PressTouch

Quick Start

English Version 1.0

Catalog No. 39921P286A



CreoScitex™

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5.155.782	5.157.516	5.200.816	5.208.888	5.221.997	5.227.895	5.247.174
5.247.352	5.296.935	5.299.020	5.313.278	5.323.248	5.325.217	5.328.032
5.331.439	5.333.064	5.339.176	5.343.059	5.355.446	5.359.458	5.367.388
5.384.648	5.384.899	5.412.491	5.412.737	5.420.702	5.473.733	5.481.379
5.488.906	5.497.252	5.508.828	5.509.561	5.519.792	5.519.852	5.526.107
5.526.143	5.532.728	5.561.691	5.568.595	5.576.754	5.579.115	5.592.309
5.594.556	5.600.448	5.608.822	5.615.282	5.623.001	5.636.330	5.649.220
5.650.076	5.652.804	5.691.823	5.691.828	5.696.393	5.699.174	5.708.736
5.739.819	5.742.743	5.764.381	5.771.794	5.785.309	5.813.346	5.861.904
5.875.288	5.894.342	5.900.981	5.934.196	5.940.099	5.942.137	5.946.426

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1 ABOUT PRESSTOUCH

What is PressTouch?

PressTouch is a completely new application for Macintosh that allows extensive viewing and editing capabilities for Pages and LW files. The four main areas of functionality are:

- **Display** – Complete Pages as well as "loose" LW files can be displayed and inspected. New versatile color search capabilities.
- **Page Assembly** – The Page structure can be modified. The base LW or the CT can be replaced on an existing Page. NewCTs can be added to a Page. New Pages can be created using existing CT and LW files.
- **Remake** – Extensive color editing functions, beyond those available in Remake.
- **Framing** – Pages and LW files can be framed using the most recent CreoScitex trapping technology, with functionality beyond the current Full Auto Frames.

What's New in PressTouch

Overall

- Modern and flexible user interface
- Code written using advanced object-oriented techniques

Display

- Multiple documents can be opened simultaneously
- Multiple views of the same document using different magnifications
- Rulers and Guides
- Unified color lists with full information about all colors used
- Color search

Page Assembly

- Able to replace base LW especially for versioning tasks
- Able to place CT and NewCTs on Page
- Able to create new Pages and assign base LW, CT, and NewCTs

Remake

- Able to copy and paste between multiple open documents
- Able to easily invoke Photoshop to edit placed CTs or NewCTs
- Able to change attributes of multiple colors as a single operation
- Able to define precise sizes and locations of limits using the selection palette

Framing

- Frame CT data
- Easy split frame interface
- User-defined framing option sets can be saved and reused
- Save decision lists for future use

2 ABOUT PRESSTOUCH QUICK START

This guide is a brief introduction to PressTouch – a new CreoScitex application for Macintosh. The Quick Start Guide will help you gain a hands-on understanding of PressTouch.

PressTouch Quick Tours

Included in this Quick Start Guide are four PressTouch Quick Tours showing you how to use PressTouch to inspect documents (Pages and LW files), make simple corrections, perform framing, alter page assignments and even create a new page.

It takes about two to four hours to complete all four Quick Tours.

PressTouch User Guide

The PressTouch User Guide is a separate document that explains the details of using PressTouch. Please keep the User Guide handy as you go through the Quick Tours so you can look up additional information about PressTouch as you follow the tutorials.

3 INSTALLING PRESSTOUCH

Requirements

- Power Macintosh
- 128MB RAM minimum, Virtual Memory turned OFF
- 100MB free disk space
- Mac OS 8.6 or newer
- Framing operations require the FAF software key (dongle). Other operations do not require a software key.

Installation

Run the *PressTouch Installer*. The *PressTouch Installer* will create a *PressTouch* folder on your hard disk.

The *PressTouch* folder contains the PressTouch application, the FAFEngine file, and important documentation files.

Note: Each new version of PressTouch comes with a new version of the FAFEngine file. The correct version of the FAFEngine must be in the same folder as PressTouch.

4 BEFORE BEGINNING THE TOURS

Start with New Preferences

PressTouch preferences are stored in a folder called "*PressTouch Prefs f*" within a "*CreoScitex*" folder. The *CreoScitex* folder is located in the *Preferences* folder, which in turn is located within the *System* folder.

HD → System → Preferences → CreoScitex → PressTouch Prefs *f*

Locate and drag the entire "**PressTouch Prefs *f***" folder to a safe location out of the *System* folder (if you wish to save it), or simply drag it to the Trash. This will help your tour to follow this Guide more closely.

Copy the Sample Page to your Disk

Start with a new version of the provided sample page, in the "*Demo.job*" job folder.

Keep an unused copy of the sample page handy, so you can feel free to experiment during the Tours.

5 QUICK TOUR #1 - DISPLAYING DOCUMENTS

Introduction to Quick Tour #1

On the first quick tour we will start PressTouch and become acquainted with its main user interface features. We will then open a page and learn about the many ways that PressTouch allows us to examine documents (pages and LW files).

Quick Tour #1 takes about 30 to 60 minutes to complete.

Starting PressTouch

Start **PressTouch** by double-clicking its icon. The *PressTouch* menu bar is shown at the top of the screen, the *tool* palette at the top left of the screen, and several other *tabbed* palettes are to the right of the screen.

PressTouch Palettes

PressTouch palettes are special floating windows that always appear "above" regular windows.

The "*Tools palette*" is a special palette that contains frequently used tools that let you work with your documents. The other palettes are contained within palette groups that contain one or more palettes.

You can arrange the palettes as you please:

- You can select a palette within a palette group by clicking on its tab.
- You can show or hide palettes using the options in the window menu.
- You can pull an individual palette in or out of a palette group by dragging its tab.
- You can hide and redisplay palettes by using the tab key.

- You can save and restore palette arrangements by using the Palette Sets options in the Window menu.

Please try these operations now, before proceeding.

Finding a Palette

If you do not see the palette you want, check the *Window* menu.

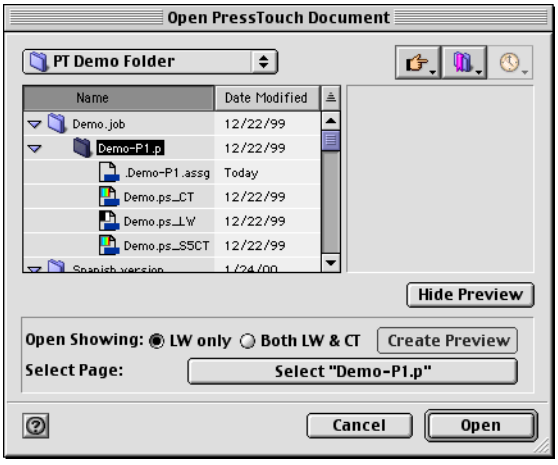
If the menu item for the palette says “Show (palette name)” then select the menu item or use its keyboard shortcut.

If the menu item for the palette says “Hide (palette name)” then the palette is in a palette group that is already on the screen. However, the palette group may be obscured by another palette group, or the palette you want may be hidden within its palette group. If you cannot find it, then simply select “Hide (palette name)” and then select “Show (palette name)” to bring the desired palette to the “front.”

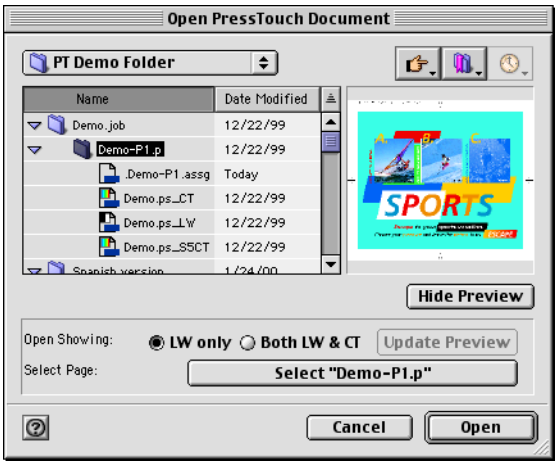
Opening a Document

To open your first document, choose “**Open…**” from the *File* menu, or press command-O. Use the new Navigation Services window to find and select the “**Demo-P1.p**” page folder.

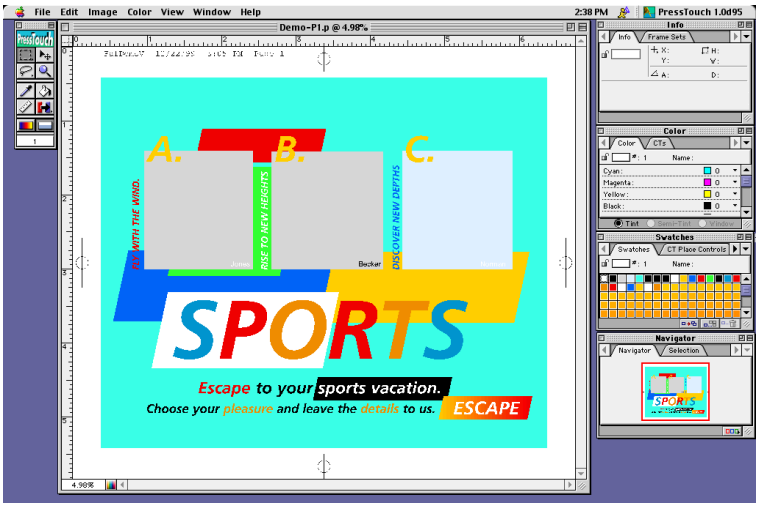
The navigation window should look like this:



Before we open the page, we can create a preview for it. Click the **Create Preview** button. The preview is created and displayed in the open document window.



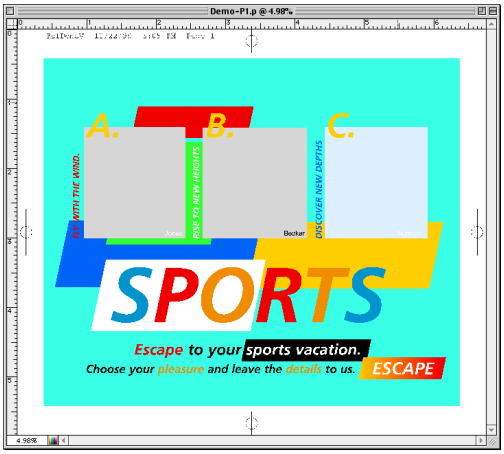
Then, make sure the "*Demo-P1.p*" folder is highlighted (selected) and click the **Select Page** button. (The button will be labeled "Select Demo-P1.p".) The page is opened and displayed in an *Image View* window, like this:



Tip: You can also open a document in PressTouch by dragging the document (page folder, page assign file, or LW file) to the PressTouch icon in the Finder.

The Image View Window

The title bar of the *Image View* window shows the name of the document being viewed, and the magnification percentage. The newly opened document is displayed so that the entire document is visible.



The Tools Palette

The *Tools* palette is a special palette, containing tools you will use to examine and change your documents.



The *Tools* palette contains:


Rectangular (and Oval) Marquee tools


Move tool

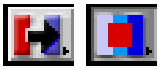

Lasso (and Polygon) Marquee tools

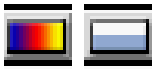

Zoom tool


Pickup tool


Fill tool


Measure tool


Change Color (and Change All Colors) tools


Show CTs (and Show LW only) tools

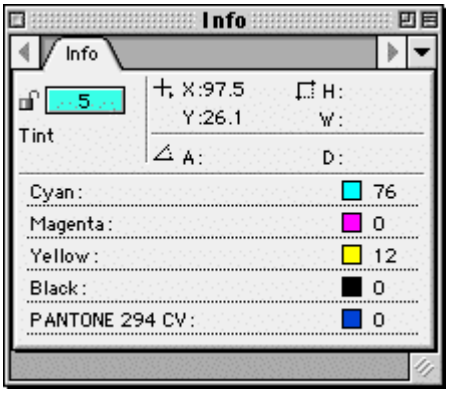


Active color swatch

Using the Info Palette and the Measurement Tool

The *Info* palette allows you to easily view information about the image data as you move your cursor over an *Image View* window. If you don't see the *Info* palette, consult *Finding a Palette* on *page 5–2*.

