
ProofReady Plugin for HP DesignJet 10/20/50PS Printers

Version 1.0r1

January 2007



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Version: January 2007

Part number: HQ-1.0.1-PROOFREADY-ENCAD-ECLIPSE

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1

ProofReady Plugin for HP DesignJet 10/20/50PS Printers

1.1 Introduction

This manual describes the HP DesignJet 50PS ProofReady plugin for the Torrent RIP. The plugin delivers Torrent RIP optimized output to the printer and provides 'out-of-the-box' proofing quality colour management profiles, hence the name *ProofReady*. The plugin can also be used with the HP DesignJet 10PS and HP DesignJet 20PS printers.

1.1.1 Summary of plugin features

- Adds new devices to the RIP for single dot and variable size dot output.
- Installs ProofReady profiles for instant colour management for a variety of paper types and resolutions.
- Adds calibration profiles for common paper types and resolutions.
- Supports several halftone screen modes including optional preview.
- Supports a variety of print quality settings.
- Supports post-processing operations.

1.1.2 System requirements

The plugin requires the following system resources:

Windows

- Intel Pentium processor.
- Microsoft Windows NT with Service Pack 6a, Windows 2000 with Service Pack 2, Windows XP Professional or Home Edition.
- 128 megabytes (MB) of RAM for single size dot devices, 256 MB or more for variable sized dot devices.
- 10 MB of available hard disk space *after* installing the plugin.

- Connection interface. Any one of the following:
 - IEEE 1284-compliant bidirectional parallel port. Ensure your BIOS is set to use bidirectional mode.
 - HP JetDirect 615n 10/100Base-TX print server supporting TCP/IP, AppleTalk, DSL/LLC and IPX/SPX protocols.
 - USB 1.1 (USB 2.0 compliant).

Macintosh

- PowerPC G3 processor. (The use of this plugin is **not** supported on Mac Intel platforms.)
- Mac OS 8/9 and Mac OS X (v.10.2.4 or later).
- 32 MB of RAM with virtual memory on (64 MB recommended).
- 70 MB of available hard-disk space *after* installing the plugin.

Torrent RIP

- Torrent RIP v.5.5r1c (or later).
- 4 MB or more for the printer buffer.
- 10 MB or more for the system.

1.1.3 Plugin devices

The plugin adds numerous single dot (SD) and variable sized dot (VSD) devices to the RIP:

- *SD devices*: Use a single-sized dot to implement the traditional halftone screens, such as Euclidean, HDS, EDS or HEDS1 halftone screening.

Note: EDS screening is *not* supplied with the plugin, but it may be used if EDS has been enabled in your Torrent RIP

- *VSD devices*: Use a variable sized dot to implement HEDS2 screening (Global Graphics' advanced screening technology).

1.2 Installing the printer plugin

You use the Torrent RIP Product Installer application to install the plugin for the v6 release RIP on Windows or Mac OS X.

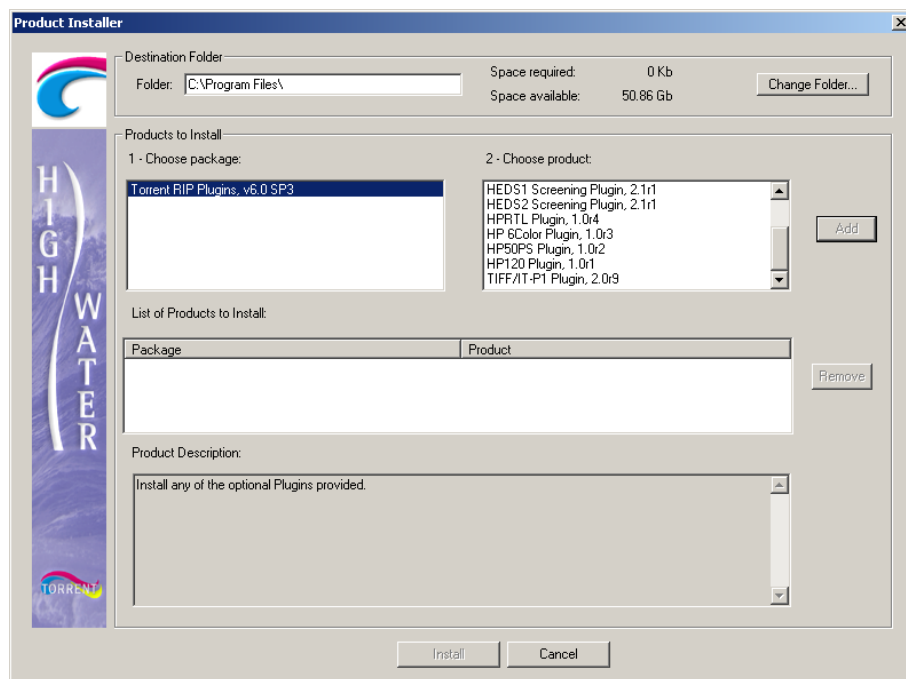
Note for Windows users — the HighWater Pantone Editor lets you override the standard Pantone colour specifications in the Torrent RIP, individually for each page setup. You adjust the colour values using CMYK slider controls, hence adjusting the colours produced by the RIP. See chapter 2 for more details on installing and using the HighWater Pantone Editor.

To install the plugin:

1. Shut down the Torrent RIP.

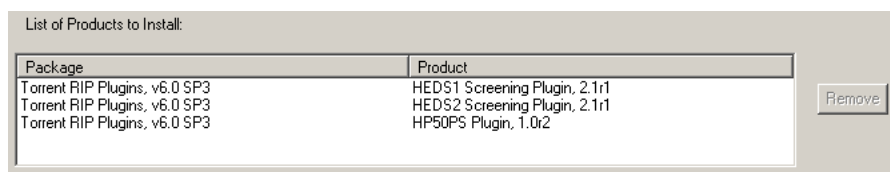
Note: You need *administrator* privileges to install the plugins.

2. Insert the Pre-Press Solutions CD 3 into the CD-drive. The CD's web interface launches automatically in your browser and provides a full list of the CD's contents.
3. Scroll down to the **Proofing Plugins** section and click on either the Windows or Mac icon, depending on which platform you are installing on.
4. On the next screen, scroll down to the **HP ProofReady Plugin v1.0r2 for HP 10/20/50PS** option, and click on the link to install the plugin(s).
5. A File Download dialog appears. Select either **Run this program from its current location** and click on the **OK** button, or click on the **Open** button.
Note: If you see a security warning, click on the **Yes** button.
6. Next, the Product Installer is displayed:



7. You need to tell the Installer where the RIP is located. In the Destination Folder panel, click on the **Change Folder...** button to display the Browse for Folder dialog.
8. Select the folder where the Torrent RIP is installed, then click on **OK**.
9. In the Products to Install panel, click on **Torrent RIP Plugins, v6.0 SP3** in the 'Choose package' window.
10. The available plugins appear in the 'Choose product' window. Select the **HP50PS Plugin, 1.0r2** option and click on the **Add** button.
11. If they are not already installed in the RIP, also add the required screening plugins (for example, HEDS1 and HEDS2) to the list of products to install. See Table 1. on page 20 for a list of screens used by the various plugin devices.

12. The selected products appear in the List of Products to Install window, for example:



13. When you have selected all the required options, click on the **Install** button.
14. The installer now installs all the selected plugins (it will tell you when it has finished).
15. To enable the plugins, load the Torrent RIP and click **Torrent > Configure RIP > Extras** to view the list of installed RIP plugins.
16. Select **HP, DesignJet 50PS** from the list, and then click the **Add...** button and enter your plugin password to enable the plugin.
17. From the plugin list, select the **Harlequin ColorPro** plugin and enable it with your supplied password. This plugin is needed for colour management and without it you will be unable to select a ProofReady profile.
18. If not already enabled, also enable the screening plugin(s) that you have installed, and then click **OK** until all the open dialog boxes are closed.

The HP DesignJet 50PS printer plugin is now installed and enabled in the Torrent RIP, ready for use.

Note: You must install Windows printer drivers on a PC print server if you wish to use the print spooling facility provided by Microsoft Windows. There are advantages and disadvantages to using this output method. See “Sending files to a printer using Windows printer drivers” on page 43 for details.

1.3 Screening and colour management

Depending on which device you use, the plugin uses a default screening method, as follows:

- 1-bit single dot size devices (**SD**)—HDS Super Fine screening
- 2-bit variable dot size devices (**VSD**)—HEDS2 screening

Other screening methods are possible when using **SD** devices, for example, HDS Fine/Medium/Coarse/Super Course, HEDS1 or EDS. To use a different screen requires you to configure the separation style sheet, as described in Section 1.7.1 on page 21.

To use any of these screening methods the relevant screening plugin(s) must be installed and enabled in the Torrent RIP. Failure to do this will cause the RIP to use Euclidean screening instead in the case of 1-bit devices, or, in the case of 2-bit devices, may cause the

RIP to freeze or unexpectedly quit. The following versions of the screening plugins are compatible with the ProofReady plugin:

- HEDS1: version 2.1.1 or later.
- HEDS2: version 2.1.1 or later.
- EDS: version 1.0r3 or later on PC platforms, and version 1.0r3 or later on Macintosh platforms.

HDS screening plugins are automatically installed with the RIP and just need to be enabled; however, HEDS1 and HEDS2 must be installed and enabled separately, as described in the next section.

In addition to the screening plugins, the Torrent RIP plugin requires a colour management option, such as HIPP (Harlequin ICC Profile Processor) or Torrent ColorPro (for v6 release or later of the Torrent RIP), to be enabled.

1.3.1 Creating a page setup in the RIP

Once the plugin has been installed and enabled you can create a page setup and use it to output pages to the printer. The procedure for creating a page setup differs according to the version of the Torrent RIP you are using. See Section 1.3.3 on page 12 if you are using a pre-v6 version (v5.5 and earlier), or see below if you are using v6 release or later.

