

# MultiRIP

## ADVANCED SETTINGS

### ***Sharing MultiRIP across a Network***

Before anyone can connect and print to MultiRIP, you must “share” the proper printer entities. If you require Macintosh systems to connect and print to MultiRIP, you must install Windows 2000 Server’s or Windows XP Professional’s “Services for Macintosh” network add-on. This will enable the Macs to see the shared printers. For instructions on how to do this, see your Windows documentation. Please note that you must use the “Server” versions of the Windows operating systems as they are the only versions that support services for Macintosh. It might be possible to use third-party utilities to connect Macs to Windows 2000 or XP “nonserver”.

Any software package that allows the Macs to see the shared printer entities on the PC running MultiRIP “should” work. We recommend using the “Services For Macintosh” from Microsoft.

To share the MultiRIP supported printers, follow these simple steps. For this example, we will assume that we’ve installed MultiRIP Server with support for the Epson Stylus Photo 4800, the Epson Stylus Pro 7800, TIFF output and PDF output. We will further assume that we wish to share all the supported printers:

- 1) Open the “Printers” dialog under Windows Win 2000: Start/Settings/Printers Win XP: Start/Printers and Faxes
- 2) Open the first printer entity (MultiRIP Stylus Photo 4800 in this test scenario)
- 3) Select Printer/Sharing
- 4) Select the “Sharing” tab if not already selected
- 5) Select the “Shared As” radio button, the text box next to it will become enabled
- 6) Enter a descriptive name in the Text box, click “OK”. The name you enter in the text box is the name that will appear as the shared printer when you connect to MultiRIP from remote workstations. Depending on the name you chose, you might get a dialog stating that the name you chose might not be accessible from MS-DOS workstations. If you’re not using any MS-DOS workstations (most people are not, now days) click “Yes”.
- 7) Your printer is now shared. Repeat steps 1 thru 6 for the remaining printer entities which, for this example, would be: MultiRIP Stylus Pro 7800, MultiRIP PDF and MultiRIP TIFF

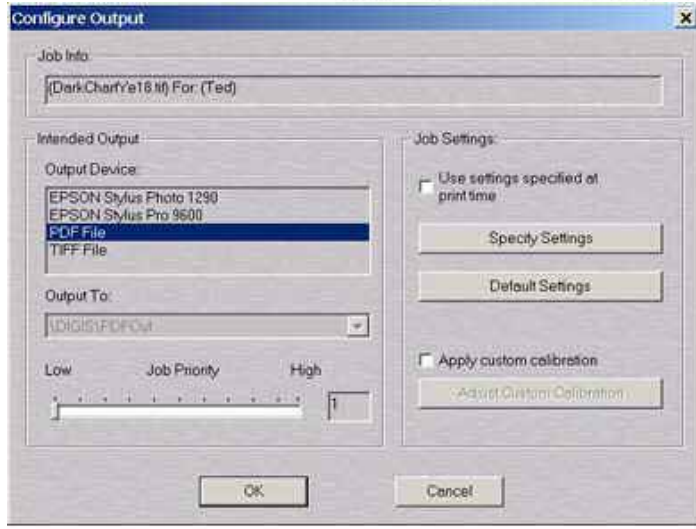
### *The PDF Generator*

Most of this manual makes mention of the “output device” in terms of a printer. MultiRIP is also capable of outputting to a PDF file instead of a printer. This is useful for proofing, sharing documents, etc. PDF is the most widely used format for sharing and publishing electronic documentation.

