
ProofReady Plugin for HP DesignJet 5500 Series

Version 1.0r1

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ProofReady Plugin for HP DesignJet 5500 Series

1. Introduction

This document describes the ProofReady HP DesignJet 5500 plugin. The plugin has been designed for use with Torrent RIP 5.5r1c and later versions. The plugin has been supplied with pre-configured color setups and calibration profiles that enable instant color management in the RIP, hence the name *ProofReady*.

The plugin has the following features:

- Instant color management with ProofReady profiles.
- A choice of resolution for the output page image for all media sizes and types supported by the model of printer in use.
- Choice of output quality.
- Output to file.
- Selection of screens.
- Preview of the screened output.
- Ability to perform post processing.

1.1 Supported device types

The plugin supports the following device type:

- *Single dot size*: Uses a 1-bit small, medium (default) or large, single size dot to implement any of the traditional screens, for example, Round, HDS, EDS and HEDS1. Implemented in devices with the name `SD`, for example, `DJ5500 60 SD sheet`. Currently EDS (Error Diffusion Screening) is *not* supported on Mac OS X, but HEDS1 (1-bit Harlequin Error Diffusion Screening) is.

1.2 Supported platforms

The plugin is supported on the following platforms:

- Windows NT/2000/XP
- Mac OS X (10.2.4 and later). (Mac Intel is currently **not** supported.)

1.3 System requirements

To install the plugin you need a system with the following requirements:

- At least 128 MB RAM.
- A suitable printer-computer interface. The plugin supports the following interfaces:
 - IEEE 1284-compliant bidirectional parallel port. Check your BIOS is set to use bidirectional mode.
 - HP JetDirect 615n 10/100Base-TX print server supporting TCP/IP, AppleTalk, DSL/LLC and IPX/SPX protocols.
- To allow the preview of large pages and to optimize the transfer of data to the printer, you should increase the **Printer buffer** in the 'Configure RIP' dialog box to at least 4096 KB and increase the **Disk space left for system** in the 'Configure RIP Options' dialog box to 10 MB.

1.4 Getting started

After confirming that your system has the necessary system resources you are ready to install the plugin. Installing the plugin includes the following steps:

- Connecting the printer to your computer.
- Installing and enabling the plugin and screening plugins in the Torrent RIP, as described in section 2 on page 6. (Without the screening plugins, the HP5500 plugin is unable to deliver high quality output.
- Installing and enabling color management, as described in section 2.5 on page 10.

To ensure accurate and consistent output the printer should be calibrated, and recalibrated at regular intervals. Calibrating the printer involves creating a page setup in the RIP and using it to calibrate your printer for use with the RIP, as described in section 9 on page 29.

1.5 Screening plugin compatibility

The HP DesignJet 5500 Series plugin is compatible with the following screening plugins:

- HEDS1: version 2.1r1 or later.
- EDS: version 1.0r2 or later on PC platforms (not supported on Mac Classic machines and currently unavailable on Mac OS X).

2. Software installation

HighWater strongly recommends that you install this plugin in a new installation of the RIP. In particular, you are very likely to experience irregular behaviour if you install version 1.0r1 or later of the plugin in an installation where you have previously installed a Plotters plugin, or an earlier version of this plugin.

There are several stages to the installation of a working system. These are:

- Install any required operating system support.
- Install the RIP, if required.
- Install the plugin.

2.1 Installing the OS support software and printer

Do not install software supplied with the printer on a computer running the RIP unless you wish to use the printer directly from the operating system. The RIP operates independently of software installed to work with the operating system. If you do try to use both applications, you are likely to get spurious messages from the operating software about paper out or similar error conditions.

There is one exception, however: you must install Windows printer drivers on a PC print server if you wish to use the print spooling facility provided by Microsoft Windows. There are advantages and disadvantages to using this output method. See “Sending files to a printer using Windows printer drivers” on page 40 for details.

Follow the manufacturer’s recommendations about the order of installing hardware and software. Make any test prints that the procedure suggests in order to test that the support software and printer are working correctly.

Before you send real output to your newly-installed printer, follow any procedures that the printer’s documentation suggests to ensure proper ink flow and correct print head alignment.

2.2 Installing the ProofReady plugin manually

Ensure that the Torrent RIP is installed before you attempt to install the ProofReady plugin (refer to the Torrent RIP installation guide to see the requirements and procedure for installing the Torrent RIP).

To install the plugin manually:

1. Install the RIP, if this is a new installation.
2. Set appropriate configuration options for the RIP using the guidelines given in “System requirements” on page 6.
3. Exit the RIP, if you have been using it.
4. Copy the `hp5500` folder to the `Devices` folder within the RIP’s `sw` folder.

If you have correctly installed the plugin, a line similar to the following will appear in the RIP monitor when you next start up the RIP:

```
ProofReady - HP DesignJet 5500
                Plugin Version 1.0r1 - Copyright (c) 2002-2003 Global Graphics Software
                Ltd. All Rights Reserved.
```

2.3 Installing the ProofReady plugin using the product installer

The procedure below describes how to install the plugin using the product installer:

1. Insert Pre-Press Solutions CD 3 into the CD-drive. The CD’s web interface launches automatically in your browser and provides a full list of the CD’s contents.
2. Scroll down to the **Proofing Plugins** section and click on either the Windows or Macintosh icon, as appropriate.
3. On the next screen, scroll down to the **HP Six-colour ProofReady Plugin v1.0r1 for HP DesignJet 5500** option, and click on the link to install the plugin.

4. A 'File Download' dialog appears. Either select either **Run this program from its current location** and click on the **OK** button, or click on the **Open** button.

Note: If you see a security warning, click on the **Yes** button.

