
PPD File User Guide

Release 6

Contents

About this Guide

Audience	iii
Purpose	iii
Conventions Used in this Guide	iv

Overview

Installing the PPD File	vii
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Section 1 Accessing the Printer Features and Options

Accessing Printer Features and Options on Windows NT 4.0 Systems	1-1
Accessing the <i>Device Settings</i> Tabbed Page	1-1
Accessing the Printer Features	1-2
Accessing Printer Features and Options on Windows 2000 Systems	1-3
Accessing the <i>Device Settings</i> Tabbed Page	1-3
Accessing the Printer Features	1-4
Accessing Printer Features and Options on Windows XP Systems	1-5
Accessing the <i>Device Settings</i> Tabbed Page	1-5
Accessing the Printer Features	1-6
Accessing Printer Features and Options on Macintosh Systems	1-7
Accessing the <i>Configure</i> Window	1-7
Accessing the <i>Printer Specific Options</i> Windows	1-7

Section 2 Describing the Printer Features and Options

Describing the Installable Options	2-1
Describing the Printer Features	2-1
Selecting a Paper Source Versus a Body Paper	2-5

Section 3 Editing the PPD File

Editing Tips	3-1
Opening the PPD File	3-2
Using the Default Charge Numbers	3-2
Adding Charge Numbers	3-2
Changing Charge Numbers	3-3
Deleting Charge Numbers	3-4
Using the Default Operator Messages	3-5
Adding Operator Messages	3-5
Changing Operator Messages	3-6
Deleting Operator Messages	3-7
Using the Default Deliver To Messages	3-8
Adding Deliver To Messages	3-8
Changing Deliver To Messages	3-9
Deleting Deliver To Messages	3-10
Using the Default E-mail Notification	3-11
Adding E-mail Notifications	3-11
Changing E-mail Notifications	3-12
Deleting E-mail Notifications	3-13
Using the Default Printer Name	3-14
Adding Printer Names	3-14
Changing the Printer Name	3-14
Deleting Printer Names	3-15

Using Punch Patterns	3-15
Adding Custom Punch Patterns	3-16
Changing Custom Punch Patterns	3-17
Deleting Custom Punch Patterns	3-17
Editing the PPD File Paper Catalog	3-18
Understanding Paper Catalog Features	3-19
Paper Catalog Editing Tips	3-20
Adding Paper Names and Attributes	3-20
Changing Paper Names and Attributes	3-22
Deleting Paper Names and Attributes	3-23
Re-ordering the Entries in the Paper Catalog	3-23

Section 4 Managing Option Constraints

Index

About this Guide

This guide provides the information for using and editing the **Network Imaging System™ PostScript** Printer Description (PPD) file.

Audience

The audience for this guide is the following classes of users:

- **End User**—Users in this class have minimal training. They are expected to be familiar with the basic desktop computing environment (for example, how to use a Mouse, open and close windows, and use menus, scroll bars, buttons, and icons). Examples of members of the End User class include network print users, document creators, and document submitters.
- **Operator**—Users in this class are more knowledgeable about the product and the system as a whole than the End User class. Members in this class generally have a fair amount of training and typically have daily contact with the system. Examples of members of the Operator class include document librarians and print engine operators.
- **Security Operator**—Users in this class have all of the privileges and permissions of the Operator user, and also have the privileges and permissions for **Magnetic Ink Character Recognition (MICR)**. The added permissions and privileges include the ability to enable and disable **MICR** fonts, and release jobs from the Secured state.



*The Security Operator user class is only available on systems that are licensed for **MICR**.*

- **Administrator**—Users in this class are highly trained and have access to administration functions associated with the product (for example, configuration functions and system level settings). They are generally familiar with the desktop environment of the server platform and the platform which is used to display the graphical user interface (GUI) elements. Examples of members of the Administrator class include configuration administrators, system accountants, and site administrators.
- **Service**—Users in this class are responsible for installation, repair, upgrade, and maintenance of the system. Examples of members of the Service class include service engineers and system engineers.



Some functions described in this guide are not available to all users. Availability is based on the system configuration and your access rights.

Purpose

The purpose of this guide is to provide procedures for using and editing the PPD file on **Windows NT 4.0**, **Windows 2000**, **Windows XP**, and **Macintosh 9.x** and **Macintosh 10.3** operating systems.

Conventions Used in this Guide

Table 1-1 provides a list of conventions that may be used in this guide.

