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# POLKADOTS SOFTWARE

## Using the Publication Planner v2.0

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### *Publication Planner User Guide*



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# Introduction

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The Publication Planner (also referred to as the Web Planner or just the Planner) is a module that allows you to define publications and associated items, such as pairing templates, zones, etc. Once a publication is defined, it can be exported to the Pair-it module, which will use the publication definition to automatically pair pages together and output plates. The Planner can also display and print various types of previews, including web previews and PDF previews. It can be accessed from within the PrePage-it Client software and works in conjunction with the Pair-it module.

The publication definition made in the Planner includes many of the details regarding what a publication will look like when it's printed on press. It includes specifications about how many pages there are, how they are paired up with respect to page numbers, size and positioning of pages on a plate, how to add and position marks/furniture such as color bars, whether the publication will be divided into sections or zones, which pages are black, color or spot, double-trucks (center-spreads), dinkies, creep, bleed and much more. This guide describes how to configure a publication with these settings and options.

The Press Configuration feature, also known as PRESSflo, is an optional feature which can be layered on top of the standard Planner module. It performs compensation for misalignments in the printing press towers/units, providing a software alternative for cocking / shimming. In addition, it can also scale flats in order to compensate for the web growth that occurs as the paper roll travels through the print tower.

Pair-it is a page pairing module within the Client software which automatically pairs pages based mainly on criteria you define within the Planner. More specifically, this criteria includes the publication definition and pairing template (which are both set within the Planner), and also the Pair-it Preference set. A separate *Pair-it User Guide* explains this module in detail.

## Manual Version

This Publication Planner v2.0 User Guide is based on version 2.0.4.1 of the Publication Planner and has been updated from a previous user guide that was based on version 2.0.2.6. This manual assumes at least of basic knowledge of Pair-it and of the PrePage-it Client. For a detailed description of the Client software, please refer to the *PrePage-it Client User Guide*.

# Using the Planner

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## 1.1 Getting started

This section discusses installing and launching the Publication Planner.

### Installing the Planner


The Publication Planner is normally installed using the PrePage-it Client installers. This means the PrePage-it Client Engine needs to be installed on the PC Server machine and the PrePage-it Client should be installed on all machines (Mac or PC) where the Planner will be used. Note that there are two separate installers for the PrePage-it Client (Mac) and the PrePage-it Client (PC).

#### Note

If you are installing a bundled software package (e.g. NEWSflo, WorkMates News) on the PC Server machine, this will install the Planner application on the server. However you will typically still need to install the PrePage-it Client on all *other* Mac or PC machines where the Planner will be used.

Also, installing and using the Planner requires that the *Polkadots* dongle be activated with the PrePage-it Client, Pair-it and Planner options.

## Launching the Planner

The Planner is launched by clicking the **Web Planner** icon  from Pair-it's **Publication List** window (found in the PrePage-it Client interface).

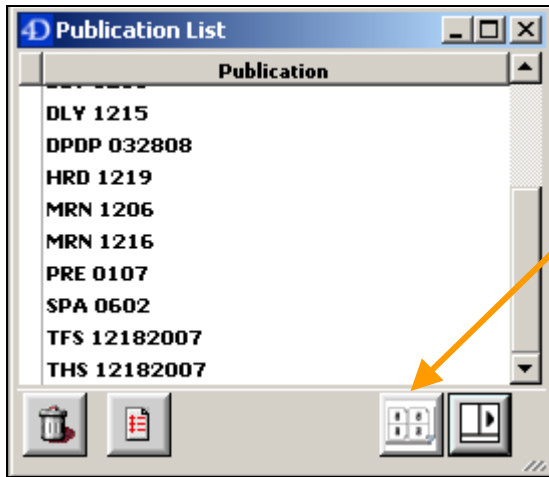


Figure 1 Launching Planner

This opens your web browser window with the Planner interface.

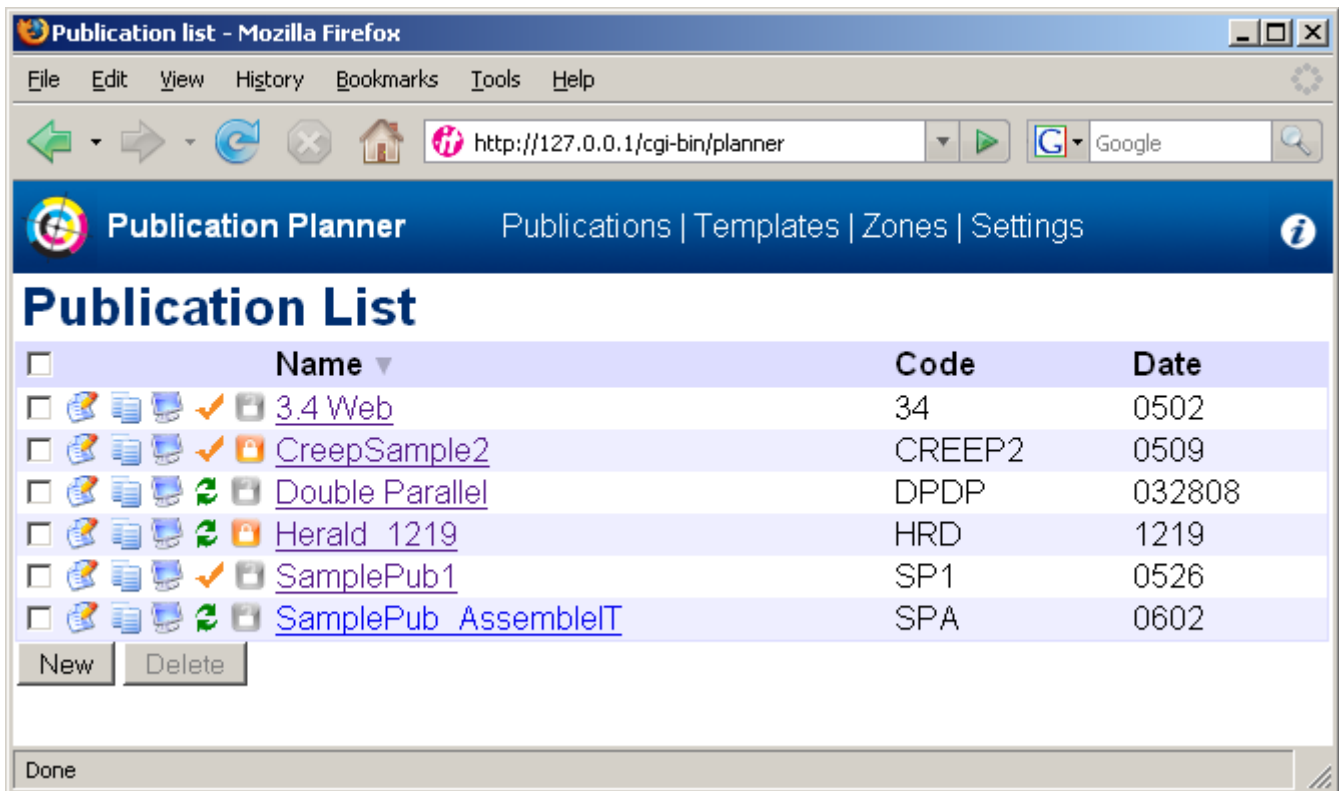


Figure 2 Planner interface

**Tip**

If the Planner's web interface does not appear, it may not have been installed correctly or may not be activated in the dongle license. Another factor which can prevent the Planner interface from being displayed is the web browser's security settings. If this is the case, try disabling pop-up blockers and phishing filters, reducing the security level (e.g. from high to medium), etc.

**Planner / dongle info**

The upper-right corner of the web browser contains the following icon: 

Clicking this icon displays information about the Planner version and in the case of a temporary dongle, the number of days left before the dongle expires.

## 1.2 Settings/Preferences

Clicking the **Settings** link displays the **Preferences** or **Settings** window (shown below), which contains some preferences specific to the Planner.

Display units:	Imperial	Unit used when entering and displaying a measurement.
Precision:	3	Floating point precision used when entering and displaying a measurement.
Page padding:	3	Number of digits used in a page number.
Backup folder:	../planner_backups/	Folder where the database will be backed up when updates are applied.
Import folder:	import	Directory to scan for publications to import.
Delete after:	0	Days after which enabled publications will be deleted (enter 0 to never delete them).
<b>Default pagination models</b>		
Broadsheet:	Standard	Pagination model to use when creating broadsheet sections
Tabloid:	Standard	Pagination model to use when creating tabloid sections
Quarterfold:	Standard	Pagination model to use when creating quarterfold sections

Save

Done

Figure 3 Planner Settings

The Planner preference settings are described in the section below. When you have finished setting your preferences as you wish, it is important to click the **Save** button, otherwise your choices are not kept.

### Display units

**Display units** is for display purposes within the Planner. Measurements can be displayed in **Imperial** (i.e. inches), **Metric** (i.e. cm, mm) and **Points**.

### Precision

The **Precision** setting lets you choose how many numbers after the decimal you want to use for measurements. For example, selecting “2” will allow you to specify measurements such as 22.65 inches. However if you type a number with more digits after the decimal than what you defined in the **Precision** setting, then the number will be truncated and rounded off. In our example, if you were to specify a measurement of 22.655 with a **Precision** setting of “2”, it would be truncated down to 22.66.



### Page padding

**Page padding** determines how many digits will be used for page numbers. For example, let's say you have selected "3" as the **Page padding** and then you add a new section of four pages to a publication. The Planner will number the pages in that section with 3 digits (i.e. 001, 002, 003, 004) even if you typed single digits when specifying the page numbers (i.e. 1, 2, 3, 4).

### Backup folder

The **Backup folder** allows you to make a backup of the Planner database (publications, templates, etc.) and to specify where it will be saved.

When you click **Backup Now**, it will save a copy of the database in the default backup location, typically C:\Program Files\Polkadots Software\Send-it\web\planner\_backups or C:\Program Files\Polkadots Software\Prepage-It-Web\web\planner\_backups. The Planner database is a file called Planner.db3. To save the database in a different location, type a different path in the **Backup folder** text box.

Note that if your workflow includes the PrePage-it Client Engine, then the backup folder must be located on the same machine as the PrePage-it Client Engine.

In addition to the backups that are made each time you click the **Backup Now** button, a backup is also automatically made each time the Planner application is updated to a new version. Each backup is placed in its own folder, whose name is derived from the date of the backup.

If you should need to restore the backup of the database, copy the backup file Planner.db3 from the backup folder to the program installation folder. Typically this is C:\Program Files\Polkadots Software\Send-it or C:\Program Files\Polkadots Software\Prepage-It-Web.

### Import folder

The **Import folder** is used in exceptional cases only. Leave at the default setting unless specified otherwise by a Polkadots specialist.

### Delete after

This setting will automatically delete enabled pubs after a specified number of days, thereby establishing an automatic clean-up or maintenance procedure. Enabled publications will be deleted after the number of days that you specify in the **Delete After** box. Specifying a number other than "0" will activate the automatic deletion of enabled pubs while specifying a "0" will disable this feature.

Note that this option automates the clean-up of *enabled* publications, therefore publications that are not enabled will never be deleted.

### Default pagination models

When sections are created in a publication, pages are automatically numbered and oriented according to a default pagination model. In addition to the standard model, several other pagination layouts are included with the Planner, making it quick and easy to automatically renumber and re-orient the pages in a publication.

In fact, the pagination models make it easier for the Planner to adapt to different printing presses, folding machines and publication types i.e. Broadsheet, Tabloid, etc. For example, a pagination model may correspond to the page numbering scheme required for a double-plate setup, that is, a press with two plates per cylinder. Another page numbering scheme may be suitable for a setup where page 1 (i.e. the cover page) is collected at the bottom of the printed stack instead of the top. Ultimately, every new installation of the Publication Planner may require some assessment and test trials in order to determine which page numbering / imposition schemes are right for that workflow.

When a new section is created in a publication, it takes on the default pagination model specified here in the **Settings** window. A different default pagination model can be specified for Broadsheet, Tabloid and Quarterfold. When designing a publication, the pagination model for that publication can be changed from the default at any time by selecting a different one. It is possible to change this setting on a per-section basis from within any publication.

The options available in the **Default Pagination models** dropdown lists will vary, depending on the publication type (e.g. Broadsheet, Tabloid), PRESSflo configuration, etc.

#### PAGINATION MODELS

The following pagination models are available in the Publication Planner:

- **Standard & Standard 180**
- **Straight & Straight 180**
- **Reverse Fold Straight & Reverse Fold Straight 180**
- **Collect & Collect 180**

In general, the "180" pagination models rotate each side of a sheet by 180 degrees i.e. the front plate is rotated by 180 degrees and the back plate is rotated by 180.

The figure below shows an example of an 8-page Tabloid section: Standard vs. Standard 180. The Standard 180 rotates the front or top by 180 degrees and the back or bottom by 180 degrees.

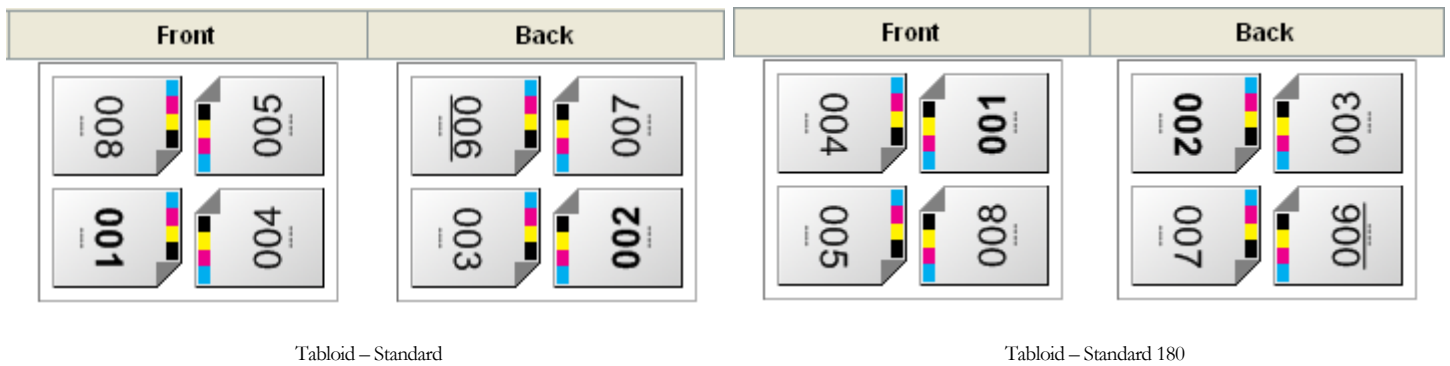


Figure 4 Standard 180

The Reverse Fold Straight and Reverse Fold Straight 180 only apply to Quarterfolds. This pagination scheme results in page 1 (i.e. the cover page) being at the bottom of the printed stack instead of the top. This is the way some folding machines stack their pages. The figure below shows an example of a 16-page Quarterfold section - Standard vs. Reverse Fold Straight.

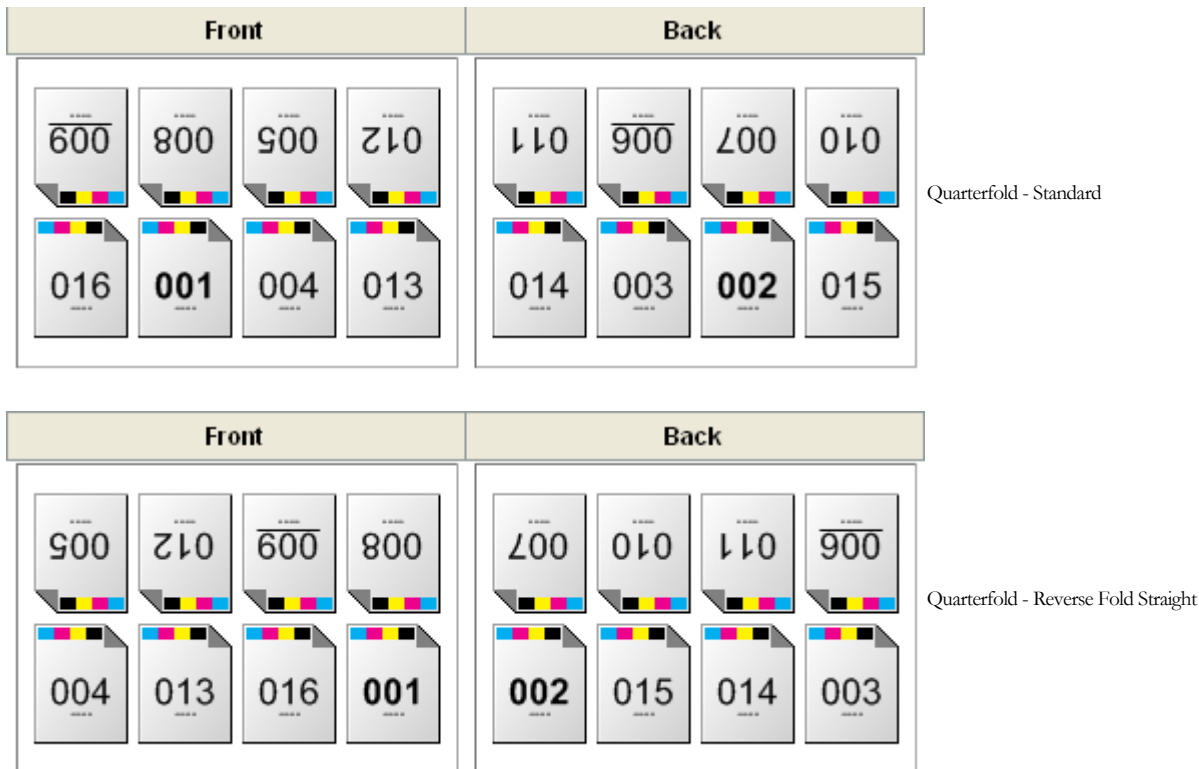


Figure 5 Reverse Fold Straight

The Straight and Collect pagination models may be suitable for some presses with double-plates per cylinder. The page numbering scheme will vary depending on whether the two plates that are on the same cylinder are identical or different. In addition, these pagination models may also be suitable for other configurations.

The figures below illustrate an example of the page numbering layouts of the Straight vs. Collect pagination models, in a 16-page Tabloid setup.

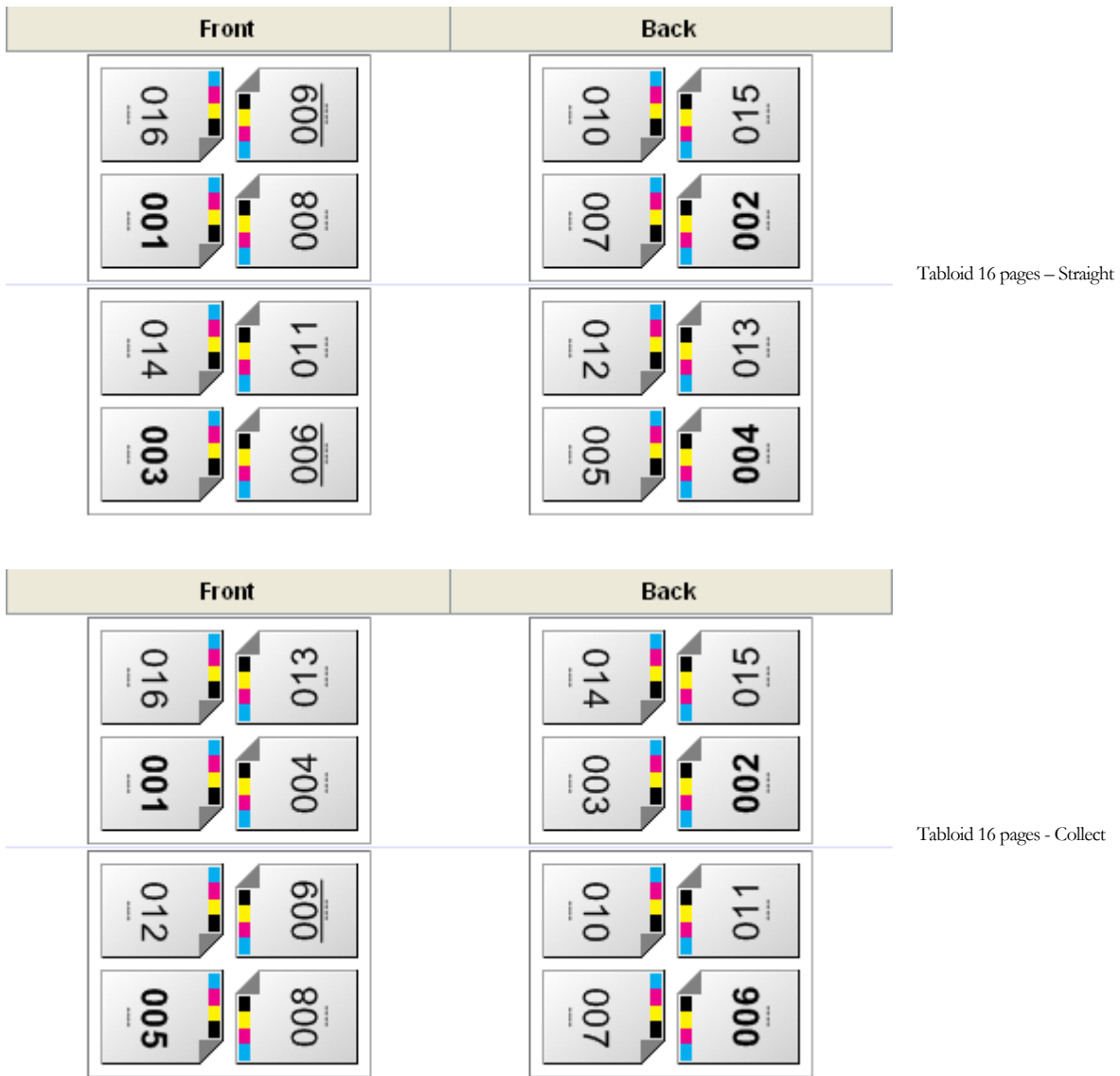


Figure 6 Straight vs. Collect

## 1.3 Defining a Pairing Template

Before defining a publication, at least one pairing template (also referred to as a master or simply a template) must be defined. This is a mock-up of the plate, which will determine how many pages will be paired (e.g. 2-Up, 4-Up), page size, page positioning, bleed, marks, etc.