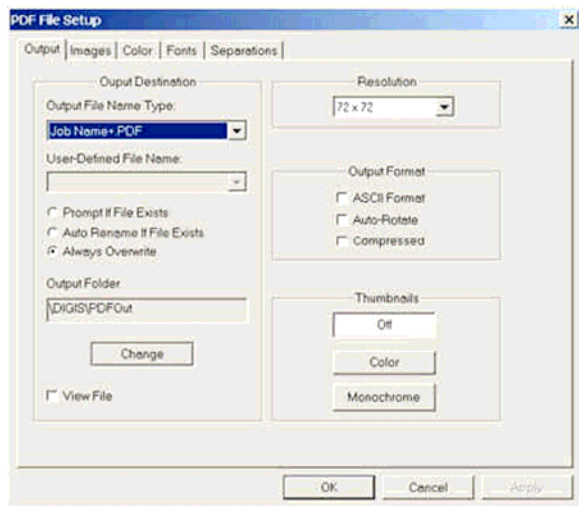
### **Destination of PDF Files.**

Unlike the printer output devices, the PDF Generator does not use an output queue since there’s no “output port”. There is, however, a destination folder. You’ll notice that when you pick PDF File as the output device in one of the Configure Output dialogs, the output queue box displays a folder name instead.

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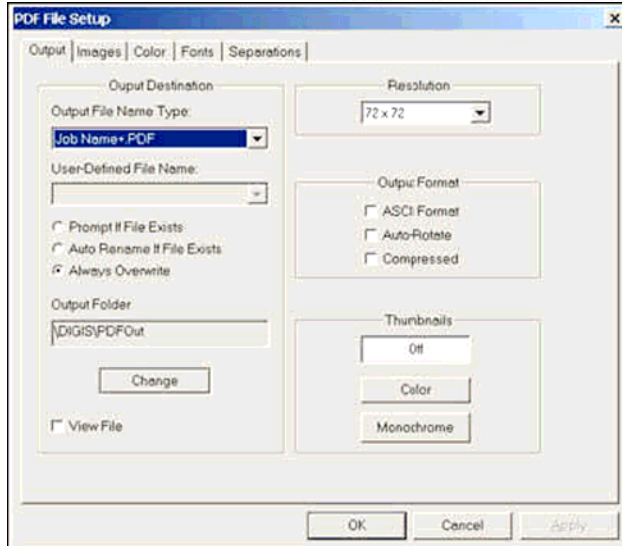
The output folder can be changed in the “device specific” settings (click the specify settings button). Future versions of MultiRIP will allow the changing of the PDF file destination via the “Output To” drop-down.



## PDF-Generator Settings.

As with any other output device, the device-specific settings are set by clicking the “Specify Settings” button which launches the configuration dialog. The configuration dialog has five sections: Output, Images, Color, Fonts and Separations.

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## The “Output” Section.

This section deals mostly with general output properties of the generated PDF.

### **Output File Name Type:**

This specifies how the PDF file name is generated. The options are:

Job Name+”.PDF” - Will create the file name from the actual job name (not the file name) and it will add a .PDF extension.

File Name+”.PDF” - Will create the file name from the file name of the PostScript file and add a .PDF extension

User Defined - Will use the name entered into the “User-Define File Name” box below. This box is only enabled if “User Defined” is chosen as the Output File Name Type.

**Prompt if file exists:** When this radio button is selected, MultiRIP will prompt for a new file name if the PDF file already exists.

**Auto Rename if file exists:** When this radio button is selected, MultiRIP automatically add a number, starting with “0” to the end of the file name if the file it’s trying to write already exists.

**Always overwrite:** When this radio button is selected, MultiRIP will overwrite the file without any prompts or warnings.

**Output Folder:** Lets you define the folder where PDF files will be placed when created. To change this setting, click the **Change** button below.

**View File:** When this checkbox is selected, after creation of the PDF file, MultiRIP will issue a “shell command” to the operating system to launch the PDF. If you’ve associated PDF files with a certain application (i.e, you’ve loaded Acrobat Reader). It will automatically launch and display the file.

**Resolution:** Specifies the resolution of the PDF.

**ASCII Format:** Do not use binary data in the file, just ASCII

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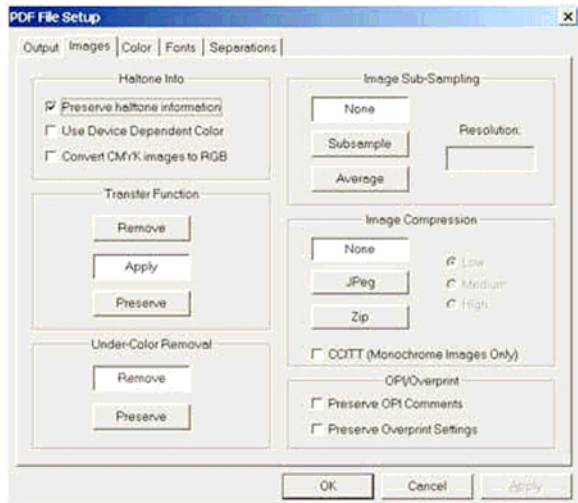
**Auto-Rotate:** Automatically rotates the page for proper viewing