The *Info* palette in its default setting may be too small; you can enlarge its palette window using the resize icon on the bottom right corner of the window, so that it looks like this:



Move the cursor over the page in the *Image View* window and watch the *Info* palette. Information about the pixel currently under the cursor is displayed.

The Measure tool is also used with the Info palette. To try it out, click the **Measure** tool in the *Tools* palette. Then, click any spot on the page, drag to another spot, then release the mouse button. The height, width, angle and distance of the line that you made is displayed in the Info palette.

Viewing (and Hiding) CTs

You can show the CTs on the page by clicking the **CT** icon on the *Tools* palette. You can hide them by clicking the **LW-only** icon. Try this now.

Changing the Image View Window Magnification (zooming)

The *Image View* window magnification percentage indicates the ratio between image pixels in the document and screen pixels. In the "Actual pixels" view, where each image pixel is represented by a single screen pixel, the magnification equals 100%. Values smaller than 100% indicate that each screen pixel represents more than one image pixel.

There are several ways to set the magnification of the *Image View* window.

Using the Zoom Tool

Click the **Zoom** tool from the *Tools* palette  and then click it on the *Image View* window to zoom in. The current view percentage is increased and the center of the new view is the point where you clicked. You can also zoom out by holding down the option key when you click the image.

You can also drag the **Zoom** tool to indicate an area to zoom.

Using the Magnification Menu Commands

There are several commands in the *View* menu for changing the magnification.

- Zoom in (cmd - plus) – increases magnification
- Zoom out (cmd - minus) – decreases magnification
- Fit to Screen (cmd - zero) – sets the magnification so that the entire document will fit on the screen
- Actual pixels (cmd - [) – sets the magnification so that each image pixel equals a screen pixel – 100% magnification

Setting an Exact Zoom Value

To set an exact zoom value, locate the bottom left corner of the *Image View* window where the current zoom is displayed. You can click the current zoom value and type on it to set the precise zoom value that you want. Try setting the zoom value for 10%. Press **Return** or **Enter** to make the new value take effect.

Moving Around the Image View Window (Panning)

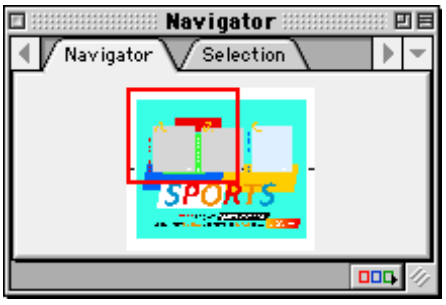
When a new document is opened the magnification is set by default so that the entire image can be displayed. You may need to use a greater magnification to examine the picture data more closely. In this case you may need to pan (move) the picture within the *Image View* window so you can see other parts of it. PressTouch has two methods for panning.

Using the Scroll Bars to Pan the Image

Like typical Macintosh applications, you can use the scroll bars to pan the image. You can click the scroll arrows, click the scroll bar, or drag the scroll box.

Using the Navigator Palette to Pan the Image

To experiment with the *Navigator* palette, first set the current magnification value to 10%, by changing the value shown in the bottom left corner of the *Image View* window as shown above. Then look at the *Navigator* palette:

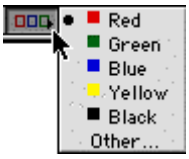


(If you don't see the *Navigator* palette, consult *Finding a Palette* on *page 5–2*.) The area shown with the red border is a representation of the area shown in the *Image View* window. Use the mouse to position the cursor within the red border, so that the cursor changes into a hand. You can then drag the red border on the image within the *Navigator* to pan the image. Try this now.

Now try setting the magnification value to 50%. Since this shows only a very small portion of the image, the red border in the *Navigator* is hard to see – and hard to drag. When you position the cursor in the page image in the *Navigator*, but not within the red border, the cursor changes to a pointing finger. Position the cursor on the page image in the *Navigator* so that the finger points to the area of interest in the page, and click. This will reposition the *Image View* window based on the point you clicked. Try this technique now.

You can enlarge the *Navigator* palette to see the document image better.

You can change the border color using the Border Color control icon.

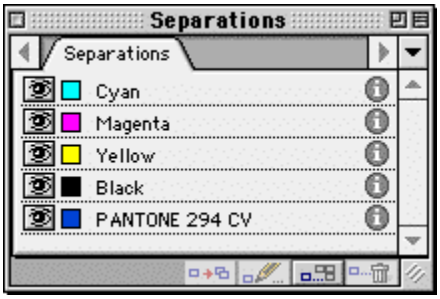


Viewing Separations

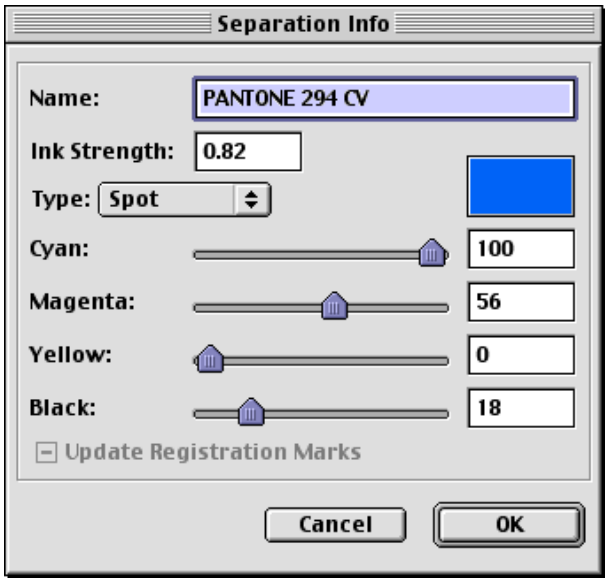
You may wish to view the file with all separations shown. You may also wish to view the file with one or more separations hidden, or you may only wish to view a single separation.

Follow these steps to learn more about viewing separations:

- Locate the Separations palette. If you cannot find it, consult Finding a Palette on page 5–2.
- The *Separations* palette shows all separations used in the document. You may need to enlarge the palette to see all the separations.



- To hide or show an individual separation, click the separation's **view** icon. 
- To show only a single separation, option-click the **view** icon of the separation you wish to see. When only a single separation is shown, the display is automatically converted to grayscale.
- To switch the *Image View* window to grayscale or color, click the grayscale/color toggle button on the bottom left of the *Image View* window  or select Grayscale from the *View* menu.
- To see all separations, shift-click on any of the view icons.
- To obtain a summary of information about a separation, click and hold down the round info icon for the separation.
- To obtain full information about a separation, double-click the separation's name. The *Spot Separation Info* window will appear. You can use this window to modify the separation, but on this tour we are only viewing documents, so click the **Cancel** button to close the window without making any changes.



In addition to controlling which separations are being viewed and displaying information about them, the *Separations* palette also allows the user to edit, duplicate, create, and delete separations. We will use some of these features in the *Correcting Documents* tour.

PressTouch Color Lists

Color Lists are a powerful feature of PressTouch. When working with your documents, they provide many capabilities that did not exist in previous applications. Like any powerful tool, they can also seem mysterious when first encountered.

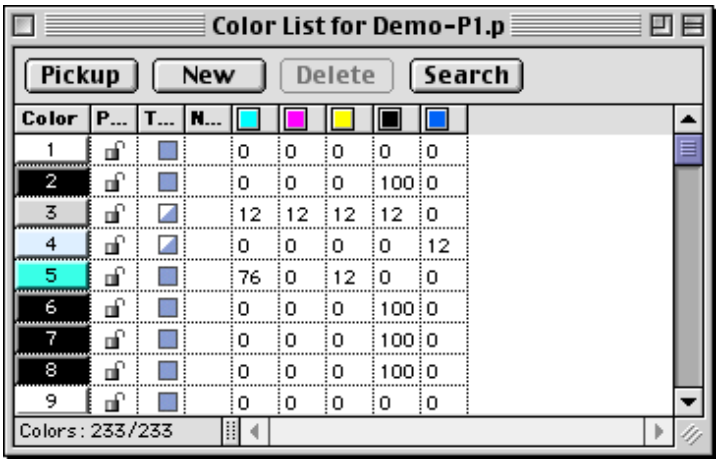
A *Color List* contains a list of colors used in the document. A *Color List* may be empty, or it may contain some colors used in the document, or it may contain all colors used in the document at that moment.

Additional information about *Color Lists* will be discussed in the *Correcting Documents* tour, because much of the value of *Color Lists* lies in the ability to easily make changes in multiple colors.

Color Lists also provide a valuable way to learn more about the colors used in your document.

Creating a Color List with all Colors

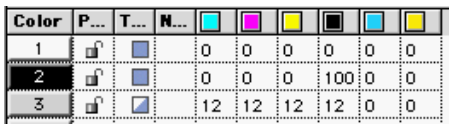
To create a new *Color List* showing all colors currently in the document, choose **Color List** from the *Color* Menu, or use the shortcut command-L. Do this now.



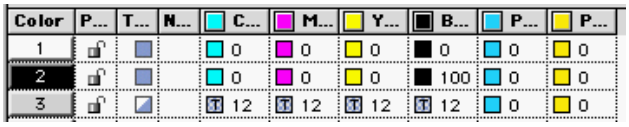
A *Color List* provides a wealth of information about the included colors, including the color number, a swatch, protection status, type, color name, and the values for each separation including the percentage and transparency.

You can adjust the widths of all the columns by clicking the column resizer control on the bottom left of the *Color List* window (next to the number of colors). The column resizer can set the width of the columns to three different widths:

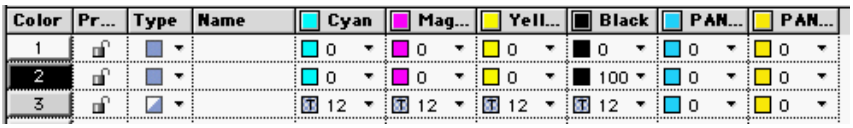
- Minimum – shows only the color values



- Medium – shows transparency status and color values



- Maximum - shows transparency status, color values, and the slider control



Try clicking the column resizer several times to see the effect. You can also adjust the width of individual columns by dragging the vertical column separator lines.

In any of the preset column widths, the column heading may be truncated. Position your cursor over a column heading for a few seconds and a tool tip will appear, displaying name of the column.



One important capability of a *Color List* is the ability to sort on any column. To sort, click the **column heading**. Try clicking some column headings for colors. This is a good way to tell at a glance, which colors use a lot of magenta, for instance.

Note: With the separation columns, clicking the separation name (or the blank space, in the case of the Minimum column width settings) will sort by the separation percentage. Clicking the color swatch in the column heading will sort by the transparency settings.

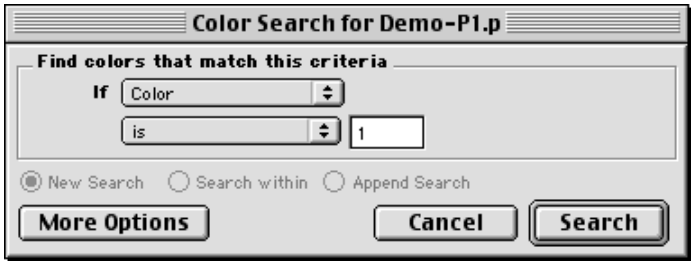
Close the open *Color List*.

Searching for Colors

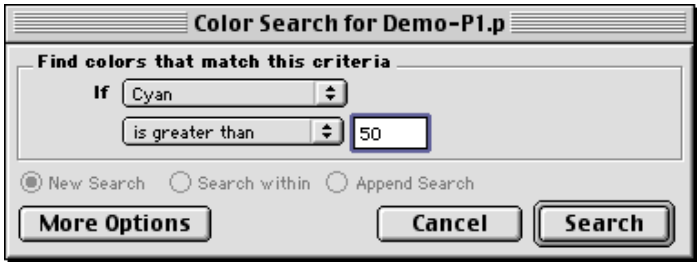
Although it is very easy to open a *Color List* with all colors currently in the document, you may want to see only a set of them. For instance, you may want to know which colors use a particular separation or which colors have been set as semi-tints. If you are working with named colors you may wish to find certain colors based on their names.