1.3.2 Creating a page setup in v6 release or later RIPs

In the v6 release of the Torrent RIP, instant colour management is possible by selecting a ProofReady profile from the **ProofReady** menu in the Edit Page Setup dialog box, shown below:

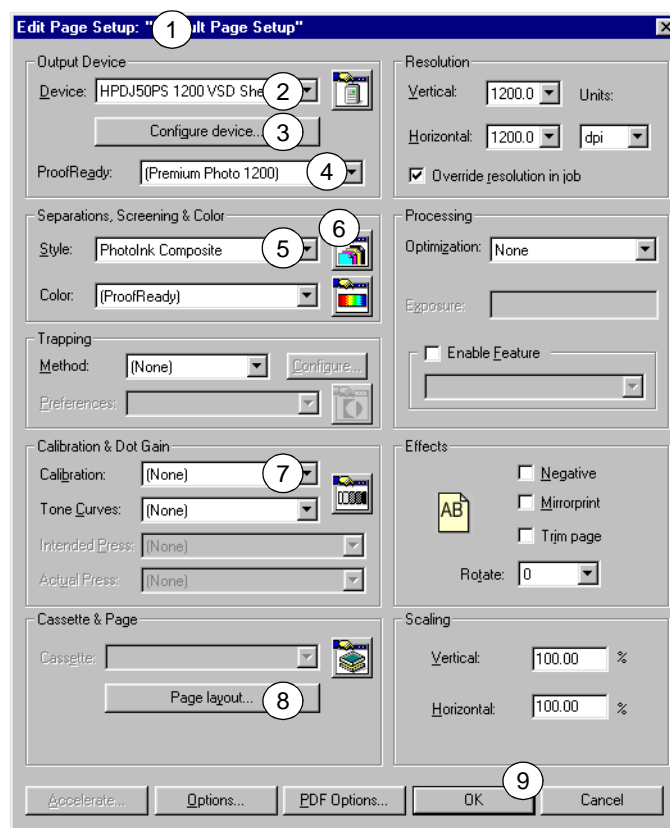


Figure 1. Page setup dialog in the v6 release

To create a ProofReady page setup, do the following using the numbered labels as a guide:

- ① Open the Page Setup Manager by choosing **Torrent > Page Setup Manager**, and click **New** to create a new page setup.
- ② From the **Device** menu choose the device that you want to use. Refer to Table 1. on page 20 for a list of the devices supported by the plugin.
- ③ Click **Configure device** to modify configuration settings as desired and click **OK** to close the dialog box. See “Plugin device configuration” on page 14 for further details.

If using a supplied profile choose the **Best** option from the **Quality** menu, because the supplied profiles were created using this setting.

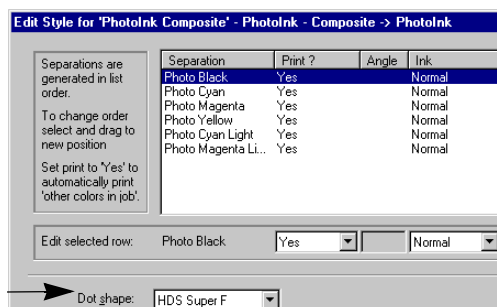
- ④ Choose a profile from the **ProofReady** menu that matches the installed paper type. See Table 2. on page 21 for a list of profiles supplied with the plugin. For example, (**Premium Photo 1200**) is a profile for HP Premium Photo Paper Glossy based on a resolution of 1200 x 1200 dpi.

Note: When you select a ProofReady profile, a default (**ProofReady**) colour setup is selected in the **Colour** menu. Choose (**None**) from the **ProofReady** menu if you wish to

use a ColorPro colour setup that you have created, as described in “Creating a HIPP or ColorPro colour setup” on page 35.

- ⑤ Choose a screening style from the **Style** menu. See Section 1.5.1 for details of available options.
- ⑥ Check that the screening you wish to use (HDS Super Fine, EDS, HEDS1, HEDS2 or Euclidean) is selected in the Edit Style dialog box.

To open the Edit Style dialog box, click the Separations Manager icon. Click **Edit** in the Separations Manager and check the screening option in the **Dot shape** menu. Click **OK** twice to return to the Page Setup dialog box.



- ⑦ Choose (**None**) from the **Calibration** menu.

Note: Selecting a **ProofReady** profile includes a default calibration profile. For optimum results you can choose a calibration set that has been generated for the actual printer rather than for a reference printer. See “Calibrating the printer” on page 31 for details about calibrating the printer.

- ⑧ Click **Page Layout** to specify the positioning of the page, using the margin and centering controls.

Note: If you are using a sheet-fed device, you must refer to details on how to control top and bottom margins provided in the Page Layout section on page 18.

- ⑨ Click **Save As** and enter a page setup name in the **Save As** text box. Click **Save** in the Save Setup dialog box and then **OK** in the Page Setup Manager.

You can now use this page setup when printing to produce colour managed output.

1.3.3 Creating a page setup in a pre-v6 versions

Follow the procedure described below to create a ProofReady page setup in a Torrent RIP v.5.5 or earlier.

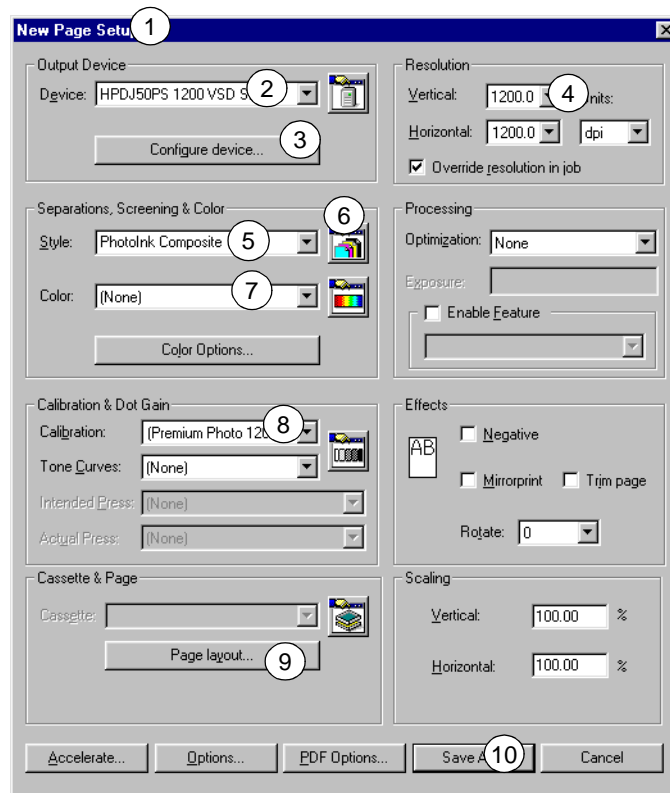


Figure 2. Creating a page setup in a pre-v6 release RIP

- ① In the Torrent RIP, open the Page Setup Manager: **Torrent > Page Setup Manager**. Click **New** to open the New Page Setup dialog, as shown in Figure 2..
- ② From the **Device** menu choose the device that you want to use. Refer to Table 1. on page 20 for a list of devices supported by the plugin.
- ③ Click **Configure device** to modify configuration settings as desired. See “Plugin device configuration” on page 14 for details.

If using a supplied calibration profile choose the **Best** option from the **Quality** menu, because the supplied profiles were created using this setting.

- ④ Choose the desired resolution from the **Vertical** and **Horizontal** menus, taking care to select the required units.
- ⑤ Choose a screening style from the **Style** menu. See Section 1.5.1 for details of available options.
- ⑥ Check that the screening you wish to use (HDS Super Fine, EDS, HEDS1 or Euclidean) is selected in the Edit Style dialog box.

To open the Edit Style dialog box, click the Separations Manager icon. Click **Edit** in the Separations Manager and check the screening option in the **Dot shape** menu. Click **OK** twice to return to the Page Setup dialog box.

- ⑦ Choose (**None**) from the **Colour** menu.

Note: Selecting a calibration profile or calibration set includes a default colour setup. You can choose an option from the **Colour** menu if you wish to use a colour setup that you have previously created. See “Creating a HIPP or ColorPro colour setup” on page 35 for further details.

- ⑧ Choose a profile from the **Calibration** menu that matches the currently selected ink/paper type and resolution (as specified in step ④).

For example, (**Premium Photo 1200**) is a profile for HP Premium Photo Paper Glossy based on a resolution of 1200 x 1200 dpi. See “ProofReady profiles” on page 21 for a full list of profiles that have been supplied with the plugin.

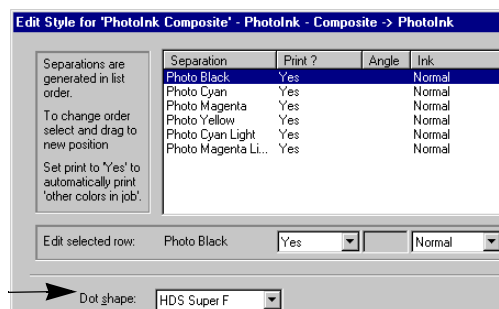
For optimum results you can choose a calibration set that has been generated for the actual printer rather than for a reference printer. See “Calibrating the printer” on page 31 for details.

- ⑨ Click **Page Layout** to specify the positioning of the page, using the margin and centering controls.

Note: If you are using a sheet-fed device, refer to details on how to control top and bottom margins in the Page Layout section, on page 18.

- ⑩ Click **Save As** and enter a page setup name in the **Save As** text box. Click **Save** in the Save Setup dialog box and then **OK** in the Page Setup Manager.

You can now use this page setup when printing to produce colour managed output.



1.4 Plugin device configuration

To configure the devices installed by the plugin, click the **Configure device** button to open the Configure Device dialog box, as shown in Figure 3..

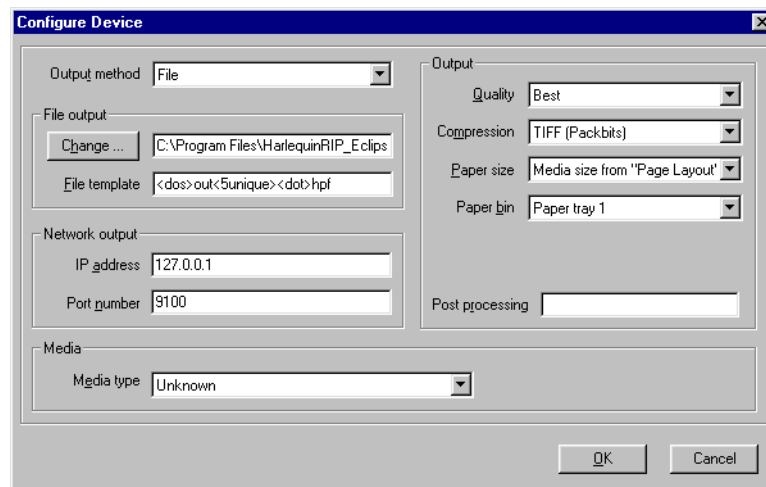


Figure 3. The Configure Device dialog box

The Configure Device dialog box contains the following options:

Output Method

This option allows you to select the output method for jobs that are processed by the plugin. Choose from the following options:

- File (default)** Select this option when output is to a file, whose location is determined by **File output**, and whose name is determined by **File template**.
- Network** Select this option when output is via the printer's network card. When using this method you must also specify the IP address and port number of the interface card installed in the printer.
- LPT1** Select this option if you are connecting via a parallel port.
- USB** Select this option if you are connecting via a USB port.

File Output

Allows you to specify the output location when **File** is selected as the output method. If you do not change the location, output is placed in ...RIP folder\SW\.

Note: The file produced is not directly usable on Macintosh computers. If you transfer the file to a Windows platform, you can then use Windows printer services.

Note: You can send files to a printer using Windows print spooling by installing Windows printer drivers on a PC print server, and by entering the name of the *print server* in this text box. See "Sending files to a printer using Windows printer drivers" on page 43 for full details.

