

:Apogee Impose

An Integrated Module of :Apogee Prepress 7

Reference Guide

This reference guide is only a preview of the full :Apogee Impose Reference Guide.

If you would like to obtain the full version of the Reference Guide, please contact your local Agfa sales office. The Reference Guide will be provided free of charge.

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Agfa Graphics N.V.
Septestraat 27
B-2640 Mortsel, Belgium
Tel: (+)32 3 444 2111

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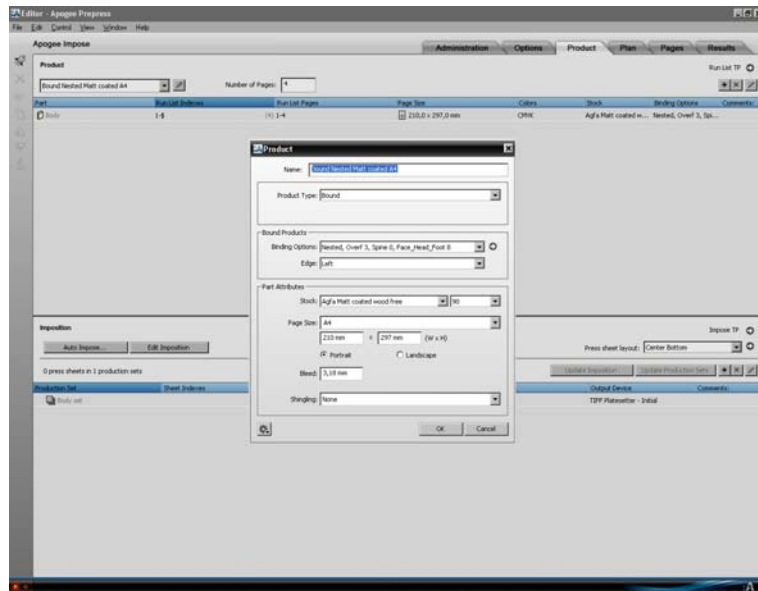
Working with :Apogee Impose

This section introduces :Apogee Impose, an integrated module that enables you to create the imposition for a job within :APOGEE Prepress.

NOTE: :Apogee Impose is activated if you choose this option in the Impose parameter set of your Plan and if you have the required licence.

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Figure 1.1: The Product Editor



A Product defines a number of settings that are inherited by its Parts, such as the binding style and paper stock, but these settings can be modified for each Part individually as you add the Parts to your Product.

Figure 1.2: The Product Part Editor

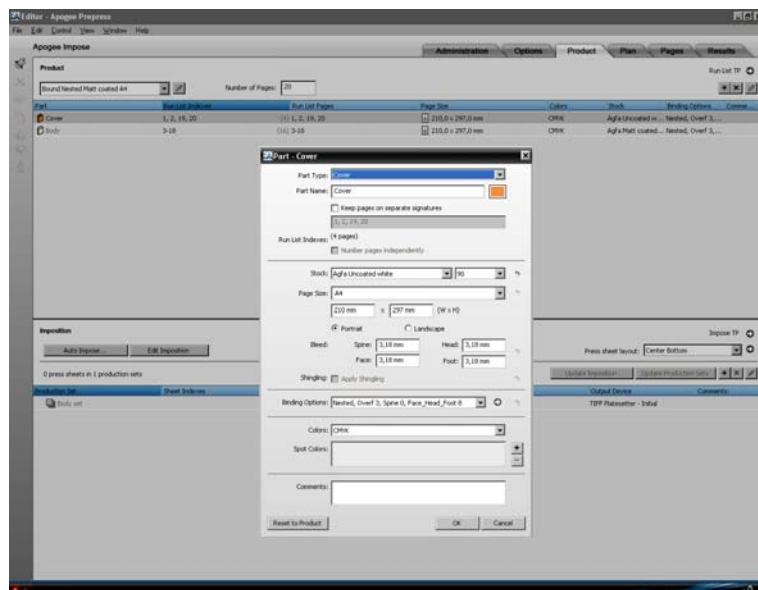
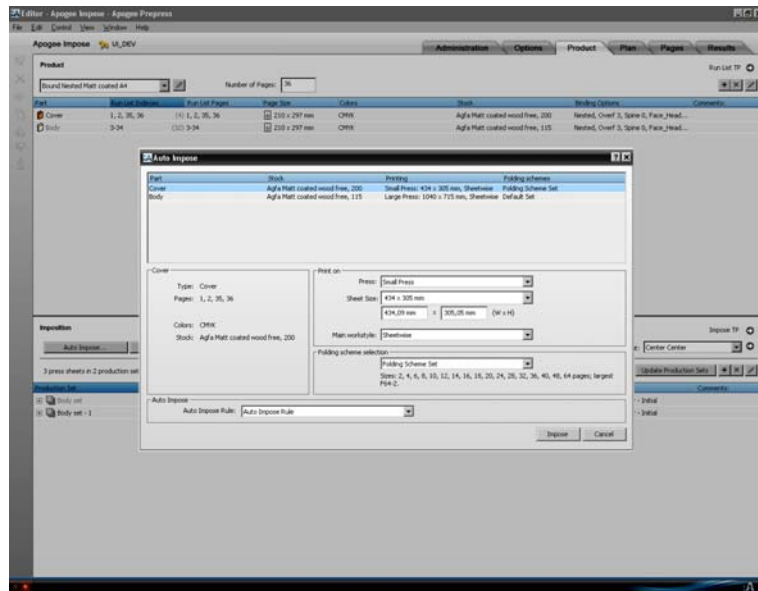


