

inp02

Tutorial

Also includes a lesson for Web Presses
Version 5.0



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Preliminary Notes

About this Tutorial This *Tutorial* offers a tour of the main inp02 functions. The exercises have been prepared with the intention of showing all of the most commonly used features of inp02. The examples may not reflect the typical usage of the product.

The step by step exercises should require a few hours to complete. All the material required for the Tutorial lessons can be found on the DVD or downloaded from Dynagram's web site.

To ease the learning process, it is strongly suggested to print this pdf *Tutorial* file in order to better concentrate on inp02 on screen.

Product Modules inp02 is composed of two base modules, the Wizard and the Layout Editor and three optional modules, Assembly, Optimization and JDF Export. The material shown in this tutorial can be specific to any of these modules.

The four first lessons cover the following inp02 functions:

- Acrobat's environment and navigation
- Light Table tools
- Profiles
- Layout Creation
- Assembly Manager
- Document Manager and Ink Manager
- PDF Output

A fifth lesson for Web Presses is also included.

Operating Systems inp02® is a plug-in for Adobe® Acrobat® Standard or Professional. Before starting this Tutorial, we recommend that the user be familiar with Adobe Acrobat and with the operating system on which it is installed.

inp02's user interface is almost identical on Macintosh and Windows platforms. However, some functions may differ slightly from one environment to another. The *Command* key on the Macintosh system is equivalent to the *Ctrl* key on the Windows system. All contextual menus available on Windows using the right-click are available on the Macintosh system with *Ctrl*-click.

Technical Support

This *Tutorial* covers the basics of inp02 imposition application. You can find more detailed information on all product features in the *User Manual* that is available from inp02's *Help* menu.

If you are a registered customer and require assistance concerning inp02, please fill out the Support Form at www.dynagram.com/support. It is the fastest and most efficient way to diagnose and resolve your issue.

For immediate assistance, you may contact:

United States & Canada

Tel.: 418-266-1275

Fax: 418-694-2048

E-mail: support@dynagram.com

www.dynagram.com/support/

Other Countries

Contact your distributor or reseller.

For additional information concerning customer support and the various service and upgrade agreements we offer, see the *Support* section on our web site www.dynagram.com.

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1st Lesson

inp02 Navigation Creating a Sheet Creating a Page Group The Pagination Tool Foldings

inp02 Navigation



Exercise 1

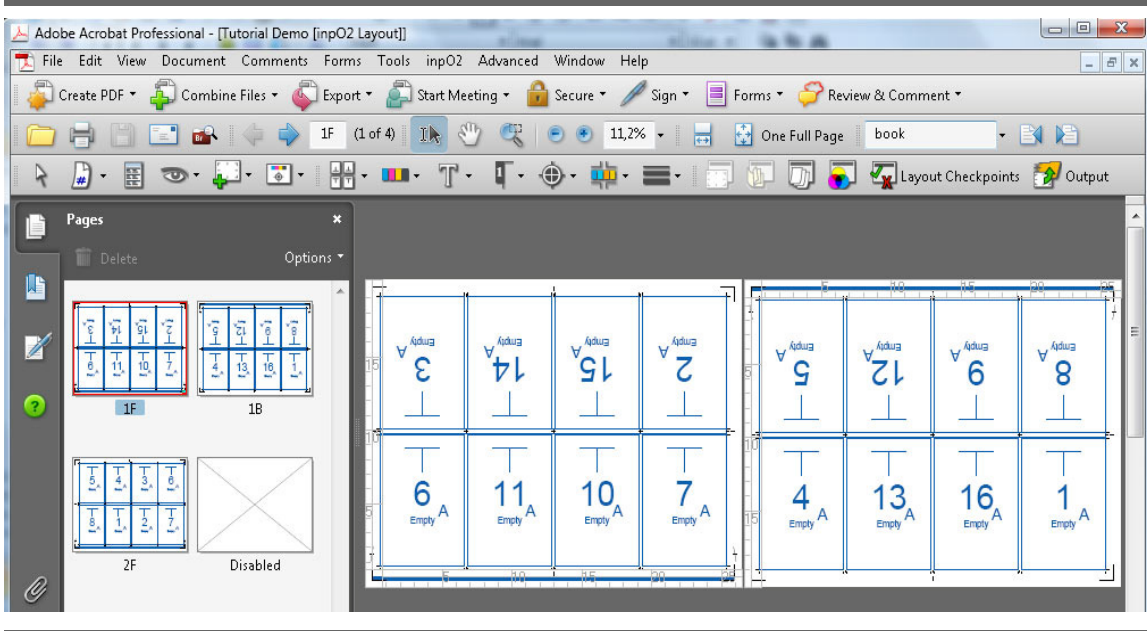
This first exercise will introduce you to inp02's light table, to its various viewing modes, preferences, menus and tool-bars.

Before starting, copy the *Tutorial* folder containing the samples and working files to your desktop. This *Tutorial* folder can be found in the installation DVD or downloaded from the web site.

Viewing Modes

- In Acrobat's *File* menu, select *Open inp02...* and browse to the *Tutorial* folder previously copied from the DVD.
- Select the file *Tutorial Demo.layt* and click *Open*. The layout is displayed on the light table working area.
- Select the *Two-Up* display mode in *View > Page Display* menu. The *Two-Up* mode allows you to see the front and the back of the current sheet at the same time. Other available display modes are *Single Page*, *Single Page Continuous*, and *Two-Up Continuous*. You can change the view mode at will, to better suit the different tasks that you will be executing.
- You can also use all the tools provided by Acrobat in the *Zoom Toolbar* to reduce, magnify or fit the sheets in the window.
- Now, click on the *Pages* Tab on the left of Acrobat's window, or choose *View > Navigation Panels > Pages*. Acrobat will display all sheet thumbnails in the left-side panel.
- Sheets are identified as 1F, 1B, 2F, 2B, etc. You may have noticed from these labels that inp02 uses pairs of PDF "pages" as the front

and the back of a same press sheet. You can adjust the width of the left side panel to display facing fronts and backs.



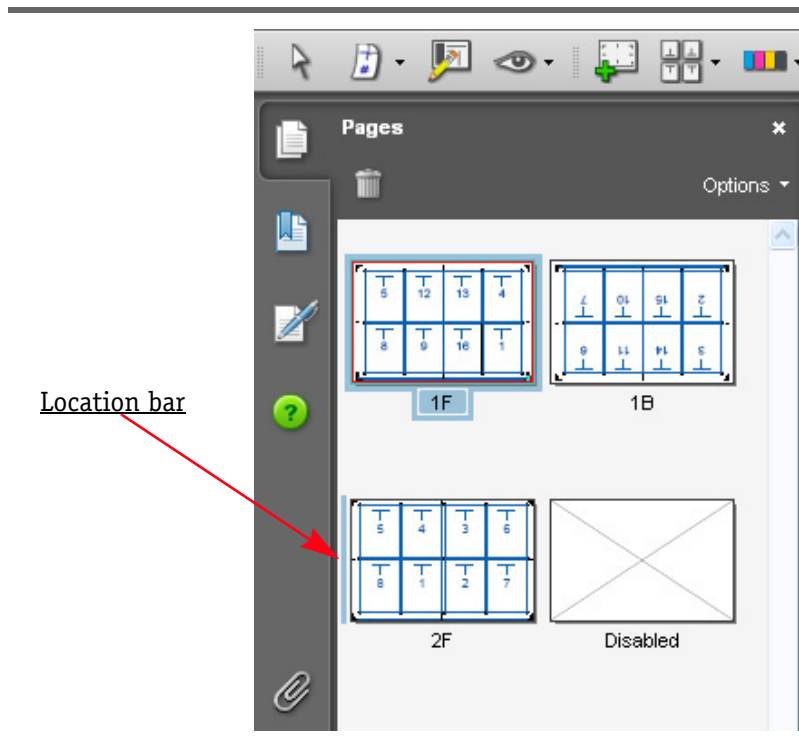
The left panel offers a global view of the entire project and eases the navigation between the sheets.

- In the left side panel, click on sheet 2F. The sheet is displayed in the main window.



The left side panel can be used to move, copy or delete sheets. Copy and move are very similar in operation and uses the *inp02 Object Selection Tool*. The sheet is selected when a shade appears around it.

- To move a sheet, click on it and drag it to its new location. While dragging the sheet, a location bar appears, to indicate where the sheet will be inserted. Drop the sheet when this bar is in the desired location.
- To copy a sheet, click on it and *Ctrl* + drag the new sheet to its location (click and *Alt* + drag on Mac).
- Practice copying a few sheets and moving them around. Notice that although a single page is selected (Front or Back), the whole sheet is copied or moved (Front and Back).



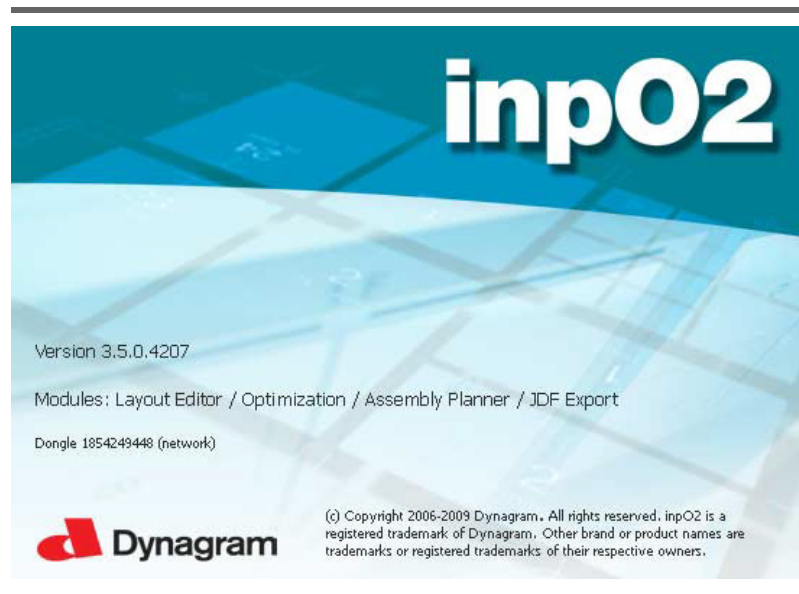
The sheet deletion can not be undone. Be careful when using this function.

- It is possible to copy multiple sheets by selecting several sheets before clicking and dragging. The selection of multiple sheets is done as usual by using the *Shift* key for consecutive sheets, or the *Ctrl* key for non consecutive sheets.
- To delete a sheet, simply select it in the *Pages* panel and press *Delete*. inp02 will ask for a confirmation. Click *OK*. The front and the back will be deleted at the same time.
- Remove all sheets added and leave only the original sheets.

Menus, Toolbars and Preferences

Most imposition functions are gathered under the inp02 menu within the Acrobat menu bar. However, basic functions such as opening and saving a file are part of Acrobat's *File* menu. *Close*, *Save* and *Save As* functions are shared with Acrobat and use the same shortcuts. *Undo* and *Redo* functions are also shared in Acrobat's *Edit* menu.

- In the *inp02* menu, select *About inp02*. The application splash screen will open, where you can find your product version and the type and status of the license. Click anywhere on the window to close it.

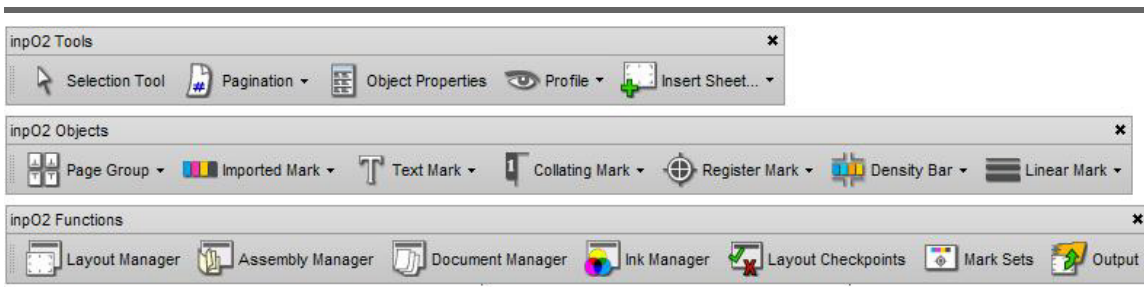


- Now select *Help > Plug-in Help > inp02 Help*. The *User Manual* opens, allowing to use bookmarks, hyperlinks, as well as Acrobat's navigation and search tools.
- If you have an Internet access, you can also visit the Dynagram web site from the *inp02 > Help > Dynagram Website* menu to check for latest news and product updates.

inp02 offers three toolbars: *inp02 Tools*, *inp02 Objects*, and *inp02 Functions*.



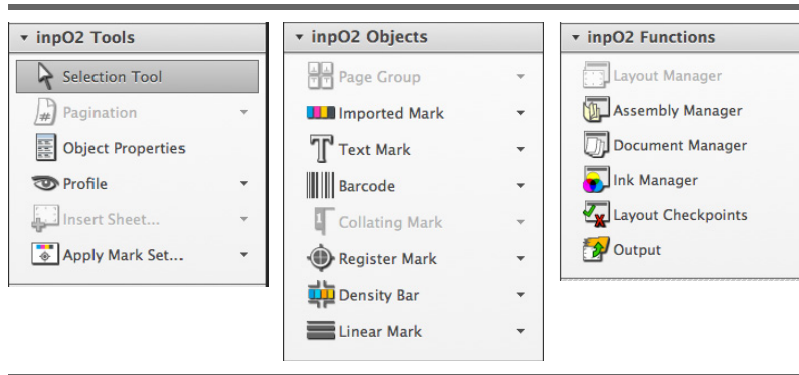
Like all other toolbars, inp02 toolbars can be converted into floating palettes and positioned anywhere on the screen. They can also be docked on any of the four sides of the window (top, bottom, left or right).



inp02 toolbars can be hidden or displayed at will by right-clicking on the toolbar and selecting options in the contextual menu. This menu also offers the possibility of displaying/hiding individual tool

buttons in the toolbar, displaying/hiding button labels, etc. See Acrobat's Help for more details.

In Acrobat X and XI, all inp02 toolbars can be found in the *Tools* right panel. Each toolbar menu can be expanded or collapsed in the panel.



The properties of most inp02 objects can be accessed by clicking on the arrow next to the button and by selecting *Presets* (last item in the menu).

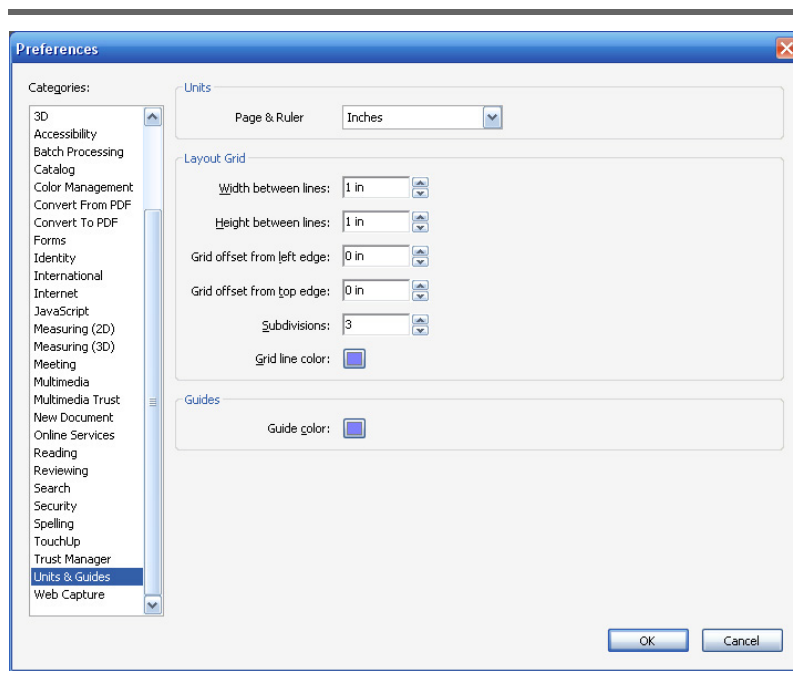
Presets are used extensively to store all sorts of objects and their properties. Once these objects have been defined they can simply be selected from the drop list, which speeds up the process of building layouts. Most presets can also be accessed from the *inp02 > Presets* menu.

This tutorial gives two sets of values for all the exercises to accommodate the two systems of measurements: American (inches) and metric (centimeters).

inp02's rulers and default object properties use the measurement unit defined from Acrobat's preferences.

Preferences must be set as follows:

- Under the *Edit > Preferences* menu, click on *Units & Guides* in the *Categories* alphabetical list and ensure that the *Page & Ruler* drop list in the *Units* section is set to the appropriate default value.
- Click *OK* to close the *Preferences* dialogue.



- Close the demo file without saving it.

This was a very quick tour of the inp02 environment. In the next exercises, you will learn how to use most of inp02 tools by building your own job.

More information can be found at any time in the *Complete Acrobat Help* (F1 key) or in *inp02 Help* where you will also find a convenient *Glossary*.