5. Next, the 'Product Installer' window is displayed:

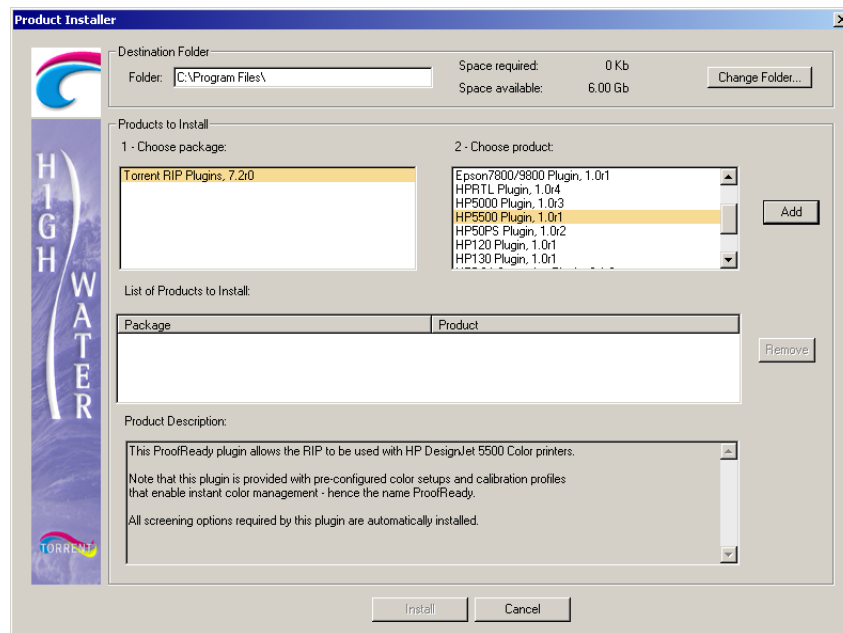


Figure 1 Product Installer

6. Check the default location of the **Destination Folder**. This should be the location of the Torrent RIP (which should already be installed).
7. Next, select the **Torrent RIP Plugins, vx.x** package, and then choose the **HP5500 Plugin, 1.0r1** product. Click **Add** to add the product to the install list.
8. Click on the **Install** button.
9. If you have not specified the RIP installation folder as the **Destination Folder**, a 'Select folder containing RIP' dialog box appears. Use this dialog box to navigate to and highlight the installation folder of your RIP, and then click **OK**.
10. The installer copies the plugin files into the relevant locations within the RIP installation folder. At the end of the copying, the installer displays a 'Product Installer' window with the message **Installation complete**. Click **OK** to close the window and exit the installer.

If you have correctly installed the plugin, a line similar to the following will appear in the RIP monitor when you next start up the RIP:

```
ProofReady - HP DesignJet 5500
Plugin Version 1.0r1 - Copyright (c) 2002-2003 Global Graphics Software
Ltd. All Rights Reserved.
```

Note that you must set appropriate configuration options for the RIP using the guidelines given in "System requirements" on page 6.

2.4 Enabling the plugins

To enable the installed plugins:

1. In the RIP, click **Torrent > Configure RIP > Extras** to open the 'Configure RIP Extras' window.
2. Select **HP, DesignJet 5500 Series** from the list and click **Add**. Enter your plugin password and then click **OK**. The plugin is now enabled in the RIP and is ready for use.

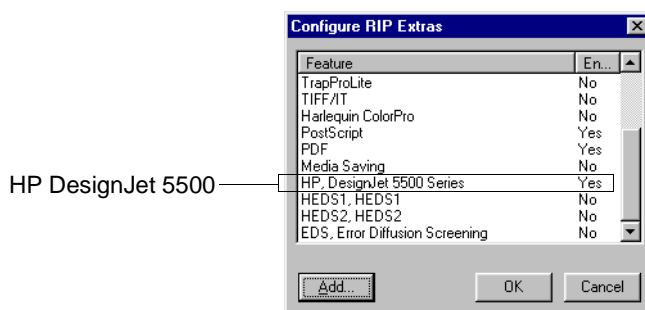


Figure 2 HP DesignJet 5500 enabled

3. Select the screening plugin(s) you want to enable and click **Add**.
4. Enter the plugin password(s) and click **OK**. Enter the password for any other plugins you want to install.

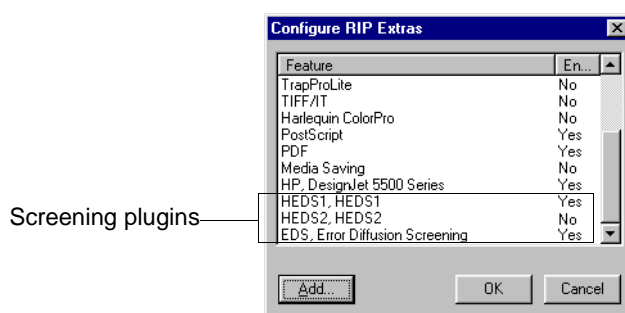


Figure 3 Screening plugins enabled

5. Click **OK** until all the open windows are closed.

After installing and enabling the HP5500 plugin, several new devices are available for selection, as listed in Table 1, page 20. When deciding which device to select the following information may be of use:

- Contone devices—unscreened CMYK data is sent to the printer where it is converted into CMYKcm screened data by the printer.
- Single dot (SD) devices—1-bit per pixel screening giving a single dot or fixed dot size. The default screening method for SD is HDS Super Fine. Enable **HDS - Dispersed Screening** in **Configure RIP > Extras** prior to using SD devices.

If the device supports it, you may use a different screening method from the default mode. The method of changing the default screen is described in section 6.1 on page 21. Whichever screening method you choose, ensure the relevant screening plugin is installed and enabled in the Torrent RIP, otherwise the RIP reverts to using *Round* screening.

If you have correctly copied the screening plugins, the following message(s) appear in the RIP monitor when you next start up the RIP:

```
Error Diffusion Screening plugin (EDS): Version 1.0r2 - Copyright
(c) 1998-2003 Global Graphics Software Ltd. All Rights Reserved
Licenced for ProofReady(TM) and ScriptProof(TM) only.
```

```
Harlequin Error Diffusion Screening 1-bit Plugin Version 2.1r1 -Copyright (c)
1998-2003 Global Graphics Software Limited. All Rights Reserved.
```

2.5 Enabling color management

The plugin is supplied with ProofReady profiles for instant color management. ProofReady profiles are provided for several common paper type/resolution combinations and will produce excellent output results provided your printer is correctly set up and calibrated (see section 9 on page 29 for the recommended calibration procedure).

To correctly manage color in the printer, the HP DesignJet 5500 plugin requires a color management plugin. If you are using Torrent RIP v.5.x you should enable HIPP (Harlequin ICC Profile Processor). In later Torrent releases, HIPP has been superseded by Torrent ColorPro.

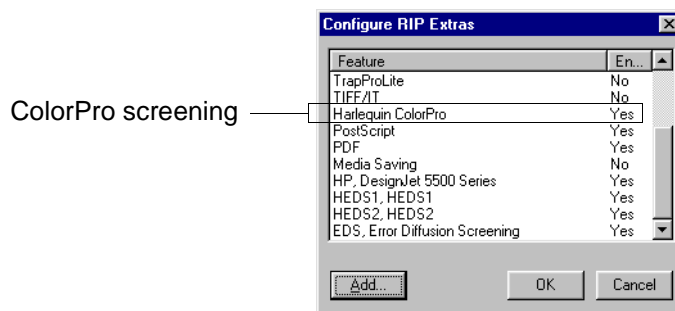


Figure 4 ColorPro plugin enabled

1. To enable color management, start the RIP and click **Torrent RIP > Configure RIP > Extras**, to open the 'Configure RIP Extras' dialog box.
2. Depending on the RIP version you have installed, select the appropriate color management option (choose **Harlequin ColorPro** for v6 and later releases, or **HIPP - Harlequin ICC Profile Processor** for v.5.x releases) and click **Add**.
3. Enter the plugin password and click **OK**.
4. Click **OK** until all the open windows are closed.