File Template

Allows you to automatically generate a name for the output file using tags and text. Table 3. on page 24 lists the full range of tags that are permitted by the plugin. The file produced is suitable for sending directly to the printer.

The default setting of `<dos>out<5unique><dot>hpf` produces file names of the form `out00001.hpf`, `out00002.hpf`.

Note: You can send files to a printer using Windows print spooling by installing Windows printer drivers on a PC print server, and by entering the name of the *printer* in this text box. See “Sending files to a printer using Windows printer drivers” on page 43 for full details.

IP address

If you selected **Network** as the output method, enter the correct IP address or network name of the printer, otherwise leave this field at the default setting.

Port number

If you selected **Network** as the output method enter the port number of the printer, otherwise leave this field at the default setting. You can set the **Port Number** to either **515** or **9100**, depending on whether you wish to communicate with the printer using the LPR (515) or Raw (9100) protocol.

Note: The LPR protocol does not provide bidirectional communication with the printer. Consequently the printer cannot report error messages when using this protocol. Use port number **9100** to avoid this.

If you are using an external print server you must set the **Port Number** to **9100**, or a similar number.

Some external print servers can drive several printers simultaneously. In this case the different physical connections or ports have their own numbers (which may vary with the type of server). For example, on an external unit with three output ports, the physical ports named 1, 2, and 3 have port numbers **9100**, **9101**, and **9102**.

The RIP supports the use of another printer connected to the same print server. For example, two computers running the RIP and driving the same print server can address any compatible printer connected to that server.

Quality

This option is automatically set to **Best** when a profile is selected to produce the highest print quality.

This option allows you to choose the required output quality. The plugin supports three options:

Best (Default) Best print quality but slowest print speed.

Normal Good print quality with medium print speed.

Fast Fastest print speed but poorest print quality.

Note that some device types do not support **Normal** and **Fast**.

Refer to your printer documentation for details of the relative merits of these quality settings.

If you are using supplied calibration profiles it is recommended that you use the **Best** option.

Compression

This option is used to specify the data coding method used to send data to the printer. The coding methods can affect the time taken to transfer data to the printer. Two compression modes are supported:

None	Data is sent to the printer uncompressed. This results in longer transfer times to the printer.
Packbits	Data is sent to the printer after it is compressed with no loss of quality. Results in shorter transfer times to the printer without any loss in print quality.

Paper Size

In v6 release and later RIPs, the **Media size** from "Page Layout" option is automatically selected and you must choose the Paper Size in the Page Layout dialog box, as described in Section 1.5.

In 5.5x RIPs, the options that appear in this menu are the sizes of paper supported by the plugin and the printer.

You can create a custom paper size by selecting **Media size** from "Page Layout" and specifying the dimensions of the paper size in the Page Layout dialog box. To open this dialog box, click **Page layout** in the Cassette & Page section of the Page Setup dialog box. Enter dimensions for the paper in the **Media Width (MW)** and **Media Length (ML)** text boxes. Note that clipping may occur if you change the paper size in a page setup that used a custom paper size. See page 38 for full details.

You can control the positioning of the imaged job on the media by using the controls in the Page Layout dialog box. See page 18 for details.

Paper bin

Allows you to select the paper bin source. Choose from the following options:

Paper tray 1	Sets the paper bin to paper tray one.
Paper tray 2	Sets the paper bin to paper tray two.
Rear path	Sets the paper bin to use media fed into the rear of the device.

Post processing (PC only)

You can enter commands in this field to perform actions once the page buffer has been sent to the printer or once the output file has been created. For example, you may wish to change the format of the output file or generate a report. For full details see "Post Processing Operations" on page 29.

Note: The plugin does not support post processing on Macintosh computers.

Media type

Choose the media type that matches the media installed in your printer. You must choose the correct media type because this determines which inking regimes and media optimizations are used. For example, choosing the correct media type ensures the correct adjustment for media movement.

1.5 Routine use of the plugin

To send output to a device or file you must create a page setup. This involves two main steps. Firstly, you must choose your device from the **Device** menu in the Page Setup dialog box and configure the device as described in “Plugin device configuration” on page 14. Secondly, you must set the desired page setup options to complete a page setup.

1.5.1 Page setup controls

The page setup controls that you generally need to consider are described below. See the *Torrent User's Guide* for further details.

Device

The **Device** menu offers a list of supported device types.

If the device type that you require is not available in this menu, see Section 1.6.1 on page 20 for details on how to add your own devices.

ProofReady

This menu appears in v6 release or later RIPs. You can choose a ProofReady profile from this menu which uses a colour setup and calibration profile for a particular paper, ink and resolution combination. See Section 1.7 on page 21 for a list of profiles that have been supplied with the plugin.

When you select a profile from this menu, the correct resolution is automatically set and should not be changed. A default (**ProofReady**) colour setup is also used. If you wish to use a colour setup that you have created, choose (**None**) from this menu. See Section 1.13 on page 35 for details on how to create your own colour setup.

Style

By default, **PhotoInk Composite** is the only option available for Variable Size Dot (VSD) device types. For Single Size Dot (SD) device types, you can choose from **CMYK Separations**, **Monochrome** and **PhotoInk Composite**.

You can create other styles using the Separations Manager. Refer to the *Torrent User's Guide* for details.

See Section 1.7.1 on page 21 for details on how to change the screening method used.

Colour

In pre-v6 versions of the RIP, the selection of a supplied calibration profile, or a calibration set created on the basis of a supplied profile, includes a default colour setup. Set **Colour** to (**None**) if you wish to use the default colour setup. You can use the supplied colour profiles to create your own colour setup, as described in

Section 1.13 on page 35. Section 1.12 on page 34 describes the production and installation of ICC profiles, which you can use to create a colour setup.

In the v6 release of the Torrent RIP, the selection of a profile from the **ProofReady** menu includes a default (**ProofReady**) colour setup. You can use the supplied colour profiles to create your own colour setup, as described in “Creating a HIPP or ColorPro colour setup” on page 35. To use your own colour setup, you must choose (**None**) from the **ProofReady** menu.

You can also create a **New ‘ProofReady’ Setup** if you wish to use a **ProofReady** profile but modify some of the default settings, such as those for overprinting. To create a **New ‘ProofReady’ Setup** you must access the Colour Setup Manager with a **ProofReady** profile selected. The options are the same as those for a **New ‘No Colour Management’ Setup**, as described in the *Torrent User’s Guide*.

Resolution

The **Horizontal** and **Vertical** menus offer a list of the resolutions supported by the printer. Choose resolutions that satisfy your desire for speed of output (lower resolution) or quality (higher resolution).

Note: If you use a profile based on a specific resolution, ensure the resolution matches.

Calibration

You can select a calibration profile or calibration set from the **Calibration** list in the **Calibration & Dot Gain** section (See “ProofReady profiles” on page 21 for details of the supplied calibration profiles.)

In pre-v6 RIPs, the selection of a calibration profile or calibration set includes a default colour setup, unless you choose an alternative from the **Colour** menu. Note that if you choose an alternative colour setup, ensure that it is suitable for the paper type, ink and resolution.

In the v6 release or later of the Torrent RIP, the selection of a profile from the **ProofReady** menu includes a default calibration profile. Set **Calibration** to (**None**) if you wish to use the default calibration profile. For optimum results you can choose a calibration set that has been generated for the actual printer rather than for a reference printer. See “Calibrating the printer” on page 31 for details.

Page Layout

The margins and centering options control where the imaged job appears on the media. There is a small unimageable margin around the edge of the media, which varies according to the printer model. Refer to your printer documentation for details.

When the device is sheet-fed, the origin of the page defined by the job is located at the bottom-left of the sheet. However, in the Page Layout dialog box of some versions of the RIP, only the **Top Margin (TM)** is editable with a default value of 0.00 inches. If these default settings were applied the job would be located at the top-left of the sheet. To prevent this, the **Top Margin (TM)** is applied as the **Bottom Margin (BM)**. If your version of the RIP needs to swap these values a message confirming this is displayed in the RIP monitor window.

If you increase the **Bottom Margin (BM)** on a sheet-fed device, space cannot be added to the bottom of the page. This means that the space available on the sheet is reduced.

The **Page size** represents the frame within which text and images are printed, whereas **Paper Size**, specified in the Configure Device dialog box, is the size of the media printed on. In order to print unclipped pages the page size must not exceed the paper size. Because the **Paper Size** is specified in the Configure Device dialog box, you do not need to specify the **Media Width** or **Media Length**, unless creating a custom paper size.

Note: The **Page size** that you can choose here is only important if you print a job that does not specify its own page size. Such jobs are rare, but include EPS files and the job created by the menu option **Fonts > Proof Fonts**.

Make all other settings as normal, following the suggestions in the *Torrent User's Guide*.

1.5.2 Roaming page buffers

You can view page buffers on screen using the standard RIP tools, but some things are potentially confusing when you are viewing PhotoInk page buffers created using 6-colour device types:

- The title bar of the Roam window displays asterisk (*) characters, where you might expect to see letters representing the colours in the page buffers. This is normal when the colour system is not Gray, RGB, or CMYK.
- Objects that are drawn in shades of colours, for which there are two or more inks in use, disappear only when you turn off the display of both inks. For example, when the cyan component uses both Photo Cyan and Photo Cyan Light, some of the cyan component remains visible until you use the Roam Options dialog box to turn off both inks.
- When using Roam to preview output, the image displayed has poor colour fidelity. In particular, the image may appear less saturated. This is because the Roam preview does not account for the dot gain that occurs when printing.

1.6 Plugin devices

The HP DesignJet 50PS plugin installs a number of new devices in the Torrent RIP that have preconfigured printer output settings for resolution, colour mode and dot type. The devices are available for selection in the Edit Page Setup dialog box when creating a page setup in the RIP, as described in Section 1.3.1 on page 9.

Table 1. below lists the devices that are added to the RIP by the plugin, along with the screening methods and colour modes they support.

Device	Dot type	Supported screening methods	Colour modes
HPDJ50PS 300 SD Sheet	Single Dot Size (small, medium or large)	HDS, HEDS1, EDS, Euclidean, Chain	PhotoInk (CMYKcm) Monochrome CMYK Separations
HPDJ50PS 300 VSD Sheet	Variable Size Dots (small, medium and large)	HEDS2	PhotoInk (CMYKcm)
HPDJ50PS 600 SD Sheet	Single Dot Size (small, medium or large)	HDS, HEDS1, EDS, Euclidean, Chain	PhotoInk (CMYKcm) Monochrome CMYK Separations
HPDJ50PS 600 VSD Sheet	Variable Size Dots (small, medium and large)	HEDS2	PhotoInk (CMYKcm)
HPDJ50PS 1200 SD Sheet	Single Dot Size (small, medium or large)	HDS, HEDS1, EDS, Euclidean, Chain	PhotoInk (CMYKcm) Monochrome CMYK Separations
HPDJ50PS 1200 VSD Sheet	Variable Size Dots (small, medium and large)	HEDS2	PhotoInk (CMYKcm)

Table 1. Device types added to the RIP by the HP DesignJet 50PS plugin

1.6.1 Adding more device types

If the device that you require does not appear in the **Device** list of the Page Setup dialog screen, you can use the Device Manager to add the device, as follows:

1. In the Torrent RIP, open the Device Manager by clicking **Torrent > Device Manager**.
2. Choose **hp50ps.i32** from the **Plugin** list then click **New**.
3. Choose the device type you require from the **Type** menu in the Device Manager Edit dialog box and enter a name for the device in the **Name** text box.

