User Guide

English

Brisque Part 1 - Production Tools

version **4.0**

399Z1R387B

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1 Starting and Stopping the Brisque

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This chapter describes the different procedures for starting up and shutting down the Brisque, and the circumstances under which each procedure should be used.

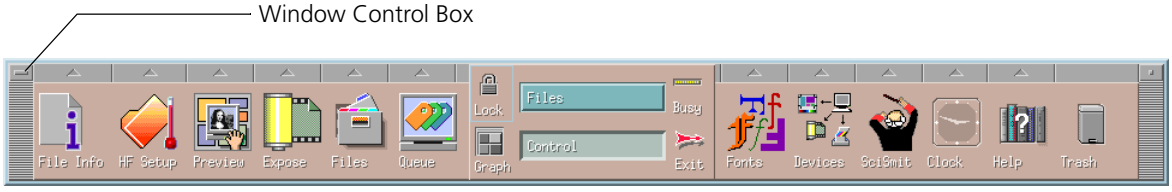
Important: Do not perform the shutdown procedure unnecessarily!!!

Logging In

When you turn on the Brisque, the system automatically boots. After awhile, the console login prompt appears.

To log into the system:

1. At the console login prompt, type `cdesci` then press ENTER.
2. The Brisque prompts you to press ENTER again to confirm the login; after a short period, message windows appear indicating that the Creo Servers are being loaded. If, during the login procedure, a process or an application does not load properly or a board is not detected, then a results window displays, detailing the faults.
3. Click **Continue Logon** to continue the login procedure. Remember to report the problem to your administrator, if you encounter any; when the login has completed, the Brisque Launch Pad is displayed on the Brisque CDE (Common Desktop Environment).



Logging Out

When you logout from the Brisque CDE, the desktop is saved in its current state (open windows, etc.), and reappears the same way the next time that you login to the system.



WARNING: If you need to switch the computer off, do not switch it off until you complete both the Logout and the Shutdown procedures.

To logout from the system:

1. From the Brisque Launch Pad, double-click **Exit**.
2. Click **Continue logout** to continue the process. When the console login prompt appears, you are logged out from the system.
   Or, to avoid logging out, click **Cancel logout**.



Note: Remember, do not switch off the computer until you perform the shutdown procedure. (See *Shutting Down the System on page 4*).

Alternatively:

3. Right-click the Brisque desktop, or left or right-click the Launch Pad **Window Control** box; a popup menu appears.
4. Click **Log out**; the Logout Confirmation window displays.
5. Click **Continue logout** to exit the system; when the console login prompt appears, you are logged out from the system.
   Or, click **Cancel logout** to avoid logging out.



Important: If the system freezes, or you do not receive a response when performing the logout procedure, you must reset the system. (For instructions on resetting the system, see *Resetting the System* on page 5).

Shutting Down the System

Do not turn the Brisque power switch off before properly shutting down the system. Switching the power off without performing the Shutdown procedure may damage your data and system files.



Important: We do not recommend shutting down the system on a regular basis.



Note: You might want to shut down the system, as a routine maintenance procedure, any time that the system seems to be processing slowly. However, as a maintenance procedure, do not shut down the system more than once a week.

To shut down the system:

1. Perform the logout procedure. (See *Logging Out on page 3*).
2. At the console login prompt, type `shutdown`, then press ENTER; the system begins the process of shutting down.



Note: Depending on your type of hardware, a `Halt Completed` prompt may appear, you may then switch off the computer. Otherwise your system will switch off on its own.



WARNING: Do not turn the Brisque power switch off before properly logging out and shutting down the Brisque. Switching the power off without performing the shutdown procedure may damage your data and system files.

Resetting the System

If the system freezes, you perform the reset procedure.

To reset the system:

1. Simultaneously, press the CTRL, ALT, and BACKSPACE keys; you return to the console login prompt.
2. Perform the standard login procedure to restart the system. (See *Logging In on page 2*).



Note: The reset procedure does not save any changes made to the Brisque CDE prior to the system freezing. Any changes will have to be redone after the system is restarted.

2

Introduction to the Desktop

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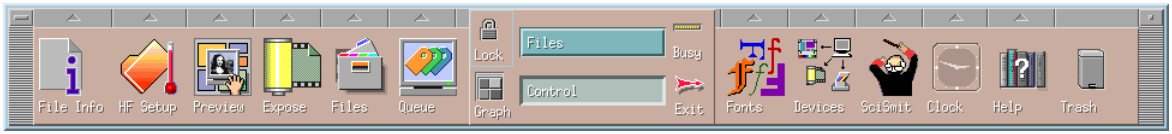
Overview

The Common Desktop Environment (CDE) is the name for the Brisque interface that runs on the UNIX terminal. The CDE enables communication between you and the Brisque, and provides the tools you need to work with the system. These tools allow you to process files, and to setup and configure connected output devices.

This chapter describes the use and configuration of the different items that appear on the Brisque desktop including the Launch Pad. This chapter also explains how to use Filters.

The Brisque Launch Pad

The Launch Pad is the horizontal window that appears at the bottom of the desktop when you login to the system. The Launch Pad displays icons for frequently used applications and features. The Launch Pad always appears while you are logged in to the system.



To move the Brisque Launch Pad:

- Click on the vertical bar on the left or right side of the Brisque Launch Pad and while holding down the left mouse button, drag it to the desired location.

To select an icon from the Brisque Launch Pad:

- Double-click the icon. (The **Clock** and **File Info** icons are exceptions; they are selected by a single click).
  The **Trash** icon cannot be selected at all.

To access an object's popup menu:

- Right-click the object; a popup menu appears, with the name of the selected item at the top.

Note: Each object on the Brisque Launch Pad has a popup menu.

To access the Launch Pad menu:

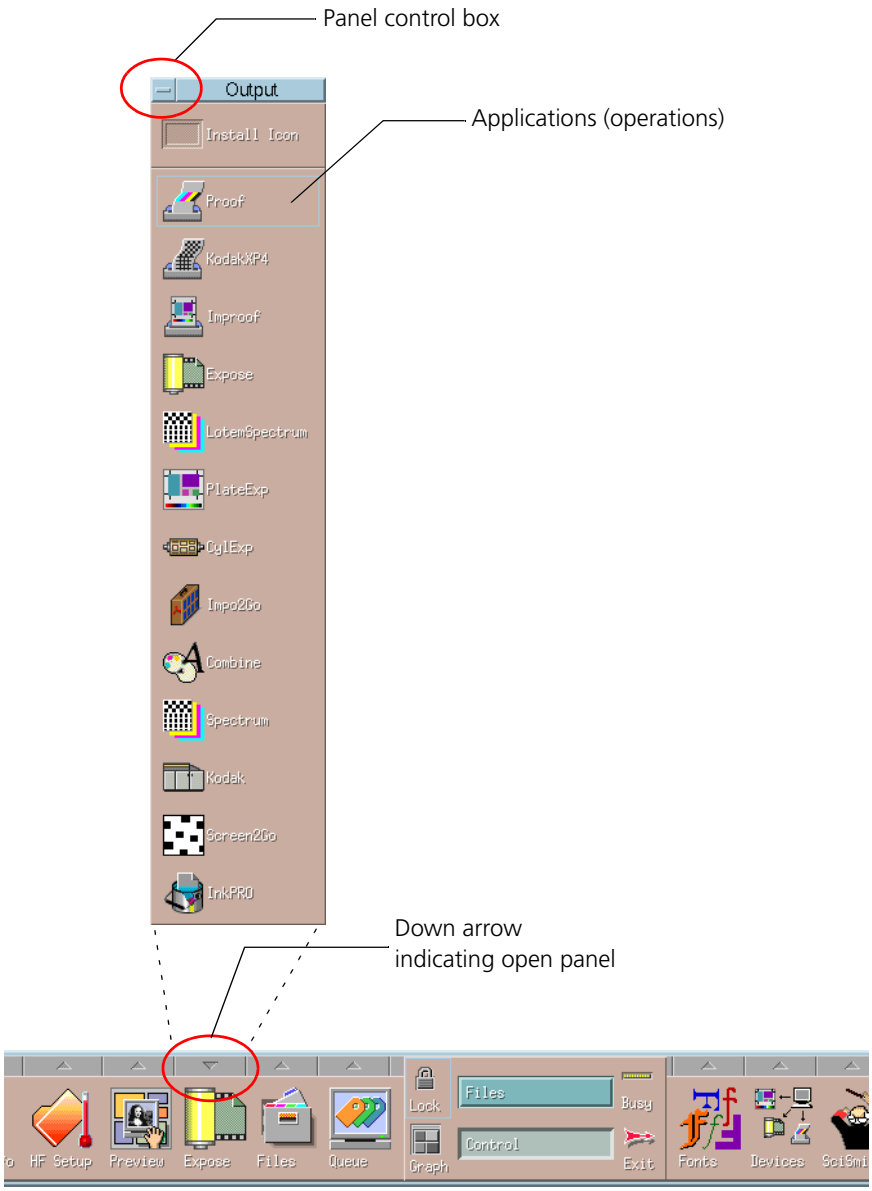
- Click the **Window Control** box in the upper left corner of the Brisque Launch Pad.

Panels

All the Brisque applications are categorized and grouped on panels, accessible from the Launch pad. A selected application is displayed on the Launch Pad, representing the panel, and can be changed. An arrow button appears above each of the icons on the Launch Pad.

To open a panel from the Brisque Launch Pad:

➢ Click an arrow on top of the Launch pad to open a panel that displays additional icons.



To detach a panel from the main Launch Pad and move it around the desktop:

➢ Click the title bar and drag it with the mouse.

To Launch an application from a panel:

➢ Double-click the icon on the panel; the application selected is launched and the panel automatically closes, unless it was detached from the main Launch Pad.

To close a panel:

➢ Click the **arrow** button on the Launch Pad that was used to open the panel (the arrow is pointing down).
Or, double-click the panel **Control** Box.
Or, simultaneously press ALT+F4 on the keyboard.

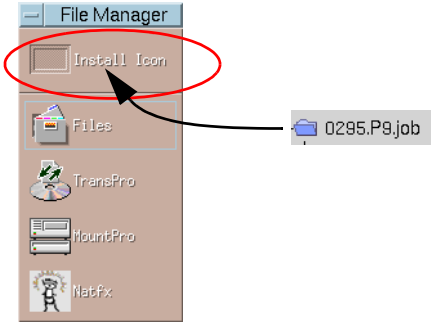
Adding an Icon to a Panel

You can install frequently used Hot Folders, Templates, folders, or files onto a panel for easy access.

Note: Double-clicking a file that has been added to a Brisque panel will launch the Preview application to preview it.

To add an item to a panel:

1. Open the panel onto which you want to add an item.



2. Drag the new item's icon from the File Manager onto the **Install** Icon that appears at the top of the panel; the new item's icon appears at the bottom of the panel. (For information on using the File Manager, see *Chapter 3, Managing Files and Folders*).

To delete an item from the panel:

1. Right-click the icon; a popup menu appears.
2. From the popup menu, select **Delete**; a message dialog box appears, prompting you to confirm the delete command.

To change the icon on the Launch Pad, representing the panel:

1. Open the panel.
2. Right-click the operation you want to appear on the Launch Pad and select **Copy to Main Panel**; the icon you selected now represents the panel on the Brisque Launch Pad.

Workspaces

The term Workspace refers to the Brisque desktop. Remember, the way that your workspace appears when you log out from the Brisque (that is, open windows, and so on) is the way it appears the next time you login.

The system is configured with two default workspaces, but you may add more. You can customize each workspace for a particular task. The same window can be opened in more than one workspace at the same time.

Note: We recommend not running applications in too many workspaces at the same time, as this affects system performance.

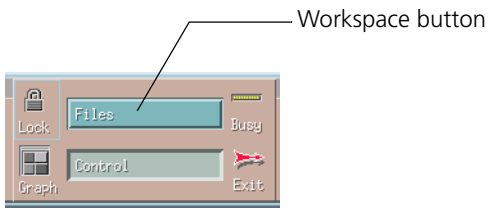
The Launch Pad appears in every workspace, and contains the tools necessary for navigating between workspaces, creating new workspaces and renaming and deleting existing workspaces.

Navigating Between Workspaces

You can select the active workspace from the Brisque Launch Pad.

To switch to a different workspace:

➢ Click the appropriate **Workspace** button.



Adding a Workspace

The Brisque lets you create multiple workspaces. Each workspace that you add reduces the available memory for running applications.

To add a new workspace:

1. Right-click an existing **workspace** button; a popup menu appears.
2. From the popup menu, select **Add Workspace**; a workspace named **New** is added.



Renaming a Workspace

When you create a new workspace, Brisque automatically names it **New**. You can rename any workspace to your own preferences.

To rename a workspace:

1. Click the workspace whose name you want to change, unless that workspace is already the active workspace.
2. Click the f the selected workspace again; title editing is enabled. Alternatively, right-click the workspace button, and from the popup menu select **Rename**; title editing is enabled.
3. Type a name in the box and press ENTER; the workspace is renamed.

Deleting a Workspace

The system requires a minimum of one workspace. You can delete all but one workspace from the desktop.

To delete a workspace:

1. Right-click the workspace button; a popup menu appears.
2. Click **Delete**; the workspace is deleted.

Assigning a Window to a Workspace

You can decide in which workspaces specific windows appear.



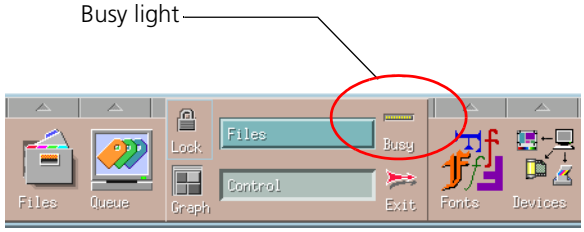
Tip: We suggest that you work with at least two workspaces simultaneously. Place the active Queue Manager window in one workspace, and use a second workspace for activating production workflows using the File Manager, Brisque application icons, Templates, and so on.

To access the commands that will help you organize your workspaces, click the **Control** box of the window you want to assign to a specific workspace; the popup menu which appears includes the following commands.

Command	Performs the following
Occupy Workspace	Displays a dialog box that lets you select the workspaces in which the window should appear.
Occupy All Workspaces	Displays the window in all workspaces.
Unoccupy Workspace	Removes the window from the current workspace. This item is inactive if the window is displayed in only one workspace.

The Busy Light

When you launch an application or an operation, the Busy Light blinks to indicate that the system is carrying out your command.



Locking the Display

You can temporarily prevent access to the CDE without logging out.

To lock the display:

- Double-click the **padlock** icon that appears in the middle of the Launch Pad.

To return to the CDE:

- Press ENTER.



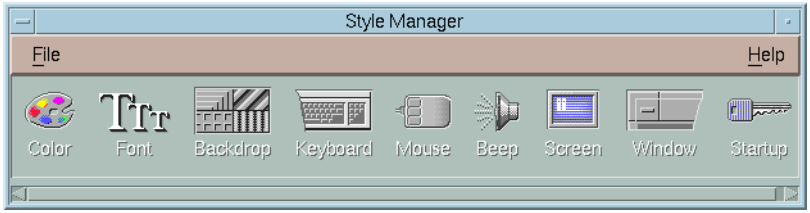
Tip: To lock the station more securely, use UNIX commands in the Terminal mode.

Customizing the Desktop

The Style Manager lets you customize the appearance and behavior of the desktop. Choose or modify the color palette, select a font, change the behavior of the mouse, Keyboard, or Beep, or perform other tasks that tailor the desktop environment to your preferences.

To launch the Style Manager:

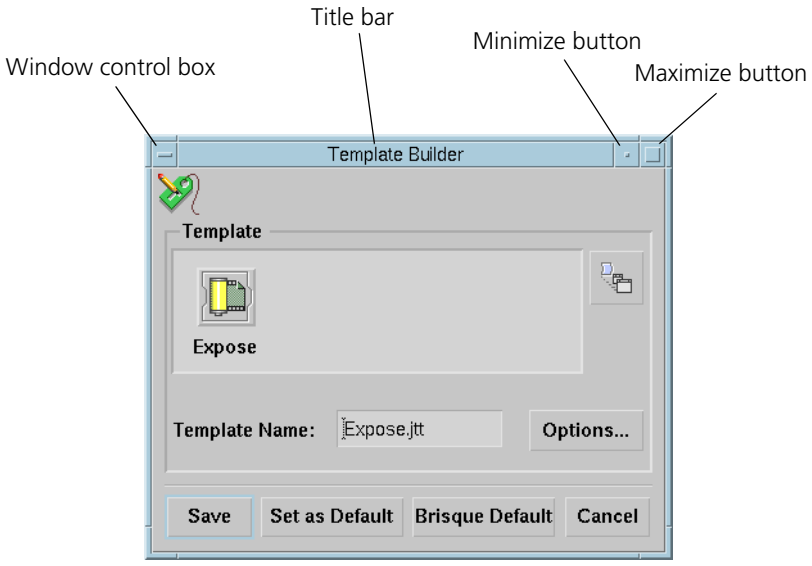
1. From the Launch Pad, open the CDE Applications panel (if you have not changed the setup of the default Launch Pad, it should be located above the **Clock** icon).
2. From the panel, double-click the **Desktop** icon; the Style Manager window displays.



3. Use the **Help** menu that appears in the upper right corner of the Style Manager window to get detailed instructions.

Manipulating Windows

Whenever you invoke an application or a function of the Brisque, a window appears on the desktop. Any work you perform is done inside these windows. Windows have common features that give you control over the work environment.



To make a window active and bring it to the top:

- When multiple windows are open, click a window to make it active; the active window title bar is a different color then the other inactive windows.

To move a window:

- Click a window title bar, hold down the left mouse button, and drag.

To reduce a window to an icon:

- Click the **Minimize** button, or click the **Window Control** box once, and select **Minimize** from the popup menu.

To restore an icon back into a window:

- Double-click the icon, or click it and select **Restore** from the popup menu.

To maximize the window size:

- Click the **Maximize** button. When a window is maximized, the Maximize button becomes a **Resize** button.

To resize a Maximized window:

- Click the **Resize** button, the window is reduced to an intermediate size.

To customize the window dimensions:

1. Point to one of its edges or corners; the cursor becomes a thin arrow inside a right angle.
2. Hold down the left mouse button and drag the window in or out. (This procedure does not work on a Maximized window.)

To close a window:

- Double-click the **Window Control** box.
  Or press ALT + F4 on the keyboard.
  Or, click the **Window Control** box and select **Close** from the popup menu.



Note: When you close a window, you remove it from the workspace.

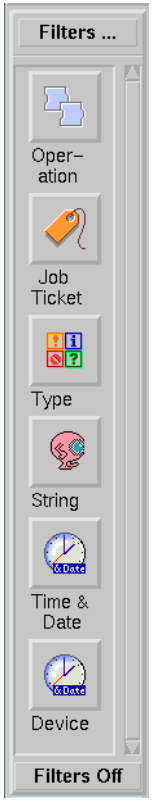
To access window operating commands:

- Click the **Window Control** box, then select an option from the popup menu.

Brisque Filters

Filter icons appear in several different application windows. They let you generate a sub-list of items that share certain characteristics, not limited to the name.

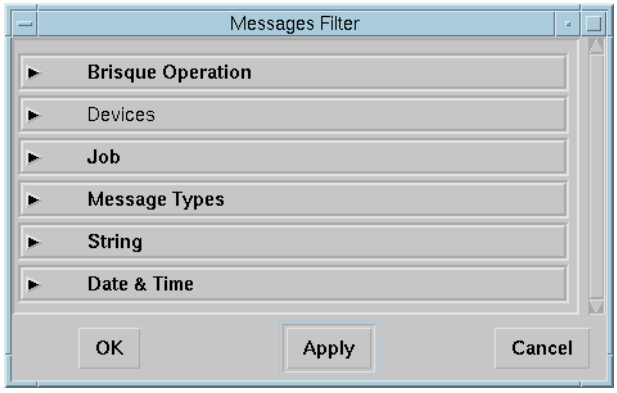
Throughout the manual, we refer you back to this section whenever Filters are available. Filters vary from application to application. In this section, we discuss them in a general way.



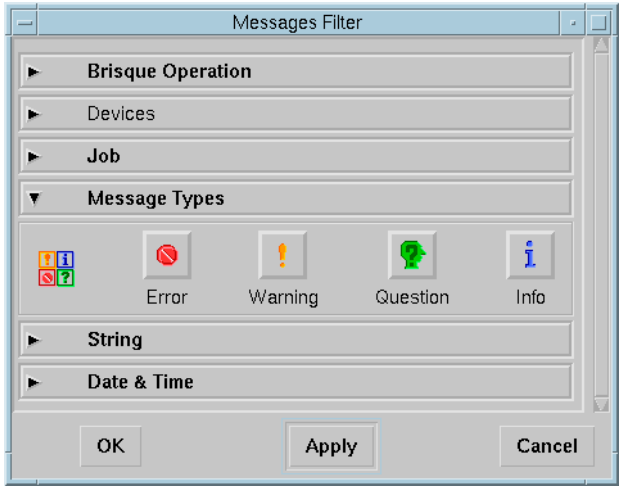
To define a filter:

1. Click **Filters**; a window appears, showing a menu button for each filter type.

Note: Remember that only buttons relevant to the filters existing in the active application, appear.



2. Click the triangle to the left of the name of the filter type that you want to activate; the menu button expands, and the relevant filters are displayed.

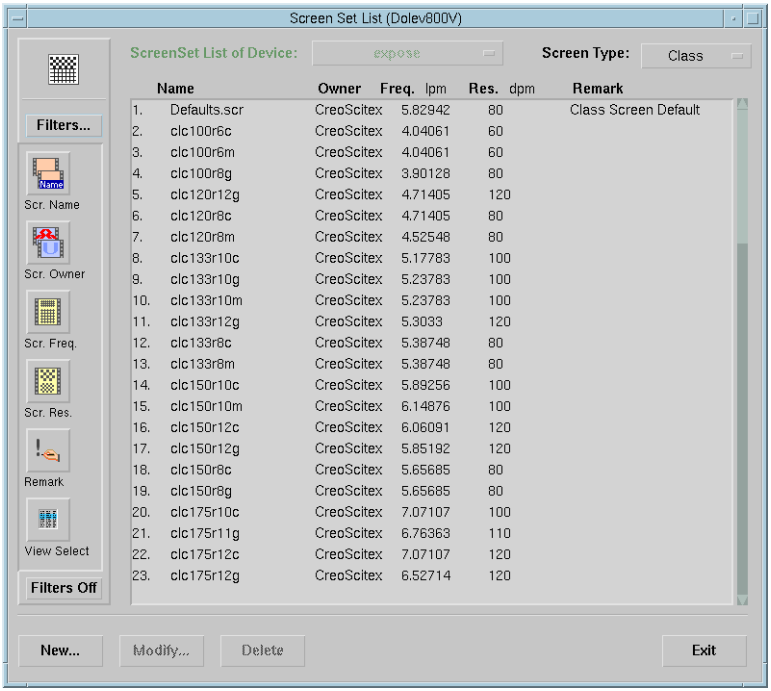


3. Select relevant filters.
4. If you want to define parameters for another filter, repeat steps 1-3 without collapsing the options of the filter that you already defined.

5. To activate the selected filter definitions, leave the buttons expanded and click **Apply** to generate a list that meets the defined file parameters without closing the Filters window. You can position the two open windows next to each other. If the desired items do not appear in the list, you can set different parameters and try again.
   Or, leave the buttons expanded and click **OK**; the selected filter definitions are activated and the Filters window disappears.
   Or, click **Cancel** to exit the window without redefining the filters.

WARNING: If you modify the existing Filter options from an expanded button, click the triangle to collapse the options, the selected options are cancelled. Once a filter has been defined, do not close it, or you will lose your definitions.

Once the filters are defined, you can use the Filter icons to generate partial lists of items. The example below displays a group of Filter icons that allow you to generate lists of screen sets that match the user defined filter definitions.



To generate a partial list using filters:

➢ Click the appropriate Filter icon.

To run the sub-list through an additional filter:

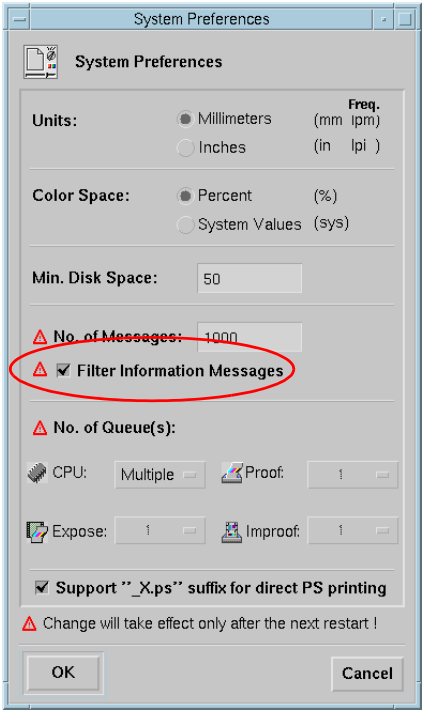
➢ Click another Filter icon; the list that is generated only contains items that meet the defined parameters of both filters.

Filtering Preferences

Filtering can be regulated from the System Preferences.
For example: Information messages. They may appear in the system in two formats: During the execution of an application, individual messages may appear in separate floating windows. And, all massages are displayed in the Message Viewer, curbed by filters specified in the application.
You can suspend the floating Information message windows from the System Preferences.

To activate filtering limitation:

1. From the Brisque Launch Pad, open the Utilities panel and select the **Prefs.** icon; the Preferences window displays.
2. In the Preferences window, click the **System** icon; the System Preferences window displays.



3. Select **Filter information Messages** and click **OK**; the information messages will appear from this point on only in the Message Viewer.



For additional information on filtering via the System Preferences, see *Chapter 4, Brisque Utilities & Preferences*, *Filter Information Messages* on page 49.
For additional information on Messages, see *Chapter 11, The Message Viewer*.

3

Managing Files and Folders

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Overview

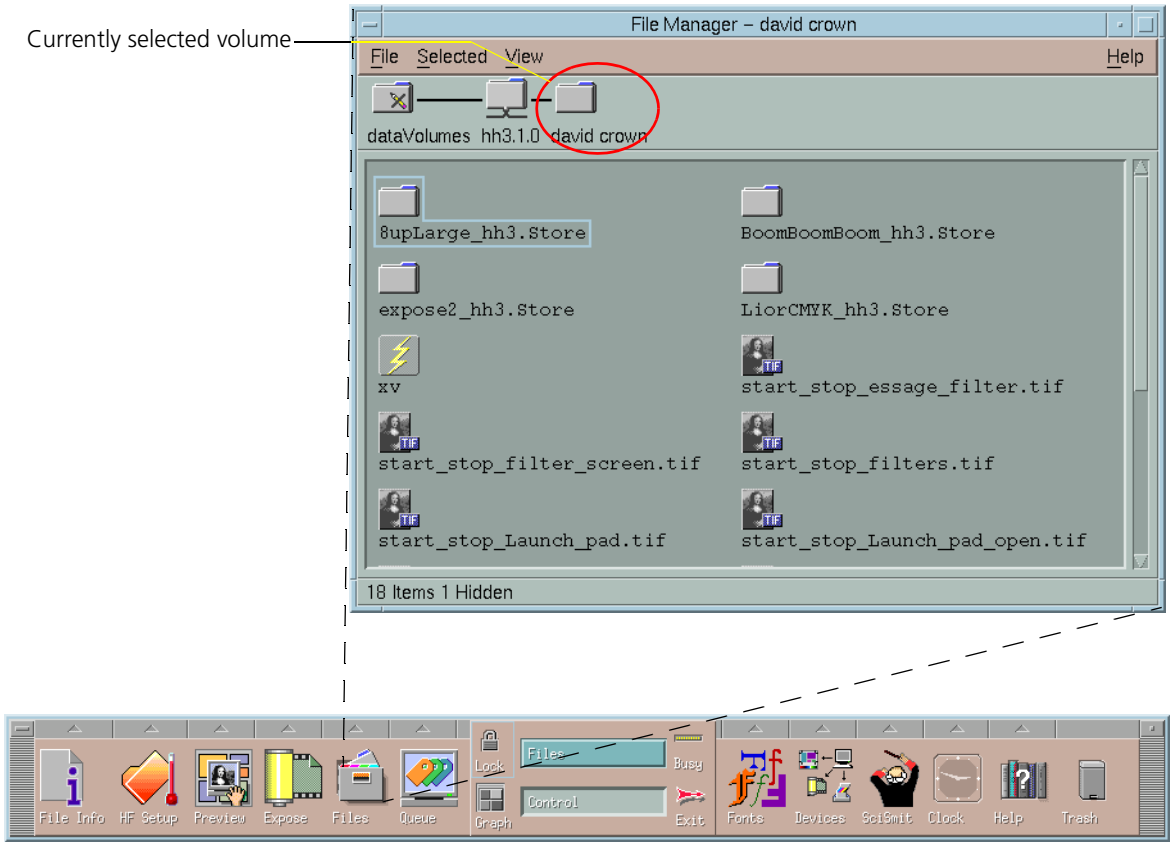
The Brisque Launch Pad displays an icon that gives you access to the File Manager.

The File Manager application on the Brisque provides the tools necessary for standard file management activities. In this section, we describe the features of the File Manager that you will commonly use.

Launching the Application

To open the File Manager:

1. from the Launch Pad, double-click the **Files** icon; the File Manager window displays, showing the volumes that exist on the Brisque and any mounted remote volumes.



2. Double-click volumes in window to access the folders and sub-volumes; selected volume appears last in line in the upper section of window.

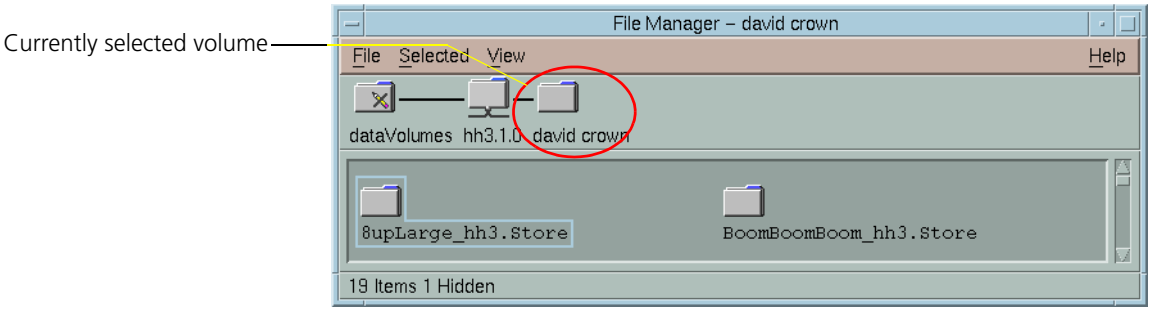
Note: The root directory of a Brisque data file system is called **dataVolume**. This name cannot be modified.

Navigating in the File Manager

In the Brisque File Manager, you open volumes to access the folders and files that reside on the local Brisque and on mounted workstations or servers.

To back-track to any level up to the root:

➢ Double-click any volume in the chain of volumes in the upper section of the window; the volume's content is displayed in window.



Hidden Files

By default, only non-hidden files appear in the File Manager window. However, the total number of files and hidden files located in the selected folder appear at the bottom left of the File Manager window.

To display the hidden files:

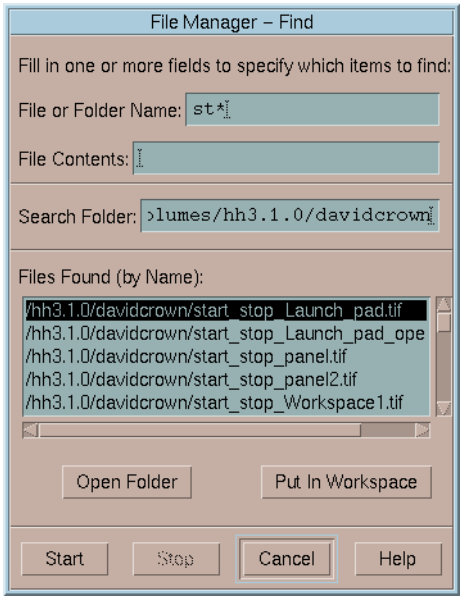
➢ In the File Manager window, select **Show Hidden Objects** from the **View** menu.
Or, press CTRL-S on the keyboard.

Searching for a File or Folder

When you don't know where a particular file or folder is located, you can search for it using the Find feature.

To search for a specific file or folder:

1. In the File Manager window, select **Find** from the **File** menu; the File Manager-Find window displays.



2. In the **File or Folder Name** box, type the name of the file or folder that you are searching for.
   You can use wildcard characters to help locate a file or folder name. For example: `fe*` will find all files that begin with fe, `*fe` will find all files that end with fe and `*fe*` will find all files that contain fe.
3. In the **Search Folder** box, type the name of the folder or volume where you want to search for the file. (By default, this box displays the current folder.)



Tip: Make sure there are no blanks in the name in the folder name.



Note: When you activate the search, the File Manager searches the folder that appears in this box and all of its sub-folders. If you want to search every location on the Brisque, type `/dataVolumes` into the **Search Folder** box.
If you designate **/dataVolumes** as the Search volume, the Brisque will also search the Brisque data volumes of all remote stations mounted via the MountPro application. Since the Brisque must access the remote stations and process the search over the network, this type of search may be a time consuming process.

4. Define the remaining search parameters and click **Start**; the File Manager begins searching for files that match the user-defined parameters. Matching files that are found appear in the Files Found section.
   To stop the search at any time, click **Stop**.

To determine the location of a file that appears in the Files Found section:

- Select the file in the list, then click **Open Folder**; a File Manager window displays, showing the found file and indicating its location.



Note: The File Manager menu options that apply to selected files or folders are unavailable until you select a file or folder.

Selecting a File or Folder

To Select a file or folder:

- Click the file or folder; the selected item name is highlighted.

To Clear a file or folder:

- Click a different item, or click on an empty area in the File Manager window.

To Select multiple files or folders:

- Select the first item, then CTRL-click to select each additional item, or click and drag the mouse to select a group of adjacent files and folders.

To clear one item from a selected group:

- CTRL-click the item that you want to clear.

The Popup menu

In the File Manager, files and folders have popup menus that display options that you can apply to the selected file or folder. Standard options include: Change Permission, Put in Workspace, Put in Trash, Help, Open in Place, Open New View, Archive Pack and Print.

To use a file or folder's popup menu:

1. Right-click the selected file or folder and select an option from the popup menu.
2. To close the popup menu without selecting an option, click once outside of the popup menu.

Opening a File or Folder

To open a file or a folder from within the File Manager window:

- double-click the file or folder.
  Alternatively, right-click the file or folder and select **Open** from the popup menu.

Creating Folders

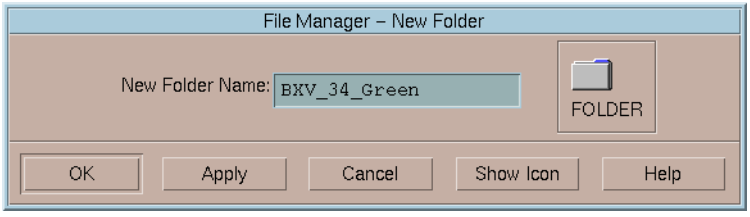
Use folders to organize related groups of files. Brisque folders can be created directly from the Brisque or via a remote NT or Macintosh station connected to the network.

Creating a Folder on the Brisque

You can create new Brisque folders directly from the Brisque.

To create a folder on the Brisque:

1. From the File menu in the File Manager window, select **New Folder**; the New Folder window displays.



1. In the **New Folder Name** box, type the folder name.
2. Click **OK** or press ENTER; the new folder appears in the File Manager window.