To work on templates, click the **Templates** link. This will display the **Templates** window shown below.

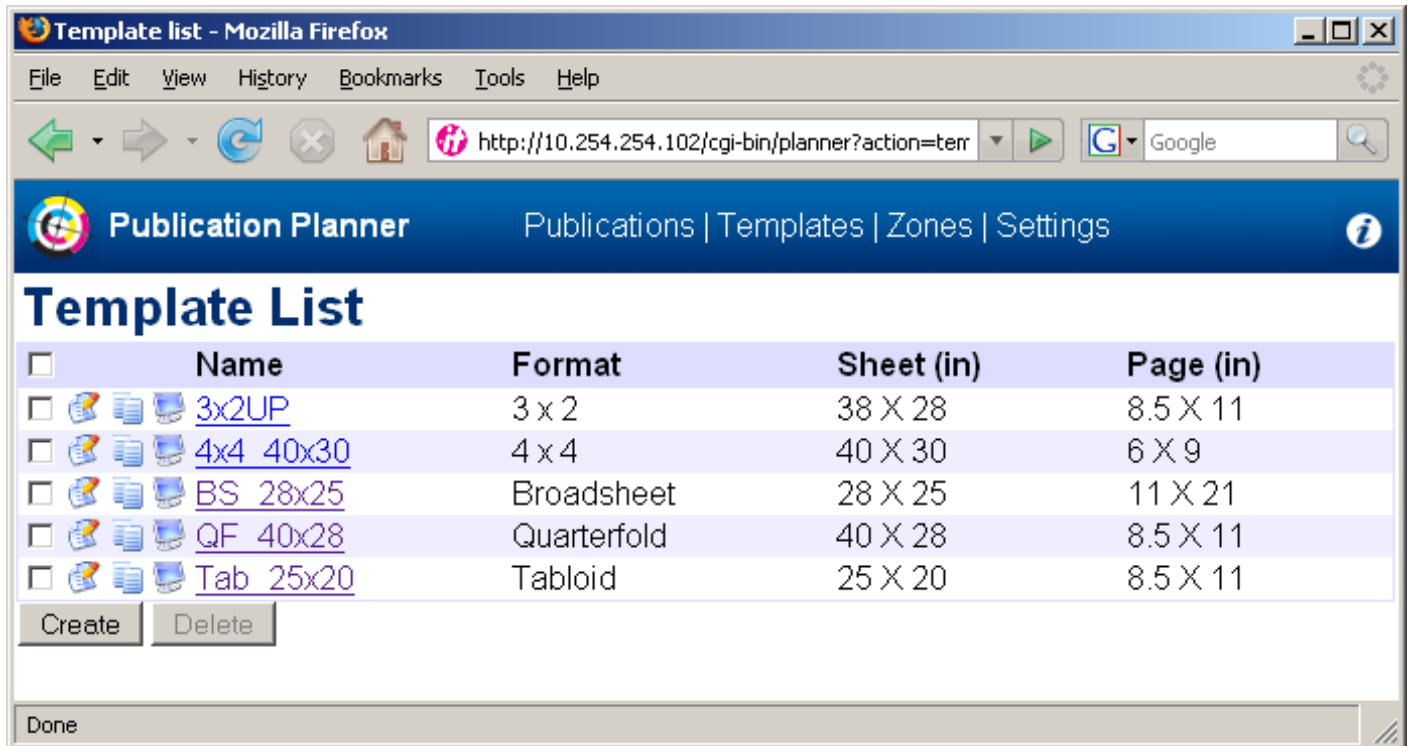


Figure 7 Template List

### New template

To define a template, click the **Templates** link, then click the **Create** button. This will open the **Create Template** window shown below.

Figure 8 Create Template

Here you give the template a name and set the **Type** (**Single Page**, **Broadsheet**, **Tabloid**, **Quarterfold**), **Plate Size** and the **Page Size** of each page in the pair. All pages in a template must be the same size.

**Single-Page** or 1-Up can be used in cases, for example, where pages are already pre-imposed 2-Up by a customer before being paired up by Pair-it. It may also be used in some cases when you are printing with a “half-size” plate which can only accommodate a single page.

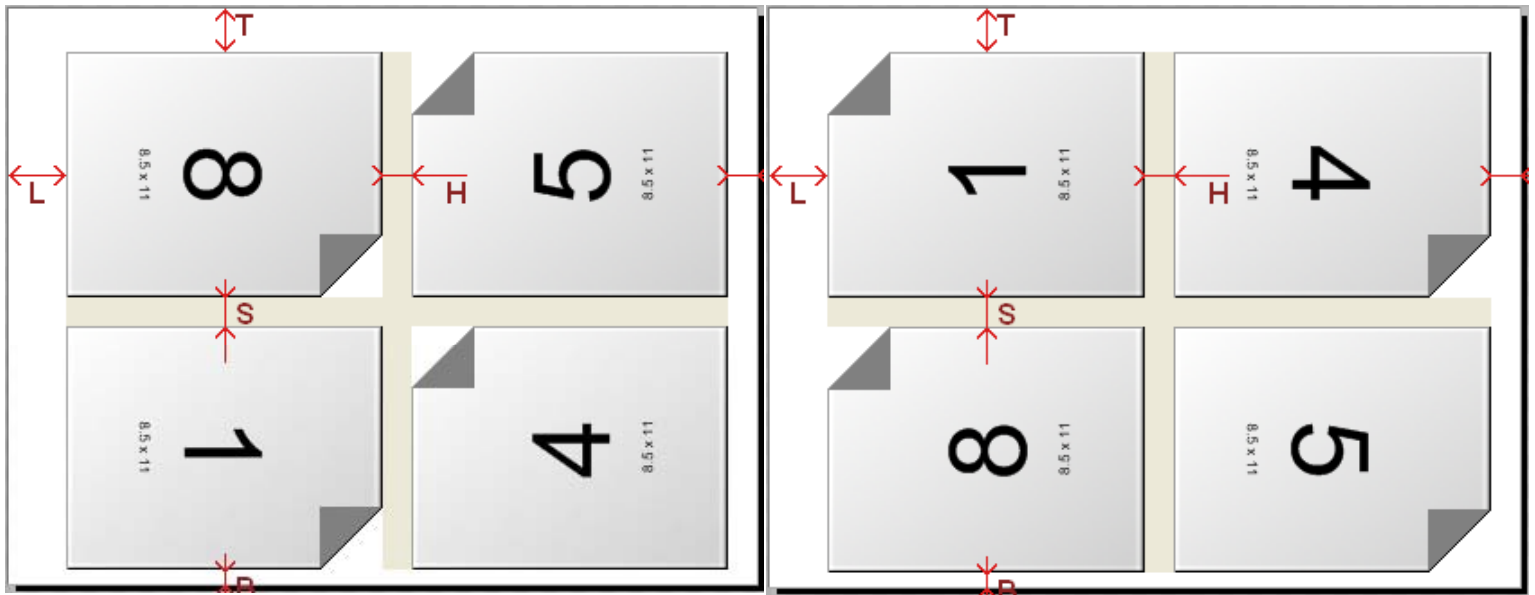
The **Type** dropdown list will also contain the **Custom** or N-Up mode if you have purchased this option. This allows you to define custom imposition templates, such as 3 x 2 pages or 4 x 1. Custom templates are explained in the section [Custom templates](#) starting on p.21.

#### Half sheet

The **Half sheet** option is typically necessary in setups where the plates are half the size (usually half the width) of the printed sheet on the press. For example, you want to produce a Broadsheet publication of 30in x 20in, but your plate machine produces plates that are 15in x 20in i.e. your plates are half the width of the publication. This feature will automatically cut your pairs in two so they can be imaged on the half-size plates. In this type of setup, it is common for the half-size plates to be placed side-by-side on the press and printed together on the same sheet of paper.

#### Foot to Foot

The **Foot to Foot** option can be selected for Tab and Quarterfold templates. This will orient the pages in a foot-to-foot style instead of head-to-head. By default, pages are oriented head-to-head so that the heads or tops of the pages are adjacent to each other. The figure below shows an example of a tab template in both configurations.



Tabloid - Head-to-Head

Tabloid - Foot-to-Foot

Figure 9 Head-to-Head vs. Foot to Foot


### Bleed

The Planner includes an option for specifying Bleed. For more information on the Bleed option, refer to the section called [Bleed](#) on page 16.

When the template has been defined, click **Save** or **Create**. This will save the template and give you additional options which you may set for the template, including **Positioning** of pages and **Marks**. These additional options are explained in the next section *Editing a Template*.

### Editing a template

After creating and saving a template, typically there are other settings to specify in order to complete the template configuration. Whether you want to specify additional options or modify already existing settings, you can do so in one of the following ways:

- click the template name link in the **Template List** window
- click the **Edit Template** icon  next to the desired template

This will open a **Template Editor** window, where you will see the following tabs: **General**, **Positioning** and **Marks**.

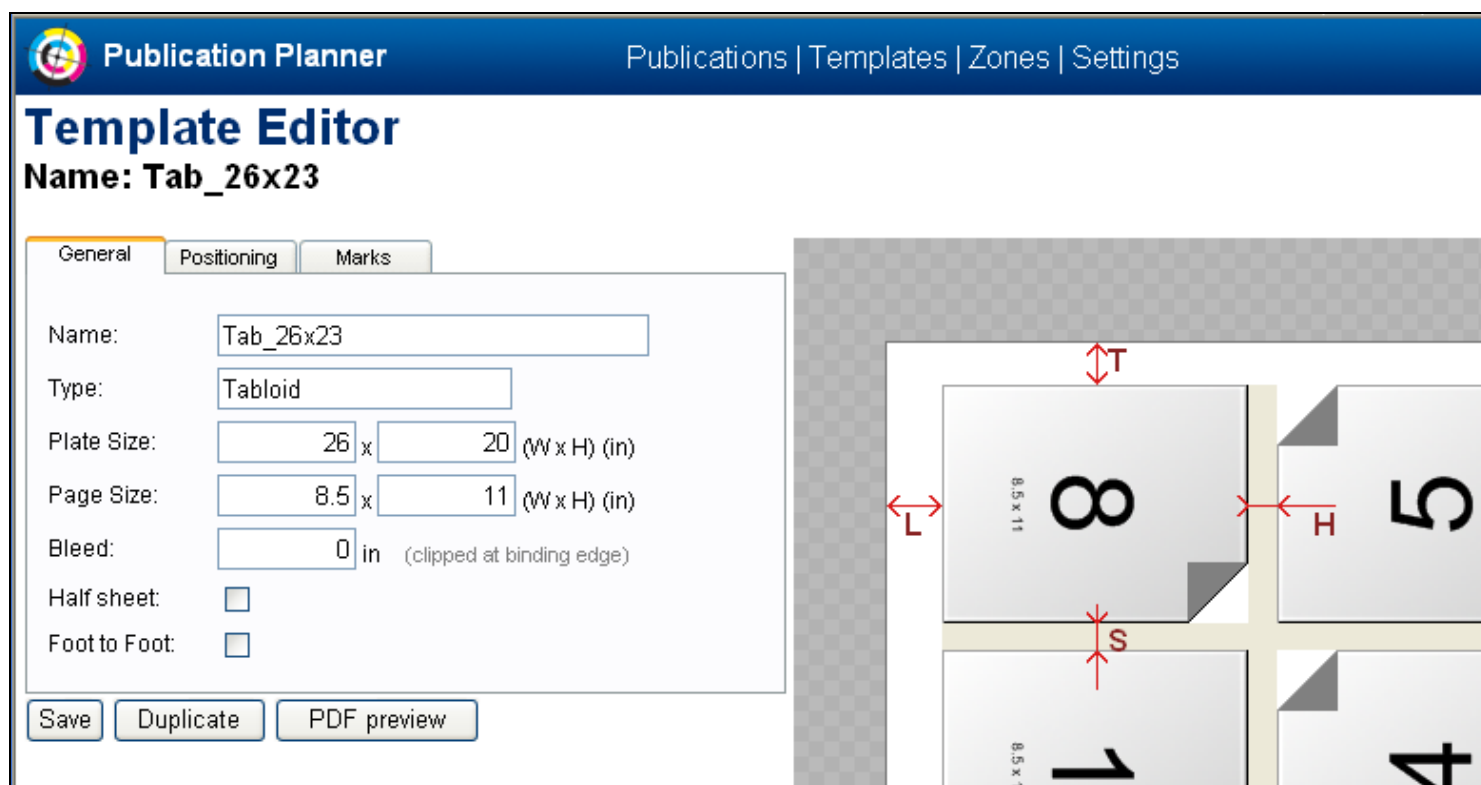


Figure 10 Template Editor

Here you can complete and later modify, if necessary, the template's configuration. After configuring a template to your satisfaction, click the **Save** button to keep your settings. To get a preview of your template while you're editing it, click the **PDF Preview** button (see [Previewing a template](#) on p. 24 for more on previews).

#### General

The **General** template settings consist mainly of those which are initially defined when the template is created. These options are explained in the section [New template](#) on p.13. Any of these initially defined settings can be changed here, with the exception of the template **Type**. There is one additional setting for the **Bleed**, explained next.

You must click the **Save** button to keep the selected settings.

#### BLEED

Some pages, such as color pages with a background color along the edges, may require you to add a bleed margin. The bleed area for a page must be added in the design application where you create your page. The **Bleed** setting in the Planner does not add bleed to your pages – rather it preserves the bleed area that you've already specified for your page rather than cropping it off. This means that when the pages are paired and then plated, the bleed area for each page will be conserved on the plate rather than cropped off.



## CLIPPED AT BINDING EDGE

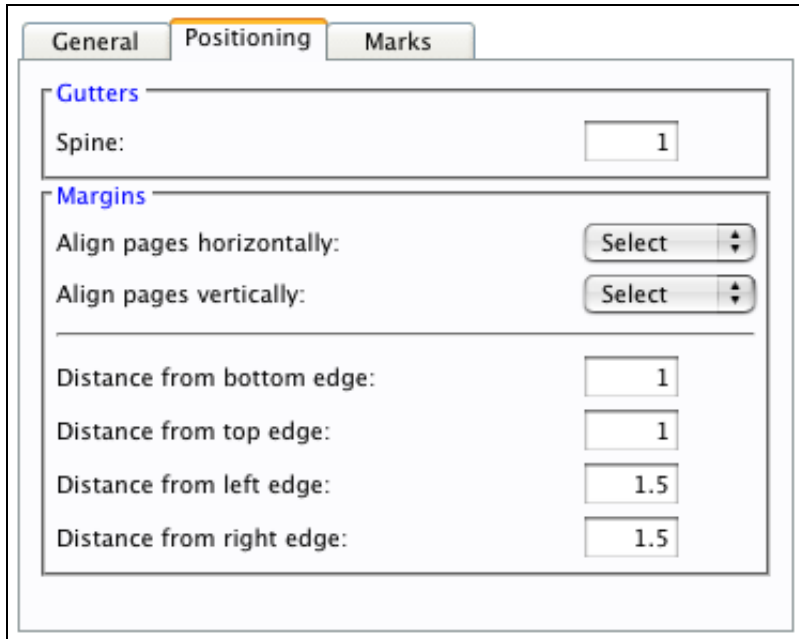
If the bleed areas between two adjacent pages overlap, the Planner will attribute half of the total available bleed area to each page. Note that this does not necessarily affect the bleed margin on every side of a page, only on the sides where the page is adjacent to another page.

For example, let's say the **Spine** (distance between 2 pages) in a Broadsheet template is 1 inch and the **Bleed** area is 0.75 inch around each page. This means the total bleed margin between the two pages is  $0.75 \times 2 = 1.5$  inch whereas the total distance between the two pages (**Spine**) is only 1 inch. Therefore the Planner will take the total distance between the two pages (1 inch) and attribute half that distance as the bleed margin of one page and half for the other page, resulting in a bleed area of 0.5 inch per page (instead of the specified bleed of 0.75 inch).

This can be verified by looking at the **PDF Preview** of a relevant template.

## Positioning

The options in the template's **Positioning** tab allow you to set **Gutters** and **Margins**.



Category	Setting	Value
Gutters	Spine:	1
	Margins	
Margins	Align pages horizontally:	Select
	Align pages vertically:	Select
	Distance from bottom edge:	1
	Distance from top edge:	1
	Distance from left edge:	1.5
	Distance from right edge:	1.5

Figure 11 Positioning options - settings

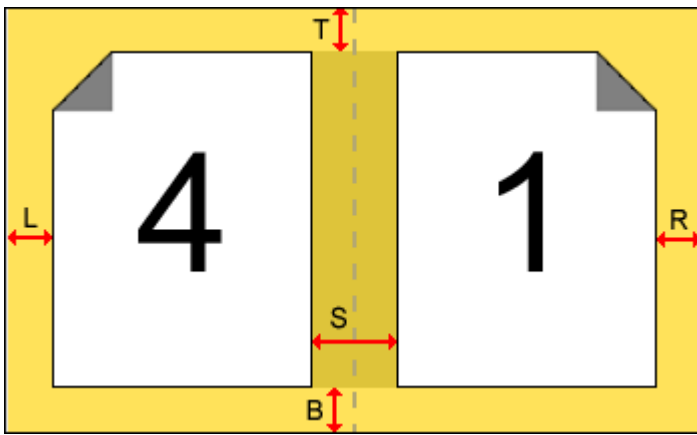


Figure 12 Positioning options - illustration

Use the above diagram as a reference with regards to the positioning options, where **S** = **Spine**, and **T/R/B/L** = **Top/Right/Bottom/Left** margins around the plate. Note that this sample diagram illustrates a Broadsheet template.

#### GUTTERS

The **Gutters** section lets you set an amount for the gutters or inner margins of the publication. In other words, this will be the space between the pages in your template. The gutters which need to be set will vary, dependant on the type of template. For example, a Broadsheet template will have one **Spine** gutter located between the two pages as shown in the diagram above. A Tabloid template (shown below) will have two gutters to be specified (the **Spine** and **Head**, abbreviated **S** and **H**, respectively) since it contains 4 pages.

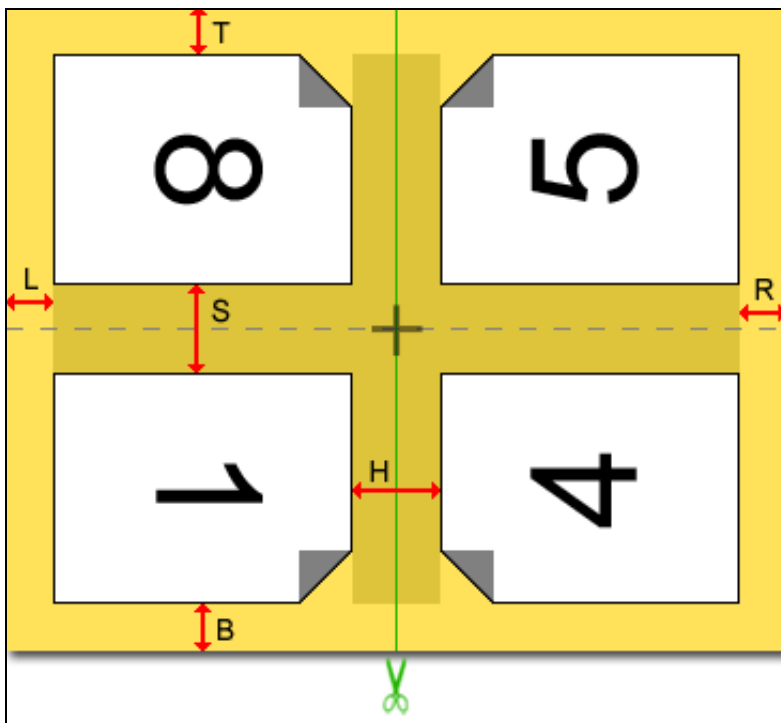


Figure 13 Tabloid template

## MARGINS

The **Margins** section lets you position your pages within the plate. The positioning can be set manually or you can have the Planner set it automatically for you. To set the margins manually, type an amount in the **Distance from bottom/top/left/right edge** boxes. As you do so, the Planner will calculate some of the distances for you to account for the Page Size, Plate Size and Gutters which you specified earlier. For automatic positioning, select **Center**, **Right** or **Left** from the **Align pages horizontally/vertically** dropdown lists. The Planner will calculate all the margins for you, again taking into account the Page Size, Plate Size and Gutters which you specified earlier.

## Marks

The options in the **Marks** tab allow you to add furniture to your template i.e. color bars, registration marks, crop marks, etc.

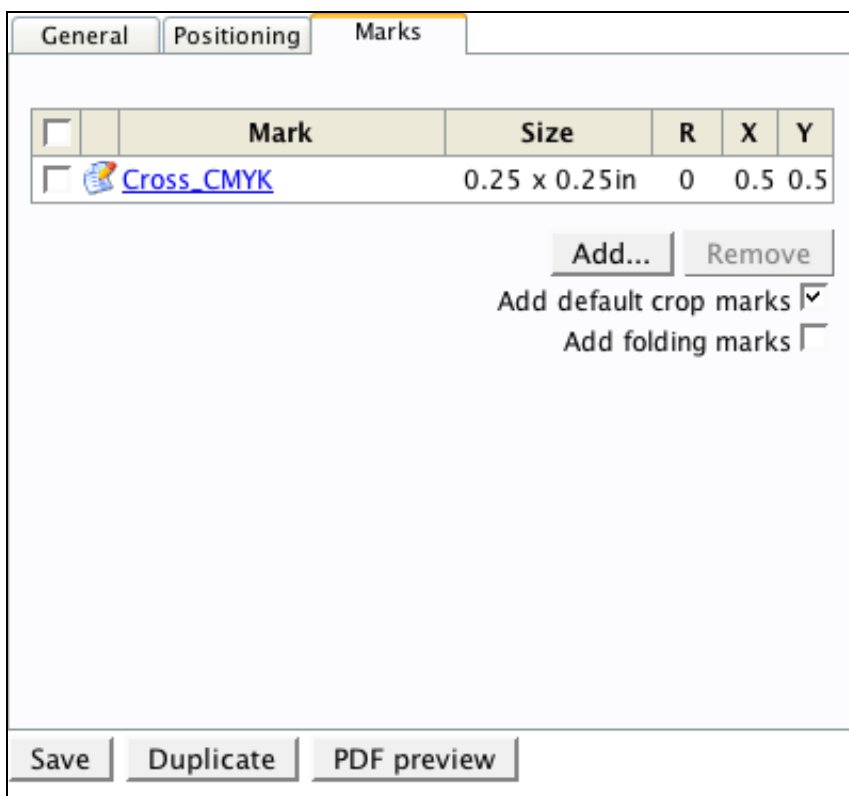


Figure 14 Marks tab

To add the Planner's default marks, check the **Add default crop marks** and/or **Add folding marks** checkbox. Click the **PDF Preview** button to see what they look like.