3. Creating a page setup in the RIP

The HP DesignJet 5500 is used in the RIP once it is enabled in a page setup. The procedure for creating a page setup differs according to the version of the Torrent RIP you are using. If you are using Torrent RIP v5.x, refer to section 3.2 on page 13. If you are using a v6 or later release, see below.

3.1 Creating a page setup in v6 RIPs

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

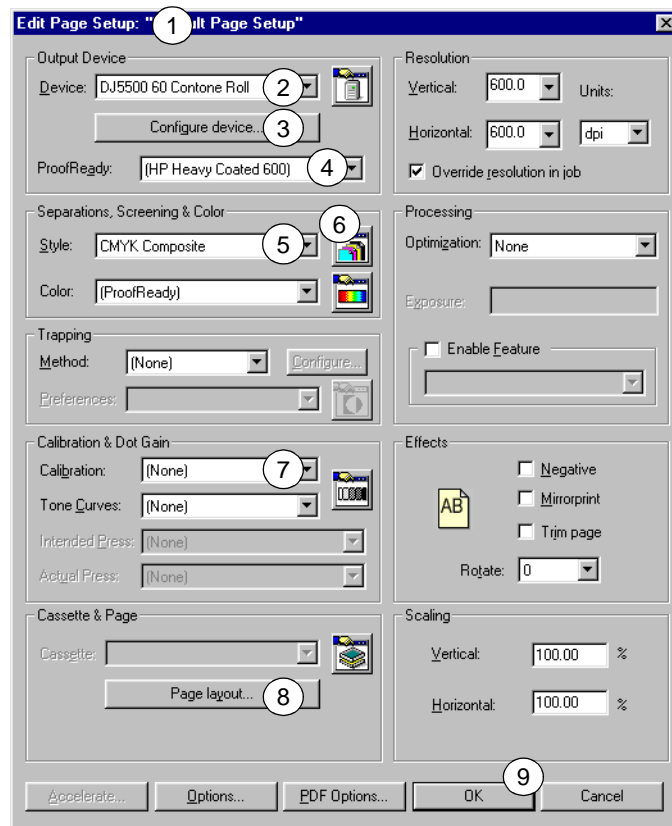


Figure 5 'Page setup' dialog in the v6 RIP

Using the numbered labels as a guide, create a new page setup which uses a HP DesignJet 5500 device and ProofReady profile:

- ① Open the Page Setup Manager by choosing **Torrent RIP > Page Setup Manager**. Click **New** to create a new page setup.
- ② From the **Device** list, choose the HP DesignJet 5500 device that you want to use—refer to Table 1, page 20 for a list of these devices.
- ③ If you need to change configuration settings, click **Configure device**, make the adjustments, and then click **OK**—see “Plugin device configuration” on page 15 for options. ProofReady profiles were created using “Best” quality so we advise that you keep this setting in the **Quality** list.

- ④ Choose a profile from the **ProofReady** menu that matches the installed paper type. See Table 2, page 21 for a list of profiles supplied with the plugin.

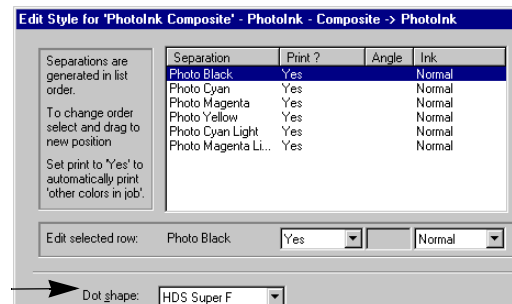
For example, (**HP Heavy Coated 600**) is a profile for HP Heavyweight Coated Paper based on a resolution of 600 x 600 dpi.

Note: When you select a ProofReady profile, a default (**ProofReady**) color setup is selected in the **Color** menu. Choose (**None**) from the **ProofReady** menu if you wish to use a ColorPro color setup that you have created, as described in “Creating a HIPP or ColorPro color setup” on page 32.

- ⑤ Choose a screening style from the **Style** menu. See section 4.1 for details of available options.

- ⑥ Make sure the correct screening method is selected in the ‘Edit Style’ dialog box.

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



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

Note: Selecting a **ProofReady** profile includes a default calibration profile. For optimum results you can choose a calibration set that has been generated for the actual printer rather than for a reference printer. See “Calibrating the printer” on page 29 for details about calibrating the printer.

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

Note: If you are using a sheet output device type, you must refer to details on how to control top and bottom margins provided in the Page Layout section on page 19.

- ⑨ Click **Save As** and enter a page setup name in the **Save As** text box. Click **Save** in the ‘Save Setup’ dialog box and then **OK** in the Page Setup Manager. The page setup is now ready for use in the RIP.

3.2 Creating a page setup in Torrent RIP v.5.x

Follow the procedure below to create a ProofReady page setup in Torrent RIP v.5.x.

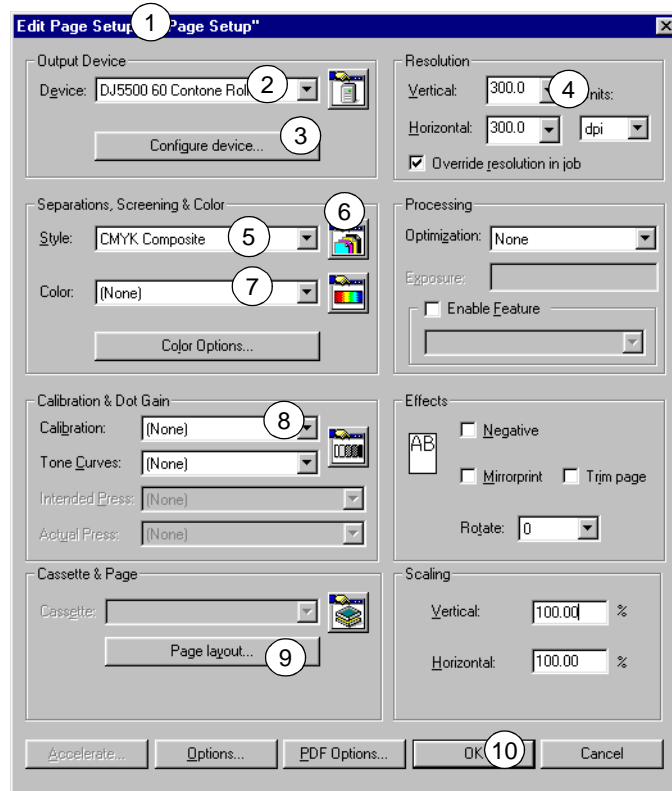
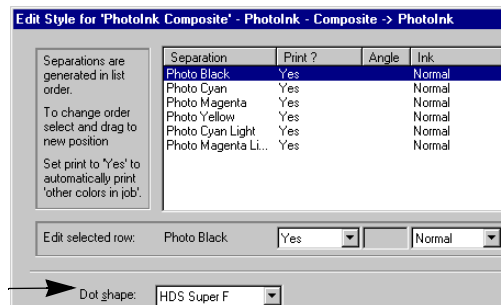