Creating a Brisque Folder from the Macintosh

You may want to create folders on the Brisque for holding related groups of files copied from the Macintosh. While a Brisque volume is mounted and open on the Macintosh desktop, use the standard Macintosh functions to create a new folder in the Brisque volume.

To create a new folder on the Brisque via the Macintosh:

1. In the Brisque server window on the Macintosh, select **New Folder** from the Macintosh File menu; an untitled folder is created.
2. Type the name of the new folder in the **New Folder Name** box.
3. Click anywhere on the desktop or press ENTER; the new folder appears in the open Brisque volume on the Macintosh desktop and in the File Manager on the Brisque desktop.

Naming and Renaming Files and Folders

Each item in the File Manager has a name and an icon, which can be changed.

To rename Brisque, Imposition or Packaging Jobs:

1. In the File Manager window, right-click a Job; the popup menu appears.
2. From the popup menu, select **Rename Job** and type the new name of the file in the **text** box.
3. To save the new name, press **Enter.**



Note: Using the right-click option modifies the names of all the sub-files in the job identically.

To rename an item in the File Manager:

1. Select the icon.
2. Click the name beneath the icon; a text box appears.
3. Edit the name.
4. Press ENTER; the item is renamed.

Alternatively:

5. Select the icon.
6. From the File Manager menu, select **File** then **Rename**; a text box appears.
7. Edit the name.
8. Press ENTER; the item is renamed.



WARNING: Modifying the name of a file using the menu or direct selection will modify the name to a single level. If this option is used on Brisque, Imposition or Packaging Jobs, internal files are not going to be affected, which may damage the structure of the files.

Brisque Naming Convention

The Brisque naming convention supports the characters 0-9, A-Z, and _ (underscore). The Brisque is also case sensitive.

Opening Multiple File Manager Windows

When you want to view the contents of more than one folder at once, you open multiple File Manager windows, then navigate to the desired location in each window.

To open multiple File Manager windows:

1. If the File Manager window is not open, launch the File Manager application. (See *Launching the Application on page 25*).
2. From the View menu, select **Open New View**; a duplicate File Manager window opens.

Moving and copying Files and Folders

The easiest way to move files and directories is to drag them from one location to another.

If you want one file to exist in more than one location, you can copy it. You can copy files directly from the Brisque or remotely via a Macintosh that has a Brisque volume mounted on it.

Moving Files and Folders

To move a file or folder:

1. From the View menu, select **Open New View**; an additional File Manager window displays.
2. Navigate in the File Manager windows so that one displays the current location of the file or folder you want to move, and the other displays the destination.
3. Drag the file or folder from the current location into the new destination.
4. To cancel a drag in progress, press the ESC key before releasing the mouse button.

Please note the following:

- Dragging files and folders on the Brisque is different from other familiar platforms. If the CTRL key is not pressed when performing the drag, a move will be performed, even if dragging files to mounted volumes over the network. To Copy files, you must press the CTRL key when dragging the file or folder.
- If you move a file onto an open File Manager window or onto a folder icon, the file is moved to that folder.
- If you move a file or folder outside of any window, an alias (Macintosh) or shortcut (NT) representing the file or folder is placed on the backdrop of the current workspace.
  To delete the alias (shortcut) of the file or folder that appears on the backdrop, right-click the shortcut, then select **Remove From Workspace** from the popup menu.



Important: If you drag an alias to the Trash, the original file/folder will be deleted, while the alias will remain on the desktop.

- If more than one icon is selected, move the entire group at once by dragging any one of the selected icons.



Note: If you attempt to move a file or subfolder from a folder where you do not have permission to make changes, the File Manager may create a copy of the file or folder in the destination folder and display an error message indicating that you cannot delete the original.

Copying Files on the Brisque

To copy a file directly on the Brisque:

➢ Press and hold CTRL key while dragging the file or folder from one location to another.
  Make sure that you release the mouse button before you release the CTRL key. Otherwise, you may accidentally move the file or folder instead of copying it.

Copying Files from the Macintosh to the Brisque

To copy files from the Macintosh to the Brisque:

- Mount a Brisque volume onto the Macintosh desktop, open it, and use the standard Macintosh copy functions to copy the files to the open Brisque volume.



For additional information on working from the Macintosh, see *Brisque - Production from the Macintosh*.

Deleting Files and Folders

The CDE provides three ways to delete files and folders:

- Drag the file onto the **Trash Can** icon on the Launch Pad
- Select the file, then from the Selected menu, select **Put in Trash**
- Right-click the item and select **Put in Trash** from the popup menu.

To delete more than one file at a time:

➢ CTRL-click each file you want to delete (or click and drag to select a group of adjacent files and folders), then drag them onto the **Trash Can** icon.

Transferring Files to and from External Media

TransferPro, MountPro and NatFX are three Brisque applications that let you access files from external media.

- **TransferPro -** lets you transfer files to and from external media, including SCSI devices, DOS and Macintosh formatted diskettes, optical disks and Jaz disks.
- **MountPro** - lets you access files from AIX formatted CD ROM and Jaz Disks. MountPro also lets you mount remote Brisque data volumes and NT Servers onto the local Brisque, enabling you to access those files via the local file manager.
- **NatFX** - (an optional Brisque application) - lets you copy Creo UFS1, Creo UFS2, and Intel RMX files from Whisper and PS/2 removables to the Brisque.



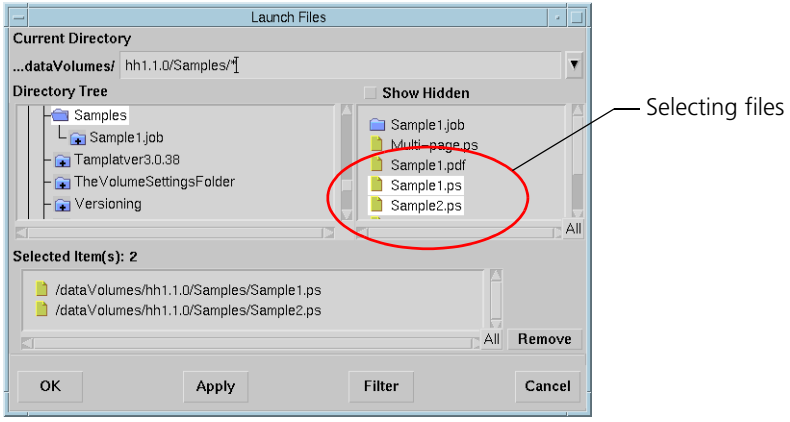
For additional details see *Chapter 12, TransferPro*, *Chapter 13, Mount Pro* and *Chapter 14, Native File Exchange (Natfx)*.

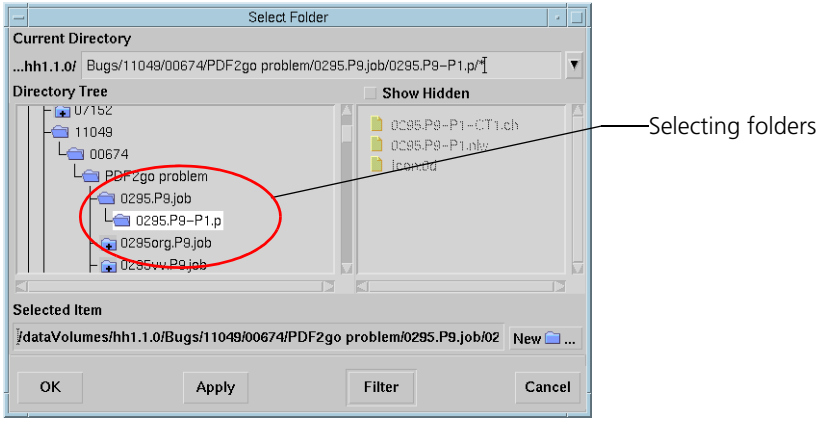
The Browser

The browser is a function of the File Manager that lets you easily find and select a specific file or folder. You have access to the browser via many different Brisque application windows. Whenever you define operation parameters, and the particular option is defined by a file or a location (for example, adding a new element to the Plate Assembly lists), the browser is accessible the dialog box.

The browser appears in a window and it's title is variable, usually indicating why it was opened.

The following are examples of various formats the Browser takes on, depending on the launching source.





Navigating in the Browser

The Directory Tree is divided into two sections. The left section, used for navigation, shows a tree of folders. The right section displays files and folders available for selection.

Scroll bars located on the right and bottom of each section allow for movement within the section.

To open directories:

1. in the left section, double-click a blue **folder** icon; the contents of the open directory appear in the right section.
2. Select the **Show Hidden** check box to display files that are designated as hidden, in the File Manager.



Note: A plus sign on a folder indicates that it contains other folders and/or files.

3. When you reach the desired level, select the folder or file from the right section; the path to the selected item appears in the **Selected Item** box.



Note: Every time you click a folder in the left section, the path to that folder is displayed in the **Current Directory** box and also in the **Selected Item** box. When you click an item in the right section, that item is only added to the path in the **Selected Item** box.

To remove a selected item from the Selected Item box:

- In the right section, click the item again; the item disappears from the **Selected Item** box.

To confirm a selection:

- In the browser, click **Apply** to confirm selection without exiting. Or, click **OK** to confirm selection and exit the browser. To exit the browser without making a selection, click **Cancel**.

Searching for a File

The browser filter function lets you search for a specific file or folder by name. You use the filter to set a specific search parameter. If, for example, you want to locate a file whose exact name you forget, but whose name begins with the letter T, you can type the letter T in the **Current Directory** box then click **Filter**. The filter is case sensitive.

You can use wildcard characters to help locate a file or folder. For example, type `fe*` in the **Current Directory** box, then click **Filter** to find all files that begin with `fe`.

Or, for example, if you only want to browse files with the .nlw extension, type `*.nlw` in the **Current Directory** box, then click **Filter**; only files with the .nlw extension are displayed in the browser.

4

Brisque Utilities & Preferences

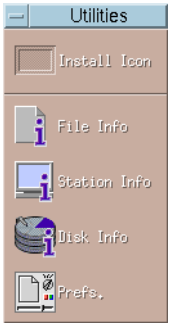
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Overview

This chapter explains how to use Brisque utilities and preferences.

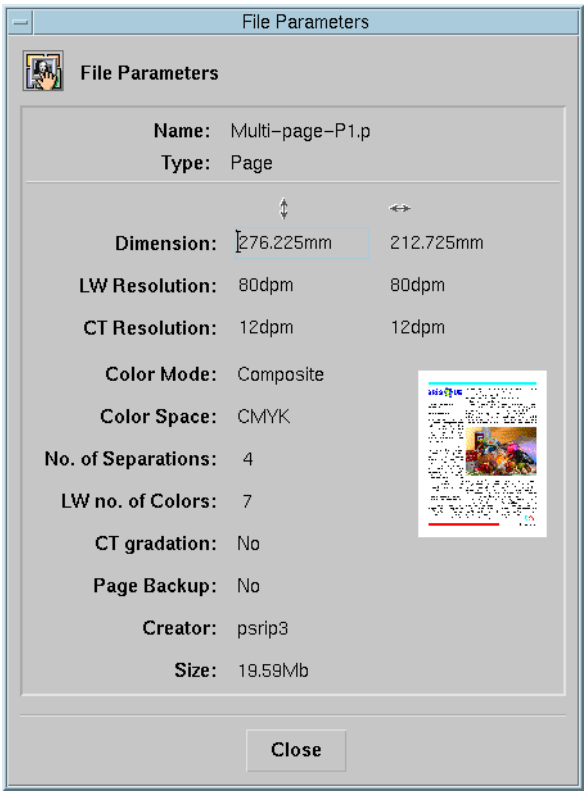
The Utilities panel on the Brisque provides the following:

- File Information
- Station Information
- Disk Information
- General Brisque Preferences.



File Information

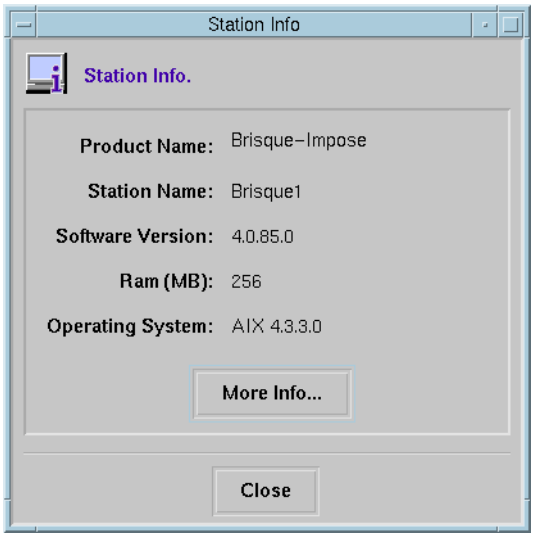
When you drag a file onto the **File Info** icon in the **Utilities** panel, or right-click the file and select **File Info** from the menu, the File Parameters window is displayed with information about the file.



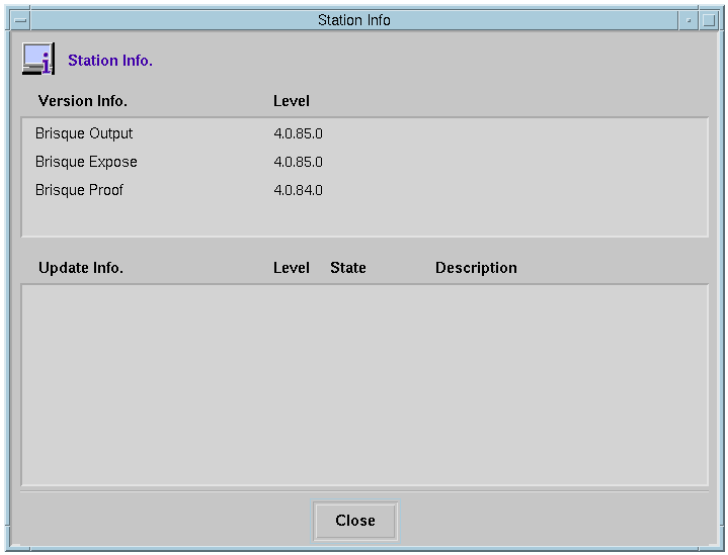
The information displayed in the File Parameters window varies according to the file type (PostScript, PDF, EPSF, DCS, DCS 2.0, TIFF, types of CT and LW, Page, Layout, Job, Imposition Job, and Packaging Job).

Station Information

1. To display basic information about the Brisque station, from the **Utilities** panel, double-click the **Station Info** icon; the Station Info window is displayed.

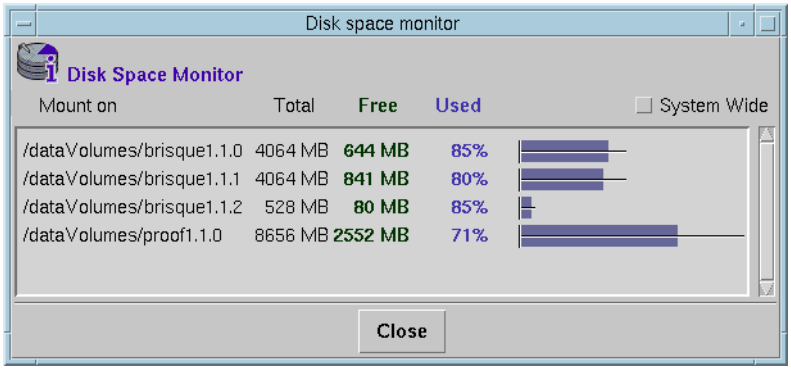


2. To display additional version and update information about the Brisque, from the Station Info window, click **More Info**; the following window is displayed.



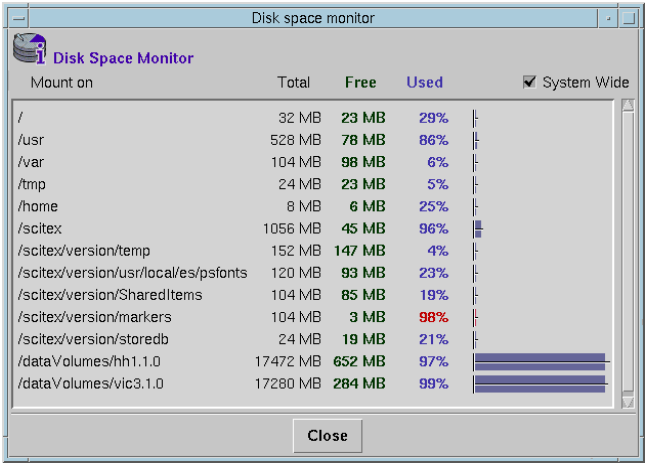
Disk Information

1. To display a window outlining the total, free, and used disk space on all local and mounted data volumes on the current Brisque station, from the **Utilities** panel, double-click the **Disk Info** icon; the Disk space monitor dialog box is displayed.



Note: Your working files are stored in the data volumes.

2. To view the system-wide disk usage, which includes all local Brisque file systems and local and mounted data volumes, select the **System Wide** box; the Disk space monitor dialog box is displayed as follows:



Note: When a portion of the disk approaches 100% usage, the bar graph in the right hand column appears red, indicating that system performance may be affected.

Brisque Preferences

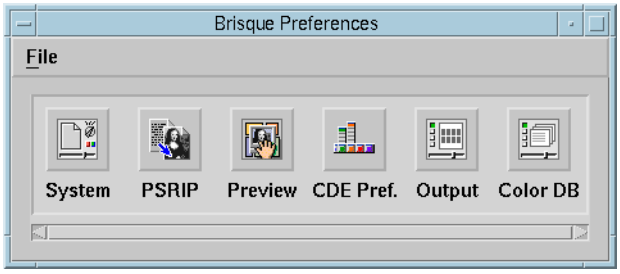
The Brisque Preferences utility enables you to set general parameters that relate to the way that files and general operations are processed on the Brisque.

You can set the following preferences:

- System Preferences
- RIP Preferences
- Preview Preferences
- CDE and Operations Preferences
- Output Preferences
- Color DB Preferences

To activate the Brisque Preferences utility:

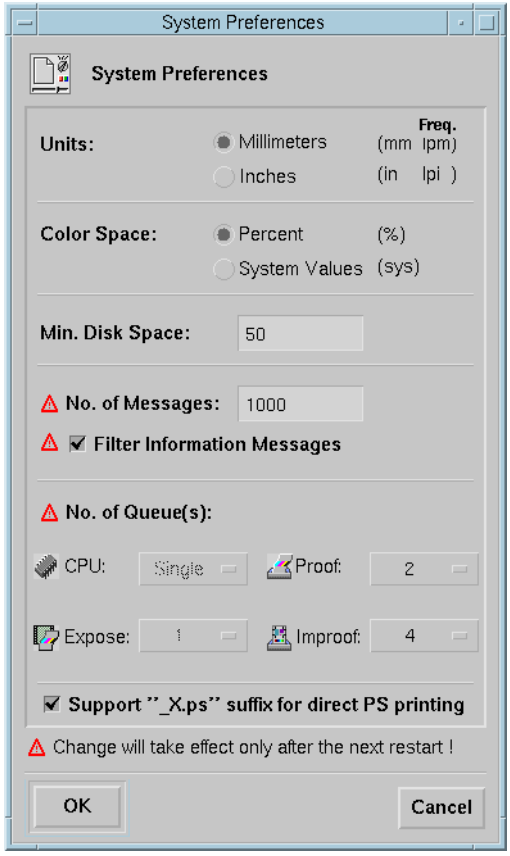
➢ From the Brisque Launch Pad, open the **Utilities** panel, then double-click the **Prefs** icon; the Brisque Preferences window is displayed.



System Preferences

System Preferences set system-related parameters.

➢ To access System Preferences, from the Brisque Preferences window, click the **System** icon; the System Preferences window is displayed.



Units

Select a Units option to set the measurements to Millimeters or Inches.

Color Space

Select a Color Space option to set color values to Percent (0-100) or System Values (0-255).

Minimum Disk Space

This box indicates the amount of available disk space necessary before the **RIP**, **FAF**, **Send**, and **Translate** operations start. When the available disk space falls below this value, such operations already in the Queue are suspended. To reactivate these operations, make space available on the disk.



Note: When you have several data volumes on your Brisque, and the available disk space on one of the volumes falls below the defined minimum, only Jobs that create files to that volume are suspended in the Queue. For example, you are RIPping Jobs to volumes **a** and **b**, and volume **a** has less than the defined minimum space; the warning triangle appears in the Queue Manager window, but only Jobs RIPped to volume **a** are suspended. Jobs RIPped to volume **b** are not affected.

The default value is 50MB (you cannot reduce this value). If your workflow requires more disk space, you can increase this value. An adequate value can prevent production time being wasted due to lack of disk space. (See the *Chapter 9, The Queue Manager*.)

In the Imposition workflow, you may need to increase the value before the operation is activated to make enough room on the disk for copying files from remote stations.

No. of Messages

This box indicates the maximum number of messages stored in the Message Viewer log (up to 10,000).

When the actual number of messages in the Message log reaches this value, the first half of the messages in the log are deleted. Therefore, if you change this value to a number lower than the number of messages currently in the Message log, you will lose the first half of the messages



Important: The setting is applied only after you click **OK** in the System Preferences window, log off the Brisque, and log back on.

Filter Information Messages

This option prevents the display of information messages on the screen. This is especially useful when working with multiple CPUs and messages pop up in large quantities.



Note: Messages that require user reply are not filtered.

No. of Queue(s)

On a system that has more than one CPU, such as 6F1, this option enables you to perform multiple Brisque operations at the same time. Each CPU handles a separate Brisque operation.

For example, in a system that has 4 CPUs, such as Brisque4, you can perform 2 RIPs, 1 FAF, and 1 Translate, or 4 RIPs, while exposing Jobs at the same time.



Note: This option is not available for systems with a single CPU.

Brisque multi-processing applies to the following operations only: **PS Preview**, **Preflight Check**, **RIP**, **FAF**, **Export PS**, **Translate**, **PDF2Go**, and **Normalize**.

- To enable multiple CPU usage, select **Multiple**, and select the number of Proof, Expose and Improof devices according to the current output device configuration.



Important: The setting is applied only after you click **OK** in the System Preferences window, log off from the system, and log back on.

Direct PS Print Suffix

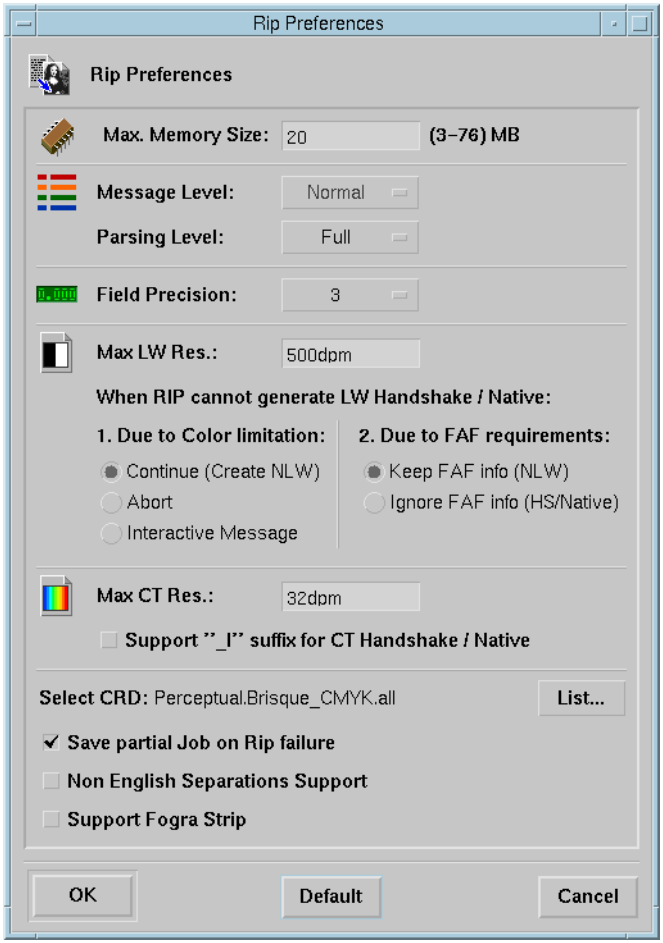
The **_X.ps** suffix (that is, _1.ps, _2.ps, _3.ps and so on) may be added to a file printed directly to the Brisque from an external DTP application. If a file with the same name already exists in the destination folder, the file is not overwritten.

- To use this option, select the **Support "_X.ps" suffix for direct PS printing** box.

RIP Preferences

RIP Preferences set RIP-related parameters for all Jobs on the Brisque, regardless of the method used to start the RIP. You can redefine the parameters at any time, and also easily revert to the original default RIP Preferences.

➢ To access the RIP preferences, from the Brisque Preferences window, click the **PSRIP** icon; the RIP Preferences window is displayed.



➢ Click **Default** to revert to the default RIP preferences.

Max. Memory Size

Defines the amount of RAM that is kept available for the RIP operation. The default value is 20 MB.



Important: It is not recommended to change the default, except for specific Jobs that require large amounts of RAM. If you do increase the value before running a specific Job, don't forget to reset the value to the default when the Job is completed. Leaving a large value may adversely effect other operations that require more RAM than is available.

During the RIP, if a message such as `Cannot allocate memory` or `Not enough memory size` is displayed, check the defined value, and increase it if necessary.

Message Level

This box defines which messages are displayed on the screen during production, and which are listed in the Message Viewer.

Normal

Only the most important messages (such as Error messages) are displayed on the screen, and all messages are listed in the Message Viewer window.

Expanded

All messages are displayed both on the screen and in the Message Viewer window.

Expert

Detailed messages (that require understanding of PostScript) are displayed in the Message Viewer window. Such messages provide the following information: file name, command type, where the error occurred (after how many bytes), file size, number of elements on the stack and their names, and the last processed lines of the input file.

Use this option if a Job fails more than once, and a PostScript offending command is displayed. Expert messages can provide information that will help a PostScript expert solve the problem.

Parsing Level

Minimal

Minimal parsing is quicker than **Full** parsing, and is the preferred setting. When you perform a non-interactive RIP without a PreFlight Check, select **Minimal**.

Full

Full parsing takes longer, and is only required under certain circumstances. For example, if pre-separated files are treated as composite files when **Automatic Recognition** is selected in the **Separation Handling** section of the main RIP window. Alternatively, set the **Separation Handling** Parameter to **B&W (Preseparated)**.



Important: If there is a PreFlight Check before the RIP, or if the RIP operation is interactive (that is, you open the RIP window via the Job Ticket Editor to modify the RIP parameters on the fly), full parsing occurs regardless of the preference set in this box.

Field Precision

Defines the number of digits that appear after the decimal point in the Offset, Size, and Scale boxes.

Max LW Res.

Defines the maximum LW resolution that can be defined by the RIP. The value should reflect the limitations of the intended output device.

LW HS/Native RIP Generation Failure

Enables you to control how the Brisque handles a RIP generating a LW Handshake/Native if a color limitation and FAF requirement error is detected.

Due to Color Limitation

A color limitation occurs during the creation of the LW Handshake/Native file when the number of colors in the LW element exceeds 248.

Select one of the following to handle a color limitation failure:

- **Continue (Create NLW)** - to proceed with the RIP and create an NLW file.
- **Abort** - to abort the RIP and prompt an error message.
- **Interactive Message** - to query whether to continue the RIP (and create an NLW) or to abort it.



Note: RIP supports Spot Colors in the NLW/NCT format. Selecting **Specific** or **All to Spot** in the main RIP parameters window for a file that includes spot colors, will create a NLW file, unless you choose to abort the process. Thus, a file with a single Spot Color or more (and even containing less than 248 colors) can create a NLW file only.

Due to FAF Requirements

The LW Handshake/Native file format does not support file information tagging. If FAF Info parameters were selected to be tagged to a LW HS/Native file, a FAF requirement failure occurs.

Select one of the following options to handle such an error:

- **Keep FAF Info (NLW)** - to continue the RIP and create an NLW file containing the FAF Info tags.
- **Ignore FAF Info (HS/Native)** - to continue the RIP, but disregard the FAF Info tags and create a LW Handshake/Native file, without the tags.



Note: If, during a FAF operation, the number of colors in the LW exceeds 248, the FAF operation automatically creates a NLW file (that is, the FAF requirement failure is not relevant).

Max CT Res.

Defines the maximum CT resolution that can be defined by the RIP. The value should reflect the limitations of the intended output device.

Support "_I" suffix for CT Handshake/Native

This option enables you to add the **_I** suffix to a CT Handshake/Native file designated for output on the PS/2 or Whisper stations since these stations only support CT HS/Native files with this suffix.

Select CRD

A **CRD** (Color Rendering Dictionary) contains a set of transformation tables for all process color models.

This option enables you to select a **CRD** table from the 12 available tables or to install customized CRD tables to select from during the RIP process. The customized CRD tables are copied into a Brisque shared volume on the Macintosh and you can select the CRD table you want in the RIP preferences dialog box.

Each CRD table contains one of the following Rendering Intents:

- **Perceptual** - compresses the total gamut from one device color space into the gamut of another device color space. This preserves the visual relationship between colors by shrinking the entire color space and shifting all colors to proportionally fit the destination color space.

  Use **Perceptual** to achieve a more press-like appearance from your digital printer.

- **Saturation** - reproduces the original image color saturation (vividness) when converting into the target device's color space. The relative saturation of colors is maintained from one gamut to another.

  Use **Saturation** primarily for business graphics, where the exact relationship between colors is not as important as are bright saturated colors.

- **Absolute** - produces colors that match exactly with no adjustment made for white points or black points, which could alter the image brightness. For example, a white (no ink) may appear yellowish on a newspaper, and in Absolute Colorimetric mapping, you may want to achieve the same yellow background on a proof.

  Absolute Colorimetric is valuable for rendering *signature colors* that are highly identified with a commercial product. It is also used when printing scanned RGB images, for emulating different paper conditions on white paper and when the printer serves as a proofer for another print device.

- **Relative** - colors that fall in the color gamut of two devices are left unchanged. When a source color falls out of the destination gamut, it is mapped to the closest possible color within the gamut of the target color space. In addition, white point adjustment is performed so that the white areas, which may appear bluish on some monitors, are

mapped to white on paper. This rendering intent can cause two colors that appear different in the source color space to appear the same in the target color space.

Each available CRD has a different UCR (Under Color Removal) value. A UCR works on the Gray areas of a CT (for example, C=M=Y within specific tolerances) and removes some of the ink from the CMY separations while adding it to the Black separation. For example, if you choose 300G.crd, the maximum coverage of ink that should be 400% for a C=100%, M=100%, Y=100%, and K=100% CT element, will be 300%.

The following are the 12 available CRDs:

- **280G.crd** - high UCR, Perceptual Rendering Intent, RGB to CMYK conversion.
- **300G.crd** - medium UCR, Perceptual Rendering Intent, RGB to CMYK conversion.
- **320G.crd** - low UCR, Perceptual Rendering Intent, RGB to CMYK conversion.
- **CMY.crd** - no black generation, Perceptual Rendering Intent, RGB to CMY conversion.
- **Perceptual.Brisque_CMY.all** - 280% maximum ink coverage, RGB to CMY conversion.
- **Perceptual.Brisque_CMYK.all** - 360% maximum ink coverage, RGB to CMYK conversion.
- **Saturation.Brisque_CMY.all** - 280% maximum ink coverage, RGB to CMY conversion.
- **Saturation.Brisque_CMYK.all** - 360% maximum ink coverage, RGB to CMYK conversion.
- **Absolute.Brisque_CMY.all** - 280% maximum ink coverage, RGB to CMY conversion.
- **Absolute.Brisque_CMYK.all** - 360% maximum ink coverage, RGB to CMYK conversion.
- **Relative.Brisque_CMY.all** - 280% maximum ink coverage, RGB to CMY conversion.
- **Relative.Brisque_CMYK.all** - 360% maximum ink coverage, RGB to CMYK conversion.

Save Partial Job on RIP Failure

Select this option so that if a Job with multiple pages fails during the RIP, any pages that were successfully RIPped are saved as a Job, preventing the need to re-RIP them.

Non-English Separations Support

Language	Cyan	Magenta	Yellow	Black
German	Cyan	Magenta	Gelb	Schwartz
French	Cyan	Magenta	Jaune	Noir
Dutch	Cyaan	Magenta	Geel	Zwart
Danish	Cyan	Magenta	Gul	Sort
Italian	Cyan	Magenta	Giallo	Nero
Spanish	Cian	Magenta	Amarillo	Negro
Swedish	Cyan	Magenta	Gul	Svart

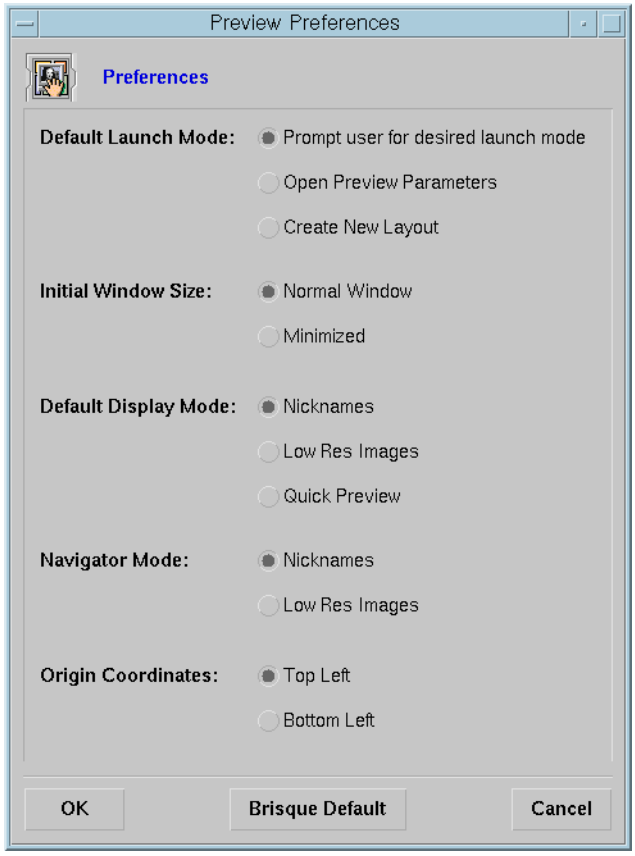
Support Fogra Strip

This option is relevant only to customers who use the Fogra calibration strip inside the PostScript file.

Preview Preferences

The Preview Preferences enables you to define default settings for the Preview application.

➢ To access the Preview preferences, from the Brisque Preferences window, click the **Preview** icon; the Preview Preferences window is displayed



Note: The selected settings displayed when the Preview Preferences window first appears are the default settings (Brisque Default).

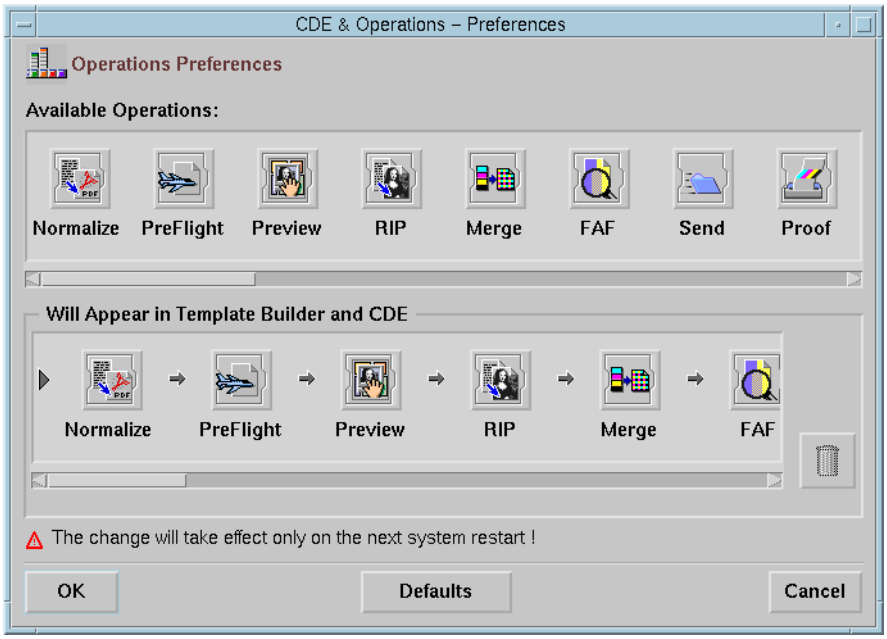
➢ Click **Brisque Default** to revert to the default Preview preferences.