Note: If you use the same name for the new device as that used to label the device type, you must match the use of lowercase and uppercase characters in the device type label, otherwise an error will occur when using a page setup with this device type, as described on page 37.

4. Click **OK**. The device will be listed in the Device Manager and become available for selection in the Device list.

See the *Torrent User's Guide* for further details on how to create device types.

1.7 ProofReady profiles

The ProofReady profiles supplied with the plugin ensure that the optimum colour mix is used for the combination of paper type, ink set and resolution that is being used in the printer. The following table lists the ProofReady profiles that have been supplied.

Paper Type	Device	Part Number	Resolution (dpi)
HP Bright White InkJet Paper Bright White 300	300 VSD	C1825A	300 x 300
HP Premium InkJet Paper Premium InkJet 300	300 VSD	C1856A	300 x 300
HP Premium Photo Paper Glossy Premium Photo 600	600 VSD	C6040A	600 x 600
HP Proofing Gloss Proofing Gloss 600	600 VSD	C7886A	600 x 600
HP Proofing Semi-Gloss Proofing Semi-Gloss 600	600 VSD	C7884A	600 x 600
HP Premium Photo Paper Glossy Premium Photo 1200	1200 VSD	C6040A	1200 x 1200

Table 2. Available ProofReady profiles

The profiles are currently supplied for VSD devices only.

1.7.1 Changing the default screening method

Depending on the device that you select, jobs are processed with a predefined screen. For example, if you choose a device with **SD** in the name (as in, **HPDJ50PS 300 SD sheet**), the job is screened with HDS Super Fine screening. If you choose a device with **VSD** in the name (as in, **HPDJ50PS 300 VSD sheet**), the job is screened with HEDS2 screening. If HDS or HEDS2 are not available—if they have not been installed and enabled, for example—the plugin will use Euclidean screening instead in the case of **SD** devices, or the RIP may freeze or unexpectedly quit for **VSD** devices, since there is no alternative screening method available.

If you would prefer to use another screening method, you can edit the Edit Style for... sheet and change the **Dot shape** setting, choosing your preferred method instead, as described next.

1. Open or create a new page setup in the Torrent RIP. See Section 1.3.1 on page 9 for instructions on how to do this.
2. Click the button to open the Separations Manager. Select the style that you want to change and click **Edit**.
3. From the **Dot shape** list choose the screening method that you want to use.

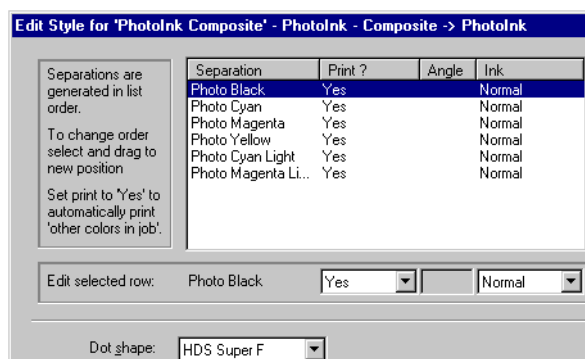


Figure 4. Edit Style for... sheet

4. Click **OK** to close the dialog box, and then click **OK** again to close the Separations Manager dialog box and to save the changes.

See Section 1.7.2 below for details of available screening methods.

1.7.2 Available screening methods

The full list of available screen sets includes:

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| HEDS2 | This is one of the in-RIP EDS screens used to produce the supplied profiles for Variable Size Dot (VSD) device types. It produces the highest quality output for inkjet printers. To use this screen, the HEDS2 screening plugin must be installed and enabled in the RIP. See Section 1.3 on page 8 for details on how to do this. |
| HEDS1 | This is one of the in-RIP EDS screens that can be used with Single Dot Size (SD) device types. It produces the highest quality output for inkjet printers. To use this screen, the HEDS1 screening plugin must be installed and enabled in the RIP. See Section 1.3 on page 8 for details on how to do this. |
| HDS Super Fine | This is one of the screens that can be used with Single Dot Size (SD) device types. To use this screen, the HDS screening plugin must be enabled in the RIP. |
| HDS Fine | This is an alternative to HDS Super Fine, producing a coarser screen than HDS Super Fine. This screen is only available for use with Single Dot Size (SD) device types. |

HDS Medium	
HDS Coarse	
HDS Super Coarse	The Medium, Coarse, and Super Coarse variants of HDS are only recommended as special effects screens. These screens are only available for use with Single Dot Size (SD) device types.
Euclidean	It is recommended that HPS is turned on and that a screen frequency of 80 lpi is used with this screen. This screen is only available for use with Single Dot Size (SD) device types.
Chain	This screen is only available for use with Single Dot Size (SD) device types.

The screen sets are specially designed for use with six inks. Each of these halftone screens ensures that the total ink coverage is limited to a maximum of 400%.

See the *Torrent User's Guide* for further details on these screen sets.

1.8 Output File Naming

The **File Template** text box within the Configuration dialog box enables you to specify the automatic generation of an output file name using a template of fixed text and tags.

Most tags are content tags, representing variables such as the date and time a job is processed; the other tags allow you to reject names that would be illegal in a specified operating system. The maximum length of variables can be specified by preceding the tag name with an integer. For example, `<5jobname>` truncates the job name to a maximum of five characters. Tags that produce numeric values are truncated from left to right, whereas tags that produce alphanumeric strings (strings containing the characters a-z, A-Z, and 0-9) are truncated from right to left. See “Examples of tag usage” on page 25 for further details.

Fixed text can be part of the file name stem or extension. For example,

`stem_<3unique><sepname><dot>hpf` would generate a file name of the form:
`stem_000Cyan.hpf`, in which `stem_` can be any identifying text.

Try to use a file name extension that does not clash with any established convention. The extension `.hpf` is a suggestion only and is formed from the initial letters of *HP Printer File*.

Note: This file naming scheme does not provide useful file names derived from job names that contain double-byte characters.

1.9 Content generating tags

The following tags are available and can be used in any order:

Tag	Description
<colorant>	The colour space of the device, such as DeviceCMYK or DeviceRGB .
<colorname>	The name of the separation, such as Cyan .
<compression>	The form of compression used, such as Packbits .
<date>	The date when the job is processed, in the format YYYYMMDD , unless a truncated form is specified.
<dot>	Separates the stem of the file name from the file extension, and appears as a period character (.) in the file name. For example <i>stem<dot>ext</i> appears as stem.ext . The use of the <dot> tag enables the verification of the stem and extension lengths.
<job#>	The job number allocated by the RIP. Automatic numbering means that successive jobs have incremented job numbers: 000, 001, 002, 003, and so on.
<jobname>	The page buffer name without the page number prefix and without characters illegal to the operating system. White space characters are used, if present in the job name.
<jobname1>	The page buffer name without the page number prefix, and using only alphanumeric characters (a-z, A-Z, 0-9). White space characters are <i>not</i> used.
<page#>	The page number (allocated by the RIP), within the current job. For example: 002.
<prefix>	The page number prefix from the page buffer name, such as 1. , 2. , and so on.
<quality>	The quality setting, such as Best .
<time>	The time when the job is processed, in the 24-hour format HHMMSS , unless a truncated form is specified.
<unique>	A unique sequence number used to make every file different when placing output files in a folder.
<xres>	The horizontal resolution of the page, as specified in the page setup.
<yres>	The vertical resolution of the page, as specified in the page setup.

Table 3. Output file name tags

1.9.1 Checking tags

The plugin always checks the legality of an automatically generated file name against the requirements of the operating system on which the RIP and the plugin are running.

To enable portability of files from one operating system to another, you can also use tags to specify the operating system for which generated file names must be suitable. The use of these tags changes the rules by which a file name is deemed valid. The tags do not modify the file names generated, but cause error messages if the file name is invalid. See “Messages for file name templates” on page 40 for details.

For example, you can create the template `<dos>Averylongfilename<dot>hpf`, but an error is generated. This error occurs because DOS file names require the 8.3 format for stem and extension, which this template fails to meet by having 17 characters in its stem. Table 4. lists the operating system tags.

Tag	Description
<code><dos></code>	Verifies that the file name is a legal file name for the MS-DOS operating system.
<code><mac></code>	Verifies that the file name is a legal file name for the Macintosh operating system.
<code><unix></code>	Verifies that the file name is a legal file name for the UNIX operating system.
<code><win32></code>	Verifies that the file name is a legal file name for Windows operating systems: Windows 95, Windows 98, Windows NT, Windows 2000, or Windows XP.

Table 4. Operating system tags

1.9.2 Examples of tag usage

The following examples demonstrate the format of strings produced by individual tags. Some examples also show how the tags may be used in combination to form a template. The examples are based on these job details:

Page buffer name: 1. Uncalibrated Target: Default CMYK + spot colours target

Date: 29th of January, 2004

Compression: Packbits Encoding

Quality: Best

Note: When creating multiple copies of a file, the same page buffer provides tag information. If a template contains dynamic tags (such as `<time>`, where the value changes each time a page buffer file is output), multiple copies of the file are created. If the template contains just static tags (such as `<jobname>`, where the job name remains constant), a single output file is created because previous files are overwritten.

`<colorant>`

This tag includes the colour space of the device in the file name string.

For example, the template `<colorant><dot>hpf` produces a file name of the form `DeviceCMYK.hpf` for a device using a CMYK colour space (4-colours) or a file name of the form `PhotoInk.hpf` for a device using a PhotoInk colour space (6-colours).

<colorname>

The tag **<colorname>** can be used to include the name of the separation in a file name, for example **Cyan**. You can include just the first letter of the separation by using the tag **<1colorname>**, which truncates the separation name to its first letter. If a composite style is used this is indicated by the string **Composite**.

<compression>

You can use this tag to include the form of compression used in the file name. For example, based on the job details above, the template **<compression><dot>hpf** produces the file name **Packbits.hpf**.

<date>

The template **<date><dot>hpf** produces the file name **20040129.hpf**. You can remove the year information by using the tag **<4date>** to produce the file name **0129.hpf**.

<dos>

The use of this tag verifies that the file name is suitable for use in a DOS operating system. Illegal characters such as a colon, and white space characters cause an error.