Figure 6 Creating a page setup in Torrent RIP v.5.x

- ① In the Torrent RIP, open the Page Setup Manager: **Torrent RIP > Page Setup Manager**. Click **New** to create a new page setup and open the 'New Page Setup' dialog, shown in Figure 6.
- ② From the **Device** menu choose the device that you want to use. Refer to Table 1, page 20 for a list of the devices supplied with the plugin.
- ③ Click **Configure device** to modify configuration settings as required. See "Plugin device configuration" on page 15 for details.
If using a supplied calibration profile choose the **Best** option from the **Quality** menu, because the supplied profiles were created using this setting.
- ④ Choose the required resolution from the **Vertical** and **Horizontal** menus, taking care to select the required units.
- ⑤ Choose a screening style from the **Style** menu. See section 4.1 for details of available options.

- ⑥ Check that the screening you wish to use (HDS Super Fine, EDS, HEDS1 or Round) is selected in the 'Edit Style' dialog box.

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



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

Note: Selecting a calibration profile or calibration set includes a default color setup.

You can choose an option from the **Color** menu if you wish to use a color setup that you have previously created. See “Creating a HIPP or ColorPro color setup” on page 32 for details.

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

For example, (**HP Heavy Coated 600**) is a profile for HP Heavyweight Coated Paper based on a resolution of 600 x 600 dpi. See “ProofReady profiles” on page 21 for a full list of profiles that have been supplied with the plugin.

For optimum results you can choose a calibration set that has been generated for the actual printer rather than for a reference printer. See “Calibrating the printer” on page 29 for details.

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

Note: If you are using a sheet output device, refer to details on how to control top and bottom margins in the Page Layout section, on page 19.

- ⑩ Click **Save As** and enter a page setup name in the **Save As** text box. Click **Save** in the 'Save Setup' dialog box and then **OK** in the Page Setup Manager. The page setup is now ready for use in the RIP.

3.3 Plugin device configuration

If the devices supplied by the HP DesignJet 5500 plugin do not meet your specific job requirements, you may configure and change the default options that have been set. To do this, from a page setup click **Configure device** to open the 'Configure Device' dialog box, shown in Figure 7.

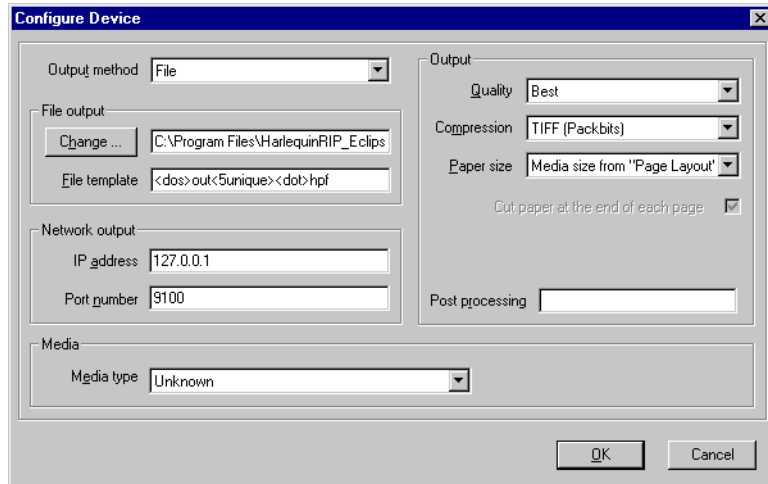


Figure 7 The 'Configure Device' dialog box

From the options that are available, change the settings to meet your requirements, then click **OK** to save them. The 'Configure Device' dialog box contains the following options:

Output Method

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

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

File Output

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

Note: You can send files to a printer using Windows print spooling by installing Windows printer drivers on a PC print server, and by entering the name of the *print server* in this text box. See "Sending files to a printer using Windows printer drivers" on page 40 for full details.

File Template

Allows you to automatically generate a name for the output file using tags and text. Table 3, page 23 lists the full range of tags that are permitted by the plugin. The file produced is suitable for sending directly to the printer.

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

Note: You can send files to a printer using Windows print spooling by installing Windows printer drivers on a PC print server, and by entering the name of the *printer* in this text box. See “Sending files to a printer using Windows printer drivers” on page 40 for full details.

IP address

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

Port number

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

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

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

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

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

Quality

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

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

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

Normal Standard output quality with medium print speed.

Fast Lowest print quality but fastest print speed.

Production Professional image quality at speeds of 100 sq. ft/hr output for glossy and 189 sq. ft/hr for coated media. This mode is not supported for all media types.

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

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

Compression

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

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

Paper Size

From the Paper Size list, select the paper size you are outputting to. The list includes most common paper sizes supported by the printer, but you may also output to a custom paper size by choosing the option **Media size from "Page Layout"** which takes its dimensions from the Page Layout settings (accessible by clicking **Page Layout** in the 'Edit Page Setup' window). You should note that clipping may occur if you change the paper size in a page setup that used a custom paper size; see page 35 for further details.

You can control the positioning of the imaged job on the media by using the controls in the 'Page Layout' dialog box; see page 19 for details.

Post processing

You can enter commands in this field to perform actions once the page buffer has been sent to the printer or once the output file has been created. For example, you may wish to change the format of the output file or generate a report. For full details see "Post processing operations" on page 27.

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

Media type

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

4. Routine use of the plugin

To send output to a device or file you must create a page setup. This involves two main steps. Firstly, you must choose your device from the **Device** menu in the 'Page Setup' dialog box and configure the device, as described in "Plugin device configuration" on page 15. Secondly, you must set the required page setup options to complete a page setup.