For details about the display modes and launch modes, see *Chapter 16, Preview*.

CDE and Operations Preferences

CDE and Operations Preferences enable you to define which Brisque operation icons appear in the Template Builder, the Brisque Launch Pad panels and the right-click popup menus. You also define the order in which the operation icons appear in the Template Builder, the Operations panel, and the Output panel. This helps to clear an overcrowded CDE, especially on stations dedicated to specific operations only, making the selection of operations from lists (as in the Template Builder) much easier and more accessible.

➢ To access the CDE and Operation preferences, from the Brisque Preferences window, click the **CDE Pref.** icon; the CDE & Operations - Preferences window is displayed.



The upper panel (the **Available Operations** section) displays all the operations available on the current Brisque station. The lower panel (the **Will Appear in Template Builder and CDE** section) contains the operations that will appear in the CDE.

Note: The order of the operation icons in the lower panel determines the order in the Template Builder, but not in the Launch Pad panels and the right-click popup menus.

- To make an operation available in the CDE, Template Builder and Launch Pad panels, click an operation icon in the **Available Operations** section; the operation automatically appears in the **Will Appear in Template Builder and CDE** section at the end of the current list.
- To insert an icon before an existing icon in the lower panel, click an arrow that is in the position you want the new icon to be placed; it changes to red. Then, from the upper panel, click the operation icon you want to insert; the icon is inserted at the point of the selected arrow.



- To delete an operation from in CDE, select an operation icon in the lower panel, then click the **Trash Can** icon; the operation is removed from the lower panel.



Note: You can select multiple operation icons, and then click the **Trash Can** icon to delete them all at once.

- Click **Defaults** to revert to the default CDE & Operations preferences.



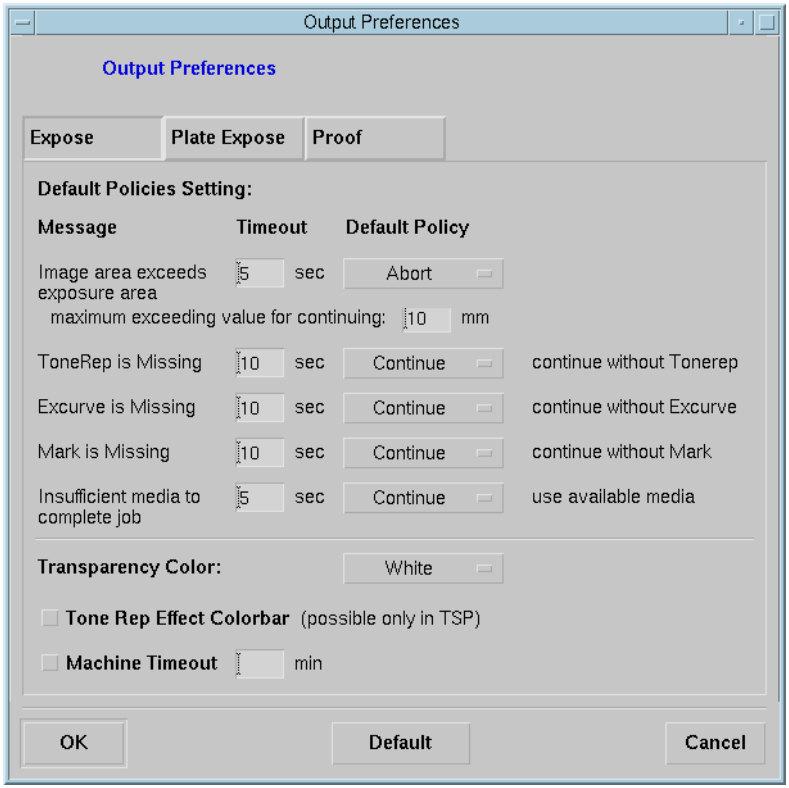
Important: After you exit the CDE & Operations - Preferences window, changes will be effective immediately in the Template Builder only. Changes in the Brisque Launch Pad panels and the right-click popup menus will take effect after you double-click the **Reset Panel** icon (located in the **CDE Application** panel of the Brisque Launch Pad).

Output Preferences

Output Preferences enable you to define parameters and set a default policy for the **Expose**, **Plate Expose** and **Proof** output operations on the Brisque.

➢ To access the Output preferences, from the Brisque Preferences window, click the **Output** icon; the Output Preferences window is displayed, with three tabs: **Expose**, **Plate Expose** and **Proof**.

Expose Preferences



Default Policies Setting

To set a default policy for the warnings listed in the **Message** column.

For example, the **Insufficient media to complete job** warning message lets you decide if, when there is not enough film to complete a full job, the Expose operation aborts before starting to expose the job (to load new film), or continues to expose some of the job (until the film runs out).

Timeout - For each of these warning messages, select the number of seconds the warning message is displayed on the screen (default is 5 sec).

Default Policy:

- Select **Continue** for the process to continue in spite of warning.
- Select **Abort** to terminate the process due to warning.
- Select **Prompt User** for the process to halt for user decision.

Transparency Color

This option determines which color should be set as transparent in case of an overlap of Pages in an Imposition Job.

Tone Rep Effect Colorbar

This option applies Tone Reproduction curves to the color bar.

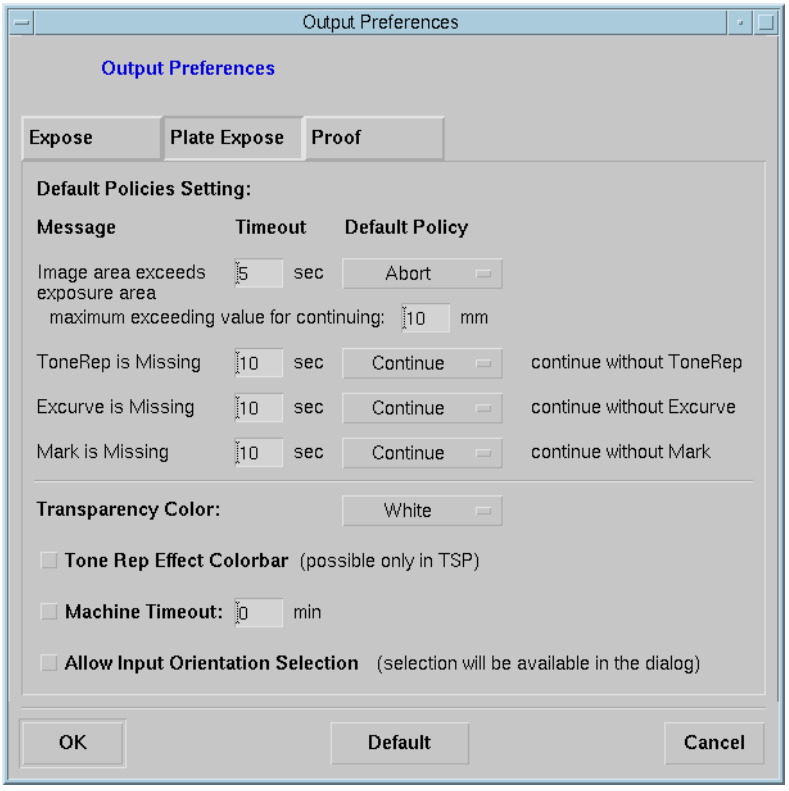


Note: This option can be selected only when using TSP screening. When using VLSI screening, the curves are always applied to the color bar.

Machine Timeout

This option sets the delay period until the Brisque aborts the Expose operation. For example, the delay period when loading a plate manually, or the delay period when a cassette is empty and waiting for the loading of a new cassette.

Plate Expose Preferences



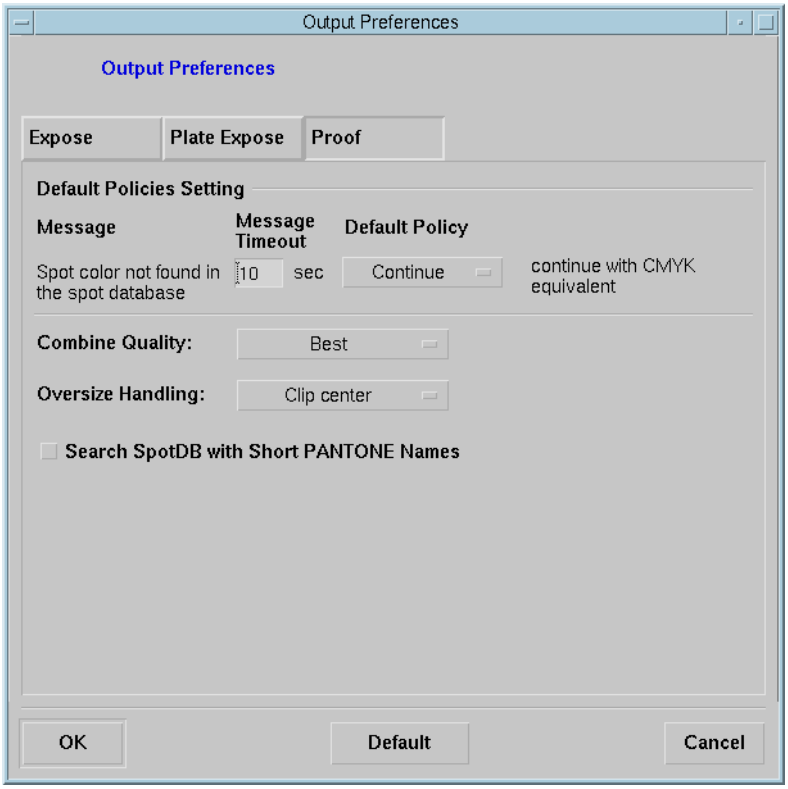
The Plate Expose preferences are identical to the Expose Preferences except for the **Allow Input Orientation Selection** box.

Allow Input Orientation Selection

This option inserts an orientation selection option in the Plate Expose parameters window. The default option can be **With Rotation** or **Without Rotation**, depending on the configured output device.

For details about the other parameters see *Expose Preferences* on page 60.

Proof Preferences



Default Policies Setting

Select this option when you want to set a default policy for spot colors in the Proof operation to all proofing devices. If a spot color is missing in the Spot Database, you can choose to abort or continue the proof operation.

Combine Quality

Select this option to define the output quality of a Job sent to Proof from the Brisque. The Combine algorithm analyzes the jagged edges of LW and CT elements and smooths them enabling high quality output. The algorithm is applied to the Job during the Proof operation and does not permanently modify the contents of the input file.

Standard/High

Standard and high quality enhancements apply to LW elements only (CT elements are not modified). Normally, **Standard** generates adequately accurate results; for more precise results, select **High** to apply a more exact algorithm to the LW.

Best

same as **High** in the Standard/High description above, but modifies both LW and CT elements.

Oversize Handling

If a proofed file is larger than the defined printable area, you can define whether the file is cropped or rescaled to fit the actual dimensions of the paper.

Clip Center

Crops the edges of the page symmetrically if they extend beyond the maximum print area of the selected paper.

Clip Offset (Top Left)

Prints, beginning from the top left corner, while cropping the right and bottom edges of the page if they extend beyond the defined paper size.

Scale to Fit

If oversizing occurs, **Scale to Fit** automatically scales the image down to fit the selected paper size.



Note: Make sure that the option you define here is the same as the **Fitting** option defined in the main Proof window. Here you define the way the Brisque handles file oversizing, while the **Fitting** option in the main Proof window relates to undersizing and oversizing.

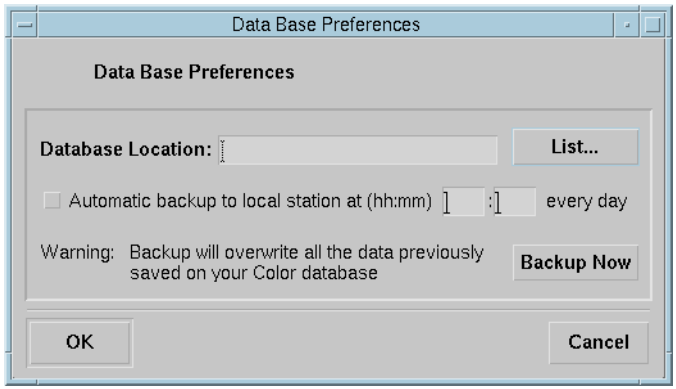
Search SpotDB with Short PANTONE Names

Select this option to ignore the PANTONE® name suffix.

Color DB Preferences

Before using the Color Database, you must define the location of the Color Database server. Defining the database location is required on all Brisque stations connected to Iris proofers at your work site.

➢ To access the Color DB preferences, from the Brisque Preferences window, click the **Color DB** icon; the Color DB Preferences window is displayed.



Database Location

Type the station name to define the location of the central Color Database.

Automatic backup to local station at (hh:mm) every day

Predefined backup schedule for the Color Database in the local Brisque station. To be used if the database server is located on a remote Brisque station.

5

Basic Production

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Overview

Basic production on the Brisque is achieved simply by dragging a file onto an Operation icon, such as RIP or Expose, or by dragging a file onto a Template or a Hot Folder, which may activate a series of operations.



For information on creating more advanced production workflows, see *Chapter 6, Defining Templates*, *and Chapter 7, Setting Up Hot Folders.*

Activating Brisque Operations

The different operations that you can use to process a file are located on two different panels, which are accessed from the Brisque Launch Pad:

Operations panel
Color2Disk
ExportPS
FAF
ImpoCheck
Merge
Normalize
PCFRip
PDF2Go
PreFlight Check
Preview
RIP
Send
Store
Translate
Versions

Output panel
Combine
CylExp
Expose
Impo2Go
Improof
InkPRO
Kodak
Kodak XP4
Lotem Spectrum
PlateExp
Proof
Screen2Go
Spectrum

When you want to apply one of these operations to a selected file, you simply drag the file from the Brisque File Manager onto the operation icon, and the file is processed according to the parameters of the selected default operation.

The following table lists Brisque Operations and their supported file types:

	PS	PDF	ICF	PCF	TIFF-IT	1-bit TIFF	CT	LW	Job/ Page	Impo Layout	Impo Job	PKG Job	Mask/ FLYT/ CT_LW
Preflight Check	✓	✓											
RIP	✓	✓											
FAF								✓	✓				
Preview	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Translate			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓
Export PS						✓	✓	✓	✓				
Send	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Proof						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Kodak							✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Kodak XP4						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Color2Disk							✓	✓	✓	✓			
Improof						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Combine							✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
InkPRO							✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Expose						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
PlateExpose						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
ImpoCheck										✓	✓	✓	
Store									✓	✓	✓	✓	
PCF RIP				✓									
Normalize	✓												

	PS	PDF	ICF	PCF	TIFF-IT	1-bit TIFF	CT	LW	Job/ Page	Impo Layout	Impo Job	PKG Job	Mask/ FLYT/ CT_LW
Merge									✓				
Impo2Go										✓	✓		
Screen2Go							✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Versioning									✓				
LotemSpectrum						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Spectrum						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
PDF2Go						✓	✓	✓	✓				

To activate a Brisque operation:

1. From the Brisque Launch Pad, double-click the **Files** icon; the File Manager window displays.
2. Right-click a file, Page, or Job in the File Manager window and select an operation from the popup menu.

Alternatively:

1. In the File Manager window, navigate to the location of the file, Page or Job that you want to process.
2. From the Brisque Launch Pad, open the Operations or Output panel.
3. While holding down the CTRL key, drag the file from the File Manager window to the desired application icon on the Launch Pad panel; the file is processed according to the defined parameters of the selected default operation.



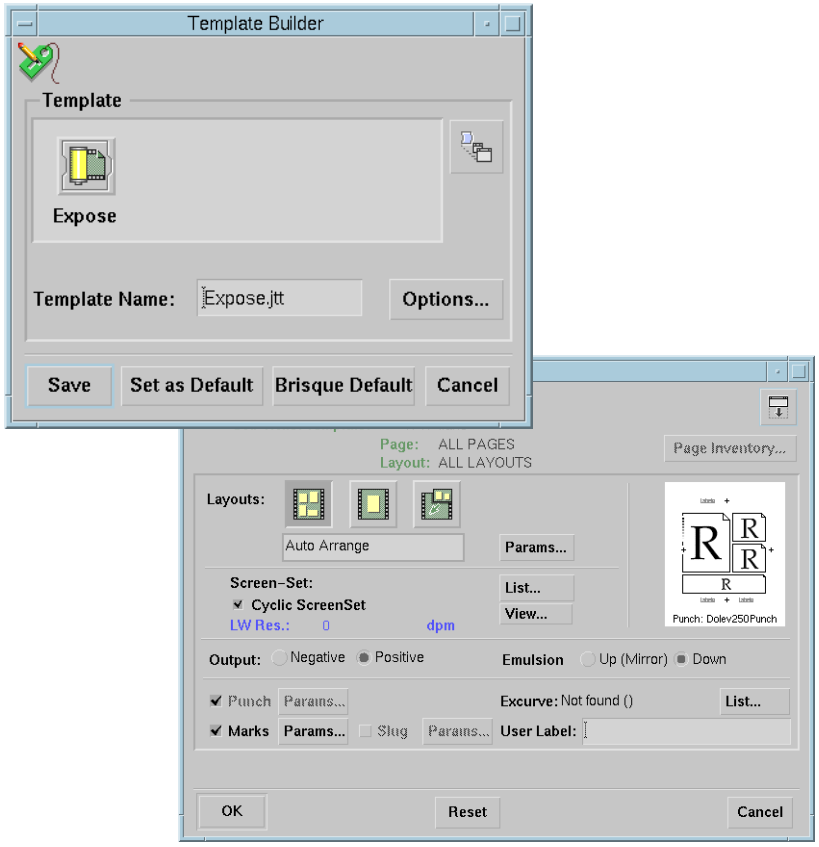
Tip: To modify the defined parameters of the operation before the file is processed, drag the file onto the desired application icon without pressing the CTRL key; the Job Ticket Editor is displayed before the file is processed and allows you to modify the parameters of the selected operation. (For additional information, see *To modify the processing parameters of a Job without modifying the parameters of the default operation: on page 74*).

Modifying the Processing Parameters

You can customize the processing parameters of a default operation. You can also modify the processing parameters for a specific Job without modifying the parameters of the default operation.

To modify the parameters of a default operation:

1. On the Brisque Launch Pad, click the arrow above the **Preview** or **Expose** icon to open the Operations or Output panels, respectively.
2. Double-click the operation whose parameters you want to modify; the Template Builder window displays, followed by the application window of the selected operation.



3. In the application window, modify the parameters as necessary. (For a complete explanation of the operation parameters for each application, refer to the appropriate application chapter).
4. In the application window, click **OK**; you return to the Template Builder window.
5. In the Template Builder window, click **Set as Default** to save the modified parameters as default, or click **Save** to save the modified parameters to the specific operation icon on the panel.



Note: After Save As Default - each time you create a new template and use the operation it will be processed according to the modified default parameters. After Save - each time you apply the operation to a job it will be processed according to the modified operation parameters.

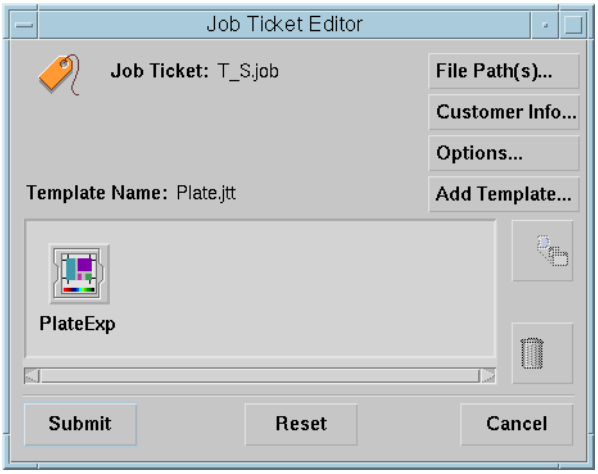


Tip: After clicking **Save**, you automatically exit the Template Builder window and return to the Brisque CDE. Therefore, if you want to save the modified parameters to default operation icons that appear in the Brisque Launch Pad panels, the right-click popup menu, and the Template Builder, first click **Set as Default**, then **Save**.

6. Click **Brisque Defaults** to revert all the parameters for the operation to those of the original Brisque default parameters. Each time you add this operation to a Template, the defined process is based on the Brisque default operation parameters.
7. Click **Cancel** to lose any changes you may have made to the parameters for the operation. The parameters that were defined for the operation before you launched the Template Builder will be restored. If you have already clicked **Save**, **Set as Default**, or **Brisque Defaults** before clicking **Cancel**, the Brisque will not cancel the modified parameters.

To modify the processing parameters of a Job without modifying the parameters of the default operation:

1. Click, then drag the file from the File Manager window onto the desired operation icon; the Job Ticket Editor displays, showing the icon of the selected operation.



2. Double-click the icon that appears in the Template Name section; the application window appears.
3. Edit the operations parameters, then return to the Job Ticket Editor window.
4. In the Job Ticket Editor window, click **Submit**; the file is processed according to the modified parameters. The default operation parameters remain unchanged.

Using Templates

The mechanism by which you can set up and execute automatic workflows on the Brisque is called a Template. A Template defines a series of actions/processes that a file undergoes. The Brisque system includes several predefined Templates. You can drag a file onto a predefined Template, or onto a user-defined Template.

The predefined Templates activate the following processes:

This Template	Activates this Process
RIP100	RIPs a file at 100 dpm resolution.
RIP80	RIPs a file at 80 dpm resolution.
RIP100_EXPOSE150	RIPs a file at 100 dpm resolution, then exposes the resulting Job on the connected imagesetter at a resolution of 150 dpm.
RIP80_EXPOSE133	RIPs a file at 80 dpm resolution, then exposes the resulting Job on the connected imagesetter at a resolution of 133 dpm.
RIP100_PROOF	RIPs a file at 100 dpm resolution, then outputs it to the connected proofer.
RIP80_PROOF	RIPs a file at 80 dpm resolution, then outputs it to the connected proofer.
PROOF_DROP	ProofDrop queues scattered proofs sent to this Hot Folder, until either 10 minutes have passed or 50% paper coverage has been reached, and then outputs all the proofs at once to the connected proofer (the files are arranged in the *Auto Arrange* Layout mode).



For additional information on defining your own templates, see *Chapter 6, Defining Templates*.

To activate a Template:

1. From the Brisque Launch Pad, double-click the **Files** icon to open the File Manager window.
2. Navigate to the location of the file that you want to process.
3. From the Brisque Launch Pad, open the Automation Tools panel and double-click the **Templates** icon; the Templates window displays.
4. Navigate in the Templates window until the required Template is displayed.



Tip: Access the predefined Creo Templates by double-clicking the **sciDefTemplates** folder.

5. While holding down the CTRL key, drag a file from the File Manager window onto the required Template in the Templates folder; the file is processed according to the defined parameters of the selected Template.



Important: Make sure when you drag the file, to move it exactly onto the Template. If you miss the Template, the file will not be activated by the Template, but copied to the Template directory (without informing you of this occurrence). If you accidentally copy a file to the Template folder, simply delete the file, and drag the original file onto the Template again.

To modify the Template process:

1. Drag a file from the File Manager window onto a Template in the **Templates** folder; the Job Ticket Editor displays, showing the currently defined sequence of operations.
2. Edit the sequence of operations and the parameters of each operation as necessary. (For detailed instructions on Template Building, see *Chapter 6, Defining Templates.*)
3. In the Job Ticket Editor window, click **Submit**; the file is processed according to the modified parameters of the selected Template. The parameters of the Template remain unchanged.

6 Defining Templates

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Overview

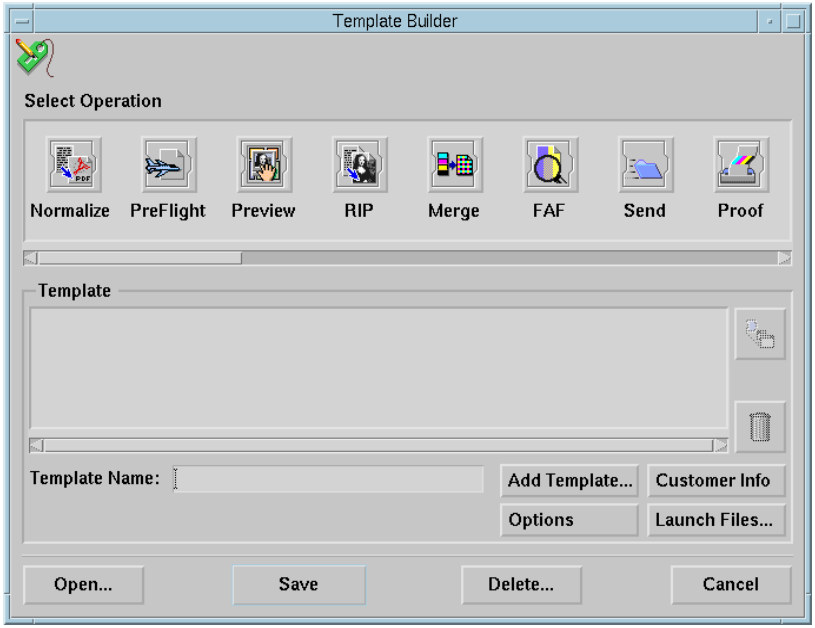
A template is a set of file processing instructions (such as RIP, FAF, Expose) that you define and save, to automate repetitive production tasks. As soon as you drag a file onto a template, the Brisque creates and launches a Job Ticket which is queued and processed according to the file handling instructions defined in the template.

You may define any number of templates on the Brisque. After you define the workflow steps in a template, you can use it repeatedly to perform production work with minimal operator actions and a high degree of automation.

Several predefined templates are provided with the Brisque (as described in *Chapter 5, Basic Production*). You can also create your own customized templates to reflect your specific production workflows. You decide which operations are included in each template, and the order in which they appear. You customize the parameters of each operation in the template, and you define the file handling instructions.

To activate the Template Builder:

➢ From the **Automation Tools** panel, double-click the **Builder** icon; the Template Builder window is displayed.



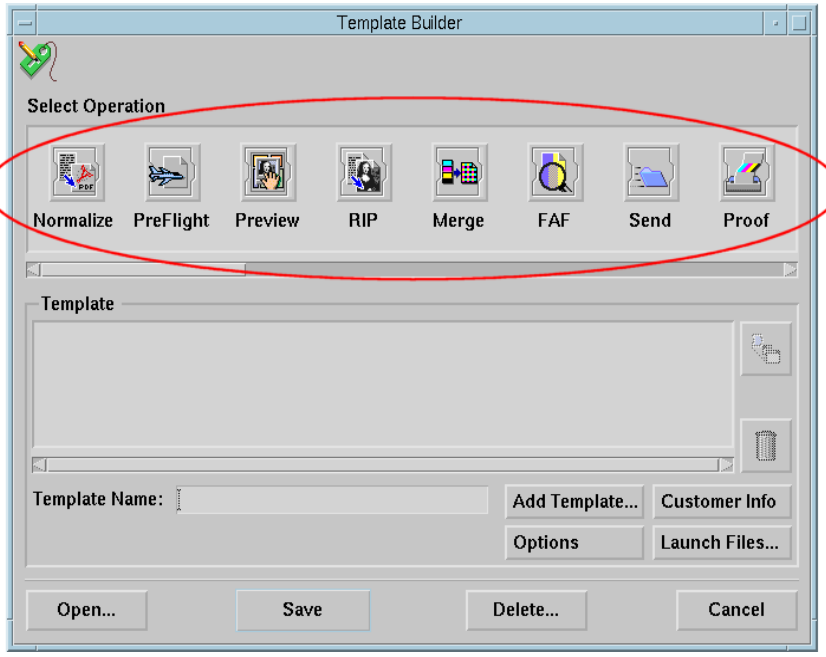
Creating a Template

When you create a template, you define the:

- Series of Brisque actions or processes that make up the workflow
- Input file handling parameters
- Job priority control
- Customer information data
- Completion policy.

Creating the Sequence of Operations

The icons that appear in the **Select Operation** section represent the steps that you can include in the template. Use the horizontal scroll bars to scroll through the icons.



In the **Template** section, the order in of the icons determines the order in which the operations are performed. The first operation is performed on the input file. The following operations are performed on the file(s) generated by the preceding operation.

Adding an Operation to the End of a Workflow

To create a sequence of operations:

1. In the **Select Operation** section, click an icon; the selected icon is displayed in the **Template** section.
2. Repeat to add operations to the workflow, one at a time. Each icon is added to the right of the already existing icons (to the end of the sequence).

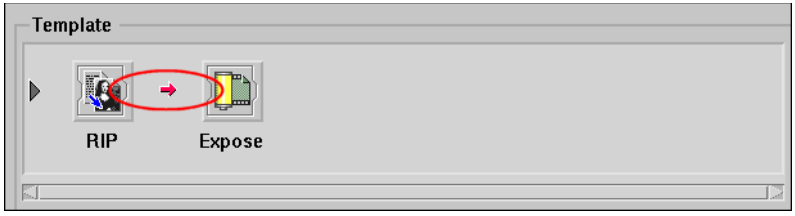
Note: An operation can appear more than once in the workflow, with different parameters for each appearance.
You cannot insert an operation that is out of place or illogical (for example, RIP after Expose). If you do, the system beeps and the operation is not inserted.

Adding an Operation to a Specific Place in the Workflow

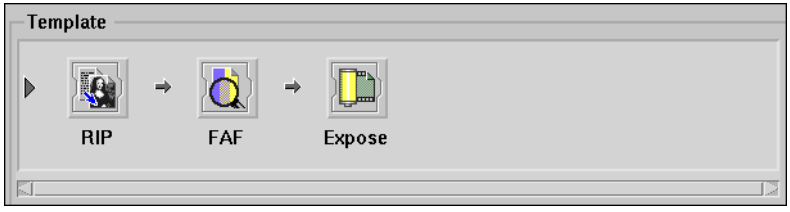
By default, the operations you add are added to the end of the workflow. Alternatively, you can insert operations between existing ones, or at the beginning of the workflow.

To insert an operation between two existing operations:

1. In the **Template** section, click the arrow displayed between the two operations; the arrow becomes red.

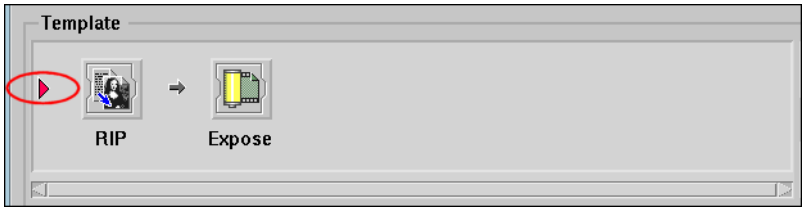


2. In the **Select Operation** section, click the icon of the operation that you want to add to the workflow; the selected step is displayed in the designated location.

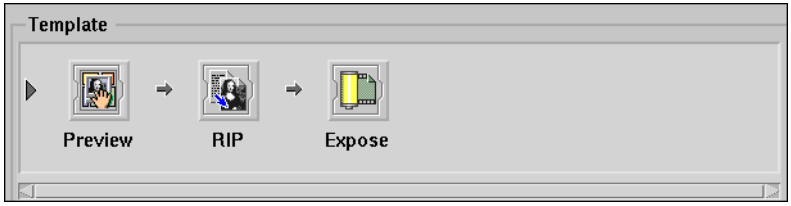


To add an operation to the beginning of the workflow:

1. In the **Template** section, click the arrow displayed to the left of the first operation in the sequence; the arrow appears red.



2. In the **Select Operation** section, click the icon that represents the operation that you want to add to the workflow; the selected icon is displayed at the beginning of the sequence of operations.



Removing an Operation

To remove an operation:

1. In the **Template** section, click the operation that you want to delete.

2. Click the **Trash Can**  icon; the selected operation icon disappears from the **Template** section and from the workflow.

Combining Operations

You can create a template with only one operation, or you can combine operations. The way you combine operations, and how you define their parameters depends on your workflow.

For example, one of the basic functions of the Brisque is to RIP or Translate files into Brisque supported formats, then expose them on the connected output device. To automate this basic workflow, you create a template that contains **RIP -> Expose**, or **Translate -> Expose**. The operations parameters you define specify how the Brisque RIPs or Translates files and how the resulting CT and LW files are exposed on the output device.

When creating a sequence of operations, note the following:

RIP

- Add **PreFlight Check** before **RIP** as a precautionary operation when you are the environment is not fully controlled. For example, when you receive input files from clients and you do not have full control over fonts, or the creation of High and Low resolution files.
- Add **Preview** before **RIP** as a precautionary operation to locate PostScript or PDF errors. PostScript Preview performs a simulated RIP, enabling you to quickly preview the outcome of the RIP according to the currently defined RIP parameters. If necessary, you can adjust the RIP parameters before actually RIPping the file to save potentially wasted RIP time.

  A Preview of a PDF file does not perform simulated RIP since it is previewed via Acrobat Reader.



  Note: RIP parameters affect **Preview** only when placed together in the same template. When using other methods to start **Preview**, such as right-clicking a file for Preview (or dragging its icon over the Preview icon on the Brisque Launch Pad), only the settings in the PS Preview Params window are used.

- Add **Preview** after **RIP** to verify that color separations were handled properly before sending the files to **Proof** or **Expose**. If you want to add **FAF** to this workflow, it comes after **RIP**, and generally before **Preview**.

Preview

- In an imposition workflow, you can put **Preview** before **Proof** or **Expose** to verify the availability of Pages, and their position in the layout. You can also use **Preview** to verify color separations and check trapping before output.

Improof

- In an imposition workflow, place **ImpoFlow** so that it separates pre-output operations (such as **RIP** and **FAF**) from output operations (such as **Proof**, **Improof** and **Plate Expose**) to control the progression of the Imposition workflow. Operations before **ImpoFlow** proceed normally, while those after only process Layouts whose entire Pages are available and queue incomplete Layouts. This way, you do not have to manually track and collect the Page/Layout components of an Imposition Job before sending it to output.



Note: The **ImpoFlow** operation can be used only in a template and not as a stand-alone operation.
To obtain access to the **ImpoFlow** operation from the Template Builder, in the **Utilities** panel, double-click **Prefs.** and then click **CDE Pref.** Now, click the **ImpoFlow** icon in the upper pane to add it to the lower pane (which includes all operations that appear in the Template Builder). Then, in the **CDE Applications** panel, double-click the **Reset Panel** icon.

Proof

- Add **Proof** after **RIP** or **Translate**, and usually before **Expose**, as a preliminary step.
- **Proof** can also be a 'stand alone' operation. For example, if you produce a proof for a client, and expect to wait some time for feedback, modifications and additional proofs can be done before actually producing the image on film.
- If you are generating a **Reader Spread Proof** of an Imposition Job, **Proof** must either be a 'stand alone' operation, or follow **Translate** (in a workflow that contains **Translate** and **Proof** only).

Hold

- Add **Hold** to any point in the workflow to manually control the progression of the workflow. For example, in a workflow with **Proof** and **Expose**, if you want to verify the proof before exposing the Job; inserting **Hold** after **Proof** prevents the Job from exposing until you

manually do so. (There is no need to place **Hold** after **Preview**, since you are required to confirm the Preview results when the operation finishes.)

- Add **Hold** to the workflow as a *load contro*l. For example, when you proof many Jobs and want to set their priorities manually, you precede **Proof** with **Hold**. In another example, when you have to send a large file to RIP before going home, precede **RIP** with **Hold**.