Creating a Sheet

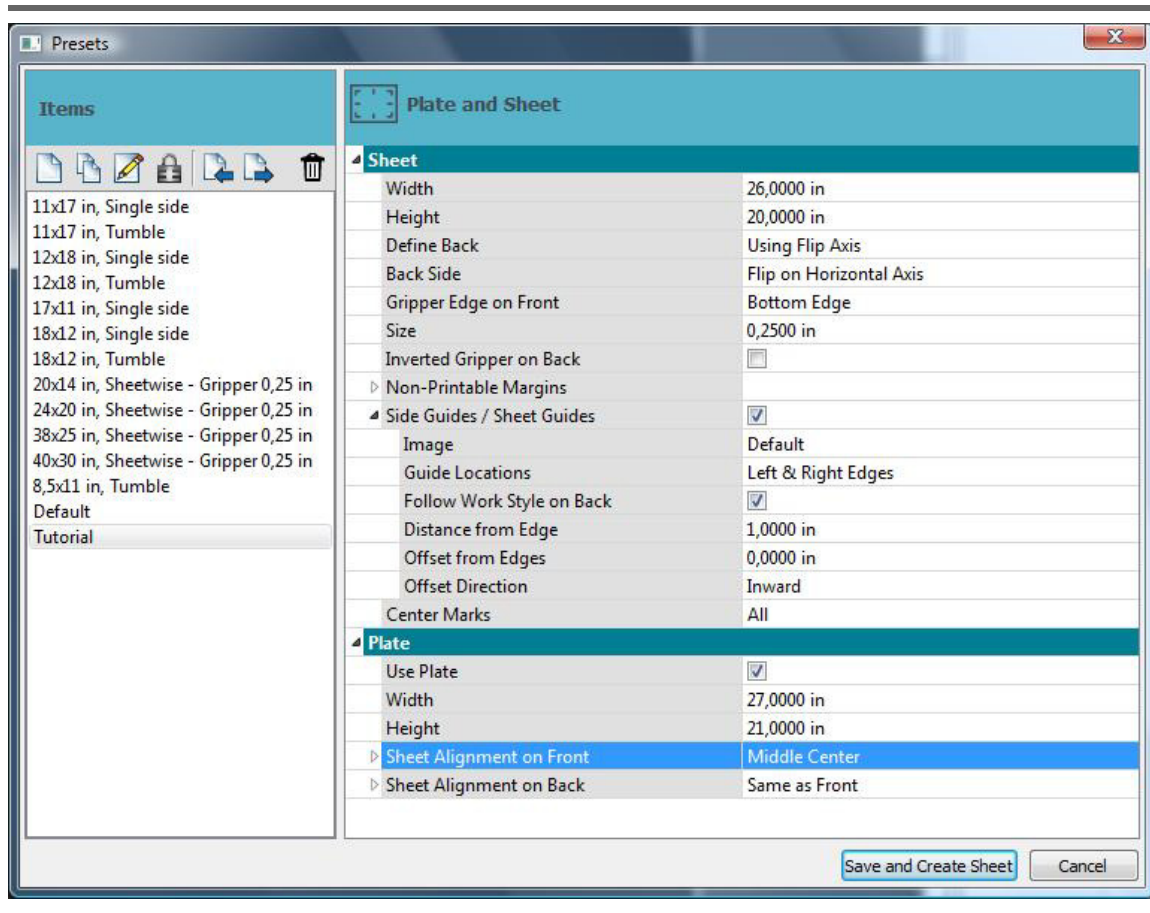


Exercise 2

In this exercise, you will create a new inp02 layout and define the sheet and plate properties.

The example that will be used during the rest of this tutorial is for a 128-page perfect bound book printed on uncoated paper. The trim size will be 6 x 9 inches (15 x 23 cm) and the book will be printed on a four-color press. The book will have a five-color glued cover.

- To start the layout, select *File > Create inp02 > Layout*. The *Plate and Sheet Presets* dialogue opens.



Before setting the values for the project, let's explore the type of dialogue.



All *Presets* dialogues can be resized and the splitters between different areas of the window can be modified to allow for a better display. Simply move the cursor above the dialogue border or the splitter and when the cursor changes shape, click and drag to adjust it. Complete areas can even be hidden if the separation is moved as far as the exterior limits of the window.

- Increase and decrease the width of the two sections to adjust them and position the dialogue on the screen. These settings will be retained as preferences.

Some groups of properties may be expanded (opened) or collapsed (closed) to view more or fewer details.

- Try expanding group some nodes by clicking on the plus sign (+) and collapsing them by clicking on the minus sign (-).

Editing fields can trigger the display of additional fields relevant to the new values that were entered.



You can create preset elements by clicking the *Create New Item* icon, or selecting a similar model and clicking the *Duplicate Selected Item*

icon. Apart from the built-in *Default* item which cannot be modified, you can select and edit the properties of any existing preset. If you exit the presets dialogue by clicking *Cancel*, no change will be retained.

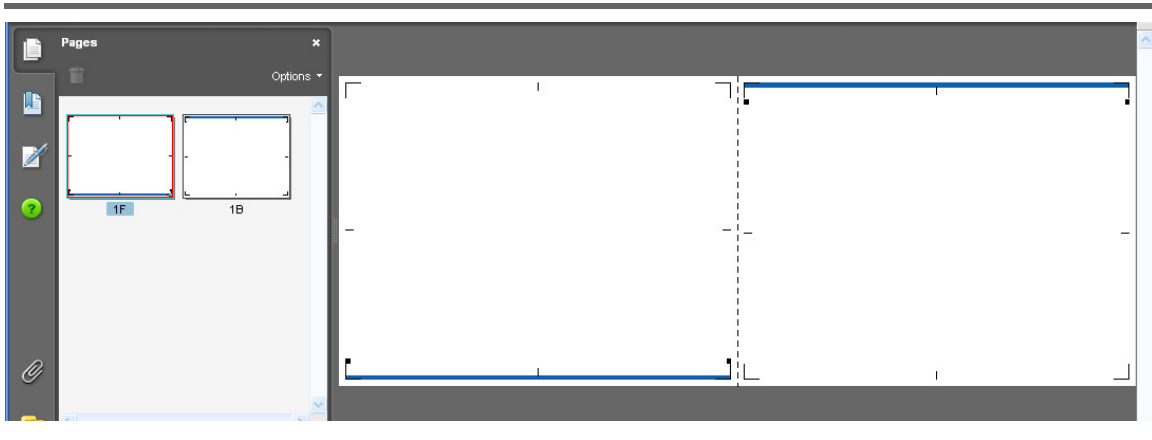


- Click on the *Create New Item* icon and enter the name *Tutorial*.

Enter the following values:

- *Sheet*:
 - *Width*: 26 in (66 cm)
 - *Height*: 20 in (51 cm)
- *Define Back* should be set to *Using Flip Axis*.
- *Back Side*: choose *Flip on Horizontal Axis* in the drop list, as the press sheet will be tumbled on the press to print the back.
- *Gripper Area*: Choose *Bottom Edge*
 - *Size*: 0.25 in (0.7 cm)
 - *Inverted Gripper on Back*: Uncheck the option.
- *Side Guides/Sheet Guides*: Select and give a 1 inch (2.5 cm) distance from the edge. Leave other settings as they are.
- *Center Marks*: Select *All* in the drop menu.
- *Use Plate*: The use of plates is optional but it may help positioning the paper on the plate surface. Select the option and enter:
 - *Width*: 27 in (69 cm)
 - *Height*: 21 in (54 cm)
 - *Sheet Alignment on Front*: Leave the sheet centered on the plate (*Middle Center*) with no offset.
 - *Sheet Alignment on Back*: Same as Front.
- Click *Save and Apply*: the preset is now saved, the dialog closes and a sheet is displayed.
- Activate the *Two-Up* view mode to see both sides, as you have learned in the previous exercise.
- If the rulers and/or its origins are displayed, go to *inp02 > Show/Hide* menu and deactivate the display of the *Rulers* to get a better view of the sheet.
- You should see two plates displaying the front and the back of the sheet. The sheet is delimited by four corner marks and the bottom gripper area is displayed in color. Notice that the back gripper is tumbled on the back of the sheet.

The gripper zone is a protected “non inkable” area at the bottom of the sheet where the paper is gripped by the press.



Creating a Page Group

About inp02 Page Groups

In inp02, a page group is undefined. It may represent a signature, part of a signature, a step and repeat job or a single page, depending on the context.

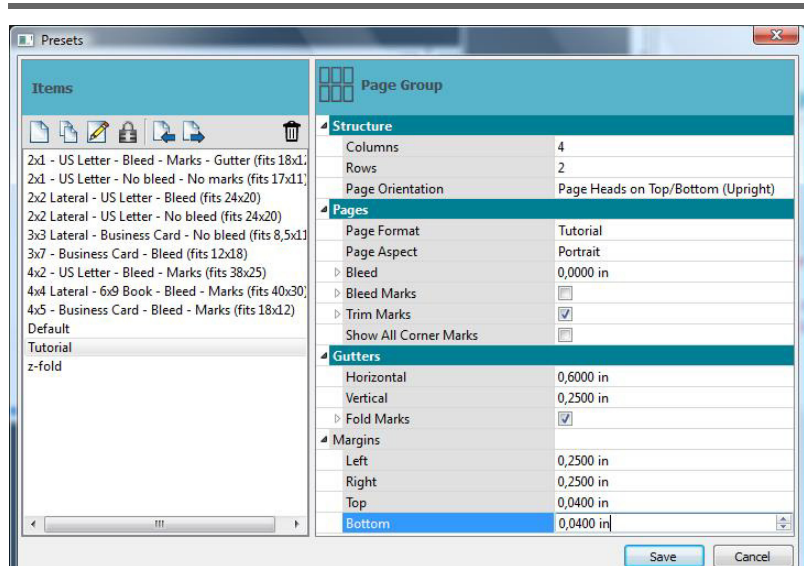


Exercise 3

In this exercise, you will explore the *Page Group Presets* dialogue.



- Click on the small arrow at the right of the *Page Group* icon to open its drop menu.
- Click on *Add/Edit Presets*. The *Page Group Presets* dialogue will open.





Create a new *Page Group* from the *Create New Item* icon at the top of the left panel. Name it *Tutorial*. Then, edit the properties as follows:

- *Structure*: enter 4 columns and 2 rows.
- The *Page Orientation* remains *Upright*.
- *Page Format*: Click on the drop list where predefined formats can be selected. At the right of the drop list, click on the “...” button to create a custom page format.
- A new *Page Format* dialogue opens with its own presets.



Generic *Presets* are provided with inp02 installer to ease training. They can be deleted at any time.

- Create a new *Page Format* named *Tutorial* with the following values:
 - *Width*: 6 in (15 cm)
 - *Height*: 9 in (23 cm)
- Click on *Save and Use* button to go back to the *Page Group* dialogue.
- *Page Aspect*: *Portrait*
- *Bleed*: No bleed is required. Simply enter 0 inch in the field.
- *Bleed Marks*: Uncheck.
- *Trim Marks*: Make sure the value is checked. Notice that marks could be customized by expanding the *Trim Marks* node.
- *Gutters*:
 - *Horizontal*: 0.6 in (1,3 cm)
 - *Vertical*: 0.25 in (0.7 cm)
 - *Fold Marks*: checked.
- *Margins*:
 - *Left and Right*: 0.25 in (0.7 cm)
 - *Top and Bottom*: 0.4 in (1 cm)
- Click *Save* to close the window. You have just defined and activated a *Page Group Preset*. All *Page Groups* that you will add on the layout from now on will have these properties until you choose another one. inp02 remembers the last values of all objects that you have entered in their respective *Presets* window.



Exercise 4

This exercise explains how to position a *Page Group* on the light table. You will edit a gutter and you will also learn more about the sheet and plate geometry.

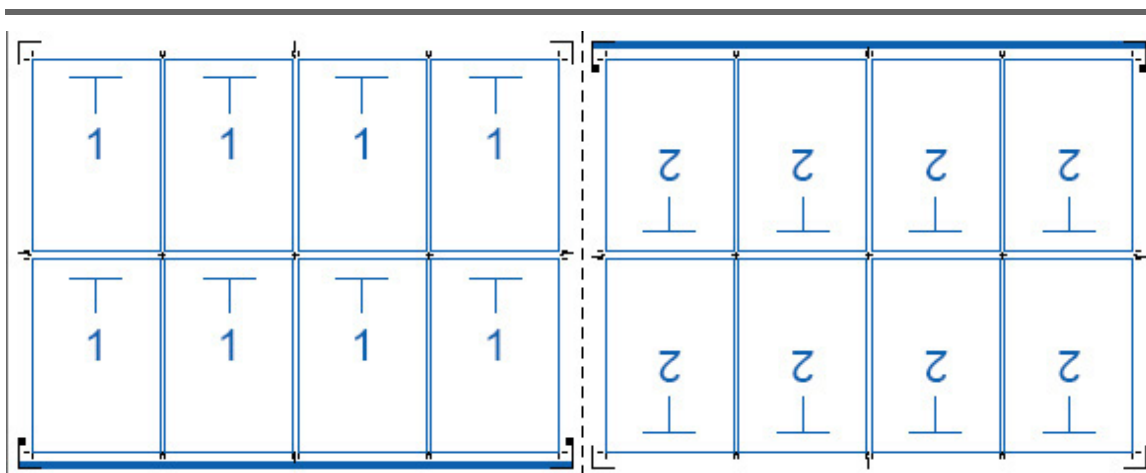


For this step to function as described, make sure that *Snap to Objects from inp02 > Snap* menu is selected.

- After closing the *Page Group Presets* window, the *Page Group* cursor should be active. If not, click on the *Page Group* button. Notice how the cursor type has changed into a *Page Group*.
- Click in the center of the front sheet and hold the mouse. Move the *Page Group* until it snaps at the center of the sheet.
- When snapped, vertical and horizontal dotted guides are shown across the sheet and aligned with the center marks.



- Release the click. The *Page Group* is now displayed on the light table. You will notice that the heads of all back pages are upside down, since you have selected to flip the sheet on the horizontal axis.



- Use the *Zoom In* tool to enlarge the center gutter on the front sheet.
- The *Default Gutters* were defined in the *Page Group* dialogue but these default values can be edited on the light table.
- Using the *Object Selection Tool*, deselect the *Page Group* object by clicking outside of the object, then press the *Shift* key and click in the vertical center gutter to highlight it.
- Double-click on the selection or use the contextual menu to open the *Object Properties* window.



- In this window, you can edit the gutter symmetrically by entering a value in the *Total Width* field or asymmetrically by expanding the field to enter different values in the *First Half* and *Second Half* fields.
 - *Total Width*: Enter 0
 - *Fold Mark*: Uncheck the *Visible* field.
- Close the window and click outside of the gutter to deselect it.
- Zoom out to reset the display. Notice that the *Page Group* is still centered on the sheet.

You can edit the properties of most objects using their contextual menu. All object's contextual menus can be accessed by right-clicking on the object (or *Ctrl* + click on Macintosh) using inp02's *Object Selection* tool.

The *Object Properties* window is used to modify properties and position of objects that are already on the sheet. Any changes made here are applied only to the selected object(s).



This window can also be displayed or hidden by clicking on the *Object Properties* icon in the inp02 tools toolbar. It toggles between those two states (display/hidden) every time you click on it. The title and properties displayed in the *Object Properties* window will change according to the type of object selected.

The Pagination Tool



Exercise 5

The next step is to use the *Pagination Tool* to enter folding numbers and to set the page heads. You will see how to paginate a selection of many pages with the same number.

By default, all pages of a new page group are paginated number 1 on the front and number 2 on the back (when applicable). When gang-ing up step & repeat jobs on the same press sheet, you may have to use pages 3 and 4 to link to different documents. Before creating the folding numbers for our exercise, let's see how to paginate a selection of many pages.



- Select the *Pagination Tool* and notice how the cursor type changes.
- Drag a wide selection box around the four rightmost pages on the front of the sheet.
- Type 3 on the keyboard and press *Enter*. The front pages will be paginated number 3 and the back pages number 4.
- To revert to the previous pagination, select *Undo* from the *Edit* menu or use *Ctrl + Z* on the keyboard. Undo is available for most actions on the light table.

You can paginate independently the front and the back by unselecting *Also Paginate Back* in the tool's drop menu.

In most cases, you will paginate pages one at the time. Let's create a folding pattern for the book.

- Ensure that the *Pagination tool* is still selected.
- Click on the upper left page on the front sheet. Type 1 and press *Enter* or *Tab*. Then, type 16 and press *Enter* or *Tab*.
- Continue entering all numbers in the following sequence:
 - 1, 16, 13, 4,
 - 8, 9, 12, 5
- Now let's change the head orientation for the first row of pages. Using the *Pagination Tool*, select all the pages in the upper row.
- Select *Invert Page Orientation* in the page object contextual menu (right-click on the pages, or *Ctrl + click* on Macintosh). The orientation of a selection of one or many pages can also be inverted by using *Page Up* and *Page Down* on the keyboard.
- Your folding is now ready.

Empty 1	Empty 16	Empty 13	Empty 4
8	9	12	5
Empty	Empty	Empty	Empty

Empty 7	Empty 10	Empty 11	Empty 6
2	15	14	3
Empty	Empty	Empty	Empty

- Save the layout on your desktop under the name *Tutorial Layout.layt*.