4.1 Page setup controls

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

Device

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

If the device type that you require is not available in this menu, see section 5.1 on page 20 for details on how to add your own devices.

ProofReady

This menu appears in v6 or later RIPs. You can choose a ProofReady profile from this menu which uses a color setup and calibration profile for a particular paper, ink and resolution combination. See section 6 on page 21 for a list of profiles that have been supplied with the plugin.

When you select a profile from this menu, the correct resolution is automatically set and should not be changed. A default (**ProofReady**) color setup is also used. If you wish to use a color setup that you have created, choose (**None**) from this menu. See section 11 on page 32 for details on how to create your own color setup.

Style

The separation ink style method is automatically set when a device is selected: **PhotoInk Composite** for single dot size devices (SD), and **CMYK Composite** for contone devices.

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

See section 6.1 on page 21 for details on how to change the screening method used.

Color

In pre-v6 RIPs, the selection of a supplied calibration profile, or a calibration set created on the basis of a supplied profile, includes a default color setup. Set **Color** to (**None**) if you wish to use the default color setup. You can use the supplied color profiles to create your own color setup, as described in section 11 on page 32. section 10 on page 31 describes the production and installation of ICC profiles, which you can use to create a color setup.

In the v6 RIP, the selection of a profile from the **ProofReady** menu includes a default (**ProofReady**) color setup. You can use the supplied color profiles to create your own color setup, as described in "Creating a HIPP or ColorPro color setup" on page 32. To use your own color setup, you must choose (**None**) from the **ProofReady** menu.

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

Resolution

From the **Horizontal** and **Vertical** fields, select the appropriate print output resolution according to the speed/quality that you want to achieve. You may also manually enter your own values, which can range from 10.0 – 600.0 dpi.

Note: Check the resolution setting is correct if you use a profile based on a specific resolution.

Calibration

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

In versions of the RIP prior to the v6, the selection of a calibration profile or calibration set includes a default color setup, unless you choose an alternative from the **Color** menu. Note that if you choose an alternative color setup, ensure that it is suitable for the paper type, ink and resolution.

In the v6 or later RIP, the selection of a profile from the **ProofReady** menu includes a default calibration profile. Set **Calibration** to **(None)** if you wish to use the default calibration profile. For optimum results you can choose a calibration set that has been generated for the actual printer rather than for a reference printer. See “Calibrating the printer” on page 29 for details.

Page Layout

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.2 Roaming page buffers

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

- The title bar of the ‘Roam’ window displays asterisk (*) characters, where you might expect to see letters representing the colors in the page buffers. This is normal when the color system is not Gray, RGB or CMYK.
- Objects that are drawn in shades of colors, for which there are two or more inks in use, disappear only when you turn off the display of both inks. For example, when the cyan component uses both Photo Cyan and Photo Cyan Light, some of the cyan component remains visible until you use the ‘Roam Options’ dialog box to turn off both inks.

- When using Roam to preview output, the image displayed has poor color fidelity. In particular, the image may appear less saturated. This is because the Roam preview does not account for the dot gain that occurs when printing.

5. Plugin devices

Devices installed by the plugin are listed in Table 1.

Device	Dot types	Screening modes	Color modes
DJ5500 42 Contone Roll	N/A	Device screening	CMYK Composite
DJ5500 42 Contone Sheet	N/A	Device screening	CMYK Composite
DJ5500 42 SD Roll	Single Dot Size (small or large)	HDS Super Fine , HDS Fine, HDS Medium, HDS Coarse, HDS Super Coarse, HEDS1, <i>Round</i>	PhotoInk Composite (CMYKcm)
DJ5500 42 SD Sheet	Single Dot Size (small or large)	HDS Super Fine , HDS Fine, HDS Medium, HDS Coarse, HDS Super Coarse, HEDS1, <i>Round</i>	PhotoInk Composite (CMYKcm)
DJ5500 60 Contone Roll	N/A	Device screening	CMYK Composite
DJ5500 60 Contone Sheet	N/A	Device screening	CMYK Composite
DJ5500 60 SD Roll	Single Dot Size (small or large)	HDS Super Fine , HDS Fine, HDS Medium, HDS Coarse, HDS Super Coarse, HEDS1, <i>Round</i>	PhotoInk Composite (CMYKcm)
DJ5500 60 SD Sheet	Single Dot Size (small or large)	HDS Super Fine , HDS Fine, HDS Medium, HDS Coarse, HDS Super Coarse, HEDS1, <i>Round</i>	PhotoInk Composite (CMYKcm)

Table 1 HP DesignJet 5500 Series devices

5.1 Adding additional devices

Depending on how the plugin has been supplied, a device that you wish to use may not be available for selection. If this is the case, the device can be added, as follows:

- Open the Device Manager by clicking **Torrent > Device Manager**.
- Choose `hp5500.i32` or `hp5500` on Mac OS X from the **Plugin** list and click **New**.
- Choose the device type you require from the **Type** list in the 'Device Manager Edit' dialog box and enter a name for the device in the **Name** text box.
Note: If you use the same name for the new device as that used to label the device type, you must match the use of lowercase and uppercase characters in the device type label, otherwise an error will occur when using a page setup with this device type, as described on page 34.
- Click **OK**. The device will be listed in the Device Manager and become available for selection in the Device list.

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

6. ProofReady profiles

Each HP DesignJet 5500 Series device installed by the plugin has a selection of ProofReady profiles that provide instant color management in the Torrent RIP. Created by color scientists at Global Graphics, the profiles ensure accurate color output on a variety of commonly used paper types and output resolutions. Each plugin device installs a set of profiles that are available for selection from the **ProofReady** list in the 'Page Setup' window.

The HP DesignJet 5500 printer is able to operate with *Dye* inks or *UV* inks. For this release of the plugin (Version 1.0r1), only profiles for Dye inks have been provided, so ensure this ink type is installed in the printer before selecting a profile.

Table 2 ProofReady profiles for *Dye* inks

ProofReady Profile	Devices	Paper & Part No.	Resolution
HP Heavy Coated 600	DJ5500 42 Contone Roll DJ5500 42 Contone Sheet DJ5500 42 SD Roll DJ5500 60 Contone Roll DJ5500 60 Contone Sheet DJ5500 60 SD Roll DJ5500 60 SD Sheet	Heavyweight coated C6021A, C6029B, C6021B, C6022B, C6030B	600x600
HP Photo Gloss 600	DJ5500 42 Contone Sheet DJ5500 42 Contone Sheet DJ5500 42 SD Roll DJ5500 60 Contone Roll DJ5500 60 Contone Sheet DJ5500 60 SD Roll DJ5500 60 SD Sheet	Photo Imaging Gloss C6964A, C6965A	600x600

6.1 Changing the default screen

Depending on the device, jobs are processed with a default screen mode selected. For instance, if you choose an SD device (DJ5500 42 SD Roll), HDS Super Fine screening is used.