InkPRO

- Add **InkPRO** (which calibrates the ink keys) toward the end of the workflow, normally one operation before (or anywhere after) the final output operation (**Expose** or **Plate Expose**).

Translate

- Use **Translate** to convert non-PostScript and TIFF/IT files into Brisque supported file formats, such as Brisque Jobs.



Note: If you **Translate** an input file, you cannot RIP it, since Brisque Jobs are already RIPped.

- In an imposition workflow, use **Translate** to convert the Preps ICF into a Brisque Imposition Job.

Send

- Use **Send** to send Jobs to a remote Brisque station, NT or Creo server, or to a particular volume or folder on the local Brisque. To direct *completed* Jobs to one of these destinations, place **Send** as the final operation. To *perform an operation* on a remote Brisque station, place **Send** as an intermediary step. For example, to proof on a remote station, use **RIP** ->**Send** ->**Proof**.

Store

- **Use Store** to store Jobs together with their original pre-RIP files (such as Postscript and PDF files), post-RIP files, and plate-mark files. Once a Job is stored in the Storage database, the Job and its contents can be easily retrieved at a later time for reprocessing. **Store** can be performed

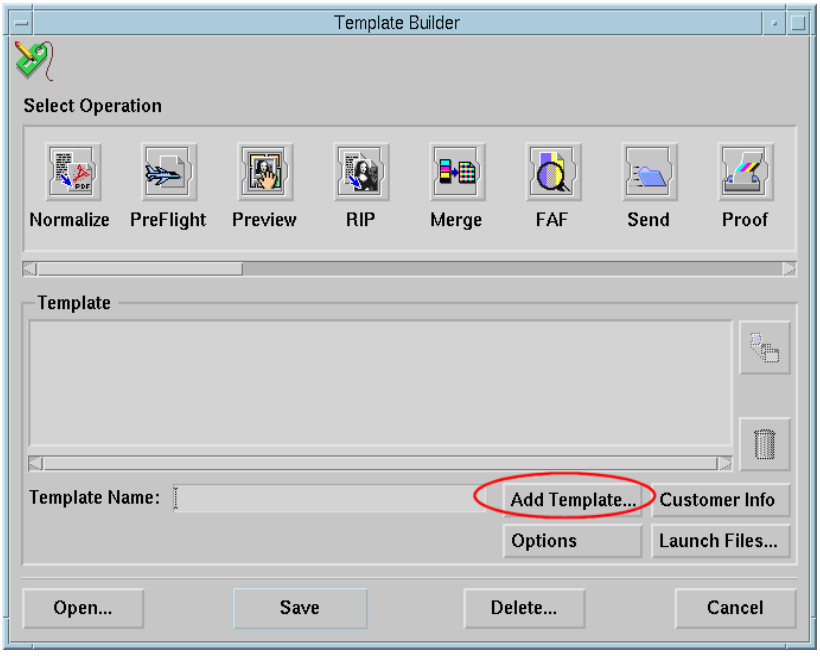
before or after output of the Job. If you perform **Store** (in the On-Press mode) after **Plate Expose**, you can use **Quick Re-Expose** to perform a rapid plate remake.

- Use **Store** to send Jobs for archive storage (long term storage mode) on a Creo server.

Adding a Sequence of Operations from another Template

You can save time by adding an operation or sequence of operations to the template, with customized parameters that were already defined for a different template.

To add an existing sequence of operations:



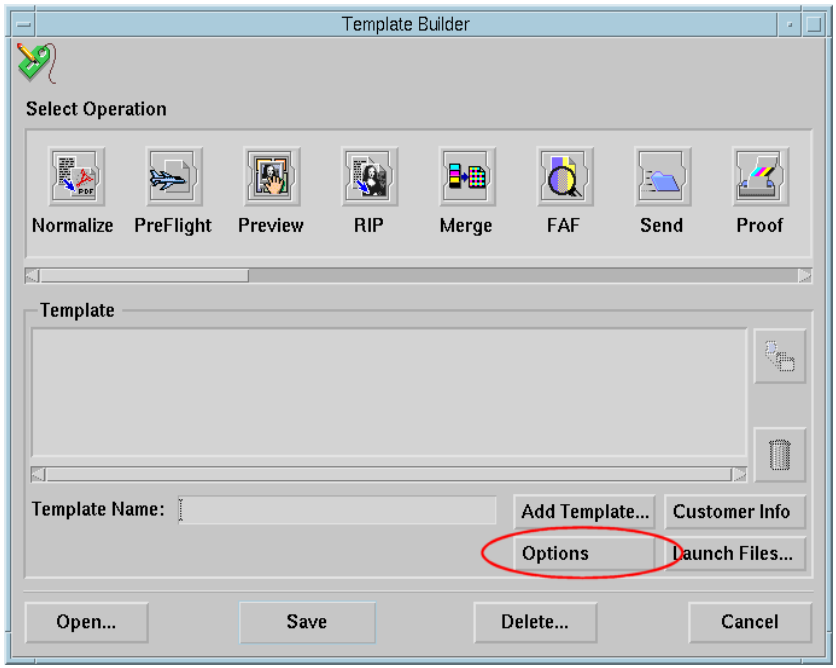
1. In the Template Builder window, click **Add Template**; the Add Template dialog box (a browser) is displayed.
2. From the Add Template dialog box, select the template whose defined operations you want to add to the template you are building, and click **OK**; the workflow defined by the selected template is added.

Note: By default, the additional operations are added to the end of the workflow. To insert the operations at the beginning or middle of the workflow, click the appropriate arrow in the **Template** section and proceed as described in *Adding an Operation to a Specific Place in the Workflow* on page 80).

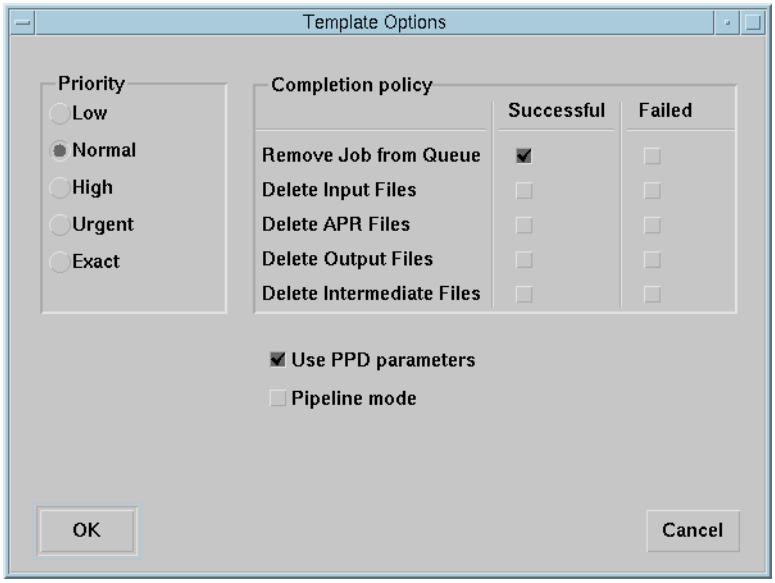
Setting Template Options

Using **Options**, you define the following:

- The order in which multiple Job Tickets are processed
- What happens to a Job when it finishes (completion policy)
- Whether the defined PPD parameters of a specific job override the template's defaults
- The use of the Pipeline mode.



➢ To define template options, in the Template Builder window, click **Options**; the Template Options dialog box is displayed.



Priority

This feature determines the order in which multiple Job Tickets in a queue are processed.

You can define the following levels of priority:

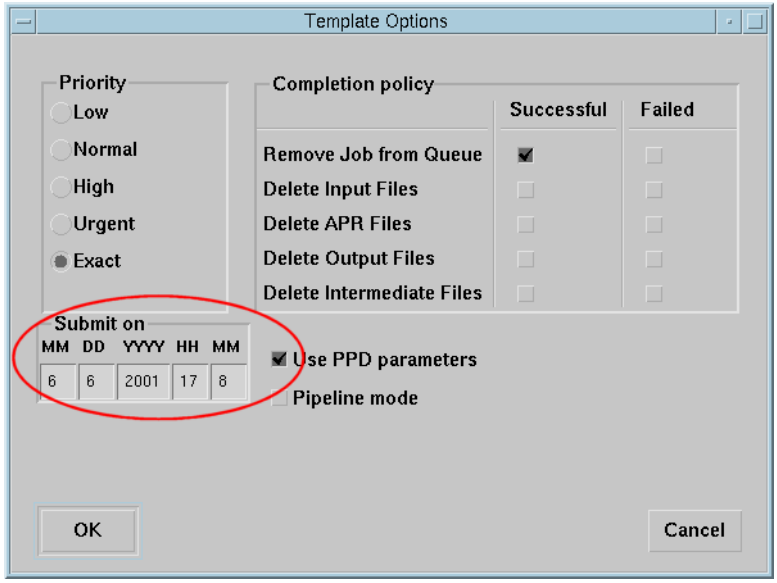
- Low
- Normal
- High
- Urgent
- Exact.

Job Tickets placed in the queue with the priority of **Urgent** will be executed first followed by those with **High**, **Normal** and then **Low** priorities.

Over time, the priority of a Job Ticket that has not been processed, gradually increases. This ensures that all Job Tickets in the Queue are eventually processed.

Defining an Exact Run Time for a Job

Select **Exact** to define the specific date and time that the Job Ticket created by this template is submitted to the queue; the **Submit on** boxes are displayed indicating the current system date and time.

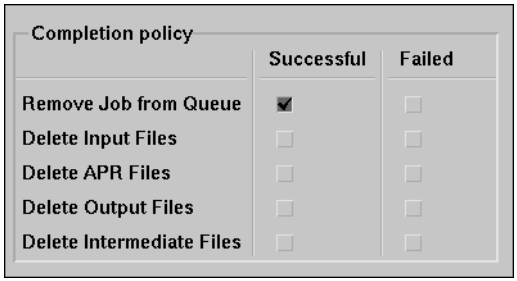


➢ To define a specific submit time, type values in the appropriate **Submit on** boxes.

Note: The 24-hour time format is used, so if, for example, you want to submit a Job at 2:30PM, type 14 in the HH box and 30 in the MM box.

Completion Policy

This option defines what happens to a file when a Job is successfully completed or when it fails. See *Chapter 9, The Queue Manager* for information on viewing Jobs in a queue.



Remove Job from Queue

Successful

Removes the Job Ticket from the queue when it is successful.

Failed

Removes the Job Ticket from the queue when it fails.

Delete Input Files

Successful

Deletes the input files after a Job is successfully completed.

Failed

Deletes the input files when a Job fails.



Note: This option is not recommended since it prevents the Job from being resubmitted.

Delete APR Files

Successful

Deletes the high-resolution files after a Job is successfully completed.

Failed

Deletes the high-resolution files after a Job fails.



Note: Usually, do not use this option so you can easily resubmit the Job.

Delete Output Files

Successful

Deletes the output files after a Job completes successfully.

Failed

Deletes output files after a Job fails. It is recommended to use this option.

Delete Intermediate Files

In an imposition workflow, before an Imposition Job is output, Page files residing on a remote server, or that were defined in Preps to be rotated 90^{o}, are copied to a temporary folder on the local Brisque. These files are called Intermediate Files.

Successful

Deletes intermediate files once an Imposition Job is successfully completed.

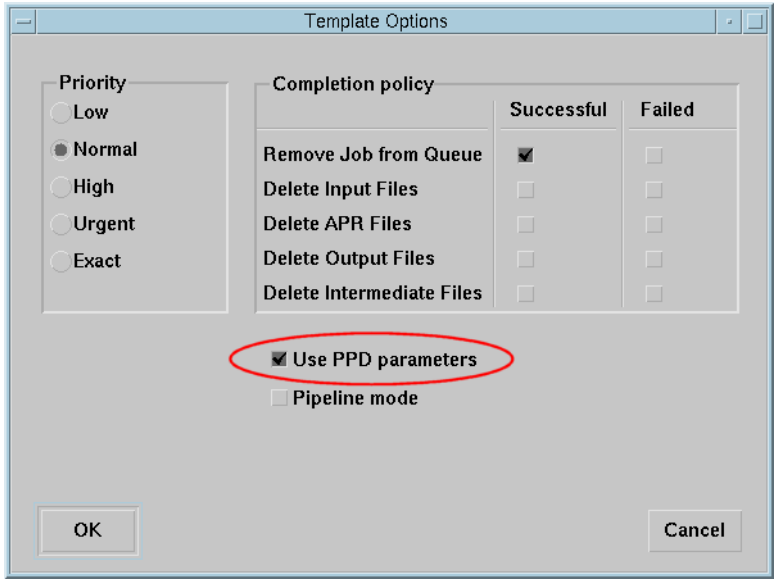
Failed

Deletes intermediate files if the Imposition Job fails.

Use PPD Parameters

This option enables you to work with the PPD parameters of the input file instead of the default parameters of the template.

When this option is cleared, any parameters defined using the PPD are ignored, and the processing parameters defined by the template are applied to the input file.



- To use the PPD parameters, select **Use PPD Parameters**.
- To ignore the PPD parameters, clear **Use PPD Parameters**.

For a detailed description of the PPD, refer to *Brisque Production from the Macintosh, Using the PPD Print Extension* on page 108.

Pipeline Mode

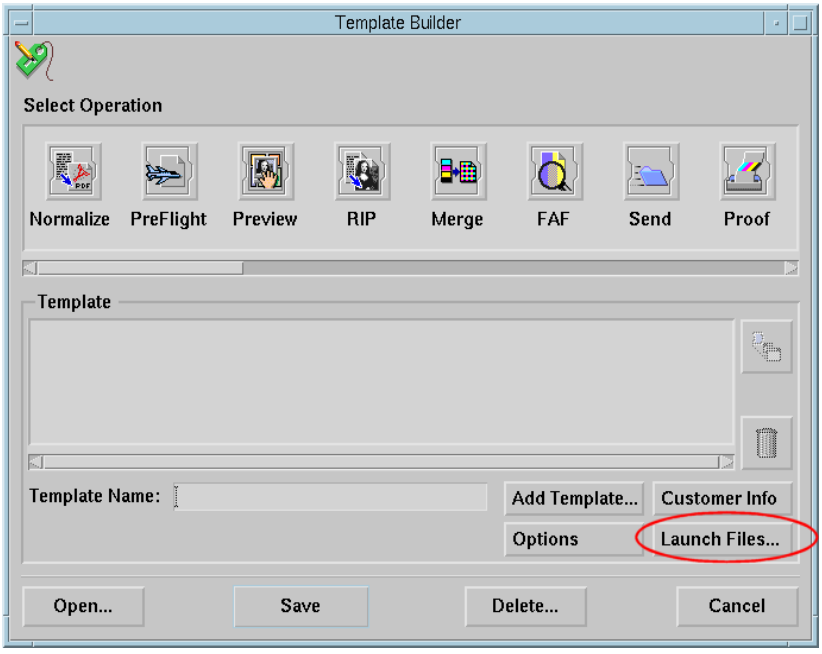
This option lets you use a pipeline mode (parallel processing) for RIP and FAF in a Job Ticket for composite PDF files only. It is supported on multi-CPU workstations only.

Launching Files to a New Template

When creating a new template in the Template Builder, you can immediately submit files to this template before saving the new template.

To launch files to a new template:

1. After you finish creating the new template, in the Template Builder window, click **Launch Files...**.



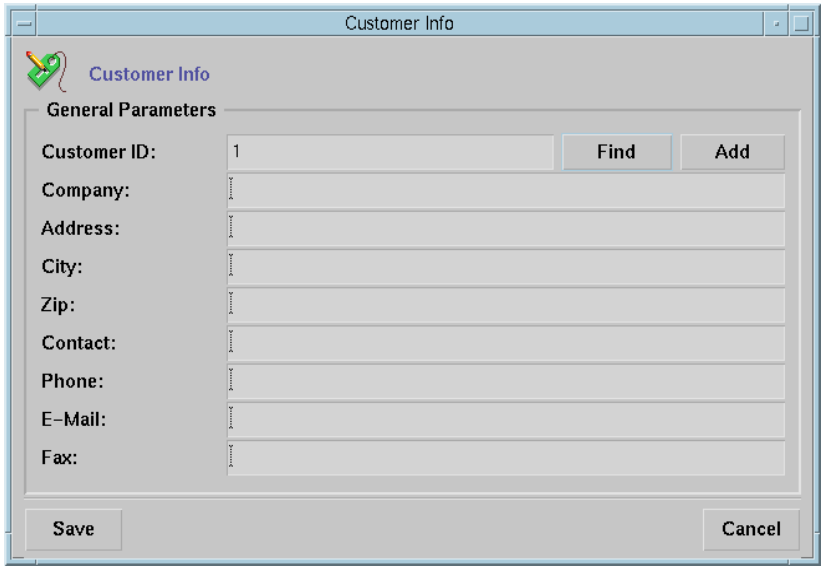
2. From the browser that is displayed, select the files you want to submit to the template and click **Save & Launch** to save the template and launch the files to it.

Adding Customer Information to the Template

If a template is designed for a specific customer, you can attach to the template personal customer information. These parameters are then transferred to the Customer Information defined for every Job processed with that specific template. Later on, certain parameters can be exported as part of Job Status log file to an Excel spreadsheet via the Queue Manager.

To define Customer Information data:

1. In the Template Builder window, click **Customer Info**; the Customer Info dialog box is displayed.



2. Type the relevant data in the **General Parameters** section.



Note: Typing data in this dialog box is optional.

3. Click **Save** to save the Customer Information data with the template; the Template Builder window reappears.

For details about defining these parameters, see *Chapter 10, Editing Job Ticket on the Fly*, *Editing Customer Information Data* on page 164.

For details about how to include the Customer Info parameters in the Job Status file, see *Chapter 9, The Queue Manager*, *Customizing the Log* on page 156.

Customizing the Parameters of a Template Operation

When a Job Ticket created by a particular template is submitted to the queue, each operation in the template is performed according to the default parameters of that operation, unless you customize the processing parameters of that template. You can customize the operation parameters specifically for each template that you create. (For information on changing the default parameters of an operation, see *Changing the Default Parameters of an Operation on page 95*.)

To customize the parameters of an operation in a template:

1. In the **Template** section, click the icon of the operation whose parameters you want to customize.



2. Click the **Edit Parameters** icon; the parameters window of the selected operation is displayed.



Tip: You can also customize the parameters of an operation by double-clicking the icon of the operation whose parameters you want to customize.

For detailed information on defining operations parameters, see the chapter that describes the relevant operation.

Changing the Default Parameters of an Operation

Each Brisque operation has default parameters. When you add an operation to a template, the related process is based on the default parameters. You can customize the process by modifying the parameters of the operation in the context of the template, see *Customizing the Parameters of a Template Operation* on page 94. You can also change the default parameters of the operation so that the modified process is defined every time you add the operation to a template.



Note: Modifying the default parameters of an operation does not affect existing templates retroactively.

To change the default parameters of an operation:

1. From the Brisque Launch Pad, open either the **Operations** or the **Output** panel.
2. Double-click the icon of the operation whose default parameters you want to modify; the Template Builder window is displayed, followed by the parameters window of the selected operation.
3. Modify the parameters as necessary. (For a complete explanation of the different application parameters, refer to the relevant chapters.)
4. Click **OK** to return to the Template Builder window.
5. Click **Set as Default**, then exit the Template Builder; the next time you add this operation to a template, the process it defines will be based on these modified parameters.



Note: The default parameters of the operation are modified in the Template Builder only. To modify them in the Brisque Launch Pad panels and the popup menus, click **Save** after you click **Set as Default**.

To revert the parameters of an operation to the system defaults:

1. From the Brisque Launch Pad, open either the **Operations** or **Output** panel.
2. Double-click the icon of the operation whose parameters you want to revert to system defaults; the Template Builder window is displayed, followed by the parameters window of the selected operation.
3. Click **OK**, **Cancel**, or double-click the Window Control box to exit the window; you are returned to the Template Builder window.
4. Click **Brisque Defaults**. The next time you add this operation to a template, the process it defines is based on the system default operation parameters.

Saving the Template

To save the template for future use, you save it as a file with a distinct name.

To save a template:

1. Click in the **Template Name** box and type a name for your template.
2. Click **Save**; the **.jtt** extension is added to the file name, and the template file is automatically saved in the **Templates** folder. The Template Builder window closes.



Note: To exit the Template Builder without saving, click **Cancel**.
If you already saved the template, and you want to delete it from the **Templates** folder, activate the Template Builder window again and follow the instructions in *Deleting a Template* on page 98. Alternatively, go to the **Templates** folder and delete the template

Editing an Existing Template

You can easily modify an existing template. First you select the template to be modified, and then you redefine it.

To modify a template:

1. From the Template Builder window, click **Open**; the Open Template dialog box, (a standard browser) is displayed.
2. In the right column of the browser, click a template file from the list; the selected template is displayed in the **Selected Item** box.
3. Click **OK** to confirm the selection; the Template Builder window reappears with the name of the selected template in the **Template Name** box.



Note: Instead of steps 1 to 3, from the File Manager, open the **Templates** folder and double-click the template you want to modify.

4. Redefine the template parameters using the options discussed in *Creating a Template* on page 79 and *Setting Template Options on page 87*.
5. When you finish modifying the template parameters, click **Save** to update the file.

   To save the modified template as a separate file, type a new name in the **Template Name** box, and click **Save**; a new template is created and the original template is unaffected.

Deleting a Template

If required, you can delete existing templates.

To delete existing templates via the File Manager:

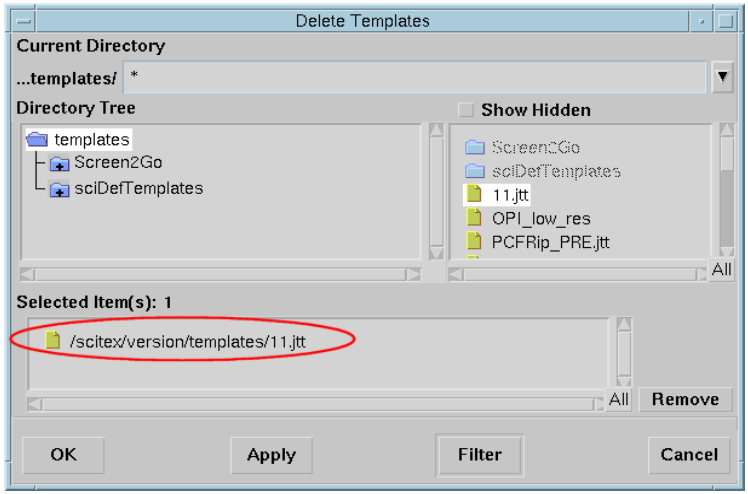
- From the File Manager, open the **Templates** folder, and right-click the template or several templates (press CTRL and click the template names) and from the popup menu, select **Put In Trash**.

  Or,

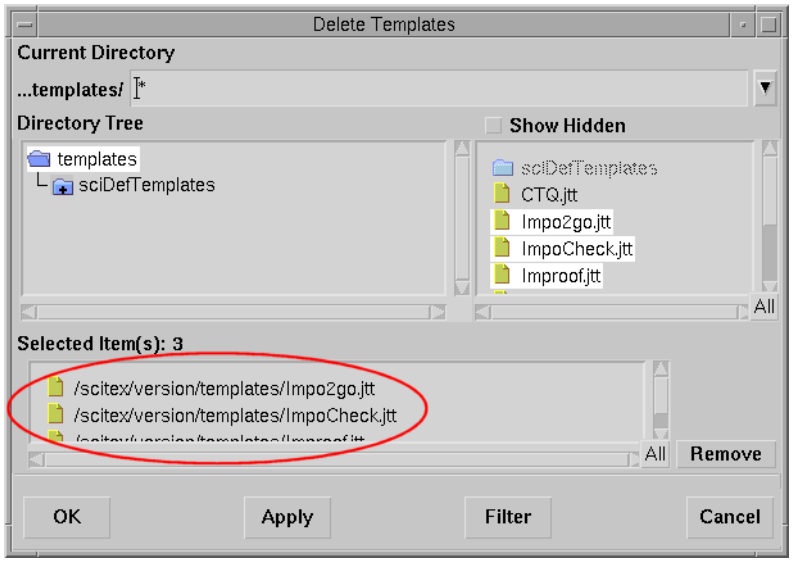
- Drag the selected template(s) onto the **Trash Can** icon on the Brisque Launch Pad.

To delete existing templates via the Template Builder:

1. From the Template Builder window, click **Delete**; the Delete Templates dialog box (a standard browser) is displayed.
2. In the right column, click a template from the list; the file name is displayed in the **Selected Item(s)** box.



3. If you want to delete more than one template, repeat step 2; The names of the templates you selected are displayed in the **Selected Item(s)** box.



4. Click **OK**; a message prompting you to confirm the action is displayed.
5. Click **Yes**; the selected templates are deleted, the Delete Templates dialog box closes and the Template Builder window reappears.

7

Setting Up Hot Folders

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Overview

Hot Folders enable “automatic” workflow management. A Hot Folder contains file handling instructions, and a link to a template that defines the file processing instructions. Each defined Hot Folder is displayed as a ‘printer’ to which files may be sent from a Macintosh, enabling you to launch production directly from the Macintosh. You can also drag a file onto a Hot Folder from a Macintosh or from the Brisque desktop, or save, copy or move a file into a Hot Folder from the Macintosh or a remote server. Once a file is sent to a Hot Folder, it is automatically processed according to the Hot Folder definitions.

You can restrict the file types supported by each Hot Folder. If you send a file to a Hot Folder that is not sensitive to that file type, the file is moved or copied into the folder, but will not be processed. See *Defining Input File Types* on page 111.

On the Macintosh, you can bypass the Hot Folder mechanism by sending a file “directly” from an open DTP application (such as QuarkXPress) to a template on a mounted Brisque, using the standard Print command. This is commonly known as the Print-to-Template option. See Brisque Production from the Macintosh, *Chapter 5, Launching Jobs*.

A regular Hot Folder is immediately triggered once a file is sent to it. On the other hand, a ProofDrop Hot Folder spools input files in its queue for proofing and is only triggered when the predefined “time” or “paper coverage percent” has been reached. See *Defining a ProofDrop Hot Folder* on page 109, for more information.

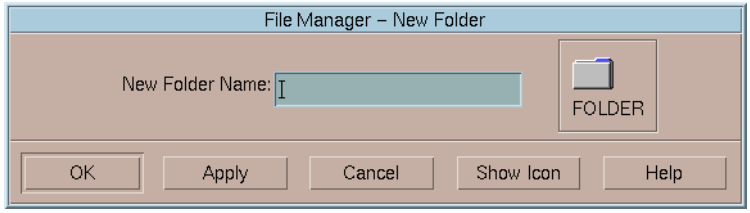
Creating a Standard Folder

The first step in creating a Hot Folder is to create and name a regular folder, either from your Macintosh desktop or on the Brisque. Until you define the Hot Folder, it is simply an empty folder, and not identified as a Hot Folder by the system. Only when you define the process that the folder activates, it become a Hot Folder. A special Hot Folder icon differentiates a Hot Folder from a regular folder.

Creating a Standard Folder on the Brisque

To create a standard folder on the Brisque:

1. From the Brisque Launch Pad, double-click the **Files** icon; the File Manager window is displayed.
2. In the File Manager, navigate to the volume where you want the folder to reside.
3. From the **File** menu, select **New Folder**; the New Folder dialog box is displayed.



4. In the **New Folder Name** box, type a name for the folder.
5. Click **OK**; the New Folder dialog box disappears and the File Manager window is displayed.

   To create more than one folder at once, click **Apply** (instead of **OK**); the first new folder is saved, and the New Folder dialog box remains open. When you finish creating and naming all the folders, click **OK** to return to the File Manager window.

   At this stage, the new folder is assigned a regular folder icon in the File Manager window. Until you define it as such, the system does not recognize the folder as a Hot Folder, nor does it assign it a Hot Folder icon.

Creating a Brisque Folder from a Macintosh

To create a folder on the Brisque from a Macintosh:

1. From the **Apple** menu, select **Chooser**.
2. In the Chooser, select **AppleShare**, and select the **Active** option (for AppleTalk).
3. If your network has multiple zones, select the zone where the Brisque is located; a list of file servers is displayed, including the Brisque.
4. Select the appropriate Brisque from the File Server list and click **OK**; the **Connect** box is displayed.
5. Select **Registered User** then in the **Name** box, type **<macuser>**, and click **OK**.
6. Select the Brisque volume on which you want the new folder to reside; the icon representing the selected volume is displayed on the Macintosh desktop.
7. Double-click the icon to open the volume.
8. From the **File** menu, select **New Folder**; a new folder is created in the open Brisque volume.
9. Name the new folder.

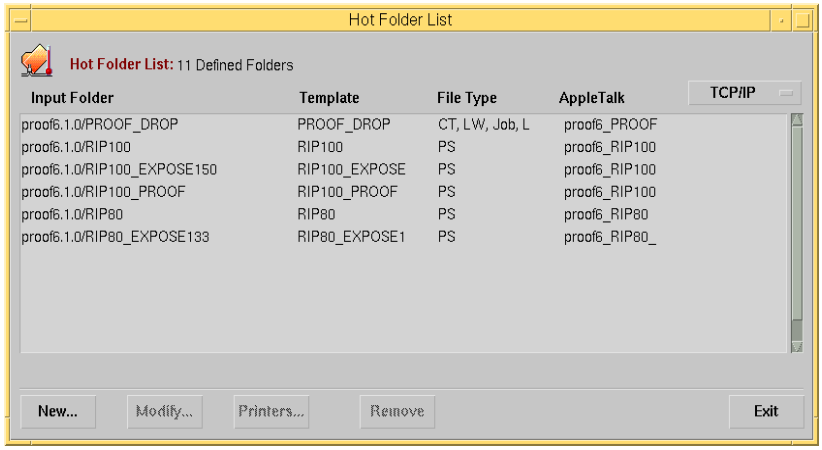
Defining a Hot Folder

Until you define a folder via the Hot Folder Setup application, it behaves like an ordinary folder that can contain files, but not perform or activate processes.

To define a Hot Folder:

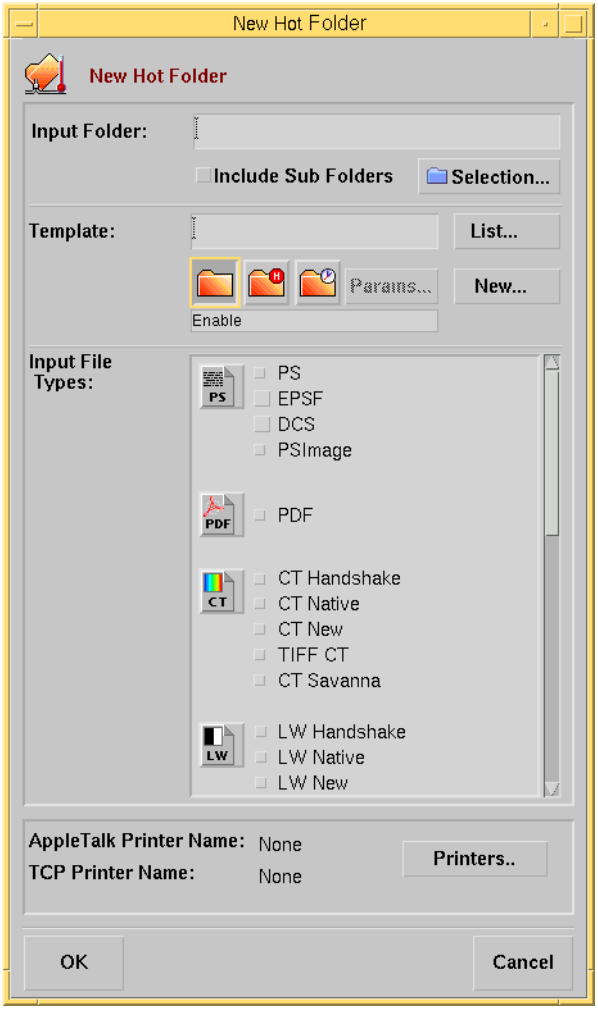
Note: You cannot define a folder located on a mounted station as a Hot Folder, only locally from that station.

1. From the Brisque Launch Pad, double-click the **HF Setup** icon; the Hot Folder List window is displayed listing the existing Hot Folders.



Or, drag the new folder you created to the **HF Setup** icon; the Hot Folder List and New Hot Folder windows are displayed, with the path of the folder shown in the **Input Folder** box (skip steps 2 to 4).

2. Click **New**; the New Hot Folder window is displayed.



3. Click **Selection**; the Select Hot Folder Path dialog box (a browser) is displayed.

4. Navigate to the new folder you created, select it, and click **OK**; the name and path of the folder are displayed in the **Input Folder** box.

Note: Selecting **Include Sub Folders**, makes any subfolder created under the Hot Folder behave like the parent Hot Folder inheriting the same definitions.
Selecting a Brisque Job or Imposition Job in the Modify Hot Folder window will disable the **Include Sub Folder** option, thereby preventing Page folders within the Job from being processed as well.

5. In the New Hot Folder window, define the parameters that are described on the following pages:

See this Section	On page
Attaching a Template to the Hot Folder	*page 107*
Defining the Hot Folder Status	*page 108*
Defining Input File Types	*page 111*

6. Click **OK** to confirm and return to the Hot Folder Setup window; the folder is now a Hot Folder, and is assigned the Hot Folder icon.
7. Drag the folder to the **HF Setup** icon on the Brisque Launch Pad; the New Hot Folder window is displayed indicating the name and location of the folder in the **Input Folder** box.

Attaching a Template to the Hot Folder

The template attached to a Hot Folder defines the sequential operations performed on the files placed in the Hot Folder. You can attach an existing template or create a new one.

To create a new template and attach it to the Hot Folder:

1. In the New Hot Folder window, click **New**, the Template Builder window is displayed. (If a template already appears in the **Template** box, the **Edit** button is displayed in place of the **New** button.)
2. Create a template according to the instructions in *Chapter 6, Defining Templates*, then return to the New Hot Folder window; the name of the new template is shown in the **Template** box and the template is attached to the Hot Folder.

To attach an existing template to the Hot Folder:

1. In the New Hot Folder window, click **List**; the Select Template dialog box (a browser) is displayed.
2. Select a template file from the list; the name of the selected template is shown in the **Selected Item** box.
3. Click **OK**; you are returned to the New/ Modify Hot Folder window. The name of the template is displayed in the **Template** box and the selected template is attached to the Hot Folder.

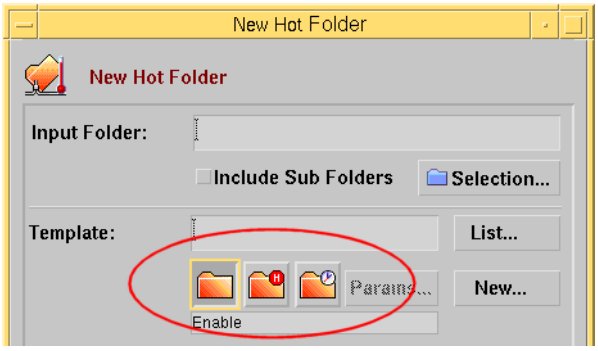
To edit the parameters of an attached template:

➢ In the New Hot Folder window, click **Edit**; the Template Builder window is displayed. For detailed instructions about using the Template Builder window, see *Chapter 6, Defining Templates*, *Creating a Template* on page 79.

Note: When you edit the parameters of the attached template, you permanently modify the template file.

Defining the Hot Folder Status

A Hot Folder can have one of three statuses: **Enable**, **Disable**, or **ProofDrop**. You define the status by selecting the appropriate icon in either the New or Modify Hot Folder window. By default, a new Hot Folder is assigned the **Enable** status.