In addition to the default marks, custom marks can be added and positioned within a template. Adding custom marks involves the following steps: (i) creating the marks, (ii) adding the marks to a template and (iii) positioning the marks within the template. Each custom mark you want to use only needs to be created once, then it can be added and positioned within any template as often as required.

## CREATING CUSTOM MARKS

Before a custom mark can be added to a template, it must first be created using the following procedure:

1. Create the mark in a design program (e.g. Illustrator, Quark, InDesign).
2. Save it in a format such as PS or EPS.
3. RIP the PS or EPS of the mark in the PrePage-it Furnitures queue.

## Note

If you are RIPping EPS files, then the options Bounding Box and Add ShowPage must be activated in the PrePage-it Furnitures queue (please refer to the *PrePage-it User Guide* for queue configuration details).

All marks RIPped with the Furnitures queue should automatically appear in the **Select Mark** dropdown list shown in the figure below. [Figure 15](#) shows the **Add/Edit Mark** dialog box, which can be accessed either by clicking the **Add...** button in the **Marks** tab (see [Figure 14](#) on p. 19) or by clicking the link of an already existing mark.

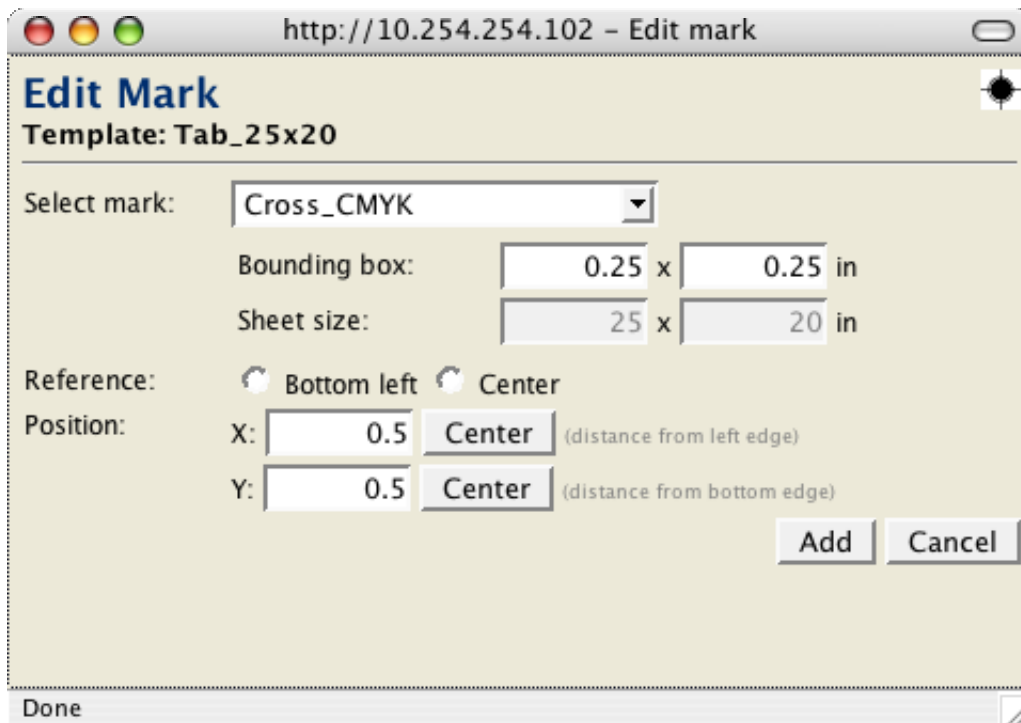


Figure 15 Edit Mark dialog box

### Tip

If RIPped marks do not appear in the **Select Mark** dropdown list within the **Edit Mark** window, then there may be an incorrect configuration within the PrePage-it Furnitures queue or the Pair-it Preferences.

### ADDING CUSTOM MARKS

After a mark is RIPped, you can add it to a template by clicking the **Add...** button in the **Marks** tab. This opens the **Add/Edit Mark** window (shown in figure above), where you can select any mark which you have previously RIPped from the **Select Mark** dropdown list.


After selecting the desired mark, you can position it within your template. In cases where you need to add the same mark multiple times, you just RIP the mark once and then re-add it to your template as many times as required. For example, you can create and RIP a registration mark, then add it 4 times to your template, each time positioning it in a different place. How to position a mark within your template is explained next.

### POSITIONING A MARK

Marks are positioned using the **X/Y Position** offsets in the **Edit Mark** window. The **X/Y** offsets determine the distance where the mark will be placed, as measured from the bottom left of your template. If you wish the mark to be centered on your template in either the horizontal or vertical direction or both, click the corresponding **Center** button. It is possible to set an offset for one direction (say X) and center it automatically in the other direction (by clicking the **Center** button next to the Y).

The **Reference** option determines how the **X/Y Position** offsets are calculated. For example, if you specify **X=8, Y=5, Reference= Bottom Left**, then the bottom left corner of the mark will be positioned at **X=8 / Y=5**. If, however, you specify **X=8, Y=5, Reference= Center**, then the center of the mark will be positioned at **X=8 / Y=5**.

After configuring the new mark, click the **Add** button to add it to your template.

A custom mark can be edited at any time by clicking directly on the mark's name link or on the **Edit** icon  to the left of the link. Any mark you've added can later be removed by selecting it and clicking the **Remove** button.

After editing a template to your satisfaction, click the **Save** button.

### Custom templates

Custom templates can be defined if you have purchased the Custom option (sometimes referred to as the N-Up option). This layered option allows you to make templates other than the standard ones i.e. Broadsheet, Tabloid, Quarterfold, etc.

Creating a custom template requires you to specify a few extra parameters than you would in a standard template. In the **Create Template** dialog box, you need to specify the **Matrix size**, which defines how many pages wide and high the imposition will be, for example 3 x 2 pages or 4 x 1.

Figure 16 Create Template

After creating the template, you need to set the following template parameters:

- in the **General** tab, you need to specify the **Work Mode: Front and Back, Work and Turn** or **Work and Tumble** (note that the **Work and Turn / Tumble** options are only displayed when the specified **Matrix size** allows it)
- if any of the pages need to be rotated, select the page(s) and click one of the **Orientation** options from the **Positioning** tab: **0, 90, 180, 270**, or the **Rotate +90/-90** arrow buttons

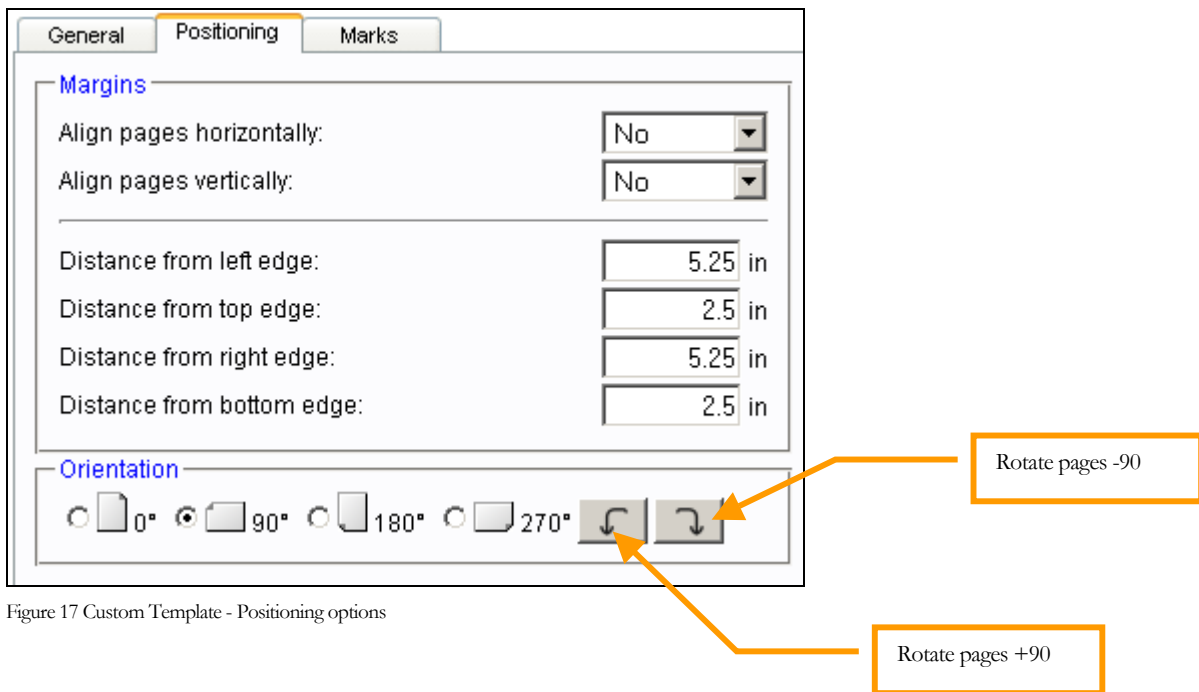


Figure 17 Custom Template - Positioning options

- set the gutter distances (in inches) between the pages:
  - required gutter measurements are indicated by a wide arrow
  - for each wide arrow, click the number next to it and type the correct gutter value (you may also tab your way through them)

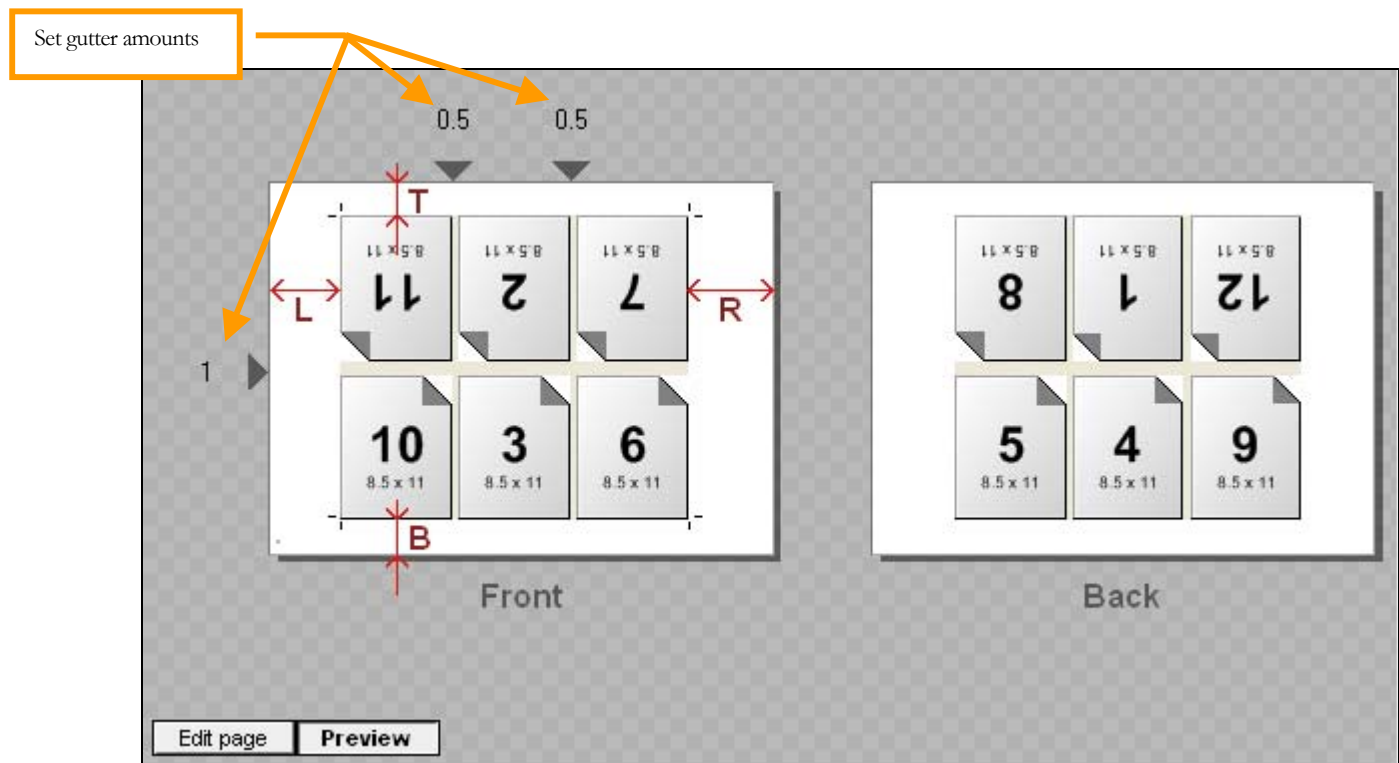


Figure 18 Set gutter amounts

- click the **Edit Page** button and set the pagination sequence for this template
- click or tab your way through each page and type the page number you wish to attribute to it

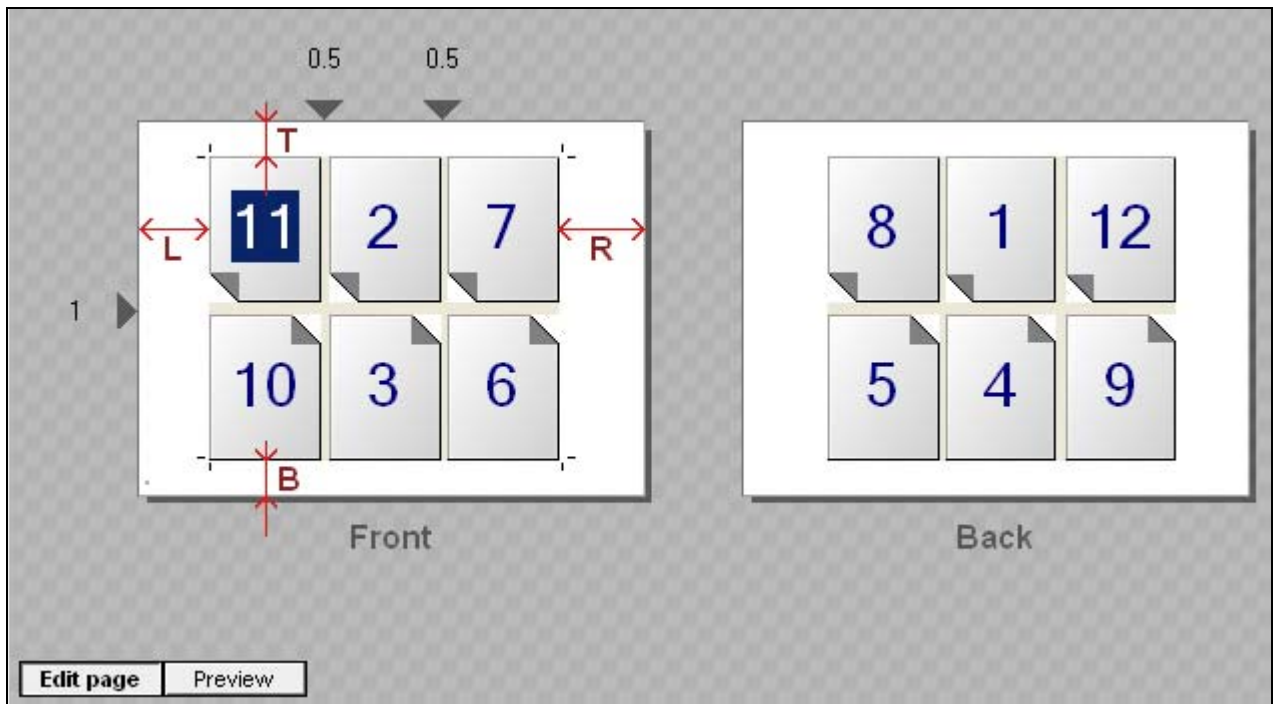


Figure 19 Numbering the pages

As usual, click the **Save** button when you have completed your template configuration.

### Tip

It is possible to make custom templates where the same page number is repeated more than once, allowing for imposition schemes such as Parallel Pagination.

## Managing templates

From the **Template List** window, templates can be previewed, duplicated and deleted if necessary.

### Previewing a template

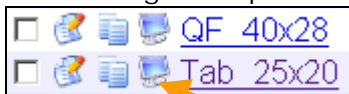


Figure 20 Preview template

To see a PDF preview of the template, click the **Preview** icon in the **Template List** window (see figure above). The template preview shows a mock-up of how the pages will be numbered and oriented, as well as all the marks, bleed, and page sizes.




The same preview can also be seen by clicking the **PDF Preview** button from within the **Template Editor** window.

Note that the PDF preview feature requires Acrobat Reader to be installed.

Duplicating a template



Figure 21 Duplicate template

Use the Duplicate function to make a copy of an existing template. When you click the **Duplicate** button  for a template, a **Duplicate Template** window opens, prompting you to specify a new template **Name**.

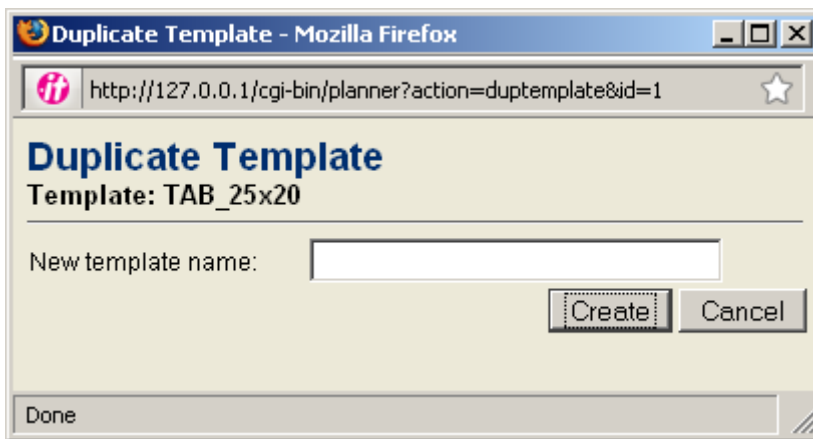


Figure 22 Duplicate Template dialog box

Naming the new template and clicking the **Create** button will generate a copy of the original. This copy can then be customized as required and finally saved by clicking the **Save** button.

Deleting a template

When a template is no longer required, you can delete it by selecting the template in the **Template List** window (i.e. clicking its checkbox) and then clicking the **Delete** button.

## 1.4 Creating a Publication

A Publication is where you define an entire job, such as a daily or weekly edition of a newspaper. It is here that you specify the general structure and exact details of an edition. This includes essential parameters such as the format (Broadsheet, Tabloid, etc.), number of sections and page numbering. In addition to these basic setup parameters, a publication also allows you to specify options such as zones, creep, dinkies, double-trucks (center-spreads) and automatic redirection of pages according to color space.

How pages are paired together also depends on the Pairing Template associated with the publication and on the Pair-it Preference Set. These two topics are covered in section [1.3 Defining a Pairing Template](#), starting on p.13 of this user guide, and in the *Pair-it User Guide*, respectively.

A new publication must first be created/defined, as explained in the section [New publication](#). After it has been defined, a publication needs to be configured with at least one section. How to configure a publication is covered in the section [Editing a publication](#) starting on p.31.

### New publication

To define a publication, click the **Publications** link, then click the **New** button. This will open the **Create Publication** dialog box.

**Create Publication**

Name:

Code:

Run Date:

Page padding:

Press config:

**Creep**

Value:  in Style:  Apply mode:

**Zones**

☐ Use page zones Common zone:

**Collating marks**

☐ Box (WxH) :  x  in ☐ Use header WxH:

☐ Prevent auto-deletion

Figure 23 Create Publication dialog box

Here you define the publication by specifying the required parameters. Note that the **Name**, **Code**, and **Run Date** parameters are obligatory.

Once the required parameters have been specified in the publication definition, click the **Create** button. This will add the new publication to the **Publication List**.

The parameters you can specify when creating a new publication are described next.

Naming a publication

**Name:** Give the publication a name (obligatory).

**Code:** Specify a code. This is typically an abbreviation of the publication name, for e.g. **Name** = Gazette and **Code** = GZT (obligatory).

**Run Date:** Specify the date of the publication i.e. the date of the issue you are producing (obligatory). For example, the November 23rd issue could have **Run Date** = 1123.

### Important

If your setup is configured to automatically determine the Scanned Folder (as seen in the Pair-it Monitor), then by default the software will use the Code and Run Date to determine the name of the folder it should monitor. In these cases, it is important for the Code and Run Date which you specify for the publication to correspond to the code and run date which you specify in the filenames of incoming pages. The Scanned Folder refers to the job folder in the Client software where the RIPped pages will appear and which the publication will be scanning, so that the incoming pages are paired up as soon as they arrive.

### Page Padding

Page Padding determines how many digits will be used for page numbers. As an example, let's say you have selected "3" as the **Page padding**. When you add new sections to this publication, the Planner will number the pages with 3 digits (i.e. 001, 002, 003, 004) even if you typed single digits when specifying the page numbers (i.e. 1, 2, 3, 4).

The Planner already has a default page padding specified in the Planner's **Settings**. It will use this default setting if you do not specify anything here. If you do specify a page padding amount here, however, it will override the default setting and will take effect for this publication only.

More information about the Planner's default settings and preferences, including the page padding option, can be found in the section [1.2 Settings/Preferences](#), starting on p.8.

### Press Config

This parameter will only be available if your setup includes the Press Configuration feature, sometimes referred to as PRESSflo, which is a layered option that can be added to the standard Planner module.