For example, the template **<dos><jobname><dot>hpf**, would generate an illegal file name because the job name is greater than the eight characters allowed in DOS operating systems. Truncation can be forced by using the template **<dos><8jobname><dot>hpf**, which produces the file name **Uncalibr.hpf**.

<dot>

This tag separates the file name stem from the file name extension and enables the verification of their lengths. It is particularly necessary when creating file names compatible with DOS and Windows, otherwise the extension may be considered as part of the file name.

For example, the template **<dos><8jobname>.hpf** would cause an error because the dot is removed as an illegal character and **hpf** is then considered part of the file name stem.

<job#>

You can use this tag to include the job number in the file name string. The default length of the number is three digits, so the first job number created with this tag would be 000, unless a different length is specified. You can specify the length of the job number by preceding the **<job#>** tag with an integer. For example, **<5job#>** creates job numbers five digits long.

In multi-page jobs use the **<page#>** tag as well as the **<job#>** tag to differentiate between the different pages of a job.

<jobname>

This tag ensures that only legal operating system characters are used in the job name.

For example, in the RIP running under any Windows operating system, the template

<jobname><dot>hpf produces the file name

Uncalibrated Target Default CMYK + spot colors target.hpf. The colon character (:) is removed from the file name, because this is not a valid file name character for any version of Microsoft Windows.

<jobname1>

This tag ensures that only alphanumeric characters are used in the job name.

For example, in the RIP running under a Windows operating system, the template

<jobname1><dot>hpf produces the file name

UncalibratedTargetDefaultCMYKspotcolorstarget.hpf. The colon, white space, and '+' characters are removed from the file name, because they are not alphanumeric characters.

<mac>

The use of this tag verifies that the file name is suitable for use in a Macintosh operating system. Illegal characters such as an asterisk, colon, and quotation marks cause an error. The maximum length of a file name is thirty-one characters (including the file extension).

For example, using the template **<mac><28jobname><dot>hpf** produces the file name **Uncalibrated Target Default.hpf**, in which the colon has been removed.

<page#>

You can use this tag to include the page number in the file name string.

For example, the template **<page#><dot>hpf** produces a file name of the form **001.hpf**. It is advisable to use this tag with the **<job#>** tag to differentiate between the same pages of different jobs.

<prefix>

You can use this tag to include the page number prefix from the page buffer name in the file name string.

For example, based on the page buffer name above, the template

<prefix><jobname><dot>hpf produces the file name **1. Uncalibrated Target Default CMYK + spot colors target.hpf**.

<quality>

You can use this tag to include the quality setting in the file name string. For example, based on the job details above, the template **<quality><dot>hpf** produces the file name **Best.hpf**.

<time>

You can use this tag to include the time a file is processed in the file name string.

For example, if printing to file at 15:39:36 (approximately 3:39 pm) this tag produces the string 153936.

<unique>

You can use this tag to generate a unique sequence number for the page. The default length of the number generated is four digits long, so the first number would be 0000. The length of the number can be specified, as detailed in the example for the tag <job#>.

When restarting the RIP, the unique numbering will attempt to restart at its initial value, for example 0000. However, if a file exists with that number, the next available unique number is used.

<unix>

The use of this tag verifies that the file name is suitable for use in the UNIX operating system. Illegal characters such as an asterisk, colon, and quotation marks cause an error. The <dot> tag cannot be used with this tag because file names in UNIX are composed of a single string and are not considered to have separate file extensions.

For example, using the template <unix><255jobname>.hpf produces the file name **UncalibratedTargetDefaultCMYK+spotcolorstarget.hpf**, in which the colon and white space characters have been removed.

<win32>

The use of this tag verifies that the file name is suitable for use in a Windows operating system. Illegal characters such as an asterisk, colon, or quotation marks cause an error.

For example, the template <win32><jobname><dot>hpf produces the file name **Uncalibrated Target Default CMYK + spot colors target.hpf**, in which the colon has been removed.

<xres>

You can use this tag to include the horizontal resolution of the page in the file name string.

For example, you can differentiate between pages with a resolution of 600 x 600 dpi and 300 x 300 dpi by using this tag. This tag produces a string such as 600 or 300, depending on the horizontal resolution.

<yres>

You can use this tag to include the vertical resolution of the page in the file name string. For example, on a page with the resolution 600 x 600, this tag produces the string 600.

1.10 Post Processing Operations

The plugin Configuration dialog box has an **Output: Post Processing** text box in which you can enter commands and their options, in the same way as a command line. These commands are carried out after the page buffer has been sent to the printer or once the output file has been created. The commands available depend on the platform on which you are running the RIP.

Note: You cannot perform post processing if you are using a Macintosh computer.

The command can be a simple batch file or a complex application, provided that you give the command all necessary options and information; a command needing operator intervention is likely to cause problems. You can specify options understood by the application, and data such as the path of the relevant input or output files.

You can use post processing commands to convert the file to a different format or to send somebody an e-mail notifying them that a job has been processed. There are several other possibilities, such as extracting information for use in reports, limited only by your ability to obtain or create a suitable application and to supply information to it.

If the string you enter into the **Output: Post Processing** text box refers to a post processing application then this application must be available on the computer running the RIP. The string should normally include the file extension and the full path name of the application file. However, you can type just the file name if the application file has the extension **.EXE** and is in one of the directories specified by the **PATH** variable.

Your string can contain substitution codes, which are expanded by the RIP. See “Post processing substitution codes” for details.

1.10.1 Post processing substitution codes

When using the post processing feature of the HP DesignJet 50PS plugin, the RIP recognizes the substitution codes in the following list. You can insert an integer between the percent character and the letter code, to restrict the maximum number of characters used in the result string. For example, %6j represents the first six characters of the job name.

Post processing substitution codes	Description
%c	The current separation colour, represented by a string with a default length of one character. Typical separation names are Cyan , Magenta , Yellow and Black . Examples for the default length are: C , Y , M and B .
%d	The current date in the format YYYYMMDD, with a default string length of 8. For example, 26 October 2003 becomes: 20031026.

Table 5. Post processing substitution codes

Post processing substitution codes	Description
%f	The output file name, as created by the template specified in the File Output: File Template text box in the Configuration dialog box. For example: <code>out00001.hp</code> .
%j	The current page buffer name as shown in the Output Controller/Monitor. For example: <code>1. Apple.ps</code> .
%n	The current job number, an integer that the RIP increments each time it processes a new job. For example: <code>15</code> .
%o	The full output directory path specified in the File Output: Change... text box. For example: <code>C:\SWNT\SW\Output\</code> .
%p	The current page number within the job. For example: <code>4</code> .
%r	The job resolution in dots per inch. For example: <code>300</code> .
%s	The current job name, after removal of all the characters that would be illegal in a file name. For example: <code>Appleps</code> .
%t	The current time in the format HHMMSS, using the 24 hour clock. The default length is 6. For example, a time just after 7:30 pm would be shown as <code>193211</code> .
%x	The current file name suffix. For example: <code>hp</code> .
%z	The current file name stem. For example: <code>out00001</code> .

Table 5. Post processing substitution codes

1.10.2 Checking the command string

The RIP reports each command and the working directory in the main RIP monitor window, in the following form. Italics show which text can vary with different jobs and page setups.

```
Running post-job command "C:\test\logfile.bat out00002.hp 112442" in
directory C:\SWNT\SW\Output
```

The above example refers to a batch file (*logfile.bat*) which uses a program to send an e-mail confirming that a job has been processed. The e-mail contains the job name (*out00002.hp*) and the time it was processed (approximately 11:24). These details were provided by using the substitution codes %f and %t in the post processing text box. The working directory is the output file folder specified in the **File Output: Change...** text box. If no output file folder is specified then the working directory is the '*.\sw*' directory, which is one level below the directory containing the RIP executable.

For a more thorough test of how commands behave when used at the command prompt of the operating system, try creating a batch (.BAT) file with these contents and using the name of the batch file as the application in your command string.

```
echo %1 %2 %3 %4 %5 %6 %7 %9
pause
```

Note: If you have problems with a command, test it outside the RIP by opening a command window and running the command manually. If you think that you have used any substitution code from which the RIP might generate an element containing characters with a special meaning to your operating system, try surrounding that code with double quotes. For example, use "%f" in the post processing text box rather than just %f.

If there are no special characters involved, look at the number of substitution codes that you are using and the length of the command string both before and after expansion of the substitution codes. The limit on the length of the expanded command string varies with the Microsoft Windows environment but you should have no problems with up to 125 characters in the string after expansion.

1.11 Colour management

This section describes the processes involved in colour management, including:

- “Calibrating the printer” on page 31.
- “Creating and installing ICC profiles” on page 34.
- “Creating a HIPP or ColorPro colour setup” on page 35.
- “Using the Harlequin Full Colour System (HFCS)” on page 36.

For more information on managing colour in the Torrent RIP, see the *Harlequin Colour Production Solutions User’s Guide* (for details on HIPP and HFCS) and the *Torrent ColorPro User’s Guide* (for details on ColorPro).

1.11.1 Calibrating the printer

We recommend calibrating the printer for each device type and paper/resolution that you use. To provide a useful starting point the plugin is supplied with a number of calibration profiles which define the ideal or ‘reference’ state for the printer. The profiles are installed in `...RIP_folder\SW\Config\Devices\DevCalibration\`, one for each device type.

The response of your printer (the ‘user printer’) may differ from the reference printer. To obtain optimum output quality you need to calibrate the printer so that it responds in the same way as the reference printer. The adjustments needed to correct the user printer so that it matches the reference printer are defined in a calibration set. The supplied calibration profiles are distinguished from user-generated calibration sets by being enclosed in parentheses, like these ().

The way in which you calibrate your device depends on the Torrent RIP version that you are using. For details on calibration in the v6 release, see Section 1.11.1.1 on page 32. For details on calibration in RIP 5.x versions, see Section 1.11.1.2 on page 33.

1.11.1.1 v6 release calibration procedure

To ensure accurate calibration, it is recommended that three targets are printed and measured. For subsequent recalibrations, an accurate profile can be achieved with one pass, as described in Section 1.11.1.3 on page 34. Before you begin calibrating, load the correct paper and initialize the printer according to the manufacturer's instructions.

Print and measure an initial target

1. Create a page setup in the Torrent RIP with the following options:
 - **Device**—select the correct device
 - **ProofReady**—select (**None**)
 - **Calibration**—select the paper/resolution type
2. In the Torrent RIP, click **Output > Print Calibration** to open the Print Calibration window. From the list choose your page setup then click **Print uncalibrated target**.
3. Measure the printed target with *Genlin*, or your preferred calibration program. *Genlin* is installed with the Torrent RIP and is described in the *Torrent User's Guide*.
4. In the Torrent RIP, click **Output > Calibration Manager** to open the Calibration (Dot Gain) Manager. In the Manager click **Device** and select the correct device, and then click **New** to open the Edit uncalibrated target for... window.
5. In Edit uncalibrated target for..., click **Profile** and select the correct paper/resolution type. All other options should be left at their default settings (ensure **Force solid colours** remains unchecked).
6. In the **Name** field, enter an appropriate name for the initial profile, for example **HP 50PS PresGloss-1** and click **Import > Import** to read the calibration data.
7. Click **OK** until all open windows are closed.

