

# ADOBE™ ACROBAT™ NETWORK DISTILLER™ SYSTEM ADMINISTRATOR ON-LINE GUIDE

**T**his file contains all the information you need to set up and use the Acrobat Distiller–network version. For installation instructions, system requirements, and registration information, see the Installation Card accompanying your software. For information on modifying PostScript language files, see the **pdfmark.pdf** document in your Distiller Misc directory and the [Distiller parameters](#) topic in this document.

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# HOW TO USE THIS ON-LINE GUIDE

## Topic

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Click the Go Back button in the toolbar to return to previous locations.



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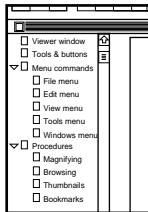
Click the Next Page button in the toolbar to go to the next page of the guide. You can also press the PageDown and -> keys to go to the next page.



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# HOW THE DISTILLER WORKS

The Acrobat™ Distiller™ network version lets network users transform PostScript language files into documents in the Portable Document Format (PDF). PDF documents created by the Distiller maintain all the formatting, graphics, and photographic images that formed the original documents. PDF documents can be viewed and printed by anyone with the Acrobat Exchange program. Here's how network users create PDF files with the Distiller:

- 1** Users create PostScript language files for their documents by choosing a PostScript printer driver and printing to a file. Virtually all Windows and Macintosh applications can create PostScript files.
- 2** After creating PostScript files for their documents, users copy the PostScript files to a directory (or folder) that is being monitored by the network Distiller program.
- 3** The Distiller reads the PostScript files and creates PDF documents.
- 4** Users retrieve their PDF documents from the directory (or folder) where you direct the Distiller to place its output. PDF files can be opened in the Acrobat Exchange program for Windows or for the Macintosh.

## STARTING THE DISTILLER PROGRAM

You start the network Distiller program like any other application program.

From Windows, you can double-click the program icon in the Adobe program group window or the program name in a File Manager file list. You can also start the Distiller program and specify PostScript files for distilling using the Windows Run command; see [Using the Windows Run command](#) for more information.

On the Macintosh, double-click the Distiller program icon to start the program.

From Windows and on a Macintosh running System 7, you can also start the Distiller program by dragging the icons of one or more PostScript files onto the Distiller program icon. In this case, the Distiller starts and converts the PostScript files.

See [Drag and drop distilling with Windows](#) and [Drag and drop distilling on the Macintosh](#) for more information about starting the Distiller by dragging PostScript file icons onto the Distiller icon.

## USING THE WINDOWS RUN COMMAND

You can start the Windows version of the Distiller by choosing the Run command from the Program or File Manager's File menu and entering **\anetdist\anetdist.exe** in the Run dialog box. (\anetdist is the default Distiller directory. If you changed the installation default, use the directory name you specified when installing the Distiller program.)

When you start the Distiller with the Windows Run command, you can specify one or more PostScript files for the Distiller to process. For example, the following Run command string specifies two PostScript files:

```
c:\anetdist\anetdist.exe c:\q1\chart.ps, c:\q1\report.ps
```

As this example shows, PostScript file names specified with the Windows Run command are separated by commas.

# DISTILLING POSTSCRIPT FILES

To create error-free PDF files, the Distiller program needs two things:

- **Valid PostScript files.** Users must make sure that a document prints correctly to a PostScript printer before they create a PostScript file for the document.

- **Access to the PostScript Type 1 fonts used in the documents.**

Depending on a number of factors, Type 1 fonts might or might not be included in the PostScript file created for a document. When a Type 1 font is not included in the PostScript file, the Distiller program must be able to find the Type 1 font font in another location or it cannot process the PostScript file correctly. See [Giving the Distiller access to fonts](#) for more information.

You can use any of three methods to supply the Distiller with PostScript files:

- 1 You can set up “watched” directories or folders into which network users place PostScript files and from which they retrieve converted PDF files. See [Adding and removing watched folders](#) for more information.

[More . . .](#)

**2** You can start the Distiller program and use the Open command to open a PostScript file for conversion. After you select a PostScript file, the Distiller program asks for the name and location of the PDF file. See [Opening PostScript files](#) for more information.

**3** You can drag the icon of one or more PostScript files onto the Distiller application icon. (This option is not available to Macintosh System 6 users.) See and [Drag and drop distilling with Windows](#) and [Drag and drop distilling on the Macintosh](#) for more information.

See [How the Distiller prioritizes its work](#) for related information.

**Note:** You can also use the [RunFile procedure](#) to combine multiple PostScript files into a single PDF document and to tell the Distiller to distill PostScript files in other directories.

## OPENING POSTSCRIPT FILES FOR CONVERSION

You can use the Open command in the File menu to specify PostScript files for the Distiller to process. Opening a PostScript file tells the Distiller to create a PDF file for the PostScript file.

By default, when you open a PostScript file, the Distiller displays the Save As dialog which you use to name and place the PDF file. You can change the default behavior, however, using keyboard shortcuts.

**To save the PDF file in the same directory as the source PostScript file without displaying the Save As dialog box:**

For Windows, press the Shift key as you click OK in the Open dialog box. On the Macintosh, press the Option key as you click OK in the Open dialog box. The PDF file is given the same name as the source PostScript file but with “.PDF” at the end of the name

**To save the PDF file in the same directory as the source PostScript file but with a different name:**

For Windows, press the Control key as you click OK in the Open dialog box. On the Macintosh, press the Command key as you click OK in the Open dialog box.



## USING THE RUNFILE PROCEDURE

The Distiller recognizes a RunFile procedure that you can use to include PostScript files from other directories. You can use this procedure to include PostScript headers from directories other than the Startup directory (see [Initializing the Distiller with PostScript header files](#)) or to distill PostScript files in directories other than those being monitored by the Distiller.

You can also use the RunFile procedure to combine the PostScript files for separate document parts into a single PDF file. As an example, the following text could be placed in a file called TheBook.ps:

```
%!  
(Diskname:\TheBook\Front.ps) RunFile  
(Diskname:\TheBook\TOC.ps) RunFile  
(Diskname:\TheBook\Body.ps) RunFile  
(Diskname:\TheBook\Index.ps) RunFile  
%EOF
```

When you distill the file TheBook.ps, the Distiller looks for each file referenced in the RunFile procedures and creates a single PDF file named TheBook.PDF that combines all files referenced in the order listed.

**Note:** For the Macintosh version of the Distiller, the above filename syntax would be (Diskname:TheBook:Partname.ps)

## **DRAG AND DROP DISTILLING ON THE MACINTOSH**

With the Macintosh version of the Distiller running under System 7, you can drag the icons of one or more PostScript files onto the Distiller icon (or an alias of the Distiller program). The drag and drop feature does not work with System 6.