It is here that you select the desired **Press Config** for a publication, which depends on which press you intend to output the job to.

Note that some press configurations, such as those with multiple towers or double-plate cylinders, will require you to specify some additional information while you're setting up your publication.

Details about Press Configuration can be found in the section [1.6 Press Configuration \(PRESSflo\)](#) starting on p.61.

### Creep

Creep adjustment is required when a publication includes a sufficient number of pages such that, for example, the outer pages of a publication booklet protrude slightly as compared to the inner pages.

Although it is uncommon for newspapers to apply creep adjustments to their publications, the feature is nonetheless available for those who require it, whether because of some special publication jobs or because a company also produces some commercial jobs in addition to newspapers.

If the publication requires a creep setting, set the amount of the creep (**Value**), the **Style** of creep (**Push in**, **Pull out** or **Center**) and the binding mode to be applied (**Perfect Bound** or **Saddle Stitched**).

After specifying the creep settings, the Planner will calculate the required creep and automatically adjust the positioning of each page in a publication.

#### Tip

Use the Planner's **PDF Preview** tool to preview the effect of creep in your publication.

#### CREEP VALUE

The **Creep Value** that you specify will be taken to be the *total* amount of creep between the first web/sheet and the last web/sheet. The Planner will then calculate the creep increment for each web/sheet. The result is that the total creep amount will be gradually increased (or decreased) for each web/sheet until it reaches the total amount by the last sheet.

#### BINDING STYLE

The **Creep Apply Mode** dropdown list is where you choose the binding style for this publication. **Saddle Stitched** will calculate the creep increment starting from the first web/sheet in the publication until the last web/sheet. **Perfect bind** will re-calculate the creep for each section.

Note that this setting only affects how the creep will be applied, not other aspects of the publication (such as pagination).

#### CREEP STYLE

The creep increment can be applied according to one of the following **Creep Styles**:

- **Push in:** pages in the first web/sheet stay at their original position. Then the software will push pages of subsequent webs inwards (towards the center of the plate) until the pages of the final web are pushed in by total creep amount.
- **Pull out:** pages in the first web/sheet are pulled out (towards edges of the plate i.e. away from the center) by the total creep amount. Then pages of subsequent webs gradually go inwards (towards the center of the plate) until the pages of the final web are back to the original position.
- **Center:** pages in first web/sheet are pulled out by half the total creep amount. Then pages of subsequent webs gradually go inwards (towards the center of the plate) until the pages of the final web are pushed in by half the total creep amount.

## Page Zones

If the publication requires zones, click the **Use page zones** checkbox and select the common or main zone from the **Common zone** dropdown list. Note that you will not be able to select any zones unless at least one zone has already been previously defined. Please see the section [1.5 Zones](#), starting on p.54, for details on how to create, configure and add zones to a publication.

## Collating marks

Figure 24 Collating marks

Collating marks serve as a reference when assembling the different sections of a publication and binding them together. It allows an operator to verify that all the sections of a publication are there (i.e. that none are missing) and in the correct order before it is bound. That is why this option is only available for **Perfect Bind** jobs and not for **Saddle Stitched**. The marks are placed on the binding edge of a section (or signature or book) so that they are visible while a publication is being assembled, but become hidden after it is bound.

A collating mark itself is a black rectangular box containing the section number i.e. the first section is 1, the second section is 2, etc. It is added to all sections of a publication by clicking the **Box (WxH)** checkbox and specifying a box size e.g. 0.5 x 0.5 inches. In addition, activating **Use header** will include a black circle in each section for orientation purposes. After a publication is assembled, the circles should all be aligned one below the other, ensuring that none of the sections have been orientated incorrectly. The figure below illustrates an example of a publication with four sections.

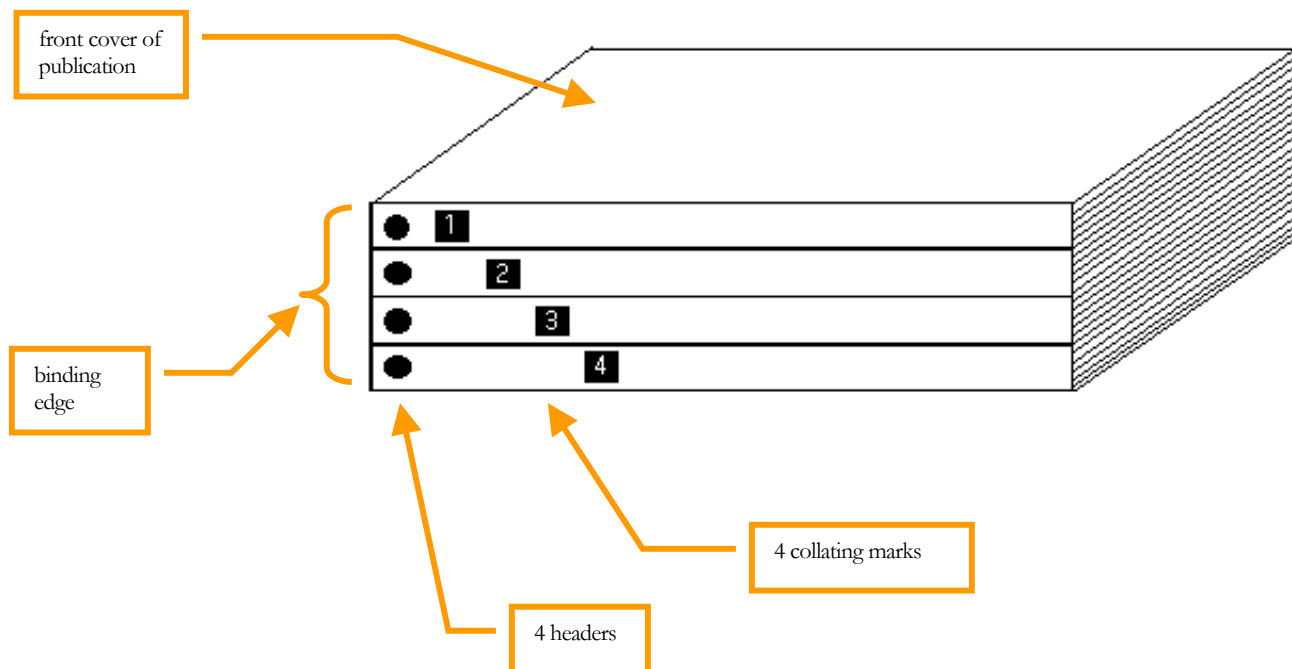



Figure 25 Collating marks example

### Prevent auto-deletion

If the [Delete after](#) option is set in the Planner's **Settings/Preferences** (see p.9), then all publications will be deleted (a specified number of days) after they have been enabled. Checking the **Prevent auto-deletion** checkbox will prevent a publication from being automatically deleted like the other publications. That is, it will remain there until it is deleted manually.

Publications set to prevent auto-deletion can be identified by an orange closed-lock icon  next to them in the **Publication List** window. In fact, clicking the lock icon has the same effect as enabling/disabling the **Prevent auto-deletion** checkbox.

### Save As Default

If clicked, all new publications created afterwards will by default have the same settings i.e. **Page Padding, Creep, Zones**, etc. This makes it convenient to create new publications with similar settings, however each publication must have a unique **Run Date-Code** set. If you try to create a new publication with both the same **Run Date** and **Code** as an existing publication, you will get a warning message indicating that this is not permitted.

### Editing a publication

After a publication has been created, its definition can be modified at any time. In addition to modifying the properties that you initially defined for the publication, you also have the possibility of defining numerous details about the publication, including sections, page numbering, zones, creep, dinkies, double-trucks and automatic redirection of pages according to color space. At minimum, all publications must be configured with at least one **Section** containing the correct numbering of pages (**Prefix** not required). In most cases, some additional setup is required to complete the publication.

Most of the configuration for a publication is done in the **Publication Editor** window, which can be accessed from the **Publication List** window, by clicking the link for any given publication.

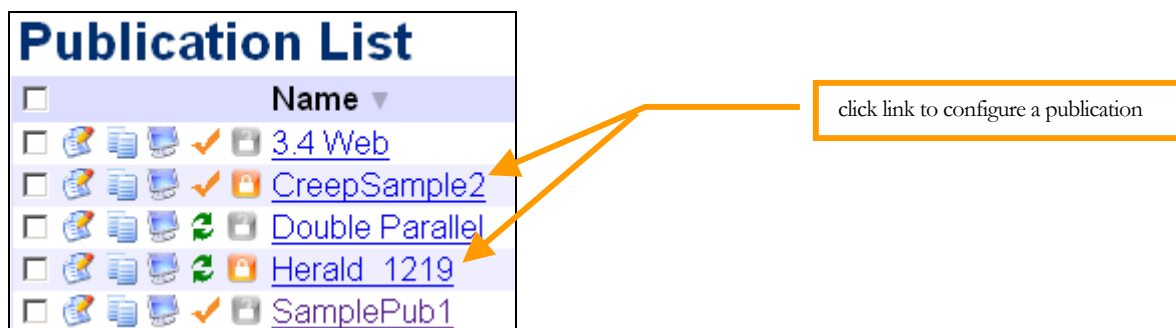


Figure 26 Publication link

The following sections describe the various details regarding how to configure a publication.

### Edit Publication Properties

Opening the **Edit Publication** dialog box allows you to change any setting you defined earlier, when you created the publication. Please refer to the section [New publication](#) on p.26 for more

information about these settings. The **Edit Publication** dialog box can be opened in one of the following ways:

- in the **Publication List** window, click **Edit Job** icon  for the required publication, or
- if a publication is open, click the publication name link in the top left corner of the **Publication Editor**, as shown in the figure below

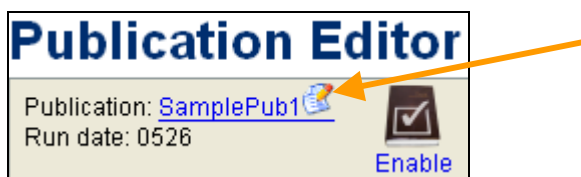


Figure 27 Publication properties

After making changes, click the **Save** or **Modify** button to keep the changes.

#### Sections - basics

Sections generally refer to the different parts of a newspaper, such as Sports, Politics, Classified, Fashion, etc. However some publications, although they do not have any explicit sections, can still be defined in the Planner as multiple-section jobs. This is typically the case when a publication needs to be printed as a multiple-run job in order to accommodate a press which cannot handle all the pages at once.

If your publication does not have any explicit sections and does not otherwise need to be divided into multiple sections, you must still define at least one section (you may call the section **All** or **A**, for example). In the case of a “single-section” publication, pages are typically numbered consecutively starting from 1. For example, a 64-page publication will be numbered 1, 2, 3...62, 63, 64.

#### MULTIPLE SECTIONS AND PAGE NUMBERING SYSTEMS

In multiple section jobs, there are various page numbering systems that can be used to distinguish the sections in a newspaper and the page numbers within each section. The page numbering tactic you use for your publication will determine how you will configure the sections in the Planner. Two typical page numbering systems are presented below, along with the corresponding way to configure the sections. Other page numbering tactics can easily be accommodated by the Planner by adapting the configurations presented below.

The first tactic is to define multiple sections, but still number pages consecutively for the entire publication, from start to finish. Here the 1<sup>st</sup> section might be pages 1, 2, 3...8, the 2<sup>nd</sup> section might be 9, 10, 11...16, the 3<sup>rd</sup> section might be 17, 18, 19...24, etc. If this tactic corresponds to the format of your publication, then pages should be numbered this way in the Planner and in the actual filenames of the source pages (coming from Quark, InDesign or a pagination/editorial system). No section **Prefix** should be configured in the Planner – it should be left blank (see [Configuring Sections manually](#) on p.33 for details about the configuration of sections, including the **Prefix**).



The second tactic is to define sections and restart the page numbering for each section at page 1. So the Politics section might have pages numbered as A1, A2, A3...A8, Sports might be B1, B2, B3...B8, Fashion might be C1, C2, C3...C8, etc. In this case, a section **Prefix** should be configured for each section (e.g. B for Sports, C for Fashion) and the filenames of incoming pages should be numbered accordingly. That is, the filenames of incoming pages should include the section character along with the page number, such as A1, A2...B1, B2...C1, C2, etc.

#### Configuring Sections manually

Here we explain how to “manually” create a new section and configure it. This means creating and configuring one section at a time. [Configuring Sections with the Wizard](#) on p.36 explains how to set up several sections at once, including some parameters that are not available when creating a section manually.

Note that after a new section has been created and configured, it can be modified at any time by selecting its name and clicking the **Edit** button (see figure below). A section can also be customized with a pagination scheme other than the standard or pre-configured models available in the Planner. Please refer to [Customizing a Section](#) on p.37 for details.

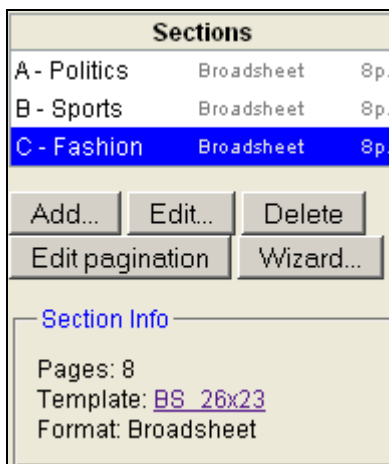


Figure 28 Sections

Clicking the **Add** button (shown in the figure above) opens the **New Section** dialog box, where you can define a new section.

Figure 29 New Section dialog box

Sections can later be edited or deleted using the **Edit** or **Delete** button in the **Publication Editor** window.

#### SECTION PARAMETERS

You define or edit a section by specifying the following parameters:

**Name:** Give the section a name. This is for your own reference only.

**Prefix:** Specify a short prefix if required, for e.g. C for Sports, D for Fashion. This prefix will be appended to the page numbers within the Planner. For example, if the prefix is B, then the pages belonging to this section will be numbered as B001, B002... B008, etc. Consequently, the Planner and Pair-it will be expecting to receive pages that are numbered this way. This means that pages that are sent to the RIP in order to be paired up must be numbered this way in order for the software to identify the pages correctly and pair them up. For example, if the prefix for the Fashion section is D, then pages should be numbered D001, D002, D003, etc. – if they are numbered 001, 002, 003, etc., they will not be recognized by the software and will never be paired up.

If the pages in your publication are numbered consecutively without taking into account sections, then you should not specify a prefix. For e.g., if the pages of a 64-page publication are numbered 1, 2, 3...64, then no prefix is necessary. If the pages of the same publication are numbered 1-16 for the Sports section, 1-16 for the Fashion section, etc., then a prefix is required in order to distinguish whether page 2 is from the Sports, Fashion or Politics section.

More information about prefixes can be found in the previous section [Multiple Sections and page numbering systems](#) on p.32.

**Template:** Choose the template on which this section will be based. The templates which you can choose (i.e. those appearing in the **Template** dropdown list) are those which you have previously defined. If you are editing an existing section, the **Template** dropdown list will only display templates of the same type, for example, only Broadsheet templates.

**Pagination model:** This dropdown list will display only the preset pagination models that can be used with the type of template specified for this section. A pagination model is a pre-determined page numbering pattern which is applied to all the pages of a section when it is selected. For more information about pagination models, refer to the section [Default pagination models](#) on p. 9.

The pagination model can always be changed later. In fact, the entire page numbering for a section can be manually re-configured, if necessary. All this is explained in [Customizing a Section](#), starting on p.37.

Note that the **Pagination model** dropdown list will not be displayed if you choose a custom N-UP template from the **Template** dropdown list.

**Page count:** Specify the total number of pages in the section.

**Start page:** Specify the first page number in this section.

**End page:** Specify the last page number in this section.

**Web counts:** The number of required webs is automatically calculated by the Planner.

**Saving:** After making all your choices for defining the section, click **Save** or **Create**. The page numbers making up the section will be represented visually in the Planner window, as shown in the following figure.

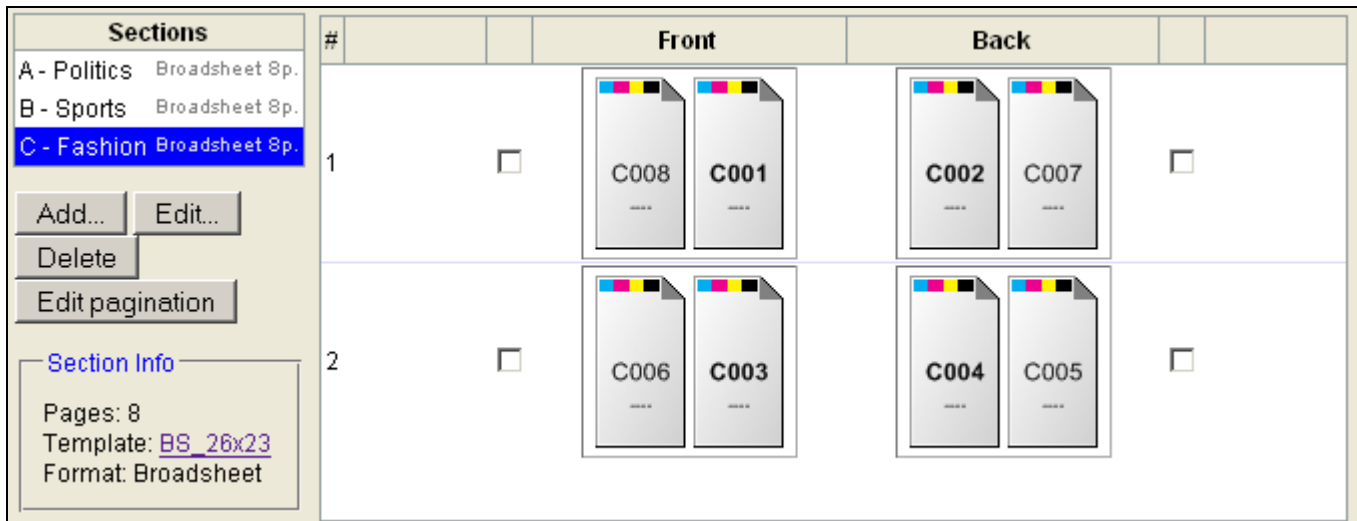


Figure 30 Section pages







Repeat this procedure for each section in your publication.

**Create/Save and Edit Layout:** If after making all your choices for defining the section, you need to specify a custom pagination sequence (different from those that are available in the preset pagination models), this can be accomplished in the **Customization** window. One way to access this window is while you are creating or editing a section, by clicking the **Create/Save and Edit Layout** button instead of the **Create/Save** button. The **Customization** window can also be accessed in other ways, as explained in [Customizing a Section](#) on p.37.

#### Configuring Sections with the Wizard

The Sections Wizard can be used to create multiple sections at once when building a simple publication. In these cases, it is a quicker, more convenient way of working. However, the wizard is not designed to handle publications with elaborate sections or page numbering. Although most settings can be configured using the wizard, there are some settings which require you to use the **Edit Section** dialog box. This same dialog box must also be used to build sections which are more elaborate (i.e. not simple or straightforward). The **New/Edit Section** dialog box can be accessed via the **Edit** button and is described in the previous part - see [Configuring Sections manually](#) on p.33.

The Sections Wizard is accessed by clicking the **Wizard** button, which in turn opens the Wizard window shown below.

	Start	Pages	Template	Prefix
 	1	8	BS_26x23	A
 	1	8	BS_26x23	B
 	1	8	BS_26x23	C

Total: 24 3 sections



Save Add section Remove section

Done

Figure 31 Sections Wizard

In the wizard window, you can quickly create a new section by clicking the **Add Section** button and specifying:

- **Start** page
- total number of **Pages**
- **Template**
- **Prefix** character

Sections can be duplicated or deleted by clicking the **Duplicate**  or **Delete**  icons, respectively.

Finally, click **Save** to keep your publication settings.

If you need to set any parameters that are not found in the wizard: close the wizard, select the section you want to configure in the **Sections** list and click the **Edit** button. The **Edit Section** window will open, allowing you to change the section name, pagination model, etc. More information about [Section parameters](#) can be found on p.34.

#### Customizing a Section

If a section requires a special (non-standard) pagination sequence, this can be specified in the **Customization** window, shown below. In addition, this is also where you specify dinkies (refer to [Dinkies](#) on p.40 for more information).

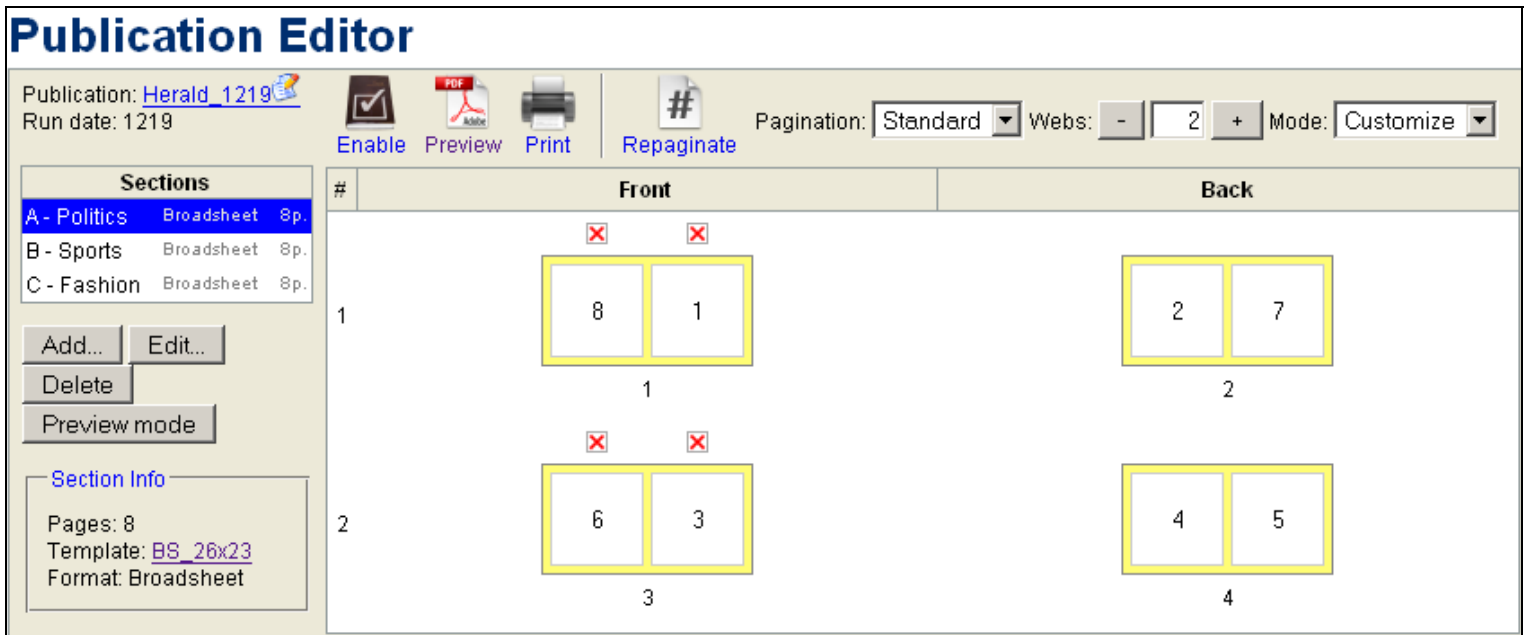


Figure 32 Customize mode

While creating a new section for a publication, the customization window can be accessed by clicking the **Create/Save and Edit Layout** button instead of **Create/Save**. After a section has been created, it can be accessed in one of the following ways:

- select **Customize** from the **View Mode** dropdown list
- click the **Edit Pagination** button (this button toggles between **Preview mode** and **Edit Pagination**)

The customization window allows you to customize the pagination sequence for a section by applying pre-determined Pagination models, setting dinkies, adding/removing webs, or even by numbering pages manually, as explained next.