Print and measure a second target

1. Open your page setup (the one you used to print the initial target). From the **Calibration** list, select the calibration profile you just created (**HP 50PS PresGloss-1**) then click **OK** to close the page setup window.
2. Open the Print Calibration window. Select your page setup and click **Print calibrated target** (note this time you are selecting *calibrated* target). Measure the printed target.
3. Open the Calibration (Dot Gain) Manager. Select the appropriate device and choose the calibration profile that you made with the initial target.
4. Click the **Copy** button to create a duplicate of the profile. From the list select the copy and click **Edit from calibrated target** to open the Edit calibrated target for... window.
5. Change the name of the profile to **HP 50PS PresGloss-2** and click **Import > Import** to add the calibration set.
6. Click **OK** until all open windows are closed.

Print and measure a final target

1. In the RIP, open your page setup and from the **Calibration** list select **HP 50PS PresGloss-2**. Click **OK** to close the window.

2. Open the Print Calibration window. Select your page setup and click **Print calibrated target**. Measure the target with *Genlin* or your favorite calibration program.
3. Open the Calibration (Dot Gain) Manager. Select the device and the calibration set you created for the second target.
4. Click the **Copy** button to create a copy of the profile. Select the copy and click the **Edit from calibrated target** button.
5. Name the profile **HP 50PS PresGloss-F**, to indicate it is the final calibration set. Click **Import** to read the calibration data, and click **OK** to add the calibration set to the Calibration Manager. You should remove all the intermediate calibration sets from the Calibration Manager to avoid choosing the wrong profile in a page setup.
6. Modify your page setup so that it uses the final calibration set.

1.11.1.2 Calibration procedure for RIP 5.x

The calibration procedure described here is for users of Torrent RIP 5.x. Perform the calibration procedure for each device type and paper/resolution that you use. Recalibrate the printer at regular intervals to maintain accuracy, as described in Section 1.11.1.3 on page 34. Before beginning a calibration, load the correct paper and initialize the printer according to manufacturer's instruction.

1. Create a page setup in the Torrent RIP with the following options:
 - **Device**—select the correct device
 - **Calibration**—select the paper/resolution type
2. In the Torrent RIP, click **Output > Print Calibration** to open the Print Calibration window. From the list shown, choose your page setup then click **Print uncalibrated target**.
3. Measure the printed target with *Genlin*, or your preferred calibration tool. *Genlin* is installed with the Torrent RIP and is described in the *Torrent User's Guide*.
4. In the Torrent RIP, click **Output > Calibration Manager** to open the Calibration (Dot Gain) Manager. In the Manager, click **Device** and select the correct device, and then click **New** to open the Edit uncalibrated target for... window.
5. In the Edit uncalibrated target for... window click **Profile** and select the correct paper/resolution type. All other options should be left at their default settings (ensure **Force solid colours** remains unchecked).
6. In the **Name** field enter a name for the profile, for example **HP 50PS PresGloss** and click **Import > Import** to read the calibration data, and then click **OK** until all open windows are closed.
7. Modify your page setup so that it uses the named calibration set.

1.11.1.3 Recalibrating the printer

You should periodically recalibrate the printer to ensure consistent output results, as follows:

1. Click **Output > Print Calibration** to open the Print Calibration window. Select the appropriate page setup and click **Print calibrated target**. Measure the printed target.
2. In the RIP, click **Output > Calibration Manager** to open the Calibration (Dot Gain) Manager window and select the calibration set used in the page setup.
3. Click **Edit from calibrated target** to open the Edit calibrated target for... window. Click **Import > Import** to read the calibration data and **OK** to save the profile. You may want to enter a new name for the profile to indicate it is an updated profile, for example **HP 50PS PresGloss-Date**.

Modify your page setup so that it uses the new calibration set.

1.12 Creating and installing ICC profiles

The creation and installation of an ICC profile involves these processes:

- Creating a suitable page setup.
- Printing and measuring ICC profiling target to produce an ICC profile.
- Installing the ICC profile in the RIP.

When creating a page setup to use for printing profiling targets you have two main options:

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Raw State | You can create a page setup that contains no colour management data: |
| Pre-v6 release RIPs | In this case, both the Colour and Calibration menu options in the page setup must be set to (None) . |
| v6 release or later RIPs | In this case, both the ProofReady and Calibration menu options in the page setup must be set to (None) , and you must choose (No colour management) from the Colour menu. |
| | Note: The printer in this 'raw state' may not be a suitable basis for creating profiles. |
| Golden State | You can use a temporary calibration profile or calibration set in your page setup that supplies a reference state for the printer. Use this calibration profile or calibration set to produce the ICC profile and remove it afterwards. |

The option that you choose affects the ICC profile and how you install it.

Having created a suitable page setup, use it to print the ICC profiling target and measure it using an appropriate software package.

The exact procedure you should use will vary from package to package, but it is possible to give some general hints:

- **Total area coverage:** For some paper types the total area coverage should be limited. This depends on the paper, resolution and screening used, but a good guide is to limit the coverage to 280% for uncoated papers and to 340% for coated papers. Some experimentation may be required to determine the optimum setting.
- **Black generation:** The presence of black ink in highlights can in some cases be objectionable and can introduce an unnecessarily grainy appearance to some images. Select a setting which images black only in dark regions. (If it is not clear which settings will image black only in dark regions, select the minimum amount of black generation allowed by the ICC profiling package.)
- **Number of patches:** Although the number of colour patches printed and measured is not always a guide to colour quality, it is generally true that printing more patches produces better results for any given ICC profiling package.

Having created the ICC profile, install it using the menu option **Colour > Install ICC Profile**. In the **Linear Calibration From** menu in the Install ICC Profile dialog box choose either:

- **Linear** if the page setup you used contained no colour management data (raw state); *or*
- The name of the calibration profile or calibration set that you used in the page setup (golden state).

You can create a colour setup using this profile. See Section 1.13 for details.

1.13 Creating a HIPP or ColorPro colour setup

“Creating a page setup in the RIP” on page 9 demonstrated how the selection of a calibration profile (pre-v6 release RIPs) or a ProofReady profile (v6 release or later RIPs) automatically includes a default colour setup to provide instant colour management. The colour profiles used in the default colour setups are also available for the creation of your own colour setups. Alternatively, you could also create a colour setup using imported ICC profiles. See “Creating and installing ICC profiles” above for further information. Creating your own colour setup allows you to specify the input profiles as well as other colour setup options.

Follow these steps to create a colour setup:

1. Choose the menu option **Colour > Colour Setup Manager**.
2. Choose the device for which you want to create this colour setup from the **Device** menu. For example, choose **HPDJ50PS 600 SD Sheet**.
3. Click **New** or **New ‘ColorPro’ Setup**, depending on your RIP version.
4. If using a pre-v6 release RIP, click **Create** in the ICC (HIPP) section of the Create Colour Setup dialog box.
5. In the New Colour Setup dialog box, choose the options for the colour setup you are creating.

For example, choose **3M Matchprint** for the CMYK input profile and **sRGB** for the RGB input profile and then choose **HPDJ50PS 600 SD Sheet** as the output profile.

6. Choose (->Default) from the **ICC Rendering Intents** or **Main intent** menu, depending on your RIP version.
7. Set the remaining options, as required. For further details of these options see the *Harlequin Colour Production Solutions User's Guide* or the *Torrent ColorPro User's Guide*.
8. Click **Save As** to save this colour setup.
9. Enter a name for the colour setup in the **Save As** text box in the Save Setup dialog box. Click **Save** and then **OK** to close the Colour Setup Manager.

You can now use this colour setup in a page setup. A list of colour profiles provided is given in Table 2. on page 21.

1.14 Using the Harlequin Full Colour System (HFCS)

In versions of the RIP prior to the v6 release, the Harlequin Full Colour System (HFCS) can be used to create a colour setup, as described in the *Harlequin Colour Production Solutions User's Guide*.

Take care to select an appropriate profile for the paper being used and ensure that the resolution and screening settings are as required by the profile.

When using HFCS there is no need to install ICC profiles for the printer because HFCS will automatically produce colour rendering dictionaries from the data contained in the selected profile. Should you wish to do so, however, it is possible to install and use ICC profiles with HFCS in the same way as with HIPP.

1.15 Troubleshooting

This section of the manual describes messages that may appear in the RIP monitor window and offers troubleshooting advice and tips on how to maximize your use of the plugin. If you have difficulty understanding any message, report the exact message to your support organization.

Note: Most of these messages appear in the RIP monitor window and are preceded by details of the plugin and device that you are using. For example:

```
% ProofReady - HP DesignJet 50PS:
Message
```

1.15.1 Miscellaneous messages

The following is a general list of error messages or warnings that may appear in the RIP monitor window:

```
%%[ Error: VMerror; OffendingCommand: pagedevice ]%%
```

When printing using large paper sizes or high resolutions a VM Error may occur. Some jobs may suppress the VM Error and print using the default page size specified in the Page Layout dialog box, so that the output appears clipped. If this occurs we

recommend that you increase the Band size in the Configure RIP options dialog box to 1024 KB.

`%%[Error: undefinedfilename; Offending Command: run]%%`

This error message appears if you have created a device type using a name similar to the name of the device type on which it is based. If you use the same text to name the new device as that used to label the device type, you must match the use of lowercase and uppercase characters in the device type label. To prevent this error, open the Device Manager, select the device and click **Edit**. In the Device Manager Edit dialog box, change the name of the device to something completely different.

`%% [Error: ioerror; Offending Command: setscreen] %%`

This message can appear if you try to use HDS screens listed in the Edit Style dialog box before enabling the use of HDS or HDS light. In this case, you must enable HDS or HDS light in the Configure RIP Extras dialog box and then re-submit your job.

`*****WARNING: Insufficient working set may result in paging and performance may be affected`

`*****Try logging on as a Power User or reducing the memory allocated to the RIP`

This message may occur when using the RIP running on either Windows NT with service pack 6 or 6a or Windows 2000. It is due to the way these operating systems deal with memory requests.

You can ignore the warning message because performance is not affected in this case. If you wish to remove this error message, two possible solutions exist. You can revert back to using service pack 5 if you are working on Windows NT. Alternatively, you can reduce the amount of memory available to the RIP. This may however affect the performance of the RIP, depending on the total amount of memory that you have available.

`Not enough system memory to output this page.`

This message can appear during output when the RIP is not supplying enough memory for the needs of the operating system on the computer. Set **Minimum memory left for system** to 10000 KB. You may need to set a higher figure for large page sizes.

On Macintosh computers, depending upon when the memory shortage is detected, you may also see the operating system display a warning dialog box or the computer may hang before being able to display a message.