Foldings

About inp02 Foldings

In inp02, folding involves the pagination pattern as well as the page orientation of a page group. Foldings can be saved in inp02's folding items list and used in all jobs. The most common foldings are already provided in the list for your convenience.



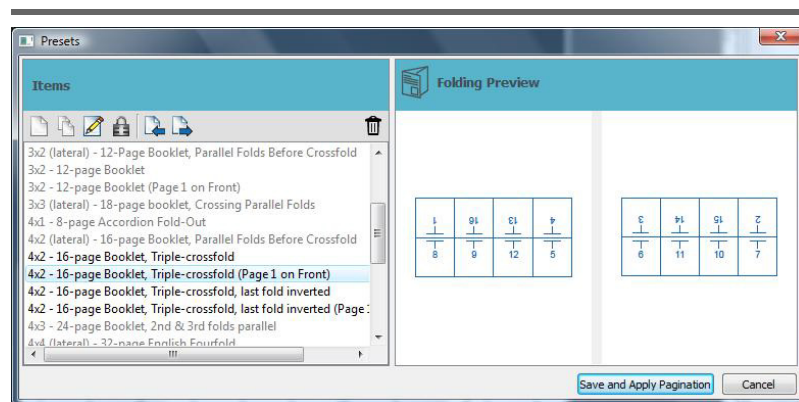
Exercise 6

In this exercise, you will learn more about the Folding Presets and how to save and apply your own foldings.

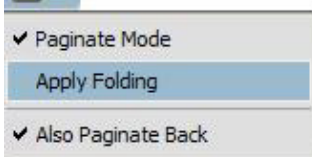
The folding that you have just created can be saved and used in future layouts.



- Choose the *Object Selection* tool.
- Right-click (*Ctrl* + click on Macintosh) on the *Page Group* to open the contextual menu.
- Select the *Folding* menu item. The *Folding Presets* dialogue will open with the full page group preview.



- inp02 provides some pre-defined foldings based on what is most commonly used.
- Simply click *OK* to close the window.



A tool is also provided for quick access to the *Folding Presets*. The button appears when selecting *Apply Folding* from the *Pagination* tool drop menu.

- Select *Apply Folding*. The pagination button icon changes into a folding icon.
- Click on the page group with this folding tool to open the *Folding Presets* window.



- You have already noticed that only the foldings that fit with the structure of the selected page group are enabled. To apply a new folding, you would only have to select it from the list and click *Apply Pagination* to go back to the light table.
- You can also create a new *Folding Preset* from the light table by right-clicking the page group with the object selection tool and choosing the contextual menu item *Save Folding as New Preset*.
- Click on *Cancel* to close the window without applying a new folding.

In the next lesson, we will work with different press marks to complete the layout.

2nd Lesson

The Imported Mark Adding a Collating Mark Adding Register Marks Positioning Objects inpO2 Profiles

The Imported Mark

About inpO2 Imported Marks

Color bars, density bars, logos or any other images in PDF format can be imported as imported marks in inpO2.

Images are defined once and can be used in every job without having to be adjusted each time.

Once created, the source image file is actually embedded (not referenced) in the *Imported Marks Presets* for future use. In the same manner, *Imported Marks* are embedded in inpO2's working files for easier file exchange.

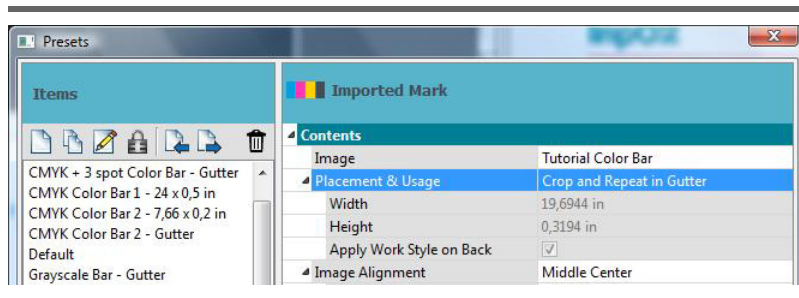


Exercise 7

This exercise will demonstrate how to add a PDF mark file into inpO2's library.

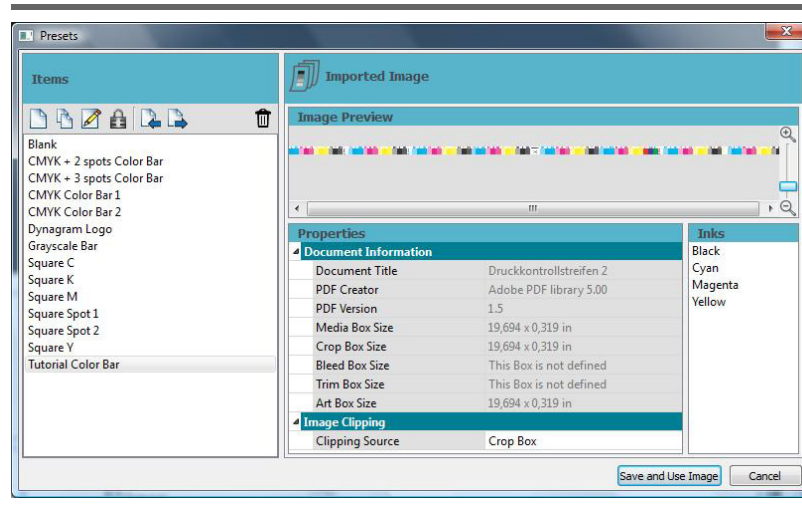


- Click on the small arrow to the right of the *Imported Mark* icon to access its drop menu.
- Click on *Add/Edit Presets*. The *Imported Mark Presets* dialogue will open.





- Click on the *Create New Item* button to add an imported mark preset to the list. Name it *Tutorial*.
- *Image:* Click on the field to activate the “...” button at the right, then click on it to access the *Imported Image Presets*.



- Notice that some images are already provided with the installation.
- Click on the *Create New Item* button at the top of the window and browse to the *Tutorial* folder to select the file *Tutorial Color Bar.pdf*. Click *Open*.
- The color bar image will be displayed in the preview window. It can be zoomed in and out with the slider control to the right. This PDF color bar contains four colors, as will the PDF source document in this Tutorial.
- The imported file is now displayed in the *Items* list and the PDF image is embedded in inp02 preferences. This image will be available for all future layouts.
- If needed, this dialogue offers the ability to select a different PDF box to better crop the image.
- Click *Save and Use image* to return to the *Imported Mark Presets* dialogue where you will define other marks parameters.



Exercise 8

In this exercise, you will add the imported mark using two different methods. You will also learn about inp02 gutters and margins.

The *Imported Mark Presets* dialogue should be opened. It offers three options to place an imported mark:

1. You can place it on the sheet using its original format.
2. You can place it on the sheet by defining a new format. The image will be cropped or repeated to adapt to the defined surface.

3. You can adapt its length to a page group by placing it in a gutter or margin (which is especially useful for color bars).

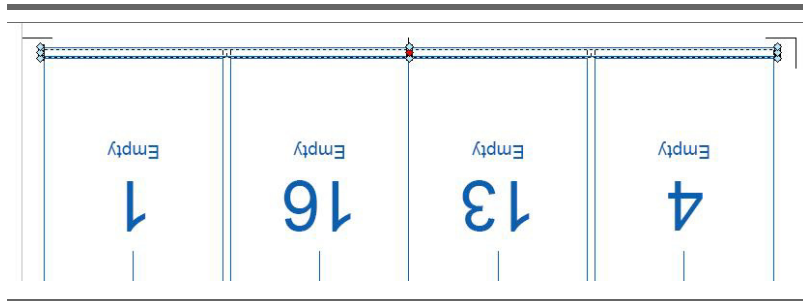
The third option will be used.

- First ensure that the *Tutorial Color Bar* image is still selected in the *Image* drop menu.
- *Placement and Usage*: Select the option *Crop and Repeat in Gutter*.
- Open the *Alignments* node and select the option *Middle Center* to align the center of the color bar to the center of the layout. Ensure that the offset fields remain at zero.
- Click *Save* to keep the preset and exit the dialogue.
- Notice that the cursor type has changed to an imported mark icon. Click in the horizontal center gutter of the page group to place the imported mark. The outline of the mark will be drawn in the gutter with the length of the page group.

The color bar image is visible on the light table. inp02 display profiles will be explained in a future exercise.

We will place the same mark in a margin.

- Click again on the *Imported Mark* icon to select it.
- Click in the upper margin of the page group. The outline of the mark will be drawn in the margin.



Notice that margins act as gutters for the placement of marks. The center of imported marks snaps into the center of gutters and margins in the same way. It is possible to either resize the margin or apply an offset to the mark to obtain the exact position required.

- Using the *Selection* tool, select the second mark and delete it.

We will now place the same mark freely on the sheet.

- Reopen the *Imported Mark Presets* dialogue. The last used *Tutorial* mark should be still selected in the left panel.
- Change the *Placement and Usage* option for *Use Image Size*. Confirm the changes by clicking on the *Save* button.
- With the *Imported Mark* cursor, click, hold and drag in the upper area of the sheet.



To place objects freely on the light table, unselect *Snap to Objects* from *inp02 > Snap* menu.



- Observe how the outline of the mark snaps to other objects but does not resize to fit the page group margin.
- While the mark is selected, press *Delete* as we will keep only the first mark in the center gutter.

Adding a Collating Mark

About Collating Marks

Collating marks are step-marks printed on the spine of folded sheets to facilitate collating and validating the sequence of book signatures. On the layout, they appear in the gutter of the first page, on the front of the sheet.



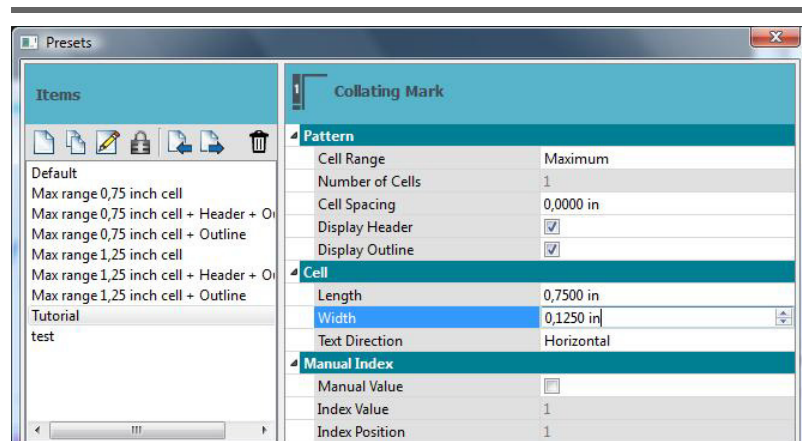
Exercise 9

You will define and add a Collating Mark by snapping the mark to a page.

We will also need *Collating Marks* on each booklet to ease the post-press assembly of this *Perfect Bound* book.

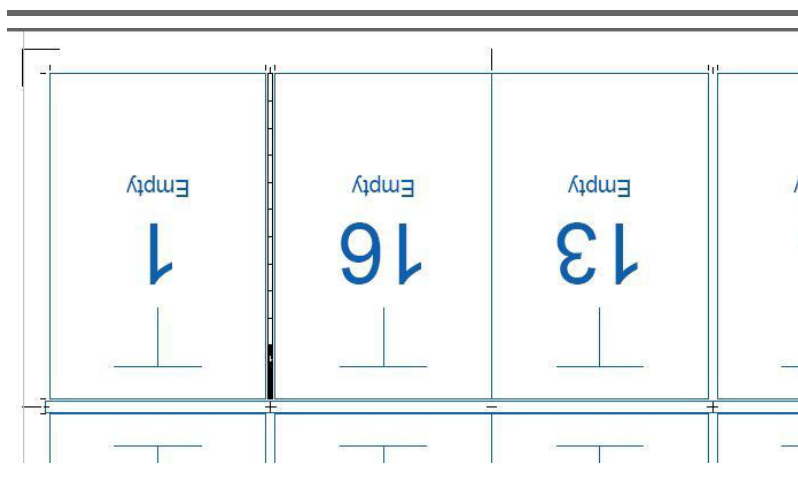


- Click on the small arrow at the right of the *Collating Mark* icon to access its drop menu.
- Click on *Add/Edit Presets*. The *Collating Mark Presets* dialogue will open.





- Create or duplicate an item to set the properties for a new *Tutorial* preset.
- Different parameters can be set to customize the mark cells and the entire mark range once repeated on many booklets.
- Select the following values:
 - *Cell Range*: Maximum
 - *Cell Spacing*: 0
 - *Display Header*: checked
 - *Display Outline*: checked
 - *Length*: 0,75 in (2 cm)
 - *Width*: 0,125 in (0,4 cm)
 - *Text Direction*: *Horizontal*
- Click *Save* to save the preset and return to the light table.
- The cursor type should now display as a collating mark icon. Click and hold the mouse, then drag the cursor over page 1 until it snaps into the gutter section between page 1 and 16.
- Release the mouse and see the entire mark pattern that will be printed in the spine of the folded booklet.



Adding Register Marks

About Register Marks

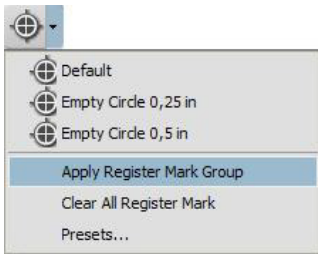
Register marks are figures (usually crossed lines and a circle) placed outside the trim page boundaries in color separation overlays to provide a common element for proper alignment.



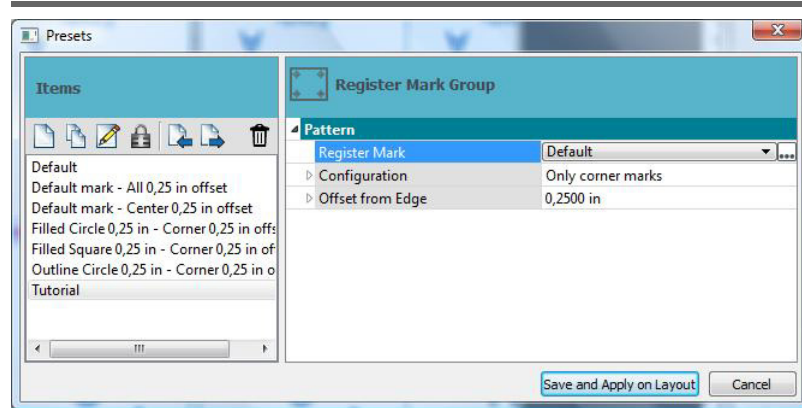
Exercise 10

The addition of customized Register Marks on the sheet will familiarize you with object's anchor points.

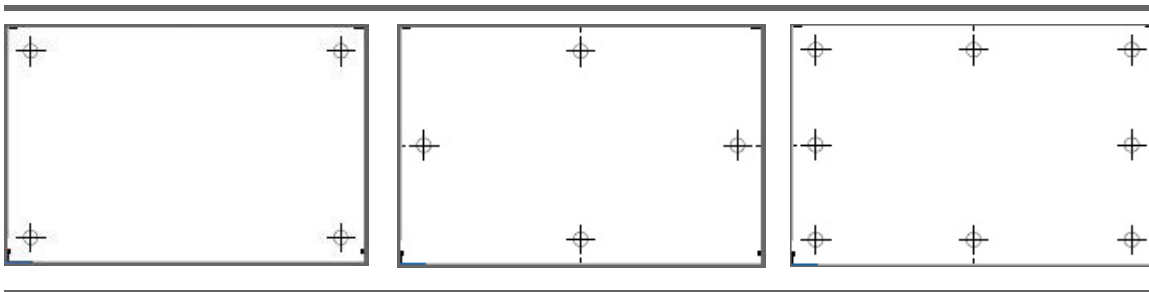
The easiest way to add register marks on the layout is to apply a group of marks symmetrically on the edges of the sheet.



- Click on the small arrow to the right of the *Register Mark* icon.
- Click on *Apply Register Mark Group...* to open the *Register Mark Group Presets* window.



The *Configuration* field allows the user to select the desired position of the register marks among eight possible locations.



Some of those locations have been pre-defined and you can choose them in the *Configuration* drop list. By expanding the group, it is possible to define any other *Configuration*.



Create or duplicate an element to set the properties for a new *Tutorial* preset element.

- Choose the following settings:
 - *Register Mark*: Keep the *Default* mark.
 - *Configuration*: Select *Only Corner Marks* in the drop menu.
 - *Offset*: Leave the value at 0,25 in (0,7 cm) to apply an offset inward from the edge of the sheet.
- Click on *Apply on Layout* to close the window and insert the register marks. Since these marks are small, you may need to zoom in to see them properly.

It is possible to add a *Register Mark* anywhere on the sheet by adding them individually.

We are going to add register marks close to one another for the purpose of explaining the positioning tools. Those tools can be used not only with *Register Marks*, but also with any object on the light table.