#### PAGINATION MODELS

The Planner includes some pre-determined Pagination models which allow you to alter the standard pagination scheme. A different model can be selected from the **Pagination** dropdown list. After selecting it, you need to apply the new scheme by clicking the **Repaginate** button. Note that this has the same effect as clicking the **Edit Section** button and changing the pagination model from the **Edit Section** window.

The models available in the **Pagination model** dropdown list depend on the template format being used (Broadsheet, Tabloid, etc.). Depending on the template format, some or all of the following pagination models will be available:

- **Standard**
- **Standard 180**
- **Straight**

- **Straight 180**
- **Reverse Fold Straight**
- **Reverse Fold Straight 180**
- **Collect**
- **Collect 180**

To understand the difference between these pagination models, refer to the section [Default pagination models](#) on p. 9.

#### MANUAL PAGINATION

At any time, you can specify page numbers manually. To do so, click on a page number. When you see a blue outline around the page number, type a new number and press the **Enter** or **Tab** key.

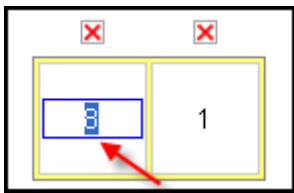


Figure 33 Manual pagination

If you need to renumber more than one page, you can navigate from one page to the next by pressing the **Tab** key.

It is also possible to customize the section character of a page. For example, you can edit the page numbering for section B by specifying page numbers such as C7 and C8. As a result, even though all the other pages will belong to section B, C7 and C8 will be part of section C. This is depicted in the following two figures.

#	Front	Back
1		
2		

Figure 34 Customizing section characters





#		Front	Back	
1	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>
2	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>

Figure 35 Customized section characters

## ADDING / REMOVING WEBS

Webs:

When a new section is created, the Planner adds a certain number of webs based on the chosen template and the total number of pages you specified. If you need to add or remove webs, you can do so in one of two ways:

- edit the **Page Count**, the **Start Page** and the **End Page** for the section via the **Edit Section** window (refer to [Configuring Sections manually](#), starting on p.33, for details) or
- click the  or  buttons on either side of the **Webs** count box or just type a different number in the **Webs** count box, then if necessary click the **Repaginate** button

## Tip

If the pagination is not correct after you add / remove a web and click the **Repaginate** button, make sure the total number of pages (**Page Count**), the **Start Page** and the **End Page** defined for the section are correct.

## Dinkies

It is possible to indicate that a section, in part or in whole, will be printed on a dinky. This typically refers to pairs that will be printed on a half-roll i.e. printed on a roll of paper which is half the width of the press.

An example of how to specify a dinky is illustrated below. The following figure shows an 8-page Broadsheet section before a dinky is specified.



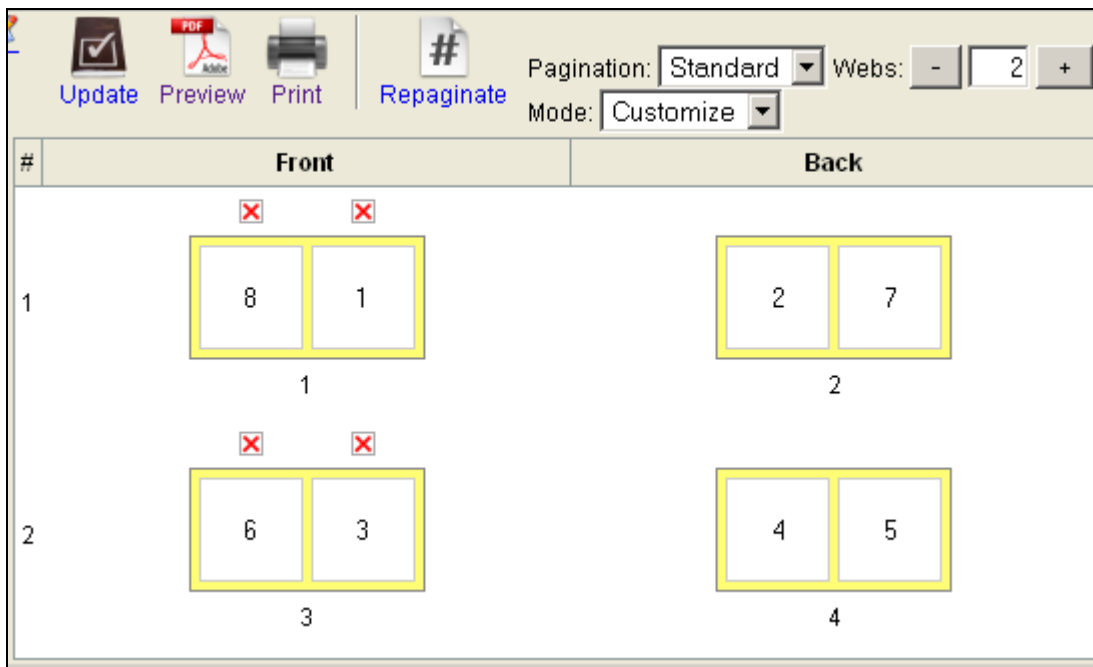



Figure 36 Before dinky specified

By clicking on the red symbol  above page 1 we are indicating that we do not want any page to be printed in that position. This will show a big red x inside the designated page and it's back side.

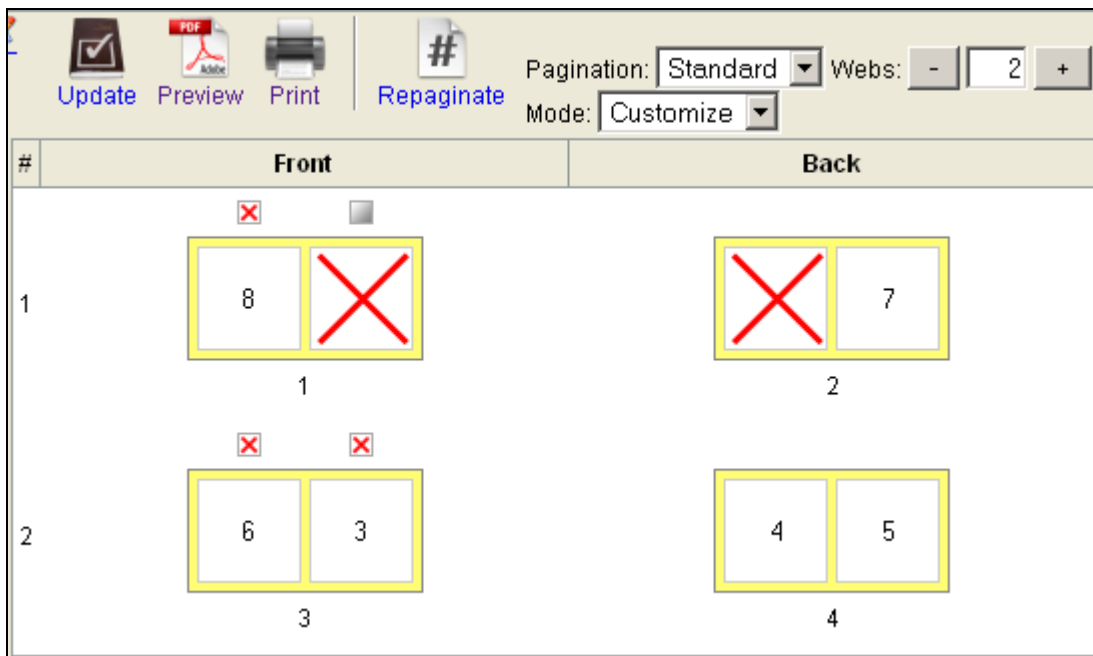


Figure 37 After dinky specified

This leaves us with a 6-page section instead of an 8-page. In this example, Web 1 will be printed on a half-width roll of paper while Web 2 will be printed on a full-width roll.

If necessary, click the **Repaginate** button to repaginate the pages in this section. Note that if you wish the pages to be automatically renumbered 1-6, this section must be defined as having a total

of 6 pages (**Page Count** = 6), with **Start Page** = 1 and **End Page** = 6 (refer to [Configuring Sections manually](#), starting on p.33, for details).

### Tip

If the pagination is not correct after you specify a dinky and click the **Repaginate** button, make sure the total number of pages (**Page Count**), the **Start Page** and the **End Page** defined in the **Edit Section** window are correct.

A dinky setting can be removed by clicking again in the same spot (i.e. in the empty checkbox where the red symbol ☒ was previously displayed). This will make the ☒ re-appear for that page. Afterwards, click the **Repaginate** button to renumber the complete set of pages.

Page attributes (Color space & Double-Truck)

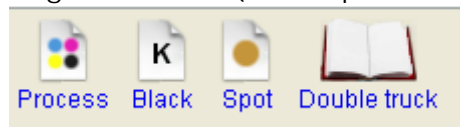


Figure 38 Color Space & Double-Truck

### COLOR SPACE

Pages may be specified as being **Process**, **Black & White** or **Spot**. **Spot** refers to a page that contains a spot color and one or more process colors.

Identifying the color space of a page serves two purposes: (i) it is a visual reminder of each page's colors and (ii) it allows users to submit all pages to a single hotfolder for RIPping and have them automatically output in the specified color space by routing them to the matching PrePage-it queue i.e. Pages\_CMYK, Pages\_Black or Pages\_Spots, respectively. In other words, specifying a page as **Process** will output it with process colors only, converting any spot colors present in the file to CMYK. Similarly, specifying a page as **Black & White** will output everything on the black plate, regardless which colors were originally present in the page, while **Spot** will preserve all process and spot colors.

In order for pages to be output in the specified color space, as described above, some configuration of the workflow must be done beforehand. Specifically, the Move-it application must be set up to do the automatic sorting and redirection of pages according to color space. Depending on your version of Move-it, you will find this setup explained in full detail in either the *Planner Renamer v1.9.8 Setup* or the *Move-it v2.0 QuickStart Guide*.

If your workflow has not been configured to output pages in the specified color space, as described above, then it is unnecessary to identify each page's color space – doing so will only serve as a visual reminder. The alternative setup is for operators to simply send/print/upload their pages to the appropriate PrePage-it hotfolder (Pages\_CMYK, Pages\_Black or Pages\_Spots). This will ensure that each page will be RIPped and output in the desired color space.

## DOUBLE TRUCK

A pair of pages may also be specified as being **Double-Truck**. The double-truck attribute allows you to spread an image across 2 pages, and is also referred to as a center-spread.

Note that when two pages are specified as a double-truck, the lowest of the two page numbers is generally kept as the reference page number. Therefore, when the double-truck page is submitted to be RIPped, its filename should be numbered with whatever page number is designated in the Planner (normally the lowest of the two page numbers).

## SPECIFYING AN ATTRIBUTE

To specify a color space or double-truck attribute for one or more pages, select the required page(s) and then click on the attribute you want to assign to it i.e. **Process**, **Double Truck**, etc. How to select pages and flats is described in the next section.

A page attribute can be removed from a page in the same way as you added it i.e. select the page(s) and click the attribute to be removed.

## Selecting pages / flats

To select pages or flats in order to attribute a color space, zone, etc., do one of the following:

- click the page(s) one at a time
- click the **Select** toolbar button – the dropdown menu will list a variety of choices such as **Even Pages**, **Odd Pages**, etc.



Figure 39 Select toolbar button

- click one or more **Select Flat** checkboxes (to the left and/or right of a flat)

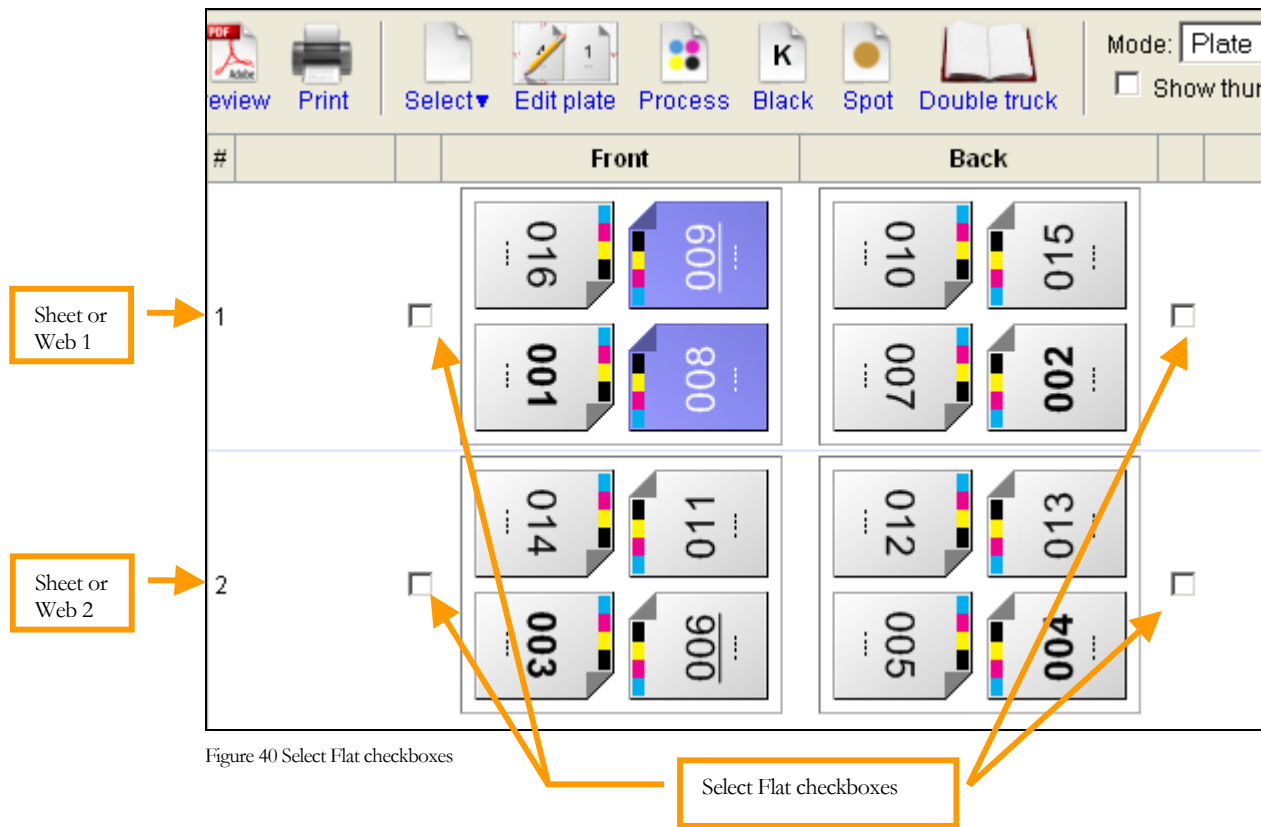


Figure 40 Select Flat checkboxes

Pages or flats can be deselected in exactly the same way as they are selected.

Note that in the Planner, a sheet or a web refers to an entire press sheet (i.e. front and back). However the **Select Flat** checkboxes generally allow you to select only one side of the sheet, which corresponds to one flat/plate or one side of a web (i.e. front, back, even, odd, top or bottom).

#### Edit Plate

Generally, each publication is based on one pairing template. However in some cases, you may have one or more sheets or flats that need to be based on a different template.

To do so, select one or more flats inside a publication by clicking the corresponding **Select Flat** checkboxes, then click the **Edit Plate** toolbar button. The **Edit Plate** window will appear, containing a dropdown list from where you can choose a different template on which to base the selected flat(s).

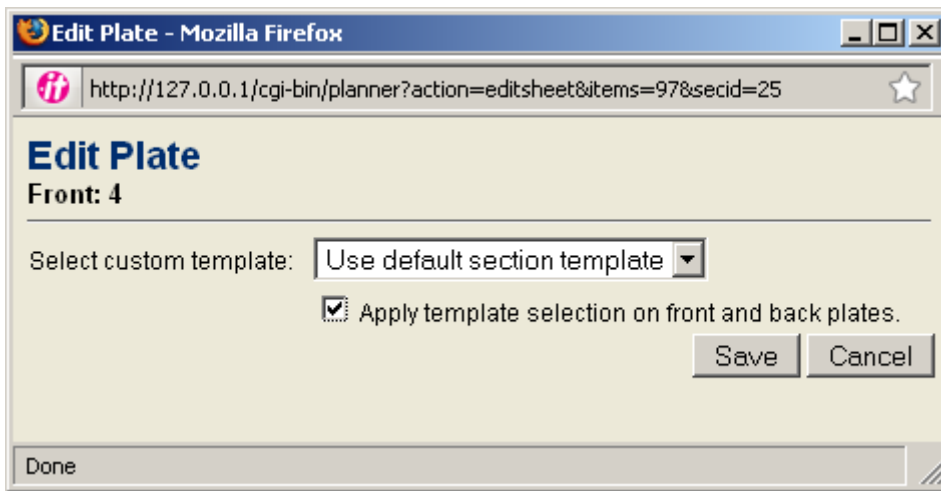


Figure 41 Edit Plate

Generally, only templates of the same type will appear in the dropdown list. Therefore if the publication is based on a Broadsheet template, you may base certain flats on another Broadsheet template, but not on a Tabloid template. Only usable templates will be displayed in the dropdown menu – pairing templates that cannot be used with your current publication will be hidden.

Typically, the front and back of a sheet should be based on the same template. You can accomplish this by making sure you select both the front and back of each sheet whose template you want to change. A simpler way to ensure this result is by selecting the **Apply template selection on front and back plates** checkbox. When this option is checked, the selected template will be applied to both sides of the sheet, even if you selected only the front or back of a sheet. Leaving this option unchecked will apply the new template only to the side you selected.

After selecting the desired template, click the **Save** button. The newly selected template name will be displayed next to the sheet or side where it has been applied. The figure below shows an example of how the template selected for Sheet 3 is different from the default template for the entire publication.

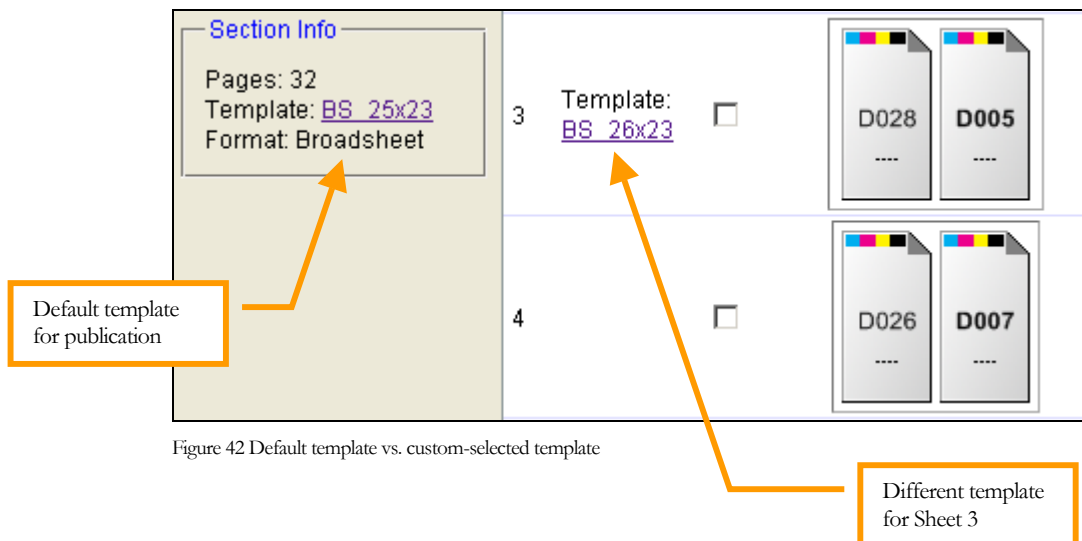
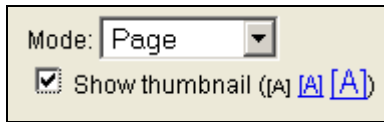


Figure 42 Default template vs. custom-selected template

### Previews and Thumbnails



The publication can be visually displayed with different types of views. The view can be changed from the **View Mode** dropdown list (shown in the figure above), where you can choose one of the following ways to view your publication:

- **Plate** shows all the pages within the selected section, sheet by sheet, including their orientation (note that each sheet or web typically displays the front and back plate)
- **Page** shows all the pages within the selected section individually and consecutively, without displaying which sheet they belong to or their imposition layout and orientation
- **All Pages** is similar to the **Page** view, except that it shows all the pages in the entire publication rather than just one section at a time
- **Customize** mode allows you to customize the pagination sequence of a section, set dinkies, and more (see [Customizing a Section](#) on p.37 for details)

### SHOW THUMBNAIL

In addition, all view modes except **Customize** allow you to see a thumbnail of the actual page content when you click the **Show Thumbnail** checkbox. If no page content image is available, the page will display a N/A sign. Thumbnail previews of RIPped pages now appear in the Planner as soon as a page has completed its RIPping, even before the pairs are made. The thumbnails will appear if the publication is enabled and the Scanned Folder is set. No page approval is required in order to see the thumbnails, even if the PrePage-it Client has been configured with the Approval Mode.