Table 1, page 20 lists the screening modes supported by each device, with the default method in **bold**. If you prefer to use a different screen mode, you can do so by reconfiguring the device and selecting a new screen from the **Dot type** list, which lists all the screening modes that are available to the device. To select another screen mode, do the following:

1. Open the Separations Manager in the Torrent RIP.
2. From the **Device** list, select the device that you wish to change. The separation styles available to the device will be listed in the Separations Manager.
3. Select the style you wish to change screening for and click **Edit**. A description of screen types can be found in section 6.2.

4. From **Dot shape** choose the new screening method to use, and then click **OK**.

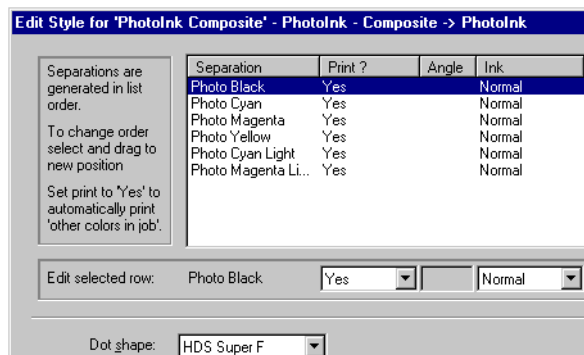


Figure 8 'Edit Style for...' sheet

5. Click **OK** until all open windows are closed. The new screening method is now in place and will be used wherever the device is used.

6.2 Available screening sets

The full list of available screen sets includes:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| HEDS1 | This is one of the in-RIP EDS screens that can be used with Single Dot Size (SD) device types. It produces the highest quality output for inkjet printers. To use this screen, the HEDS1 screening plugin must be installed and enabled in the RIP, as described in section 2.4 on page 9. |
| HDS Super Fine | The default screen used with Single Dot (SD) devices. To use this screen, the HDS screening plugin must be enabled in the RIP, as described in section 2.4 on page 9. |
| HDS Fine | This is an alternative to HDS Super Fine, producing a coarser screen than HDS Super Fine. This screen is available for use with Single Dot (SD) devices. |
| HDS Medium/Coarse/Super Coarse | The Medium, Coarse and Super Coarse variants of HDS are only recommended as special effects screens. These screens are available for use with Single Dot (SD) devices. |
| Round | Round screening can be used with Single Dot Size (SD) device types and may be selected if the default screening mode is unavailable. |

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

7. Output File Naming

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

Most tags are content tags, representing variables such as the date and time a job is processed; the other tags allow you to reject names that would be illegal in a specified operating system. The maximum length of variables can be specified by preceding the tag name with an integer. For example, `<5jobname>` truncates the job name to a maximum of five characters. Tags that produce numeric values are truncated from left to right, whereas tags that produce alphanumeric strings (strings containing the characters a-z, A-Z and 0-9) are truncated from right to left. See “Examples of tag usage” on page 24 for further details.

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

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

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

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

7.1 Content generating tags

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

Table 3 Output file name tags

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

Table 3 Output file name tags (Continued)

Tag	Description
<yres>	The vertical resolution of the page, as specified in the page setup.

7.2 Checking tags

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

To enable portability of files from one operating system to another, you can also use tags to specify the operating system for which generated file names must be suitable. The use of these tags changes the rules by which a file name is deemed valid. The tags do not modify the file names generated, but cause error messages if the file name is invalid. See “Messages for file name templates” on page 37 for details.

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

Table 4 Operating system tags

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

7.3 Examples of tag usage

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

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

Date: 29th of January, 2007

Compression: Packbits Encoding

Quality: Best

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

<colorant>

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

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

`<colorname>`

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

`<compression>`

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

`<date>`

The template `<date><dot>hpf` produces the file name `20070129.hpf`. You can remove the year information by using the tag `<4date>` to produce the file name `0129.hpf`.

`<dos>`

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

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

`<dot>`

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

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

`<job#>`

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

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

`<jobname>`

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

For example, in the RIP running under any Windows operating system, the template `<jobname><dot>hpf` produces the file name

`Uncalibrated Target Default CMYK + spot colors target.hpf`. The colon character

(:) is removed from the file name, because this is not a valid file name character for any version of Microsoft Windows.

<jobname1>

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

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

<jobname1><dot>hpf produces the file name

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

<mac>

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

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

<page#>

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

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

<prefix>

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

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

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

<quality>

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

<time>

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

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

<unique>

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

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

<unix>

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

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

<win32>

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

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

<xres>

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

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

<yres>

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

8. Post processing operations

The plugin 'Configuration' dialog box allows you to enter post processing commands which are executed after the page buffer has been sent to the printer or when the output file has been created, if using file output.

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

For example, post processing commands can be used to extract information for use in reports, to convert the output file to a different format, or to send an e-mail notifying that a job has been processed. Numerous other possibilities exist, limited only by your ability to obtain or create a suitable application and to supply information to it.

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

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

8.1 Post processing substitution codes

When using the post processing feature of the HP DesignJet 5500 Series plugin, the RIP recognizes the substitution codes in the following list. You can insert an integer between the percent character and the letter code, to restrict the maximum number of characters used in the resulting string. For example, %6j represents the first six characters of the job name.

Table 5 Post processing substitution codes

Post processing substitution codes	Description
%c	The current separation color, represented by a string with a default length of one character. Typical separation names are Cyan , Magenta , Yellow and Black . Examples for the default length are: C , Y , M and B .
%d	The current date in the format YYYYMMDD, with a default string length of 8. For example, 26 May 2007 becomes: 20070526.
%f	The output file name, as created by the template specified in the File Output: File Template text box in the 'Configuration' dialog box. For example: out00001.hp f .
%j	The current page buffer name as shown in the Output Controller/Monitor. For example: 1. Apple.ps .
%n	The current job number, an integer that the RIP increments each time it processes a new job. For example: 15 .
%o	The full output directory path specified in the File Output: Change... text box. For example: C:\SWNT\SW\Output\ .
%p	The current page number within the job. For example: 4 .
%r	The job resolution in dots per inch. For example: 300 .
%s	The current job name, after removal of all the characters that would be illegal in a file name. For example: Appleps .
%t	The current time in the format HHMMSS, using the 24 hour clock. The default length is 6. For example, a time just after 7:30 pm would be shown: 193211 .
%x	The current file name suffix. For example: hp f .
%z	The current file name stem. For example: out00001 .