Example: To find all colors containing more than 50% cyan.

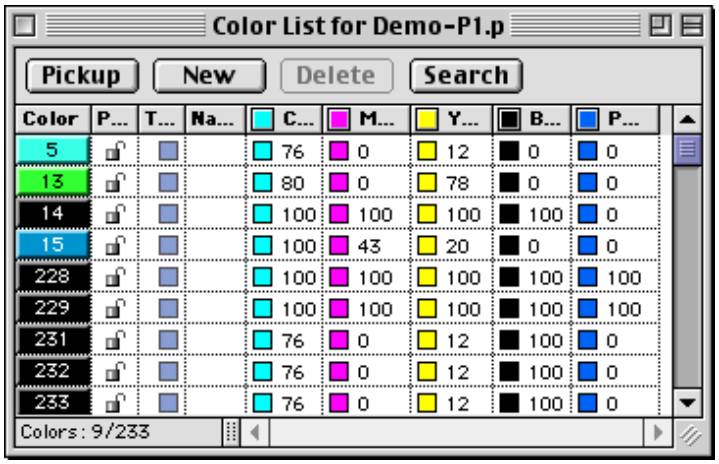
- Select **Color Search** from the *Color* menu. The basic search window appears.



- Select "**Cyan**" from the "If" popup menu, "is greater than" from the second popup menu, and type "50" in the value field. The search window now looks as follows:



- Click the **Search** button to initiate the search. The results are displayed in a new *Color List*.



- You have quickly discovered the 9 colors in your document that contain more than 50% of the cyan separation.

You can conduct many other types of searches. Most importantly, once you find a particular group of colors you can apply changes to all of them at once. We will use this capability in the *Correcting Documents* tour.

More Details about Color Lists

There are some important considerations to understand about *Color Lists.*

- A *Color List* is a window, not a palette. Only one window at a time can be active, and the behavior of various menu items and palettes depends on which window is active. If a *Color List* window is currently active, then the *Image View* window is inactive. You can activate a *PressTouch* window by clicking in it or by selecting its name from the *Windows* menu.
- The *Color List* has its own **Pickup** button for accessing a pickup tool. When the *Color List* is in the front, you can also hold down the option key so that the cursor becomes a pickup tool. When a *Color List* is active and you pick up a color, it is added to the *Color List* if it is not already there, and the color indicated is selected in the *Color List*. A color you pick up when a *Color List* is active ***does not*** automatically become the active color.

6 QUICK TOUR #2 - CORRECTING DOCUMENTS

Introduction to Quick Tour #2

On the second quick tour we will learn how to use PressTouch to make manual changes to documents.

Quick Tour #2 takes about 30 to 60 minutes to complete.

Changing the Color of an Object to an Existing Color

Start **PressTouch** and open the "**Demo-P1.p**" page. Use the *Info* palette to confirm that the letter "R" in the large "SPORTS" line of type uses color number 16. In this exercise we will change the color of that letter to color number 17.

Setting (and Checking) the Active Color

The *Active Color* is the color that will be used by the *Fill, Change Color,* and *Change All Colors* tools. Every LW has at least one color and there is always a currently active color when a document is opened in PressTouch.

We now want to set the active color to color 17. There are several ways to do this:

- **Eyedropper Tool** – Click the **Eyedropper** tool from the Tools palette and click on the letter "**T**." Since the letter "T" uses color 17 this action sets the active color to 17.
- **Option key** – When the Fill, Change Color, or Change All Colors tools are active, you can hold down the option key to convert your cursor to an Eyedropper tool. You can then click a color to make it the active color.

- **Color Palette** – Click the current active color number displayed on the *Color* palette, select it, and type "**17**". Press **Enter**.



- **Swatches Palette** – Click the current active color number displayed on the Swatches palette, select it, and type "**17**" Press **Enter**. You can also click any swatch to select it as the active color.
- **Color List** – Double-click a color in a Color List to select it as the active color.

Try all these methods.

Three palettes display the currently active color:

- *Tools* Palette
- *Color* Palette
- *Swatches* Palette

Confirm that you can view the active color using any of these palettes. Ensure the active color is set to 17. To see where the active color is used on the page, select **Mark Active Color** from the *Color* Menu, or press command-/.

Note: The *Info* palette shows the color currently under the cursor whether or not it is the active color.

Changing the Color of an Object using the Fill (Paint Bucket) Tool

In this example we will change the color of the letter "R" to color 17. There are different ways to do this, but we will use the Fill (Paint Bucket) tool.

First, increase the magnification to avoid "painting" the wrong area. Click the **Zoom** tool in the *Tools* palette, and then click the letter "**R**".

Confirm that the active color is set to color 17. Click the **Fill** tool (paint bucket) from the *Tools* palette. Then click directly on the letter "**R**" to change its color to color 17.



After the screen redraws you will see that the color of the letter “R” has been changed.



After you have confirmed the change, close the page without saving. Open a fresh copy, or choose **Revert** from the *File* menu.

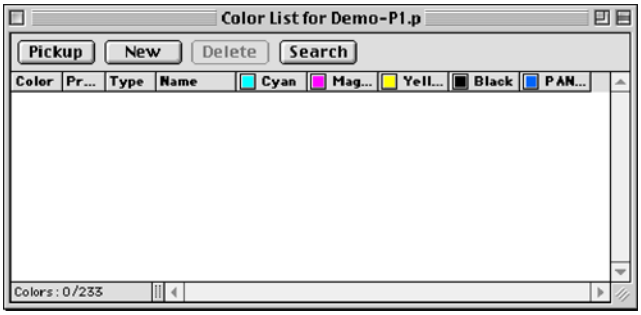
Changing the Color of an Object to a New Color

You may decide that the letter “R” should not be color 17, but instead a completely new color not yet existing in the job. The specifications for this new color are C=0, M=40, Y=35, and K=10.

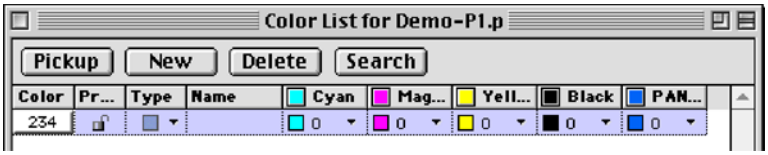
Creating a New Color

The *Swatches* and *Color* palettes can be used to create and configure a new color, but another method is to use a *Color List* window.

First, open an empty *Color List* by holding down the option key while you select **Color List** from the *Color* menu.

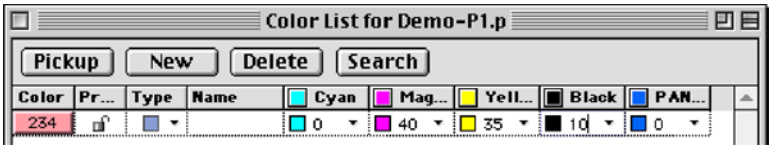


Then, click the **New** button to create a new color.



A new color has been created. It is color 234, since there were already 233 colors in the document. It has probably been given zero values in all separations. (The default value for new colors can be controlled by the Preferences settings.) The new color is also automatically designated as the current active color.

Click the **Column Resizer** control  to expand the columns. After creating the new color, you will want to set its properties. Use the Color List to set the parameters for the color; in this case make M=40, Y=35, K=10, and leave the other separations at zero. You can set the separation values either by selecting the current values and typing the new ones, or by using the slider controls. Set the new values now. After setting the new values the *Color List* should look as follows:



Now that you have created a new color (color 234) and assigned color values to it, we will apply the new color to the letter “R” using a different method. First, close the *Color List* window. We will then set a limit to prevent unwanted color changes.

Using the Rectangular Marquee Tool to set a Limit for Changes

You can set a limit to make sure that changes only occur within a specified area. There are several ways to define a limit, but we will use the *Rectangular Marquee* tool here.

Select the **Rectangular Marquee** tool  on the *Tools* palette.

Then use the *Rectangular Marquee* tool to surround the entire word “SPORTS” with a limit.



The Change Color and Change All Colors Tools

The *Change Color* and *Change All Colors* tools share the same space on the *Tools* palette, so if the tool you wish to use is not currently displayed you'll need to click and hold to select the appropriate tool.


The *Change Color* tool will apply the active color to all pixels within the limit that are the same as the pixel you clicked, even if they are not adjacent to the pixel you clicked. (The Fill tool only changes the pixels that are adjacent to the pixel you clicked.)


The *Change All Colors* tool will apply the active color to all pixels within the limit, without regard to their original color.

Applying the New Color using the Change Color Tool

- Confirm that our new color 234 is selected as the active color.
- Confirm that the word "SPORTS" is enclosed within a rectangular marquee.
- Confirm that both letters "S" in the word sports are currently color 15.
- Choose the **Change Color** tool  from the *Tools* palette.
- Then click either letter "**S**" to change the color of both letters "S".



The results will be displayed as follows:



Applying the New Color using the Change All Colors Tool

- With the rectangular marquee still in place, choose the **Change All Colors** tool from the *Tools* palette, instead of the *Change Colors* tool.
- Make sure that the new color 234 is still the active color.
- Click anywhere within the marquee to change all colors within the marquee to color 234.

The results will be displayed as follows:



A very different effect! Now select "Undo Fill Color" from the *Edit* menu. Notice that the action of the *Change All Colors* tools has been reversed, but the previous action of the *Change Colors* tool is still present.

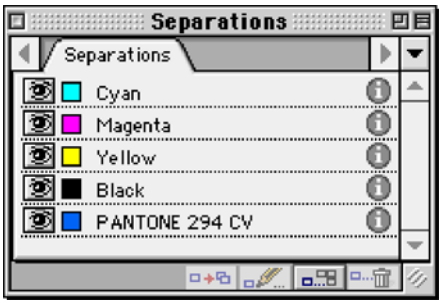
At this point, close the page without saving the changes, or select **Revert** from the *File* menu.

Working with Separations

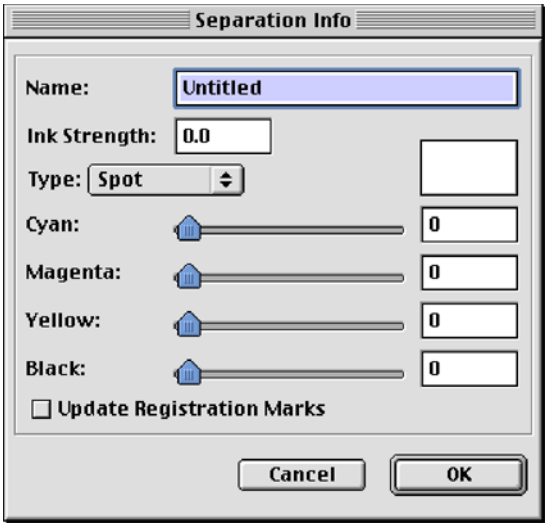
It is easy to create and use a new separation using PressTouch. In this exercise we will create a varnish separation and use it to apply varnish over the CT and NewCT data on the page.

Creating a New Separation

Display the *Separations* palette.

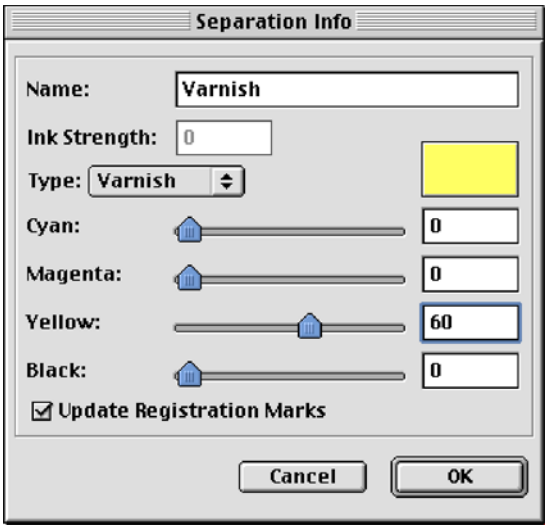


Create a new separation by clicking the **New** icon  at the bottom of the palette or by selecting **New...** from the palette options menu. A new separation is created and the *Separation Info* window is opened so that you can specify the properties of the new separation.