By default, the Distiller does not display the Save As dialog box when you use the drag and drop method. Instead, it places PDF files in the same folder as the source PostScript files and uses the same filename except with the extension “.PDF.” You can tell the Distiller to display the Save As dialog box, however, by pressing a modifier key while you drag and drop PostScript files.

**To display the Save As dialog box with the source folder set up as the default directory:**

Hold down the Command key while dragging the PostScript files.

**To display the Save As dialog box with the last folder used set up as the default directory:**

Hold down the Option key while dragging the PostScript files.

## **DRAG AND DROP DISTILLING WITH WINDOWS**

With the Windows version of the Distiller, you can drag the icon for one or more PostScript files from the File Manager onto

- The Distiller program name in the File Manager
- The Distiller program icon on the desktop
- The Distiller application window

By default, the Distiller does not display the Save As dialog box when you use the drag and drop method. Instead, it places PDF files in the same directory as the source PostScript files and uses the same filename except with the extension “.PDF.” You can tell the Distiller to display the Save As dialog box, however, by pressing a modifier key while you drag and drop PostScript files.

**To display the Save As dialog box with the source directory set up as the default directory:**

Hold down the Control key while dragging the PostScript files.

**To display the Save As dialog box with the last directory used set up as the default directory:**

Hold down the Shift key while dragging the PostScript files.

# CHANGING THE DISTILLER SETUP

After you start the network Distiller program, you can use the following commands to change its setup:

- Choose the Job Options command from the Distiller menu to display the Job Options dialog box. You can use the Job Options dialog box to tell the Distiller whether or not to create thumbnails, and how to compress text, graphics, and image data. For more information, see [Adding thumbnails to PDF files](#) and [Compressing data](#).
- Choose the Watched Folders/Watched Directories command from the Distiller menu to display a dialog box that you can use to add and delete watched folders. For more information, see [Adding and removing watched folders](#) and [Watched folder options](#).
- Choose the Font Locations command from the Distiller menu to display a dialog box that you can use to list one or more directories (or folders) containing Type 1 fonts used in documents processed by the Distiller. For more information, see [Giving the Distiller access to fonts](#).

You can also temporarily stop the Distiller from processing PostScript files while you change the setup. See [Pausing the Distiller to change the setup](#) for more information.

## **PAUSING THE DISTILLER TO CHANGE THE SETUP**

When the Distiller is set up to watch network directories or folders, it begins processing available PostScript files as soon as it starts. However, when the Distiller program starts, it takes a few seconds to initialize itself. If you want to change the Distiller program's setup before it starts processing PostScript files, click the Pause button immediately after starting the program. The Distiller then pauses until you click the Resume button.

## ADDING AND REMOVING WATCHED FOLDERS

You use the Watched Folders/Watched Directories command to create In and Out folders within selected directories. The program then monitors the In folder, and when it finds a PostScript file, it creates a PDF file using the current job-setup options, places the PDF file in the Out folder, and moves the PostScript file from the In folder to the Out folder. Optionally, you can set up the Distiller to delete PostScript files from the In folder after creating PDF files.

You can set up the network Distiller program to watch up to 100 folders.

### **To add watched folders:**

- 1 Choose Watched Folders/Watched Directories from the Distiller menu; then click the Add Folder/Add Directory button.
- 2 Use the standard method for selecting a directory or folder. For Windows, open the directory so the directory name appears in the New Directory box and choose OK. On the Macintosh, highlight the name of the folder and click Folder.

[More . . .](#)

The Distiller program creates an In folder and an Out folder in the selected folder, and places the selected folder at the bottom of the list in the Watched Folders dialog box. Note that the Distiller does not create new In and Out folders if folders named In and Out already exist in the selected folder.

With Windows and on a Macintosh running System 7, you can place an In/Out folder pair at the root level of a disk drive. For example, you can create a pair of MS-DOS directories E:\In and E:\Out by selecting E:\ as a watched directory.

### **To remove a watched folder:**

- 1 Choose Watched Folders from the Distiller menu. The Watched Folders Options dialog box appears.
- 2 Select the folder you want to remove.
- 3 Choose Remove. The folder is removed from the Watched Folders List.

The Distiller does not delete the In and Out folders within a watched folder when you remove the folder from the Watched Folder List.

For more information on watched folders, see [Watched folder options](#) and [How the Distiller prioritizes its work.](#)

## WATCHED FOLDER OPTIONS

You use the Watched Folder Options dialog box to control how the Distiller program manages files it reads from the In folders and places in Out folders. To open the dialog box, choose Watched Folders/Watched Directories from the Distiller menu.

- Use the Check Watched Folders Seconds box to specify the number of seconds you want the Distiller to wait before checking watched folders. You can enter any value from 1 to 10,000 seconds. (10,000 seconds is approximately 2 3/4 hours.)
- Select the Deleted option if you want the Distiller to delete PostScript files from watched folders after the PDF files are created. Select Moved to the “Out” Folder if you want the Distiller to place PostScript files in the Out folders with the PDF files.
- Use the Delete File check box to tell the Distiller to delete files in Out folders after a specified number of days. You can enter from 1 to 365 days. The Distiller then automatically deletes PDF files, log files, and PostScript files that have been in an Out folder more than the specified number of days.



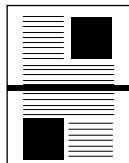
## HOW THE DISTILLER PRIORITIZES ITS WORK

Given two or more PostScript files to process, the network Distiller program processes the files in the following order:

- Files opened with the Open command are processed before files placed in watched directories (or folders). If a PostScript file is opened while the Distiller is working on a file placed in an In folder, the Distiller processes the opened file as soon as it completes the current file. You can open two or more files while the Distiller is processing another file.
- Files placed in watched In folders are processed in a “round-robin” fashion: first one file from one folder, then one file from the next folder, and so on.

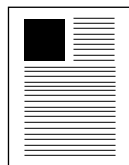
Within a folder, the order that files are processed depends on the operating system. With Windows, files are processed in the order they are listed by a bare DIR command, which usually means that older files are processed first. On the Macintosh, files are processed in the alphabetical order of their names.

## ADDING THUMBNAILS TO PDF FILES



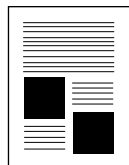
2

You can set up the Distiller to automatically create “thumbnails” for PDF files. Thumbnails are miniature images of document pages that can be used to navigate through a document. Users can also create and delete thumbnails for individual PDF files using the Acrobat Exchange program.