Table 1-1 Conventions used in this guide






Type	Convention	Description
Text	Bold	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A software feature or option that you will select within a procedure. • A software feature or option which may be followed by an em dash (—) and a description. • One or more words that you have to type, if the text is also Courier. • A warning, if the warning icon  precedes it. • One or more words that require emphasis, if the text is also <i>italicized</i>.
	<i>Italicized</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A reference to the name of another guide or CD. • A cross-reference. • The name of a window or a screen. • The name of a file and/or file extension. • A note, if the note icon  precedes it. • One or more words that require emphasis, if the text is also bold.
	Courier	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One or more words that you have to type, if the text is also bold. • A prompt or a message that appears on the screen. • A directory path.
	[SMALL CAPS] text that is enclosed in square brackets	A Key on the Keyboard.
Icons		The note icon indicates helpful, but not critical, information. The text is <i>italicized</i> .
		The tip icon indicates additional ways to use the hardware or software. The text is normal.
		The warning icon indicates that a potential for injury to a person or damage to the equipment exists. The text is bold .

Table 1-1 Conventions used in this guide

Type	Convention	Description
Symbols	→	Separates a sequence of menu items or buttons that you will select to access a specific window or screen.
	< >	Surrounds one or more words to indicate a generic term for a specific product or company.
	—	Follows the name of a feature or option and precedes the description of the feature or option.
Specific Words	Click	Indicates that you will select one or more items using the left Mouse button.
	Drag	Indicates that you will click and hold the left Mouse button, move the Mouse to the destination location, and release the button.
	Double-click	Indicates that you will press the left Mouse button twice in rapid succession.
	Right-click	Indicates that you will select one or more items using the right Mouse button.
	Select	Indicates that you will select one or more items with the Mouse, Keyboard, or Touch Screen.

Overview

The **Network Imaging System PostScript** Printer Description (PPD) file defines printer options to allow **PostScript** language Printer Drivers and applications to access features of the **Network Imaging System** printer. The system allows you to select the size, weight, color, and type of paper; select multiple papers; print documents on two sides; and collate, offset stack, staple, and fold documents.

The PPD file is designed for use with the **Network Imaging System** printer and the following Printer Drivers:

- **AdobePS™ 5.2.2** Printer Driver (**Windows NT 4.0**).
- **PScript™ 5** Printer Driver (**Windows 2000/XP**).
- **Apple LaserWriter™ 8.7.1** Printer Driver (**Macintosh 9.x** and **Macintosh 10.3**).

If you use the PPD file with other printers or Printer Drivers, the results may be different from those described in this guide.

Although the PPD file defines options and how to access them, individual applications may not support all of the available options. Also, variations in hardware installations may prevent the selection and use of some options. The results depend on the extent to which the hardware and the application presents and invokes features.

Installing the PPD File

The instructions for installing and removing the PPD file are located in the *InstallReadMe_PPDW32_EN_DCI_R06_00.pdf* and *InstallReadMe_PPDMX9_EN_DCI_R06_00.pdf* ReadMe files that came with the PPD file. The **Windows** ReadMe file contains procedures for installing and removing the PPD file on **Windows NT 4.0**, **Windows 2000**, and **Windows XP** operating systems. The **Macintosh** ReadMe file contains procedures for installing and removing the PPD file on **Macintosh 9.x** and **Macintosh 10.3** operating systems.

Section 1

Accessing the Printer Features and Options

This section includes instructions for accessing the Printer Driver features and options via the PPD file. For a description of the features and options, see *Section 2 “Describing the Printer Features and Options”*.



*In addition to the printer features that appear in Section 2 “Describing the Printer Features and Options”, you can edit the PPD file to add the **Charge Number, Operator Message, Deliver To, E-mail Notification, Printer Name, and Custom Punch Pattern** features. For information about these features and how to access them, see Section 3 “Editing the PPD File”.*

Accessing Printer Features and Options on Windows NT 4.0 Systems

With the PPD file on a **Windows NT 4.0** system, you can select the **Network Imaging System** printer features and options from the *Device Settings* and *Advanced* tabbed pages. These tabbed pages are the only ones in which the printer specific features of the PPD file and the printer interact. The **AdobePS 5.2.2** Printer Driver controls all of the other tabbed pages. See the **Adobe** documentation for information about these tabbed pages.

Accessing the Device Settings Tabbed Page

On **Windows NT 4.0** systems, the *Device Settings* tabbed page provides access to the printer options. The only controls in the *Device Settings* tabbed page through which the PPD file and the printer interact are in the **Installable Options** section.

► To access the Device Settings tabbed page:

1. Select **Start** → **Settings** → **Printers**.

The *Printers* window appears.

2. Right-click **<Printer Name> PPD** and select **Properties**.

The *<Printer Name> PPD Properties* window appears.

3. Select the **Device Settings** tab.

The *Device Settings* tabbed page appears.



For a description of the printer features and options, see Section 2 “Describing the Printer Features and Options”.

Accessing the Printer Features

On **Windows NT 4.0** systems, the *Advanced* tabbed page provides access to the printer features. The only controls in the *Advanced* tabbed page through which the PPD file and the printer interact are in the **Printer Features** section. You can select the printer features to specify default print options or to print a job from an application.