**Compressed:** When selected, generates compressed PDFs.

**Thumbnails:** Create Color, Monochrome or No thumbnails

## The “Images” Section.

This section deals mostly with the reproduction of images. Things like compression, sub-sampling, transfer functions, etc.



**Preserve halftone information:** If the PostScript file contained halftone information, preserve this information in the PDF file.

**Use Device Dependent Color:** If device-dependent color information exists in the PostScript file, retain this information in the PDF file.

**Convert CMYK images to RGB:** Converts any images (images only) that are in CMYK color space to RGB.

**Transfer Function:** Allows you to specify remove/apply/preserve the transfer function (used for density calibration) if one is present in the PostScript file.

**Undercolor Removal:** Lets you remove or preserve undercolor removal information if present in the PostScript file.

**Image Sub-Sampling:** If enabled (sub-sample or average) the images in the job will be sub-sampled (only a sub-set of the pixels will be rendered). This results in smaller PDFs but lower quality pictures. If sub-sample or average are selected, the Resolution box becomes active. This allows you to set the resolution the images will be sub-sampled to.

**Image Compression:** Allows you to set various levels and methods for compressing the images in the job.

**Preserve OPI comments:** Preserves any OPI comments in case the PDF will be used with an OPI server (and the original PostScript file contained OPI comments).

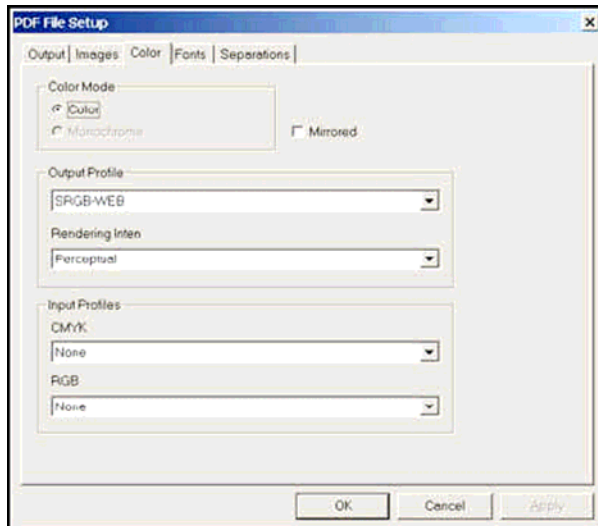
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**Preserve Overprint Settings:** Preserves any overprint settings that the original PostScript file contained.

## The “Color” Section.

This section is very similar to that of the printer output devices. It deals with input and output color profiles.



**Output profile:** Allows selection of output profile.

**Rendering Intent:** Allows selection of rendering intent.

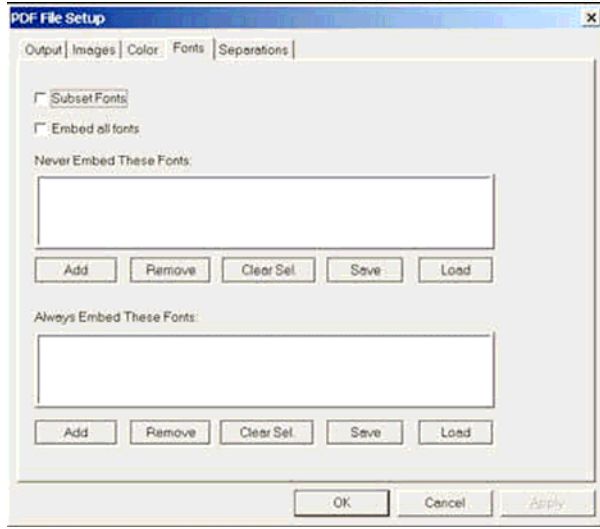
**Input profiles:** Allows selection of RGB and CMYK input profiles.