When the **Show Thumbnail** checkbox is selected, the **View-it** button becomes visible in the **Publication Editor** toolbar. This allows you to select pages and view their hi-res softproofs.

An additional display option is visible in **Pages** or **All Pages** mode: you can choose between three sizes of page thumbnail previews. Size is selected by choosing one of the three different sized [\[A\]](#) icons next to the **Show Thumbnail** checkbox.

Note that the **Print** toolbar button always prints blank pages, not the actual page content image. More on the [Print](#) toolbar button in the next section.

## PDF PREVIEW

It is also possible to see a PDF Preview of the publication by clicking the **PDF Preview** toolbar button in the **Publication Editor** window (see [Figure 43](#)). Note that this feature requires Acrobat Reader to be installed. The preview shows a mock-up of the entire publication, illustrating how the pages are paired up. It also shows the various marks that have been added to the publication and contains useful reference information such as page size, section name and creep amount. The PDF Preview is a mock-up – it shows blank pages, not the actual page content image

## Print



Figure 43 Toolbar buttons

The **Print** button allows you to make a printout of the entire publication on one of your local printers. It displays your local **Printer** dialog box, allowing you to choose a printer just as you would do from any other application.


The printout illustrates a mock-up of how the pages are paired up, sheet by sheet. Each page is displayed with a page number and color space indicator. No actual page content image is printed. The printout can serve as a reference for the imposition layout, page numbering and color space for prepress and press operators alike. A preview is shown before printing, giving you an accurate illustration of what will be printed.

## Enabling &amp; Updating a publication

## ENABLING

Once you've finished setting up a publication in the Planner, it needs to be enabled. When you enable a publication, it is exported to the Pair-it module, which in turn sets off the process of pairing up the pages and outputting them. If you do not enable a publication, its pages will never be paired up.

You enable a publication by clicking the **Enable** toolbar button in the **Publication Editor** window (see [Figure 43](#) on p.47). Sometimes you may not want to enable a publication immediately after you create it. In this case, you may enable it any time later by doing one of the following:

- click the **Enable** toolbar button in the **Publication Editor** window, or
- click the **Publications** link to view the list of publications, then click the **Enable** icon  for the publication you wish to enable.

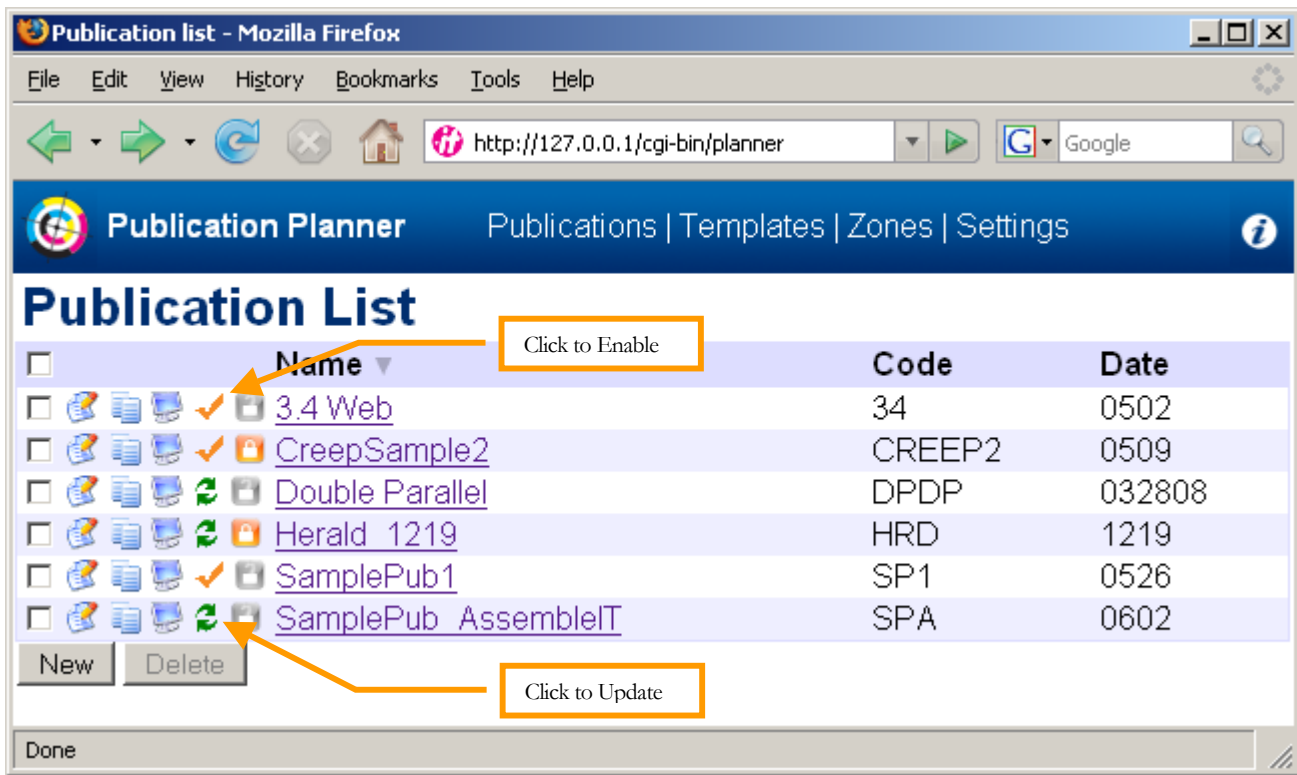


Figure 44 Enable/Update icons

## PREFERENCE SETS

When you enable a publication, you are prompted to choose which Pair-it Preference Set it should be enabled with. The preference sets appearing in the dropdown list are those which you have previously defined in the Pair-it module.

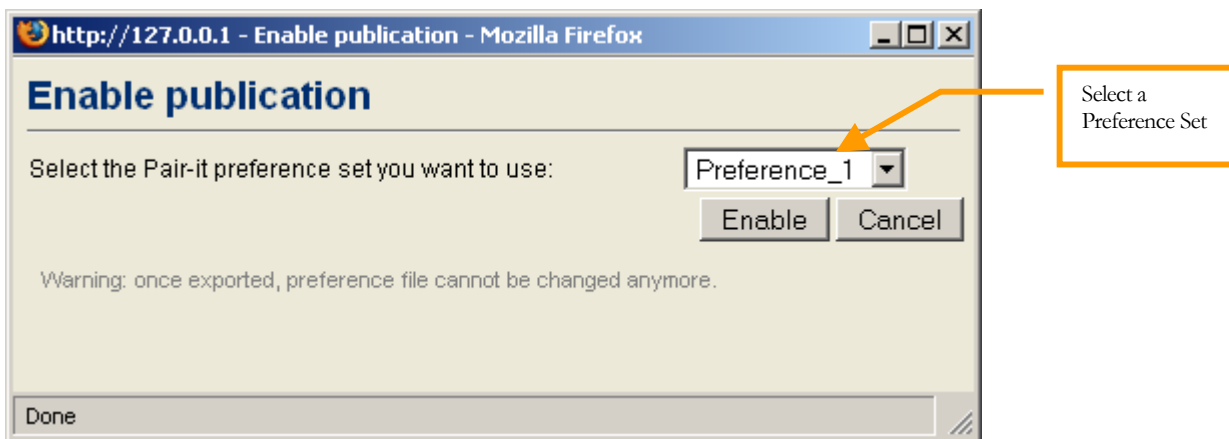


Figure 45 Select Preference Set

Pair-it Preference Sets determine how a publication will be output and are typically configured by a Polkadots specialist. In many workflows, only one preference set is defined and therefore the choice is easy. If you have more than one preference set to choose from, please consult your prepress manager or dealer to know what each preference set should be used for. Preference Sets are described in detail in the *Pair-it User Guide*.



## Reminder

After enabling a publication, the Pair-it Preference Set cannot be changed, as indicated in the **Enable Publication** window in [Figure 45](#).

Once you've selected a preference set and clicked the **Enable** button, the publication will be exported to the Pair-it module and will appear in the **Publication List** window.

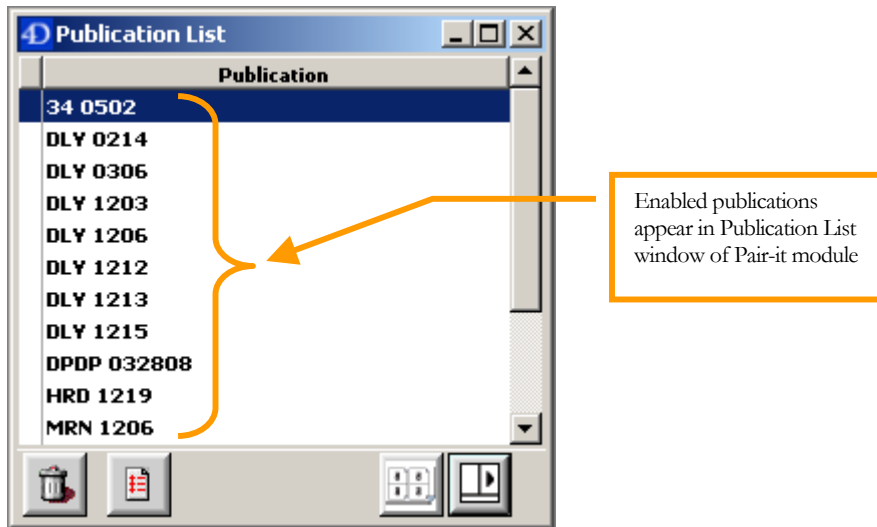





Figure 46 Pair-it's Publication List

In a typical workflow setup, it is at this point that the automated process of pairing up the pages begins.

## UPDATING

If a publication has already been enabled and you make a change to it, you will need to update the publication. If you do not, then any changes you make to a publication will not be taken into account when pages are paired up and output.

You may update a publication in one of the following ways:

- click the **Update** toolbar button in the **Publication Editor** window (this button toggles between **Enable** and **Update**, depending on the state of the publication), or
- click the **Publications** link to view the list of publications, then click the **Update** icon  for the publication you wish to update (this icon also toggles between **Enable**  and **Update**  - see [Figure 44](#) on p. 48).

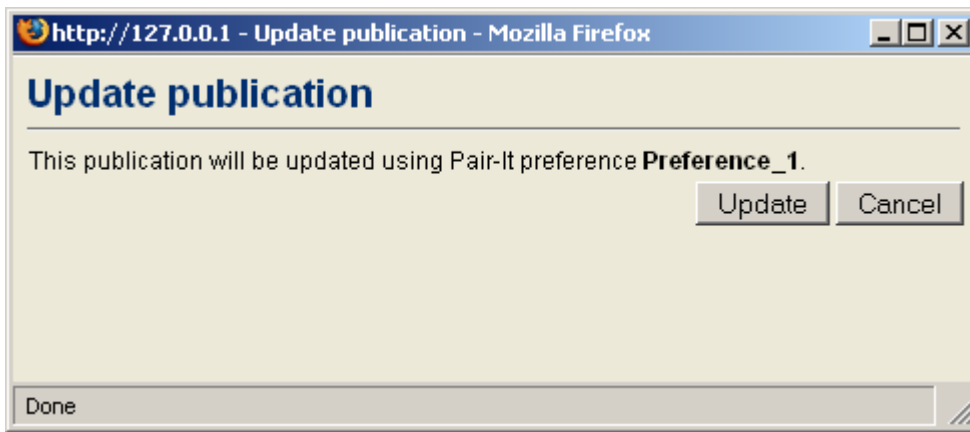


Figure 47 Update Publication

### Note

The update will be done with the Pair-it Preference Set you selected when you first enabled the publication, as indicated in the **Update Publication** window (see figure above). After enabling a publication, the preference set cannot be changed.

After the publication is updated, it is re-exported to the Pair-it module. Therefore any changes made to the publication will now be reflected in the Pair-it Monitor and will be taken into account for any pages that are paired up and output afterwards.

### Tip

If the pages of a publication have already been paired up and then you update the publication, the pages will not be automatically paired up again. If you wish the pages to be re-assembled based on the updated publication, you must **Reset** the pairs in the **Pair-it Monitor**. To know how, please refer to the *Pair-it User Guide*.

## Managing a publication

The figure below shows some tools for managing publications, as displayed in the Planner's **Publication List** window.

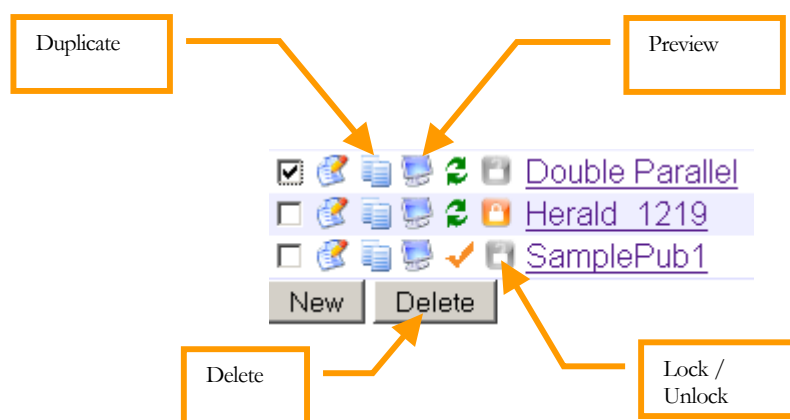


Figure 48 Managing Publications

Some of these tools have already been covered in other sections. Here we look at those that are not covered elsewhere: (i) previewing a publication, (ii) duplicating a publication, (iii) deleting a publication and (iv) locking/unlocking a publication.

#### Previewing a publication

Like pairing templates, publications can be previewed before being enabled and paired up. The Planner can generate a PDF Preview on-the-fly which shows a mock-up of the entire publication, illustrating how the pages are paired up (i.e. numbered and oriented). It also shows the various marks that have been added to the publication, as well as bleed and creep, and contains useful reference information such as page size, section name and creep amount. Note that the PDF Preview is a mock-up – it shows blank pages, not the actual page content image.

To see a PDF preview of a publication, click the **Preview** icon in the **Publication List** window (see [Figure 48](#) above). The same preview can also be seen by clicking the **PDF Preview** button from within the **Publication Editor** window – see [PDF Preview](#) on p.47 for details.

Note that the PDF preview feature requires Acrobat Reader to be installed.

#### Duplicating a publication

Use the Duplicate function to make a copy of an existing publication. The main goal is to allow you to re-output publication issues (dailies, weeklies, etc.) without having to redefine them from scratch each time. After making a copy, you just customize it as required and then enable it i.e. export it to Pair-it for output. This time-saving feature is most useful when your publications are similar (i.e. sections, page numbering, etc.) from one issue to the next.

When you click the **Duplicate** button  for a publication, a **Duplicate** window opens, prompting you to specify a new publication **Name**, **Code** and **Run date**.

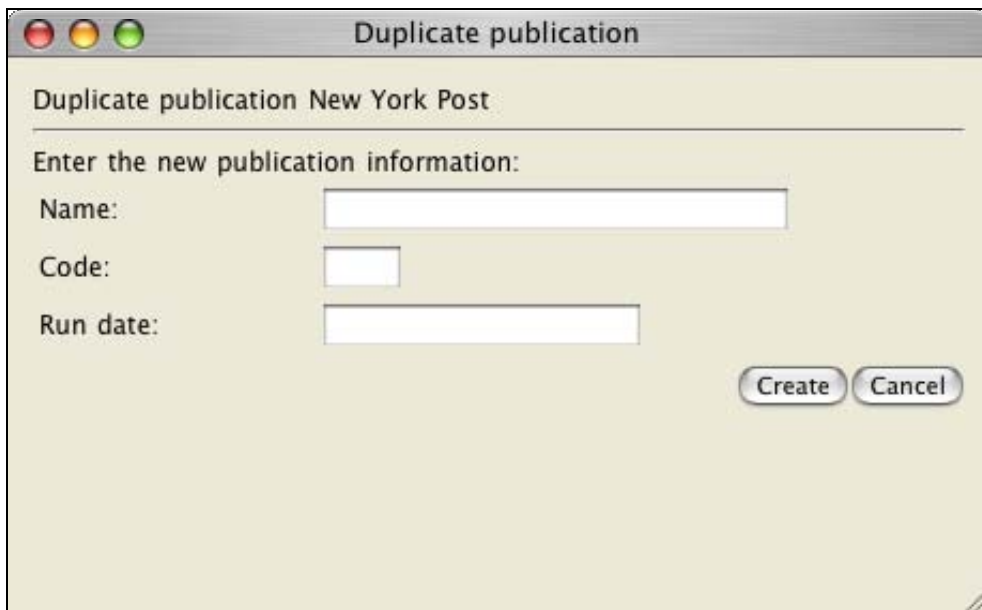


Figure 49 Duplicating Publications

This will then generate a copy of the original, which can be customized as required and finally exported it to Pair-it by clicking the **Enable** button. Note that either the **Name** or **Run date** (or both) for the duplicate copy must be different from the original publication.

#### Deleting a publication


When a publication is no longer required, you can delete it by selecting the publication (i.e. clicking its checkbox) and then clicking the **Delete** button. Note that deleting a publication from the Planner will automatically delete it from the Pair-it window, but not vice-versa.

#### Note

Publications should always be deleted from the Planner's **Publication List** window – never from the Pair-it **Publication List** window

The Planner can also be set to automatically delete publications a specified number of days after they have been enabled. Refer to the [Delete after](#) option on p.9 for more information.

#### Locking a publication

An orange lock icon  next to a publication in the **Publication List** window indicates that the publication is locked. This simply means that the **Prevent auto-deletion** option is enabled, thus preventing the publication from being automatically deleted when the **Delete after** preference setting is enabled.

To unlock or disable this option, either click the lock icon again (the icon will become a gray open-lock icon) or uncheck the **Prevent auto-deletion** option in the **Edit Publication** window.

For more information on this topic, refer to the sections [Delete after](#) (on p. 9) and [Prevent auto-deletion](#) (on p. 31).

## 1.5 Zones

The Zones feature allows you to create multi-version publications. A typical example is a newspaper which produces a main version for a city, and a few other versions for surrounding areas. All the versions are the same except for a few pages of the paper, which are dedicated to local regional content and vary from one region to another. The divergent pages may include special-interest stories, ads aimed at different markets and/or with different pricing, etc.

The Zones feature helps to organize and manage the pages and sections of your paper when zones are involved. You can identify which pages will need to be done in multiple versions and consequently the Planner will display which plates will need to be redone multiple times. More on this later.

As an example let's say there is a 64-page newspaper which produces a main version for a city and 3 other regional versions for surrounding areas. The four versions of the newspaper are all identical except for pages 17-18. The content of these pages varies from one region to another, therefore p.17 will be created and RIPped four times, one for the main version and one more time for each regional version. The same goes for p.18 – it will be produced four times. If pages 17 and 18 lie on the same plate, then four versions of that plate will be produced (i.e. 4 plates in total). If they lie on two different plates, then both plates will need to be made in four versions, for a total of eight plates.

In a publication with zones, you begin by creating a publication in the usual way, specifying the sections, pages, and so on. Afterwards, you identify which pages will be produced in multiple zone versions. In order to be able to do this setup and to have it work successfully, the following items need to be configured:

- configure the Pair-it **Zones** preference
- pre-define zones in the Planner
- create a publication where the **Page Zones** option is activated and one or more pages are specified as belonging to a zone other than the common / main zone
- name the page files according to the criteria you specified both in the Pair-it **Zones** preference and the Planner pre-defined zones

How to configure these items regarding zones is described next.

### Configuring Zones

The zones configuration described here determines how the Planner/Pair-it modules will recognize incoming page filenames as belonging to a zone. The Pair-it **Zones** setting determines where in a page's filename Pair-it will look to find the zone. The Planner **Zones** setting determines how the Planner will recognize which specific zone a page belongs to.

These two configuration settings need to be set up only once, prior to creating publications or submitting pages.

#### Pair-it preferences

In the Pair-it **General** preferences, there are 2 settings which determine how zoning will work in a publication. This is a global setting, that is, it is only set once and then it applies to all the publications that you create with zones.

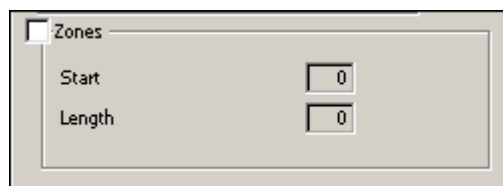


Figure 50 Pair-it Zones Preferences

The preference settings shown in the figure above determine how the software will extract the zone from a RIPped page file. That is, after single pages have been processed through the RIP and before they are paired up, the software will examine the filenames of those RIPped pages and extract the zone for each page. How it does that is explained next.

First, to activate zoning, click the **Zones** checkbox. Then configure the zone by specifying the **Start** character and **Length** of the zone abbreviation code. For example, if you specify **Start**=5 and **Length**=2, Pair-it will identify the zone of a RIPped page file by the fifth and sixth characters in the filename (not including the page number and hyphen at the beginning of the filename). Therefore if Pair-it detects a newly RIPped page file that is called 003-NYP-MW-June07, it will be identified as belonging to the MW zone whereas a page file called 008-NYP-UT-June07 will be recognized as belonging to the UT zone. For pages belonging to the main or common zone, you must also take care to name them with the appropriate zone code. For example, if you adopt a convention whereby you decide that your common zone will be referred to with the code CZ, then all pages belonging to the common or main zone must have CZ in the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> characters of the filename. More on common zones is coming up in the next section.