3

Because thumbnails can increase the Distiller’s processing time as well as the size of the resulting PDF files, it’s important to understand when thumbnails add value to PDF files. For documents with many illustrations and tables, such as newsletters, software manuals, and science textbooks, thumbnails are a powerful navigational tool. But for documents that contain few illustrations or tables, thumbnails are less useful: all the thumbnails look the same.



4

Before you set up the Distiller to create thumbnails, you and your users should consider the trade-offs between generating thumbnails for all documents automatically or generating them on an as-needed basis with the Acrobat Exchange program.

[More . . .](#)

**To set up the Distiller to create thumbnails:**

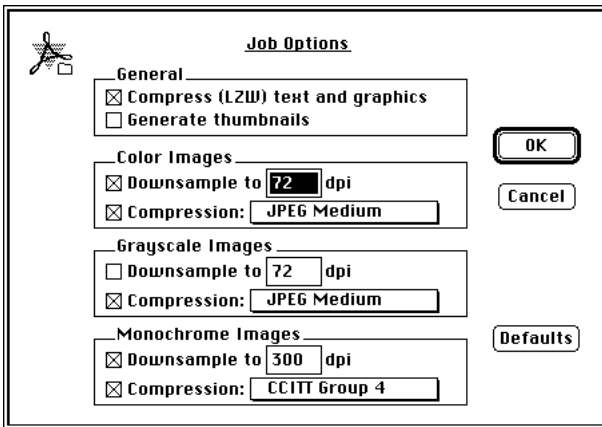
- 1** Choose Job Options from the Distiller menu. The Job Options dialog box appears.
- 2** Select the Generate Thumbnails option, and click OK.

## COMPRESSING DATA

Adobe Acrobat technology represents a wonderful advance in communication, in that it lets people easily share documents containing various fonts, illustrations, and photographic images. But documents rich in formatting and illustrations can be large. A single image created with a 24-bit scanner can require several megabytes of storage.

[More . . .](#)

To help you keep the size of PDF documents to a minimum, the Distiller provides separate data-compression methods for three kinds of information: text and graphics, color and grayscale images, and monochrome images.



The screenshot shows the 'Job Options' dialog box in Adobe Distiller. It features a small icon of a pair of scissors in the top-left corner. The dialog is organized into four sections: 'General', 'Color Images', 'Grayscale Images', and 'Monochrome Images'. Each section contains checkboxes for various options and input fields for specific settings. To the right of the sections are three buttons: 'OK', 'Cancel', and 'Defaults'.

**Job Options**

**General**

- ☒ Compress (LZW) text and graphics
- ☐ Generate thumbnails

**Color Images**

- ☒ Downsample to  dpi
- ☒ Compression:

**Grayscale Images**

- ☐ Downsample to  dpi
- ☒ Compression:

**Monochrome Images**

- ☒ Downsample to  dpi
- ☒ Compression:

Buttons: OK, Cancel, Defaults

For more information, see [Text and graphics \(LZW\) compression](#), [Color/grayscale image compression](#), and [Monochrome image compression](#).

## TEXT AND GRAPHICS (LZW) COMPRESSION

Everything in a document other than a scanned image or an illustration created with a paint or photo program is considered text and graphics. Put more simply, text and graphics include everything in a document but bitmaps.

To compress text and graphics using the LZW (Lempel-Ziv-Welch) data-compression method, click the Compress (LZW) Text and Graphics option in the Job Options dialog box. The LZW compression method simply compresses data; no information is lost. The only negative effect of compressing text and graphics is that pages take slightly longer to display.

The LZW compression method is also used for low-resolution color and grayscale images. Low-resolution color images include 2-bit, 4-bit, 8-bit, and indexed color images. Low resolution grayscale images include 2-bit and 4-bit images.

See also the related topics:

[Color/Grayscale image compression](#)

[Monochrome image compression](#)

## COLOR/GRAYSCALE COMPRESSION

Color and grayscale images include photographs and hand-drawn art scanned with scanners, and bitmap images created with paint and photo programs. Screen-capture programs also create color and grayscale images.

Each pixel of a color or grayscale image is represented by 2, 4, 8, 16, or 24 bits of information. Scanned at 300 dpi, a 24-bit full-page photograph requires more than 25 megabytes of storage.

The Job Options dialog box provides two options for reducing the size of color and grayscale images. You can choose either or both options for color images and you can choose either or both options for grayscale images. The two options are:

- **Downsample to.** This option tells the Distiller to reduce the resolution as much as possible but not below the specified dots per inch (dpi). See [About downsampling](#) for more information.
- **Compression.** This option tells the Distiller to use either JPEG or LZW compression for 16-bit and 24-bit color images and for 8-bit grayscale images. (Lower resolution color and grayscale images are compressed using the LZW compression method). See [About JPEG compression](#) and [LZW compression method](#) for more information.

# ABOUT DOWNSAMPLING

Downsampling is a technique where information represented by several pixels in a bitmap is combined to make a single larger pixel, which produces a smaller bitmap. Downsampling reduces the size of images with a loss of detail.

Images are downsampled in whole number divisions of their original resolutions. The following table shows how images of two resolutions are downsampled.

200 dpi images	150 dpi images
$200/2 = 100$ dpi	$150/2 = 75$ dpi
$200/3 = 67$ dpi	$150/3 = 50$ dpi
$200/4 = 50$ dpi	$150/4 = 37$ dpi

You control downsampling by specifying the minimum resolution of downsampled images. Given the minimum resolution, each image is downsampled as much as possible. For example, given a minimum resolution of 72 dpi, a 200-dpi image is downsampled to 100 dpi and a 150-dpi image is downsampled to 75 dpi.

[More . . .](#)



When an image cannot be downsampled to a resolution greater than the specified minimum, it is not downsampled. For example, given a minimum resolution of 72 dpi, a 140-dpi image is not downsampled.

Choosing a minimum resolution for downsampled images represents a trade-off between file size and image quality. Keep in mind, however, that most monitors have a resolution of less than 100 dpi and most office printers have a resolution of 300 dpi or less. Preserving image resolution greater than the resolution of typical viewing and printing devices is usually unnecessary.

***Tip:*** Most 300-dpi printers print color and grayscale images at 60 lines per inch. For these printers, downsampling images to 72 dpi usually produces good very results.

## ABOUT JPEG COMPRESSION

JPEG compression is a technique in which more detailed parts of an image are compressed less than less detailed parts of an image. JPEG compression represents an attempt to reduce the size of an image with a minimum loss of information.

When you enable JPEG compression, you specify the amount of compression the Distiller performs. The choices range from High, which represents the maximum amount of compression, to Low, which represents the minimum amount of compression. The loss of detail that results from Low and Medium-Low compression is so slight that most people cannot tell an image has been compressed. At higher compression settings, however, the image becomes blocky, and acquires a quilted look.