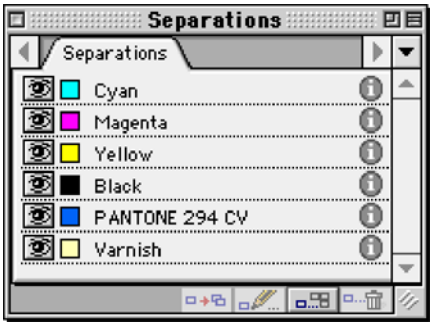
Since this will be a varnish separation, use the *Type* pop-up menu to select **Varnish**. This action will automatically set the name of the separation to Varnish and set the Ink Strength to zero. To clearly see this separation on the screen we will make it yellow. Set the Yellow color value to 60. Check the “Update Registration Marks”.

Note: The Update Registration Marks option, when used, will apply 100% of the separation to any existing color that already uses 100% of all other separations.



When the *Separation Info* window has been configured, click **OK** to save the changes.

The *Separations* palette is then updated to show the new separation.

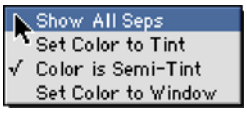


Using the New Separation

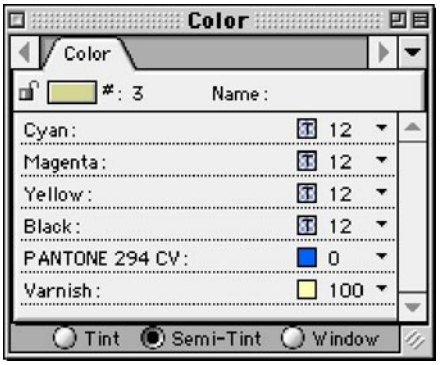
Now that the Varnish separation has been created, we want to apply it to the page so that the CTs will be covered with a varnish when printed.

Use the *Info* palette to confirm that the windows for the CTs use colors 3 and 4. We will add 100% of the new Varnish separation to these colors, so that the CTs will be overprinted with varnish ink on the press.

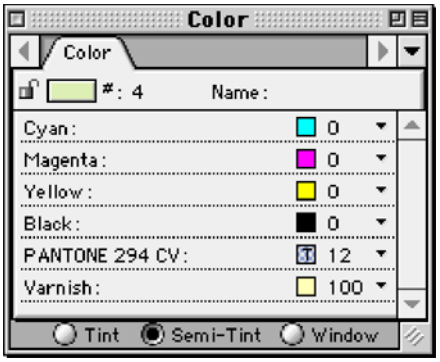
Open the *Color* palette, and select **color 3**. You can use any of the methods shown in the beginning of this tour in the "*Setting (and checking) the Active Color*" section. If all separations are not shown, enlarge the palette and, if necessary, choose the "Show all Seps" option from the palette's option menu.



Then set color 3 to use the new Varnish separation at 100%, either by selecting the current value and typing the new value, followed by pressing **Enter**, or by clicking the triangle and using the slider control.



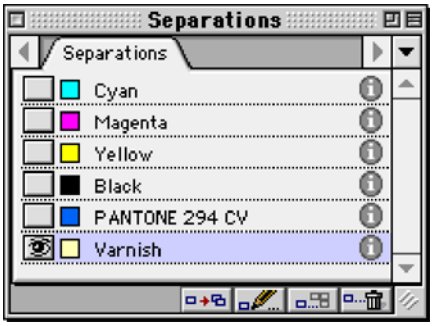
At this point, you have added 100% of the Varnish separation to color 3, which is used as the windows for the CT data. Follow the same procedure to add 100% of the Varnish separation to color 4, which is used as the window for the NewCT data on this page. Color 4 should then appear as follows:



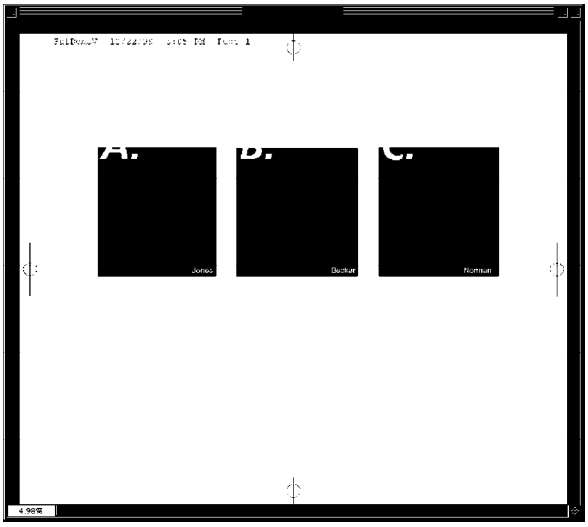
Viewing Separations

The new separation's color values are displayed in the *Image View* window. Remember, you can see the page without the Varnish separation being shown by hiding the Varnish separation. (Click the **visibility** icon for Varnish in the *Separations* palette.)

You may also wish to view only the new Varnish separation. Option-click on the visibility icon for the Varnish separation to show it and hide all the others.

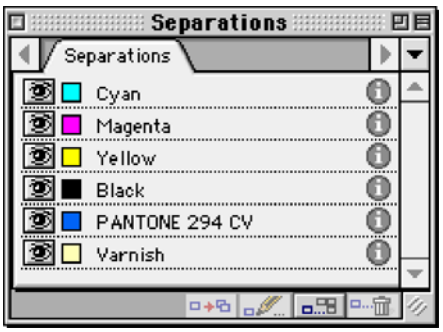


When you view a single separation the display automatically switches to grayscale mode. When you wish to switch it back to color mode click the grayscale / color toggle control . With only the Varnish separation visible, the *Image View* window in grayscale mode shows only the area where the varnish ink will be.



Note: The registration marks are displayed when only the Varnish separation is displayed. This is because the colors used for the registration marks were automatically updated when the Varnish separation was created.

To display all separations, press the **Shift** key and click on any of the **visibility** icons on the *Separations* palette.



Close the page and open a fresh copy, or select **Revert** from the *File* menu.

Finding and Changing a Group of Colors

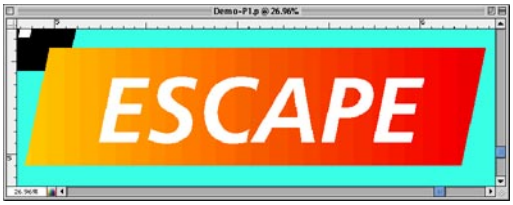
As mentioned previously, PressTouch offers the feature of finding groups of colors and changing them as a batch operation. This is a powerful tool to quickly solve color problems in documents. Always be sure to keep a backup of your document before changing groups of colors.

In this example, we will make some changes to the colors used in the small blend behind the word “ESCAPE” in the lower right of the page.

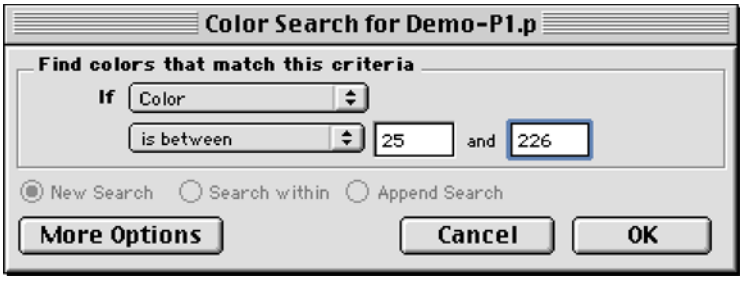
Select the **Zoom** tool from the *Tools* palette. Drag it to surround the blend we wish to change. (Make sure to enclose the entire blended area.)



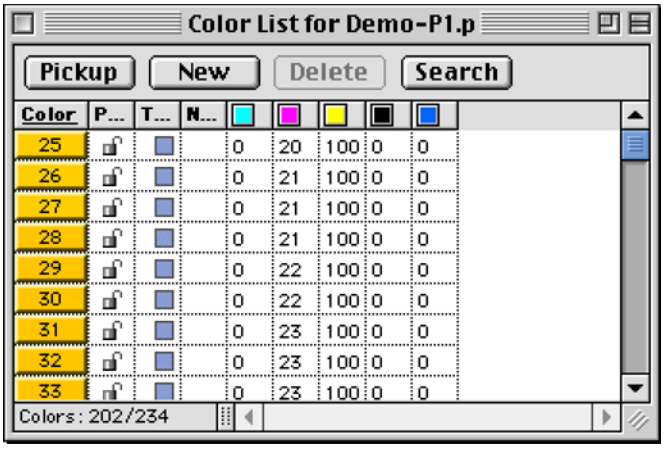
Experiment with the **Zoom** tool and resizing the *Image View* window until the window looks as follows:



Use the *Info* palette to determine the range of colors used in the blend (25 through 226). Now, select **Color Search** from the *Color* menu, so that we can find only these colors. Set the search as "If Color is between 25 and 226" and check that the window looks as follows:

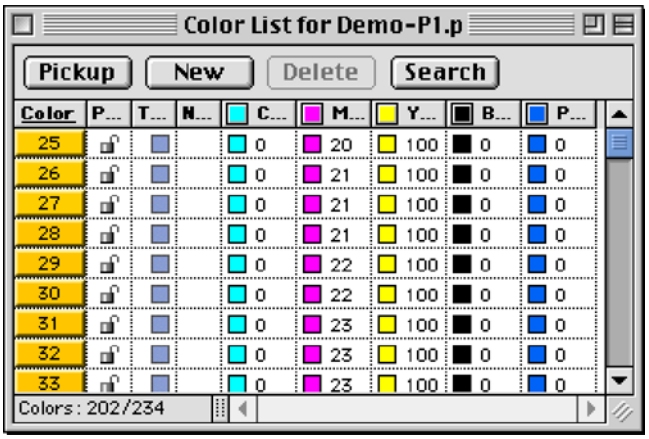


Click **OK**. The result of a color search is a *Color List* window. You will see that this result window does not contain all the colors in the page, only the ones that meet your search criteria (unlike the *Color List* window you get when you choose *Color List* from the *Color* menu).

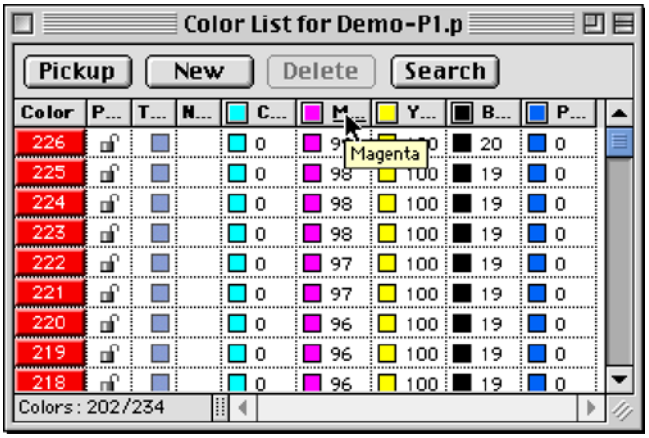


202 colors are used in this blend.