Therefore to summarize, if you specify your Zone preferences as **Start**=5 and **Length**=2, RIPped pages must have the zone code (e.g. MW, UT, CZ, MZ) in the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> characters of their filenames in order for the zone to be recognized by Pair-it. Typically, there are 2 ways in which this might be achieved. The first way is to simply name all pages that will be submitted to the RIP so that their filenames contain the zone code in the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> characters of the name. The alternative is to place the zone code anywhere in the page's filename and then have the Move-it application rename the file before it is RIPped so that the zone code falls in the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> characters of the name. Either way, the zone code must be somewhere in the filename of each submitted page.

#### Planner Zones

You also need to pre-define your zones in the Planner. To do so, click the **Zones** link and click the **New** button. The **New Zone** dialog box will appear, prompting you to specify the new zone **Name** and **Code**.

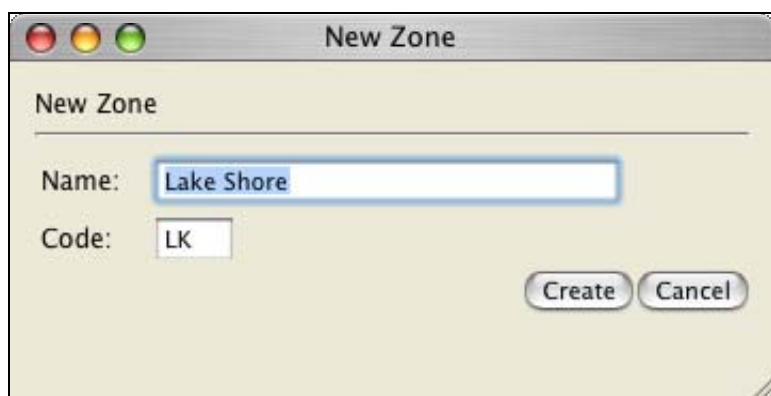


Figure 51 New Zone

The code is an abbreviation by which the zone will be referred to. Typically you would define at least 2 zones:

- the Common Zone or Main Zone, to which *all* the pages in a publication will belong to
- in addition, you would define one or more extra zones (e.g. MidWest, Lake Shore, East-end) to which only certain specific pages will belong to

When a page file is sent to the RIP, its filename must contain the Zone Code (e.g. LK) that you specified here. In addition, this code may have to be included at a particular point inside the filename - this depends on how your workflow has been set up (see the section [Pair-it preferences](#) on p. 55 for details).

### Setting up a publication with zones

When defining a new publication which will contain zones, you must set the following options in the **Create Publication** window:

- select the checkbox **Use Page Zones**
- select the **Common Zone** or main zone (all the pages in a publication are included in the **Common Zone**)

Note that the **Common Zone** dropdown box will list only zones that have been previously defined (to know how to pre-define zones, see [Planner Zones](#) on p. 55).



**Create Publication**

Name:

Code:

Run Date:

Page padding:

Press config:

**Creep**

Value:  in Style:  Apply mode:

**Zones**

☒ Use page zones Common zone:

**Collating marks**

☐ Box (WxH) :  x  in ☐ Use header WxH:

☐ Prevent auto-deletion

Figure 52 Select Common Zone

Next, you add the required sections to the new publication, as you usually would. Afterwards you specify the multiple-zone pages. These are the pages whose content will vary from one region or zone to another. This means you will be producing multiple versions of each of these pages, where each version will be attributed to a different zone.

To specify the multiple-zone pages, open the required publication and do the following:

1. Select the multiple-zone page(s).
2. Select all the desired zone(s) from the **Add Zone** dropdown list (see figure below). You may select one zone in particular or **All Zones** to indicate that a different version of the page(s) will be produced for every zone.

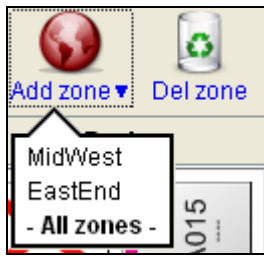


Figure 53 Select non-Common Zones

The pages which will be included both in the common zone and at least one other zone will be represented visually in the Planner as such (i.e. the same pages will be shown twice).

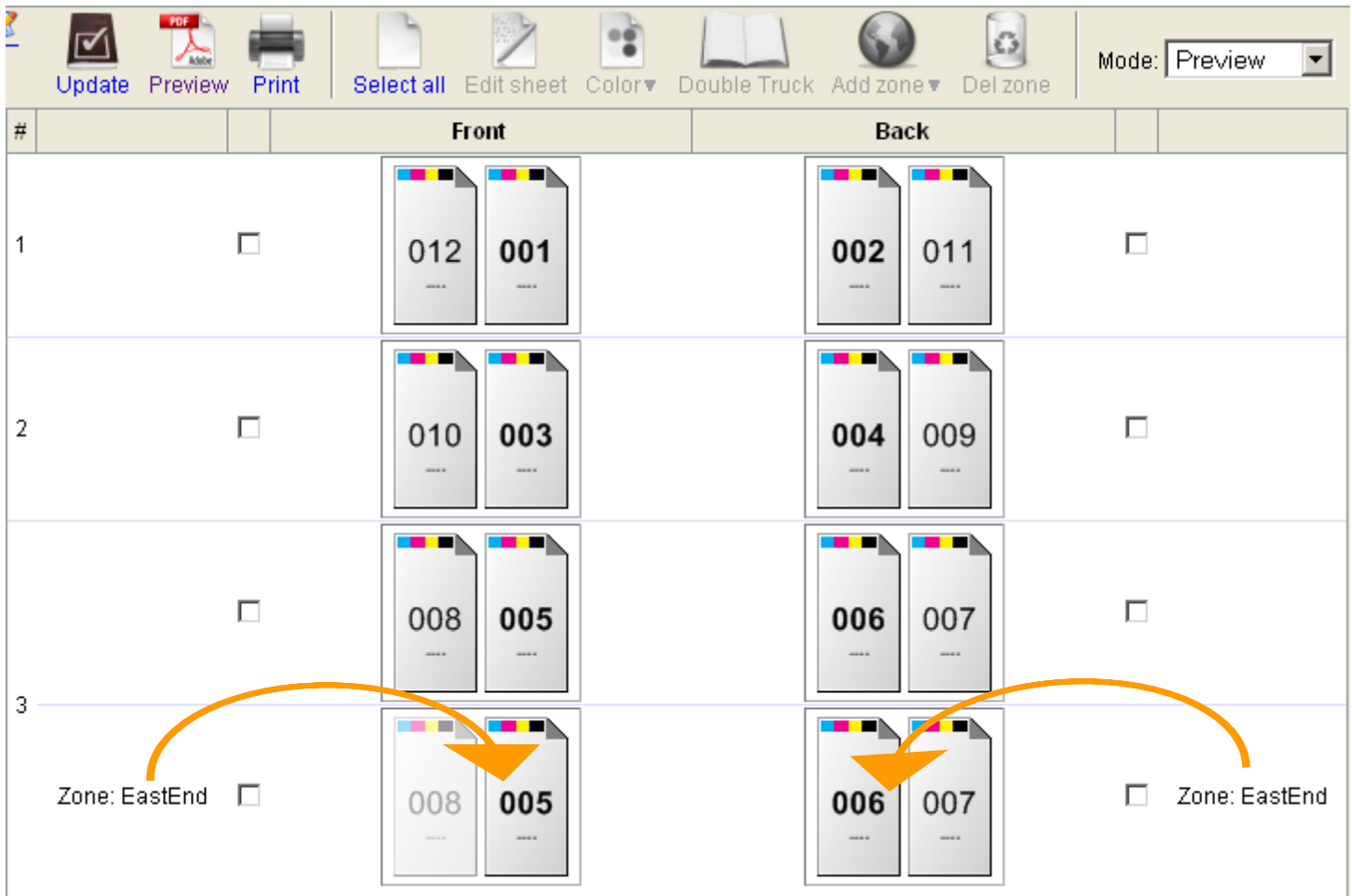
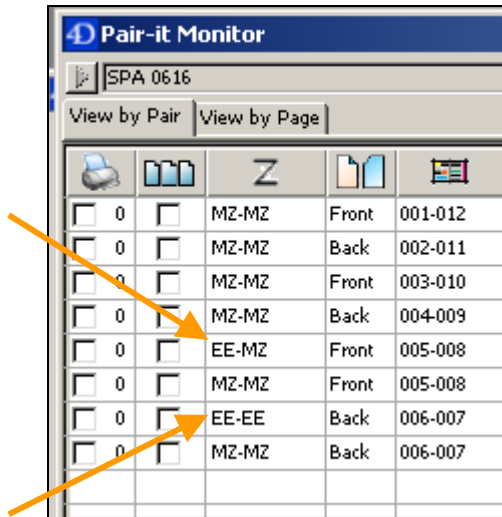


Figure 54 Multi-Zone Pages

The figure above shows a 12-page broadsheet section. It is a two-zone publication where the content for pages 005, 006 and 007 will vary from one zone to the other. Therefore the back plate for sheet 3 (pages 006, 007) will be done twice. The first plate will contain the version for the common or main zone and the second will be for the EastEnd version of the paper, hence containing a different version of pages 006 and 007. The front plate for sheet 3 (pages 005, 008) will also have to be produced twice. Page 008 is the same for both versions (hence it's shown in gray in the second plate), but since page 005 is different for each zone, the entire plate has to be re-made.

If necessary, you may delete a zone from the publication by selecting the corresponding page or sheet and clicking the **Del Zone** button.

When you're finished setting up your publication and specifying the multi-page zones, click the **Enable** or **Update** button as usual to export the publication to Pair-it. When you open the publication in the **Pair-it Monitor**, the **Zones** column will indicate which pages/pairs belong to which zones.



Pair-it Monitor				
SPA 0616				
View by Pair		View by Page		
		Z		
<input type="checkbox"/>	0	<input type="checkbox"/>	MZ-MZ	Front 001-012
<input type="checkbox"/>	0	<input type="checkbox"/>	MZ-MZ	Back 002-011
<input type="checkbox"/>	0	<input type="checkbox"/>	MZ-MZ	Front 003-010
<input type="checkbox"/>	0	<input type="checkbox"/>	MZ-MZ	Back 004-009
<input type="checkbox"/>	0	<input type="checkbox"/>	EE-MZ	Front 005-008
<input type="checkbox"/>	0	<input type="checkbox"/>	MZ-MZ	Front 005-008
<input type="checkbox"/>	0	<input type="checkbox"/>	EE-EE	Back 006-007
<input type="checkbox"/>	0	<input type="checkbox"/>	MZ-MZ	Back 006-007

Figure 55 Zones in Pair-it Monitor

Continuing the previous example, the figure above shows that a plate will be produced for every pair of the main or common zone (MZ-MZ). In addition, there are two extra pairs: 006-007 (EE-EE) and 005-008 (EE-MZ). The pair 006-007 (EE-EE) is an extra plate that will be produced which will contain two pages from the EastEnd edition or zone. The pair 005-008 (EE-MZ) is the other extra plate that will be produced, containing page 005 of the EastEnd zone and page 008 of the main edition, hence the specification EE-MZ.

### Filenames and zones

Since the software will be extracting the zone from the RIPped page's filenames, all these filenames must be named appropriately, otherwise the pages will not be paired up. If a page file is not named as Pair-it is expecting it to be, the Pair-it publication will continue to display "Waiting for pages". Pair-it will be expecting the zone to be located in a RIPped page's filename according to (i) the Zone Code (e.g. MW) that you specified in the Planner and (ii) the Pair-it **Zones** preference. Therefore when a page file is sent to the RIP, its filename must contain the Zone Code that you specified in the Planner. In addition, some workflow setups require that this code be included at a specific point in the filename, depending on how you've configured the Pair-it **Zones** preference and Move-it Renamer.

Let's look at an example of submitting pages for a publication with zones. In this example we'll assume the following:

- the Pair-it **Zones** preference has been specified as **Start**=5 and **Length**=2, therefore all RIPped pages need to have the zone specified in the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> characters of the filenames
- the Move-it module has not been set up to rename any incoming pages, therefore all submitted pages need to include the zone code at the exact location in the filename that is specified in the Pair-it **Zones** preference, that is, the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> characters
- the pre-defined zone codes are: MZ for main/common zone, MW for MidWest zone
- pages 003 and 004 are multi-zone, that is, they are different for the main zone and MidWest zone
- Publication code: NYP
- Run date: 0617

Therefore we will submit pages as follows:

1. We begin by submitting to the RIP all the pages for the main/common zone. These pages must have the zone code MZ in the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> character of the filenames, for example: NYP-MZ-001-0617.pdf, NYP-MZ-002-0617.pdf, NYP-MZ-003-0617.pdf, NYP-MZ-004-0617.pdf, NYP-MZ-005-0617.pdf, NYP-MZ-006-0617.pdf, etc.
2. Next we submit to the RIP the other versions of all the multiple-version pages. This means all the pages whose content is different - from all zones except the main/common zone. Considering the way our workflow has been set up in this example, all these pages must include the corresponding zone code in their filenames, and it must also be in the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> character. Therefore for the MidWest zone, the submitted files must be named as follows: NYP-MW-003-0617.pdf, NYP-MW-004-0617.pdf.

## 1.6 Press Configuration (PRESSflo)

The Press Configuration feature, sometimes referred to as PRESSflo, is a layered option which can be added to the standard Planner module. PRESSflo targets newspaper production facilities which use web presses and hence print on both sides of the press sheet.

### Overview

Web presses develop misalignments with time, which have traditionally required press operators to cock or shim the plates in order to compensate. That is, the plates are slightly rotated and sometimes shifted over a little in order to ensure that the printouts are properly aligned. This requires the purchase of additional equipment and extra setup time for each plate.

The Press Configuration feature performs compensation for misalignments in the printing press towers/units, providing a software alternative for cocking / shimming. In addition, it can also scale flats in order to compensate for web growth as the paper roll travels through the print tower. Technically, it allows you to apply rotations, shifts/offsets, scaling values, etc., in order to compensate for various misalignments. After all these compensation factors are integrated into the solution, the final 1-bit TIFFs which will be used to produce the plate will already have these adjustments incorporated in them. That is, the image in the 1-bit TIFF will already be rotated, scaled, etc. As a result, the plates that are made from these 1-bit TIFFs can then be placed on the cylinder in the normal, straight position, without requiring any physical adjustments.

Technically, the Press Configuration feature achieves this by letting you specify a few pieces of information in the Publication Planner, namely (i) defining alignment compensations for each press unit, consisting of rotations, scaling, etc., and (ii) for each job, designating which print tower a web/sheet is destined for.

You will need to define at least one press configuration for each printing press that is misaligned or that requires web growth compensation. The definition includes: name of press, how many towers, how many press units/colors per tower, etc.

Afterwards, you will need to specify all the required adjustments for each press unit, one measure for the front and one for the back. The front and back refer to the two cylinders/plates which are used to print the front side and back side of the paper roll. The main adjustments that need to be specified are:

- which side (left or right) of the plate has to be tilted or raised
- **Shimming** distance (not angle) i.e. total amount that the right or left side of the plate needs to be raised by (displayed as a thin red line in the Planner interface)
- **Web Growth** amount required for each press unit

## Note

For the Shimming amount, you must provide the distance in inches, mm or points. The software will then calculate the angle that the plates need to be rotated by.

Additional settings need to be configured if your press requires adjustments for (i) double-plate cylinders, (ii) “vertical web growth”, or (iii) vertical/horizontal shifts/offsets. For more information about these adjustments, see [Double plate per cylinder](#) on p.68, [Web growth values in both directions \(horizontal and vertical\)](#) on p.68, or [Specifying press adjustments \(dialog box\)](#) on p.66, respectively.

Like Pairing Templates, Press Configurations are created only once and then re-used over and over again as a basis for building publications. To know how to *build a publication* that will include compensation for printing press misalignments, turn to [How to apply a Press Configuration](#) on p.70. A more detailed procedure for *building the actual press configuration* is provided on p.62: [How to build a press configuration](#).

### How to build a press configuration

If the press configuration feature is activated in your dongle license, an extra link called **Press Config** will be visible in the web planner interface. Clicking this link displays the **Press Configuration List** window, where you can create, edit, duplicate or delete a press configuration.

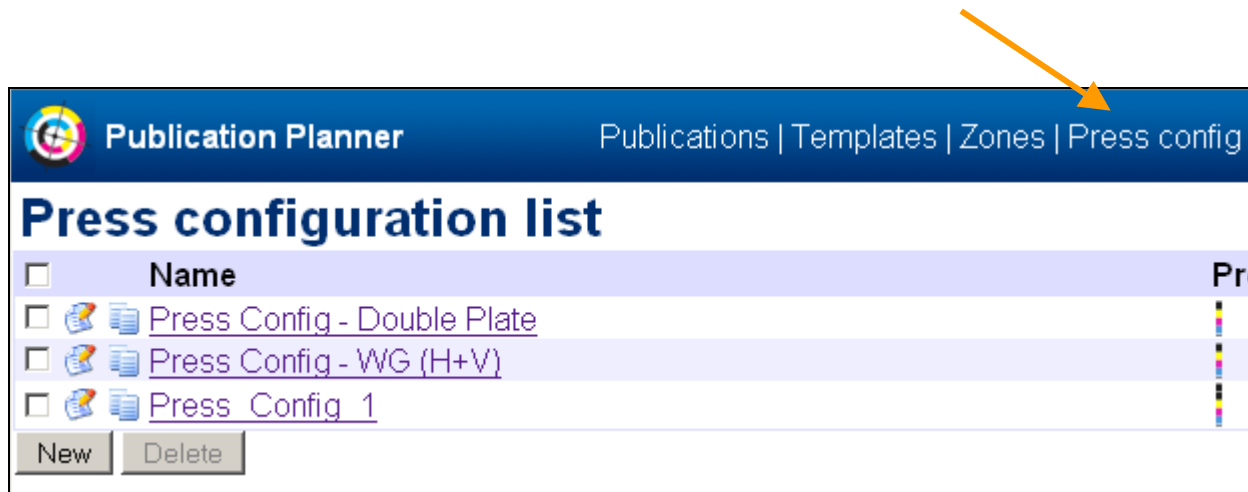


Figure 56 Press Config link

1. To create a new press configuration, click the **New** button. In the dialog box that opens, type a name for it and select any required options. More information about these options can be found in the sections [Web growth values in both directions \(horizontal and vertical\)](#) on p.68 and [Double plate per cylinder](#) on p.68.

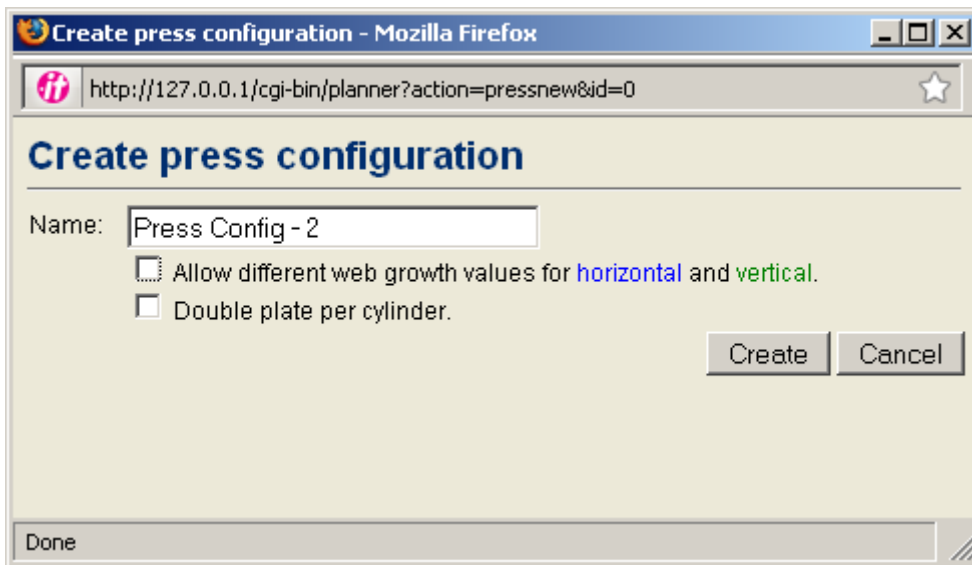


Figure 57 Creating Press Configuration

2. After selecting the options you require and clicking the **Create** button, the **Press Configuration Editor** will open. It is here that you build your press configuration.