Status	Icon	Description
Enable		Regular Brisque Hot Folder that has been activated.
Disable		Regular Brisque Hot Folder that has been deactivated.
ProofDrop		A special Brisque Hot Folder intended for saving paper when proofing scattered files in the **Auto Arrange** mode. See *page 109* for more information.

Disabling the Hot Folder

To temporarily disable the process that a Hot Folder activates, you can disable the operation of the Hot Folder. This deactivates the process without deleting the Hot Folder or any of its definitions.

➢ To disable a Hot Folder, in the New/Modify Hot Folder window, click the **Disable**  icon.

Enabling the Hot Folder

To designate a regular Hot Folder (that is, not a ProofDrop Hot Folder) in the active state, or to reactivate a disabled Hot Folder, you enable the Hot Folder.

➢ To enable a Hot Folder, in the New/Modify Hot Folder window, click the **Enable**  icon.

Defining a ProofDrop Hot Folder

A **ProofDrop** Hot Folder enables multiple users to send scattered input files for proofing to a Hot Folder. The input files are held in the Hot Folder and queued until the predefined *time* or *paper coverage percent* are reached. Then all the files are batch-proofed in the Auto Arrange mode, effectively saving paper.

Only attached templates that contain **Proof**, **Improof**, **Kodak** or **Kodak XP4** operations support the ProofDrop functionality.

The Layout mode for each Brisque operation must be defined as **Auto Arrange**, otherwise the **ProofDrop** option will not be available.

To quickly implement the ProofDrop feature, a default Hot Folder and template (called **PROOF_DROP**) is provided. The Hot Folder's attached template contains the **Proof** operation set in the **Auto Arrange** Layout mode. The **Paper Coverage** and **Time Out** triggers are set at 50% and 10 minutes, respectively.

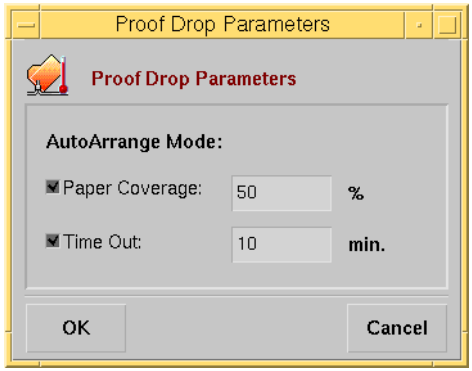
To define a ProofDrop Hot Folder:

1. From the New/Modify Hot Folder window, click the **ProofDrop** icon; the **Params** button becomes available.



Note: In the New and Modify Hot Folder window, the **ProofDrop** icon becomes available once an appropriate template has been selected.

2. Click **Params**; Proof Drop Parameters dialog box is displayed.



3. Select the **Paper Coverage** and **Time Out** boxes to activate the options, and then define their values.

   Or, clear the option(s) to deactivate them.



Note: If you select both options, the ProofDrop Hot Folder will be activated when the first trigger is reached.

Note: The Time Out counter is reset each time a new file is dragged to a ProofDrop Hot Folder.

4. Click **OK** to close the Proof Drop Parameters dialog box and return to the New/Modify Hot Folder window.

You can view ProofDrop statistics for ProofDrop Hot Folders. See *Viewing ProofDrop Hot Folder Information* on page 122.

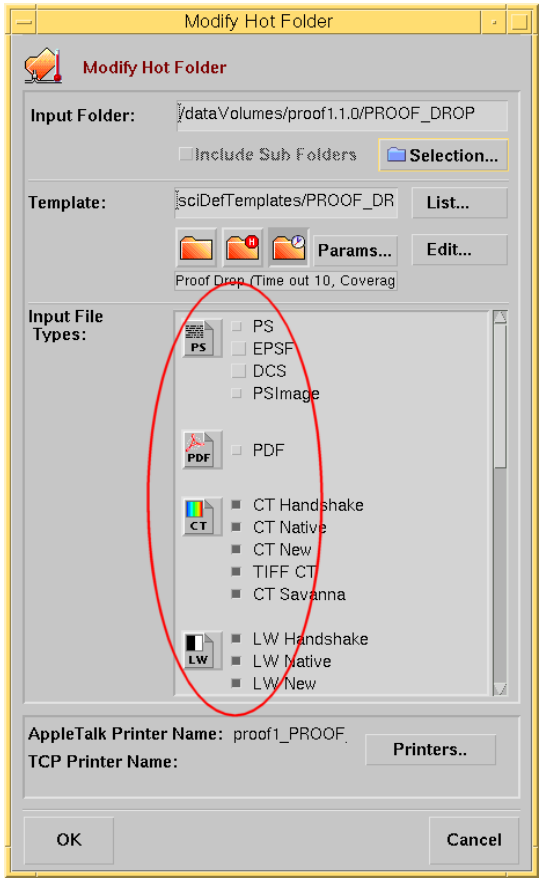
Defining Input File Types

A Hot Folder may define processes relevant to certain file types only. For example, a Hot Folder that begins with **RIP** requires input files in the PostScript or PDF format. If you send a file that is not sensitive to that file type, the file is not processed, but simply placed in the Hot Folder.

You can define the input file types to prevent certain file types from being processed by the Hot Folder. For example, if you want only CTs and not LWs to be handled by a particular Hot Folder.

To define the input file type(s):

➢ In the New/Modify Hot Folder window, from the **Input File Types** section, select or clear the desired file type.



- To select or clear an entire family of file types, such as LW or PS, click the group icon.



Note: Some file types are mutually exclusive (cannot be selected at the same time).

You may choose as many file types as necessary. If you select a file type that is incompatible with the operations defined in the attached template, when trying to save the Hot Folder definitions, an appropriate error message is displayed. See the *Chapter 5, Basic Production*, for a table listing Brisque operations and their supported file types.

Moving the Hot Folder

If you move a Hot Folder to a new location, it will be removed from the Hot Folder list, and so will any printer that may be attached to it. You will have to redefine the Hot Folder to make it available again.



Note: Although inactive, a moved Hot Folder will retain its special Hot Folder icon.

Modifying a Hot Folder

You can easily modify the Hot Folder definitions.

To modify a Hot Folder:

1. From the Brisque Launch Pad, double-click the **HF Setup** icon; the Hot Folder List window is displayed.
2. From the Hot Folder List window, select a Hot Folder.
3. Click **Modify**; the Modify Hot Folder window is displayed.

   This window contains the same options as the New Hot Folder window, plus the **Printers** button, which opens the Hot Folder Printers dialog box.

   See *Defining a Hot Folder on page 105*, for information about the New Hot Folder window.

   See *Setting Up a Network Printer on page 115*, for information about the Hot Folders Printers dialog box.

Alternatively:

1. Drag a Hot Folder on to the HF Setup icon on the Brisque Launch Pad.
2. In the window that is displayed, click **Edit** to modify the Hot Folder.

Converting a Hot Folder to a Regular Folder

To convert the Hot Folder to a regular folder, you remove it from the Hot Folder list. This does **not** delete the folder itself, but only cancels the Hot Folder definitions. The folder remains on the volume, but behaves like an ordinary folder.

To convert a Hot Folder into a regular folder:

1. From the Brisque Launch Pad, double-click the **HF Setup** icon; the Hot Folder List window is displayed.
2. From the Hot Folder List window, select the Hot Folder you want to delete.
3. Click **Remove**; the folder still exists on the volume, but behaves like a regular folder and is assigned a standard folder icon.

Setting Up a Network Printer

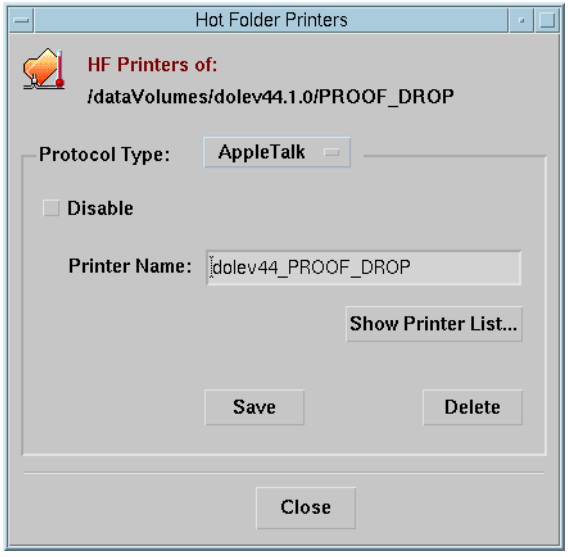
On the network, the Brisque is identified as a LaserWriter printer. One of the ways of directing a file from the Macintosh into a Hot Folder is by printing it to file. Another way is to create a network 'printer', which is not actually a printer, but rather a path that directs files to the Hot Folder. Then, when you use **Print** to send a file to the network printer you created, the Hot Folder process is activated.

You can define Hot Folder printers for both AppleTalk and TCP/IP protocols. A Hot Folder can only be defined with a single printer and protocol type.

Setting Up an AppleTalk Printer

To set up an AppleTalk network printer:

1. From the Hot Folder List window, select a Hot Folder.
2. Click the **Printers** button; the Hot Folder Printers dialog box is displayed.



3. In the **Protocol Type** box, select **AppleTalk**.
4. In the **Printer Name** box, type a name of a non-existing printer. For easy recognition, name the 'printer' by the name of your Hot Folder.
5. Click **Save**; you are informed that the printer has been added. The message disappears automatically and the newly defined printer is added to the Printer List. The name also appears in the **AppleTalk** column of the Hot Folder List window, and in the **AppleTalk Printer Name** box of the Modify Hot Folder window.
6. Click **Close**.

➢ To view the list of defined AppleTalk printers, from the Hot Folder Printers dialog box, click **Show Printer List**; the Zone List dialog box for the selected protocol is displayed.

Setting Up a TCP/IP Printer

TCP/IP is only relevant if there is a server on the network that defines the Brisque as a print spooler. **TCP/IP** is the best option when using the OPI workflow with the Creo server.

To set up the TCP/IP network printer, you have to prepare the server station, the **Hot Folder** application on the Brisque, and the **RiproAdmin** application on the Macintosh.

To set up a TCP/IP network printer:

On the Server station:

1. Log on the system as **root**.
2. At the command prompt, switch to **vi/etc/services**.
3. At the end of the file, add the following line:

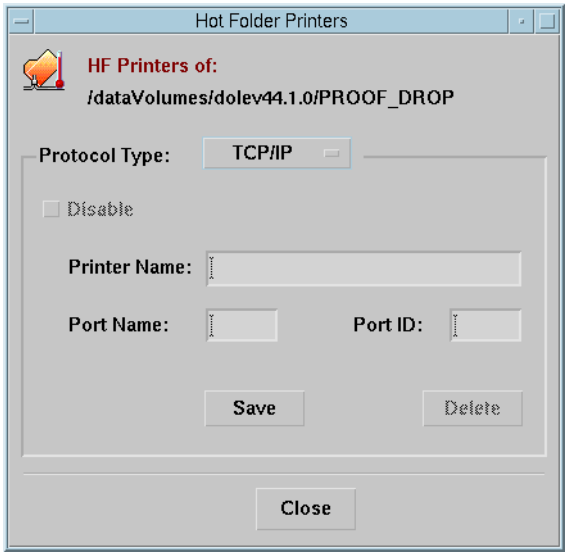
   ```
   Port_name Port_id/tcp
   ```

   (where Port_name = a unique combination of 4 characters; Port_id = a unique even number between 4000-5000).

On the Brisque:

1. From the Brisque Launch Pad, double-click the **HF Setup** icon.
2. From the Hot Folder List window, select the desired Hot Folder.

3. Click the **Printers** button; the Hot Folder Printers dialog box is displayed.



Note: The Printers button is available also on the Modify Hot Folder window.

4. From the **Protocol Type** menu, select **TCP/IP**.
5. In the **Printer Name** box, type a name of a non-existing printer. For easy recognition, name the 'printer' with the name of your Hot Folder.
6. Fill in the **Port Name** and the **Port ID** boxes as those defined on the server (see earlier).
7. Click **Save**; you are informed that the printer has been added. The message disappears automatically and the newly defined printer is added to the Printer List. It also appears in the **TCP/IP** column of the Hot Folder List window, and in the **TCP Printer Name** box of the Modify Hot Folder window.
8. Click **Close**.

On the Macintosh:

1. Load the **RiproAdmin** application.
2. Log on the server as user **<root>.**
3. From the **Lists** menu, select **Printer.**
4. From the **File** menu, select **New.**
5. In the **Printer** and **Chooser** boxes, type a Printer name (as you want it to appear in the Chooser). Enter the identical name in both boxes.
6. From **Connection**, select **TCP.**
7. In the **Name** box, type the name of the Brisque station (as it appears on the network).
8. In the **Port** box, fill in the **Port Name** as defined on the server and the Brisque (see earlier).
9. In the **Spool directory**, keep the redefined option.
10. Click **Save**; the Brisque is now configured to use the TCP printer spooler.

Disabling the Printer

You can disable the Printer as an on-site management tool. If you want to temporarily halt the flow of input files to a Hot Folder, disable the Printer, and the Hot Folder is inaccessible via the **Print** command. A disabled printer appears in *italics* in the **AppleTalk** or **TCP/IP** columns in the Hot Folder List window.

To disable a Printer:

1. From the Brisque Launch Pad, click the **HF Setup** icon; the Hot Folder List window is displayed.
2. From the Hot Folder List window, select the Hot Folder whose printer you want to disable.
3. Click **Printers**; the Hot Folder Printers dialog box is displayed.
4. In the Hot Folder Printers dialog box, select **Disable**; a message informs you that the printer has been disabled.
5. Click **Close.**



Note: Disabling the printer removes it from the network, but does not prevent you from sending files to the Hot Folder for processing directly from the Brisque.

➢ To enable the Printer, in the Hot Folder Printers dialog box, clear the **Disable** option.



Tip: You can also control access to the Hot Folder from the Macintosh. See Brisque Production from the Macintosh, *Chapter 5, Launching Jobs*, *Controlling Access to Hot Folders* on page 85.

Deleting a Printer

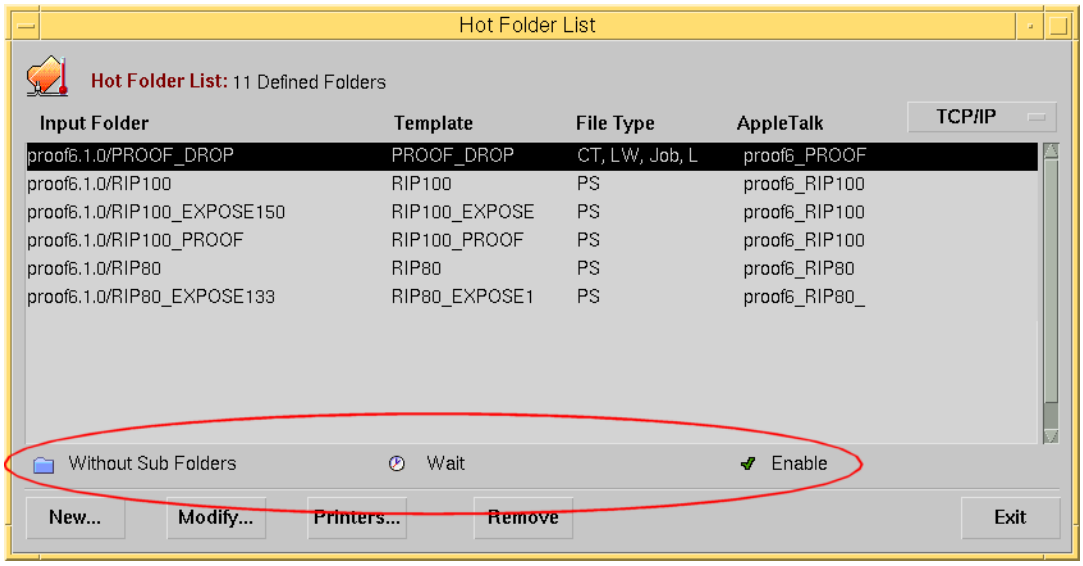
Deleting a printer from the network cancels the possibility of sending a file to that Hot Folder with the **Print** command. It does not delete the Hot Folder.

To delete a printer:

1. From the Brisque Launch Pad, click the **HF Setup** icon; the Hot Folder List window is displayed.
2. From the Hot Folder List window, select a Hot Folder whose printer you want to delete.
3. Click **Printers**; the Hot Folder Printers dialog box is displayed.
4. Click **Delete**, then click **Close**; the Hot Folder List window is displayed.
5. Click **Exit**; the Hot Folder List window closes.

Viewing Hot Folder Statuses

The Hot Folder List window displays the statuses of each selected Hot Folder. When you select a Hot Folder, its statuses appear under the relevant columns near the bottom of the list.



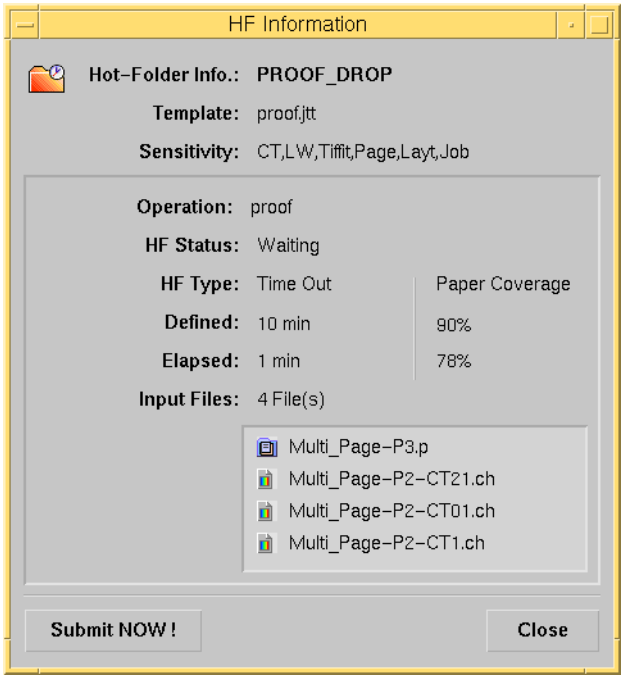
Column	Status
Input Folder	**Include Sub Folders** or **Without Sub Folders** indicate whether the **Include Sub Folders** box was selected in the New Hot Folder window when the Hot Folder was defined. If selected, the Input Folder names appear in the Hot Folder list in **bold**.
Template	**Enable** (enabled), **Disable** (disabled), or **Wait** (ProofDrop) indicate the status of the Hot Folder. In case of a disabled status, the names of the templates attached to the Hot Folder are listed in *italics*.
AppleTalk	**Enable** or **Disable** indicate the status of the network printer (according to the setting of the **Disable** box in the Hot Folders Printer dialog box). If disabled, the AppleTalk parameters in the Hot Folder list appear in *italics*.

Viewing ProofDrop Hot Folder Information

You can quickly view general information and current queue contents for any ProofDrop Hot Folder.

To view ProofDrop Hot Folder information:

1. From the File Manager, locate the ProofDrop Hot Folder, right-click it, and from the popup menu, select **Hot Folder Info**; the HF Information dialog box is displayed.



2. You may click **Submit NOW!** to immediately submit the contents of a ProofDrop Hot Folder to its attached template, before its Paper Coverage and Time Out triggers are activated.

8 Send

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Overview

The Send application enables you to direct Jobs, folders and files from one location to another during production.

In a workplace with more than one Brisque, you can increase the output of films and plates by dedicating the processing power of each station to an independent output operation (such as Proof, Expose). For example, if you have two Brisque stations, and one is connected to a Dolev 800V imagesetter, use the connected Brisque to drive the **Expose** operation, and the other Brisque for operations such as **RIP**, **FAF**, **Preview** and so on. Using **Send** you can build a workflow that automatically directs Jobs from the local Brisque to the one connected to the imagesetter for exposure.

When you create a Brisque template that includes **Send**, all preceding operations are performed on the local Brisque, while all those that follow **Send** are performed on the remote station defined by the (user-defined) Send parameters.

When **Send** is an intermediate step in the template, the files are sent, copied, or moved to the remote station, along with a Job Ticket that defines the remaining operations. When **Send** is the final step, or a stand-alone operation, only the files are copied or moved to the defined destination. The destination can be a Brisque or a Creo Server, or an NT server or volume (such as a Jaz disk) recognized by the Brisque and mounted on the local data volumes.



Important: If **Send** is an intermediate step, it is strongly recommended that the same Brisque software version be installed on both local and remote Brisque stations; otherwise, you will be alerted by the local Brisque. Using non-matching Brisque versions may cause the operations that follow Send to fail.

Send versus Store

The main difference between the Send and Store operations on the Brisque is their intended use and functionality.

Send is intended for moving Jobs to a remote Brisque station for further processing. This can increase the throughput of a work site by dedicating the processing power of each Brisque station to an independent output operation.

Store is intended for moving Jobs to predefined destinations for short to long-term storage (via FileTrak+ for archiving). This enables you to move all file elements of a Job and to include attachments, such as Plate Mark files. For example, moving an Imposition Job using **Send** moves only the Imposition Job file and the Imposition Job Layout without the Page elements. Using **Store** automatically moves all the elements defined for the Imposition Job. Refer to *Chapter 29, Store* and *Chapter 30, The Storage Manager*, for more information on the Store operation.

Sample Workflows

The following sample workflows include **Send**. The parameters of the workflow are defined on the local Brisque, including the parts performed on a remote station.

- Translate → Preview → **Send** → Plate Expose

  The Job is translated and previewed on the local Brisque, automatically sent to the remote station defined by **Send**, and exposed according to the Plate Expose parameters defined by the template on the local Brisque.

- PreFlight Check → RIP → FAF → **Send** → Expose

  The **PreFlight Check**, **RIP**, and **FAF** are performed on the local Brisque; then, the Job is sent to the remote station defined by **Send** and exposed according to the Expose parameters defined by the template on the local Brisque.

- Preview → RIP → Expose → **Send**

  The Job is previewed, RIPped, and exposed on the local Brisque, and then sent to the destination defined by **Send**. The defined destination can be a folder on the local or remote Brisque, or on a Creo server.

- RIP → Preview → **Send** → Proof → Hold → **Send** → Plate Expose → **Store**

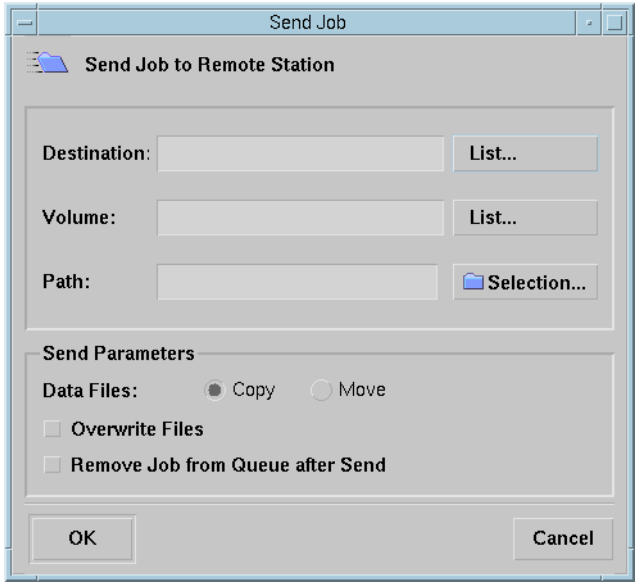
  The Job is RIPped and previewed on the local Brisque, and then sent to a remote Brisque for proofing. Due to **Hold**, you can check the proof before returning the Job to the Queue. Once you release the Job from hold, it is sent to another Brisque for Expose, and when the Expose operation is complete, the Job and all its elements are sent, using **Store**, to a temporary or final destination for storage.



Note: Although **Proof** and **Plate Expose** are performed on remote Brisque stations, the template on the local Brisque defines the parameters.

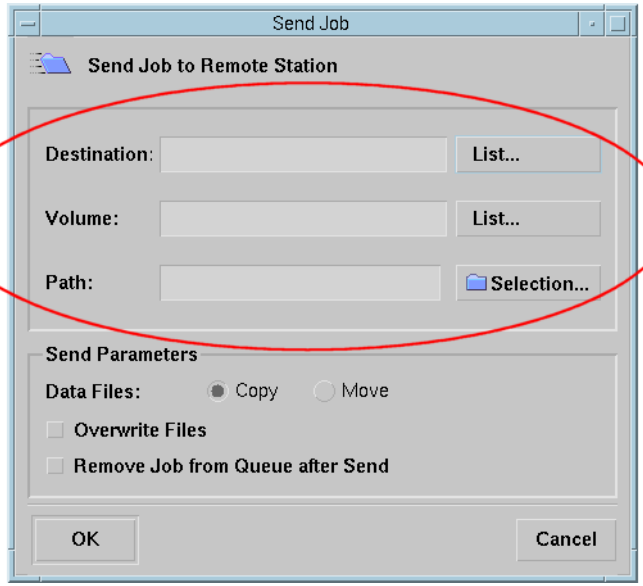
Editing Send Parameters

- To edit the Send default operation parameters, from the Brisque Launch Pad, open the **Operations** panel and double-click the **Send** icon; the Send Job window is displayed.
- To edit the Send parameters for a specific Job, from within the Job Ticket Editor, double-click the **Send** icon; the Send Job window is displayed.
- To edit the Send parameters for a specific template, from within the Template Builder, double-click the **Send** icon; the Send Job window is displayed.



Defining the Send Destination

The Send operation parameters define where the Jobs and files are sent upon reaching the Send operation.



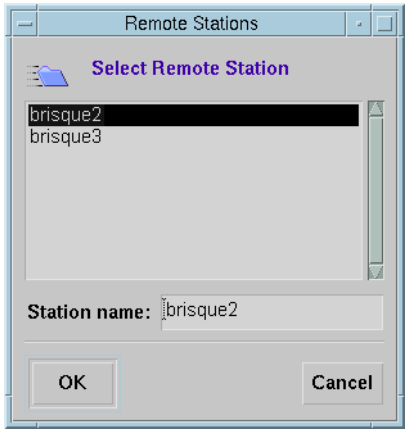
Note: If you want to use **Send** to send an Imposition Job to output, make sure that the Brisque volume where the Pages of the Imposition Job are stored, is mounted on the remote Brisque. See *Chapter 13, Mount Pro*.

Note: If your Brisque is not part of a DNS network, before working with **Send**, define the remote Brisque(s) as host(s) on the local Brisque, and define the local Brisque as a host on the remote Brisque(s). See *Adding a Station to the Host List on page 132*.

Important: If you are using **Send** with a remote station destination, the remote and local stations must have the same Brisque software version in order to use a template with operations placed after **Send** (such as RIP->Send->Expose). If the versions are different you can use **Send** only as the last step in the template.

To define where a Job or file is sent:

1. From the Send Job window, click **List** (to the right of the **Destination** box); the Remote Station dialog box is displayed, listing the available remote stations.





Note: Only stations that have been defined as hosts via the SMIT utility are listed. To add stations to the list, follow the instructions in *Adding a Station to the Host List on page 132*.



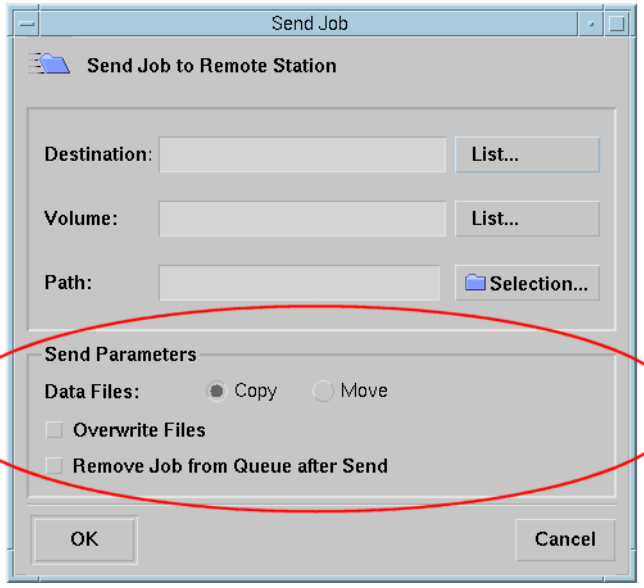
Important: If you are working on a DNS network, you can type a station name that does not appear in the list, directly into the **Station Name** box. This way you can define a particular remote station as the Send destination, without defining the remote station as a host. However, this does **not** add the station to the Select Remote Station list.

2. Select the desired Brisque station from the list, and click **OK**; the Send Job window reappears, with the name of the selected remote station in the **Destination** box. The default data volume of the selected station is shown in the **Volume** and **Path** boxes.
3. To specify a different data volume, click **List** (next to the **Volume** box), and from the popup list, select the destination volume on the selected remote station.
4. To change the path of the selected data volume, click **Selection** (to the right of the **Path** box); a browser appears, displaying the folders that exist on the selected remote data volume. Use the browser to select the destination folder for files processed by **Send**.

Note: To send the file to a **new** folder on the **local** Brisque station, click **New**. The new folder is created and you can select it as the destination folder. This option is available only when using **Send** with the local station as the destination.

Defining the Send Handling Parameters

The Send Job window contains options that control how **Send** handles the data.



- To copy the Job to the remote volume, select **Copy** in the **Data Files** option.
- To move the Job to the remote volume, select **Move** in the **Data Files** option. During **Send**, the files are first copied to the remote volume, and then deleted from the local volume.
- Select **Overwrite Files**, so that if files with the same name already exist on the remote volume, the sent files overwrite them. If you clear this option, and the same name exists on the remote volume, the operation fails.

- Select **Remove Job from Queue after Send**, so that when the Job is successfully sent to the remote station, it disappears from the local Queue Manager. If the Send operation fails, the Job is displayed in the Failed list of the local Queue Manager.
- Clear **Remove Job from Queue after Send**, so that when the Job is successfully sent, it is displayed in the Completed list of the local Queue Manager, with the word **Sent** in the **Status** column. If the Send operation fails, the Job is displayed in the Failed list of the local Queue Manager.

Monitoring the Job Progress

The local Queue Manager reflects the status of a Job up to and including the Send operation. Once the Job is successfully sent to a remote Brisque for further processing, the Job either disappears from the local Queue, or appears in the Completed list with the word **Sent** in the **Status** column. You can monitor the progress of a Job that was sent to a remote Brisque, by displaying the remote Queue on the local Brisque.

To view the Queue Manager of a remote Brisque:

1. From the Brisque Launch Pad, double-click the **Queue** icon to activate the local Queue Manager.
2. From the **File** menu, select **Login**; the Remote Stations dialog box is displayed.
3. From the Remote Stations dialog box, select the station whose Queue Manager you want to view; the related Queue Manager is displayed on the local desktop showing the name of the remote Brisque.

   For detailed instructions, see *Chapter 9, The Queue Manager*.

Adding a Station to the Host List

Unless you are working on a DNS network, before you can use the remote station as a destination for **Send**, it must be defined as a host on the local Brisque, and the local Brisque must be defined as a host on the remote station. In addition, if you want the names of remote Brisque stations to appear in the Remote Stations list (in both the **Send** and **MountPro** applications), you define them as hosts on the local Brisque.



Note: Adding a station to the Host List is a setup step that needs to be performed only once.

To add a station to the Host list:

1. From the Brisque Launch Pad, open the **Services** panel.
2. From the **Services** panel, double-click the **SMIT** icon; the Brisque Password dialog box is displayed.
3. In the **User** box, type `root`, and in the **Password** box, type your password (`ripro` by default); the SMIT window is displayed.
4. Select **Communications Applications and Services**.
5. Select **TCP/IP**.
6. Select **Further Configuration**.
7. Select **Name Resolution**.
8. Select **Hosts Table**.
9. Select **Add a Host**; the Add a Host Name dialog box is displayed.
10. Define the **Internet Address** and **Host Name** boxes, and click **OK**; an enlarged Add a Host Name window is displayed.



Note: If you do not know the Host Name and Internet Address, check with your system administrator, or follow the procedure described on *page 133*.



Note: If the station you are adding to the Host List is an NT station, type **NT** in the **Comment** box.

11. When the running person icon indicates that the action is complete, click **Done** to return to the Add a Host Name dialog box.

- To add another remote station to the Host list, repeat the procedure.
- To exit the SMIT utility, click **Cancel**, and from the **Exit** menu, select **Exit SMIT**.

Determining the Host Name and Internet Address of a Remote Station

To mount a volume of a remote station via **MountPro**, you must know its name. To add a station to the Host List, you must know its name and internet address.

You can look up this data in the SMIT utility on the remote station.

To determine the Name and Internet Address:

1. From the Brisque Launch Pad, open the **Services** panel.
2. From the **Services** panel, double-click the **SMIT** icon; the Brisque Password dialog box is displayed.
3. In the **User** box, type `root`, and in the **Password** box, type your password; the SMIT window is displayed.
4. Select **Communications Applications and Services**.
5. Select **TCP/IP**.
6. Select **Minimum Configuration & Startup**.
7. From the **Available Network Interfaces** list, select your communication interface according to your Brisque platform:
   - **EN0** - E-30, 43P-150 (Tiger 2), and 6F1
   - **EN1** - F-50 and 43P-140 (Tiger 1)



Tip: If you are not sure which setting to use, consult a hardware technician or system administrator.

The Minimum Configuration & Startup window is displayed. The required information is shown in the top two boxes:

- The **HOSTNAME** box displays the host name.
- The Internet **ADDRESS** (dotted decimal) box displays the Internet address. Disregard the Internet Address box that appears further down, under the **NAMESERVER** heading.

8. To exit the SMIT utility, click **Cancel**, and from the **Exit** menu, select **Exit SMIT**.

9

The Queue Manager

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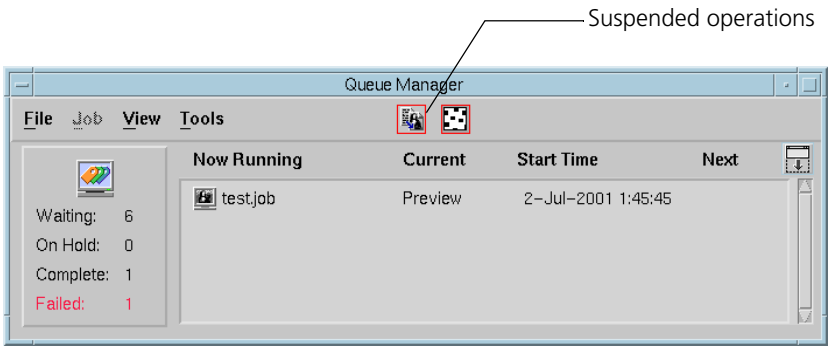
Overview

The Queue Manager lets you monitor and manipulate the status of Jobs in the Brisque Job Queue. It lets you rearrange the order of Jobs in the Queue, temporarily place Jobs on hold, manually return Jobs on hold to the Queue, and cancel Jobs. You can also use the Queue Manager to generate a list of successfully completed or failed Jobs.