8.2 Checking the command string

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

9. Calibrating the printer

To maintain accurate and consistent output from the printer, we recommend calibrating for each device and paper/resolution type that you use. To provide a useful starting point the plugin is supplied with a number of calibration profiles that define the ideal or 'reference' state for the printer. The profiles are installed in ...RIP_folder\SW\Config\Devices\DevCalibration\, one for each device type.

The calibration procedure varies according to the RIP version being used: if you are using an v6 RIP, see section 9.1 below; if you are using a v5.x RIP, see section 9.2 on page 30.

9.1 Calibration procedure for v6 RIPs

To ensure accuracy, when calibrating a device profile for the first time we recommend printing and measuring a target 3 times. Should you need to recalibrate later, you can do so by measuring a single target, as described in section 9.3.

1. Set up the printer with the correct paper type and inks and carry out any manufacture recommended procedures to initialize the printer.
2. Create a page setup in the Torrent RIP for the device and paper/resolution, as described in "Creating a page setup in the RIP" on page 10. In the **ProofReady** list choose (**None**), and from **Calibration** select the paper/resolution you are using. Click **OK** to close the page setup window and save your settings.
3. In the RIP, click **Output > Print Calibration** to open the 'Print Calibration' window. Select the page setup you just created and click **Print uncalibrated target** to print an uncalibrated target.
4. Use *Genlin* or a similar calibration utility to measure the printed target. *Genlin* is installed with the Torrent RIP and is described in the *Torrent User's Guide*.
5. After measuring the target, click **Output > Calibration Manager** to open the Calibration (Dot Gain) Manager. From the list of devices, select the device you are calibrating and click **New** to open the 'Edit uncalibrated target for...' window.

6. In the **Profile** list, select the correct profile and uncheck **Force solid colors**. In the **Name** field enter a name for the calibration set, for example, **HP 5500 Photo Gloss-1**, where the paper type is described and 1 indicates it is the first calibration pass.
7. Click **Import > Import** to read the calibration data, and then click **OK** to add the set to the Calibration Manager. Click **OK** to close the Calibration Manager and save your changes.
8. Open the page setup created in step 1. In **Calibration**, select the calibration you just created, and then click **OK**.
9. Click **Output > Print Calibration** to open the 'Print Calibration' window again, but this time click **Print calibrated target**. Measure the target with *Genlin* or your favorite calibration utility.
10. Click **Output > Calibration Manager** to open the Calibration (Dot Gain) Manager. Select the device and the calibration profile you saved in step 6. Create a copy of the profile by clicking **Copy**. Select the copy and click **Edit from calibrated target**.
11. In the 'Edit calibrated target for...' window rename the copy to **HP 5500 Photo Gloss-2** (where 2 indicates the second calibration pass) and then click **Import > Import** to add the readings.

Note: If non-monotonic data is imported, a dialog will be displayed suggesting appropriate adjustments. Accept these by clicking **Yes**.

12. Close all the open windows by clicking **OK**.
13. Repeat the procedure from step 8. Name the profile **HP 5500 Photo Gloss-F** to indicate it is the final calibration set.
14. Open the page setup created in step 1. Select the profile and choose **HP 5500 Photo Gloss-F** from **Calibration**. Click **OK** to save your changes and close the Page Setup Manager.

This completes the calibration procedure for the device and profile. To stop you selecting the wrong calibration set in a page setup, you may want to delete the intermediate calibration profiles that you created (**HP 5500 Photo Gloss-1** and **HP 5500 Photo Gloss-2** in this example). Remember to repeat the procedure for each device and profile that you use and to recalibrate when necessary, as described in section 9.3.

9.2 Calibration procedure for Torrent v5.x

The procedure described here is to be used when calibrating a device in the Torrent RIP v.5.x. A calibration profile should be done for each device and color profile that you use.

1. Create a page setup for the device and paper/resolution, as described in "Creating a page setup in the RIP" on page 10.
2. In the RIP, click **Output > Print Calibration** to open the 'Print Calibration' window. Select the page setup and click **Print uncalibrated target**. Measure the printed target with *Genlin*, or your favorite calibration program. *Genlin* is included with the Torrent RIP and described in *Torrent User's Guide*.
3. After measuring the target click **Output > Calibration Manager** to open the Calibration (Dot Gain) Manager. Select the device you are calibrating then click **New** to open the 'Edit uncalibrated target for...' window.

4. In the **Profile** list, select the correct profile and uncheck **Force solid colors**. In the **Name** field enter a name for the calibration set. A standard convention is to use the same name as the reference calibration profile used in the page setup. Reference calibration profiles are distinguished from user-generated calibration sets with parentheses ().
5. Click **Import > Import** to read the calibration data, and then click **OK** to add the new set to the Calibration Manager. Click **OK** until all the open windows are closed.

The new calibration profile can now be used in a page setup. Remember to repeat the procedure for each device and profile that you use and to recalibrate when necessary, as described in section 9.3.

9.3 Recalibrating the printer

You should periodically recalibrate the printer to ensure consistent output results. Recalibration can usually be achieved after just one pass with *Genlin*:

1. Click **Output > Print Calibration** to open the 'Print Calibration' window. Select the appropriate page setup and click **Print calibrated target**. Measure the printed target.
2. In the RIP, click **Output > Calibration Manager** to open the 'Calibration (Dot Gain) Manager' window and select the calibration set used in the page setup.
3. Click **Edit from calibrated target** to open the 'Edit calibrated target for...' window. Click **Import > Import** to read the calibration data and **OK** to save the profile. You may want to enter a new name for the profile to indicate it is an updated profile, for example **HP 5500 Photo Gloss-Date**.
4. If you changed the calibration profile name, open the page setup and select the new profile in the **Calibration** list, otherwise there is no need to change the page setup.

10. Creating and installing ICC profiles

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

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

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

Raw State You can create a page setup that contains no color management data:

Pre-v6 RIPs In this case, both the **Color** and **Calibration** menu options in the page setup must be set to **(None)**.

v6 or later RIPs In this case, both the **ProofReady** and **Calibration** menu options in the page setup must be set to **(None)**, and you must choose **(No color management)** from the **Color** menu.

Note: The printer in this 'raw state' may not be a suitable basis for creating profiles.

Golden State You can use a temporary calibration profile or calibration set in your page setup that supplies a reference state for the printer. Use this calibration profile or calibration set to produce the ICC profile and remove it afterwards.