The best JPEG compression setting depends on the types of images in your documents and the image quality that your users require. If you are unsure which JPEG setting to choose, try distilling sample images at various settings and showing the results to your users. Remember that when JPEG compression is selected, the Distiller uses JPEG compression for 16-bit and 24-bit color images and for 8-bit grayscale images; all other images are compressed using the [LZW compression method](#).

# MONOCHROME COMPRESSION

Monochrome images include most black and white illustrations made by paint programs and images scanned with an image depth of 1 bit. Each pixel of a monochrome image is represented by a single bit.

As with color and grayscale images, you can choose to downsample, or to reduce the resolution of, monochrome images. See [About downsampling](#) for more information. You can also choose from three additional compression options; none of the options result in loss of data.

- CCITT Group 3—This compression method, which is used by most FAX machines, compresses monochrome bitmaps one row at a time.
- CCITT Group 4—This compression method is a general-purpose method that produces good compression for most types of images.
- LZW—This compression method produces the best compression for images that contain repeating patterns.
- Run Length—This compression method produces the best results for images that contain large areas of solid white or black.

## **GIVING THE DISTILLER ACCESS TO FONTS**

The network Distiller must have access to all the fonts used in a document before it can successfully create a PDF file for the document. If a font is referenced but not included in the PostScript file, the Distiller looks for the font on the system running the Distiller and in any directories you've selected using the Font Locations dialog box. If the Distiller cannot find an Adobe font and Super ATM is installed, the Distiller asks Super ATM to create a substitute font for the missing font. But when the Distiller cannot find or use Super ATM to substitute for a font used in the file, it substitutes Courier for that font.

A major part of managing a successful network Distiller service is making sure that the Distiller has access to all the fonts referenced in your user's documents. For more information on managing fonts, see the following topics:

[About fonts](#)

[How font information is included in PostScript files](#)

[Where the Windows Distiller looks for fonts](#)

[Where the Macintosh Distiller looks for fonts](#)

[Using the Font Locations dialog box](#)

# ABOUT FONTS

Documents can contain three kinds of fonts:

- Type 1 fonts, such as Helvetica, Times, and Courier, which are basic fonts for both Macintosh and Windows
- Bitmap fonts, such as Chicago (a Macintosh font) and Modern, Roman, and Script (Windows fonts)
- TrueType fonts, such as the Windows fonts Arial, Times New Roman, and Courier New
- Type 3 fonts, a special type of PostScript language font

For definitions of each type of font and a description of how the fonts are handled on Macintosh and Windows systems, click the font type. For information on how the Distiller accesses fonts, see [Giving the Distiller access to fonts](#).

## TYPE 1 FONTS

Type 1 fonts, which are actually PostScript language programs, were the first of the so-called *outline fonts*. These fonts are called outline fonts because each character is described mathematically as a collection of lines and curves that form the character's outline. When a PostScript printer prints a character in a Type 1 font, it scales the character outline to the specified size, and then uses the scaled outline to create the bitmap that is printed on the page.

Creating a bitmap for a scaled outline is called *rasterizing* a font because the bitmap is printed by a *raster device*, a device that creates images one line of dots at a time. The PostScript interpreter in PostScript printers rasterizes Type 1 font outlines to print characters on the page. The Adobe Type Manager (ATM) program rasterizes Type 1 font outlines to display characters on the screen.

Every PostScript printer comes with a number of built-in Type 1 fonts. Virtually all PostScript printers come with what is known as the base 13 fonts:

- The Helvetica family (regular, bold, italic, and bold-italic)
- The Times family (regular, bold, italic, and bold-italic)
- The Courier family (regular, bold, italic, and bold-italic)
- Symbol (a font with Greek letters and mathematical symbols) [More . . .](#)

In addition to the base 13 Type 1 fonts, many PostScript printers come with these additional built-in fonts:

- The Avant Garde family
- The ITC Bookman family
- The Helvetica Narrow family
- The New Century Schoolbook family
- The Palatino family
- The ITC Zapf Chancery font (a cursive font)
- The ITC Zapf Dingbats font (a symbol font)

Adobe sells a font package called the Plus Pack for both Windows and Macintosh that contains these fonts. Together with the base 13 Type 1 fonts, these fonts are known as the base 35 Type 1 fonts.

Windows and Macintosh users can increase the variety of Type 1 fonts available for their documents by purchasing collections of Type 1 fonts from font vendors. See [Downloadable Type 1 fonts](#) for more information on this type of font.

## DOWNLOADABLE (SOFT) TYPE 1 FONTS

Downloadable Type 1 fonts are Type 1 font outlines that are downloaded (copied) to a PostScript printer at print time. Because downloadable fonts are installed on a user's system and not built into the printer's hardware, these fonts are also called *soft fonts*.

Users copy the downloadable Type 1 font outlines to their hard disk. When a document containing a downloadable font prints, the printer driver sends the font outlines to the printer, where the PostScript interpreter uses the outlines to rasterize characters for the printed page.

For both Windows and Macintosh users, ATM uses the Type 1 outlines installed on a system to rasterize characters for the screen. If a Windows user does not have ATM, Windows substitutes an available TrueType font for screen characters. If a Macintosh user does not have ATM, the Macintosh system uses the bitmap versions of the Type 1 outlines for screen characters.



## TYPE 3 FONTS

Type 3 fonts are a special kind of PostScript fonts that are usually used for two purposes:

- **Bitmapped fonts.** Normally, PostScript printers print scalable Type 1 fonts. Type 3 fonts, however can be used to create bitmapped fonts that print on a PostScript printer. When a Type 3 font is used for a bitmapped font, however, the font is not scalable. A separate Type 3 font is required for every size of the bitmapped font.
- **Company logo fonts.** When used for a company logo, a Type 3 font includes just a few characters, which are usually different sizes of the logo.

## **BITMAP FONTS**

Both Windows and Macintosh come with bitmap fonts built into the system. Bitmap fonts differ from outline fonts in that they are already rasterized. This fact means that bitmap fonts come in sizes, and that larger sizes require a great deal of storage.

Built-in Windows bitmap fonts include Modern, Roman, and Script. The most basic Windows applications, such as NotePad and Terminal, also use a bitmap font called System or Fixedsys.

Built-in Macintosh bitmap fonts include the original Macintosh fonts Chicago, Geneva, and Monaco. In addition to the built-in bitmap fonts, most Macintosh users have access to a host of shareware fonts.

For Windows users, common bitmap fonts include HPPCL fonts used with HP LaserJet and compatible printers. HPPCL bitmap fonts can be either permanently installed in the printer with a Type cartridge, or installed on a hard disk as soft fonts.