Launching Queue Manager

To launch the Queue Manager:

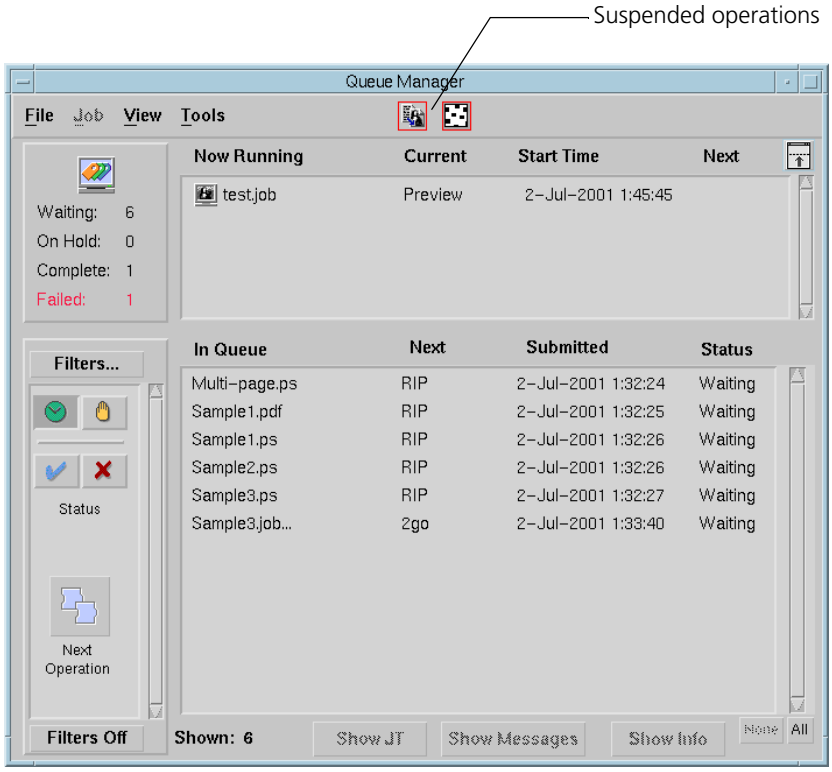
➢ From the Brisque Launch Pad, select the Management Tools panel, then double-click the **Queue** icon; the contracted Queue Manager window displays, showing the running list of jobs currently in process.



Item	Description
Now Running	Displays the name of the job.
Current	Displays the operation currently being performed by the job.
Start Time	Displays the time and date the job was started.
Next	Displays the next operation (if there is one) the job will perform.

To expand Queue the Manager window:

➢ Click the **Expand** button in the upper right corner of the Queue Manager window.
Or, press SPACEBAR.



Item	Description
Waiting 	Displays a list of jobs waiting to be processed.
On-hold 	Displays a list of jobs that have been placed on hold. Jobs that were placed on hold must be manually taken off hold to be processed. *(See Putting a Job on Hold on page 146).*

Item	Description
Completed 	Displays a list of jobs that have been completed, or sent to another location, by the Send operation. The Completion Policy, defined in the Template Options, determines whether a completed job appears in this list or not. (See *Chapter 6, Defining Templates*.)
Failed 	Displays a list of jobs that failed. The Completion Policy, defined by the Template Options, determines whether a failed job appears in this list or not. (See *Chapter 6, Defining Templates*.)
Next Operation 	When the Waiting or On Hold lists are displayed this filter icon appears. It generates a list of jobs that match the parameters defined by the Next Operation filter. When the Completed or Failed lists are displayed, this icon is replaced by the **Last Operation filter** icon, which generates a list of jobs that match the parameters defined by the Last Operation filter.
In Queue	Displays the name of the job.
Next	Displays the next operation to be performed on the job. (Only for files whose status is Waiting or On Hold.)
Last	When the status of a job in the Queue is Completed, the Last column displays the final operation that the job completed. When the status of a job in the Queue is Failed, the Last column displays the process that the job was performing when it failed.
Submitted	When the status of the job in the queue is Waiting or On Hold, this column displays the date and time the job was submitted to the queue.

Item	Description
End Time (replaces Submitted)	When the status of the job in the Queue has failed or completed, this column displays the time and date the job failed or finished
Status	Gives the status of the displayed job.

Multiple CPU Queue Usage

The multiple CPU Queues feature allows you to perform multiple Brisque operations at the same time, on a system that has more than one CPU. Each CPU handles a separate Brisque operation. For example, in a system that has four CPUs, you can perform four simultaneous RIPs, or two RIPs, a FAF and a Preflight Check, all at the same time.



Important: Multiple CPU configuration requires the purchasing of a license.

The following are Multiple CPU systems:

- F50
- 6F1.

Multi-CPU tasking applies to the following Brisque operations only:

- PS Preview
- RIP
- FAF
- Export PS
- Translate.

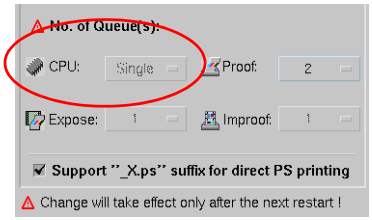
The Queue Manager automatically opens the CPU Queue according to the CPU Queue(s) setting defined in the Systems Preferences window.



Important: If you change the current CPU Queue setting, it will only be applied after you logout from the system and log back in.

To enable multiple CPU Queue usage:

1. From the Brisque Launch Pad, open the Utilities panel.
2. Double-click the **Prefs** icon; the Brisque Pref. window displays.
3. Select **System**; the System Preferences window displays.



4. From the CPU Queue(s) option, select Multiple.



Note: If your system has a single CPU, then this option will appear unavailable.

5. To close the System Preferences window, click **OK**.

To disable the multiple CPU Queue:

➢ From the System Preferences window, select **Single** CPU Queue and click **OK**; the Brisque then uses only a single CPU to perform all its operations.



Important: To apply the new CPU Queue setting, logout of the Brisque system, then log back in. (For instructions on logging in or out, refer to *Chapter 1, Starting and Stopping the Brisque*).



For additional information on defining the System Preferences, see *Chapter 4, Brisque Utilities & Preferences*.

Selecting Jobs to View

Use the Filters to regulate which jobs are displayed by selecting a particular status icon.when you click.

See Brisque Filters, in *Chapter 2, Introduction to the Desktop*.

You can:

- Select which list appears in the expanded area
- View certain combinations of lists in the expanded area
- Customize the criteria that a job must meet in order to appear in a list
- Open multiple views of the expanded area in order to view different lists at the same time.

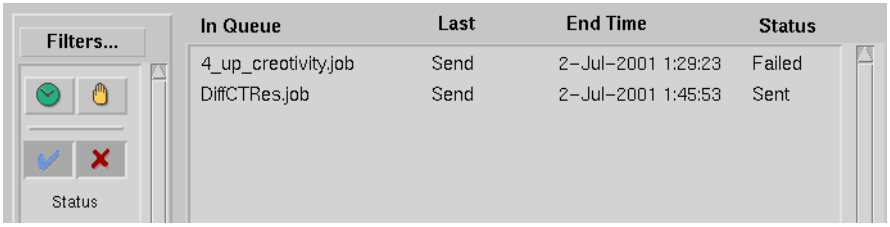
To generate a list of Jobs that fall into the selected status category:

➢ Click one of the four **Status** icons or the **Next Operation** icon.

You can generate one list that includes both On Hold and Waiting jobs.



Or, another that includes both Completed and Failed jobs.



Viewing More than One List at a Time

If you want to view more than one list at a time, you can create additional Queue Manager windows.

To create additional windows:

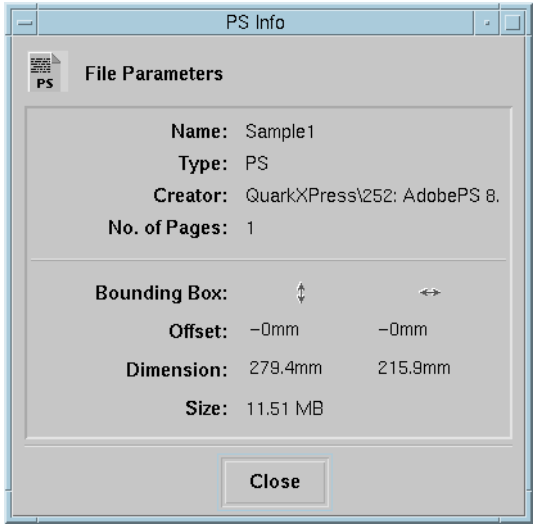
- From the **View** menu, select **New View**; an additional Queue Manager window displays, showing a selected list of jobs.

Viewing File Information

You can view parameters of the active file of a job in progress. For example, before the job reaches the RIP operation, you can view information on the input PostScript file, including Bounding Box parameters. After the RIP operation, the Info window displays information about the job file in its current state.

To see the file parameters of a job that appears in the queue:

1. Select the job from the queue.
2. Click **Show Info.** Or, from the **View** menu, select **File Info**; the File Parameters window displays.

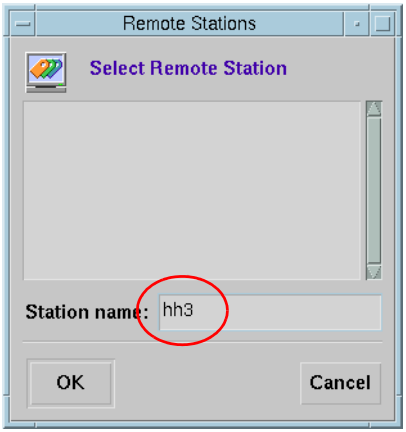


Logging into the Queue of a Remote Brisque

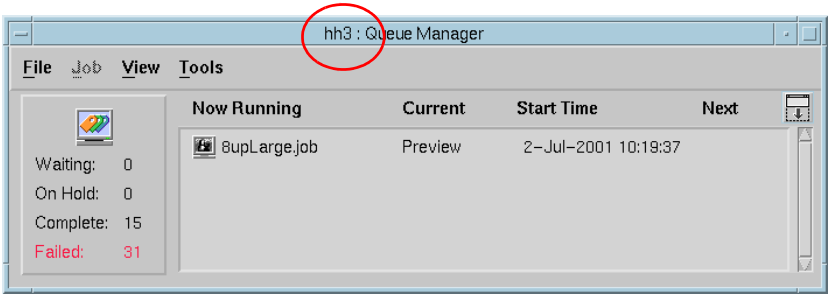
The Queue Manager provides a tool to locally view the Queue of any remote Brisque.

To view the Queue of a remote Brisque:

1. From the **File** menu, select **Login**; the Remote Stations window displays.



2. In the **Station Name** box, type the remote station name and click **OK**; a second Queue Manager window displays, it's title bar indicating the name of the remote station.



3. Repeat this procedure to open additional remote Queue Managers.



Important: If you wish to display the Job Ticket or to modify the operation parameters from the remote station, you must mount the station using the MountPro application, and make sure to select **Read/Write**.

To close the remote Queue Manager:

- From the **File** menu, select **Logout**.

To force the remote Queue Managers to automatically open the next time you open the local Queue Manager:

- While the remote Queue Manager windows are still open, from the **File** menu of the local Queue Manager, select **Saved Logged Stations**.
  To cancel this option, from the local Queue Manager window, from the **File** menu, select **Disconnect from Logged Stations**.



Tip: To monitor the status of a job that was sent to a remote Brisque for processing using the Send operation, login to the queue of the remote Brisque.

Handling Jobs in the Queue

Jobs can be handled remotely, using the Queue Manager.

Selecting a Job

Before you can handle a Job, you must select it.

To select a job from the list:

- Click it.

To clear a selected job:

- Click the selected job.

To select multiple jobs:

Click the jobs one after the other.

To select all the jobs in the list:

- Click **All**, at the bottom right of the Queue Manager window.

To Clear all jobs:

- Click **None** at the bottom right of the Queue Manager window.

Putting a Job on Hold

A job appearing in the Waiting list can be put on hold until you release it.

You cannot take a Job from the Running Queue and put it on hold.

To put a Job on hold:

- Select a job from the **Waiting** list and from the **Job** menu, select **Hold**; the job is placed on the **Hold** list.

To release a Job from hold:

Select a job from the **Hold** list and from the **Job** menu, select **Release**; the job is put on the **Waiting** list and will continue to process in turn.

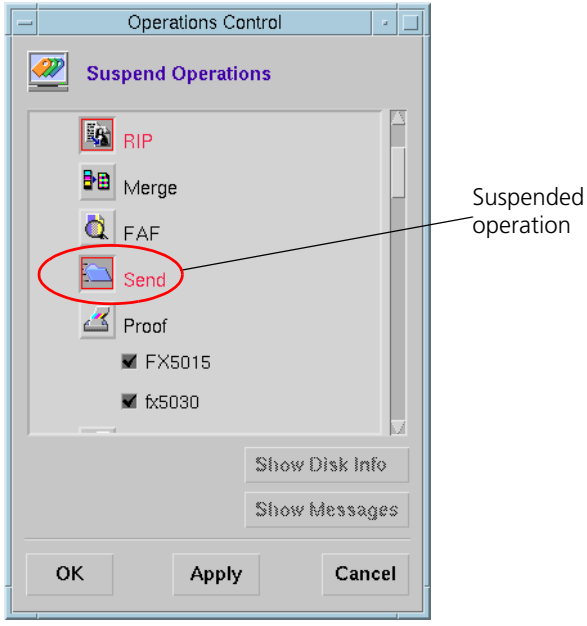
Suspending or Resuming an Operation

You can temporarily prevent all jobs in the Queue from proceeding to a specific operation, by suspending the operation.
For example, if you anticipate the connected imagesetter running out of film, you can suspend the Expose operation, so that jobs whose processing instructions include the Expose operation are halted when they reach the Expose step.
When needed, you resume the suspended operation and the affected jobs continue the process defined in the Job Ticket workflow.

Note: Jobs in the queue whose processing instructions do not include the suspended operation are not affected by the suspension.

To suspend an operation:

1. From the **Tools** menu in the Queue Manager window, select **Operations Control**; the Operations Control window displays.



2. Click the icon of any of the operations you want to suspend; each selected icon is marked in red.

3. Click **Apply** to activate the command without closing the Suspend Operations window, or click **OK** to activate the command and exit the window; a blinking icon for each suspended operation appears at the top of the Queue Manager window.

To resume a suspended operation:

1. From the **Tools** menu in the Queue Manager window, select **Operations Control**; the Operations Control window displays.
2. Click the icon of the suspended operation; the red is removed.
3. Click **OK** to resume the operation and exit the window; the blinking icon disappears from the top of the Queue Manager window.
   Or, click **Apply** to resume the selected operation without closing the Suspend Operations window.

Under certain circumstances, the Expose or Proof operations are automatically suspended. For example, when the Imagesetter runs out of film, the Expose operation is automatically suspended, and the blinking icon indicating suspension appears at the top of the Queue Manager window. The job suspended during the Expose fails and all other jobs in the Queue with the Expose step are prevented from proceeding to the Expose operation until you manually clear the suspension.

When a disk to which files are being sent from a RIP, FAF, Send or Translate operations has insufficient memory (what is defined by the Minimum Disk Space box in the System Preferences) all RIP, FAF, Send, and Translate operations resulting on that disk are suspended. (See *Chapter 4, Brisque Utilities & Preferences*).



Note: When an operation is automatically suspended (not by the user), a red warning triangle appears next to the relevant icon in the Suspend Operations list.

Note: When you RIP files to several volumes and one volume is low on memory, the RIP is not entirely suspended (only jobs going to that volume) the icon flashes, the warning triangle appears, and the **Show Disk Info** button activates

For an overview of the available disk space on the various Brisque volumes:

- Select a Queue Manager window and click **Show Disk Info.**; nearly full volumes appear in red.



Tip: You can either make space available on the disk, or adjust the minimum disk space value in the System Preferences window. The warning triangle disappears. (See *Chapter 4, Brisque Utilities & Preferences, Disk Information* on page 45).

Removing a Job from the Queue

You can remove a jobs from any of the Status lists (except the Running Queue).

To remove a job from the queue:

1. Select a job from a list.
2. From the **Job** menu in the Queue Manager window, select **Remove From Queue**; the selected job is removed from the queue.

To remove a job that contains Layouts from the queue:

1. Select a job from a list.
2. From the **Job** menu in the Queue Manager window, select **Remove Imposition Job**; the selected job and its Layouts are removed from the queue.



Tip: To remove multiple jobs, select several jobs together and remove.

Terminating a Job

You can remove a job from the Running list and place it in the Failed list.

To terminate a Job:

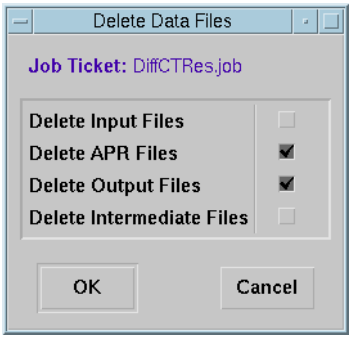
1. In the Queue Manager window, select an active job from the Running list.
2. From the **Job** menu, select **Terminate**; the selected job is moved from the Running list to the Failed list.

Deleting a Job

You can delete a job altogether, (remove a job from the queue and delete all of its associated files).

To remove a job from the queue and delete associated files:

1. In the Queue Manager window, select a job or a group of jobs from the list.
2. From the **Job** menu, select **Delete Data and Remove**; the Delete Data Files window displays.



3. Click the check box next to the file types you wish to delete.

   You can delete the following files connected with this Job:

   - The Input files
   - The APR files
   - The Output files
   - The Intermediate files.

4. Click **OK**; the Delete Data Files window disappears and the job with it's associated files are deleted.
   To exit without deleting any associated files, click **Cancel**.

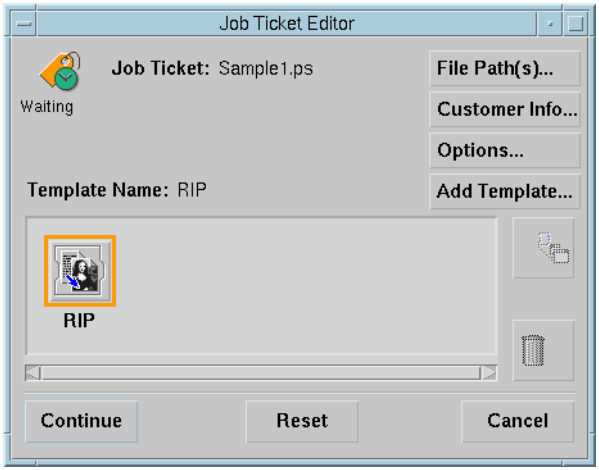
Note: Intermediate files are Page files in the Layout residing on a remote server, defined in the Preps or the Layout Assembly applications, selected to be rotated 90^0 and copied to a temporary folder on the local Brisque.

Modifying the Parameters of a Waiting Job

You can modify the parameters of jobs in waiting.

To modify the parameters:

1. In the Queue Manager window, double-click a job, or select it and click **Show JT**; the Job Ticket Editor window displays.



2. Double-click the operation icon; the application window displays.
3. Modify the parameter as required and click **OK**; you return to the Job Ticket Editor window.
4. in the Job Ticket Editor window, click **Continue**; the Job Ticket Editor window disappears, you return to the Queue Manager window, and the parameters of the waiting job is modified.

Changing the Sequence of Jobs

Jobs appear in the Waiting or On Hold lists in the order they are processed. You can change the order of process of the jobs by changing their location in the Waiting list.

To change the priority of a job:

➢ Select a job and from the **Job** menu, select **Reorder**. From the pull-down menu that appears, select one of the options described below; the selected job is repositioned according to your instructions.

Item	Description
First	Places the selected job first in the queue.
Last	Moves the selected job to the end of the queue.
Up	Moves the selected job up one position in the queue.
Down	Moves the selected job back one position in the queue.

Handling the Layouts of an Imposition Job

When an Imposition Job appears in the queue, you can open a detailed Queue Manager window that lets you view and manage the job Layouts individually. In the detailed queue, menu options apply to the Layouts in the same way they apply to jobs in the regular queue.

To open a detailed Queue Manager window:

1. From the Queue Manager, select an Imposition Job.
2. From the View menu, select **Detailed**, or double-click the Imposition Job; the detailed Queue Manager window displays, with the name of the selected Imposition Job in the title bar, and the job Layouts listed in the queue.
   You can rearrange the position of Layouts in the queue, resubmit a failed Layout to the queue, and so on.

To close the detailed Queue Manager window:

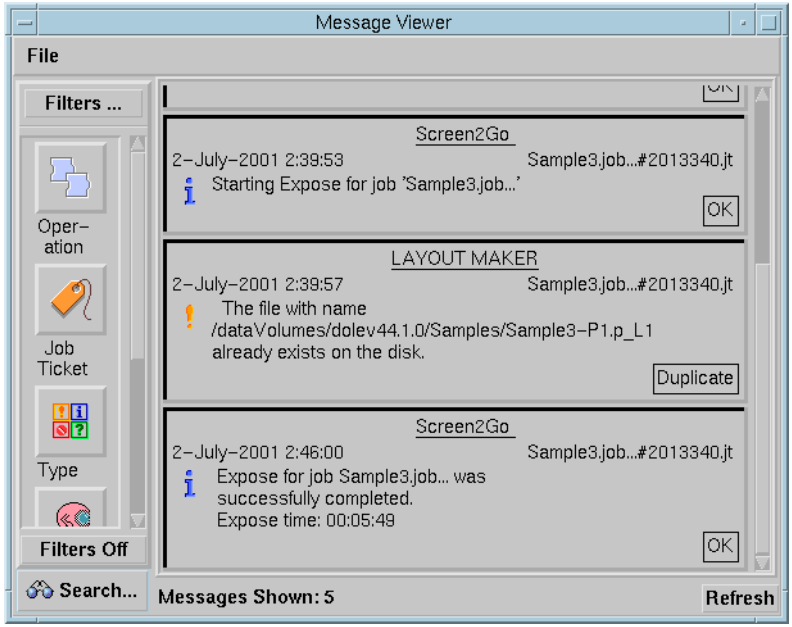
➢ From the File menu, select **Close**.

Viewing Messages

You can view messages generated by the system in response to a particular job. For example, when a job appears in the Failed list and you do not know why, you can look at the messages generated for this job, to find out why the job failed.

To view messages for a selected Job:

1. Select a job.
2. Click **Show Messages.**
   Or, from the **View** menu, select **Messages**; the Message Viewer window displays, showing only the messages relevant to the selected job. (If no messages were generated in response to this job, the Message option is not available.)



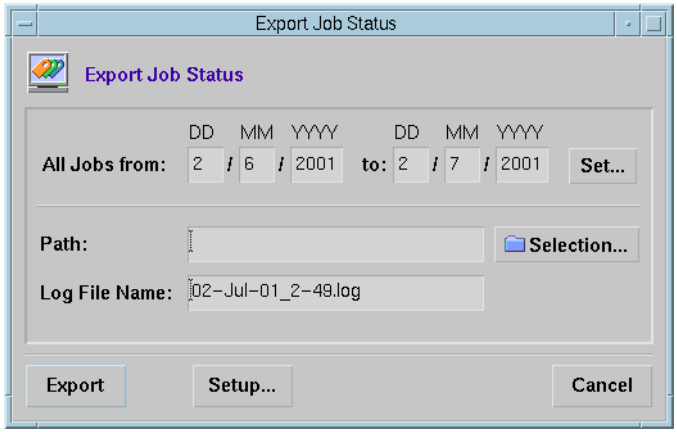
For a detailed description of the messages, see *Chapter 11, The Message Viewer*.

Generating a Log of Processed Jobs

The Brisque Queue Manager lets you automatically generate a Log of jobs processed during a specific time period. The log is displayed in an Excel Spread Sheet that you can view and manipulate on your Macintosh. You decide which data the log displays, and how it is arranged.

To generate a Log:

1. From the **File** menu, select **Export Job Status**; the Export Job Status window displays.



Item	Description
All Jobs from	Exports all Excel files created between From and To dates. Displays one month back from current date, by default. **Set -** Sets the number of days to generate the log (no more then 30 days).
Path	Displays the full path of destination log file, defined in the **Selection** box.
Selection	Defines a destination for the log file, via a browser.
Log File Name	Defines log file name.

Item	Description
Export	Creates the log with user defined name in user selected location.
Setup	Defines the parameters of the generated Excel spread sheet.

2. Click **Set**; the Set Jobs Range window displays.



3. In the **Save Jobs for the last** box, type the period (in number of days) for which you want to generate a log. (The Brisque can generate a log for a maximum of 30 days.)
4. Click **OK**; you return to the Export Job Status window.
5. Click **Selection** and use the Browser that displays to define a destination for the log file; when you return to the Export Job Status window, the defined destination appears in the **Path** box.
6. In the **Log File Name** box, type a file name.
7. To define the parameters of the spread sheet that will be generated, click **Setup**; the Export Job Status Setup window displays. (See *Customizing the Log* on page 156).
8. When you finish defining the setup, click **OK**; you return to the Export Job Status window.
9. Click **Export**; a log file is created with the user defined name in the user defined location.

To access the log file:

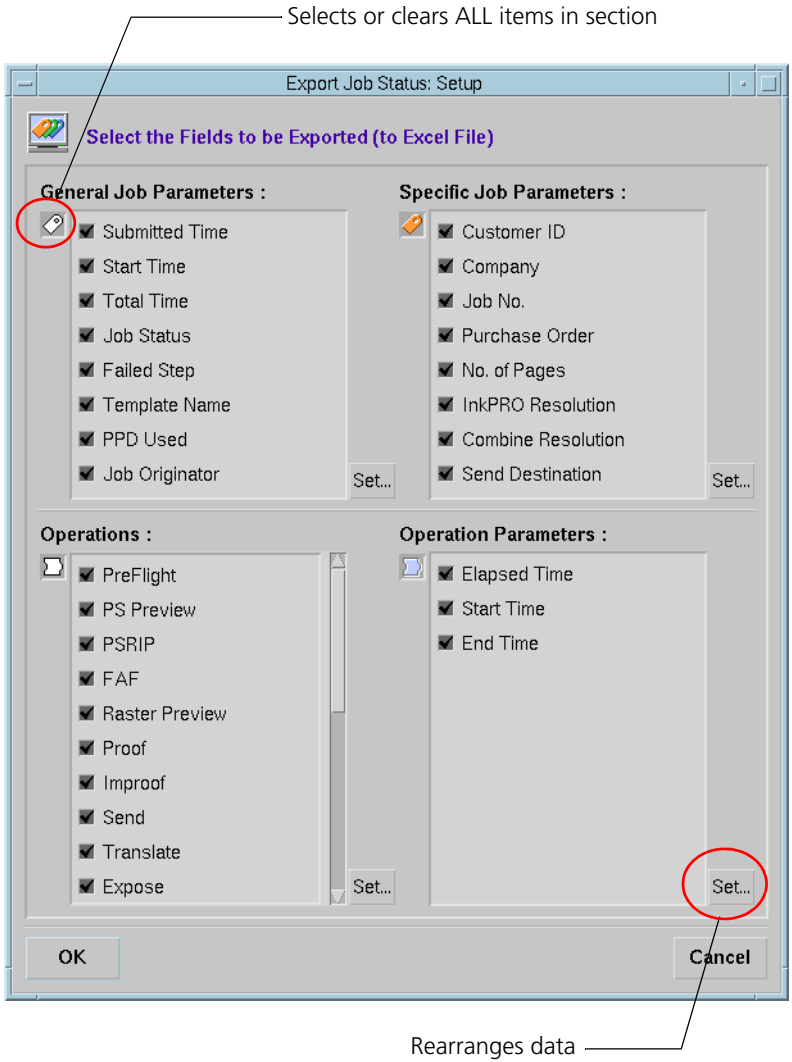
- Mount and open the Brisque volume that contains the file onto your Macintosh desktop; the log file appears with an **Excel** icon for easy identification.
  (For detailed information about mounting a Brisque volume on the Macintosh desktop, see *Chapter 3, Managing Files and Folders*).

Customizing the Log

You customize the log by selecting the data the spread sheet will display and setting their order.

To define the data the spread sheet displays:

1. From the Export Job Status window, click **Setup**; the Export Job Status Setup window displays.



Item	Description
General Job parameters	Selects general parameters to be included in log file.
Specific Job parameters	Indicates job specific parameters to be included in log file.
Operations	Selects the operations for which to display data.
Operation parameters	Indicates which Operation parameters are included in log file.

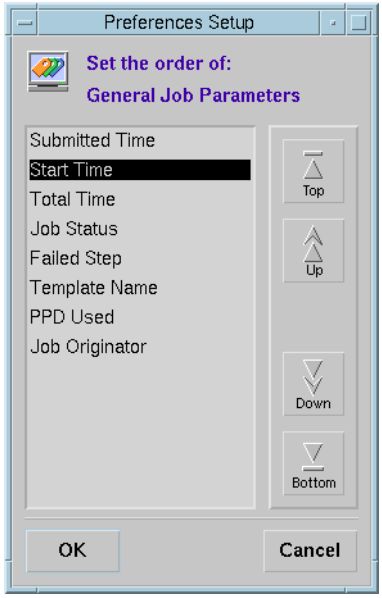
2. In each of the category sections, select the options you want to appear as data in the spread sheet. You must select operation parameters for selected operations.
   For example: If you select RIP and FAF from the Operations list, and don't select any options in the Operation Parameters list, no Operations columns will appear in the spread sheet. If, however, you select Elapse Time and Start Time from the Operation Parameters list, in the spread sheet, one column will display RIP Elapse time, another column will display RIP Start Time, a third column will display FAF Elapse Time, and a fourth column will display FAF Start Time.
3. Click **OK** to confirm the selections and exit the window.
   Or, click **Cancel** to exit the window without making any selections.

Rearranging the Log Data

The columns generated by the options selected from the General Job Parameters list always appear in the spread sheet before the columns generated by the options selected from the Specific Job Parameters list. These columns are followed by the columns generated by the Operations lists. The order in which General Job Parameters appear in the list is the order in which they will appear in the spread sheet. The order in which the Specific Job Parameters and the Operations appear in the list is also the order in which they will appear in the spread sheet, following the General Job Parameters.

To rearrange the order of options in a list:

1. In the Export Job Status window, click Set, at the bottom right of the section; the Preferences Setup window displays.



2. Select an item from the list, then use the arrows on the right to move the item to the location that reflects the order in which you want the data displayed in the spread sheet.
1. Repeat previous step for as many items as necessary.
2. Click **OK**; you return to the Export Job Status Setup window.
3. In the Export Job Status Setup window, click **OK** to save and exit the customizing.

Exiting the Queue Manager

You can leave the Queue Manager open while working with the system, reduce it to an icon to temporarily move it out of sight, or close the application. We suggest keeping the Queue Manager window open in its own workspace, so that you can simply switch to that workspace anytime you want to view the status of jobs in the queue.

To close the Queue Manager application:

- From the **File** menu, select **Exit**.

10 Editing Job Ticket on the Fly

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Editing Template Options 165
Editing Operation Parameters 166
Deleting Operation from Job Ticket 166
Adding Operations to Job Ticket 166
Returning Job to Queue 167

Overview

Chapter 5, Basic Production, explaines how to drag a file onto a Brisque application icon, invoke the Job Ticket Editor and modify the parameters of a Job.

This chapter describes how to access the Job Ticket Editor from the Queue Manager, and edit the operation parameters of a Job **on the fly** while it is being processed. This way, there is no need to create a new Template or modify the existing Template. You can also remove steps from the Job Ticket and edit the Template options. When you finish modifying the Job Ticket, you simply instruct Brisque to continue processing the Job.

For example, for a Job listed in the Queue Manager Failed list, you can determine what caused the failure by looking at the fail message. You can then edit the necessary processing parameters using the Job Ticket Editor, and quickly resubmit the Job to the queue.

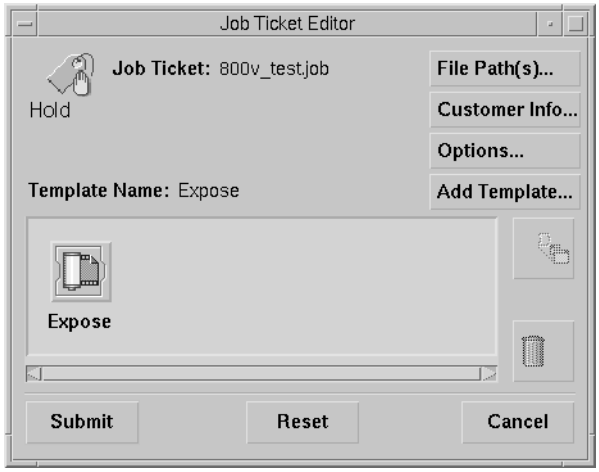
To access the Job Ticket Editor:

➢ Double-click a Job from one of the lists in the lower section of the expanded Queue Manager.

Or, select a Job from the list and click **ShowJT** (at the bottom of the Queue Manager dialog box).

Or, from the **View** menu, select **Job Ticket**.

The Job Ticket Editor dialog box appears, with the relevant Job status icon next to the Job Ticket icon, and the name of the selected Job in the **Job Ticket** box.



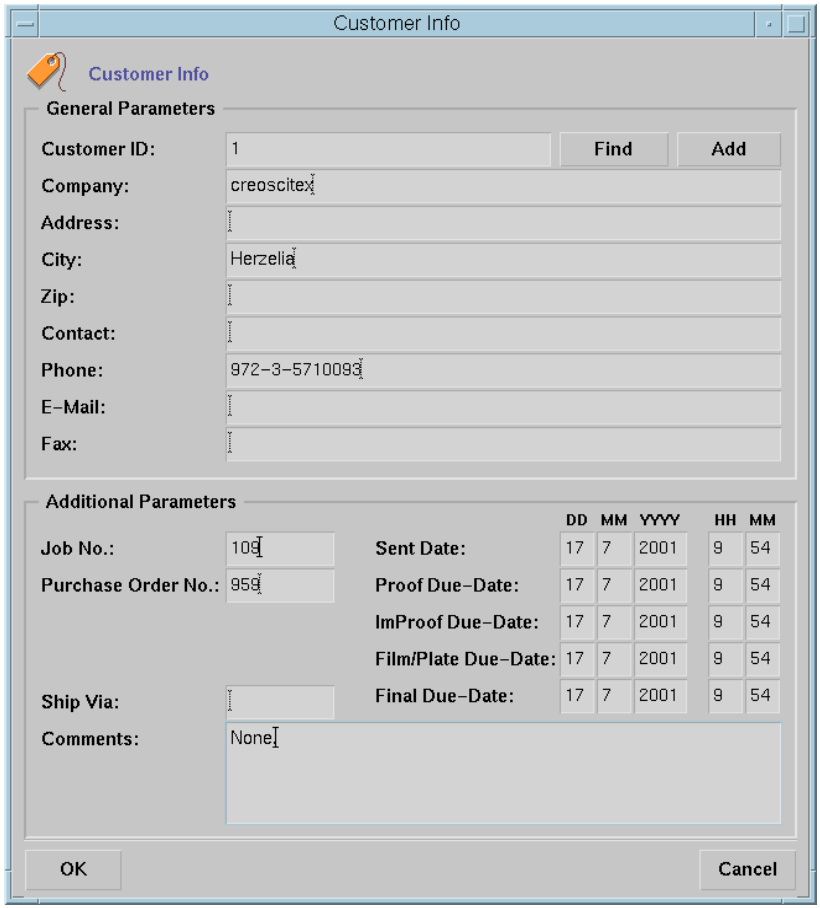
File Path (s)...	Displays the full path to the **.job** file.
Customer Info...	See *Editing Customer Information Data* on page 164.
Options...	See *Editing Template Options* on page 165.
Add Template...	See *Adding Operations to Job Ticket* on page 166.
Submit	For a failed or completed files, the **Resubmit** button replaces the **Submit** button. For waiting and on hold files, the **Continue** button replaces the **Submit** button. See *Rephrase to Heading* on page 167.
Reset	As long as you remain in the dialog box, to revert to the original parameters, click **Reset**.

Editing Customer Information Data

You can attach to a Job personal information about the customer and the Job. Later on, you can export some of these parameters as part of the **Job Status log** file.

To view or edit the Customer Information data:

1. In the Job Ticket Editor dialog box, click **Customer Info...**; the Customer Info dialog box appears.



2. If the Template related to this Job already has Customer Information defined, it displays in this dialog box. For further details, refer to *Adding Customer Information to the Template* on page 93.

Enter the relevant data in the boxes.

Note: All the boxes are optional and do not have to be completed.

Later on, the data in the **Customer ID**, **Company**, **Job No.** and **Purchase Order No.** boxes, can be exported into an Excel file via **Export Job Status** (refer to *Generating a Log of Processed Jobs* on page 154).