**Mirror:** Produces mirrored PDF output.

## The “Fonts” Section.

This section deals with the way fonts are handled when creating the PDF.

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**Subset fonts:** When selected, uses the “font subsets” specified in the “Never embed” and “Always embed” windows.

**Embed All Fonts:** Embeds all document fonts in the PDF. This will ensure proper viewing on any system regardless of the fonts loaded on the viewing system. This is recommended when sharing the PDF with others.

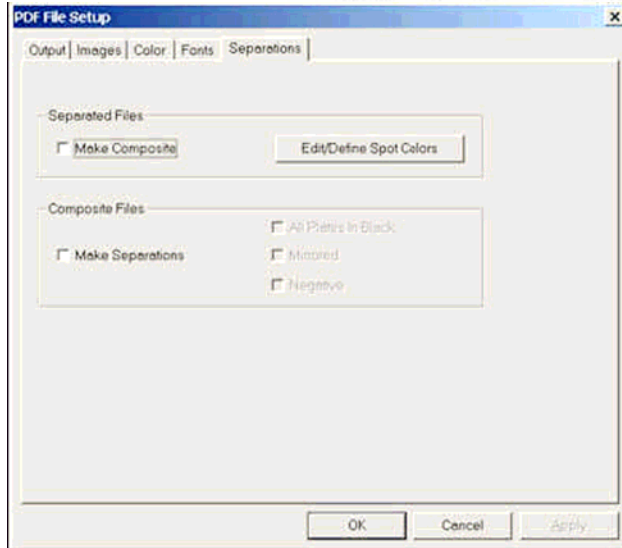
**Never embed these fonts:** Allows you to create a list of fonts to never embed in the PDF. This list will be used if “Subset fonts” is selected.

**Always embed these fonts:** Allows you to create a list of fonts to embed in the PDF. This list will be used if “Subset fonts” is selected.

## The “Separation” Section.

This section is very similar to that of the printers’ separation section with one exception: When making separations from a composite, the plates can be produced in their process color (Yellow plate in yellow, cyan plate in cyan, etc.).

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**Make Composite:** Same as the make composite option for printers. Works the same way, same restrictions apply. Makes a composite from a separated PostScript file.

**Make Separations:** Same as the make separations option for printers. Works the same way, same restrictions apply. Makes a separation PDF from a composite PostScript file. There is one additional feature. If you select "All Plates In Black" it will reproduce all plates (C, M, Y & K) in black. If you do not select "All Plates In Black" the plates will be rendered in their plate color (Yellow plate in yellow, cyan plate in cyan, etc.).

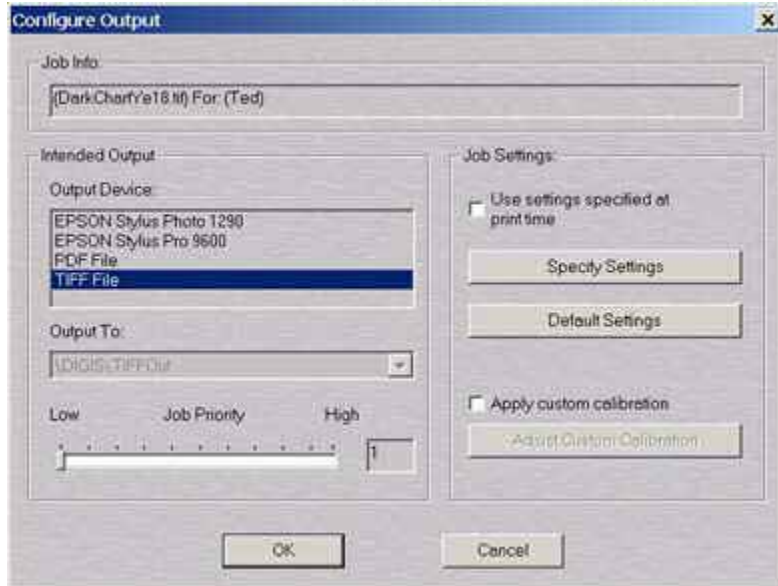
## *The TIFF Generator*

Most of this manual makes mention of the "output device" in terms of a printer. MultiRIP is also capable of outputting to a TIFF file instead of a printer. This is useful for rasterizing a page and then including it as part of another document. Also, some pre-press systems accept tiff files for final output.