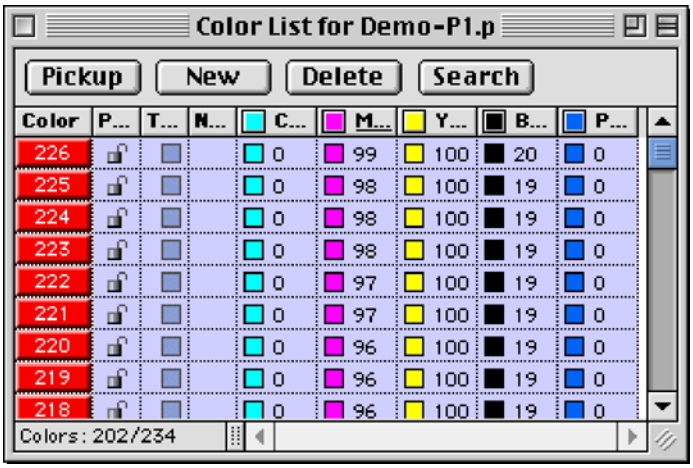
Click the column width resizer control so that the columns are expanded:



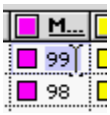
We have decided to reduce the Magenta in each color used by the blend by 30 percentage points. We will do this batch change automatically. First, click the **Magenta** heading to sort the *Color List* by the values in the Magenta column. Do **not** click on the Magenta color swatch, since this will sort the column by the transparency value. Instead, click on the name of the column (in this case, just the "M"). Then, scroll the color list and confirm that the Magenta component ranges from 99 to 20.



To make the batch change, first select all the colors you wish to change. In this case, we will change all the colors used in the blend. Press **command-A** or choose **Select All** from the *Edit* menu. All the data in the *Color List* is now selected.



Next, use your cursor to select any one of the **Magenta** values by clicking on it.

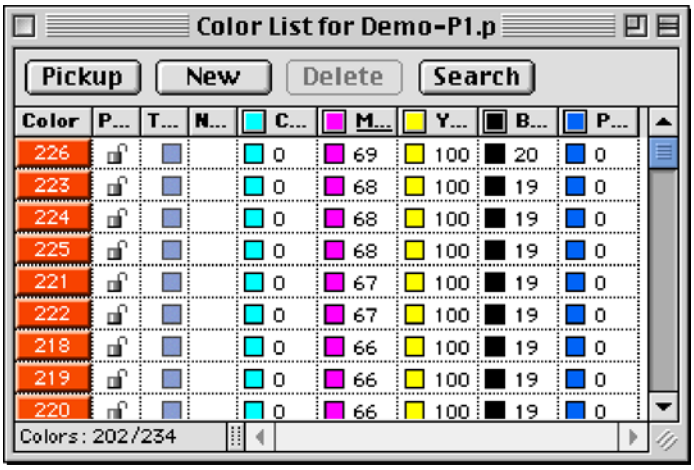


Note: When you click one of the values, it appears that the rest of the list has been deselected. However, the other items are still selected, even if they do not appear to be.

We are going to make a relative change to the Magenta values. Relative changes are indicated by preceding them with a plus or minus sign. Since we want to reduce the Magenta component in all the colors by 30 percentage points, type “-30” (minus, three, zero).



Then press **Enter**.



Notice that the Magenta in all colors has been reduced by 30 percentage points.

You can also change a group of colors to a specific percentage. Select some of the colors in the list. Type “20” (no plus or minus) in the Pantone separation column, then press **Enter**.

When you have finished experimenting, close the *Color List* and the Demo page without saving any changes.

Placing Data

PressTouch allows great flexibility with copying and pasting image data. Image data can be “cut” or “copied” from an open document or image data can be “placed” from a LW file on disk. The steps shown here will use the copy and paste method. The same methods are used when image data is saved to disk using the *Save Selection* command, or placed from disk using the *Place LW* command.

The general steps for copying and pasting are:

- Use a marquee tool to define a limit for the copy.
- Copy the image data contained within the limit.
- Use a marquee tool to define a limit for the paste.
- Set place options using the *LW Place Controls* palette.
- Initiate the paste operation.
- Use the *LW Place Controls* palette to control the placement.
- Complete the paste operation.

In this part of the tour, we will perform a copy and paste operation and learn about some of these features.

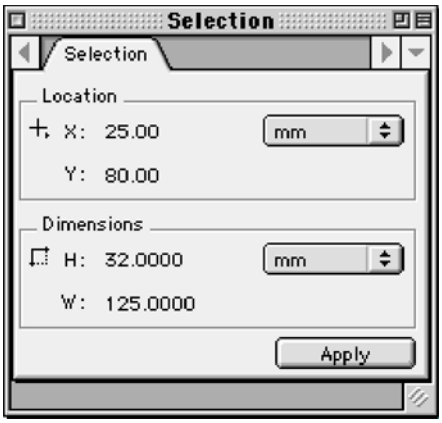
First, open an unchanged copy of the Demo page.

We wish to copy the large word “SPORTS” to a different section of the page.

Use the rectangular marquee tool to draw a marquee around the word “SPORTS.”



Now, we will adjust the marquee exactly, by using the *Selection* palette. Locate the *Selection* palette and set the dimensions to millimeters (mm). Then set the location and dimensions of the marquee to X=25mm, Y=80mm, H=32mm, and W=125mm.



Make sure the *Selection* palette looks as follows. Click the **Apply** button to set the marquee location and dimensions. The limit now looks as follows:

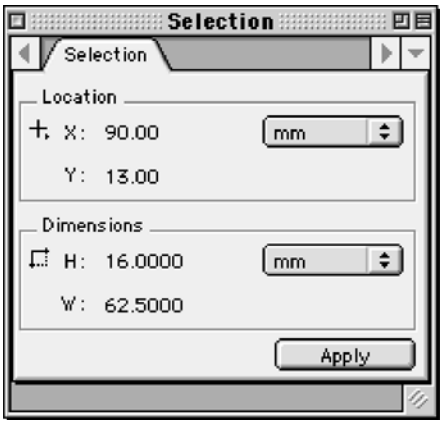


Now that the limit has been set precisely, copy the image data by selecting **Copy** from the *Edit* menu or use the standard command-C keystroke.

We are going to paste the word at the top right of the page, and we want to reduce it to 50% of the current size.

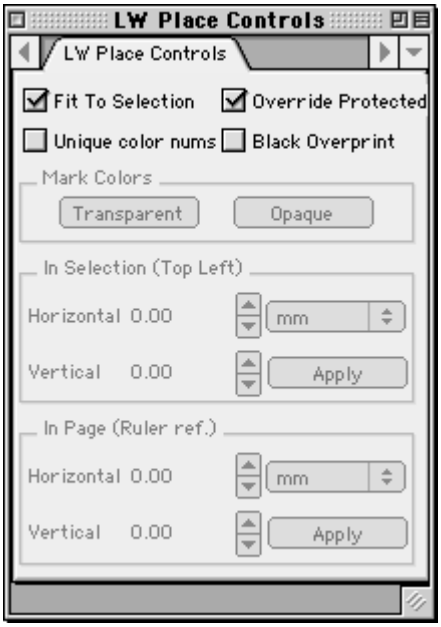
First, delete the current marquee by choosing **Delete Selection** from the *Edit* menu or pressing the **Delete** key. Now, draw a smaller rectangular marquee at the top right of the page.

Again, use the *Selection* palette to set a precise size and location for the paste. Set the X and Y coordinates to 90mm and 13mm, and set the H and W coordinates to 16mm and 62.5mm. Notice that we have made this limit exactly half the size of the original limit.



Click the **Apply** button to make the selection the correct size.

We now want to use the *LW Place Controls* palette to set some options before we begin the paste operation. Locate the *LW Place Controls* palette, and make sure that the **Fit To Selection** option is checked.



Fit To Selection will permit the image data to be scaled as necessary to fit within the paste limit. The Fit to Selection option must be selected (or deselected) *before* the data is pasted.

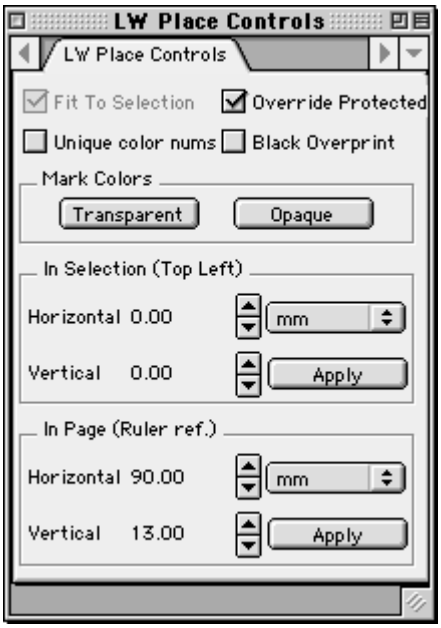
Initiate the Paste operation by choosing **Paste** from the *Edit* menu or by using the standard command-V shortcut.



At this point, the Paste operation has been started, but it is not yet completed.

We wanted to paste the letters for “SPORTS” but we did not want to paste some of the background colors, in this case color numbers 9, 10, and 11. Before completing the paste, we can use the *LW Place Controls* palette to remove these colors from the pasted data.

Locate the *LW Place Controls* palette. All options except Fit to Selection can be changed while the paste is in progress.



The positioning controls on the bottom half of the palette are used to move the position of the data within the marquee, either relative to the marquee itself (“In Selection”) or relative to the entire document (“In Page”).

We can use the Mark Colors “Transparent” button to mark colors in the new data so that they will not be pasted. Click the Mark Colors “**Transparent**” button, and then move the cursor (now an eyedropper) to the white area within the marquee - color 9.



Click the **white area**, and it is instantly removed, allowing the original data to show through.



Now use the Mark Colors “**Transparent**” button to remove the orange (10) and blue (11) areas as well.



Finally, complete the paste by pressing **Enter**.



The marquee is removed and the pasted data is now part of the document. Close the Demo document without saving.

Tip: Pasting in PressTouch is a multistep process. Always remember to complete the paste by pressing Enter.

Multiple Image View Windows

PressTouch allows you to open multiple *Image View* windows simultaneously. You can open up the same document several times, with each window giving a different view and magnification. You can also open several documents at once.

To open an additional *Image View* window for the same document, select **New View** from the *View* menu. A new *Image View* window is automatically opened. You can set the magnification of either window separately. When you make changes to a document using one window, all *Image View* windows display the changes.

You can also open more than one document at a time, by selecting **Open** from the *File* menu, or by dropping multiple documents on the **PressTouch** icon. When you have more than one document open, you can copy and paste between the documents.

7 QUICK TOUR #3 - FRAMING DOCUMENTS

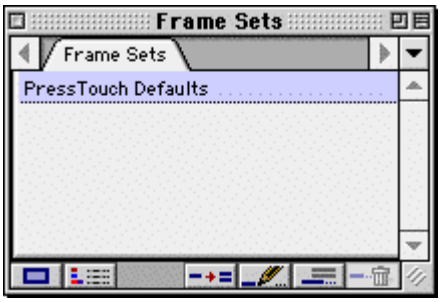
Introduction to Quick Tour #3

On the third quick tour we will learn how to use PressTouch to frame documents.

Quick Tour #3 takes about 30 to 60 minutes to complete.

Framing using the Default Frame Set

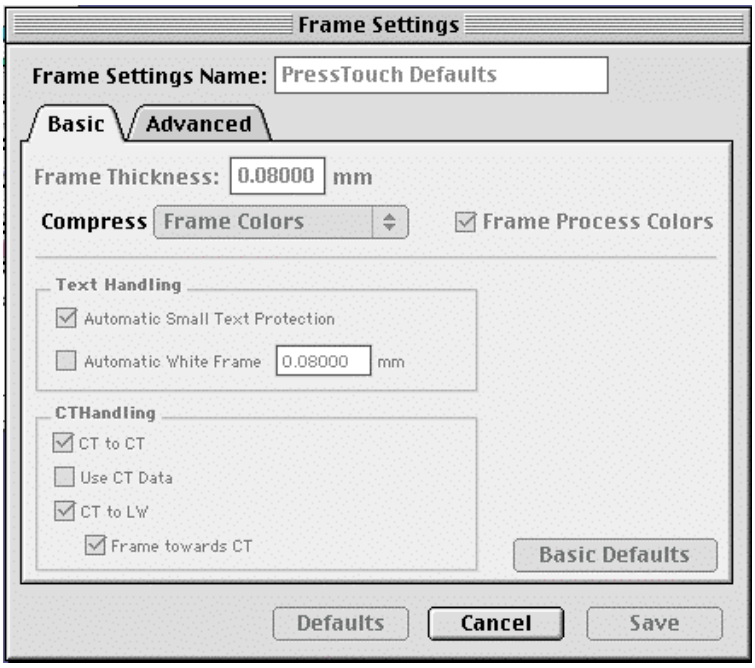
Start *PressTouch*, but do not open the Demo-P1.p page.