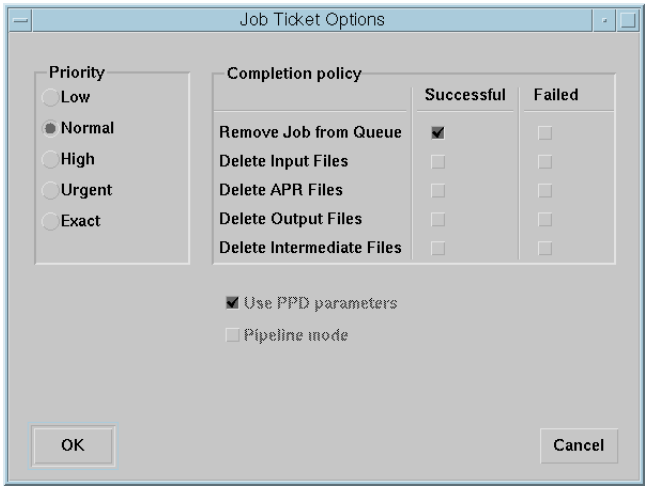
3. Click **OK** to save the data with the Job; the Job Ticket Editor dialog box reappears.

Editing Template Options

Template options set the Job priority in the queue and define how the Job and its associated files are handled after the Job is completed.

To edit the template options:

1. In the Job Ticket Editor dialog box, click **Options...**; the Job Ticket Options dialog box appears.



2. Modify parameters using any of the options discussed in *Chapter 6, Defining Templates*, *Setting Template Options on page 87*.

Note: If an operation defined in the current Template has been completed when you access the Job Ticket Editor, the related icon appears grayed out is unavailable. To make it available, click **Reset**.

3. Click **OK** to save the modified options and return to the Job Ticket Editor dialog box.

Editing Operation Parameters

➢ To modify the parameters of an operation that appears in the Job Ticket Editor dialog box, double-click its icon; the dialog box of the selected application appears.

Alternatively, click the operation icon, then click the  icon above the **Trash Can** icon.

Deleting Operation from Job Ticket

When you want to eliminate an entire step from the Job Ticket, you delete the relevant operation icon from the Job Ticket Editor dialog box.

To delete an operation:

1. In the Job Ticket Editor dialog box, click the operation icon; the icon highlights.
2. Click the **Trash Can** icon; the step is deleted from the Job Ticket.

Adding Operations to Job Ticket

You can add a process defined by another Template to the Job Ticket, and then modify or even delete some of the added operations.

To add operations to the Job Ticket:

1. From the Job Ticket Editor dialog box, click **Add Template...**
2. From the browser that appears, select the Template that defines the operations that you want to add to the active Job; name of the Template appears in the **Selected Item** box.
3. Click **OK**; the operations defined by the selected Template are added to the sequence of operations in the Job Ticket Editor dialog box.

4. Modify the added operations as necessary.



Tip: This is useful when you want to process a completed Job through another workflow. Instead of returning to the File Manager, navigating to the Job and dragging it onto the appropriate Template, you double-click it from the queue (to access the Job Ticket Editor), add the workflow defined by the appropriate Template, and resubmit the Job to the queue from the 'Last' step.

Returning Job to Queue

Once you finish modifying the Job Ticket, you manually return the Job to the queue for processing. If you are editing the parameters of a Job in the **On Hold** or **Waiting** lists, it continues from where it left off.

To return the Job to the queue, click **Continue**; the Brisque processes the Job from where it was interrupted according to the newly defined parameters of the remaining steps in the Template, and according to the modified Job Ticket parameters.



Note: If the Job was in the **On Hold** list when you opened the Job Ticket Editor dialog box, the Job returns to the **On Hold** list when you click **Continue**.

If the Job originated from the **Failed** or **Completed** lists, you can resubmit the Job to the queue at any point in the process defined by the Template.

Rephrase to Heading

If the Job has multiple steps, you can define the point in the Template at which the Job returns to the queue. For example, if a Job was successfully RIPped and then failed during Expose, you do not need to re-RIP the file but resubmit it from the Expose step.

To resubmit a Job to the queue:

1. In the Job Ticket Editor dialog box, click **Resubmit** to run the Job again according to the currently defined parameters.

If the Template contains several steps, and the Job you are resubmitting came from the **Failed** list, the Resubmit From dialog box appears:



If you are resubmitting a **Completed** Job, instead of the **Failed Step** option, the **Last Step** option appears.

2. Select **First step** to rerun the entire Job again from the beginning.

   Select **Failed step** to rerun the Job from the point at which it failed.

   Or, if you are resubmitting a **Completed** Job, select **Last Step** to rerun the Job from the last step of the original sequence.

3. Click **OK** to confirm your selection; the **Resubmit From** and the **Job Ticket Editor** dialog boxes close.

11 The Message Viewer

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Overview

This chapter outlines the operation of the Message Viewer application. The Message Viewer is used to view a log of Brisque messages generated during production. There are four types of messages: Warning, Error, Question, and Information.

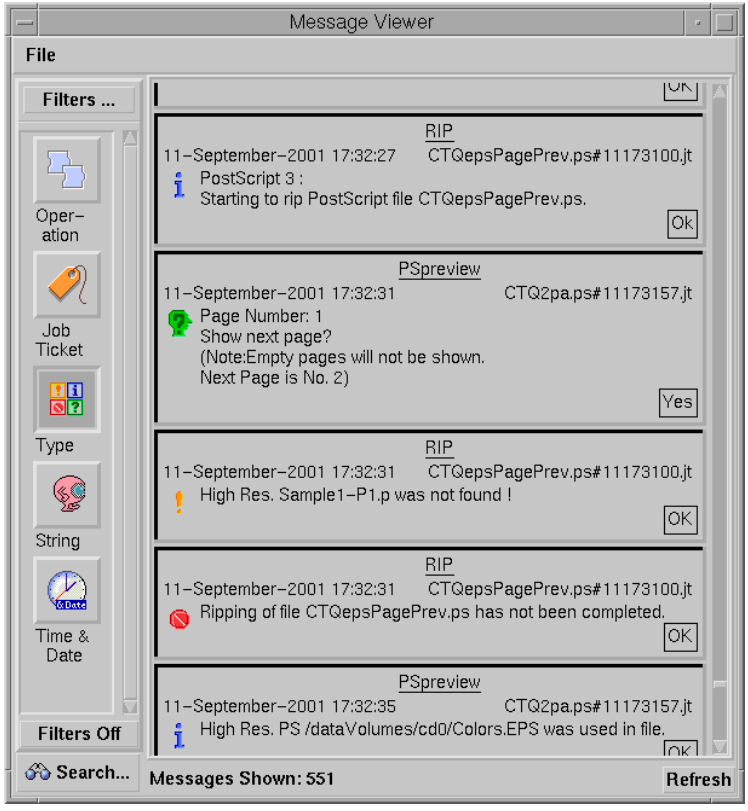
From any Brisque station, you can view the local station's Messages Log, or you can log into a remote station and view its Message Log, locally.

Accessing Message Viewer

To access the Message Viewer:

1. From the Brisque Launch Pad, open the **Management Tools** panel, and double-click the **Messages** icon.

   The Message Viewer main window appears.



The window displays a list of messages generated by Brisque. Since the number of messages is determined by the size of the window, you can resize the window and use the scroll bars to navigate through a long list of messages.

Each message contains the date and time it was created, the name of the operation that was active , the file name (where applicable), the message type icon, the message text, and the user response to the message (for example, **OK**, **Yes**, **Cancel**).



Note: Up to 9999 messages can be stored for each station. To set the maximum number of messages, modify No. of Messages. For further details, read *Chapter 4, Brisque Utilities & Preferences*, *Brisque Preferences* on page 46.

➢ To exit the Message Viewer application, from the File menu, select **Exit**.

Filtering Messages

Use the filters to selectively display or hide messages based on specific criteria. For further information, see *Chapter 2, Introduction to the Desktop*.

This Filter	Lets you selectively view messages...
Operation	Based on the type of operation performed when the message was generated.
Job Ticket	That are related to the selected Job Ticket. The Filter window lists associated messages.
Type	Based on the message type.
String	That contain a user-defined text string (this feature is case sensitive).
Time & Date	That were generated at a specific time and date. You can also create a list of messages that were generated **Before** a specific time and date, **After** a specific time and date, during the **Last Hour**, or during the **Last 24 Hours**.

To toggle a filter on or off, click its icon. You can activate several filters at a time so that messages meeting the combined criteria of all the selected filters are listed.

When you activate a filter, the list of generated messages is based on the parameters defined in the Filter Selection window.

The Status Bar (at the bottom of the window) displays the number of messages currently listed. If no filters are activated, the number represents all existing messages. If other cases, it indicates the number of messages that meet the criteria of the selected filter(s).

Searching for a Message

You cansearch for a specific message using a string of text that appears in the message.

To search for a message:

2. Click the **Search** button; the Search dialog box appears.



3. In the **Search** box, enter the text you want to search for (this feature is case sensitive), and click **Next**.

   Messages are searched from the top of the list downwards, and the first found instance is highlighted.

4. Click **Next** to search for the next relevant message. Click **Prev** to return to the previous found message.

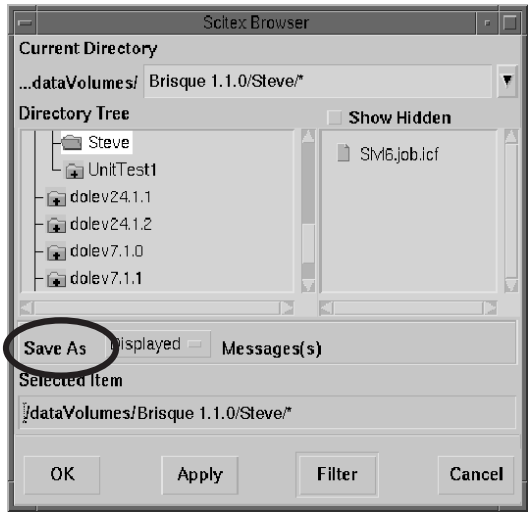
5. When you finish searching, click **Done** to exit the Message Viewer Search dialog box.

Saving Messages

You can save the message list as a text file.

To save a message list:

1. From the File menu, select **Save As**; a browser appears. For detailed information, see *Chapter 3, Managing Files and Folders*.



2. Click **Save As**; a popup list appears.
3. Select **Displayed** to save only the displayed messages to a text file.

   Or, select **All** to save all the existing messages to a text file.
4. Use the browser to designate a location for the text file.
5. In the **Selected Item** box, at the end of the path, type a </> (slash) and the file name.
6. Click **OK**. The file is created in the designated location, under the designated name.

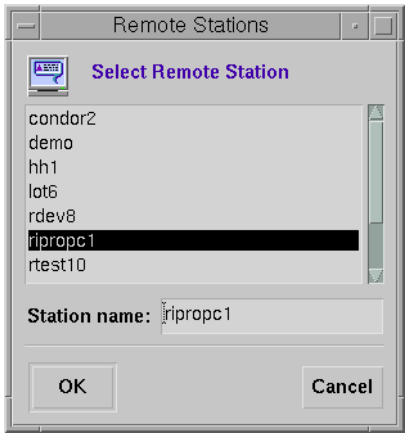
Note: To view the file, open it on the Macintosh via Microsoft Excel.

Logging into Message Log of Remote Station

You can loccaly view the Messages Log of a remote Brisque.

To view the Message Log of a remote Brisque:

1. From the File menu, select **Login**; the Remote Stations dialog box appears, listing the defined hosts.



2. Select a remote station from the list.



Note: If the required name is not listed , you must first mount the remote station using the **Mount** button. Refer to *Chapter 13, Mount Pro* for further instructions.

3. Click **OK**; a second Message Viewer main window appears. Its title bar indicates the name of the remote station.

   Repeat this procedure to open additional remote Message Viewers.

4. To close a remote Message Viewer, from the File menu, select **Logout**.

12 TransferPro

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Overview

TransferPro enables you to work on the Brisque with files from PC or Macintosh formatted diskettes, and from a variety of external SCSI media, including optical disks, removable cartridges, and Macintosh and DOS hard disk drives.

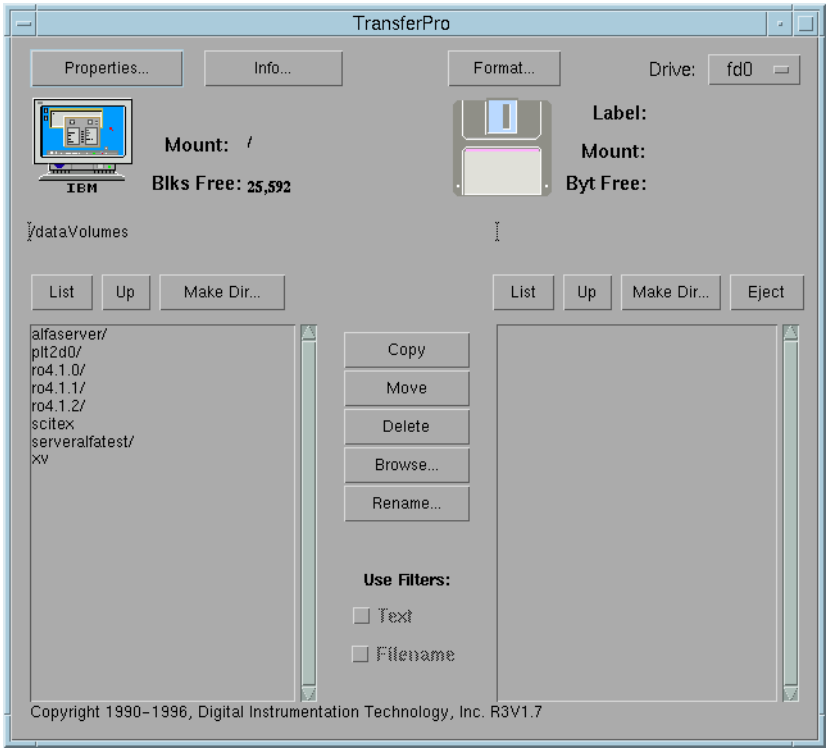
You can read files from these media, transfer files onto the Brisque local disk for processing, and transfer Unix files from the local disk onto Unix, MS-DOS, or Macintosh formatted media. You can even format the external media from the Brisque, in either MS-DOS or Macintosh format.

The Transpro application requires a license.

To access the TransferPro application:



➢ From the Brisque Launch Pad, open the **File Manager** panel and double-click the **TransPro** icon; the TransferPro main window appears.



The left section lists the folders and files residing on the Brisque.

Accessing External Media

TransferPro enables you to access the files of various external media, in MS-DOS, Macintosh, or UNIX format.

To access the files on an external device:

- From the **Drive** menu, select the drive; the diskette icon (below the **Format** button) indicates the format of the selected device (that is, Macintosh or DOS) and the files contained on the selected device are listed on the right side of the window.

Active SCSI devices appear in the list according to their SCSI ID. The following options appear in the Drive popup menu:

Select this	To access this
fd#	The diskette in the Brisque floppy disk drive
cd#	The CD-ROM in the Brisque CD-ROM drive
hdiskMO#	An optical disk
hdisk#	A shuttle disk or external SCSI hard disk
hdiskRM#	A Macintosh formatted Jaz disk (DOS-formatted Jaz disks are not supported)

- To refresh the display of files and folders, click **List.**
- To eject an optical disk or cartridge, click **Eject**.



Important: Since mounting a write-protected Jaz disk may cause problems, before trying to mount, make sure the disk is not write protected (see the *Jaz Manual)*.

Managing Files

The files and folders in both lists appear in alphabetical order. You can manage the files in both lists.

Navigating Within Lists

You can easily navigate within the lists. The box above the command buttons always indicates the complete path to the currently selected item.

- To move the list up and down, use the scroll bars.
- Names of folders that include the backslash (\) indicates they can be open. To open a folders, double-click it (or click it and click **List**).
- To close the folder and return to the parent directory, click **Up**.

Selecting Files

Selecting a file (or files) is the preliminary step to most management functions.

- To select a file from the list, click it.
- To select multiple, contiguous files from the list, drag over them with the mouse.
- To select multiple, non-contiguous files from the list, click each file, one at a time, while holding down CTRL.
- To deselect a file, hold down CTRL and click the file name.

Transferring Files

You can copy or move files from the removable media to the local disk and vice versa.

Before moving or copying files, you may want to create a new destination folder.

To create a new folder:

1. Navigate to the folder in which you want the new folder to reside.
2. Click **Make Dir**; the Mkdir dialog box appears.



3. Type a name in the **New directory name** box, and press ENTER; the new folder is listed.

To copy/move files between lists:

1. In one list, navigate to the folder that contains the files to be copied/moved, and in the other, navigate to the destination folder.
2. In the source folder, select the files to copy; the **Use Filters** options become active.
3. Select one or both of the **Use Filters** options to transfer the files according to the parameters in the Properties dialog box (see *Text Filters* on page 185 and *Filename Filters* on page 187).

   Click **Copy**; the selected files are copied to the destination folder.

   Or, click **Move**; the selected files are moved the destination folder (that is, deleted from the source folder).

When transferring files with names longer than 31 characters to a Macintosh formatted media, they are automatically truncated to 31 characters. When transferring files with names longer than 8 characters to a DOS-formatted media, they are automatically truncated to 8 characters and the **.doc** file extension is added.

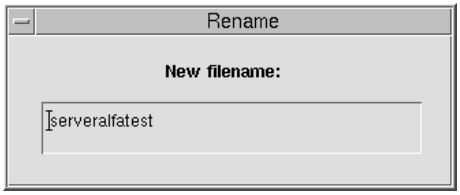
WARNING: Before transferring a Job that will eventually be transferred back to a Brisque, shorten the name to a maximum of 31 or 8 characters, otherwise, you problems will arise when you transfer it back to the Brisque.

Renaming Files

Once you move or copy files to a new location, you may want to rename them.

To rename a file or folder:

1. Select the file or folder.
2. Click **Rename**; the Rename dialog box appears.



3. Type a name in the **New filename** box, and press ENTER; the file is renamed.

Deleting Files

- To delete files from either list, select them and click **Delete**; the selected files/folders are deleted.

Previewing Files

You can preview the contents of a selected file.

➢ To preview a file, select it and click **Browse**; the contents of the selected file are displayed.

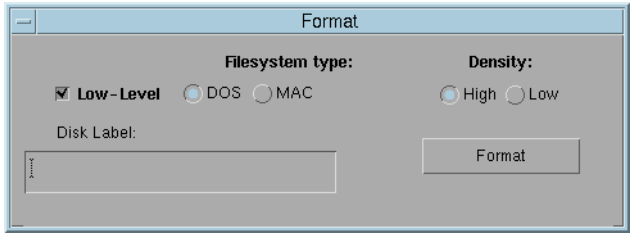
Note: Although binary files open, you usually use **Browse** to look at text files.

Formatting Removable Media

If you need to provide a Brisque file in a MS-DOS or Macintosh format, you may first need to format the removable media onto which the file is transferred.

To format removable media:

1. Mount the media.
2. From the TransferPro main window, click **Format**; the Format dialog box appears.



3. Set the following options:

Low-Level	Select **Low-level** to perform a write operation to every byte of every sector on the disk before creating the appropriate file system, thus ensuring that the disk is completely erased and the integrity of data stored on the device. When using high quality pre-formatted disks, clear **Low-level**.
File System Type	Select **DOS** or **MAC** to indicate the system for which the disk is formatted.

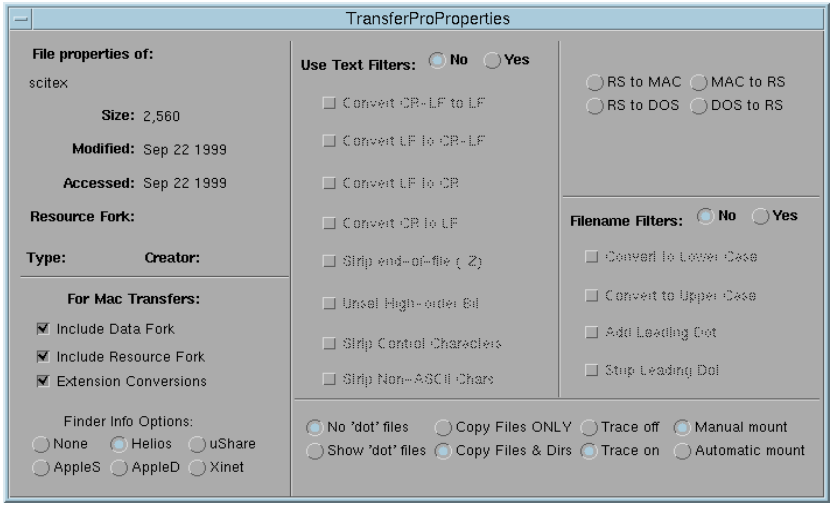
Density	Select **High** or **Low** to indicate the type of disk you are formatting.
Disk Label	Type a name to label the disk you are formatting. The label appears whenever you access the disk.

4. The disk is formatted according to your instructions.

Defining TransferPro Properties

You can set various preferences and file transfer options for the available transfer modes.

➢ To access the TransferPro Properties dialog box, click Properties.



The **File properties of** section displays detailed folder information about the currently selected file(s). For files on a Macintosh formatted disk, the file **Type** and **Creator** is also displayed.

You can leave both this dialog box and the TransferPro main window open and toggle between them. Any option that you modify in this dialog box is immediately registered and activated.

➢ To return to the TransferPro main window, close the TransferPro Properties dialog box.

Mac Transfer Options

The **Mac Transfers** options enable you to define exactly how Macintosh files are transferred, providing different ways of resolving the differences between Macintosh and Unix file structure. Specifically, they specify which part of the file is transferred, and whether the file extension determines the file type on the Unix.

On a Macintosh formatted disk, a single file is composed of three parts : the **Data Fork**, the **Resource Fork** (stores fonts), and **Finder Information** (contains file type and creator data). When the file is copied onto the Unix local disk, the above Information is organized into two parts: the **Data Fork** is copied as one file in the destination folder; the **Resource Fork** and **Finder Information** are copied as a second file (with the same name as the file) residing into a sub-folder called **.rsrc**.

Include Data Fork and **Include Resource Fork** determine which parts of Macintosh files are transferred to the Unix file system. The related data is displayed in the **Size** and **Resource Fork** boxes in the **File properties of** section of the TransferPro Properties dialog box).

It is recommend to leave the **Extension Conversion** option selected so that a file type and creator is automatically defined (based on the filename extension) using the predefined extension conversions.

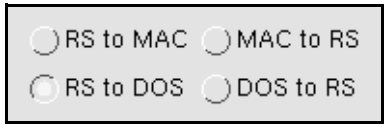
Text Filters

You use filters to set file format conventions on the different platforms. The most common difference between file formats is the way 'ends of lines' are marked. For example, in ASCII files on the DOS system - the end of a line is signified by both a carriage return and a linefeed (CR-LF), on a Macintosh file - with only a CR, and on a Unix file - with only a LF. In the following table, **CR** = Carriage Return, **LF** = Line Feed, and **^** = Control.

Text filters provide the following conversions:

Convert CR-LF to LF	Replaces paired occurrences of ASCII-0xD, ASCII-0xA with ASCII-0xA.
Convert LF to CR-LF	Replaces occurrences of ASCII-0xA with the pair ASCII-0xD, ASCII-0xA.
Convert LF to CR	Replaces occurrences of ASCII-0xA with ASCII-0xD.
Convert CR to LF	Replaces occurrences of ASCII-0xD with ASCII-0xA.
Strip end-of-file (^Z)	Removes occurrences of ASCII-0x1A.
Unset High-order Bit	Un-sets the high-order bit of every byte in the file.
Strip Control Characters	Removes all characters lower than ASCII-0x20.
Strip Non-ASCII Chars	Removes all characters lower than ASCII-0x20 and greater than ASCII-0x7E.

The following buttons determine which filter settings are displayed in the **Use Text Filters** and **Filename Filters** sections of the TransferPro Properties dialog box. You can select one mode at a time. Filter statuses are saved when you switch to a different mode.



- To select a text filter(s), from the TransferPro Properties dialog box, select the **Use Text Filters Yes** option, and select the checkbox of the text filter(s) you wish to use. You can select several text filter at a time.

Filename Filters

Filename filter options enable you to adjust filenames for different system conventions, letting you specify how they are handled when a transfer is performed.

You can choose from the following filename conversions:

Convert to Lower Case	Converts all upper case characters in the filename to lower case.
Convert to Upper Case	Converts all lower case characters in the filename are to upper case.
Add Leading Dot	Adds a dot as the first character of the filename.
Strip Leading Dot	Removes the dot, when it is the first character of the filename.

- To select a filename filter, from the TransferPro Properties dialog box, select the **Filename Filters Yes** option, then select a filename filter checkbox to select it.
- To temporarily disable filter settings without deleting them, click **No**.

Preference Settings

Use the TransferPro Preference settings to customize options related to file management.

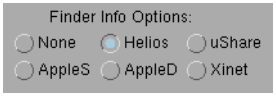
No 'dot' files	Files names starting with <.> (dot) are not listed in the file browsers.
Show 'dot' files	Files names starting with <.> (dot) are listed in the browser.
Copy Files ONLY	Copy and Move only apply to the files in the current folder, and not to the folder itself or to any sub-folders.
Copy Files & Dirs	Copy and Move performed on a folder apply also to all sub-folders and their content.

Trace on	During transfer, filenames and byte count are indicated in the status bar (increasing transfer time).
Trace off	Filenames and byte count are not indicated in the status bar.
Manual mount	Mounted is not read until you click **List**.
Automatic mount	Mounted media is polled at regular intervals to read files. This can be convenient, but may be annoying if a device makes a noise when polled or if the polling activity slows down the system.

Finder Info Options



Important: Do not change this option! Leave the default Helios option selected.



13 Mount Pro

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Overview

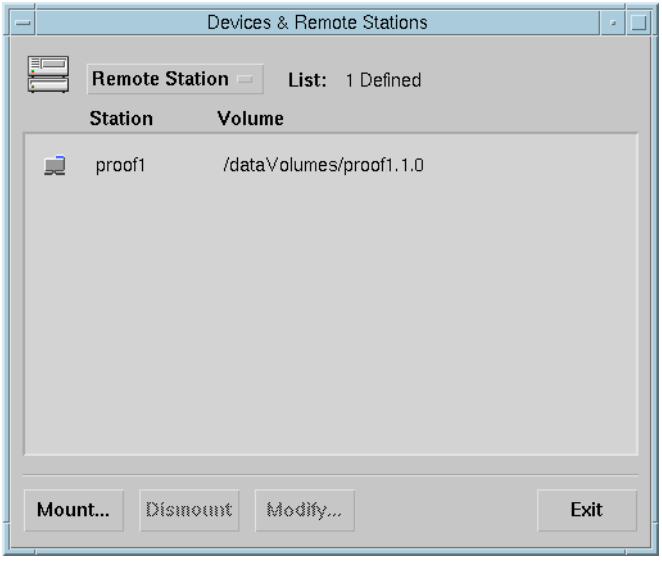
MountPro enables you to mount a volume of another Brisque, Brisque Server or NT server on the network, to access and work with the files via the local browser. You can also format Jaz disks into the native (AIX) format, and mount AIX- and ISO-formatted CD-ROMs and Jaz disks.

You can use Jaz disks to transfer data between Brisque stations that are not on the same network, to backup fonts with the Brisque's Font application, and to store High Resolution replacement files required for the Creo APR/OPI workflow. You can even define High Resolution paths to mounted Jaz disks and CD-ROMs, which appear as volumes in the Brisque File Manager (see the High Resolution File Paths chapter).

To activate MountPro:



1. From the Brisque Launch Pad, open the **File Manager** panel.
2. From the **File Manager** panel, double-click the **MountPro** icon; the Devices & Remote Stations dialog box appears, listing already mounted volumes.





Note: The active buttons indicate the status of the selected device. If the **Dismount** button is active, the device is mounted. If the **Mount** button is active, the device is not mounted. The **Verify** and **Format** buttons are relevant to Jaz disks only. They are active only when the Jaz disk is dismounted.

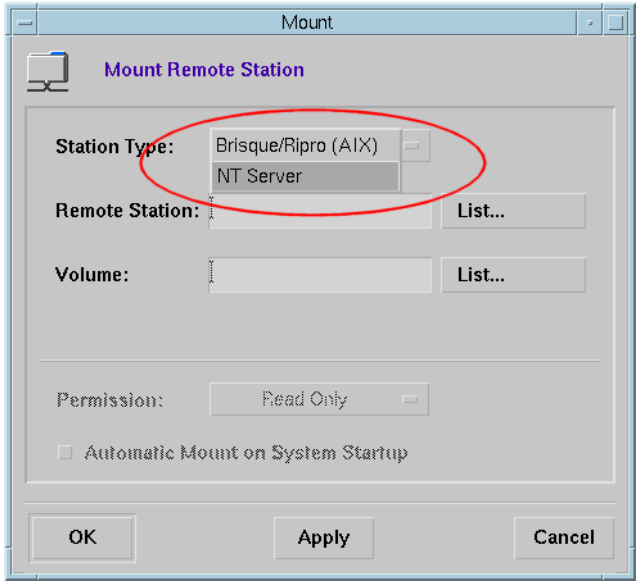
Mounting a Remote Station

You can mount NFS data volumes (that is, regular data volumes) from any Brisque station, Brisque Server or NT server on the network. If your network has no DNS server, you must define the remote station as a host on the local Brisque before mounting it. For further details, see *Chapter 8, Send*, *Adding a Station to the Host List on page 132*.

Before mounting a volume, confirm that its host station exported it, since then other stations on the network are permitted to mount it, and define read/write permissions. See *Brisque 4.0 Software Installation Guide* for detailed instructions.

To mount a remote station:

1. Click the **Mount** button; the Mount dialog box appears.
2. In the **Station Type** box, select **Brisque/Ripro (AIX)** or **NT Server** to mount a UNIX (Brisque or Brisque Server) or NT server station, respectively.



3. In the **Remote Station** list box, type the name of the remote station to be mounted and press ENTER. If you do not know the name of the station as it is recognized over the network, see *Chapter 8, Send*, *Determining the Host Name and Internet Address of a Remote Station* on page 133.

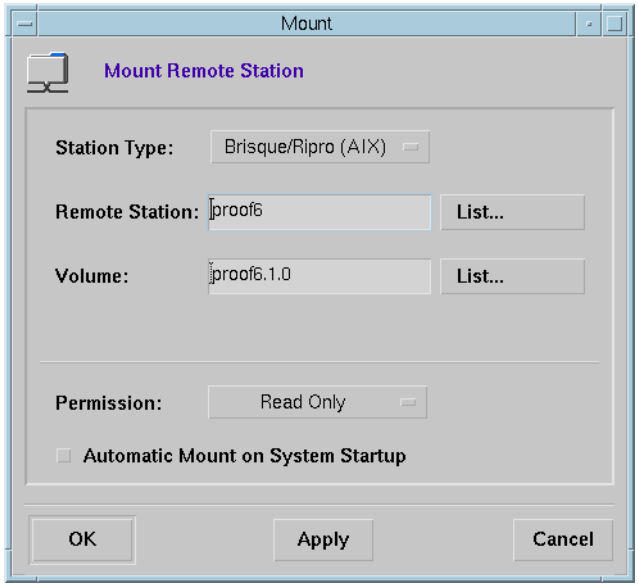
   In case the message "`host unknown`" appears (and you typed the name correctly), you need to define the remote station as a host via SMIT, and repeat the mount procedure. See *Chapter 8, Send*.

   Alternatively, click **List** to list stations, which contains stations that have been defined as host via Smit application. From the list, select the volume that you want to mount, and click **OK**. The list contains UNIX stations (Brisque/Brisque Server) or NT servers according to your selection in the **Station Type** list. See *Chapter 8, Send* for instructions on how to define a remote station as a host.



Important: When defining an NT server station via SMIT, make sure you enter **NT** in the **Comment** box. This is required for the NT station to appear in the NT Server list in the MountPro application (invoked by clicking the **List** button next to the **Remote Station** box).

Once you have selected a Remote Station, the **Volume** and **Permission** options become available.



The **Volume** box displays the default data volume of the remote station.

4. To mount a different volume, click **List**, and from the browser that appears, select a volume of the selected remote station.
5. In the **Permission** box, select **Read Only** or **Read/Write**.

   - Select **Read-only** to read and preview mounted volumes from the local Brisque, or copy to the local Brisque. The volume is assigned the following icon in the local Brisque browser:

     Read-only volume

     To perform an operation (other than Preview) on a file that resides on such a volume, you have to copy the file to a volume on the local Brisque.

   - Select **Read/Write** to be able to read from the mounted volume and write to it. You can perform any Brisque operation on files that reside on such a volume, except for defining a Hot Folder. The volume is assigned the following icon in the local Brisque browser:

     Read/Write mounted Volume

   - To change the status of a mounted volume from **Read-only** to **Read/Write** and vice versa, without dismounting the volume, refer to *Reconfiguring a Mounted Station* on page 194.

6. (Optional) If you work regularly with the selected volume, and you want it to be automatically mounted every time you boot the Brisque, select **Automatic Mount on System Startup**.

Following system reboot, all previously mounted volumes (those mounted with the Automatic Mount on System Startup option) are remounted.



Note: When booting, unavailable stations are skipped. This prevents freezes or delays during system startup.

7. Click **OK**; the Devices & Remote Stations dialog box appears, listing the selected volume. From now on, the files and folders of the mounted volume appear in the local File Manager, as well as in browsers and lists linked to the File Manager.

To dismount a remote data volume:

1. Activate MountPro and from the Device & Remote Stations dialog box, select **Remote Station**.
2. In the **Volume** column, select the volume to be dismounted.
3. Click **Dismount**; the selected volume disappears from the list. The files and folders of the dismounted volume no longer appear in the File Manager.

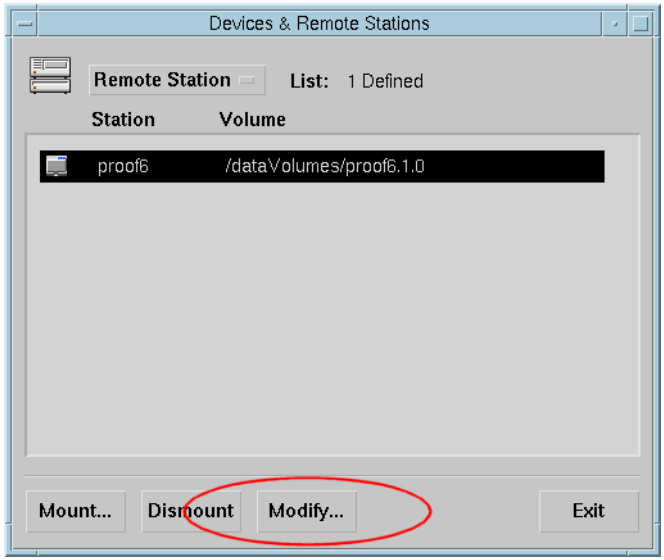
Reconfiguring a Mounted Station

A mounted station can be reconfigured, without having to dismount it and remount it.

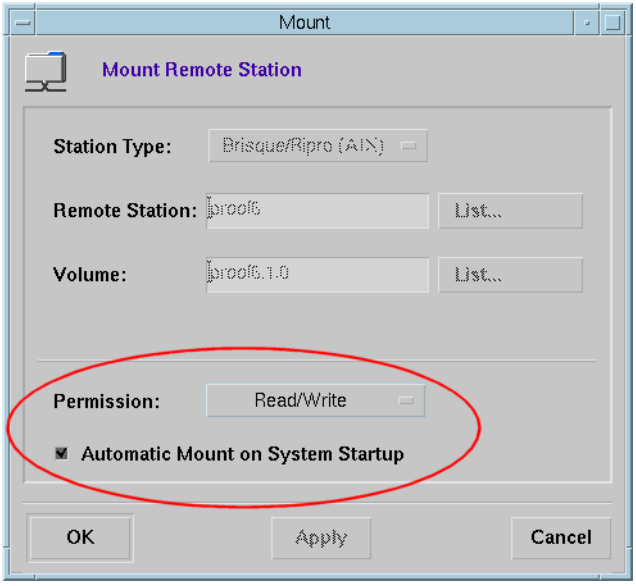
You may modify the **Permission** status (**Read** or **Read/Write**) and /or the **Automatic Mount on System Startup** option.