For this step to function as described, make sure that *Snap to Objects* from *inp02* > *Snap* menu is selected

- Click on the *Register Mark* icon.
- Click in an empty area at the top of the front sheet to place a register mark.
- Zoom in to have a clear view of the register mark.
- Select again the *Register Mark* icon and add a new mark at the right of the previous one. Hold the mouse and align the cursor with the first mark. When the marks are perfectly aligned, a triple dotted snap guide will appear. These dotted lines are aligned with the mark's anchor points. They may also align with other objects.



- Release the mouse to place the register mark.
- You can repeat the operation to experiment with the alignment lines.
- There is no need for these extra register marks, so you can select them and remove them by pressing *Delete* on your keyboard.

Positioning Objects

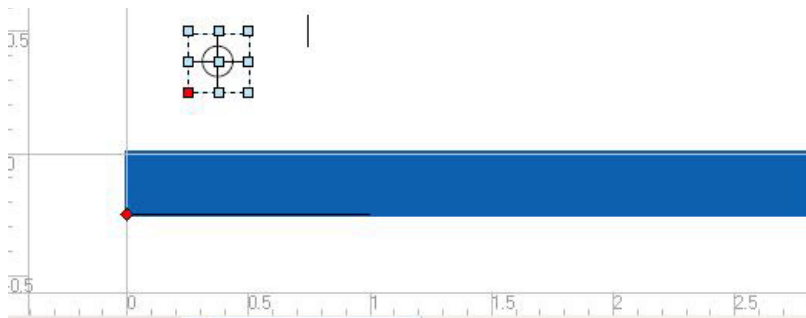


Exercise 11

With the Register Marks that you have just added, you will learn how to use the *Object Properties* palette to position objects.



- Use Acrobat's *Zoom* tool to magnify the lower left corner and select the register mark that you have placed in the previous exercise.
- If the rulers are not displayed, check them in the *inp02* > *Show/Hide* > *Rulers* menu.



Most objects have nine (9) anchor points. They are represented by small blue squares around the object except for the active anchor

point that is shown in red. Positions and offsets are given in relation with this active anchor point.

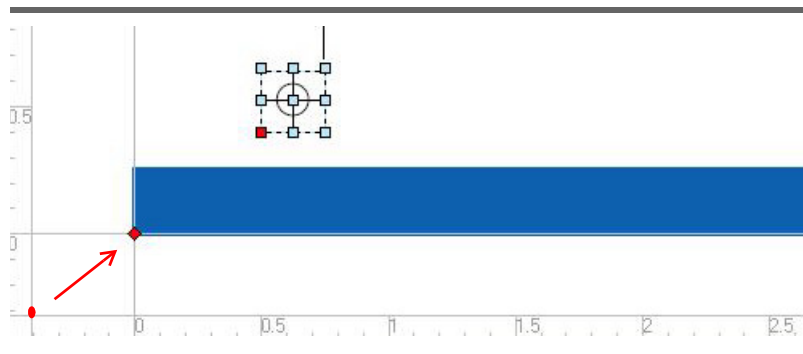
Notice that the parent object is also selected, in this case, the sheet. Instead of squares, diamond shaped anchor points are used for the parent and the active point thus appears as a red diamond. The position of the object on its parent is precisely given based on these two active anchor points.



The anchor point of the selected object can be changed with a click for easier positioning.

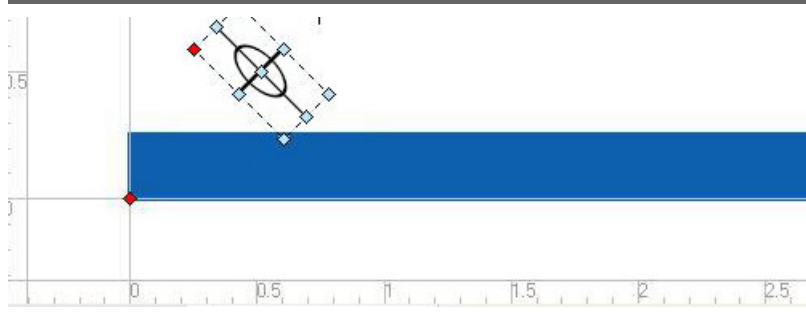
If this step does not work, make sure that *Rulers Origin* is selected in the *inp02 > Show/Hide* menu.

- Click on the *Object Properties* icon. This time, we are interested with the bottom portion of this window named *Position and Size*.
- The *Position* measurements reflect the exact coordinates of the register mark's selected anchor point from the zero point (origin) of the rulers.
- The *Offset* measurements reflects the exact coordinates of the register mark's selected anchor point from the selected anchor point of its parent object (sheet).
- You will now modify the position of the rulers origin.
- First notice that the zero point of the rulers is placed at the bottom left on the front of the plate corner. This default can be changed in the Preferences to always place the zero point of the rulers on the sheet lay corner.
- To change the zero point manually, click and hold in the empty square area where the two rulers meet, and drag it to the lower left corner of the sheet, below the gripper. Observe that the zero point has moved up and right on the rulers. By selecting again the register mark, note that the *Position* measurements are modified in the *Object Properties* window.



- Now, double-click in the junction area of the two rulers and see that the origin of the rulers resets to its default position.
- Any object's *Position* can be changed at will using the zero point of the ruler and the *Object Properties* palette.
- To further explore the options of the *Object Properties* palette and understand the flexibility of the light table, try the following actions:
 - Change the offset value. Notice the red arrow linking the parent with the child while changing the values.
 - Scale the mark 200% horizontally.

- Give it a 45 degree angle rotation. Change the anchor point and try the rotation again. Observe that the active anchor point is this axis for the rotation.



- Use the *Undo* command many times to step back and revert to the initial positioning.

inp02 Profiles



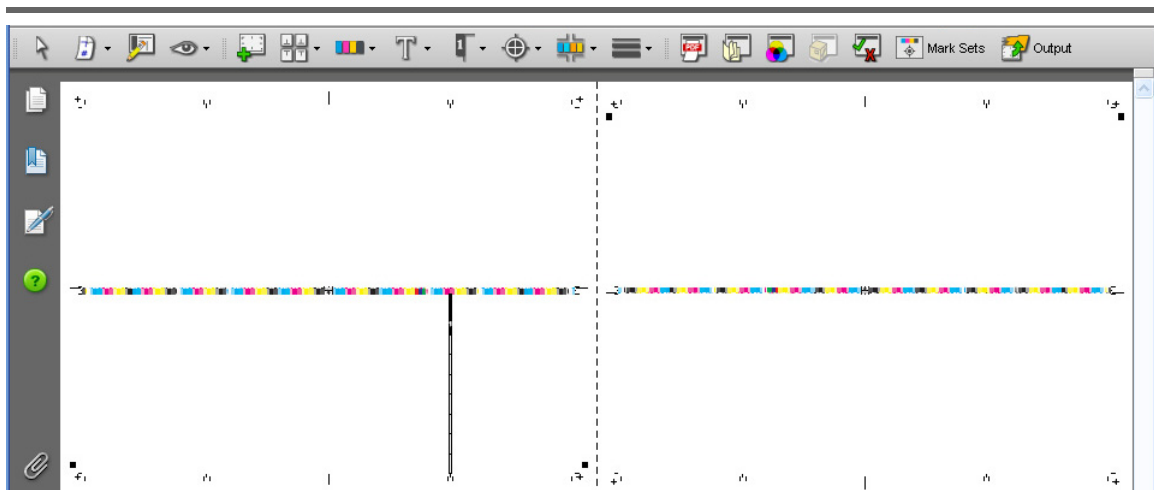
Exercise 12

In the last (but not the least) exercise of this lesson, you will see how inp02 is really WYSIWYG and how *Profiles* can be used for different purposes.

The profiles are used to set the visibility of all types of inp02 objects. In addition to inp02 default profiles, you can save your own customized profiles and create any type of object combination for screen preview, proofing or imaging.



- Click on the *Profiles* contextual menu to open the contextual menu.
- Until now, you have used the *inp02 Working Preview Profile*. Select *inp02 Output Profile* in the drop list.

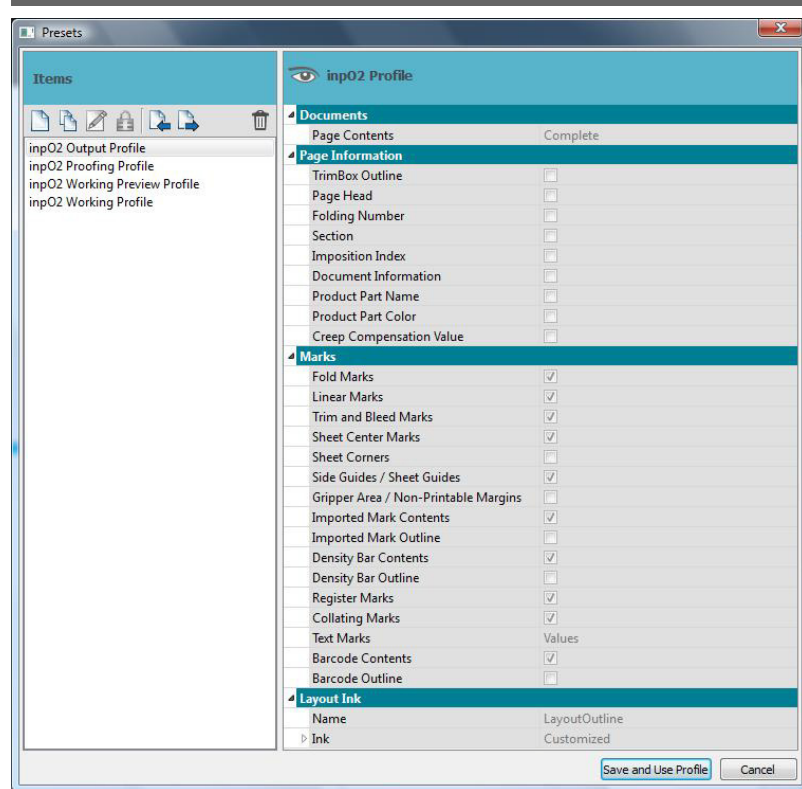


- The sheets now display only the objects that must be imaged on the plate. For example, the color bar is now previewed but the page outlines are hidden. Once document pages will be added, they will be previewed as well.

Objects to be viewed or printed will vary depending on the task or the output device. That's why inp02 allows you to save any number of working, proofing or output profiles as *Presets*. You can then quickly switch from one profile to the other through the drop list.



- Click on the *Profiles* icon and select *Add/Edit Presets*. The *Profiles* dialogue will open.



- In the *Items* list, select *inp02 Working Preview Profile*.
- Click on the *Duplicate Selected Item* icon at the top of the left panel and name the new element *Tutorial*.
- In the *Marks* section, uncheck *Sheet Corners* and *Gripper Area*.
- Once you have defined a viewing profile that is adapted to your exact needs, click on the *Save and Use Profile* button. See how the layout has changed. Saved profiles will be available for all future jobs.
- Save the layout file.

3rd Lesson

About Templates The Assembly Manager Creep Compensation Assemblies vs. Run lists

About Templates



Exercise 13

In this exercise, inp02 file types will be explained. You will export a template to be used in the *Assembly Manager*.

Now that you have completed the layout, you can use it on the fly for a customer job or export it as a template file. A template cannot be opened on the light table. It can be used as a model to create a new *Untitled* layout (which can be edited and saved as another template), or it can be loaded in the *Assembly Manager* as a building block to create a new assembly project.

Let's recapitulate. inp02 has four types of working files: Layouts, Templates, Assemblies and Managed Layouts.

02

- The Layout (*.layt) is the default working format. Layouts contain all sheets and objects on the light table, and may contain documents. Layout files are convenient for simple jobs such as flatworks. Layouts can also be exported as templates to be used in the *Assembly Manager*.

02

- Template files (*.tmpl) are meant to be used in the *Assembly Manager*. They contain all the sheets and objects on the light table, without source documents. Templates are protected. To edit an existing template, use *File > Create inp02 > Layout from Template*, edit the layout and export it again as a template (*File > Export inp02 Template*). Use the existing name to override an old template version.

02

- Assembly files (*.ably) are imposition projects built from templates in the *Assembly Manager*. They contain one or many assemblies including binding information, sheet templates and may contain source documents.

02

- Managed Layout files (*.mlay) are created by the *Layout Manager*. They contain information such as press and post-press

specifications that are used by the Optimization and Assembly modules. They may contain source documents as well.

Each file type has its own color icon so they are easy to identify in your job folders.

In addition to saving in these file types, inp02 can also export layout content in ATM format (*.tpl) from the Acrobat file menu. Refer the User Guide for more details.

Now we will export the current file *Tutorial Layout.layt* as a template.

- Select *File > Export inp02 > Template...* and browse to your desktop. To help sorting your production templates, you may want to give a descriptive name. For this tutorial, we will simply use *Tutorial Body.tpl* since it will be used for the body of the book that will be assembled.
- Click on *Save*.
- Notice that the original layout is still opened on the light table. You can close it now as we will build the 128-page book with the *Assembly Manager*.

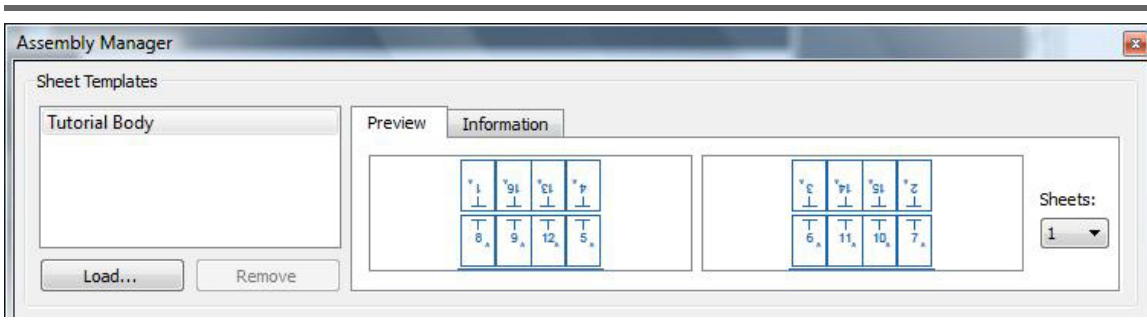
The Assembly Manager



Exercise 14

This exercise will introduce you to the basics of the Assembly Manager: Templates, Tree View and Node Panels.

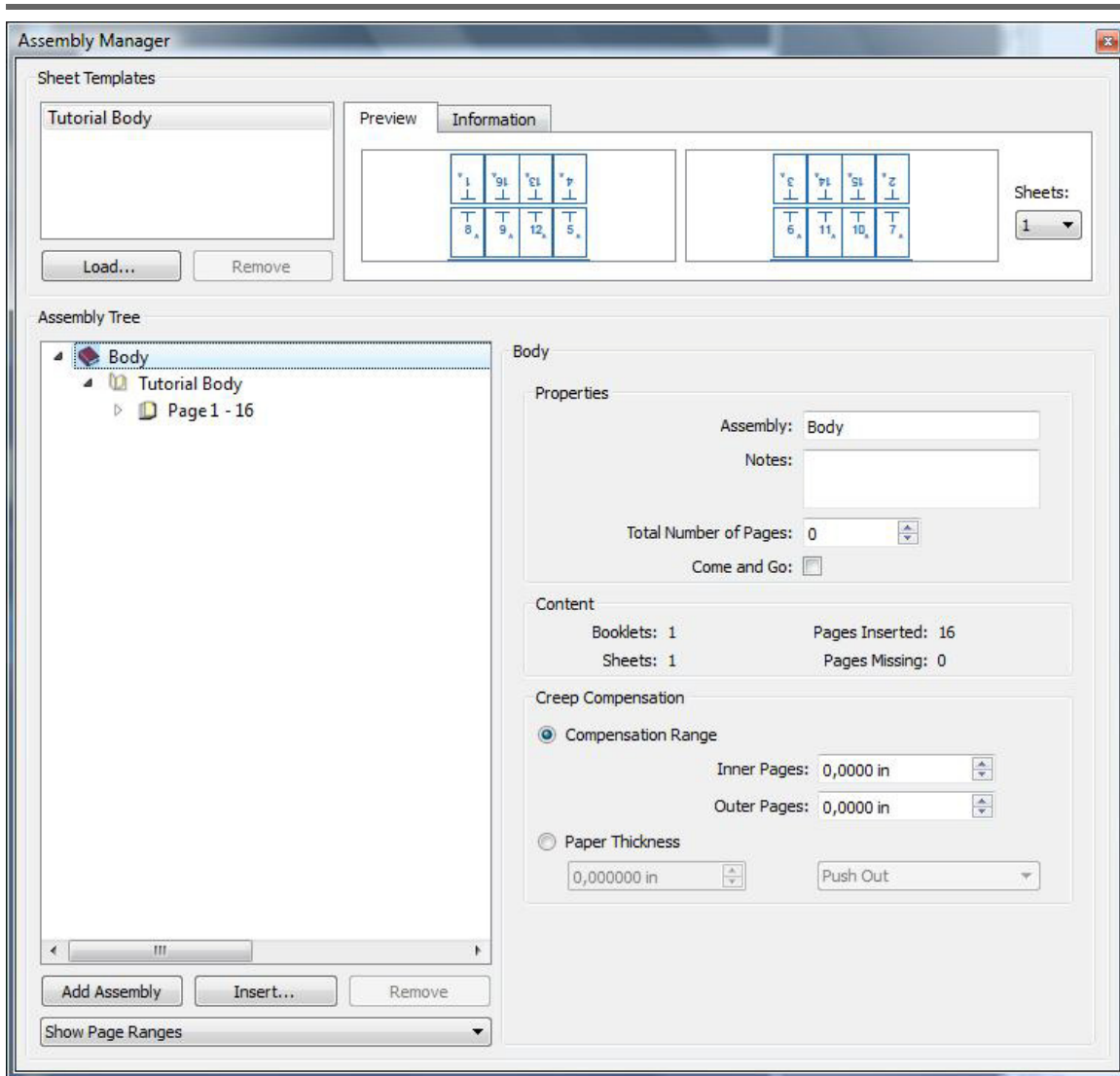
- Select *File > Create inp02 > Assembly Project*. The *Assembly Manager* will open.
- Click on *Load*, browse and open the template *Tutorial Body.tpl* that you have just saved on your desktop. Click *Open*.
- The *Preview* displays the front and the back of the template.
- Click on the *Information* tab to get a description of the template.