Figure 1.4: The Auto Impose Editor



You then review the imposition in the Product View.

Figure 1.5: The Product View after clicking Impose in the Auto Impose editor

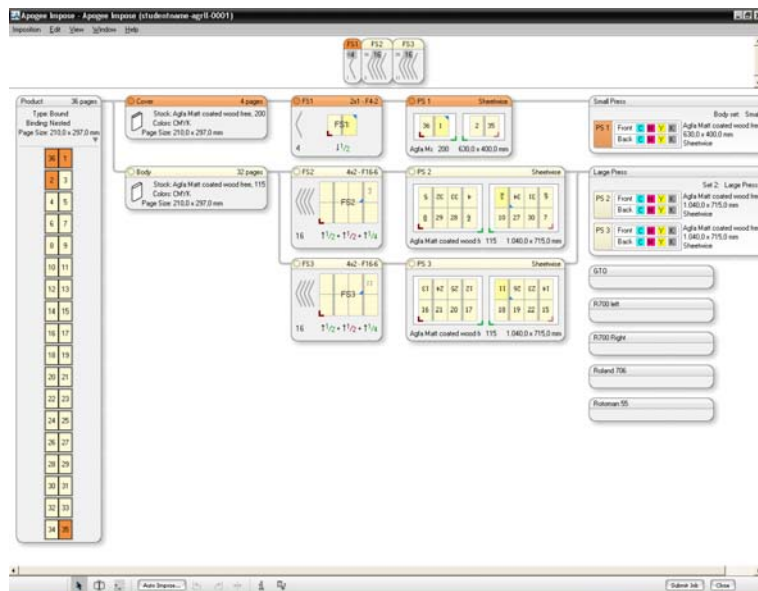
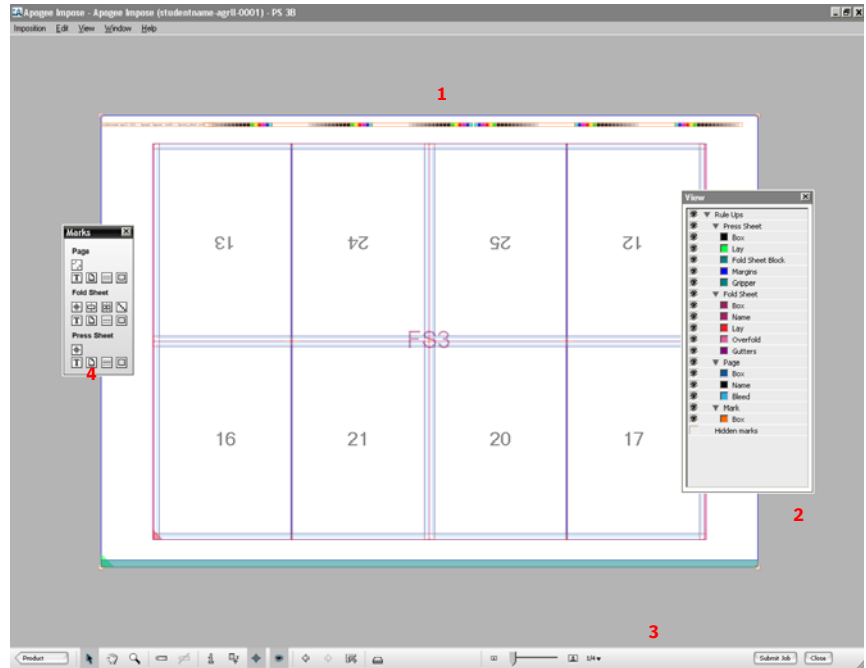