1.15.2 Printer-specific messages and symptoms

In most cases, you can clear any problems during output by aborting the output from the RIP then clearing any partly printed media from the printer. Some of the messages and

symptoms described below require alternative cures. Other messages are warnings and do not require any action.

Page Layout media size is less than the Configure Device paper size - clipping may occur.

This message can appear if you create a page setup that uses a custom paper size and you edit the page setup so that it uses a larger, standard paper size. If this is the case, clipping may occur because the media values in the Page Layout dialog used for the custom paper size are still associated with this page setup and in this instance they specify the maximum paper size. You can either change the media values in the Page Layout dialog box so that they are larger than the paper size chosen in the Configure Device dialog box, or you can create a completely new page setup.

Warning: Top and Bottom Margin values will be swapped.

This warning informs you that your version of the RIP needs to swap values specified in the Page Layout dialog box for the top and bottom margins to correctly deal with sheet-fed devices. The warning ensures that you are aware of this issue.

Error - The left margin is greater than the media width

This error occurs if the **Left Margin** value in the Page Layout dialog box is greater than the **Media Width** value. In this case, the job will fail and you must enter a valid **Left Margin** value before resubmitting the job.

Job output for "job name", sent on <date> <time>

This message informs you that the RIP has finished sending the job to the printer. The job name is specified in quotation marks and is followed by the date and time at which the job was output.

Job output for "job name", filename "full path name of output file", finished on <date> <time>

This message informs you that the RIP has finished creating an output file. The job name and the full path name of the output file are specified in quotation marks, followed by the date and time at which the output file was closed.

Printer communication failed (error details)

Unable to connect to printer (error details)

The text and numbers in parentheses varies, depending on the reason why the RIP cannot connect to the printer. The final number is the error code generated by the operating system and can be used to determine the exact cause of the connection failure.

Unable to open output (error details)

Open error (error details)

This message may appear with a variety of text and numbers replacing *error details*. The text varies according to the method of output that you choose in the Configuration dialog box and the exact problem. This text should help you diagnose the problem. The final number is the error code generated by the operating system and can be used to determine the exact cause of the connection failure.

Unable to create file - "*full path name of output file*"

This message informs you that the RIP was unable to create an output file. The full path name of the file that it tried to create is specified within the quotation marks. Check that the file does not already exist and that the output folder is not read-only. You must also ensure that enough disk space is available.

Unable to create file using path "*full path name of output file*" and template "*file name template*"

This message informs you that the RIP was unable to create an output file due to a problem with the file path of the output file and the file name template. Check that all the specified directories in the full path name exist and are writable. If an earlier error message indicates that an invalid file name template was specified, you must enter a valid file name template in the Configure Device dialog box.

Job output for "*job name*" is aborting - Printer will print data that it has already received.

This message can appear during printer output. It is not a separate error, only an indication of how the RIP and the printer are recovering from an error reported in an earlier message.

If the RIP aborted due to a problem with the parallel (LPT1) connection method, you may be prompted to retry or cancel the job. If this is the case, click **Cancel** to abort the job and then check that the printer is switched on and connected using the correct cable.

Job output for "*job name*" is aborting

This message can appear during the creation of an output file. It is not a separate error, only an indication of how the RIP is recovering from an error reported in an earlier message.

Job output for "*job name*", aborted on <date> <time>

This message informs you that the RIP has aborted output of the job to the printer. The reason for aborting the job should be reported in an earlier error message.

Job output for "*job name*", filename "*full path name of output file*", aborted on <date> <time>

This message informs you that the RIP has aborted the creation of an output file. The reason for aborting the job should be reported in an earlier error message.

Job output for "*job name*" using path "*full path name of output file*" and template "*file name template*", aborted on <date> <time>

This message informs you that the RIP has aborted the creation of an output file. The reason for aborting the job should be reported in an earlier error message.

Printer ejects paper before completing a page

This behavior is normal after the RIP has detected an error and displayed a warning message.

Otherwise, this behavior is rare but may occur when using a Microsoft Windows platform and a parallel port to drive the printer. It may be due to the mode set for the

parallel port, the printer cable, or some interaction between these items. Reset the printer before retrying the same page. If the problem persists, check the mode set for the port in the computer's BIOS: do not use EPP mode, particularly if you have a RIP security dongle attached to the same port. If the port is also in use for a dongle, move the printer to another parallel port. Finally, try a new bidirectional parallel printer cable.

Poor or erratic image quality

Try to localize the problem. If there are any error or warning messages look at their causes and try the associated cures. If there are no messages, start by printing any test pages available on the printer itself, perhaps from a test or diagnostic menu. If the problem is not present in any of these tests, there is likely to be some problem or inappropriate setting in the page setup.

No output

Make sure that you are sending output to a printer that is properly connected, powered up, supplied with ink and media, and ready to receive data.

Confirm that the printer itself is working by printing a test page, alignment test, or similar printer-based function.

Output appears clipped

When printing using large paper sizes or high resolutions a VM Error may occur. Some jobs may suppress the VM Error and print using the default page size specified in the Page Layout dialog box, so that the output appears clipped. If this occurs we recommend that you increase the Band size in the Configure RIP options dialog box to 1024 KB or higher.

PhotoInk colour management fails to preserve 100% process black

When using a PhotoInk device type, the **Preserve 100% process black** colour setup option may not be honored. To prevent black from being colour managed in this instance, you should add a page feature to your page setup, which runs the following PostScript:

```
<</ReusecolorChains false>> setsystemparams
```

If necessary, refer to the *Torrent User's Guide* for details on creating and using page features.

1.15.3 Messages for file name templates

This section details possible error messages that may appear in the RIP monitor window due to the use of incorrect file name templates (see "Output File Naming" on page 23). Suggestions are given to prevent these errors.

Filename too long for target platform

This message appears when the combined file name stem and extension are too long for the target platform. For example, the combined length of the file name stem and extension must not exceed 255 characters on a Windows platform or 31 characters on

a Macintosh platform. To prevent this error, use truncated tags, as shown in the example for the `<dos>` tag in “Examples of tag usage” on page 25.

File stem too long for target platform

This message appears when the file name stem is too long for the target platform. To prevent this error, restrict the length of the stem by reducing the fixed text, or by using truncated tags. The example for the `<dos>` tag in “Examples of tag usage” on page 25 demonstrates truncation.

Extension too long for target platform

This message appears when the file name extension is too long for the target platform. For example, file names in UNIX are not considered to have a separate file name extension. Using the `<dot>` tag in conjunction with the `<unix>` tag would generate this error. To prevent this error, create a template such as `<unix><jobname>.hpf` rather than using the `<dot>` tag.

Full pathname too long for target platform

This message appears when the full path name (combination of the file path and the file name) is too long for the target platform. For example, in Windows operating systems the full path name must not exceed 259 characters. To prevent this error, examine the number of characters in the file path of the output file (for example, `C:\SW53\RIP\FILES\`) and create a template in which the combined length of the file path and the file name do not exceed the limit for the platform.

The path was not supplied

This message appears when the file path is not specified in the **Change...** text box within the Configuration dialog box. To prevent this error, provide a valid file path.

Unknown tag found in template

This message appears when an unknown tag is found in the template. This is most likely due to a spelling error.

Tag delimiter not found

This message appears when a tag delimiter, either `<` or `>`, is missing from a tag. Check that all the tags have both delimiters.

An extension is required but not found

This message appears when a file extension is expected but is not specified in the template. For example, if using the `<dot>` tag, a file extension must be given.

File requested is not writeable

This message appears when trying to write to a file that already exists and that has read-only access. If you wish to overwrite the file, you must change the file permissions to provide write access.

Unique requested but not satisfied

This message appears when no further unique numbers are available. For example, if using the template `stem<lunique><dot>hpf`, this error would occur once the file

names `stem1.hpj` through `stem9.hpj` had been generated, because no further unique numbers are available.

1.15.4 Messages for post processing

This section details possible messages that may appear during post processing (see “Post Processing Operations” on page 29).

Running post processing command "*command*" in folder "*folder name*"

This is a progress message, confirming the command that is being run, and the working directory.

Post processing command failed - Cannot change directory to "*directory path*"

This error message appears when there is a problem changing to the specified directory that prevents the completion of the post processing. Check that the directory exists and that you have permission to access the directory.

Post processing command failed - "*status value*"

This error message appears when the post processing has been unsuccessful. The "*status value*" is the error code generated by the command or shell you are using and can be used by your system administrator to determine the exact cause of the post processing failure.

1.15.5 Parallel port performance and reliability

We are aware of several problems with parallel port behavior when working with built-in parallel ports on PC platforms—where the hardware implementation and supported modes of operation have changed greatly over the development history of the PC.

For built-in parallel ports, there are different issues under Windows NT as opposed to Windows 2000 and Windows XP.

Windows NT

Under Windows NT, the data transfer rate of some parallel ports can be very poor. In most cases, the data rate achieved by the RIP is now as high as can be achieved by copying a file to the parallel port, but this rate is often less than you may expect to achieve. (Windows NT always uses the parallel port in a basic or compatible mode, regardless of BIOS settings such as those discussed next.)

Windows 2000/XP

Under Windows 2000 and Windows XP, the parallel port driver can achieve higher data rates, especially when operated in ECP mode. Using this mode the operating system sometimes crashes or shuts itself down. You can avoid these problems by reconfiguring the parallel port in the BIOS to select the most basic configuration. The way to enter and change the BIOS configuration varies from machine to machine, as does the terminology used for the parallel port mode.

To avoid crashes, try using options with descriptions such as “bidirectional”. Do not choose any option where the description includes the words ECP or EPP.

1.15.6 Problems with passwords

If you have problems enabling a device or option you should confirm with your supplier the password or password file. They may provide you with a new password or password file. If this is the case, you may need to provide the serial number of your RIP. The RIP displays this number in the RIP monitor window when starting up, in the form:

Serial number: 1234-56

You must also tell your supplier the *platform* for which you require the password or password file. The platform is the combination of operating system and processor type. For example, you might specify Windows NT, and Intel processor (CPU).

Once you have a valid password or password file, follow the relevant steps:

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| Password file | Copy the password file into the Passwords folder, which is a subfolder of the sw folder. See the <i>Torrent User's Guide</i> for further details. |
| Password | Use the File > Configure RIP menu option to display the Configure RIP dialog box. Click the Extras button in the Configure RIP dialog box to display the Extras dialog box. Select the entry for the device or option that you wish to add, and click Add to display the Enable Feature dialog box. Enter the password given to you by your supplier, and click OK . |

1.15.7 Patterning when not using colour management

You may see patterning in flat tint areas of black if you print without any colour management. To avoid this, use the supplied calibration profiles and colour profiles, listed on page 21. However, if the media or screen mode you wish to use is not supported by any of the supplied profiles you will need to create one of your own, as described in “Creating a HIPP or ColorPro colour setup” on page 35.