- If you had many sheets in the template, the *Sheet* control at the right of the preview window would allow you to select another sheet to be displayed.

Loaded templates are embedded in the Assembly file. Any change in the template file on disk will have no impact on existing projects.

- Click on the template in the list, hold the mouse and drag the template down into the *Assembly Tree*, just below the *Assembly 1* node and release the mouse.
- In the tree, a new Booklet node has been created.
- Select the parent node in the tree called *Assembly 1*. Notice that the right panel contains all pertaining properties for the assembly node.
- In the *Assembly* field, enter *Body* and press *Tab*. See that the new name is reflected in the *Assembly Tree* and in the right panel title bar.
- Select the Booklet node that you have placed in the tree. The properties in the right panel have changed to reflect those of the Booklet.



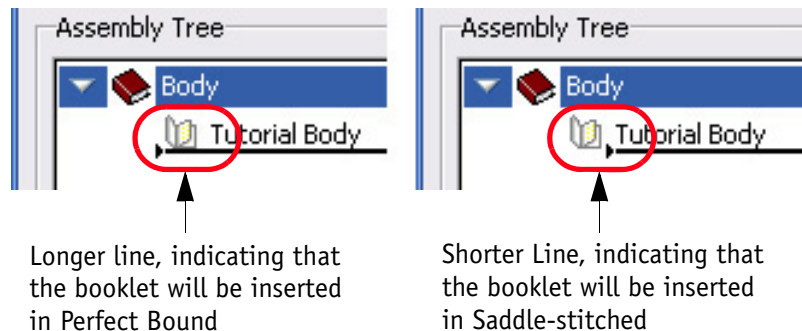
- Select *Show Page Ranges* in the drop down list below the *Assembly Tree*. The booklet node displays its page range from 1 to 16.
- Click on the small arrow to expand the *Page Range* node and display all individual pages.
- Select the *Page Range* node in the tree, then select any *Page* node and remark that the properties panel displays different information for each type of node, allowing to display the relevant set of properties.
- Click again on the small arrow to collapse the *Page Range* node.



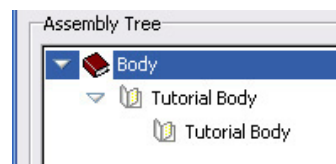
Exercise 15

In this exercise, an assembly will be created in the *Tree View* using drag and drop. You will use two different types of bindings: *Perfect Bound* and *Saddle Stitched*, and explore the two different view modes.

- To ease the understanding of this exercise, first select *Show Booklets Only* in the drop down list below the *Assembly Tree*.
- Click on the *Tutorial Body* template in the upper list, hold the mouse and drag the template down into the *Assembly Tree*. Keep holding down the mouse button and place the template over the icon of the existing booklet node. Notice the horizontal line below the icon.



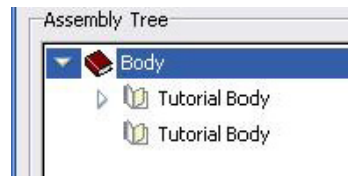
- Now move slightly the mouse to the right over the name of the existing booklet node. Notice that the horizontal line is shorter.
- Release the mouse when the line is shorter. If done correctly, the newly added booklet node will be indented compared to the first booklet.



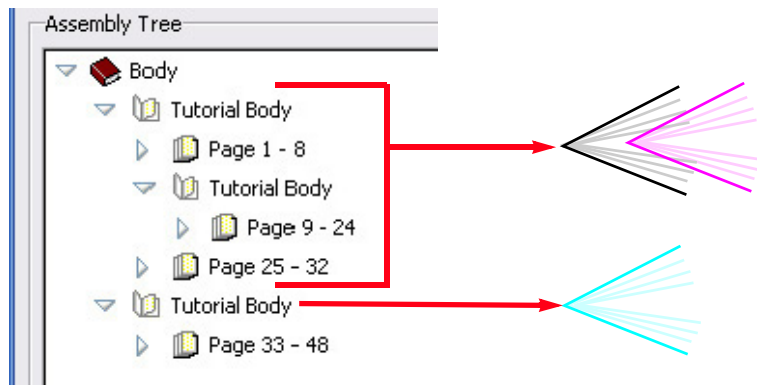
- Click on the arrow to collapse the *Booklet* node and see that the child booklet disappears. Imagine that the tree root represents

the spine of the book. This tree view configuration simulates a *Saddle-stitched* assembly where booklets are inserted one into the other.

- Now, drag another template from the list into the tree and place it just under the closed *Booklet* node icon to display the longer horizontal line.
- Release the mouse. If done correctly, the third booklet node will have the same indentation as the first one. This tree view configuration simulates a *Perfect Bound* assembly where booklets are stacked on top of each other.



- You now have a mixed assembly with different binding types.
- Expand the closed booklet and select *Show Page Ranges* in the drop down list below the *Assembly Tree* to display all page ranges. Observe how the pages of the first booklet are split in two ranges by the second booklet.



- Take the time to expand and collapse the different nodes to see how the assembly is represented in the tree and how pages are always ordered.

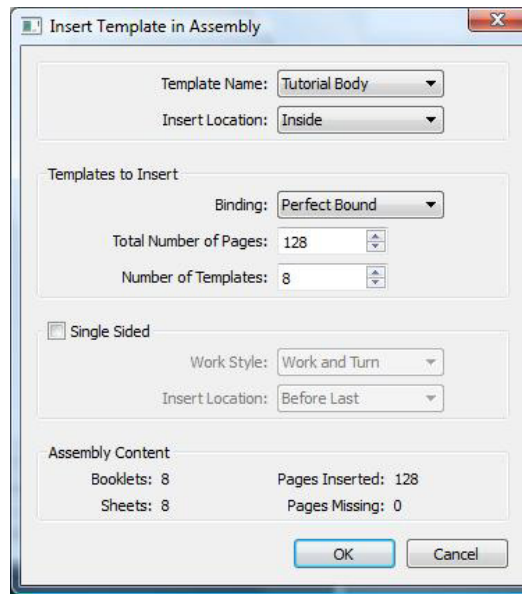


Exercise 16

You will be shown a convenient dialogue for inserting many templates at once, based on a target number of pages.

- inp02 offers a dialogue to build simple assemblies faster.
- Before doing this exercise, first select the topmost booklet node in the tree and click on *Remove* at the bottom of the window. Removing a node also deletes all its child nodes.

- Select the remaining booklet and click again on *Remove*. Your Assembly node should now be empty.
- Ensure that the template is still selected in the *Sheet Templates* list and select the *Body* node in the tree view.
- In the right panel of the assembly, enter 128 in the field *Total Number of Pages*, which represents the target number of pages in the book.
- Click on the *Insert* button to open the dialogue.



- The upper section of the dialogue has two drop lists indicating the selected template (other loaded templates may be available), and the available insert location for the selected node. When an assembly node is already selected, there is only one possible location for the insertion: *Inside*.
- In the second section, choose *Perfect Bound* in the *Binding* drop list.
- The *Target Number of Pages* field should already have 128 written in it.
- The *Number of Templates* is suggested to fill the target number of pages in the book.
- Enter different numbers of pages and templates and see that the information at the bottom calculates accordingly. Notice that half sheets could be used by checking *Single Side* and choosing a workstyle and location for the half sheet.
- Finally, reenter 128 pages and 8 booklets and click on *OK*. Notice the assembly project that is built at once in the tree.

Creep Compensation

About Creep

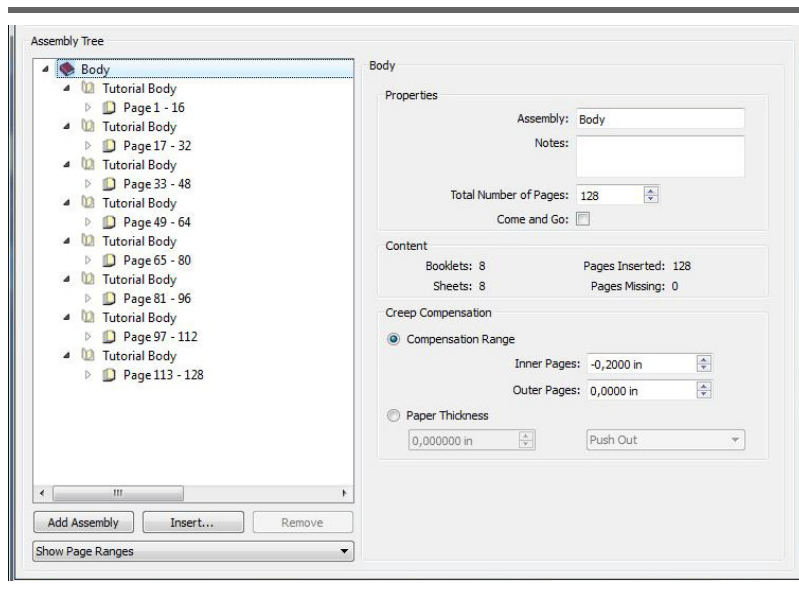
Creep is the apparent movement of page images on folded signatures away from the spine caused by the thickness of the folded paper. To compensate, inside pages are usually printed slightly closer to the spine on successive signatures. This adjustment is also called “shingling”.



Exercise 17

This exercise will explain how to use the paper thickness or maximum values to automatically compensate for the creep. You will then see the creep information and the new page position on the layout.

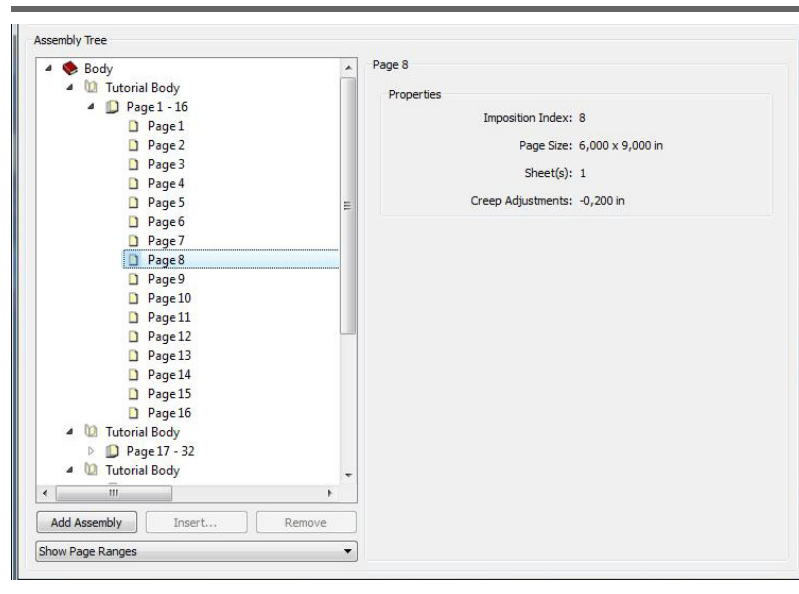
- Although creep is of particular concern with saddle-stitched publications where each successive signature is folded and placed inside the previously folded signature, inp02 can apply the creep adjustment to each booklet of a perfect bound publication as well.
- Select the *Assembly* node called *Body*.
- In the right panel, two options are offered to calculate the creep compensation: *Compensation Range* and *Paper Thickness*. We will use the first one in this exercise.



- The creep compensation range is the total movement of inside pages in each booklet. This amount can be measured with a ruler by folding a dummy signature with the same paper that will be used for the printed job. Let's say that each perfect bound booklet has a compensation range of 0.2 inch (0.5 cm).

You can apply adjustments in both directions to minimize the visual impact of the adjustment.

- In the *Inner Pages* field, enter -0.2 in (-0.5 cm) and press *Tab*. This means that the most inner pages will be pushed in towards the spine (to the left) with the amount of -0.2 in (-0.5 cm).
- Do not enter any value in the *Outer Pages* field. This means that the most outer pages will not move when the adjustment is applied. (Notice that you could also choose to move outer pages towards the edge by entering zero for *Inner Pages* and a positive value for *Outer Pages*, or a mix of both.)
- Ensure that the *Show Page Ranges* option is selected below the *Assembly Tree* view.
- Expand the *Page Range* node from the first booklet to see all individual pages.
- Select the node *Page 1* and see the creep value in the right panel. The value is zero for this page.
- Select the node *Page 8* and see the creep value in the right panel. The value is -0.2 in. The same adjustment value applies to pages 7, 9 and 10 since their position will be the same in the folded booklet.



- Select successively *Page 1*, *Page 3*, *Page 5*, and *Page 7* and see how the adjustment increments from outer pages to inner pages.
- Continue selecting *Page 9*, *Page 11*, *Page 13*, and *Page 15* and see how the adjustment decrements to reach zero.

Assemblies vs. Run Lists

About inp02 Product Parts

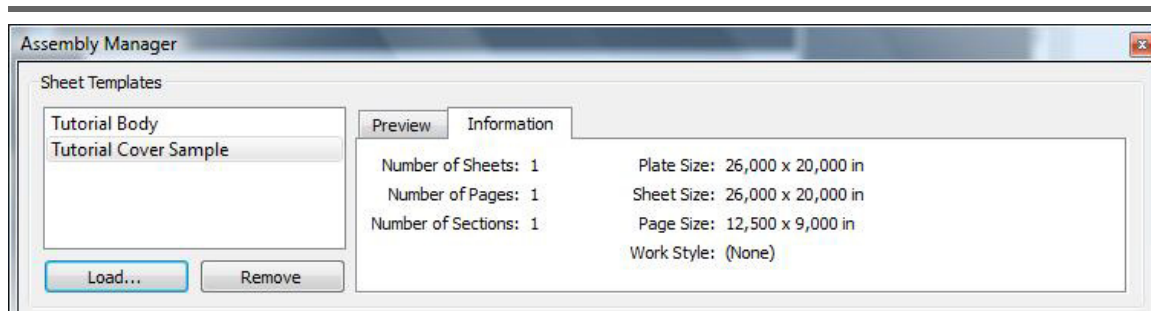
The *Assembly* is the root node of the *Assembly Tree*. It gathers folded booklets (signatures) to create an imposition. An *Assembly* can be a complete printed product or part of a product since you may have many product parts in the same project. Each *Assembly* has its own corresponding run list.



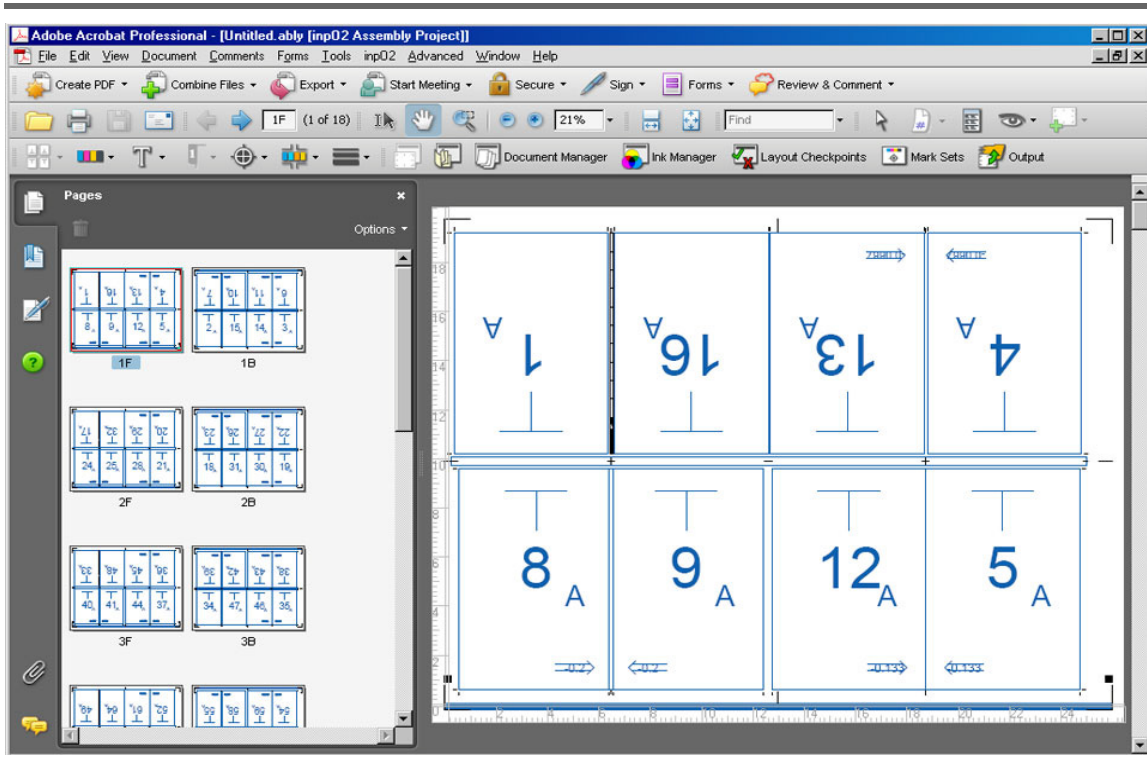
Exercise 18

You will add a new Assembly in the same project and learn how Assemblies are linked to different run lists.

