouse button.

   The measuring rectangle disappears. The measurements remain on the status bar until you measure a different area.

Changing the Unit of Measurement

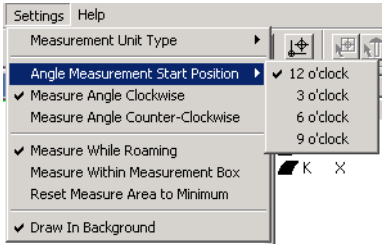
To change the unit of measurement:

1. From the **Settings** menu, select **Measurement Unit Type**.
2. Select **Inches**, **Centimeters**, **Millimeters**, **Picas**, **Points**, or **Pixels**.

How to Measure Tint, Line Screen Ruling, and Angle

You can measure tint, line screen ruling, and angle in specific or general areas of an image depending on the measurement setting you choose in the Image Viewer window. The measurement settings are available:

- On the **Settings** menu



- Some measurement settings are also available on the menu that appears when you right-click the image:
  - **Measurement Unit Type**
  - **Measure While Roaming** (under **Measure - Tint**)
  - **Measure Within Measurement Box** (under **Measure - Tint**)
  - **Reset Measure Area to Minimum** (under **Measure - Tint**)

The measurements appear in the **Separation Manager**.

Measuring Line Screen Rulings

To measure line screen rulings, select the **Measure Within Measurement Box** setting (see page 89). Line screen rulings can be detected accurately from 50 to 250 lpi for image resolutions from 600 to 4000 dpi. Measurements outside this range may produce inaccurate results and therefore are not recommended.

Measuring Screen Angles

To measure screen angles, select the **Measure Within Measurement Box** setting (see page 89). Screen angles can be measured from different start positions and in different directions. The screen angle measurement in the **Separation Manager** displays two values, with a 90° difference.

Measurement at 12 o'clock

Sepn	Show	Tint%	Ruling	Angle
C	X		154.6	14.9 (104.9)
M	X		154.7	75.1 (165.1)
Y	X		150.0	0.0 (90.0)
K	X		154.2	45.0 (135.0)

Same measurement at 3 o'clock

Sepn	Show	Tint%	Ruling	Angle
C	X		154.5	104.9 (14.9)
M	X		154.5	165.1 (75.1)
Y	X		150.0	90.0 (0.0)
K	X		154.6	135.1 (45.1)

An angle of 105°, measured from the perpendicular (12 o'clock) position, is displayed as 15 (105). Measured from the 3 o'clock position, it will be displayed as 105 (15). Since screen angle measurement is always between 0° and 180°, and some programs (Prinergy, for example) measure screen angle from different start positions, the alternate angle values are provided for reference.

To select parameters for measuring screen angles:

1. From the **Settings** menu, select **Angle Measurement Start Position**.
2. Select the desired start position:
   - **12 o'clock** (default)
   - **3 o'clock**
   - **6 o'clock**
   - **9 o'clock**
3. From the **Settings** menu, select the direction in which screen angles will be measured:
   - **Measure Angle Clockwise** (default)
   - **Measure Angle Counter-Clockwise**

Measuring Tint

The **Measure While Roaming** setting measures tint percentage only. The **Measure Within Measurement Box** setting measures tint percentage, ruling, and angle.

While Roaming—this option lets you specify a general area of measurement with a circle and cross cursor. This option is useful for taking immediate measurements while moving around the image quickly. Tint is calculated based on the halftone dots enclosed in the circle. Sleeve Toolkit takes a weighted measurement that emphasizes the area at the center. You cannot measure line screen ruling and angle measurement with the **While Roaming** option.

Within Measurement Box—this option lets you select specific areas of the image and get precise measurements within a rectangular box that you draw on the screen.

To measure with the While Roaming option:

Note: This option measures tint only.

1. From the **Settings** menu, select **Measure While Roaming** or right-click the image and select **Measure While Roaming** from the **Measure - Tint** menu.



2. Click **Ruler** on the toolbar.

   Your cursor becomes a circle with a cross and a small ruler inside it. The size of the circle depends on the magnification/zoom factor at which the image is displayed. As you zoom in—for example, 1:4 to 1:2—the circle becomes larger.

3. Move the circle to the point at which you want to measure the tint, ruling, and angle.

   The tint percentage of each of the process colors appears in the **Tint%** column of the **Separation Manager**. For an illustration, see Figure 9.

   You can increase the size of the measurement circle by right-clicking and holding the mouse. The circle will increase in increments of 20 pixels for each second that you hold the mouse. To reset the measurement circle to its original size, select **Reset Measure Area to Minimum** from the **Settings** menu, or right-click the image and select **Reset Measure Area to Minimum** from the **Measure - Tint** menu.