## TRUETYPE FONTS

Like Type 1 fonts, TrueType fonts are outline fonts; the outline of each TrueType character is described mathematically as a collection of lines and curves. Both Windows and the Macintosh System 7 come with a basic set of TrueType fonts included as part of the system. And both Windows and the Macintosh System 7 include TrueType software, which, like ATM, rasterizes character outlines to create characters for the display.

Usually, the Windows and System 7 TrueType software also rasterizes character outlines to create bitmaps that are sent to printers when a document containing TrueType fonts is printed. Some newer printers, however, have built-in TrueType rasterizers. For these printers, printer drivers can print TrueType characters by sending TrueType outlines to the printer.

## HOW FONT INFORMATION IS INCLUDED IN POSTSCRIPT FILES

PostScript printer drivers create the PostScript files that the Distiller processes to create PDF files. PostScript printer drivers use the following strategy for including font information in PostScript files:

- The names of all Type 1 fonts used in the document are included in PostScript files. If a font is not built-in to the printer, the driver attempts to copy the font outlines from the local system into the PostScript file.
- Bitmap fonts are included in PostScript files as individual bitmaps. On the Macintosh, font bitmaps are 72-dpi images. On Windows systems, font bitmaps usually include a 96-dpi screen version and a 300-dpi printer version; the high-resolution version is printed when available.
- On the Macintosh, TrueType fonts are converted to a Type 1 fonts and the Type 1 fonts are included in PostScript files; on Windows systems, depending on how your driver is set up, TrueType fonts may be converted to Type 1 or Type 3 bitmap fonts, or Type 1 fonts may be substituted for TrueType fonts. See [How the Windows PostScript driver handles TrueType fonts](#) for more information.

[More . . .](#)

The Distiller needs access to Type 1 font outlines when the font outlines are not included in a PostScript file. Type 1 font outlines are *not* included in a PostScript file in the following cases:

- The Windows PostScript driver does not include Type 1 font outlines for fonts that are marked as printer-resident in the printer's WIN.INI file entry. Usually, these fonts include built-in fonts and fonts that have been manually downloaded to the printer.
- The Macintosh System 6 PostScript printer driver does not include Type 1 font outlines for those fonts that are built into the printer or that have been manually downloaded to the printer.
- When Type 1 font is removed from the system after a document is created but before the PostScript file is created, the PostScript driver places only the font name, not the font outlines, in the PostScript file.

If a font is not included in the PostScript file, the Distiller looks for the font on its local system and on locations you've specified using the Font Locations dialog box. For more information, see [Where the Windows Distiller looks for fonts](#), [Where the Macintosh Distiller looks for fonts](#), and [Using the Font Locations dialog box](#).

## HOW THE WINDOWS POSTSCRIPT DRIVER HANDLES TRUETYPE FONTS

The Windows PostScript printer driver gives users three options for printing TrueType fonts:

**Substitute a Type 1 font for the TrueType font.** With this option, the driver replaces the characters of a TrueType font with the characters of an available Type 1 font. By default, for example, the Windows PostScript printer driver substitutes the Type 1 Helvetica font for the TrueType font Arial. Users can override the defaults and specify any Type 1 font as the substitute for any TrueType font.

**Create a Synthetic Type 1 font for the TrueType font.** With this option, the driver uses the TrueType character outlines to create a Type 1 version of the TrueType font. The synthesized Type 1 font is then downloaded to the printer.

[More . . .](#)

**Create a bitmap Type 3 font for the TrueType font.** With this option, the PostScript printer driver builds a bitmap Type 3 font for the TrueType font and downloads the Type 3 font to the printer. Type 3 fonts are a type of PostScript font most often used to print bitmap fonts on a PostScript printer. Bitmap Type 3 fonts print faster than regular bitmap fonts because each character is sent to the printer just once instead of every time it appears in a document.

## WHERE THE WINDOWS DISTILLER LOOKS FOR FONTS

When a Type 1 font is referenced but not included in a PostScript file, the Windows Distiller looks for the Type 1 font in these locations:

- In the directory where ATM looks for Type 1 fonts (usually c:\psfonts) if ATM is installed
- In a \fonts directory within the Distiller application directory (which is usually c:\anetdist)
- In directories that you specify with the Font Locations dialog box. These directories can be anywhere on the network.
- If Super ATM is installed and the missing font is an Adobe font, SuperATM creates a substitute font that the Distiller uses to create the PDF file

See also [Using the Font Locations dialog box.](#)



# WHERE THE MACINTOSH DISTILLER LOOKS FOR FONTS

When a Type 1 font is referenced but not included in a PostScript file, the Macintosh Distiller looks for the Type 1 font in these locations:

- For System 6, in the System Folder
- For System 7, in the Extensions and Fonts folders within the System Folder, and in the System Folder
- In a Fonts folder within the Distiller application folder
- In folders you specify with the [Font Locations dialog box](#). These folders can be anywhere on the network.
- If the Distiller has access to a Font Folio or Type on Call device, it looks for fonts on these devices
- If Suitcase or a similar program is installed, the Distiller uses the program to locate the outlines for fonts in open suitcases
- If Super ATM is installed and the missing font is an Adobe font, SuperATM creates a substitute font that the Distiller uses to create the PDF file

## USING THE FONT LOCATIONS DIALOG BOX

You can give the Distiller a list of up to 100 directories (or folders) containing Type 1 fonts that the Distiller can then use to create PDF documents.

### **To add a font directory or folder:**

**1** Choose Font Locations from the Distiller menu. The Font Locations dialog box appears displaying a list of folders in which the Distiller looks for fonts. On the Macintosh, you can expand the size of the list box by holding down the Shift key and clicking the box.

***Note:** The Distiller indicates that a font directory is available by displaying a symbol to the left of the directory name (>> for Windows; • on the Macintosh). If no symbol appears to the left of the directory name, the network connection to the directory has probably been lost.*

**2** Click the Add Directory/Add Folder button.

**3** Use the standard method for selecting a directory or folder. For Windows, open the font directory so the directory name appears in the New Directory box and choose OK. On the Macintosh, highlight the name of the font folder and click Folder.

[More . . .](#)

- 4 Use the same procedure to add other font locations.
- 5 When you have finished, choose OK (from Windows) or Save (on the Macintosh). The Font Locations dialog box closes, and you are returned to the main Distiller window.

**To remove a font location:**

- 1 Choose Font Locations from the Distiller menu. The Font Locations dialog box appears.
- 2 Select the font directory or folder you want to remove, and click Remove.