To display the *Frame Sets* palette, choose "**Show Frame Sets**" from the *Window* menu. Then select the ScitexDefaults frame set by clicking on it.

Viewing the Default Frame Set

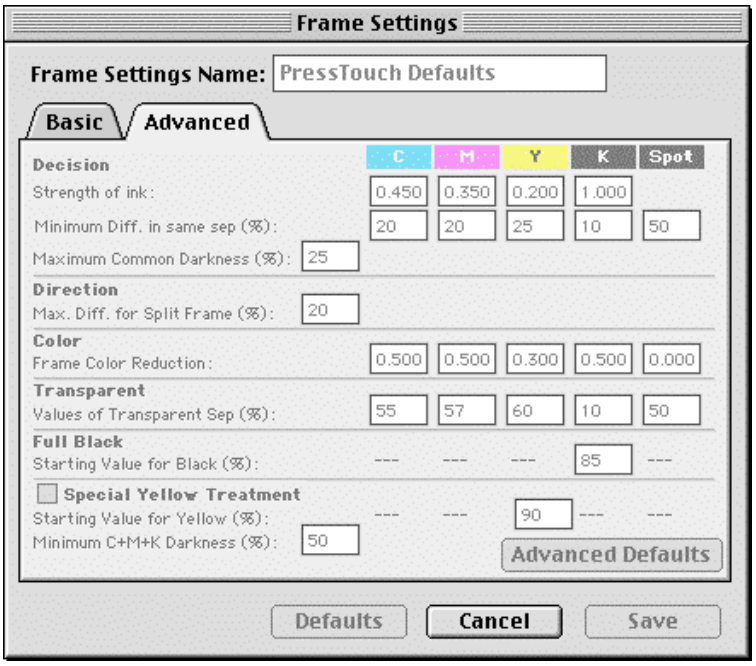
To view the currently selected frame set, click the **Edit Set** icon or select the "**Edit Set…**" item from the palette options menu. Or, as a shortcut, double-click the name of the frame set in the *Frame Sets* palette. These actions display the *Frame Settings* window.



The *Frame Settings* window has two tabs, “Basic” for basic settings and “Advanced” for advanced settings.

Since we are viewing the PressTouch Defaults settings, the values appear dimmed and cannot be changed by the user. This preserves the PressTouch default settings. Later, you will learn how to create your own frame settings files.

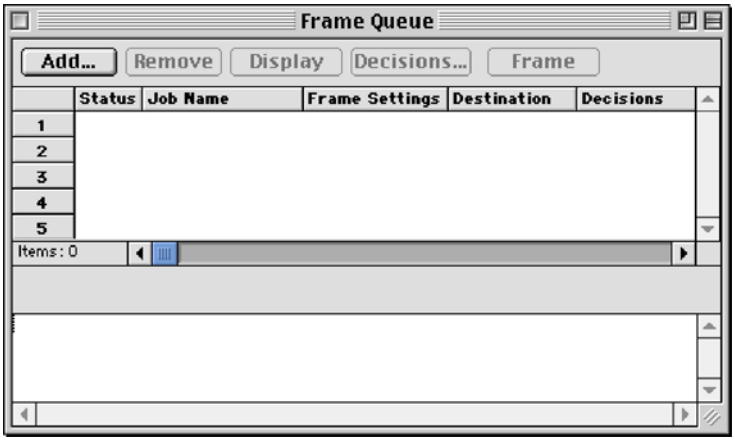
Review the default basic settings, and then click the **Advanced** tab to review the default advanced settings.



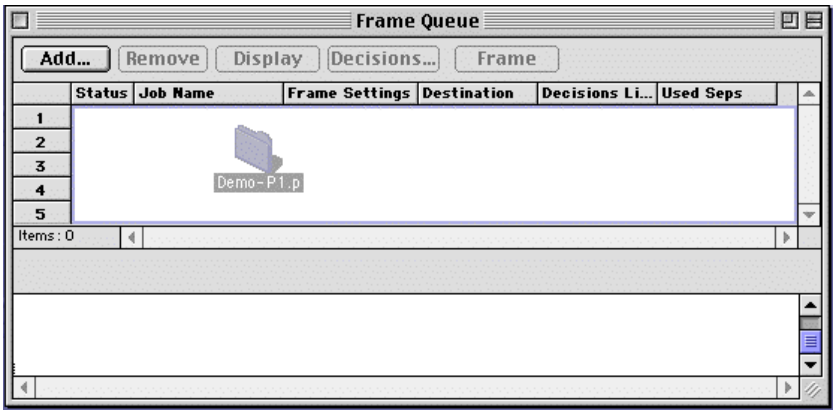
Close the *Frame Settings* window by clicking the **Cancel** button.

Start Framing using the Default Settings

The *Frame Queue* window is the central location for controlling Framing in PressTouch. Open the *Frame Queue* window by selecting **Frame Queue** from the *Window* menu.

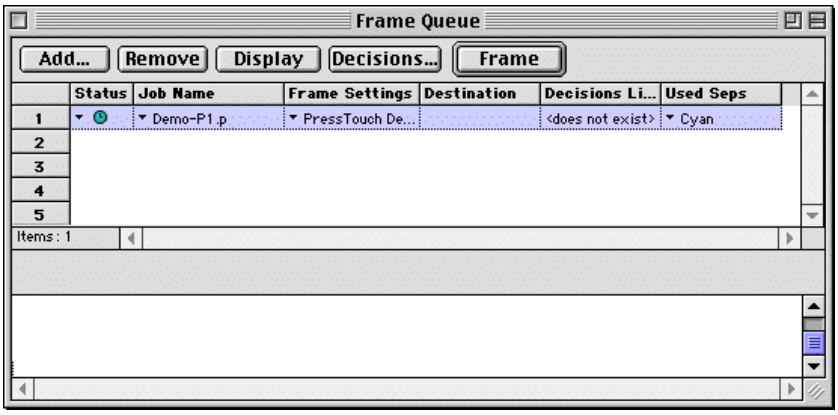


Click the **Add** button and locate a clean copy of the “Demo-P1.p” page, or drag the page folder directly to the list area of the *Frame Queue* window.

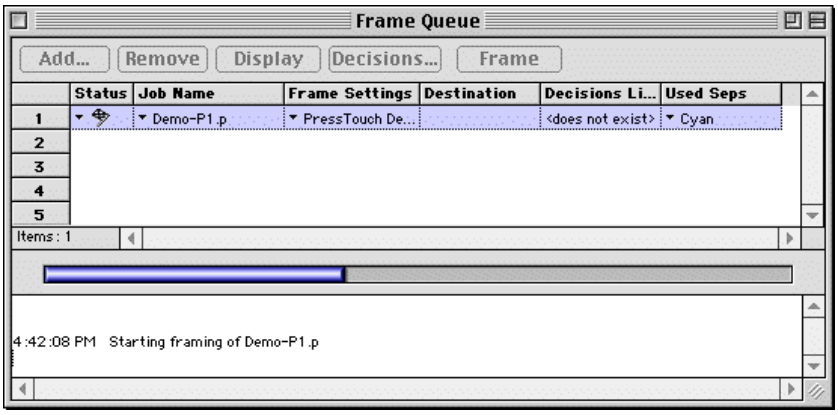


The page has now been added to the *Frame Queue*, with a Waiting status (the clock icon).

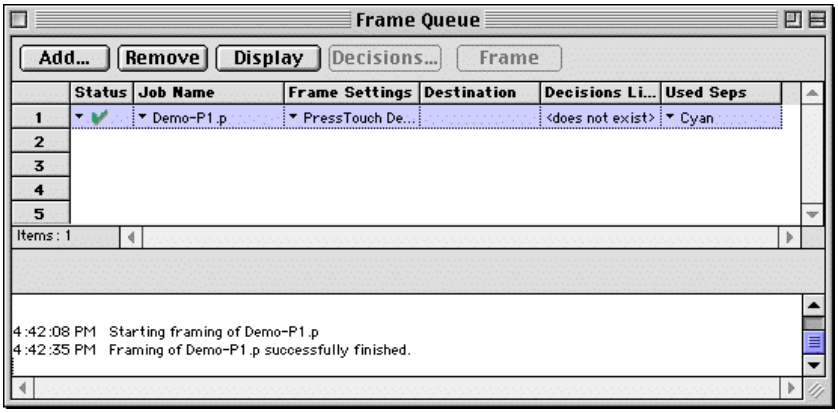
Click Demo-P1.p in the *Frame Queue* document list to select it, and confirm that "PressTouch Defaults" is shown in the “Frame Settings” column.



Then click the “**Frame**” button. The status icon changes to “running” (the flag icon) and framing begins immediately.



When framing has been completed, the *Frame Queue* window indicates that the operation has finished by displaying a "completed" checkmark icon.



The document has now been framed, using the default settings. You can now click the "**Display**" button to see the framed document in an *Image View* window. You can now use the *Image View* window to inspect the frames that have been added to the page. Close the *Image View* window.

To undo the framing, select the **Demo** page in the *Frame Queue*, and change the **Status** to **Undo Framing**. Use the **Remove** button to clear the Demo page from the *Frame Queue.*

Note: You can "undo" the framing operation by changing the Status to "Undo". However, if you remove the page from the queue, or quit and restart PressTouch, you can no longer "undo" the framing.

Controlling the Framing Process

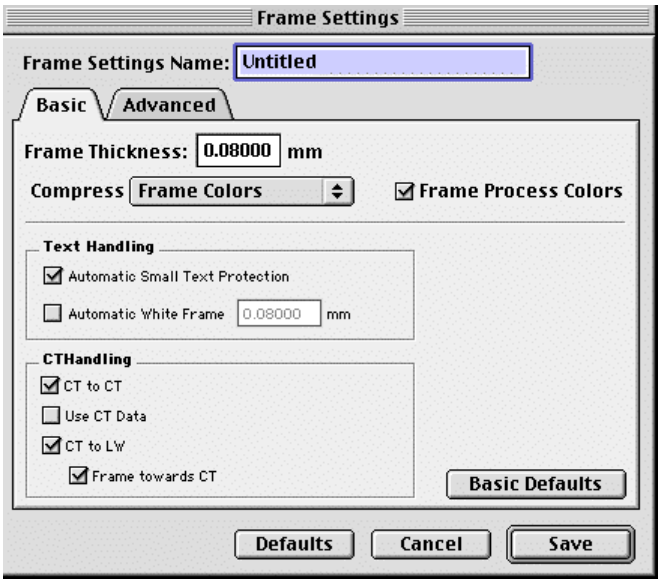
You can control the framing process in two basic ways:
You can create your own frame sets to determine the basic behavior of the framing engine, and you can completely control constraints and the decision list used for framing any individual document.

Creating a Custom Frame Set

While the PressTouch Defaults framing set is a good starting place for much of your work, different types of pages and different press requirements will benefit from customized framing sets.