Figure 1.8: Press Sheet View

- 1 Press Sheet
- 2 View Options
- 3 Toolbar
- 4 Marks Palette



Besides the detailed arrangement and marks of the Press Sheet, this view has two dedicated palettes and a toolbar:

- View Options
- Marks Palette
- Press Sheet Toolbar

NOTE: The Inspector and Mark Sets Inspector can also be used in the Product View.

View Options

The Press Sheet view opens with a single Press Sheet displayed. By default, you will see the Front or Back of the Press Sheet depending on which side you selected. You can also view the reverse side of the Press Sheet with the Light Table tool.

Task Processor Resources

This section provides information on the Task Processor Resources available for the :Apogee Impose module.

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Most of the :Apogee Impose resources can be accessed from within the :Apogee Impose windows for viewing the details of the resource, managing and even creating new ones. This is mainly possible when creating your Product in the Product editor or when viewing the imposition with the Inspector.

For example, the Shingling rules can be opened by choosing Manage Shingling Rules in the Shingling drop-down list in the Product editor.

Mark Engraver



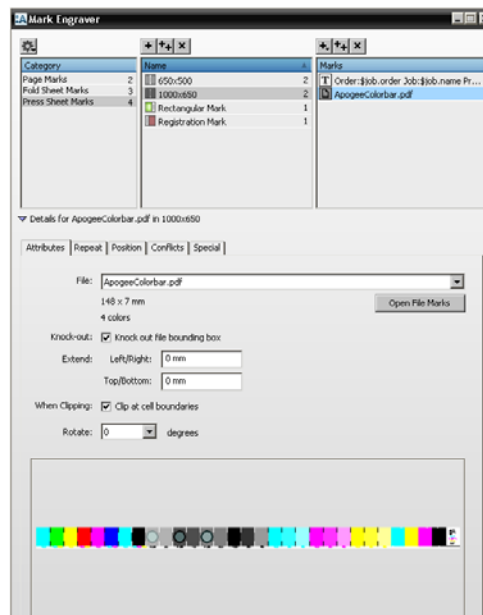
The Mark Engraver is an important resource of :Apogee Impose which is used to organize marks in Mark Sets and add these Mark Sets to the Pages, Fold Sheets and Press Sheets of an imposition.

The marks are placed automatically using conditions, however, it is also possible to place the marks manually using the Marks palette in the Press Sheet View of :Apogee Impose. Although the Mark Engraver is for administrators only, the settings of the different marks can be accessed by all users in the Press Sheet View.

Associated Task Processors

The Mark Engraver resource category is available for:

- Impose
- Step and Repeat
- ◆ Click the Mark Engraver icon in the Impose Resources pane to open the Mark Engraver.



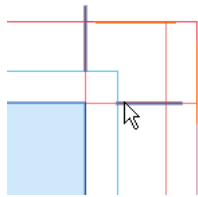
At the top of the Mark Engraver you have an overview of marks in the different categories.

The section under the overview shows the conditions for the selected Mark Set or the details of the individual Marks within each Mark Set. This section can be opened by clicking the grey triangle.

By default, the conditions and details are locked. You can unlock the conditions and details for editing by clicking the Lock icon in the bottom left corner.

Mark Sets Overview

The left column of the overview section displays the three Mark Sets categories and the number of Mark Sets in each category. The Mark Sets consist of marks which are brought together and placed according to the specified positioning and conditions.