## **Destination of TIFF Files.**

Unlike the printer output devices, the TIFF Generator does not use an output queue since there's no "output port". There is, however, "a destination folder". You'll notice that when you pick "TIFF File" as the output device in one of the Configure Output dialogs, the output queue box displays a folder name instead.

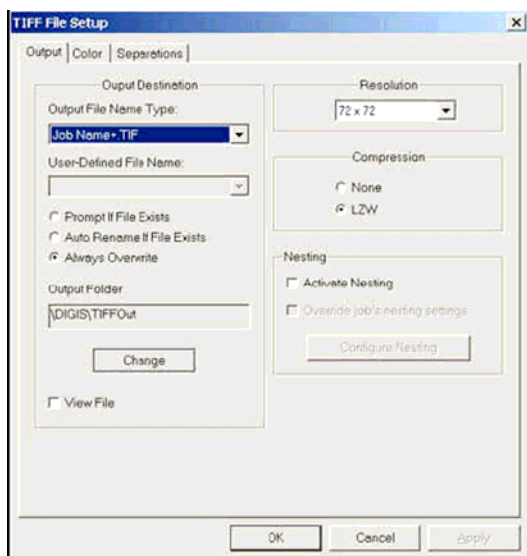
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The output folder can be changed in the “device specific” settings (click the specify settings button). Future versions of MultiRIP will allow the changing of the TIFF file destination via the “Output To” drop-down.

## TIFF-Generator Settings.

As with any other output device, the device-specific settings are set by clicking the “Specify Settings” button which launches the configuration dialog. The configuration dialog has three sections: Output, Color, and Separations.



## The “Output” Section.

This section deals mostly with general output properties of the generated TIFF.

**Output File Name Type:** This specifies how the TIFF file name is generated. The options are:

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**Job Name+”.TIF”** - Will create the file name from the actual job name (not the file name) and it will add a .TIF extension.

**File Name+”.TIF”** - Will create the file name from the file name of the PostScript file and add a .TIF extension.

**User Defined** - Will use the name entered into the “User-Define File Name” box below. This box is only enabled if “User Defined” is chosen as the Output File Name Type.

**Prompt if file exists:** When this radio button is selected, MultiRIP will prompt for a new file name if the created TIFF file already exists.

**Auto Rename if file exists:** When this radio button is selected, MultiRIP automatically add a number, starting with “0” to the end of the file name if the file it’s trying to write already exists.

**Always overwrite:** When this radio button is selected, MultiRIP will overwrite the file without any prompts or warnings.

**Output Folder:** Lets you define the folder where TIFF files will be placed when created. To change this setting, click the “Change” button below.

**View File:** When this checkbox is selected, after creation of the TIFF file, MultiRIP will issue a “shell command” to the operating system to launch the TIFF. If you’ve associated TIFF files with a certain application (ie, you’ve loaded Photoshop). It will automatically launch and display the file.

**Resolution:** The output resolution for the TIFF file.

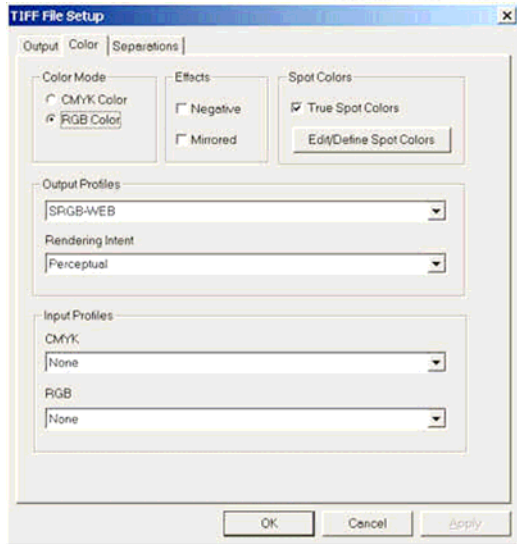
**Compression:** Allows you to select LZW compression or no compression.