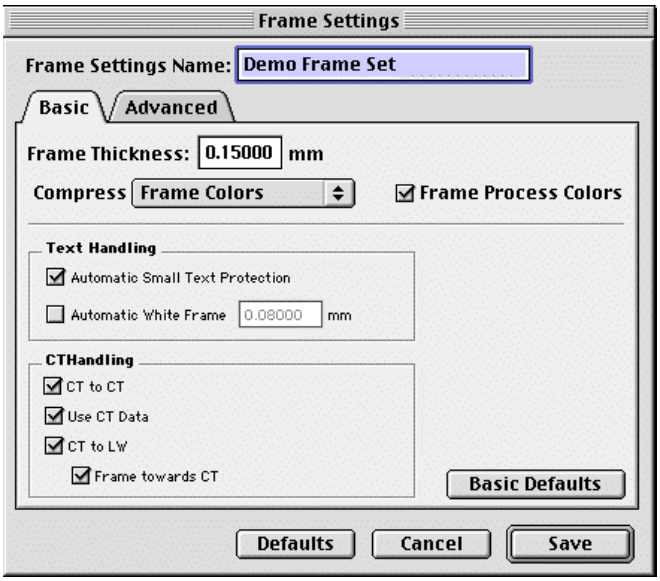
Create a New Frame Set

To create a new set and display the *Frame Settings* window, choose "**Show Frame Sets**" from the *Window* menu if the *Frame Sets* palette is not currently visible on your screen. Click the **New Set** icon on the palette or select "**New set...**" from the palette options menu.



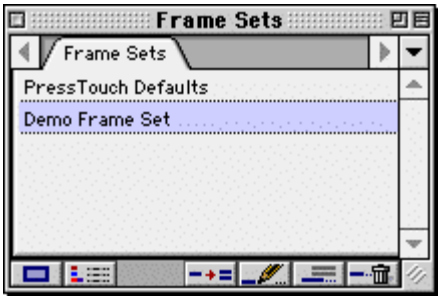
First, assign the new frame set a name, such as "Demo Frame Set." Select the **Basic** tab. Change the Frame Thickness to .15 mm, and check the "Use CT Data" option.

The *Frame Settings* window will be displayed as follows:



In this exercise we will not change any of the settings in the Advanced tab.

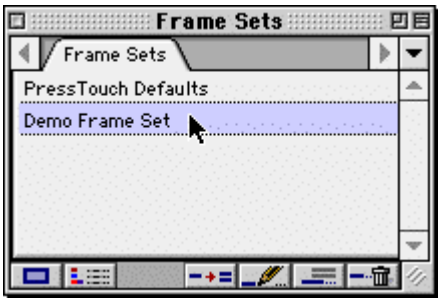
Click the "**Save**" button to save your new framing set. It is now displayed in the *Framing Sets* palette together with the PressTouch Defaults set.



Generating a Decision List

Open a fresh copy of the “Demo-P1.p” page so that it is displayed in an *Image View* window. (Do not use a copy that has been framed already.)

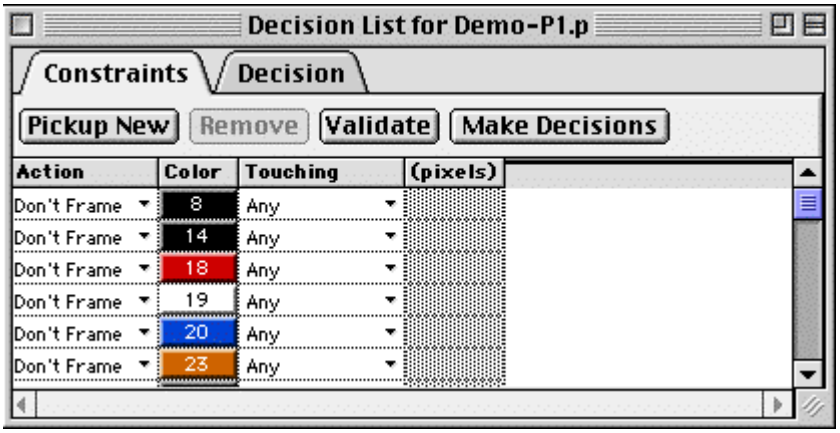
Select the **Demo Frame Set** you just created by clicking it once in the *Frame Sets* palette.



Then click the **Open Decisions** icon on the palette  or select **Open Decisions** from the palette options menu.

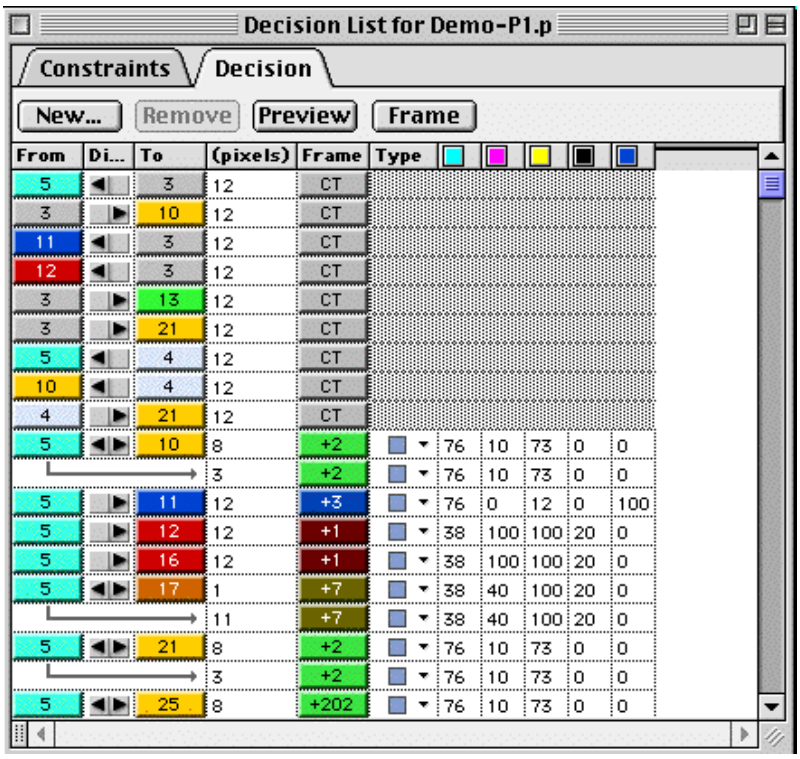
The *Frame Queue* window is opened. The page you are working on is automatically placed in the queue with a “Waiting” status, and the *Decision List* window is opened.

The *Decision List* window has two tabs, a *Constraints* tab and a *Decision* tab.



The *Constraints* tab shows the “Don’t Frame” and “White Frame” constraints that are automatically generated based on both your frame settings and the page data inserted during the RIP process. The *Constraints* tab allows you to view, modify and change the constraints that have been generated. In this tour we will not modify the framing constraints.

To go to the next step, click the “**Make Decisons**” button to generate the decisions. After processing, the decisions will be created and displayed on the *Decision* tab.



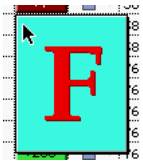
Working with the Decision List

Once the *Decision List* has been generated you can review it and make any necessary changes.

What the Decision List Shows

Each line shows the color pair to be framed and a direction indicator. Color pairs with a bi-directional frame (“split frame”) are shown with two complete sets of data. The next column shows the width of the frame. The frame width is shown in units determined by the Info Units value in the Units tab of the *Preferences* Window. Select "**Preferences...**" from the *Edit* menu if you wish to modify the units used.

Information about the Frame color is shown on the rest of the line. A CT in the Frame column indicates that this is a special CT frame. A swatch with a number indicates a regular frame. Color numbers with a plus sign (for example "+2") are colors created for the framing operation and are not otherwise found in the page data. You can see the color pair by clicking and holding the mouse on a Frame color swatch.



The frame color type is shown with an icon indicating transparency.

Finally, all separations used in the page are shown with the values used for the Frame color. If the columns are wide enough, a transparency icon and a slider control are also shown for each separation.

Tip: You can sort the whole list by clicking on a column title. You can resize columns by dragging the lines between the column titles (only the separation columns). There is a column resizer button on the bottom left of the window. It allows you to choose from three preset column sizes.

Modifying, Adding, and Deleting Decisions

There are many ways that you can modify the decisions that have been generated. We will not modify any decisions now. As with the *Color List*, multiple lines on the *Decision List* can be selected. When multiple lines are selected, and one parameter is changed, the change is repeated for all selected decisions.

The user is also able to create new decisions or delete existing decisions.

Previewing the Decision List

You can now preview the actions of the *Decision List* on the page.

Using the Frame Preview Window

Click the **Preview** button on the *Decisions Lis*t to display the *Frame Preview* window.

A temporary low-resolution version of the page is quickly created, and then framed, using the current *Decision List*. The results are then displayed in a *Frame Preview* window.



The *Frame Preview* window is very similar to the standard *Image View* window, but there are some important differences. CTs in the job are only displayed in the *Frame Preview* window if “Use CT Data” is enabled in the Frame Set used to create decisions. Most importantly, when the *Frame Preview* window is active, you cannot use most of the PressTouch tools and palettes that you use with the *Image View* window.

When the *Frame Preview* is active (front-most), you can still use the *Info* palette and the zoom tool on the *Tools* palette. You can also mark (flash) selected frame colors by selecting them in the *Decisions List* and choosing Mark Active Colors from the *Color Menu*, or by using command-/. (Note that for this to work the *Decisions List* must be the active (front-most) window.)

Framing using the Decision List

Now you have created and reviewed a decision list and you have previewed the results of the *Decision List* using the *Frame Preview* window.

You can frame the actual document, by clicking the "**Frame**" button on the *Decision List* window. The low-resolution file used for the *Frame Preview* window is discarded, and the *Frame Preview* window is closed. The document is then framed. You can now inspect the results in the *Image View* window.

Note: Should you use the *Frame Preview*?

Many limitations exist when you use the *Frame Preview* window, because the window shows you the results of framing on a temporary low-resolution version of your document – not the actual document. However, using the *Frame Preview* is often faster and frames can be marked more easily.

If you do not wish to use the *Frame Preview*, there is another option. Frame the document and inspect the results in the regular *Image View* window with access to all of the regular tools and palettes. If you wish to modify your *Decision List*, you can "undo" the framing (using the *Frame Queue*), regenerate the decision list (or load it if you had previously saved it), and frame again. Depending on your network, your computer, the document itself, and many other factors it may be faster and easier to use the *Frame Preview* or it may be better to frame first and then use the standard *Image View* window – it's your choice. Experiment and see which method works better for you.

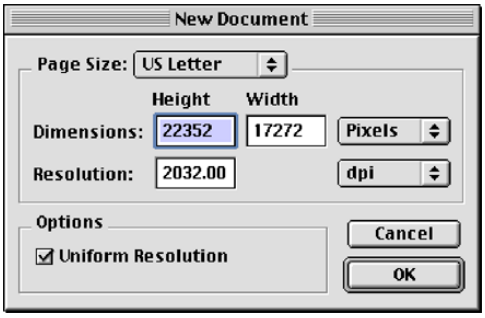
8 QUICK TOUR #4 - EDITING PAGES

PressTouch can be used to edit an existing page, or even to create a new one. In this fourth tour, we will create a new page (including placing a CT on the page). We will also learn how to replace the base LW of an existing page.

Quick Tour #4 takes about 30 to 60 minutes to complete.

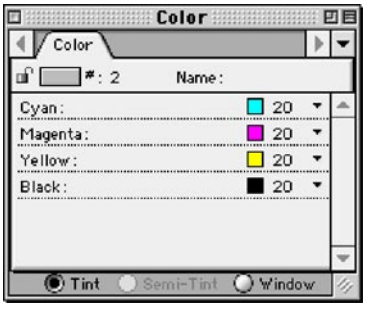
Creating a New Page

Start *PressTouch*, but do not open a document. Select **New** from *File* menu.

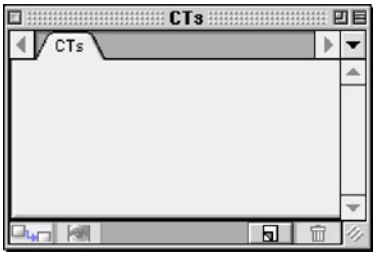


Use the settings shown above. Click **OK**. A new document is created.