***Note:** On the Macintosh, you cannot remove the System Folder or the Fonts or Extensions folders within the System Folder from the list of font locations.*

Click OK (from Windows) or Save (on the Macintosh). The Font Locations dialog box closes, and you are returned to the main Distiller window.

## INITIALIZING THE DISTILLER WITH POSTSCRIPT HEADER FILES

A PostScript header defines a library of PostScript procedures that a PostScript printer driver uses to reproduce text and graphics on document pages. You can initialize the Distiller program with pre-defined PostScript header files so that users can set up their drivers to create PostScript files without headers. The size of a typical PostScript header file is about 30 kilobytes, so by initializing the Distiller with the PostScript header, the size of every PostScript file processed by the Distiller can be reduced by 30K.

The Distiller program disk contains the standard headers for Windows PostScript drivers and for Macintosh System 6 PostScript drivers. (System 7 users cannot create PostScript files that do not contain the PostScript header; you can, however, obtain utility programs that remove headers from PostScript files.) In addition, certain applications use their own PostScript headers to initialize PostScript printers. The header for Aldus PageMaker is also included on the Distiller program disk.

[More . . .](#)

## **To initialize the Distiller with a PostScript header:**

Copy the header file to the *Startup* directory in the Distiller application directory. See [The Startup and Misc directories](#) for more information.

You can copy any number of PostScript header files to the startup directory. For example, if you set up a Windows Distiller to watch both Windows directories and Macintosh folders, you can place both the standard Windows and Macintosh System 6 headers in the Distiller's startup directory.

You can also use the procedure RunFile to include PostScript header files from other directories. For example, if you place a text file in the Startup directory that contains the following line of text:

```
(X:\ps\header\apldict6.ps) RunFile
```

the Distiller will initialize its PostScript interpreter's using the header defined in apldict.ps. See also [Using the RunFile procedure](#).

**Note:** *The example above is for the Windows version of the Distiller and uses MS-DOS filename syntax. For the Macintosh version of the Distiller, the syntax would be (X:ps:header:apldict6.ps)*

# THE STARTUP AND MISC DIRECTORIES

The Distiller Installer program creates two directories (folders) within the application directory:

## The Startup directory

When the Distiller starts, it looks in the Startup directory for text files containing PostScript programs. If the Startup directory contains one or more text files, the Distiller assumes they are PostScript programs and uses them to initialize the Virtual Memory of its PostScript interpreter. The Startup directory created at installation includes the file *example.ps*, which contains examples of what you can do in a startup file. See [Initializing the Distiller with PostScript files](#) for more information.

## The Misc directory

The Distiller Installer program also creates a directory in the Distiller application directory called *Misc*. Misc contains the following files:

- Aldus42.ps—the PageMaker 4.2 header
- AplDict6.ps—the header found in the Macintosh System 6 LaserPrep resource version 6.8

[More . . .](#)

- pdfmrkrf.pdf—the **pdfmark** reference document. **pdfmark** is an operator that PostScript programmers can use to define notes, bookmarks, hypertext links, and page-cropping instructions in PostScript files that are subsequently processed by the Acrobat Distiller program. See [Distiller parameters](#) for related information.

# NETWORK CONFIGURATION ISSUES

There are many ways to set up network distilling services. Before setting up your network Distiller, however, you should be aware of the following facts:

- PostScript files can be 7-bit ASCII files, but they can also contain 8-bit binary data. To be safe, you and your users should treat PostScript files as binary files when transferring them from one computer to another.
- PDF files are 7-bit ASCII files. Virtually all network and communications software can transfer PDF files between Windows and Macintosh computers with little or no setup effort.
- The Windows Distiller can process PostScript files created by Macintosh applications, and the Macintosh Distiller can process PostScript files created by Windows applications.
- PDF files created by either the Windows or Macintosh Distiller can be viewed by either Windows or Macintosh Acrobat viewers.
- You can set up two or more Distillers to watch the same directory (or folder). When two or more Distillers are watching the same directory, the first Distiller to open a PostScript file is the Distiller that processes that file.

[More . . .](#)



Your options for setting up distilling services for network users are limitless. For example, you can set up a 486 DX2 Windows computer to distill PostScript files created by both Macintosh and Windows users, or you can set up a Macintosh Quadra to distill PostScript files created by both Windows and Macintosh users. You can even set up two Distillers, one on a 486 DX2 and one on a Quadra, that watch the same directories and folders.

For more information on network configuration issues, see the following topics:

[Making it easy for Windows users to distill PostScript files](#)

[Making it easy for Macintosh users to distill PostScript files](#)

[Security issues](#)

## **MAKING IT EASY FOR WINDOWS USERS TO DISTILL FILES**

If your Windows users are skilled with the Windows network connection facilities, you can set up the Distiller to watch any directory on any server and simply give your users the server name and the name of the watched directory. But if your Windows users are timid about using the Windows network connection facilities, you can make it easier to use the Distiller by taking the following steps:

- Give your users login scripts that automatically login to the server containing a watched directory
- Set up your users' Windows configuration to mount the server automatically and map the In directory to one drive letter (for example, I:) and the Out directory to another drive letter, (for example, O:).

With this setup, users simply copy their PostScript files to the I: drive and retrieve their PDF files from the O: drive. For different users, you can map different directories to local I: and O: drives.

## **MAKING IT EASY FOR MACINTOSH USERS TO DISTILL FILES**

If your Macintosh users are skilled with AppleShare connection facilities, you can set up the Distiller to watch any folder on any server and simply give your users the name of the zone and server, and the name of the watched folder. But if your users are timid about using the AppleShare server connection facilities, you can take steps that make it easier to submit PostScript files for processing and retrieve PDF files.

For System 6 users, you can set up your users' AppleShare software so it automatically mounts the server drive that contains the In and Out folders when they turn on their computers.

For System 7 users, you can make it even easier to use the Distiller. For System 7 users, you can create aliases for the watched In and Out folders and distribute the aliases to your users. With this setup, your users simply drag their PostScript files into the In folder alias on their hard disk and retrieve their PDF files from the Out folder alias on their hard disk.

## SECURITY ISSUES

A major consideration when setting up watched folders for the Distiller is that the Distiller must have read, write, create, and delete access to every watched folder. This fact means that any computer running the Distiller program must be a trusted machine; it must be protected from misuse by people who should not have access to the information in the watched folders.

Here are some suggestions for achieving maximum security with minimum resources:

- You can secure computers running the Distiller with either keyboard or software locking mechanisms. For example, you can set up some screen saver utilities to require that a person enter a password before the screen saver relinquishes control of a computer monitor. (Screen savers slow Distiller operation however.)
- You can create a fictitious user for every group of users who require private PostScript and PDF files. Then give the members of each group the user name and password for their group and restrict access to the In and Out directories for the group to the fictitious user.