- A cover template has been provided in the *Tutorial* folder to accelerate the lessons.
- Click on *Load*, browse to the *Tutorial* folder that you have previously copied from the installation DVD, and select the file *Tutorial Cover Sample.tmpl* and click *Open*.
- This single side template contains 4 spread covers. Click the *Information* tab to see that the pages measure 12.5 x 9 inches (31.7 x 23 cm). The cover used in this example includes a half-inch (1.7 cm) spine to wrap the inside booklets and to be glued.



- In the *Assembly Manager*, click on the *Add Assembly* button below the tree view. A new *Assembly* icon is added at the bottom of the tree.
- Select the *Assembly 1* node and rename it *Cover* in the right panel.
- Drag the *Tutorial Cover Sample* template onto the *Cover* node. The booklet node will contain only page 1 repeated four times.
- The entire project is now completed. Close the *Assembly Manager* to see the result on the light table.
- Ensure that Acrobat's *Pages* panel is selected in order to see the entire project at once.
- Select Sheet 1F in the *Pages* panel.



- Look at the creep arrows in pages that have been adjusted. The direction of the arrow indicates the direction of the page adjustment and the number inside the arrow indicates the adjustment value of the page.
- Click on the sheet 2F, then 3F. Notice that the same creep pattern is repeated on all sheets. This is normal as the publication is perfect bound.
- Continue clicking on sheet 3F, 4F, etc. and concentrate on the index value of the *Collating Mark* that increments on each subsequent sheet.
- Save your project on your desktop with the name *Lorem Ipsum.ably*.
- In the following lessons we will work with documents.

4th Lesson

The Document Manager Page Adjustments The Ink Manager More Profile Options Outputting PDF files

The Document Manager

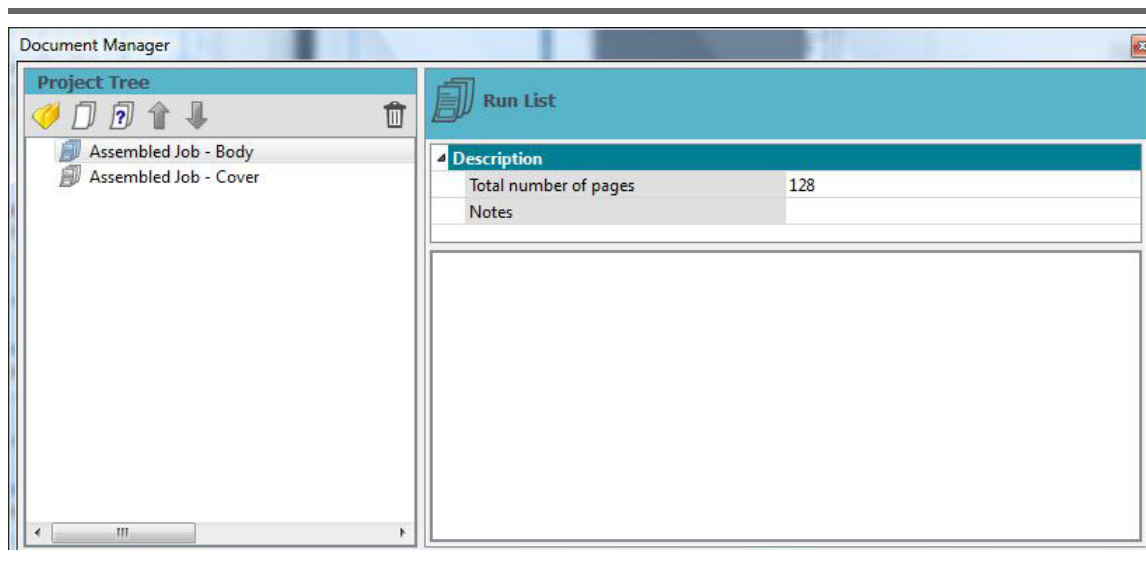


Exercise 19

In this exercise, you will import PDF documents and build the Run List. You will also display the pages on the layout using the appropriate Profile.



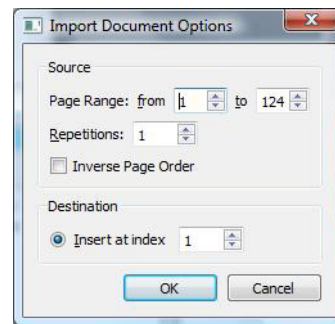
- Having your assembly project opened, click on the *Document Manager* icon of the *inp02 Functions* toolbar. The *Document Manager* will open.



- The *Document Manager* and the *Assembly Manager* are always linked. The left side of the dialogue show the run lists for the product parts named *Body* and *Cover*.



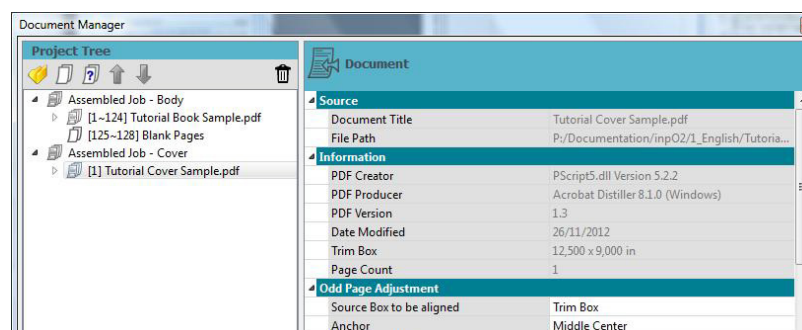
- Click on *Body* to select it.
- Click on the *Insert* button at the top of the dialogue, browse to the *Tutorial* folder that you have previously copied from the installation DVD and select the file *Tutorial Book Sample.pdf*. Click *Open*.
- A dialogue offers you to import the pages 1 to 124 from the source document, and to insert them at page index 1. Click *OK* and see the pages flowing in the layout.



The layout must be filled with all documents for final output (if documents are part of the output profile).



- The document has 124 pages, but the layout contains 128 pages. We need to add 4 blank pages at the end of the book. Click on the *Blank Page* button at the top of the panel. A blank page should be inserted after the document.
- With the *Blank Page* node selected, enter 4 in the *Page Count* field at the right to indicate that you need 4 times the blank page. The total number of pages in the run list now equals 128.
- We must now complete the second run list for the cover. In the *Project Tree* section, select *Cover*.
- Click on *Insert* and browse to the *Tutorial* folder to select the file *Tutorial Cover Sample.pdf*. Click *Open*.
- In the *Import Document Options*, simply click *OK* to place the cover page at index 1.
- If you expand both product parts (*Body* and *Cover*) in the tree, you should now see the documents that have been inserted with their respective page range.





- Close the *Document Manager* dialogue and save.
- Click on the arrow to the right of the profile icon and select the *inp02 Proofing Profile*.
- inp02 will display all pdf pages on the light table. This action may take some time since these are fat pdf files and not thumbnails.

Page Adjustments

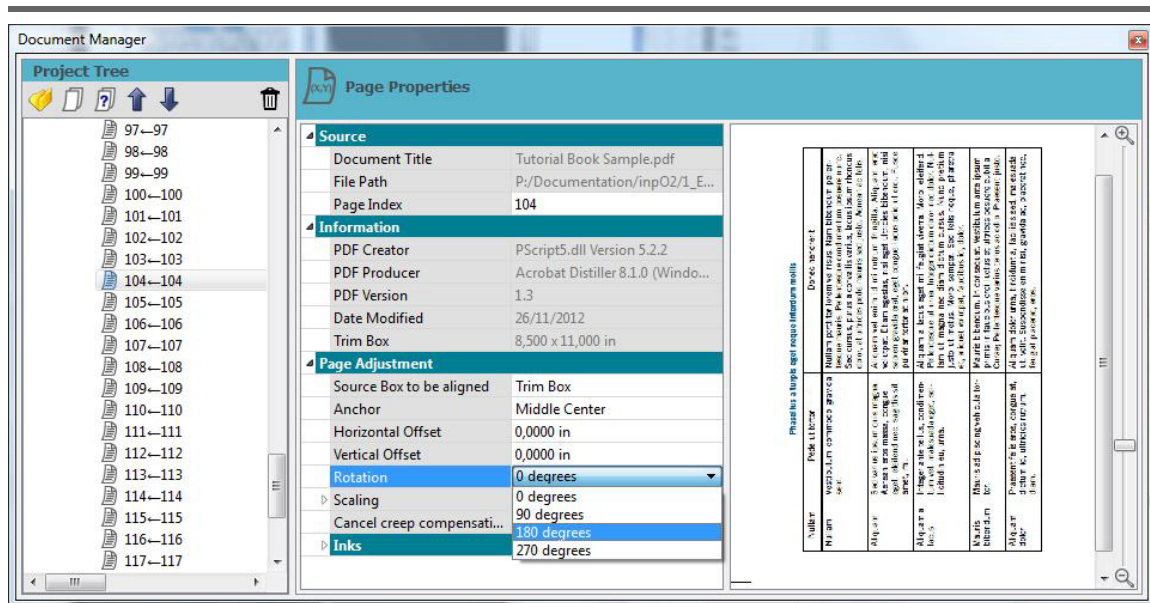


Exercise 20

This step will show you how to use the *Page Adjustments* dialogue to scale, offset or rotate a document page.



- Click on each sheet to proof the job.
- Select sheet 7F. Notice even page 104 which has a landscape orientation. The customer requested at the last minute that the top of the table be placed at the spine to ease the reading.
- Open again the *Document Manager* dialogue.
- In the *Project Tree* section, expand the *Tutorial Book Sample* to display individual pages.
- Scroll down in the page list and select page 104. The page should be displayed in the window.



- Select a 180 degree rotation to fit the page.
- Notice that you can move or scale any page in this same dialogue, and use the zoom tool to ease adjustments.
- Close the window.

The Ink Manager



Exercise 21

The Ink Manager will be demonstrated in this exercise, so that you can map the 5th color of the color bar to the actual job color and prevent the output of the 6th color.

- Go to sheet 9F to see the cover page.
- The pdf document for the cover page has 5 colors, CMYK plus PANTONE 485 that is used for the logo.
- The template used for the cover contains a custom color bar with 6 colors, CMYK plus Green and Orange.
- Before outputting the plates, you must map the colors from imported marks to colors from the pdf documents and ensure that no extra color separation will be produced by colors in imported images.
- Open the *Ink Manager* dialogue.



Ink Manager		
	Name	Output As
	Cyan	Cyan
	Magenta	Magenta
	Yellow	Yellow
	Black	Black
	PANTONE485	PANTONE485
	PANTONE Green C	PANTONE485
	PANTONE Orange 021 C	(None)

- Select Green in the left list. In the right part of the dialogue, select PANTONE 485 in the drop menu.
- Now select Orange and map it to *None* in the drop menu.
- Close the dialogue.
- Zoom into the color bar to see how the green color has changed to the logo color (Pantone 485), and the orange color has disappeared.

CyanMagentaYellowBlackPANTONE485



- Zoom out (or better click the *Fit Page* icon from Acrobat's zoom toolbar) to fit the complete sheet on the light table.

More Profile Options



Exercise 22

In this exercise, you will set a different color for the display of inp02 layout and you will learn how this special ink can be used for proofing. You will also see the final print preview.



- Open the *Profiles Preset* dialogue to explore further options.
- In the *Items* list, select *inp02 Proofing Profile*.
- Click on the *Duplicate Selected Item* icon at the top of the left panel and name the new element *Tutorial Proofing*.
- The *Layout Ink* group of properties, at the bottom of the window, controls the color recipe used for the layout ink. The layout ink is a special color separation used for outlines. It can be used or skipped at output depending on the selected profile.
- The *Ink* field is a drop list where you can choose one of the pre-defined colors (Red, Green, Blue) or define a *Customized* color by entering values in *Cyan*, *Magenta*, *Yellow* and *Black* percentages.
- Define a golden color with the following values:
 - Cyan: 0%
 - Magenta: 0%
 - Yellow: 100%
 - Black: 10%

Layout Ink	
Name	LayoutOutline
Ink	Customized
Cyan	0,00
Magenta	0,00
Yellow	100,00
Black	10,00

Save and Use Profile Cancel

Profiles with different layout inks can be saved and reused at will.

- Click *Save and Use Profile* to apply the new color which gives a much better contrast for sheet 9.
- Now, re-click on the *Profiles* button and select *inp02 Output Profile* in the drop list.
- Notice that this profile completely discards the layout information and sheets now display as they should be printed.

Outputting PDF files

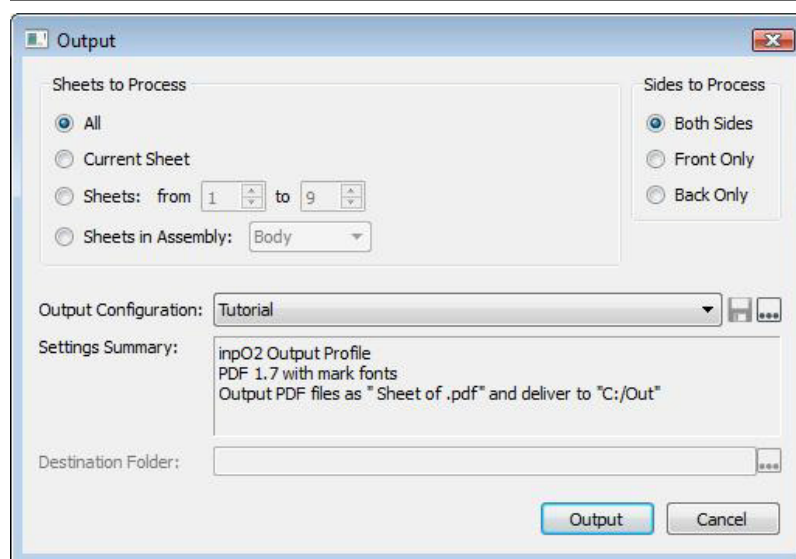


Exercise 23

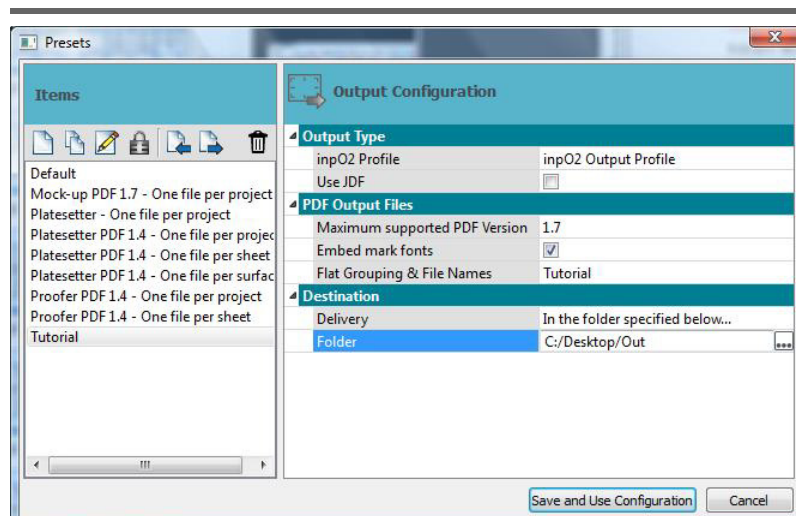
The Output dialogue will be explained in this exercise. You will learn how to produce multiple files based on the naming convention.



- The last step is to output the imposition job into pdf format.
- Open the *Output* dialogue by clicking on its icon in the *Functions* toolbar.



- All sheets and Both sides should be selected by default.
- Click on the "..." button to the right of the *Output Configuration* field. This opens the *Output Configuration* window where *Presets* can be defined.