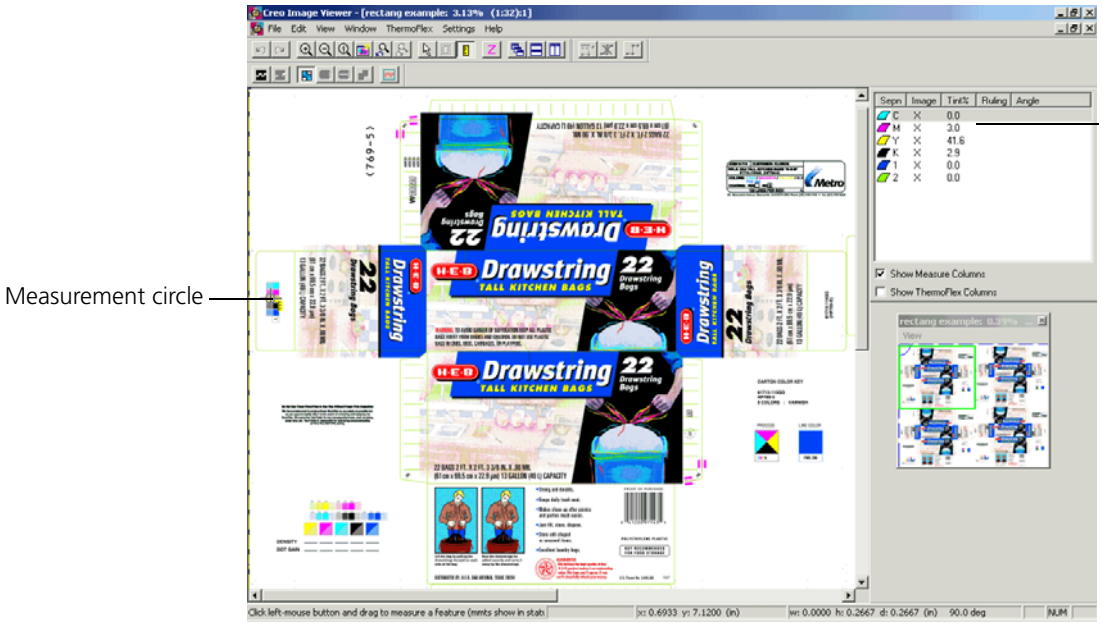


Figure 9: Measure While Roaming (Tint% measurement within circle)

To measure with the Within Measurement Box option:

Note: This option measures tint, line screen ruling, and angle.

1. From the **Settings** menu, select **Measure Within Measurement Box**.
2. Click **Ruler** on the toolbar.
3. Click a point on the image and draw a box around the area you want to measure. The larger the box, the more accurate the measurement.
4. Release the mouse button.

   Sleeve Toolkit takes a few seconds to calculate the tint percentage, line screen ruling, and angle of each of the process colors and then displays them in the **Tint%, Ruling, and Angle** columns of the **Separation Manager**.

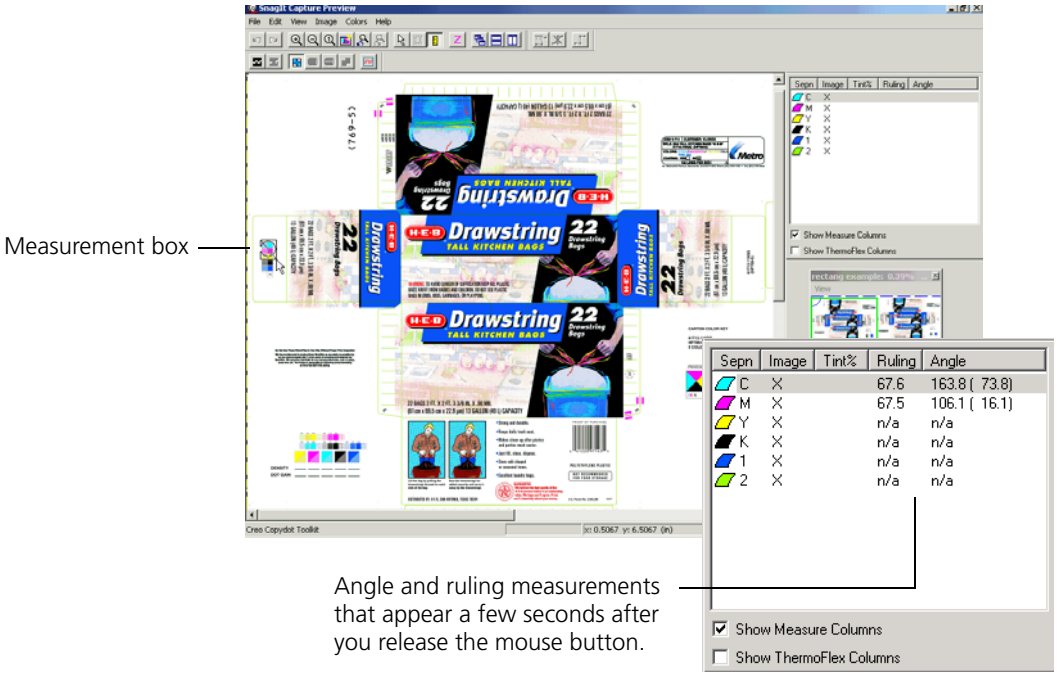


Figure 10: Measure Within Measurement Box (Tint%, Ruling, and Angle)

How to View the Output of a Job

Once processing is complete, you can open and view any successfully output separations. You can create zoom files for the output separations by clicking **Z** on the toolbar and specifying zoom factors. For more information about zoom files, see page 78.

To view the output of a job:



1. Select the job in the Job Manager window.
2. Click **Output**.

   Output is available only if the status of the selected job is `Done`.

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