Type A drop-down list with 2 options for what the crop mark indicates:

- Page Trim: the final size of the pages
- Page Bleed: perpendicular lines at the corner of the bleed zone of a page, indicating the bleed area

Distance from corner Specifies the distance between the center of the mark and the page corner; the page corner can be for the Page Trim or the Page Bleed.

Line length Specifies the length of the mark.

Pen Choose a pen to draw the lines; lines have a different thickness.

Hiding Selected by default and hides the marks between adjacent pages.

Shingling Specify whether shingling is to be applied or not.

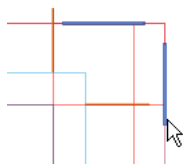
NOTE: Crop marks only have the Layer settings to be defined in the Position tab.

Cut Mark Details

Mark Sets Category: Fold Sheet



A Cut Mark is a horizontal and a vertical line in the corners of a Fold Sheet to indicate the boundaries of the Fold Sheet and where it is to be cut.

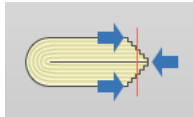


Distance from corner Specifies the distance between the marks center and the page corner.

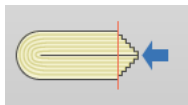
- ◆ Click a Shingling Rule to display the settings.

Shingling Rule

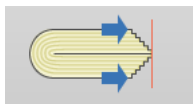
Name	A meaningful name, such as ‘Scale inwards’, ‘Shift inwards’, etc.
Method	<p>Shift pages: The content of the pages is shifted inwards or outwards to align the trim boxes of the different pages.</p> <p>Scale pages: The content is scaled slightly in the same direction as the creep.</p>
Direction	Shift Both ways (align with face trim): Shifts/scales the inner pages towards the spine and the outer pages towards the face edge. The target of this shingling is the final trim width of the Product, indicated by the red line.



Inwards (towards spine): Shifts/scales all the pages, except the outer ones, towards the spine. The target of this shingling is the face edge of the outer pages.



Outwards (towards face): Shifts/scales all the pages, except the inner ones, towards the face. The target of this shingling is the face edge of the inner pages.



Binding Options



The Binding Options resource defines the bindings that are available for a Product and its Parts. Binding is a key aspect of imposition and these resources

Preparing :Apogee Impose Tickets in the Product Tab

In the Product tab you will edit the Product, its Parts and Production Sets and also access the main :Apogee Impose windows. The Product tab is visible but disabled if the job does not include an Impose Task Processor.

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What are Parts?

A book may consist of a jacket, a cover and a text block. Often, these different parts are made of different materials and have to be processed and printed differently. Parts could also be used to structure a product into content-oriented sections. In this case, parts do not necessarily require different materials or processing, but they help structure the job for content delivery and proofing.

Every job contains at least one default product part. This is the only part in a single-part job. It is a plain part with the name ‘body’, and has continuous page numbering. The number of pages and page ranges is calculated automatically, and the part receives extra pages when you increase the total number of pages. It also receives the pages that you remove from other parts.

What are Production Sets?

A production set is a group of plates that are all processed in the same way. For example, a simple publication may comprise a production set for the cover printed in color, and another for the body printed in black. Each production set can have its own individual settings, and can be sent to a different press. This is done by separating the output plates into sections, and processing each section differently.

- Colors** The selected color space resource (process colors).
- Spot Colors** You can specify one or more spot color placeholders or actual spot color names that you want to include in the selected part. The list displays all colors from all parts. You should select only the colors required for the part, and leave the others unchecked. You can add a spot color when needed, remove one when no longer needed, or change its name.
- The specified colors are added as “manually added colors” to the Keep colors in the separation settings. Placeholder spot color names are later mapped to the actual document colors.
- The check box in the Match column specifies whether the color is an actual color name (i.e., whether the document's color must match the given one) or a generic placeholder.
- Comments** This is a free form text box for comments. If set by JDF, the field is read-only.
- For more information on using these options, refer to “About Parts and Page Ranges” on page 129.

Imposition

The Imposition pane provides access to the main :Apogee Impose windows and settings.

Auto Impose button

Opens the Auto Impose window where you define the settings for automatic imposition.

Edit Imposition button

Opens the Product View where you can create the imposition interactively.