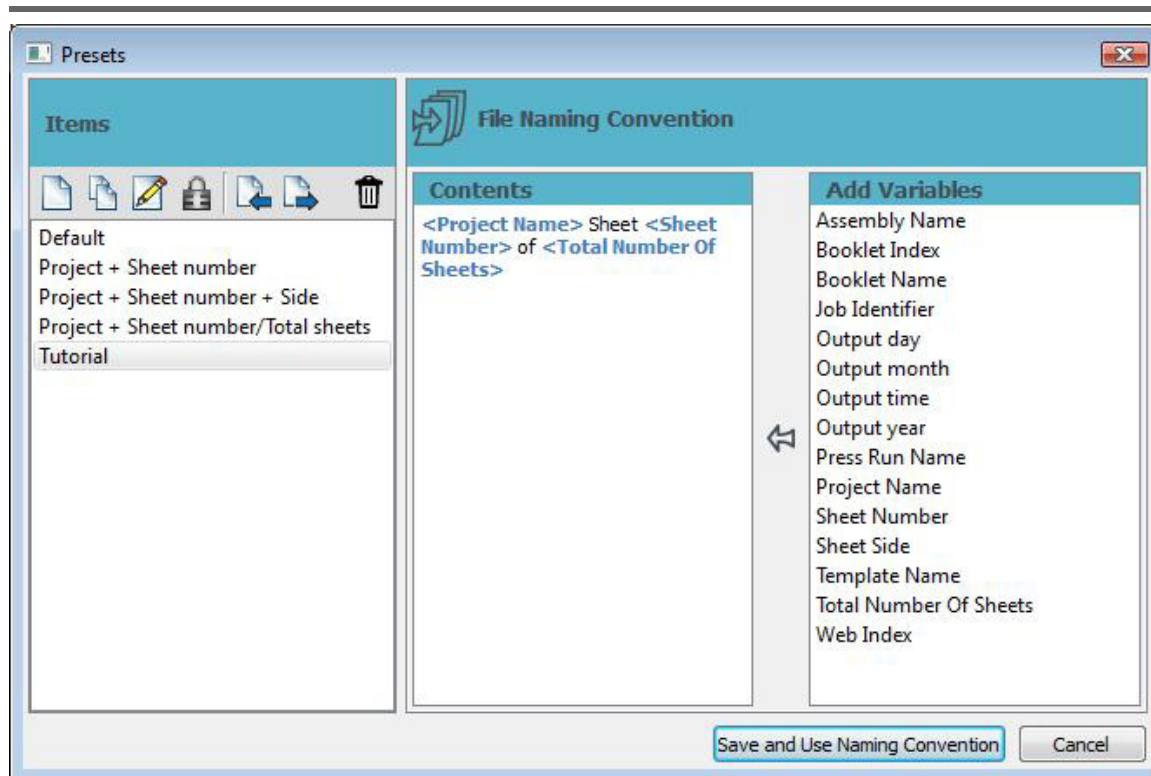
Output Configuration Presets can be classified by output devices and type of output, for example plate setters, mock-ups, soft proofing, etc.



Remember that all profiles can be used for working, proofing or final imaging.

Click on the *Create New Item* icon at the top of the left panel and name the new element *Tutorial*.

- The *inp02 Profile* field is a drop list that lets you choose the desired profile for output. The *inp02 Output Profile* is selected by default for final imaging but you could choose any other profile to print to a proofing device, a plotter, etc.
- *Use JDF*: Leave this option unchecked as the output will be a regular PDF imposition layout. The selection of JDF would enable more configuration settings that are explained in the *User Manual*.
- The *Maximum supported PDF version* should be set to the highest version supported by the RIP. A warning will display should the document pages use a higher PDF version. Leave the default version as is. Also leave the *Embed mark fonts* option as is.
- To define how the project will be split into files, click in the *Flat Grouping and File Names* field to enable the "... " button. Click on that button to open the *File Naming Convention Presets* window.



The default *Output Settings* would let you output a PDF file containing all pages in a single file.



Click on the *Create New Item* icon at the top of the left panel and name the new element *Tutorial*.



- Place the cursor after <Project Name> in the center panel. Select the variable <Sheet Number> from the list and click on the *Insert* arrow.

- Repeat the operation for the variable <Total Number of Sheets>.
- Complete the naming by typing " *Sheet* " after the first variable, and " *of* " after the second variable. The result should be <ProjectName> Sheet <SheetNumber> of <TotalNumberOfSheets>.
- This naming convention will imply the creation of one file per sheet, front and back, for a total of 9 files in the current project.
- Click the button *Save and Use Naming Convention* to save the preset and return to the *Output Configuration* window.



- In the *Destination* group of properties, click on the *Delivery* field and choose *In the folder specified below...* in the drop list.
- Click in the *Folder* field to activate the "..." browse button. Click on that button and browse to the desktop where you will create a new folder called *Out* into which the imposition files will be saved. Select the folder and click *OK*. The path now appears in the *Folder* field.
- Click on the *Save and Use Configuration* button and return to the main *Output* window. Notice that the settings just defined are summarized in this window.
- Click *Output* to output your PDF imposition files.
- inp02 will save 9 files in the destination folder, one for each sheet, front and back with the names:
 Lorem Ipsum Sheet 1 of 9
 Lorem Ipsum Sheet 2 of 9
 Lorem Ipsum Sheet 3 of 9, etc.
- All output files can be opened in Acrobat as regular PDF files.
- Save your project and have a good coffee!

Congratulations!

You have now completed the four basic *inp02 Tutorial* lessons and you should now be able to start your own imposition jobs. The fifth lesson will introduce you to working with web presses and the use of templates.

Do not hesitate to open the *inp02 User Manual* available from the *Help* menu to find useful details on each function you are testing.

Periodically check out Dynagram's web site to keep yourself informed regarding product updates.

5th Lesson

Preparing a Template Multi-web Assembly Section Assembly Come and Go

Preparing a Template

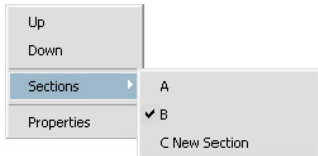
About Sections

A section is the smallest part of the sheet that is cut before folding and assembly. It is made of a symmetrical block of pages within a page group. Sections are identified with a letter in the pages, the letter A being the default section identification. Sections can be shown or hidden using the *Profiles*.



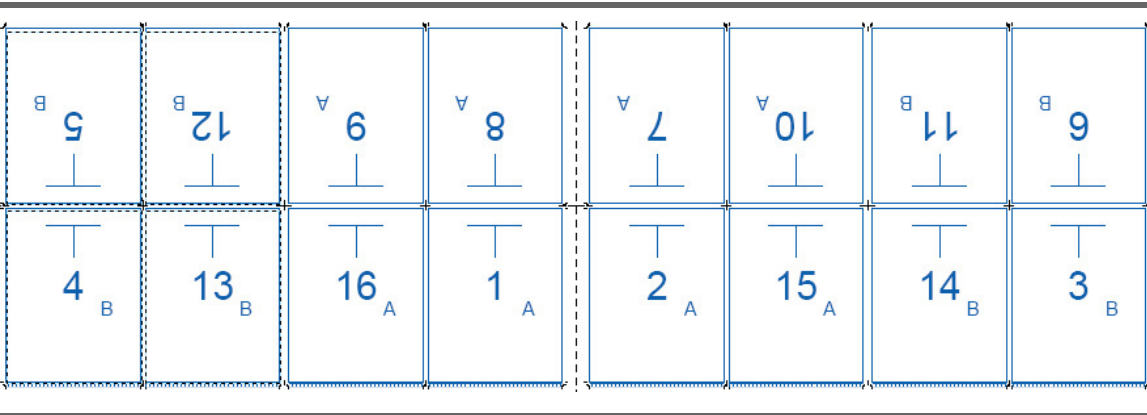
Exercise 24

Remember that inp02 templates are protected and can not be opened directly on the light table.



In this exercise, you will modify an existing template to create sections that will be used by the Assembly Manager.

- Choose *File > Create inp02 > Layout from Template* and select the template *Tutorial Web.tpl* that is provided in the *Tutorial* folder.
- You should see the letter A in all the pages. If not, ensure that *inp02 Working Profile* is selected.
- With the *Selection* tool, *Shift + click* and drag a box around four pages on the left side of the front sheet to select them.
- Right-click on the pages. In contextual menu select *Section > B (New Section)*. You should now have four pages with letter A, and four pages displaying the letter B.
- Right-click again in the pages and notice that section C is now available. New sections are enabled each time previous ones are applied on the layout to ensure that consecutive letters are used in the template. Do not apply section C as the exercise needs only two sections, A and B.



- Select *File > Export inp02 > Template...* and save the template with the name *Tutorial Sections.tmpl*.
- Close the *Untitled* layout without saving it.

Multi-web Assembly

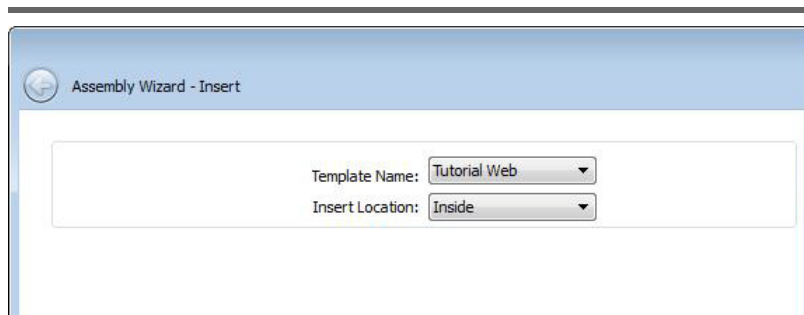


Exercise 25

In this exercise, templates will be loaded in the Assembly Manager and the Assistant will be demonstrated. Before starting this exercise, go **inp02 Preferences** and select **Use Advanced Assembly Wizard**.

- Choose *File > Create inp02 > Assembly Project* to open the *Assembly Manager*.
- Load the template *Tutorial Web.tmpl* that was provided in the *Tutorial* folder, and the template *Tutorial Sections.tmpl* that you have just created.
- In the display drop menu below the assembly tree, select *Show Webs and Sections*.
- Select the template *Tutorial Web* in the template list and click on the *Insert* button. A Wizard will guide you for the assembly of a double-web project. (If you do not see a Wizard, ensure that *Use Advanced Assembly Wizard* is selected in the *inp02 Preferences* dialogue.)
- The first panel validates the template name to be inserted and the location for the insertion in the tree. Click *Next*.



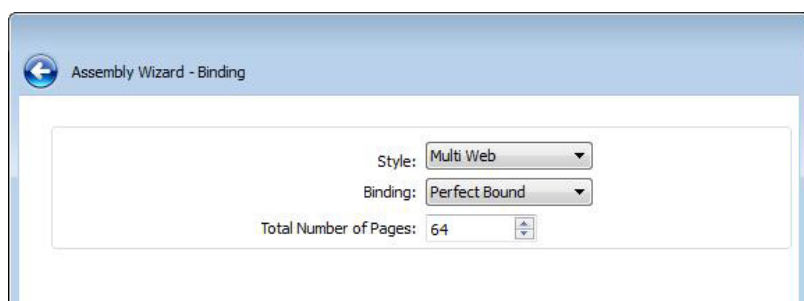


Assembly Wizard - Insert

Template Name: Tutorial Web

Insert Location: Inside

- In the second panel, the type of assembly must be defined. Choose *Multi-web* and the binding *Perfect Bound*. In the target number of pages, enter 64. Click *Next*.



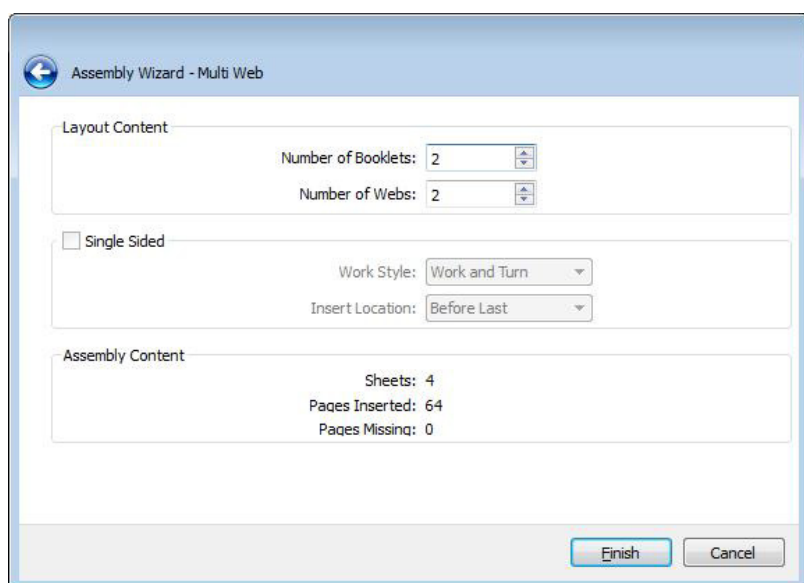
Assembly Wizard - Binding

Style: Multi Web

Binding: Perfect Bound

Total Number of Pages: 64

- In the third panel, the number of booklets and the web configuration is defined. Enter 2 booklets of 2 webs each. See in the summary at the bottom that all the 64 pages will be used in the layout.
- Click *OK* to exit the Wizard.



Assembly Wizard - Multi Web

Layout Content

Number of Booklets: 2

Number of Webs: 2

☐ Single Sided

Work Style: Work and Turn

Insert Location: Before Last

Assembly Content

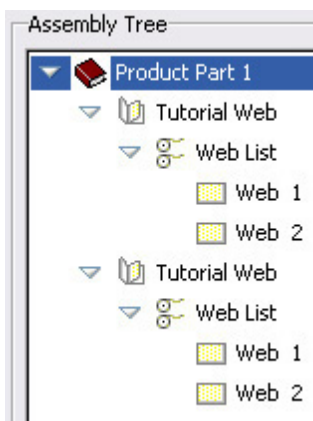
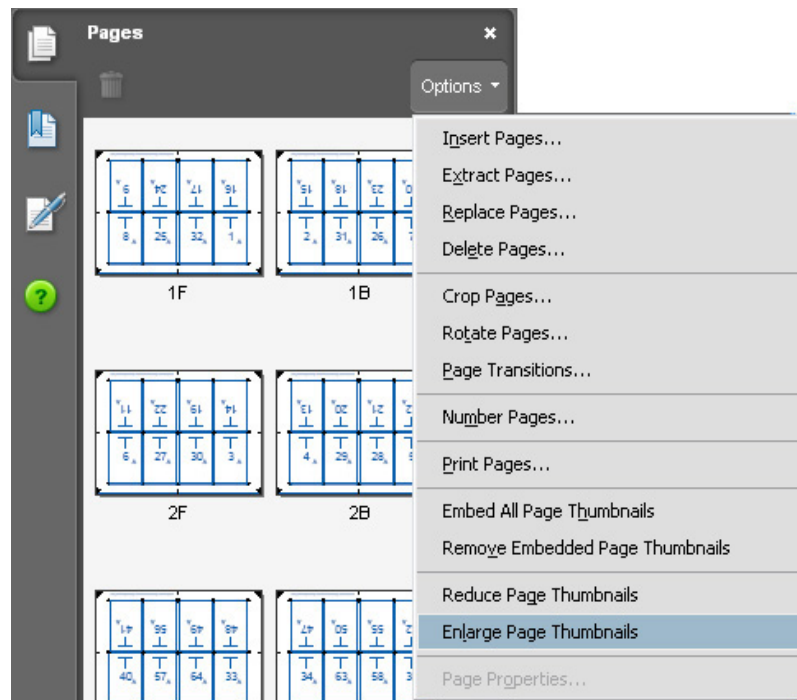
Sheets: 4

Pages Inserted: 64

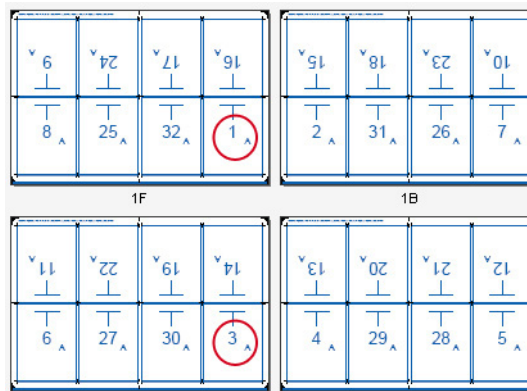
Pages Missing: 0

Finish Cancel

- In the tree, the double-web assembly is shown. Under each booklet, a node *Web List* gathers the web nodes.
- At this point, it may be difficult to observe the pagination on the light table since the *Assembly Manager* must remain opened, but Acrobat's *Pages* panel may be used. It is possible to enlarge the thumbnails by clicking on *Options* and selecting *Enlarge Page Thumbnails*. Repeat this step as many times as needed to allow for easy observations.



- Observe the pagination of the light table. Since two sheets will be folded together in double-web, page 1 should be on the first sheet and page 3 on the second sheet.