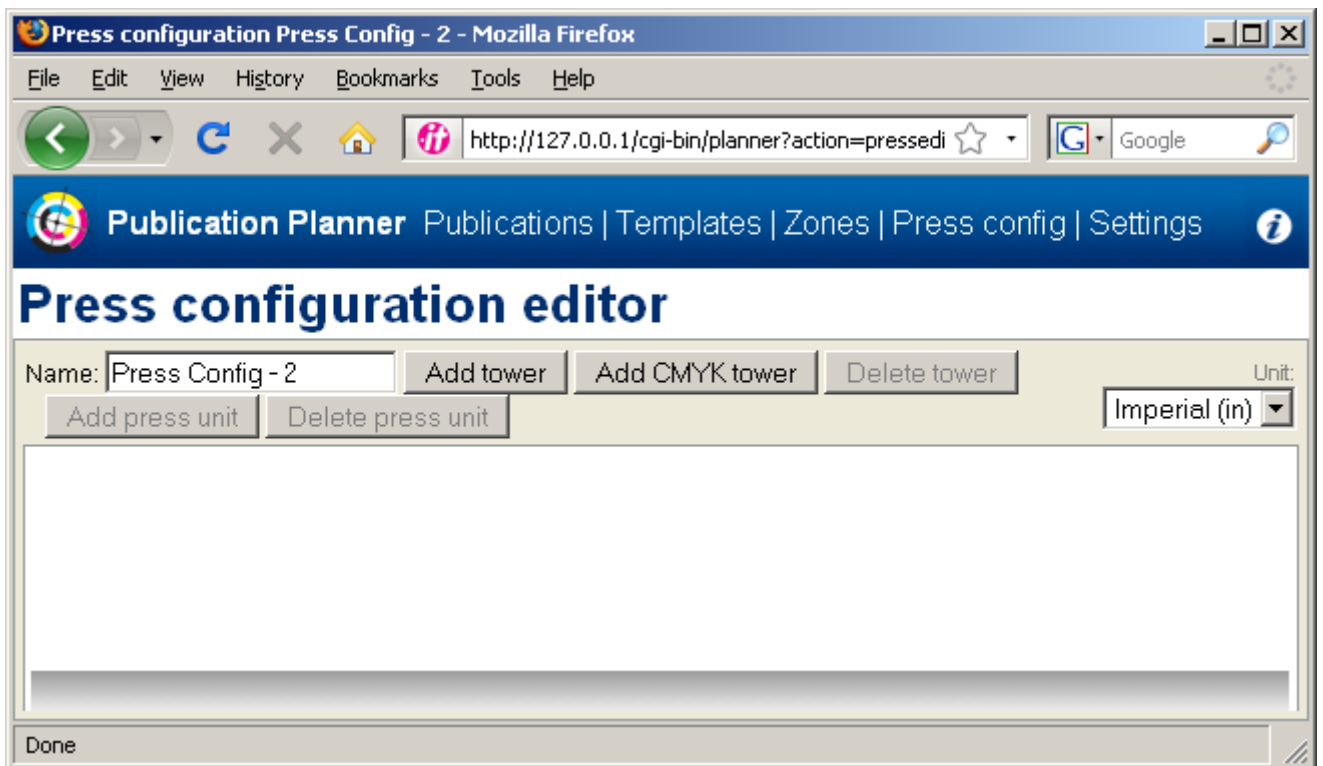


Figure 58 Press Configuration Editor

### Tip

The **Unit** dropdown menu (on the right hand side) allows you to choose your preferred measurement unit for the **Press Configuration Editor**, i.e. inches, mm, etc.

- Begin by adding towers (**Add Tower**, **Add CMYK Tower**) and press units (**Add Press Unit**), as required, until you've replicated the structure of your own printing press.

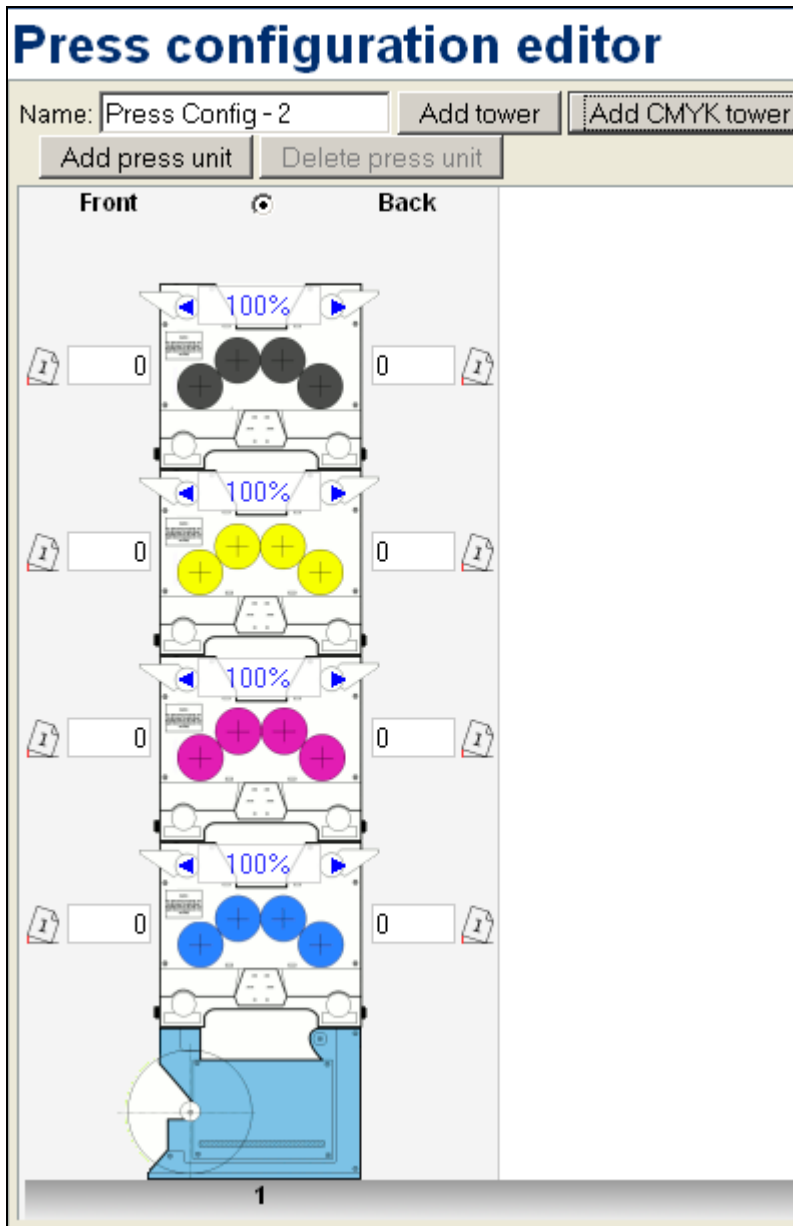


Figure 59 Reproduce your Press structure

### Note

If you need to print out a spot color job, you must use a press configuration which includes a press unit with the exact spot color name.

- Now specify the required adjustments for each press unit.

The various types of press adjustments that can be specified are explained in the next few sections.



### Specifying press adjustments (interface)

The simplest way to specify the most common press adjustments (shimming, web growth) is to indicate them directly on the press image in the **Press Configuration Editor**. For example, the following figure shows the measurements specified for the Cyan press unit.

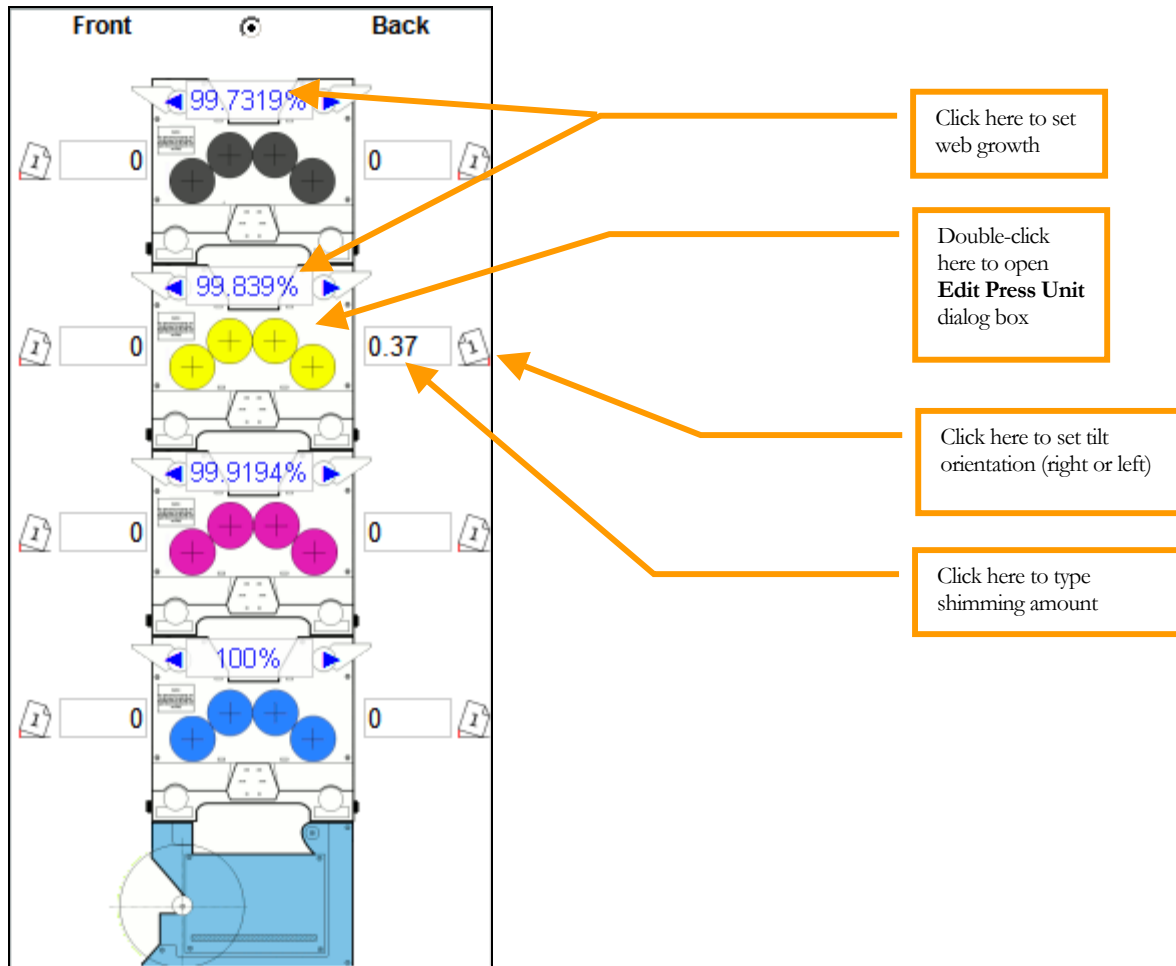


Figure 60 Specify adjustments per press unit

In this example, the Yellow press unit is set with the following parameters:

- for the **Back**, the plate is tilted (raised) on the right side by 0.37 inches
- the web growth compensation amount that will be applied is 99.839%

#### Tip

For more information on how to calculate the web growth compensation for each press unit, refer to the section [Web Growth Calculator](#) on p.66.

Specifying press adjustments (dialog box)

All the parameters that can be set directly on the press image, as shown in the figure above, can also be configured in the **Edit Press Unit** dialog box. This dialog box can be accessed by double-clicking anywhere in the middle of any press unit image (see [Figure 60](#)).

The screenshot shows the 'Edit Press Unit' dialog box within a Windows Internet Explorer browser window. The browser's address bar displays the URL: `http://10.254.254.102:3000/cgi-bin/planner?action=pressunit&id=3`. The dialog box itself has a title bar that reads 'Edit Press Unit - Windows Internet Explorer'. Inside the dialog, there are several input fields and sections:

- Press color:** A text box containing the letter 'Y'.
- Desired width:** A text box containing '18.60'.
- Measured width:** A text box containing '18.63'.
- Web growth:** A text box containing '99.839%'.
- Shimming:** Two text boxes, one for 'Front' (containing '0') and one for 'Back' (containing '0.37').
- Displacement X:** Two text boxes, one for 'Front' (containing '0') and one for 'Back' (containing '0').
- Displacement Y:** Two text boxes, one for 'Front' (containing '0') and one for 'Back' (containing '0').
- 3D Diagram:** A 3D model of a press unit with an arrow pointing to it from a callout box that says 'Direction of the x and y shifts (X/Y Displacement)'. The diagram also shows 'Front' and 'Back' labels.
- Buttons:** 'Save' and 'Cancel' buttons at the bottom right.

The browser window's status bar at the bottom shows 'Internet' and a zoom level of '100%'.

Figure 61 Edit Press Unit

The **Edit Press Unit** dialog box also includes some additional settings, such as the X/Y Displacement and the web growth calculator, explained next.

#### X/Y DISPLACEMENT

The *X/Y Displacement* is an offset that can be applied, which shifts the image on the plate. The image can be shifted horizontally (**Displacement X**), vertically (**Displacement Y**), or both. When values are supplied for **Displacement X** and/or **Displacement Y**, the image is shifted by that amount – the direction of the x and y shifts is represented graphically in the dialog box image (see [Figure 61](#)).

Although it is not ordinarily required, the ability to shift the image on the plate can be used to compensate for certain press problems. If a defect in a press unit is causing the plate to be inaccurately positioned, then shifting the image on the plate may correct this problem.

#### WEB GROWTH CALCULATOR

The *web growth calculator* is an aid for calculating and configuring web growth compensation values for your press units. The **Desired Width** is the width of an image or object on a printed sheet of

paper for the *reference color*. That is, web growth calculations are normally done using either the Black or the Cyan as the reference color. When the Black is used as the reference color, all other colors are stretched (i.e. enlarged) to become equal to the Black. When Cyan is the reference, the other colors are shrunk so as to be equal to the Cyan.

On the printed sheet for the Black or Cyan separation, an object is measured, preferably a rectangular image or object such as a frame. This measurement is specified as the **Desired Width** for every press unit belonging to the same print tower. Note that all measurements used to calculate web growth compensation should be taken from sheets of paper that were printed without any web growth compensation.

After specifying the **Desired Width**, you measure the width of the same object or image on all the other color separations and specify them as the **Measured Width**. The web growth calculator will then calculate the amount of scaling required to compensate for the web growth. This will always work, provided that you always use the same reference color (Black or Cyan) as the **Desired Width** for every press unit belonging to the same print tower. Depending on whether you use Black or Cyan as the **Desired Width**, you should get **Web Growth** values greater than 100% (for Black) or smaller than 100% (for Cyan).

Below are two examples showing the calculation of web growth values for the Magenta press unit:

*Ex #1 (using Black as reference color):*

**Desired Width** = Black = 17.30 inches

**Measured Width** = Magenta = 17.24 inches

**Web Growth** = 100.348%

*Ex #2 (using Cyan as reference color):*

**Desired Width** = Cyan = 17.20 inches

**Measured Width** = Magenta = 17.24 inches

**Web Growth** = 99.768%

#### Warning

If your workflow includes both PRESSflo and Pair-it, you should not configure web growth compensation in both these modules. Make sure to specify web growth compensation in only one of these modules, otherwise it could lead to inaccurate scaling of printed material or unpredictable results.

For certain press configurations, additional information must be provided, such as with presses that have double-plate cylinders or that require web growth values in both the horizontal and vertical direction. These two cases are shown next.

Web growth values in both directions (horizontal and vertical)

The **Edit Press Unit** dialog box will prompt you with two sets of web growth values, as shown in the figure below, if you selected the option **Allow different web growth values for horizontal and vertical** beforehand (see [Figure 57](#) on p.63).

The screenshot shows the 'Edit Press Unit' dialog box. It has a title bar 'Edit Press Unit'. Below the title bar, there are input fields for 'Press color:' (set to 'Y'), 'Desired width:', 'Measured width:', 'Desired height:', and 'Measured height:'. To the right of these fields are two 'Web growth' input fields, both set to '100.0%'. An orange arrow points from a box labeled 'Horizontal web growth' to the horizontal web growth input field. Another orange arrow points from a box labeled 'Vertical web growth' to the vertical web growth input field. Below these fields, there are sections for 'Front' and 'Back' settings, including 'Shimming:', 'Displacement X:', and 'Displacement Y:', each with input fields and units. To the right of these sections is a 3D diagram of a press unit with 'Front' and 'Back' labels and a coordinate system with 'x' and 'y' axes.

Figure 62 Web Growth (Horizontal & Vertical)

By default, PRESSflo allows for web growth compensation in the horizontal direction, which makes up for the stretching that occurs to paper rolls as they go through the web press. However, if you select the option **Allow different web growth values for horizontal and vertical** when you create a new press configuration, this will allow you to specify two sets of values for web growth compensation in the **Edit Press Unit** dialog box: one for horizontal (width) and one for vertical (height). Although the vertical value is referred to as “vertical web growth”, it can be used to correct any type of problem that can be resolved by scaling the image vertically. That is, it can compensate for any kind of stretching or scaling that occurs in the vertical direction on any of the press units in your printing press.

Double plate per cylinder

You must specify two sets of values for a double-plate per cylinder setup, one for each plate on the cylinder. This can be done either directly on the press configuration image or in the **Edit Press Unit** dialog box. In order to see both sets of values, you need to have selected the option **Double plate per cylinder** beforehand (see [Figure 57](#) on p.63).

Double-plate refers to a setup with two plates where one is located on top (**Hi** plate) and the other on the bottom (**Lo** plate) of the *same* cylinder. It does not refer to setups with two plates which are mounted side-by-side.

[Figure 63](#) and [Figure 64](#) show examples of double-plate settings that were configured in the dialog box and interface, respectively.

**Edit Press Unit**

Press color:

Desired width:

Measured width:  Web growth:

	Front	Back
Shimming:	<input type="text" value="0"/> in	<input type="text" value="0"/> in
HI: Displacement X:	<input type="text" value="0"/> in	<input type="text" value="0"/> in
Displacement Y:	<input type="text" value="0"/> in	<input type="text" value="0"/> in
Shimming:	<input type="text" value="0"/> in	<input type="text" value="0"/> in
LO: Displacement X:	<input type="text" value="0"/> in	<input type="text" value="0"/> in
Displacement Y:	<input type="text" value="0"/> in	<input type="text" value="0"/> in

Callouts:

- Magenta press unit
- Values for Hi plate of Magenta press unit
- Values for Lo plate of same cylinder (Magenta press unit)

Figure 63 Double-plate values (dialog box)

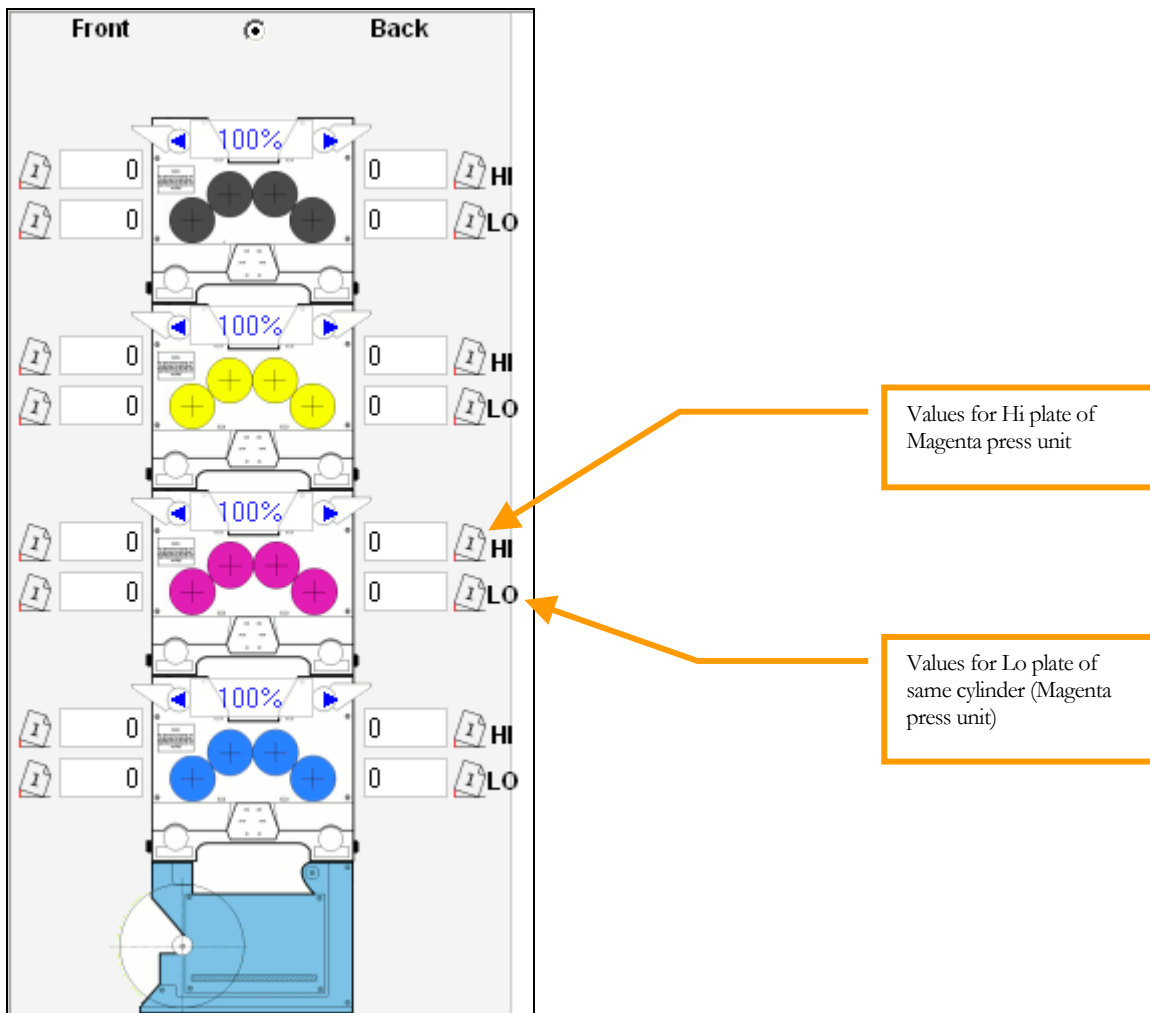


Figure 64 Double-plate values (interface)

## How to apply a Press Configuration

Once your press configurations are created, you can begin building your publications based on a press configuration template. Publications are built as usual, except for a few extra steps, as outlined below:

1. When initially creating a new publication, select the desired **Press Config** for this publication.

Figure 65 shows the 'Edit Publication' dialog box. It contains the following fields:

- Name: Daily Times
- Code: DT
- Run Date: 0924
- Page padding: 3
- Press config: Press Config - 2

An orange arrow points to the dropdown arrow in the 'Press config' field.

Figure 65 Select Press Config

- Build a publication as usual (turn to section [1.4 Creating a Publication](#) on p.26 for details).
- If a press configuration contains multiple towers, associate each web or sheet in the publication to a press tower by clicking on the **Press Tower** number. The example in the figure below shows Web/Sheet 1 using **Tower #3** and Web/Sheet 2 using **Tower #1**.

#		Front	Back
1	Tower: 1 2 3 <input type="checkbox"/>		
2	Tower: 1 2 3 <input type="checkbox"/>		

Figure 66 Select Tower

- If the selected press configuration is for a press with double-plate cylinders, you may need to select whether a web/sheet should be printed on the **Hi** or **Lo** plate.

#		Front	Back
1	HI: 1 <input type="checkbox"/> LO: 1 <input type="checkbox"/>		
2	HI: 1 <input type="checkbox"/> LO: 1 <input type="checkbox"/>		

Figure 67 Select Hi or Lo

- Once the publication setup is complete, **Enable** the publication as usual.



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