## STATUS AND ERROR INFORMATION

The Distiller window displays status and error information as files are processed by the Distiller. The Distiller window displays the following information:

- The Status field displays a message indicating the Distiller's current activity. See [Status messages](#) for a description of all status messages.
- The Size field shows the size in bytes of the PostScript file being processed.
- The Source field indicates the location of a PostScript file being processed: **Watched Folder** indicates that the PostScript file is being read from an In folder; **User Selection** indicates that the PostScript file was opened with the Open command or was supplied with the drag and drop method.
- The Percent Read bar graph shows how much of the current PostScript file has been processed.
- The Message text box displays status and error messages as PostScript files are processed. See also [Message and error log files](#).

[More . . .](#)

- The Page box at the right side of the window shows the page number of the current page. If thumbnails are being created, the page box also shows the thumbnail image of the current page.
- The Distiller maintains a file named DTIME.TXT in each Distiller Out folder. DTIME.TXT lists the current job options and the date and time the Distiller last checked the corresponding In folder. This file can be opened by users at any time to check status information.

## STATUS MESSAGES

The Status field in the Distiller window can display any of the following messages:

- **Starting Distiller** means that the Distiller is initializing itself.
- **Purging Out Folders** means that the Distiller is deleting files that have been left in Out directories (or folders) longer than the number of days specified with the Watched Directories (or Folders) dialog box.
- **Ready** means that the Distiller is idle, waiting for a PostScript file to be submitted for processing.
- **Paused** means that the Pause button was chosen. The Distiller remains paused until you choose Resume.
- **Distilling *filename.ps*** means that the Distiller is processing the named file.
- **Relocating files** means that the Distiller is creating a PDF file or moving a PostScript file from an In directory to an Out directory.
- (for Windows only) **Building Font Table** means that the Windows version of the Distiller is building a list of PFM filenames for PostScript Type 1 fonts. This message is displayed when the Windows version of the Distiller starts and after a font directory has been added with the Font Locations dialog box.

## MESSAGE AND ERROR LOG FILES

All messages displayed in the Messages area of the Distiller window are written to the *Messages.log* file in the Distiller application directory. The Messages.log file, therefore, represents a record of all the processing performed by the Distiller program.

Because the Distiller records both the start and stop times as well as the file size of the PostScript files it processes, you can use the Messages.log file to determine the throughput of the Distiller application. You can also use the Messages.log file to get a global view of where failing PostScript files are coming from and how often they are encountered.

The Distiller limits the Messages.log file to 30K bytes. When file reaches 30K, the Distiller deletes the first 10K bytes in the file and then continues adding new messages to the end of the file.

Any error messages produced for a PostScript file are also written to an individual log file for the PostScript file. The Distiller places the log file in the same folder as the PDF file, and gives the log file the same name as the PDF file but with the letters LOG added to the end of the name.



# TROUBLESHOOTING

The following topics describe problems you might encounter using the Distiller program and possible solutions to those problems. In general, when a user complains about a PDF file created by the Distiller, the first place to check for the problem is the log file produced for the user's PostScript file. (The Distiller saves all error messages in the directory with the PDF file under the same name as the PostScript file with the extension LOG.) Often an error message in the log file indicates the nature of the problem.

[Problems installing the Macintosh version of the Distiller](#)

[Windows version of the Distiller fails to start](#)

[Windows version of the Distiller reports it can't find the Share program](#)

[Not enough memory to run the Distiller](#)

[Distiller performance is poor](#)

[findfont errors](#)

[No PDF file created for a PostScript file](#)

[Patterns or Halftones display and print incorrectly](#)

## **PROBLEMS INSTALLING THE MACINTOSH VERSION OF THE DISTILLER**

If you have problems installing the Macintosh version of the Distiller, the installer program is probably having a conflict with a System extension. Try restarting the Macintosh while holding down the Shift key to boot without extensions; then install the Distiller.

## **WINDOWS VERSION OF THE DISTILLER FAILS TO START**

The Windows version of the Distiller requires that the computer it runs on has a numeric coprocessor, or a numeric coprocessor emulator program. Without a numeric coprocessor or emulator, the Distiller flashes its window and fails. See the Distiller Installation Card – Windows version for instructions on how to install the numeric coprocessor emulator.

## **WINDOWS VERSION OF THE DISTILLER REPORTS IT CAN'T FIND THE SHARE PROGRAM**

Share is an MS-DOS program included with MS-DOS 5 or later. Share prevents two programs from opening the same file. When the Windows version of the Distiller starts, it checks to see if Share is running. If it isn't, the Distiller displays a warning message telling you that it couldn't find Share. If you are using MS-DOS 5, it is a good idea to run the Share program. Some PostScript files are very large and take a long time to write to an In Directory. Running Share ensures that the Distiller won't try to open a PostScript file that is still being copied to the In directory.

## **NOT ENOUGH MEMORY TO RUN THE DISTILLER**

The network Distiller program requires five megabytes (MB) of RAM to operate. When you try to start the Distiller program with less than five MB of RAM available, the Distiller displays a message that tells you that it does not have enough memory to run.

If you see this message trying to start the Windows version of the Distiller, you need to increase the size of the virtual memory available to Windows. Use the 386 Enhanced Control Panel to increase the size of virtual memory available to Windows.

If you see this message trying to start the Macintosh version of the Distiller, you might have too many applications running at once. Try quitting one or more applications. If quitting applications does not solve the problem, the Macintosh memory might be too fragmented to allow the Distiller to run. Try restarting the Macintosh to unfragment memory; then start the Distiller.

## **DISTILLER PERFORMANCE IS POOR**

The Distiller's performance can suffer for any of the following reasons:

- Network performance is poor
- The Distiller must compete with other applications for CPU time
- The Distiller is looking in too many directories (or folders) for Type 1 fonts

Sometimes you can improve Distiller performance by deleting the Distiller preferences file in the Distiller application directory and then reconfiguring the Distiller.

## **findfont ERRORS**

When the Distiller cannot find a Type 1 font used in a PostScript file and it cannot use SuperATM to create a substitute for the missing font, it issues a **findfont** error message and substitutes Courier for the missing font.

If the Distiller can't find the font because it is not installed on the Distiller system, or in a font directory (or folder) identified with the Font Locations dialog box, install the font on the Distiller's system or place it in font directory (or folder) listed in the Font Locations dialog box.

If the Distiller could not find the Type 1 font because the font is in a directory (or folder) on a network server to which the Distiller lost access, restore the Distiller's access to the server and reprocess the PostScript file.

See the following topics for related information.