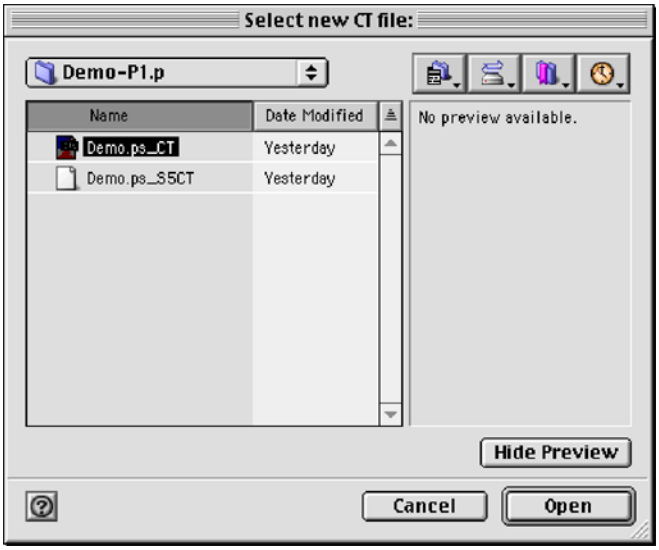
Now, use the *Swatches* palette or a *Color List* to create a new color (color 2) and then use the *Color* palette or the *Color List* to specify the new color, as shown. We will use this new color as a window for the CT, but we don't need to make it a window color yet.



Open the *CTs* palette. No CTs are listed as none have yet been assigned.

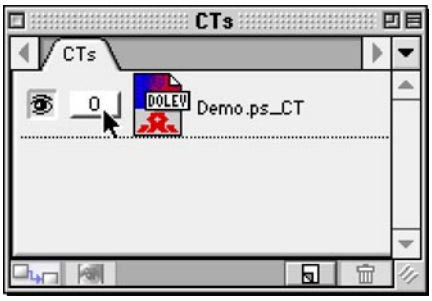


Click the **Add CT** icon on the *CTs* palette, or select **Add CT** from the palette options menu.

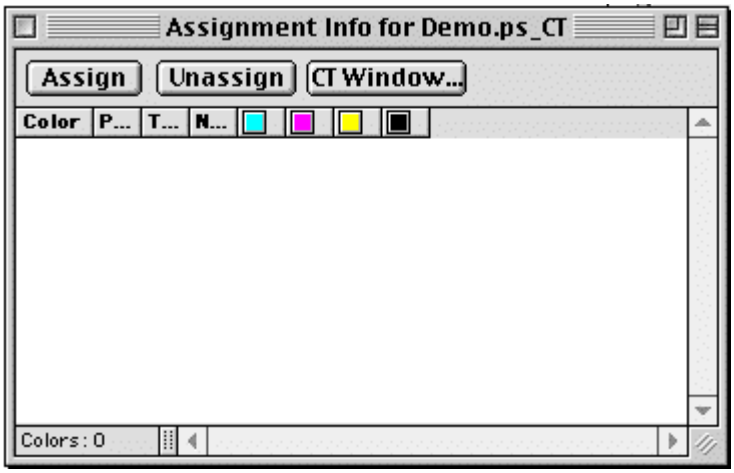


Select the **CT** file used with the sample page, “Demo.ps_CT.” Click **Open**. The CT is now listed in the *CTs* palette.

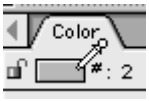
Click the **CT assignment** button next  to the visibility icon.



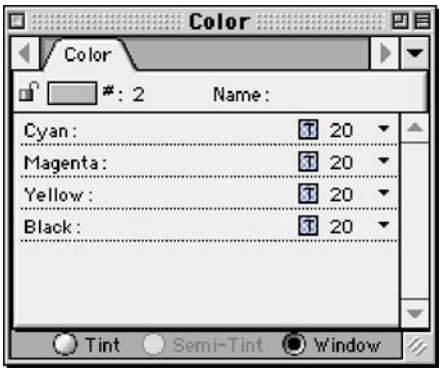
This opens the *CT Assignment* window, which is similar to a *Color List*. The *CT Assignment* window lists colors assigned to the selected CT.



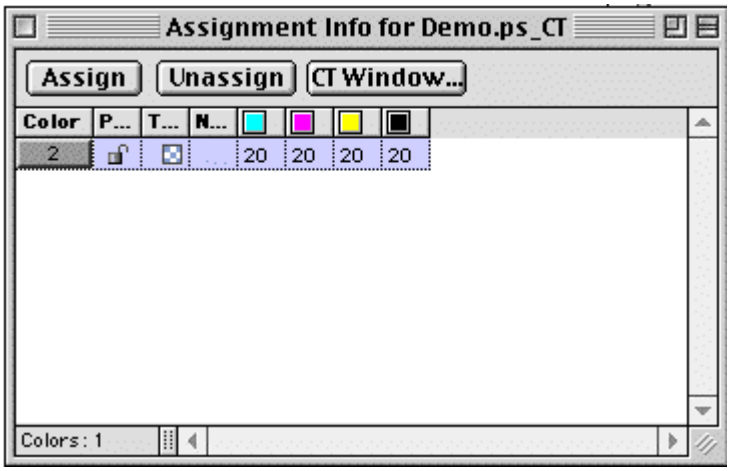
Click the **Assign** button. Use the eyedropper to pick up color 2 from the *Tools*, *Color*, or *Swatches* palettes or from a *Color List*.



You will get a warning that the color is a tint. Click the "**Change**" button. Notice that color 2 is turned into a window color.

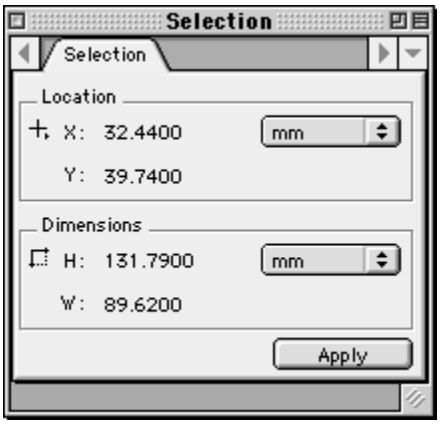


Color 2 is also added into the assignment list for the CT.

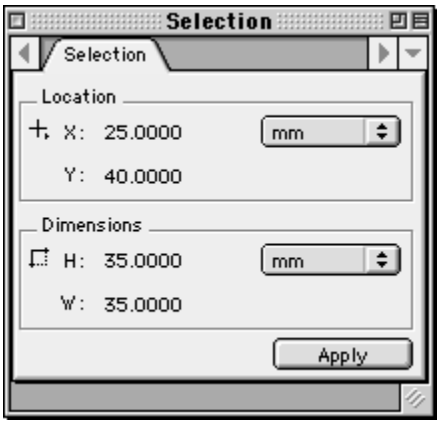


At this point, you do not need the *CT Assignment* window or any *Color Lists* that may be open, so close them.

Use the *Rectangular Marquee* tool to draw a marquee on the page in the *Image View* window. Then, display *the Selection* palette to specify the size and location of the marquee.



Using the *Selection* palette, set the units to millimeters (mm) and set the location to X=25mm and Y=40mm and the dimensions to H=35mm and W=35mm, as shown in the following.



Click the **Apply** button to set the marquee. After the marquee is the correct size and position, use the *Fill* (paint bucket) tool to fill the limit with color 2.



Then, if necessary, click the **Show CTs** icon in the *Tools* palette.

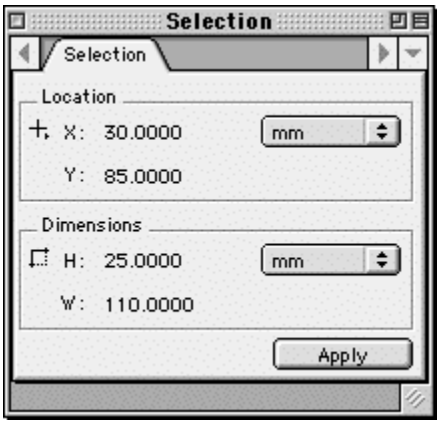


The CT is now displayed through the window you created.



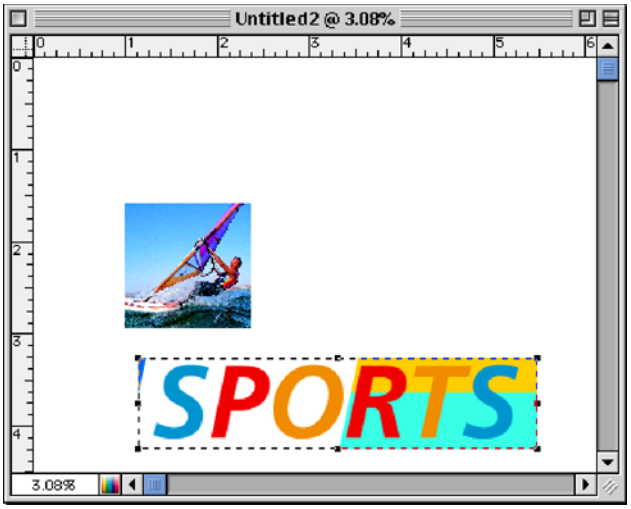
Now that the CT is placed, delete the limit marquee by selecting **Delete Selection** from the *Edit* menu, or press **Delete**.

Open the Demo page used in the previous tours (using **Open** from the *File* menu), with the new page still on the screen. Draw a rectangular marquee around the word "SPORTS" on the Demo page, and use the *Selection* palette to set the position as X=30mm and Y=85mm, and the dimensions as H=25mm and W=110mm. Click the **Apply** button.



This will position the marquee around the word “Sports.” Select **Copy** from the *Edit* menu, or simply press command-C.

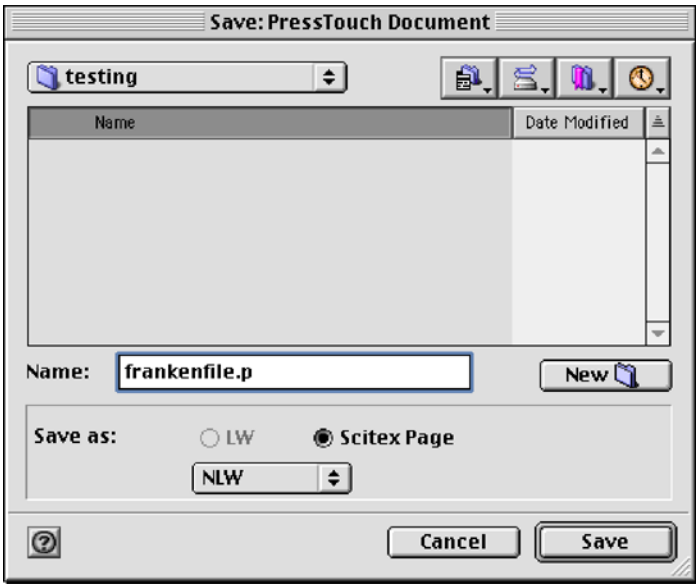
Switch to your new page, either by clicking its window or selecting its name (“untitled”) from the *Windows* menu. Paste the selection using the **Paste** command from the *Edit* menu or command-V. Note that when you paste with no marquee the data is pasted to the same position on the document that it was copied from.



At this point, the paste operation has not yet been completed. You may wish to use the Mark Colors “**Transparent**” button on the *LW Place Controls* palette to “clean up” the background colors. You can also drag the paste data to position it.

Complete the paste by pressing **Enter**.

Save the newly-created page using the **Save As…** command from the *File* menu.



A complete page will be saved in the folder you specify, with a page assign file and linked CT and NLW files.

Close the page. You may wish to open it again and confirm that it is a fully functional page.

Replacing the Base Linework of an Existing Page

You can replace the Base Linework of an existing page with a new LW. Open a fresh (unframed) copy of the Demo page, and **select Replace Base LW…** from the *Image* menu. Navigate to the supplied DemoSp.ps_LW file and select it.



When you click the **Open** button the new LW is used as the base LW for the demo page.



Note that a LW used to replace a Base LW must have the same dimensions, resolution, number of colors, and separations, etc.

You’re Finished

Congratulations! You have now completed the Tours in the PressTouch Quick Start and have a working knowledge of PressTouch. Please consult the PressTouch User Guide for additional information.