**Nesting:** Allows you to activate and configure the nesting feature.

## **The “Color” Section.**

This section is very similar to that of the printer output devices. It deals with color mode and input and output color profiles. It also allows you to activate the “TrueSpot” feature.

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**Color Mode:** Specify the color space of the resulting TIFF. RGB or CMYK.

**Effects:** Allows you to reverse and mirror the output if desired.

**Spot Colors:** Allows you to activate the TrueSpot feature and to define custom spot colors (these will be used if a job containing spot colors does not have the color information for the spot colors embedded).

**Output Profile:** Allows you to select the destination (output) to use when creating the TIFF.

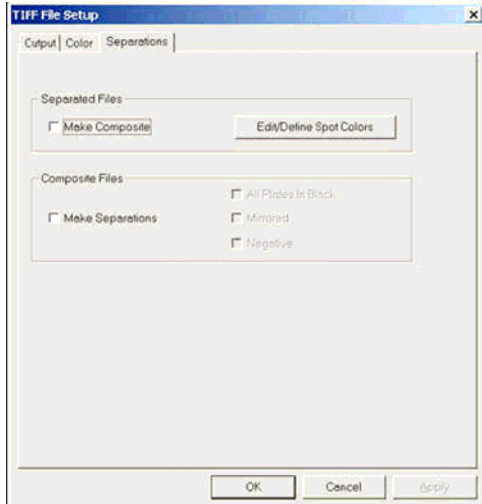
**Rendering Intent:** Allows you to select the rendering intent to use when creating the TIFF file.

**Input Profiles:** Allows you to select the source RGB and CMYK input profiles.

## The “Separations” Section.

This section is very similar to that of the printers’ separation section with one exception: When making separations from a composite, the plates can be produced in their process color (Yellow plate in yellow, cyan plate in cyan, etc.)

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**Make Composite:** Same as the make composite option for printers. Works the same way, same restrictions apply. Makes a composite from a separated PostScript file.

**Make Separations:** Same as the make separations option for printers. Works the same way, same restrictions apply. Makes a separation TIFF (one plate per file) from a composite PostScript file. There is one additional feature. If you select “All Plates In Black” it will reproduce all plates (C, M, Y & K) in black. If you do not select “All Plates In Black” the plates will be rendered in their plate color (Yellow plate in yellow, cyan plate in cyan, etc.).

*Print Archive Job Memory*

## ***Adding ICM / ICC Profiles to MultiRIP***

At install-time, MultiRIP installs all necessary ICMs for proper color output on any supported device. These ICMs have been created and calibrated for each printer at each Resolution / media combination. For this reason, MultiRIP gives you accurate color “out of the box”. The ability exists, however, to add support for other ICC/ICMs.

*PLEASE NOTE: MultiRIP Technical Support will only provide support on profiles that are done by iProof Systems.*

Upon start-up, MultiRIP reads and identifies all ICMs that are loaded on your system (usually in \windows\system32\spool\drivers\color). For this reason, when manually inserting a job into MultiRIP’s job queue, the ICC/ ICMs can simply be picked from a dropdown list (see the “Color Tab”).

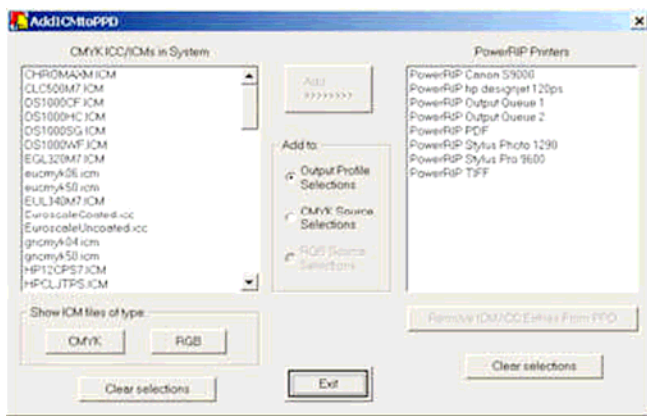
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When printing from an application, however, we are at the mercy of the Windows PostScript driver. This driver will only display settings which are contained in the PPD associated with a printer entity. If we are to add ICM profile choices that can be seen and selected at print-time from an application, the PPD must be edited.