To reconfigure a mounted station's parameters:

1. From the Devices and Remote Stations dialog box, select the mounted station, and click **Modify.**



The Mount dialog box appears.



2. Modify **Permission** and/or **Automatic Mount on System Startup**.
3. Click **OK**; the station is automatically dismounted and then remounted with the new configuration settings.

Mounting a Device

You can mount AIX-formatted (1 GB or 2 GB) Iomega Jaz disks, and AIX-formatted CD-ROMs.

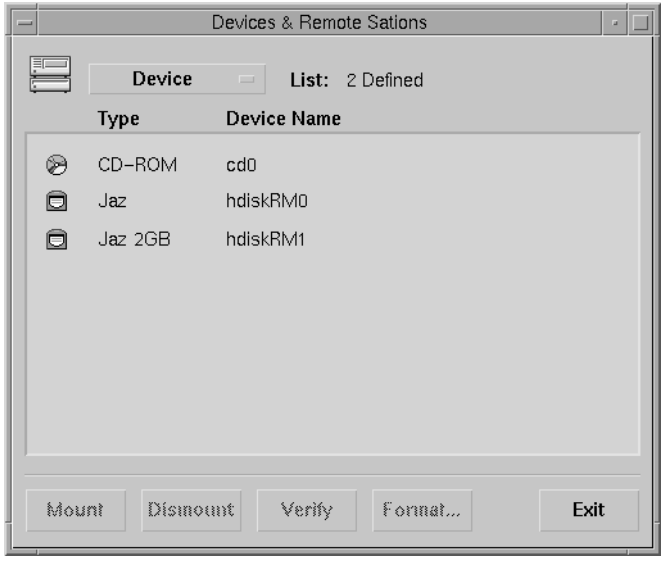
This enables you to do the following:

- Work from a Jaz disk almost as from a regular data volume
- Backup Brisque Jobs onto Jaz disks
- Archive Brisque Jobs onto Jaz disks
- Store High Resolution images on Jaz disks for use during the Creox APR/OPI workflow
- Retrieve High Resolution replacement images from Jaz disks and CD-ROMs during the Creo APR/OPI workflow
- Retrieve files in native format from Jaz disks and CD-ROMs

- Backup and restore fonts
- Transfer data between Brisque stations that are not connected to each other by network

To mount a device:

1. Activate MountPro; the Devices & Remote Stations dialog box appears.
2. In the box in the upper left corner of this dialog box, select **Device**; the system automatically detects connected Jaz and CD-ROM drives.
   - The Brisque CD-ROM drive is always identified as CD0.
   - External CD-ROM drives are labeled CD1, CD2, etc.
   - Jaz drives are identified as hdiskRM0, hdiskRM1, etc.





WARNING: Make sure not to place 2 GB JAZ media into a 1 GB Jaz device by mistake. This may cause harmful damage to the media and to the Jaz device.

3. Select a device from the list, and click **Mount**; the selected device appears as a data volume in the Brisque file browser.
   - A mounted CD-ROM appears as a volume in the Brisque File Manager under the name of the CD-ROM drive (for example, **CD0**).
   - A mounted Jaz disk appears in the Brisque File Manager as the name of the Jaz drive combined with the name of the Jaz disk label (for example, a Jaz disk labeled **magnolia**, mounted from the Jaz drive **Jaz0** appears as a volume named **Jaz0.magnolia**).

To dismount a device:

➢ Select it from the list, and click **Dismount**; the selected device is dismounted, and disappears from the local File Manager.

The media is automatically ejected from the device.

If, when trying to dismount, a file on the device is being used, the "`Cannot dismount, the device is busy`" message appears.

If the dismounted device is a Jaz disk, it is automatically ejected.



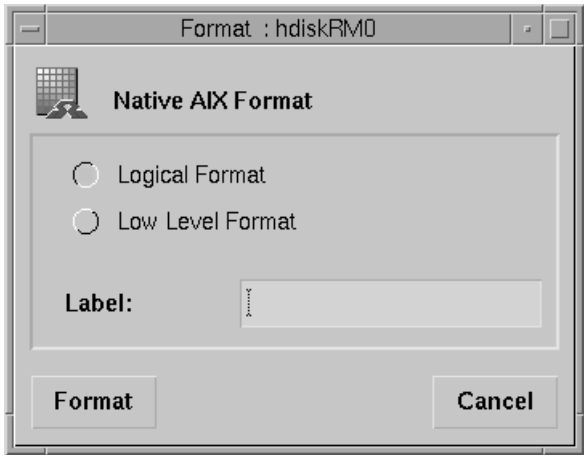
WARNING: Do not manually eject a mounted Jaz disk (by clicking the **Eject** button) before dismounting it, since this can corrupt it. If the disk is in the drive, but not yet mounted, you can eject it with the **Eject** button. If, you do eject a mounted Jaz disk by mistake, reinsert it into the Jaz drive, and perform the dismount procedure.

Formatting a Jaz Disk

You can format Jaz disks using a **Logical Format** or a **Low Level Format**. For details on the **Low Level Format**, refer to *Handling a Corrupted Jaz Disk* on page 200.

To format a Jaz disk:

1. Insert the Jaz disk into the Jaz drive.
2. Make sure that the disk is not mounted.
3. From the Devices and Remote Stations dialog box, click **Format**; the Format dialog box appears.



4. Select **Logical Format** to format an empty disk for the first time, or to reformat a disk. This procedure does not take long, and deletes any files on the disk.
5. In the **Label** box, type a name for the disk.



Note: When mounting the disk, it appears as a data volume in the local File Manager, under the name of the drive followed by this label as an extension (the default label is noname1, noname2, etc.). For example, if the Jaz disk label is **HiRes**, when you mount the disk from the drive identified as **Jaz1**, the mounted disk appears as a data volume named **Jaz1.HiRes**.

6. Click **Format**.

Handling a Corrupted Jaz Disk

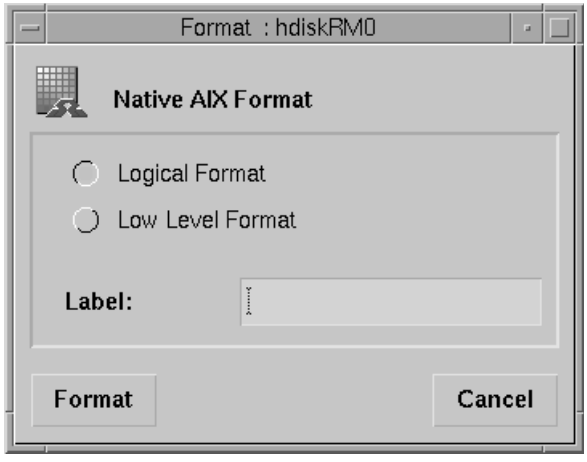
When you get error messages indicating a problem with the Jaz disk, try to eliminate the problem using **Verify**. If that does not work, you have to reformat the disk, using the **Low Level Format** (see later).

To verify the function:

1. Make sure the disk is in the Jaz drive.
2. Make sure the disk is dismounted (if the device is mounted, the **Verify** button is unavailable).
3. From the Devices and Remote Stations dialog box, click **Verify**.
   - The message "`Not Ready`" indicates that the disk drive is empty.
   - The message "`Device was Successfully Verified`" indicates that the problems with the disk have been corrected.
   - The message "`Cannot Verify, System error on device`" indicates that the device was not successfully verified; perform the low level format.

To perform the low level format:

1. Insert the Jaz disk into the Jaz drive.
2. Make sure that the Jaz disk is not mounted.
3. From the Devices and Remote Stations dialog box, click **Format**; the Format dialog box appears.



4. Select **Low Level Format** to reformat a disk that is corrupted. This procedure takes approximately 30 minutes per GB, and completely deletes all files from the disk.
5. In the **Label** box, type a name for the disk.
6. Click **Format**; a message appears, prompting you to confirm the command.
7. Click **OK** to complete the low level format.



Note: If disk errors persist even after perform this formatting, try perform the Format procedure on a PC or a Macintosh.

14 Native File Exchange (Natfx)

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Overview

NatFX enables you to copy Creo UFS1, Creo UFS2, and Intel RMX file systems from removable devices to the Brisque. This enables you to conveniently copy files from Whisper removables (RMX or UFS format) or from PS/2 removables (UFS format) to the Brisque for further processing.

NatFX supports the following removable media:

- **Shuttle Disks:** RM1000 or RM2000, in RMX or UFS formats (1 GB or 2 GB capacity).
- **Optical Disks:** RMX and UFS formats (600 MB, 1.2 GB, or 2.3 GB capacity).

The RMX and UFS file systems support the following file types:

- CT Native
- LW Native
- Native FLYT
- CT Handshake
- LW Handshake

NatFX automatically determines whether the used media is formatted for UFS or RMX.



Important: The Brisque Jobs folder is used in the NatFX workflow. If you did not perform the default installation, and your Brisque is not configured for LANC communications, configure the Brisque for LANC even if your Brisque is not configured with a LANC board to automatically create the Jobs folder. See the *LANC PCI FE Board Installation and Configuration* document for instructions.



Note: NatFX is password protected. Brisque is provided with a demo license for NatFX that enables complete functionality for a limited time. If you wish to purchase a permanent license, please contact your Creo representative. As soon as you install a permanent license, update the Brisque License Diskette (see *Updating the Brisque License Diskette on page 220*).

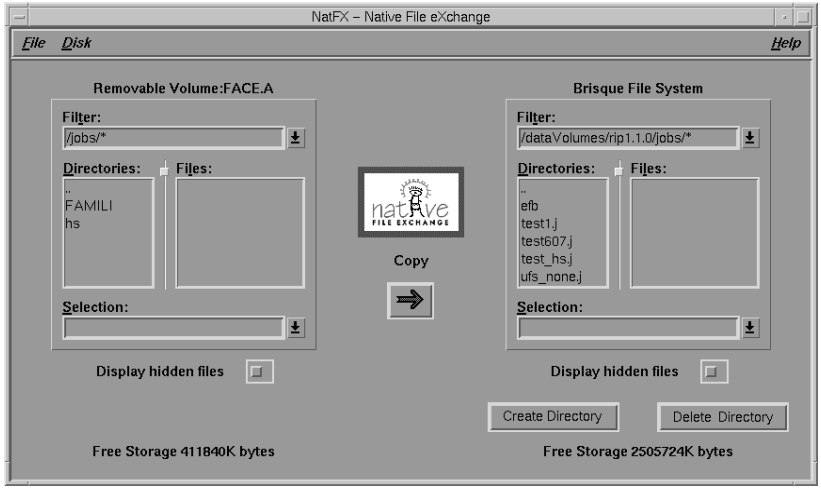
To successfully run NatFX, you need to do the following:

- Type a valid license number into the **License** box of the Setup NatFX dialog box.
- Configure NatFX for a specific external device (that is available for access)
- Have a valid USF/RMX disk present in the external device.

Starting NatFX

To start NatFX:

1. Insert an RMX or UFS volume into the removable drive for which NatFX is currently configured.
2. From the Brisque Launch Pad, open the **File Manager** panel.
3. From the File Manager panel, double-click the **NatFX** icon; a splash screen appears, followed by the NatFX main window.



Note: When starting NatFX for the first time (or if a valid UFS/RMX disk is not detected, or the License number is missing or invalid), the Setup NatFX dialog box appears with an error message on top. For information about using the Setup NatFX dialog box, see *NatFX Setup Options on page 217.*

File Management

The NatFX main window includes two browsers:

- **Removable media browser** (on the left) - enables you to navigate to files on the removable media. You may view information about files and folders on the removable media. In addition, you can copy files from the removable media to Brisque.
- **Brisque browser** (on the right) - enablse you to navigate to Brisque files (local files and such residing on mounted Brisque volumes). You can also delete, rename, and view information about listed folders and files. In addition, you can create Jobs, Pages, and folders on the Brisque, and copy files from the removable media to Brisque.

When you start NatFX, by default, the Removable media browser automatically lists the folders in the user-defined Default NatFX Directory, and the Brisque browser lists the folders in the user-defined Default Unix Directory. These default folders are the highest point on the file tree. You can navigate to sub-folders and files contained within, but cannot navigate to folders at a higher level.

As you navigate, the **Filter** box (located above each browser) indicates the active folder, and the **Selection** box (located below each browser) indicates the selected file.

The **Free Storage** boxes (at the bottom of the window) indicate the amount of space available on the external media and the Brisque volume.

➢ To display hidden files (such as **.rfs** files), select **Display hidden files** below the relevant browser.

Selecting Files and Folders

Before you can copy, delete, or perform any function on an item listed in one of the NatFX browsers, you must select it.

➢ To select a folder, click it.

➢ To select a file, use the browser to navigate to the folder that contains the file. Then from the **Files** section, click the file.

➢ To select multiple files, use CONTROL and SHIFT.

Copying Files

When you copy FLYTs, Pages, or Jobs, you must copy them to the Brisque **Jobs** folder, or to one of it sub-folders. For a fully automated workflow, you can copy to a Hot Folder located within the Brisque **Jobs** folder.

If you are copying individual CT or LW files, and their relationship to an existing Whisper Page or Layout is irrelevant, you can copy them to any folder on any Brisque data volume.

For detailed information on copying FLYTs, see *FLYT Workflow* on page 208. For detailed information on copying Pages and Jobs, see *Page/Job Workflow* on page 208.

To copy a file (or folder ?) from the removable media to the Brisque:

1. Use the Brisque browser (on the right) to navigate to the Brisque folder to which you want to copy the files.
2. Use the Removable media browser to navigate to the folder or file(s) to be copied.
3. Select the Job, Page, or file(s) that you want to copy.
4. Click the arrow between the two browsers; the selected item(s) are copied to the indicated Brisque folder.

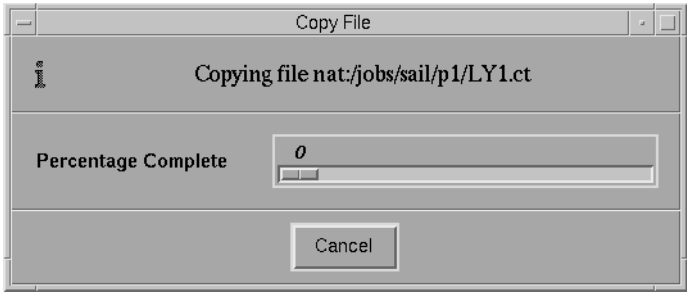


Image Workflow

File names are slightly modified by the copy operation:

- The suffix **.ch** is added to CT Handshake file names.
- The suffix **.lh** is added to LW Handshake file names.
- The suffix **.ct** is added to CT Native file names.
- The suffix **.lw** is added to LW Native file names.

FLYT Workflow

When you copy a FLYT to Brisque, the FLYT, its associated CT, LW, and .rfs files are automatically copied along with it. During the copy, some basic changes are made to the FLYT and its associated files so that they can be successfully identified and supported by Brisque for further processing.

Before you copy FLYT files to the Brisque, verify that the following options are selected in the Setup NatFX dialog box:

- Media database/format mode: **Auto**
- Local database/format mode: **Auto**
- Automatic conversion type: **Brisque**

File names are slightly modified by the copy operation:

- The suffix **.exc** is added to the FLYT name.
- The suffix **.ct** is added to the associated CT names.
- The suffix **.lw** is added to the associated LW names.



Note: If the input file name complies with the standard Whisper naming conventions, NatFX replaces the Whisper extensions with Brisque extensions.

Before you can further process the copied files on the Brisque, you must translate the FLYT using Brisque Translate (for detailed instructions, see *Chapter 26, Translate*). Translate creates a Brisque Job that contains a Page, and under it the associated CT and LW files.



Note: For a fully automated workflow, create a Hot Folder inside the Brisque **Jobs** folder that is sensitive to FLYTs and begins with Translate and copy FLYTs directly to the Hot Folder.

Page/Job Workflow

Use this workflow when you want to copy all of the FLYTs or Handshake files contained in a Page, or all the Pages of a multi-page Job at once.

During the copy, some basic changes are made to the selected files so that they can be successfully identified, grouped, and supported by the Brisque for further processing.

Pages may contain CT, LW, and FLYT files, or CT, LW and Handshake files (although different workflows, requiring slightly different Setup NatFX parameters, are used).



Note: Handshake files appear with the extension **.p** in the Brisque File Manager.

Before copying a Job or Page with FLYTs, define these setup NatFX parameters:

- Automatic conversion type: **Brisque**
- Media database/format mode: **Auto**
- Local database/format mode: **Auto**



Tip: For a fully automated workflow, create a Hot Folder inside the Brisque Jobs folder that is sensitive to FLYTs and that defines a workflow that begins with the Translate operation. Copy the Job or Page that contains FLYTs directly to the Hot Folder.

Before copying a Job or Page with HS files, define these setup NatFX parameters:

- Automatic conversion type: **none**
- Media database/format mode**: auto**
- Local database/format mode: **none**



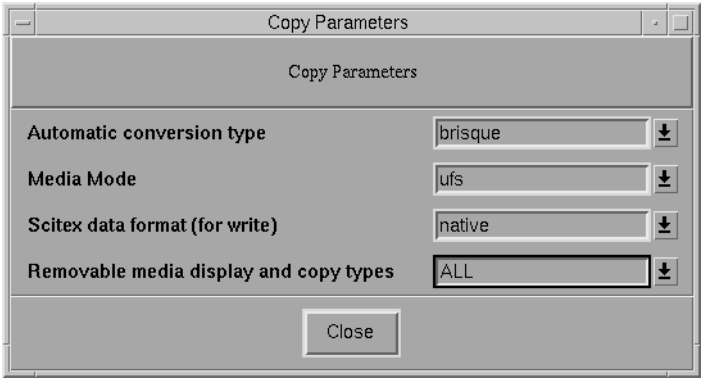
Tip: For a fully automated workflow, create a Hot Folder inside the Brisque Jobs folder that is sensitive to Page Handshake that begins with Translate and copy the Job or Page that contains the Handshake files directly to the Hot Folder.

Customizing the Copy Parameters per Work Session

When you copy files using NatFX, a basic translation occurs, using the parameters in the Setup NatFX dialog box. If you want to customize the parameters for the current work session (without permanently changing the Setup parameters) you define options in the Copy Parameters dialog box. When you exit NatFX, these parameters are cancelled, and the next time you open the application, they are taken from the Setup NatFX dialog box (for details on these parameters, see *NatFX Setup Options on page 217*).

To define the parameters of the Copy operation:

1. From the File menu, select **Copy Parameters**; the Copy Parameters dialog box appears.



2. Define the parameters as detailed in *NatFX Setup Options on page 217*.

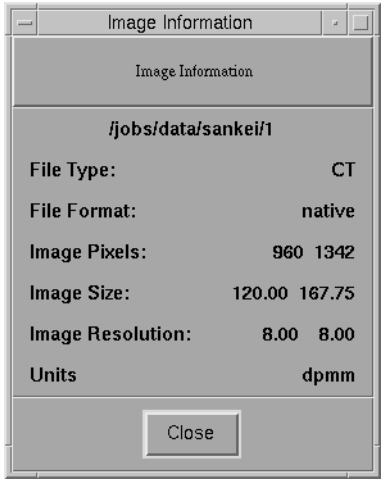


Note: Media Mode is the same as Media database/format mode, and **Creo data format (for write)** is the same as media data format for writes.

3. Click **Close**; the defined parameters apply to this work session only.

Viewing File Information

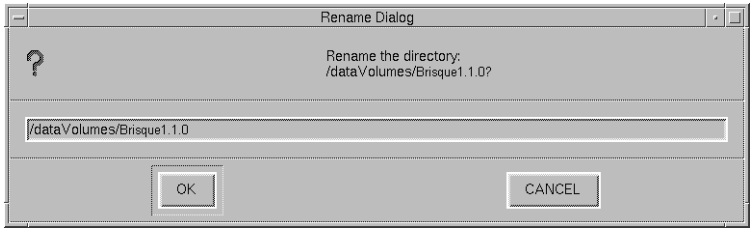
➢ To view information about an image, select the related file from the Brisque or Removable Media browser, and from the **File** menu, select **Image Info**.



Renaming a File

To rename a file:

1. Select the image file from the Brisque browser, and from the **File** menu, select **Rename**.



2. In the Rename Dialog window, change the final segment of the path (that follows the final slash).

   If you also want to reassign the location of a file, retype the entire path.

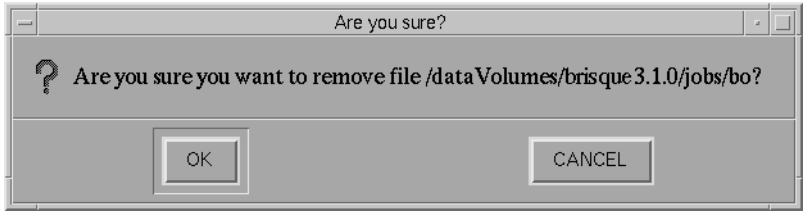
3. Click **OK**.

Deleting Files

WARNING: Once you delete a file, you cannot undelete it.

To delete one or several files:

1. Select the file(s) to be deleted from the *Brisque* browser, and click **Delete File**; a message appears, prompting you to confirm the delete command.



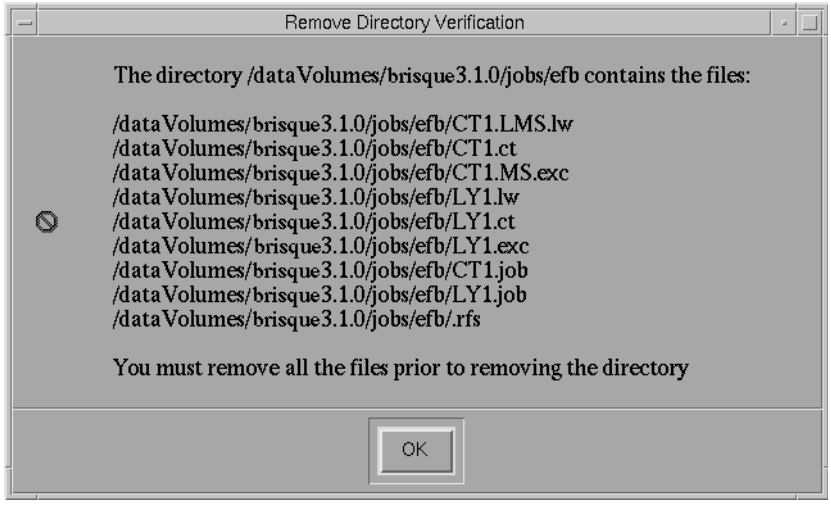
2. Click **OK**; the file is deleted.

   If you selected several files, you are prompted to confirm the delete of each one.

Deleting Jobs, Pages, or Unix Folders

You can delete Jobs, Pages, or folders that are empty from the Brisque; that is, you must first delete any file within the folders.

1. To delete a Job, Page, or Unix folder, select it from the Brisque browser, and click **Delete Directory.** If the item contains files, a message appears, prompting you to delete the contents of the folder.



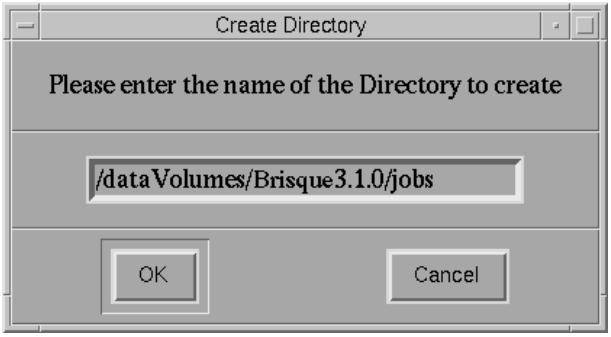
2. Click **OK** to delete.

Creating Folders

You can create Brisque folders from within NatFX.

To create a Brisque folder:

1. In the Brisque browser, navigate to the location where you want to create the folder.
2. Click **Create Directory**; the Create Directory dialog box appears.



3. Following the path that is displayed, type a slash (/) and follow it by the name of the new folder.
4. Click **OK**; the new Brisque folder is created.

Managing Disk

Viewing Disk Information

➢ To view the format and label of the active disk, from the Disk menu, select **Disk Info**.



Switching Media in the Drive

To switch media in the external drive, or to switch to the other side:

1. From the Disk menu, select **Swap Disk**; the following message appears.



2. Eject the disk.
3. Insert the new disk or switch to the other side.
4. Click **OK** on the message dialog box; the Removable Media browser lists the folders and files on the newly inserted disk/side.

   If NatFX does not recognize the new disk, verify that the format and capacity of the disk are supported (see *page 204*).

Setting up NatFX

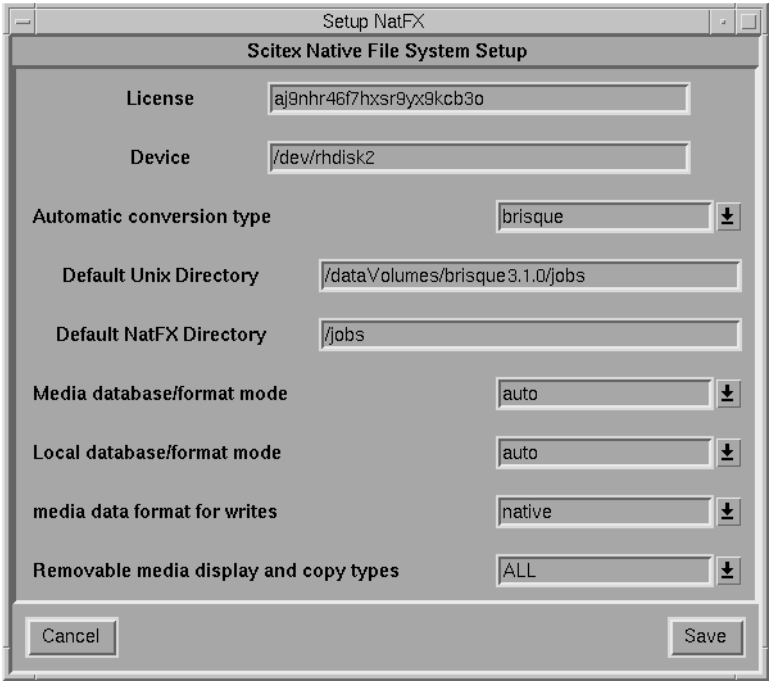
NatFX is a purchasable option for the Brisque. If you requested a Demo license, NatFX will function for 90 days after entering the activating password.

The first time that you start NatFX (or if a valid UFS/RMX disk is not detected in the configured external device, or if the License number is missing or invalid), the Setup NatFX dialog box automatically appears. Before you can work with NatFX, you must fill in the **License** and **Device** boxes, and redefine the default values in the other boxes, if necessary.

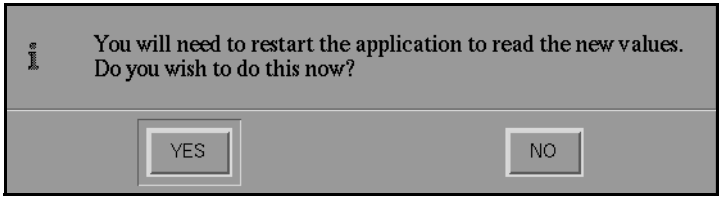
Additionally, to edit the setup parameters at any time, you may access the Setup NatFX dialog box from the NatFX main window.

To edit the setup parameters:

1. From the NatFX **File** menu, select **Edit Setup**; the Setup NatFX dialog box appears.



2. Fill in the necessary boxes, and click **Save**; the following message appears.



3. Click **Yes**; a message appears, prompting you to restart NatFX.



4. Click **Restart**; a splash screen appears, followed by the NatFX main window.

NatFX Setup Options

License

If you requested a temporary demo license for NatFX, the license number should already appear in this box. If you purchased a permanent license, type the Creo-supplied license in this box.



Important: To create a backup record of the Demo License, update the Brisque License Diskette, as described on *Updating the Brisque License Diskette on page 220*. When installing a Permanent License, repeat the procedure. In case the data in this box is accidentally lost, you will be able to restore the password, using the Brisque License Diskette.

Device

You can connect multiple optical and shuttle disk drives to the Brisque. NatFX can be configured to use only one external drive at a time. To work with a different connected SCSI device, you redefine the **Device** box.

To switch devices:

1. Type `/dev/r` followed by the name of the new device, and click **Save**.
2. Click **Yes** to restart NatFX.

   For example, to use the connected hdiskMO1, type `/dev/rhdiskMO1`; to use the connected hdisk3, type `/dev/rhdisk3`.

   If you do not know the device name, see *Determining the Device Name on page 219*.

Automatic Conversion Type

- Select **Brisque**, when you are copying FLYTs (or a Job or Page with FLYTs).
- Select **None** when you are copying a Job or Page that contains Handshake files.

Default Unix Directory

This box defines the highest level on the Brisque tree that can be accessed via the Brisque browser.



Note: It is recommended to define the **Brisque Jobs** folder.



WARNING: The default folder must be located on a Brisque data volume. Do not remove **/dataVolumes** from the path defined in this box.

Default NatFX Directory

This box defines the highest level of files on the removable media's tree that can be accessed via the Removable Media browser.

We recommend defining **/jobs**.



Note: It is recommended to define the **/jobs** folder.



WARNING: The defined folder can be a sub-folder of the **/jobs** directory, but do not remove **/jobs** from the path defined by this box.

Media Database/Format Mode

This box is currently non-functional.

Local Database/Format Mode

This box instructs how to handle input files.

- Select **Auto** when copying FLYTs (or a Job or Page that contains FLYTs).
- Select **None** when you are copying a Job or a Page that contains Handshake files.

Media Data Format for Writes

When you copy files from the Brisque to the removable media, they are automatically translated into Native or Handshake format. Use this box‘ to select the format.

Removable Media Display and Copy Types

This box determines the file types to be listed in the Removable Media browser.

Define this option according to your preferences.

Determining the Device Name

You can connect multiple optical and shuttle disk drives to the Brisque. Since NatFX can use only one external drive at a time, when you want to work with a different connected SCSI device, you enter a string of text that includes the device name in the **Device** box of the Setup NatFX dialog box. (see *Deleting Jobs, Pages, or Unix Folders* on page 213).

To view a list of connected SCSI devices, and their names:

1. From the Brisque Launch Pad, open the **Services** panel.
2. From the **Services** panel, double-click the **Terminal** icon; the Password dialog box appears.
3. Enter the **User name** and **Password**; the Terminal window appears.
4. At the command prompt, type `lsdev -Cscsi` and press ENTER; a list of connected SCSI devices appears.

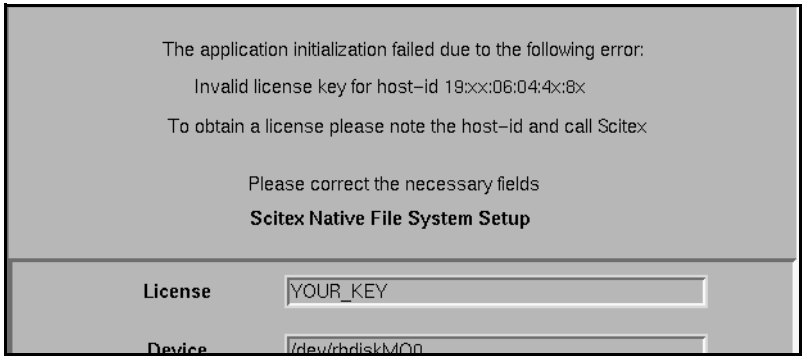
Alternatively:

1. From the Brisque Launch Pad, double-click the **SciSmit** icon; the Password dialog box appears.
2. Enter the **User name** and **Password**; the SciSmit main window appears.
3. From the SciSmit main window, execute the following sequence: **Scitex Admin** -> **Devices** -> **List All Scsi Devices**. The List All Scsi Devices window appears, with a list of connected SCSI devices displayed in the Output section.

➢ To exit SciSmit, click **Done**, then **Cancel**, and again **Cancel**.

Updating the Brisque License Diskette

Before issuing a permanent license for NatFX, your Creo representative will need to know the Host ID number that is displayed at the top of the Setup NatFX dialog box (this dialog box appears when you try to invoke NatFX and the data in the **License** box is missing or invalid).



Once you receive the permanent license, enter the number into the **License** box and update the Brisque License Diskette.

If the license number in the Setup NatFX dialog box is erased or changed, you use the updated Brisque License Diskette to Restore (refer to *Brisque 4.0 Software Installation Guide, Chapter 2, Brisque 4.0 Cold Start Installation*, *Restoring Passwords from the Password Backup Diskette* on page 34).

To update the Brisque License diskette after installing a permanent version of NatFX:

1. Insert the Password Backup Diskette into the Brisque floppy disk drive.
2. From the Brisque Launch Pad, double-click the **SciSmit** icon; the Password dialog box appears.
3. Enter the **User** and **Password**; the SciSmit main window appears.
4. From the SciSmit main window, execute the following sequence: **Scitex Admin -> Backup and Restore -> Manual Backup and Restore -> Configuration Backup and Restore -> Save Configuration to Diskette.** The Backup Configuration Files dialog box appears.
5. From the Backup Configuration Files dialog box, click **List**; the **Configuration Packages to Save** list box appears.
6. In the **Configuration Packages to Save** box, click **License Options**, and click **OK**; the Backup Configuration Files dialog box appears.
7. Click **OK**.

15 System Error Search Engine

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Overview

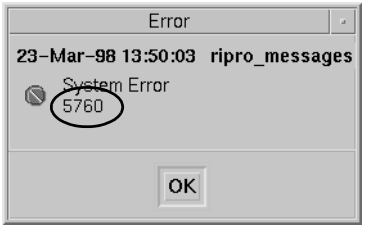
when an operation or application fails on the Brisque, an Error prompt informs you of the failure and briefly describes the nature of the error. However, when a hardware or communication failure occurs, the Error prompt does not give an informative description of the error but a System Error code instead.

The System Error Search Engine application enables you to clarify the nature of such hardware and communication failures. You enter the System Error code, and the Brisque returns the Group and Application category from which it originated, plus a brief explanation of the error. This allows you to rectify the problem before having to turn to your local technician or the Creo Care Center.

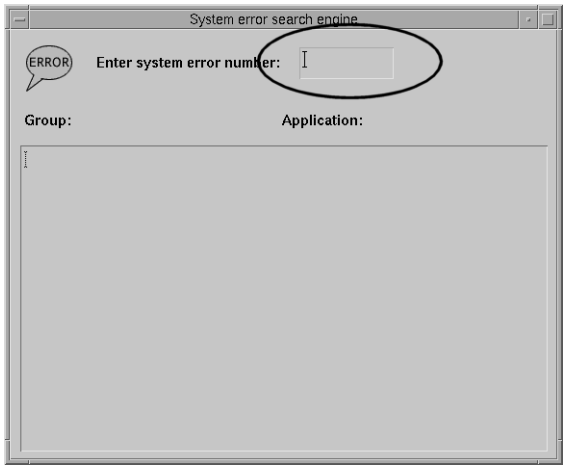
Using the System Error Search Engine

To use the System Error Search Engine:

1. When an error appears, write down the System Error code. The following shows a sample Error code prompt.



2. From the Brisque Launch Pad, open the **Services** panel, and double-click **System Errors Info**; the System error search engine dialog box displays.



3. In the **Enter system error number** box, type the System Error code and press ENTER; the Brisque searches the System Error database for the relevant code. When it is found, the System Error Search Engine dialog box displays the related Group and Application category, and displays a message briefly describing the nature of the error.