[Where the Windows Distiller looks for fonts](#)

[Where the Macintosh Distiller looks for fonts](#)

[Using the Font Locations dialog box](#)

## NO PDF FILE CREATED FOR A POSTSCRIPT FILE

When the Distiller fails to create a PDF file for a PostScript file, it is usually because the PostScript file does not include the PostScript header and the header is not available to the Distiller.

To correct this problem, either place the PostScript header in the Distiller Startup directory (or folder), or recreate the PostScript file with the PostScript header. See [Initializing the Distiller with PostScript header files](#) for related information.

The Distiller also fails to create a PDF file when the PostScript file contains a PostScript language error. When the Distiller encounters a PostScript error, it creates a log file that describes the nature of the error. See [Message and error log files](#) for more information about log files.



## **PATTERNS OR HALFTONES DISPLAY AND PRINT INCORRECTLY**

The current versions of the Distiller program substitute shades of gray for fill-patterns available with some graphics and charting programs. Examples of common fill patterns include vertical and horizontal line patterns and left and right diagonal line patterns.

In addition, the current versions of the Acrobat Exchange program cannot evaluate application-defined halftone functions; for this reason, the Distiller processes halftone images with standard halftone functions. Usually, this procedure produces acceptable results; however, images created with complicated halftone functions do not look the same with Acrobat as with the application that created them.

## DISTILLER PARAMETERS

At the core of the Distiller program is a PostScript interpreter. This PostScript interpreter reads and evaluates the PostScript language programs that are submitted to the Distiller for processing.

Normally, the way the interpreter handles images and other aspects of the conversion process is controlled by the current Distiller job settings specified with the Distiller user interface. It is possible, however, to override the current job settings by placing Distiller job-control operators in a document's PostScript file before it is submitted to the Distiller for processing. A PostScript programmer can use this facility, for example, to specify different image-compression settings for every image in a document.

***Warning:*** *Modifying a PostScript file requires a good understanding of the PostScript language. Without a good understanding of the PostScript language, it is easy to make changes that corrupt a PostScript file in such a way that a PostScript interpreter cannot process it successfully.*

[More . . .](#)

To modify the Distiller job settings within a PostScript file, a PostScript programmer inserts these operators into the file:

- **currentdistillerparams**, which returns a dictionary that the programmer can use to determine the current job settings
- **setdistillerparams**, which reads a dictionary that the programmer can use to change the current job settings

See the following topics for more information about using the Distiller parameters:

[Distiller job-control operators](#)

[Distiller parameter keys and key values](#)

[Example of using the Distiller parameters](#)

[More . . .](#)

# DISTILLER JOB-CONTROL OPERATORS

This section describes the two job-control operators

– **currentdistillerparams** *dict*

returns a dictionary containing the keys and current values of all Distiller parameters that are defined in the implementation. The returned dictionary is merely a container for key-value pairs. Each execution of **currentdistillerparams** allocates and returns a new dictionary. See the “Distiller Parameters” section below for a description of the parameters returned in the dictionary.

*dict* **setdistillerparams** –

attempts to set one or more Distiller parameters whose keys and new values are contained in the *dict* operand. The dictionary is merely a container for key-value pairs; **setdistillerparams** reads the information from the dictionary, but does not retain the dictionary itself. Distiller parameters included in *dict* are left unchanged. See the “Distiller Parameters” section below for a description of the parameters returned in the dictionary.

## DISTILLER PARAMETER KEYS AND KEY VALUES

Each Distiller parameter is identified by a key, which is always a name object. If the named Distiller parameter does not exist in the implementation, it is ignored. If the specified value is of the correct type, but is not achievable by the implementation, the nearest achievable value is substituted without error indication. If any of the specified values are of the wrong type, a **typecheck** error is generated and all keys are left unchanged.

The Distiller parameters are described below.

**CoreDistVersion** (integer; read only) — The version of the internal implementation of the Distiller, not the Postscript interpreter.

**DoThumbnails** (boolean) — Controls rendering of thumbnails.

**LZWEncodePages** (boolean) — Controls LZW encoding of text and graphics in page content.

**DownsampleColorImages** (boolean) — Controls downsampling of color images.

**ColorImageResolution** (integer) — Minimum downsample resolution for color images.

[More . . .](#)

**EncodeColorImages** (boolean) — Controls JPEG compression of color images.

**ColorImageFilter** (name) — Specifies filter for compression of color images. Valid names: **DCTEncode** or **LZWEncode**.

**ColorImageDict** (dictionary) — Dictionary of JPEG or LZW encoding options. See the *PostScript Reference Manual, Second Edition* for details.

**DownsampleGrayImages** (boolean) — Controls downsampling of grayscale images.

**GrayImageResolution** (integer) — Minimum downsample resolution for grayscale images.

**EncodeGrayImages** (boolean) — Controls compression of grayscale images.

**GrayImageFilter** (name; not validated) — Specifies filter for compression of grayscale images. Valid names: **DCTEncode** or **LZWEncode**.

**GrayImageDict** (dictionary; optional) — Dictionary of JPEG or LZW encoding options. See the *PostScript Reference Manual, Second Edition* for details.

**DownsampleMonoImages** (boolean) — Controls downsampling of monochrome images.

[More . . .](#)

**MonolImageResolution** (integer) — Minimum downsample resolution for monochrome images.

**EncodeMonolImages** (boolean) — Controls compression of monochrome images.

**MonolImageFilter** (name; not validated) — Specifies filter for compression of monochrome images. Valid names: **LZWEncode**, **RunLengthEncode**, and **CCITTFaxEncode**.

**MonolImageDict** (dictionary; optional) — Dictionary that specifies options for the CCITTFaxEncode monochrome image filter. See the *PostScript Reference Manual, Second Edition* for details.

[More . . .](#)

## EXAMPLE OF USING THE DISTILLER PARAMETERS

Following is an example of using **setdistillerparams**. This example is taken from the DParemEx.ps file in the Misc directory or folder, which is in the Distiller application directory,

```
%!PS-Adobe-3.0
% ...
% Prolog and PostScript here...
% ...

% Temporarily change Distiller parameters for EPS image.
% This example LZW encodes grayscale images and turns off
% downsampling.
systemdict /setdistillerparams known
{ userdict /SaveDistParams currentdistillerparams put
  << /EncodeGrayImages true
    /GrayImageFilter /LZWEncode
    /DownsampleGrayImages false
  >> setdistillerparams} if
```

[More...](#)



```
% ...  
% EPS image here ...  
% ...  
  
% Reset Distiller parameters  
systemdict /setdistillerparams known  
{userdict /SaveDistParams get setdistillerparams} if  
  
% ...  
% Rest of PostScript here ...  
% ...  
%%EOF
```