MultiRIP includes a utility to edit the PPDs, saving you the heartache of doing so “by hand”. This utility is called “Add Output Profiles To PPDs” and it can be found in the same program group as MultiRIP (Start/Programs/MultiRIP by default).

In reality, this utility doesn’t just add “output” profiles, you can add input profiles as well. Launch the utility, open Start/Program/MultiRIP/Add Output Profiles to PPDs.



On the left panel, you will see the ICMs currently loaded in your system. The “type” of ICMs displayed (RGB or CMYK) can be controlled by clicking the “CMYK” and “RGB” buttons in the “Show ICM files of type:” section.

On the right panel, you’ll see a list of all the printers loaded in your system. This is where you would pick the PPD to edit (by picking the correct printer).

Between the left and right panels, you will see the “Add To:” section. This lets you choose what section of the PPD you want to add the selected ICM name to (Output Profiles, CMYK Source profiles or RGB source profiles). According to which of these sections you select, that’s where the new entry will appear in the print dialog when you print your pages.

When ICMs of type CMYK are displayed, only the “Output Profile” and “CMYK Source” selections are enabled as you wouldn’t want a CMYK ICM to be used as an RGB input profile. Conversely, when ICMs of type RGB are displayed, only the “RGB Source” selection is enabled.

## **Adding a profile selection to the PPD.**

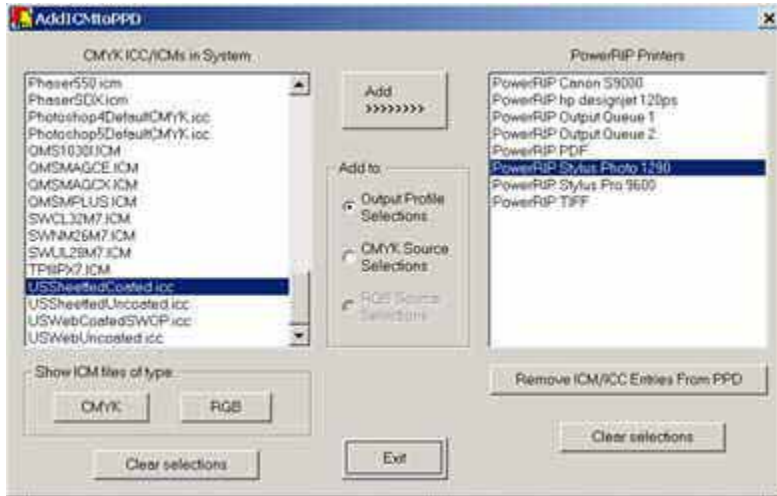
To add an ICM to the selected section of a PPD:

- 1) Select the color space of the ICM you want to add (with the CMYK/RGB buttons)
- 2) Select the ICM
- 3) Select the destination printer (this will tell the utility which PPD to edit)

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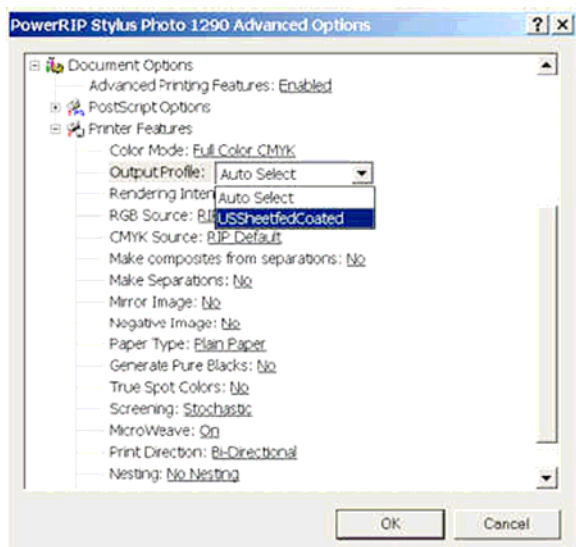
The screen shot below depicts the utility set up to add the “USSheetfedCoated.icc” profile to the Output Profiles section of the MultiRIP Epson Stylus Photo 4800’s PPD.