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

Note: The SetGold utility can be used to create a suitable reference state calibration profile. See the SetGold User Guide for details.

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

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

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

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

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

You can create a color setup using this profile, see section 11 for details.

11. Creating a HIPP or ColorPro color setup

"Creating a page setup in the RIP" on page 10 demonstrated how the selection of a calibration profile (pre-v6 RIPs) or a ProofReady profile (v6 or later RIPs) automatically includes a default color setup to provide instant color management. The color profiles used in the default color setups are also available for the creation of your own color setups. Alternatively, you could also create a color setup using imported ICC profiles. See "Creating and installing ICC profiles" above for further information. Creating your own color setup allows you to specify the input profiles as well as other color setup options.

Follow these steps to create a color setup:

1. Choose the menu option **Color > Color Setup Manager**.

2. Choose the device for which you want to create this color setup from the **Device** menu.

For example, choose **HP DesignJet 5500**

3. Click **New** or **New 'ColorPro' Setup**, depending on your RIP version.
4. If using a pre-v6 RIP, click **Create** in the ICC (HIPP) section of the 'Create Color Setup' dialog box.
5. In the 'New Color Setup' dialog box, choose the options for the color setup you are creating.

For example, choose **3M Matchprint** for the CMYK input profile and **sRGB** for the RGB input profile and then choose **HP Photo Gloss** as the output profile.

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

You can now use this color setup in a page setup. A list of color profiles is provided in Table 2, page 21.

12. Using Harlequin Full Color System (HFCS)

In pre-v6 RIPs, the Harlequin Full Color System (HFCS) can be used to create a color setup, as described in the *Harlequin Color Production Solutions User's Guide*.

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

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

13. Troubleshooting

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

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

```
ProofReady - HP DesignJet 5500
Message
```

13.1 Miscellaneous messages

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

```
Not enough system memory to output this page.
```

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

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

13.2 Printer-specific messages and symptoms

In most cases, you can clear any problems during output by aborting the output from the RIP then clearing any partly printed media from the printer. Some of the messages and symptoms described below require alternative cures. Other messages are warnings and do not require any action.

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

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

Warning: Top and Bottom Margin values will be swapped.

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

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

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

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

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

**Printer communication failed (error details)
Unable to connect to printer (error details)**

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

**Unable to open output (error details)
Open error (error details)**

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

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

This message informs you that the RIP was unable to create an output file. The full path name of the file that it tried to create is specified within the quotation marks. Check that the

file does not already exist and that the output folder is not read-only. You must also ensure that enough disk space is available.

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

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

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

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

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

Job output for "job name" is aborting

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Printer ejects paper before completing a page

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

Otherwise, this behavior is rare but may occur when using a Microsoft Windows platform and a parallel port to drive the printer. It may be due to the mode set for the parallel port, the printer cable, or some interaction between these items. Reset the printer before retrying the same page. If the problem persists, check the mode set for the port in the computer's BIOS: do not use EPP mode, particularly if you have a RIP security dongle attached to the same port. If the port is also in use for a dongle, move the printer to another parallel port. Finally, try a new bidirectional parallel printer cable.

Poor or erratic image quality

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

No output

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

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

Output appears clipped

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

PhotoInk color management fails to preserve 100% process black

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

```
<</ReuseColorChains false>> setsystemparams
```

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

13.3 Messages for file name templates

This section details possible error messages that may appear in the 'RIP monitor' window due to the use of incorrect file name templates (see "Output File Naming" on page 22). Suggestions are given to prevent these errors.

Filename too long for target platform

This message appears when the combined file name stem and extension are too long for the target platform. For example, the combined length of the file name stem and extension must not exceed 255 characters on a Windows platform or 31 characters on a Macintosh platform. To prevent this error, use truncated tags, as shown in the example for the <dos> tag in "Examples of tag usage" on page 24.

File stem too long for target platform

This message appears when the file name stem is too long for the target platform. To prevent this error, restrict the length of the stem by reducing the fixed text, or by using truncated tags. The example for the <dos> tag in "Examples of tag usage" on page 24 demonstrates truncation.

Extension too long for target platform

This message appears when the file name extension is too long for the target platform. For example, file names in UNIX are not considered to have a separate file name extension.

Using the `<dot>` tag in conjunction with the `<unix>` tag would generate this error. To prevent this error, create a template such as `<unix><jobname>.hpf` rather than using the `<dot>` tag.

Full pathname too long for target platform

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

The path was not supplied

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

Unknown tag found in template

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

Tag delimiter not found

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

An extension is required but not found

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

File requested is not writeable

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

Unique requested but not satisfied

This message appears when no further unique numbers are available. For example, if using the template `stem<1unique><dot>hpf`, this error would occur once the file names `stem1.hpf` through `stem9.hpf` had been generated, because no further unique numbers are available.

13.4 Messages for post processing

This section details possible messages that may appear during post processing (see "Post processing operations" on page 27).

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

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

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

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

Post processing command failed - "*status value*"

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

13.5 Parallel port performance and reliability

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

For built-in parallel ports, there are different issues under Windows NT as opposed to Windows ME, Windows 98, Windows 2000 and Windows XP.

Windows NT

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

Windows ME/Windows 2000/Windows XP

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

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

13.6 Problems with passwords

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

Serial number: 1234-56

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

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

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

13.7 Patterning when not using color management

You may see patterning in flat tint areas of black if you print without using any color management. To avoid this problem, use the supplied calibration profiles and color profiles, as listed on page 21. If the media or screening type that you wish to use is not supported by the supplied profiles, you need to create your own profile. If necessary, you can use the supplied profiles that are optimized for HDS Super Fine screening with all of the HDS screen sets.

13.8 Sending files to a printer using Windows printer drivers

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

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

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

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

13.9 Installing the Windows shared printer

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

The important points are:

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

13.10 Using the shared printer from the RIP

Once you have produced a shared printer:

1. In the RIP, edit the page setup you wish to use and open the 'Configure Device' dialog box.

2. Choose **File** from the **Output Method** menu.
3. Enter the name of the PC acting as the print server in the **File Output: Change...** text box. For example, `\\PCPrintserver`.
4. Enter the share name of the printer in the **File Output: File Template** text box. For example, `HP DesignJet 5500`.
5. Set remaining options in the 'Configure Device' dialog box and 'Page Setup' dialog box, as required, and print a file using this page setup.

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

```
Job output for "1. Test.ps", filename "\\PCPrintserver\HP DesignJet 5500",
finished On Mon Feb 12 11:40:58 2007
```

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