1.15.8 Sending files to a printer using Windows printer drivers

You can send output to a printer using a networked PC acting as a print server, by creating an output file in the RIP and then sending this file to a PC print server. This method allows the use of Windows print spooling and transfers all control of the printer to the print server.

For the RIP running on a PC, you can enter the name of the print server and printer in the Configure Device dialog box when sending output to file.

For the RIP running on a Macintosh computer, you can send files by copying the file to a PC and then dragging it to the printer.

Note: You cannot send output files to a printer directly connected to a Macintosh computer. This is because Macintosh computers do not send printer files directly to a printer. Instead, Macintosh computers use an application associated with each file type.

1.15.9 Installing the Windows shared printer

You or your system administrator must install the appropriate Windows printer on the print server. For example, on Windows NT use **Start > Settings > Printers** and open the **Add Printer** icon. For details, see the description of the NT Print input method in the *Torrent User's Guide*.

The important points are:

- Choose the correct printer manufacturer and model. If the printer model is not listed, you may need to click **Have Disk** and provide a disk or CD-ROM supplied by the printer manufacturer.
- Make the printer shared and choose an appropriate **Share Name**.
- Make a note of the share name of the printer for use in the following RIP procedure.

1.15.10 Using the shared printer from the RIP

Once you have produced a shared printer:

1. In the RIP, edit the page setup you wish to use and open the Configure Device dialog box.
2. Choose **File** from the **Output Method** menu.
3. Enter the name of the PC acting as the print server in the **File Output: Change...** text box. For example, `\\PCPrintserver`.
4. Enter the share name of the printer in the **File Output: File Template** text box. For example, `HPDesignJet 50PS`.
5. Set remaining options in the Configure Device dialog box and Page Setup dialog box as required and print a file using this page setup.

The RIP displays a message confirming the creation of an output file in the RIP monitor window. For example:

```
Job output for "1. Test.ps", filename "\\PCPrintserver\HP DesignJet
50PS", finished On Wed Feb 11 11:40:58 2004
```

This message includes the name of the print server and the share name of the printer. The RIP does not report the progress of the job; the print server provides this information.

1.15.11 Known issues

The following issues were noted during testing of the plugin:

- On Mac OS X it has been found that EDS screening may be available for selection, even though EDS is not supported on this platform. If EDS is selected in a page setup and a job is subsequently processed, the RIP reports the following error:

```
%%[ Error: rangecheck; OffendingCommand: setsystemparams ]%%
%%[ Flushing: rest of job (to end of file) will be ignored ]%%
Job Not Completed: <<jobname>>
```

Therefore, do not select EDS screening on Mac OS X.

HighWater Pantone Editor (v1.1)

Note: This product is available for Intel platforms only.

2.1 Introduction

The HighWater Pantone Editor lets you override the standard Pantone colour specifications in the Torrent RIP, individually for each page setup. You adjust the colour values using CMYK slider controls, hence adjusting the colours produced by the RIP.

Note: It is important that any adjustments made are judged under the same viewing conditions (i.e. lighting) that will be used to view the final print.

2.2 Requirements

The HighWater Pantone Editor is compatible with all Global Graphics' Harlequin RIPs version 5.0 or later running under Windows 2000, Windows NT or Windows XP.

2.3 Installing the HighWater Pantone Editor

On HighWater's Pre-Press Solutions CD 1 locate the HighWater Pantone Editor folder (this can usually be found at [CD drive]:\Intel\HW Pantone Editor). Copy the *HWPantoneEditor.exe* file into your RIP folder, that is, in the directory which contains the 'SW' folder.

2.4 Registering the HighWater Pantone Editor

Before you can run the HighWater Pantone Editor you need to register it using a keycode:

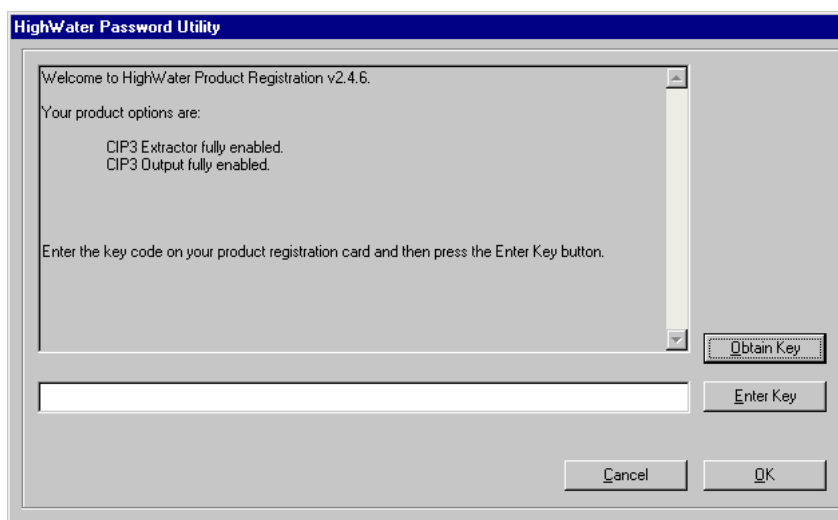
- **If you have purchased the HighWater Pantone Editor**, it should be accompanied by a card containing a keycode to enable it to run with your RIP dongle. Please see Section 2.4.2 on page 47 for details on entering the keycode to enable the HighWater Pantone Editor. (If there is no keycode, then see Section 2.4.1 on page 46 for details on obtaining a keycode.)
- **If you have not purchased the HighWater Pantone Editor** but wish to try it with a view to purchasing it, please contact HighWater Designs' sales department and ask

for a free time-limited keycode. Please see section 2.4.1 on page 41 for details on obtaining a keycode to enable the HighWater Pantone Editor.

2.4.1 Obtaining a keycode

HighWater's new product registration system allows you to run any number of different HighWater applications from the same dongle. This can either be a Torrent RIP dongle or a HighWater dongle with a blue shell, and it needs to be activated by obtaining a keycode. The keycode may be included with the HighWater Pantone Editor; otherwise, use the registration program to produce a form to fill in and send to HighWater, who will send you a keycode. This section describes this process.

1. Go to the RIP directory in which you installed the HWRegister application, and launch the *HWRegister.exe* file (or the shortcut to it).
2. You will be presented with a welcome screen similar to the following:



3. Click on **Obtain Key**.
4. Notepad will launch and will open a form similar to the following:

Please complete the form below and copy it or save it to a file.
Then email or fax it to HighWater Designs at the address given;
HighWater will reply with your key code. Type this into the
HWRegister program and press the Enter Key button.

To: HighWater Designs Limited.
Fax +44 (0) 1242 251600 Email registry@highwater.co.uk

Company name:
Contact name:
Email address:
Fax number:
Phone number:
My reference:
Please mail me a new key code to run: (Product name(s))
HighWater Sales Order Number: (or DEMO if product has not been
purchased)
My dongle number is 53.

If a HighWater Sales Order Number is not available, a demonstration
key code may be supplied.

Note: If you have purchased more than one HighWater product you can register them at the same time, and thus obtain a keycode which will allow you to run each of them.

5. Fill in this form, then e-mail or fax it to HighWater, using the address or number given.
6. Quit from the HighWater Password Utility program by clicking **OK**.
7. HighWater will e-mail or fax you the keycode to use with your dongle. See the following section for details on entering the keycode.

2.4.2 Entering the keycode

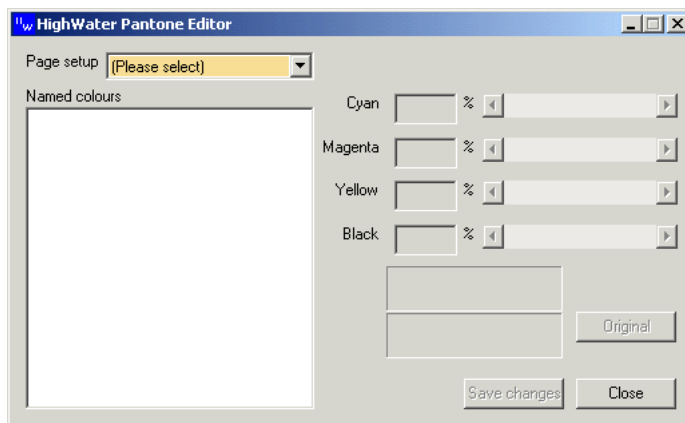
To enter your keycode to enable the HighWater Pantone Editor:

1. Launch the *HWRegister.exe* program (or the shortcut to it) by double-clicking on it.
2. Click in the text box at the bottom of the window and enter the keycode that you were sent by HighWater, using either the sequence of numbers or the sequence of words.
3. Click on the **Enter Key** button.
4. The program will confirm which applications have been enabled.
5. Quit from the HighWater Password Utility program by clicking **OK**.
6. You can now run the HighWater Pantone Editor.

2.5 Using the HighWater Pantone Editor

To run the HighWater Pantone Editor:

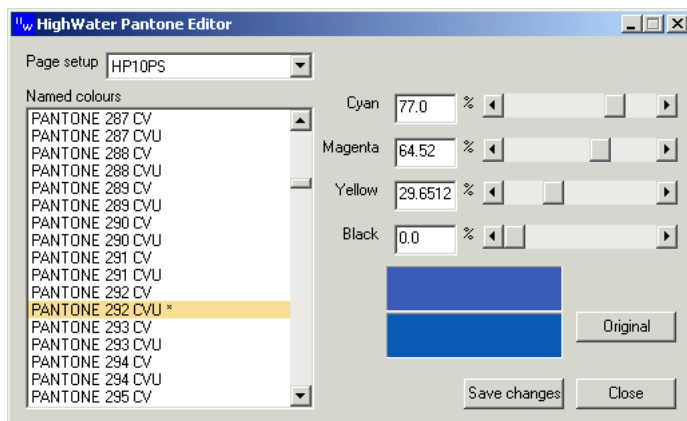
1. Run the *HWPantoneEditor.exe* file by double-clicking on it, or on a shortcut to it. The following dialog is displayed:



Note: Any colours that have previously been edited, are marked with an asterisk '*'.

2. Select the required **Page setup** from the pull-down list.
3. Highlight the Pantone colour you want to edit in the **Named colours** list.
4. Type in the new values (as percentages), or slide the markers for the **Cyan**, **Magenta**, **Yellow** and **Black** fields.

5. You will see the colour change in the top colour box, and an asterisk will appear next to the Pantone colour name to show that it has been changed:



Note: The colour samples shown on-screen are for guidance only and are not colour accurate.

6. Click on the **Save changes** button to save the new values.
7. To change a Pantone colour back to its original value, click on the **Original** button.

Note: The colour will revert to its original Pantone settings, and not to any other previously amended version of the colour.

8. When you have finished, click on the **Close** button.
9. Now, when you run the Torrent RIP, the new values will be used for Pantone colours in the job for the Page setup you chose.