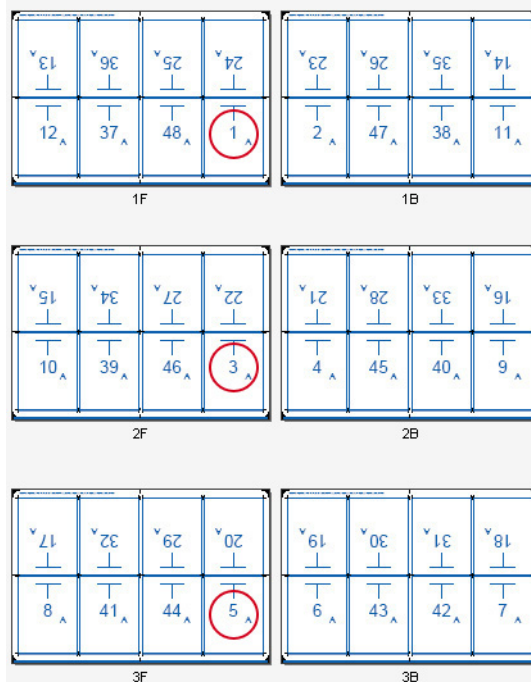
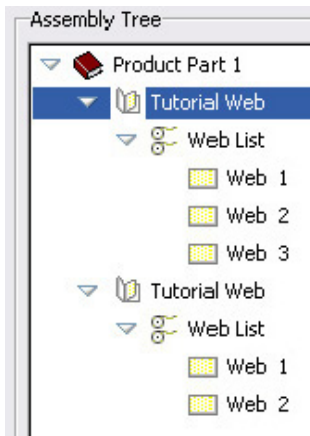




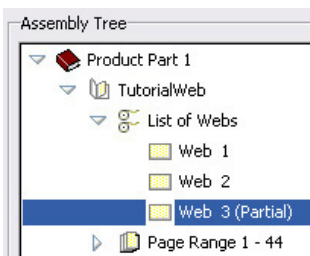
Exercise 26

In this exercise, the multi-web configurations will be modified within the Assembly Tree and a partial web will be created.

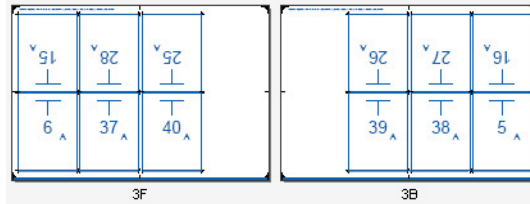
- Select the first booklet node in the *Assembly Tree*, and notice that the right panel offers an option to edit the number or webs. In the field *Number of Webs*, enter 3 instead of 2 and click elsewhere to apply the change.
- Observe the layout that is instantly updated to show the new pagination. Since three sheets will be folded together in triple-web, page 1 should be on the first sheet, page 3 on the second sheet and page 5 on the third sheet.



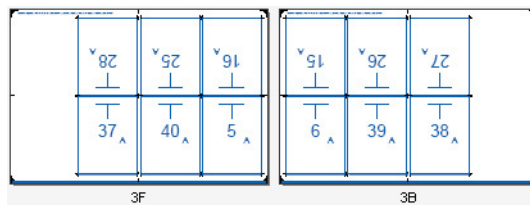
- In the drop menu below the tree, select *Show All* to display page nodes. This view mode helps to better figure out the page count, which is now 80.
- Let's say that we need 76 pages in this production. A partial web can be created to fit this number of pages using a narrower paper roll.
- Select the third web node of the first booklet (Web 3). In the right panel, more options are available for partial web.
- The number of page columns in the template allows for 1/4, 1/2 or 3/4 webs. Select the type 3/4 and the *Gear Side* position in the drop menus and click to apply the change.
- Look at the layout. The third web has automatically been converted into a 6-up and the pagination updated!



inp02 allows for the assembly of any number of webs or partial webs with any position on the press, based on the same basic template.



- The pages are placed on the left side of the web. Select *Operator Side* position in the drop menu: the pages are now placed on the right side and the pagination is again correctly updated.



- The page count is now 76. More pages will be added in the following exercise by using sections.

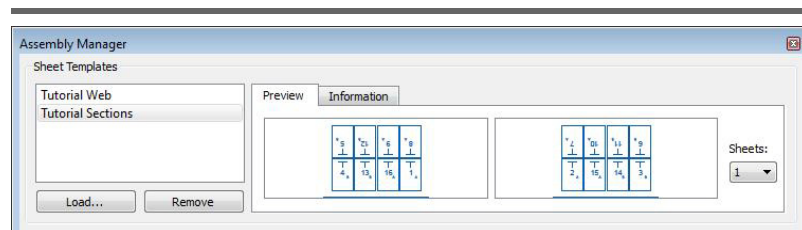
Section Assembly



Exercise 27

Sections can be used for sheet-fed or web presses. On web presses, rolls of paper can be slit after printing and the ribbons assembled for in-line folding. In this exercise, you will use sections in the Assembly Manager to create slit webs (ribbons). Additional booklets will be created within the same assembly to reach a total of 124 pages.

- Select the *Tutorial Sections* template in the template list.
- In the upper-right area, select Preview tab. Notice that sections A and B can be seen in the pages.



- Drag the template *Tutorial Sections* into the *Assembly Tree*, and insert it at the first booklet position, below the *Assembly 1* node.

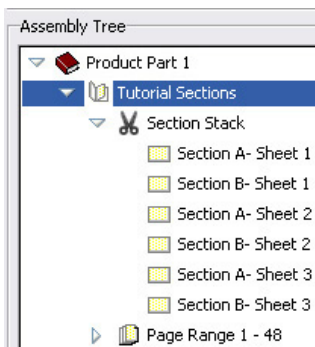
- Select the booklet node. In the right panel, different options are displayed, as inp02 detected that the template contained more than one section.
- You can repeat the number of sections within the booklet. Enter 3 in the *Repeat* field and click elsewhere to apply the change.

Stack

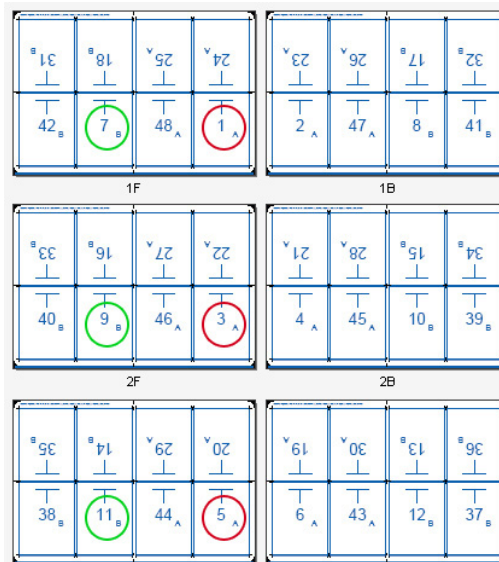
Repeat Sections:

Number of Sections in template: 2

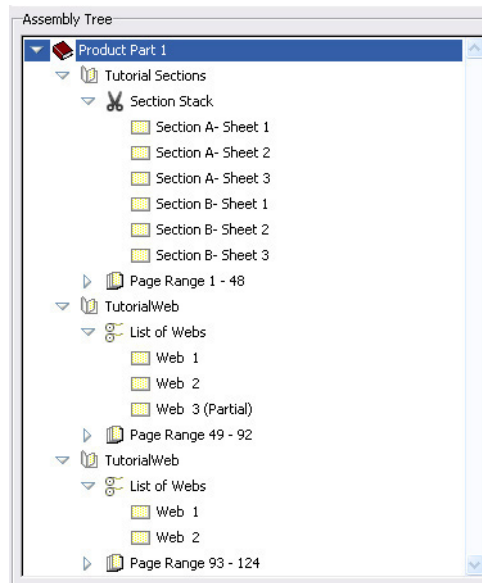
Number of Sections in stack: 6



- The node should contain three sheets divided in two sections for a total of six ribbons:
 - Section A - Sheet 1
 - Section B - Sheet 1
 - Section A - Sheet 2
 - Section B - Sheet 2
 - Section A - Sheet 3
 - Section B - Sheet 3
- Drag and drop sections within the same booklet node to stack all sections A, then all sections B, as follows:
 - Section A - Sheet 1
 - Section A - Sheet 2
 - Section A - Sheet 3
 - Section B - Sheet 1
 - Section B - Sheet 2
 - Section B - Sheet 3



- Notice that the pagination is updated on the layout each time a node is moved within the tree. Observe the position of pages 1, 3, and 5 on the right section of the first three sheets, and the pages 7, 9, and 11 on the left section of the same sheets. The *Assembly Tree* reflects this page arrangement.
- The total number of pages in the assembly is now 124.



- Close the *Assembly Manager*.
- Save the project with the name *Web Tutorial.ably*.



Exercise 28

In this optional exercise, you will quickly review the *Document Manager*, the *Profiles*, and the *Output* dialogues, and print a proof to your desktop printer. If you want to skip this review, close the project and go to Exercise 29.



- You should now be able to add a pdf document into the run list. Open the *Document Manager* by clicking on its icon.
- Click on the *Insert* button and browse to the *Tutorial* folder to find the document *Tutorial Book Sample.pdf*. This document has 124 pages.
- Click *OK* for the import, and close the *Document Manager*.
- In the *Profiles* menu, select the *inp02 Proofing profile*. Allow some time to display all PDF pages.



Now you want to export the pdf plates and print them on a desktop printer to proof the pagination.



- Open the *Output* dialogue.
- Select *All* sheets and *Both sides*.



- Select the *Output Configuration* that you have created at the end of lesson 4 (*Tutorial Output*). This configuration should be modified for proofing.
- Click on the *Duplicate Selected Item* icon at the top of the element list. Name the new preset *Tutorial Proofing*.
- Click on the “...” button to open the *Output Configuration* window and set the profile to *inp02 Proofing Profile*.
- Click the *Save and Use Configuration* button, so you don’t have to return to this window every time a document needs proofing.
- Click *Output* to send the imposed PDF files into the destination folder. As you have selected the proofing profile for output, the page numbers and trim boxes are part of the PDF file.
- Close the assembly project.
- You can use Acrobat to print the resulting output files to your desktop printer. You will have to auto-rotate and scale the pages to fit.
- Once printed, take the time to cut and fold the mock-up to ensure that the pagination is correctly applied.
- You should get 3 booklets:
 - A stack of six sections (half-sheets) folded together
 - A stack of 2 webs plus a partial 3/4 web folded together
 - A stack of 2 webs folded together.

Come and Go

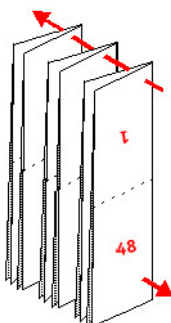
About Come and Go

Come and Go is a type of assembly consisting in the binding of two copies of a folded publication at the time before trimming. This is achieved by the printing of double booklets, each part sharing the same spine and paginated in opposite directions.

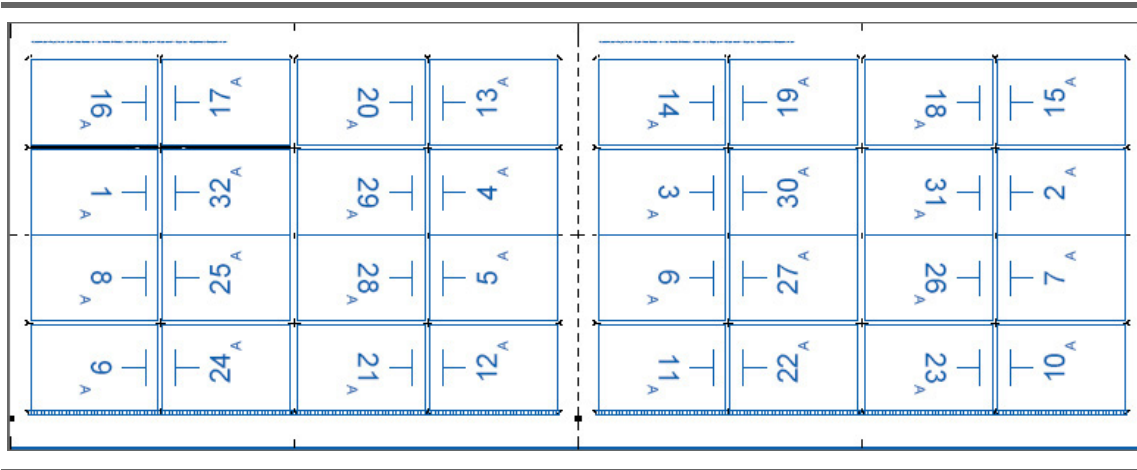


Exercise 29

In this exercise, you will create a Come and Go assembly. To ease the demonstration, a template is provided in the *Tutorial* folder.

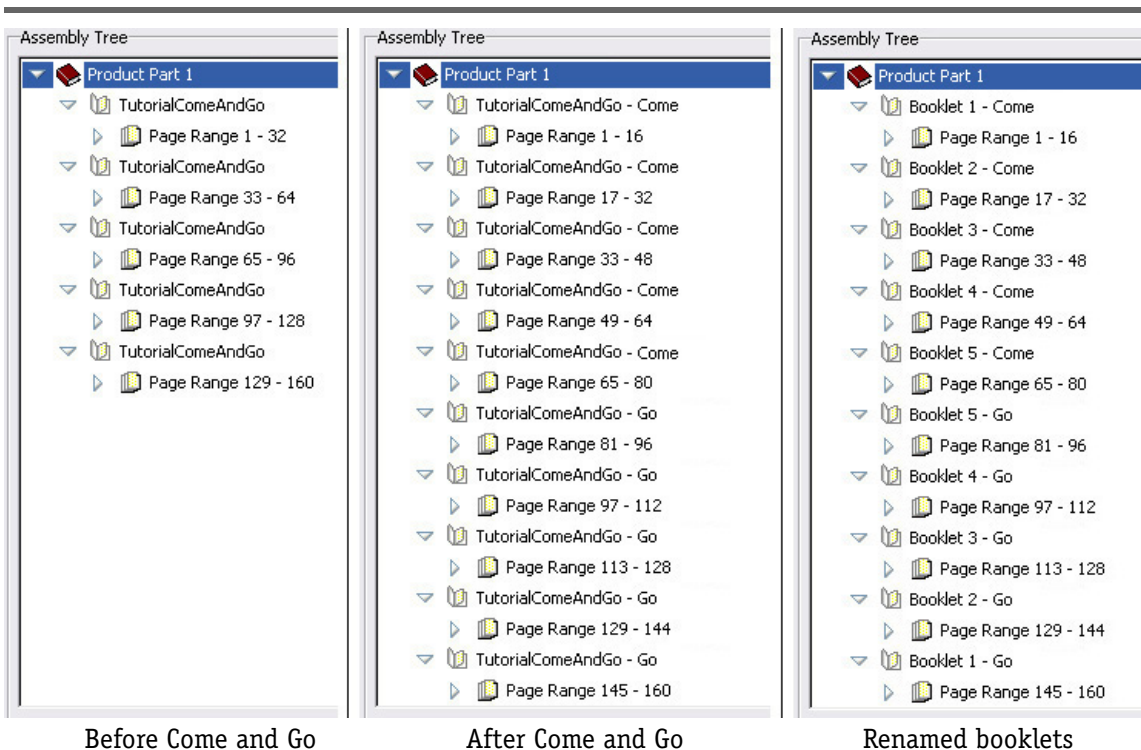


- Choose *File > Create inp02 > Assembly Project* to open the *Assembly Manager*.
- Load the template *Tutorial Come And Go.tmpl* from the *Tutorial* folder.
- Notice in the preview how the folding indexes are located in the template: the lower indexes and higher indexes are placed in distinct page rows. Notice also that two collating marks are used in the same page group to help the post-press assembly.



Come and Go pagination can also be combined with Saddle-Stitched and all web configurations.

- Drag and drop the template five times in the *Assembly Tree*, in a *Perfect Bound* manner (all templates must be stacked with the same indent in the tree). The tree view must display 5 booklets.
- Select *Show Page Ranges* in the drop menu below the tree. Notice that the first booklet contains pages 1 to 32.
- While the *Assembly 1* root node is still selected, check the option *Come and Go* in the right panel. The tree view now displays 10 booklets split in two halves. The first half ("Come") contains lower page numbers and the second half ("Go") contains higher page numbers.



- Select the first booklet. In the right panel, instead of the template name, rename the booklet *Booklet 1* and click to apply the change. Notice that the name of the last booklet in the tree has also changed its name.
- Select the second booklet. In the right panel, rename the booklet *Booklet 2* and click to apply the change. Notice the name of the second last booklet.
- Continue renaming the 5 booklets and see how the pairs of booklets are tied to their original template. The first booklet contains pages 1 to 16. It is linked to the last booklet that contains pages 145 to 160. The second booklet is linked to the second last booklet, and so on.



Exercise 30

In this last advanced exercise, you will adjust the fifth *Come and Go* booklet to fit the page count.

- Let's imagine that the job has 144 pages. You want to use the last double booklet to fit the number of pages by repeating the same pages twice.
- Select the sixth booklet in the tree (the second half of *Booklet 5 - Go*) that contains pages 81 to 96.
- At the bottom of the right panel, select the option *Restart at Page* and enter 65 in the field. The two halves now have the same page range and all other booklets are repaginated for total number of 144 pages.

Pagination

☐ Continue

☒ Restart at Page

- As it contains twice the same pages, the fitting booklet will have to be printed half of the quantity.
- You can save the project under the name *Tutorial ComeAndGo.ably* and print twice the reduced mock-up on a desktop printer to manually check the pagination and figure out the assembly. The collating marks will help you in this assembly task.

Congratulations!

We have now completed the *inp02 Tutorial* lessons and you should now be able to start your own imposition jobs for web presses.

Do not hesitate to open the *inp02 User Manual* available from the *Help* menu to find useful details on each function you are testing.