Press Sheet Layout

Clicking the arrow icon takes you to the Press Sheet Layout editor where you can modify the binding options specifically for the current job.

Impose TP

Clicking the arrow icon takes you to the Impose parameter set view in the Plan tab, if it is present in the plan. Otherwise, it only takes you as far as the Plan tab.

Glossary

This glossary defines many of the terms used in this document with which the user may not be familiar.

- Action** There are 2 types of Actions: Flow Control Actions control the flow of job data through a Production Plan; Result Actions keep track of job results in the processing chain.
- :APOGEE Prepress System** The :APOGEE Prepress System manages all data and processing functionality, and runs on one or more dedicated Windows 2003/2008 servers.
- Archive** A job which has been saved as a .arch file. In the Job Ticket Options you can define which parts of the job are archived (input files, marked results, all results, imposition resources, Preflight profiles, etc.).
- Assembly** The arrangement of signatures which are bound to create a finished printed product.
- Bleed Margin** The distance that a printed image extends beyond the trim size of a page, in order to avoid white space at the edges of pages in the trimmed product.
- Binding style** The method used to bind the signatures of a printed product. See *Saddle Stitch, Perfect Bound, Come and Go, Cut and Stack, Flat Work, Mechanical*.
- Bottling** The adjustment required to compensate for the undesired rotation of pages as a result of folding a press sheet to obtain a signature.
- Calibration** The process of calculating and compensating for irregularities in the output of a press or imaging system due to dot gain. Dot gain occurs when the ink dots that make up a printed image are larger (for example, due to spreading on paper) than in the halftone screen.
- CID Font** The CID-keyed font file format is designed for fonts with large character sets, and can be used with PostScript printing software. It is the ideal format for Chinese, Japanese, or Korean fonts, and may also be used for Roman fonts with very large character sets. “CID” refers to the Character ID numbers that are used to index and access the characters in the font.
- CIELab** CIELab is the color space that ICC Profiles and CMMs often use as an intermediary space when converting colors. So a monitor to printer match translates colors from the monitor’s space (RGB) into Lab and then into the printer’s color space (CMYK for example). The L component is the lightness of the color. The a component is the red/green scale (+a is red, -a is green)

The b component is the blue/yellow scale (+b is yellow, -b is blue).

Client The :APOGEE Prepress Client application allows you to access and control the :APOGEE Prepress System remotely from any Macintosh or PC on the network.

CMYK Cyan, Magenta, Yellow, and Black - the standard ink colors used in four-color printing. CMYK is a color model based on the subtractive color theory, and is used by professional printers to reproduce color using offset lithography.

Coated Stock Any paper that has a mineral coating applied after the paper is made, giving the paper a smoother finish.

Color Bar A color test strip that is printed on the waste portion of a press sheet. It allows a pressman to determine the quality of the printed material relative to ink density, registration and dot gain. It also includes the Star Target, which is a similar system designed to detect ink problems.

Color-managed Display Proofing

Displays the job data on-screen in Raster Preview. However, in this case you have a preview of the rendered result using color management to convert the press color space to the monitor color space based on ICC profiles. With a calibrated monitor environment and correctly configured monitor profile, contract-proofing quality should be achieved.

Color Separation In traditional prepress, the separation of a color image into four layers corresponding to the four process colors (CMYK) used in process printing.

Come and Go A term used to refer to a binding style whereby the bound signature contains two complete products; the bound signature is subsequently cut in two.

Composite A term used to refer to multi-color files (i.e. composite printing).

Copy Dot High resolution scanning software which produces files suitable for input to the :APOGEE Prepress System.

CPSI Configurable PostScript Interpreter. This is the core software used in all Agfa rendering devices.

Creep The undesired result of the nesting of pages inside each other whereby the inside pages extend slightly beyond the outside pages.

Crop Marks Short vertical and horizontal lines, printed on an output medium which is larger than the page size of a document, to indicate the finished page area.

CSA A Color Space Array is the PostScript profile for a color. The CSA has the information to translate the color data from the origin space to the XYZ space. It is either inserted into the PostScript print stream when the image is printed or is resident in an EPS image. CSA colors are referred to as device-independent, or CIEBased colors.

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