To make the change, click the **Add** button.

When finished adding profiles, click Exit. If the new options do not appear in the print dialog, restart your system.

Once the ICM options have been added to the PPD, they will be available to choose at print-time from your applications.



## When using PageMaker

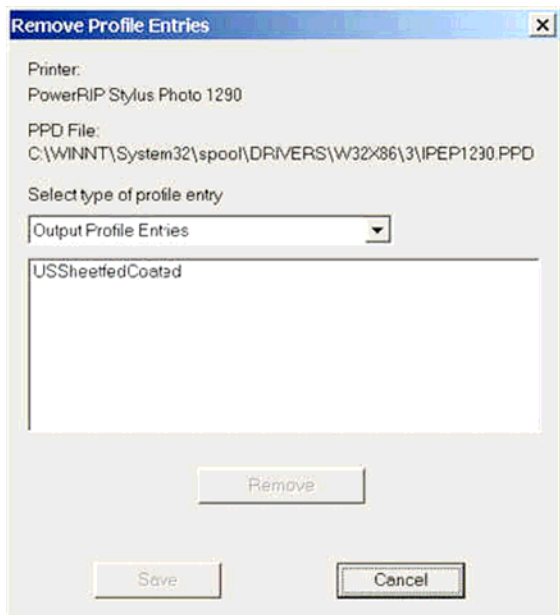
PageMaker 6.5 users, don't forget to copy the edited PPD to the “PPD4” folder PageMaker's RSRC folder. If you don't the new choices will not be available when you print from PageMaker.

## Deleting a profile selection from the PPD.

For up-to-date information, please visit the online User Forum at [www.multiripusers.com](http://www.multiripusers.com).

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If you make a mistake and add it to the wrong section, or for some other reason wish to remove a selection from the PPD, select the printer entity who's PPD you wish to alter and click **Remove ICM/ICC entries from PPD.**



The section labeled "Select type of profile entry" will let you select which section of the PPD options you would like to list. The screen shot above shows the Output Profile entries section and in the window below you can see the entry we just added.

Select the entries you wish to remove. When done, click Save.

## Distributing the edited PPDs to connected remote clients.

The changes made by this utility affect only the "local" PPDs which are on the server (the system running MultiRIP). It is therefore necessary to distribute the newly modified PPD to any users which are printing from remote workstations. The edited PPD can be found in the folder: **windows\system32\spool\drivers\w32x86\3\** or **winnt\system32\spool\drivers\w32x86\3\** depending on which version of Windows you have

**Mac remote users:** For mac clients printing remotely, simply copy the modified PPD over the old one.

**Win 95/98/Me remote users:** For Windows 95/98/Me remote users, copy the modified PPD to **windows\system\**. **NOTE:** The file extension on these operating systems is SPD instead of PPD. Copy the PPD to the folder, then copy it again with an extension of "SPD", overwriting the old one.

**Windows NT 4.0 Remote users:** For Windows NT remote users, copy the modified PPD to **winnt\system32\spool\drivers\w32x86\3\**. **NOTE:** Windows NT creates a "binary" version of the PPD which must be deleted for the new options to be visible. Delete the file with the same name as the PPD but with a "BPD" extension.

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**Windows 2000 Remote users:** For Windows NT remote users, copy the modified PPD to `winnt\system32\spool\drivers\w32x86\3\`. **NOTE:** Windows 2000 creates a “binary” version of the PPD which must be deleted for the new options to be visible. Delete the file with the same name as the PPD but with a “BPD” extension.

**Windows XP Remote users:** For Windows NT remote users, copy the modified PPD to `windows\system32\spool\drivers\w32x86\3\`. **NOTE:** Windows XP creates a “binary” version of the PPD which must be deleted for the new options to be visible. Delete the file with the same name as the PPD but with a “BPD” extension.