► **To access the printer features to specify the default print options:**

1. Select **Start** → **Settings** → **Printers**.

The *Printers* window appears.

2. Right-click <**Printer Name**> **PPD** and select **Document Defaults**.

The <*Printer Name*> *Default* window appears.

3. Select the **Advanced** tab, if necessary.

The *Advanced* tabbed page appears and displays the printer features.



For a description of the printer features and options, see Section 2 “Describing the Printer Features and Options”.

► **To access the printer features from an application:**

1. From the application, select the option(s) to print a job, for example, **File** → **Print**.

A window appears, for example, the *Print* window.

2. From the list of printers, select the **PPD** printer.

3. Select the option(s) to access the properties of the PPD printer, for example, **Setup**, **Properties**, or **Preferences**.

The <*Printer Name*> *Properties* window appears.

4. Select the **Advanced** tabbed page, if necessary.

The <*Printer Name*> *Advanced* tabbed page appears and displays the printer features.



For a description of the printer features and options, see Section 2 “Describing the Printer Features and Options”.

Accessing Printer Features and Options on Windows 2000 Systems

With the PPD file on a **Windows 2000** system, you can select the **Network Imaging System** printer features and options from the *Device Settings* tabbed page and *Advanced Options* window. These options are the only ones in which the printer specific features of the PPD file and the printer interact. The **PScript 5** Printer Driver controls all of the other tabbed pages. See the **Adobe** documentation for information about these tabbed pages.

Accessing the Device Settings Tabbed Page

On **Windows 2000** systems, the *Device Settings* tabbed page provides access to the printer options. The only controls in the *Device Settings* tabbed page through which the PPD file and the printer interact are in the **Installable Options** section.

► To access the Device Settings tabbed page:

1. Select **Start** → **Settings** → **Printers**.

The *Printers* window appears.

2. Right-click <**Printer Name**> **PPD** and select **Properties**.

The <*Printer Name*> *Properties* window appears.

3. Select the **Device Settings** tab.

The *Device Settings* tabbed page appears.



For a description of the printer features and options, see Section 2 “Describing the Printer Features and Options”.

Accessing the Printer Features

On **Windows 2000** systems, the *Advanced Options* window provides access to the printer features. The only controls in the *Advanced Options* window through which the PPD file and the printer interact are in the **Printer Features** section. You can select the printer features to specify default print options or to print a job from an application.

► To access the printer features to specify the default print options:

1. Select **Start** → **Settings** → **Printers**.

The *Printers* window appears.

2. Right-click <**Printer Name**> **PPD** and select **Printing Preferences**.

The <*Printer Name*> *Printing Preferences* window appears.

3. Click **Advanced**.

The <*Printer Name*> *Advanced Options* window appears and displays the printer features.



For a description of the printer features and options, see Section 2 “Describing the Printer Features and Options”.

► To access the printer features from an application:

1. From the application, select the option(s) to print a job, for example, **File** → **Print**.

A window appears, for example, the *Print* window.

2. From the list of printers, select the **PPD** printer.

3. Select the option(s) to access the properties of the PPD printer, for example, **Setup**, **Properties**, or **Preferences**.

The <*Printer Name*> *Document Properties* window appears.

4. Select **Advanced**.

The <*Printer Name*> *Advanced Options* window appears and displays the printer features.



For a description of the printer features and options, see Section 2 “Describing the Printer Features and Options”.

Accessing Printer Features and Options on Windows XP Systems

With the PPD file on a **Windows XP** system, you can select the **Network Imaging System** printer features and options from the *Device Settings* tabbed page and the *Advanced Options* window. These tabbed pages are the only ones in which the printer specific features of the PPD file and the printer interact. The **PScript 5** Printer Driver controls all of the other tabbed pages. See the **Adobe** documentation for information about these tabbed pages.

Accessing the Device Settings Tabbed Page

On **Windows XP** systems, the *Device Settings* tabbed page provides access to the printer options. The only controls in the *Device Settings* tabbed page through which the PPD file and the printer interact are in the **Installable Options** section.

► To access the *Device Settings* tabbed page:

1. Select **Start** → **Printers and Faxes**.

The *Printers and Faxes* window appears.

2. Right-click <**Printer Name**> **PPD** and select **Properties**.

The <*Printer Name*> *Properties* window appears.

3. Select the **Device Settings** tab.

The *Device Settings* tabbed page appears.



For a description of the printer features and options, see Section 2 “Describing the Printer Features and Options”.

Accessing the Printer Features

On **Windows XP** systems, the *Advanced* tabbed page provides access to the printer features. The only controls in the *Advanced* tabbed page through which the PPD file and the printer interact are in the **Printer Features** section. You can select the printer features to specify default print options or to print a job from an application.

► To access the printer features to specify the default print options:

1. Select **Start** → **Printers and Faxes**.

The *Printers and Faxes* window appears.

2. Right-click <**Printer Name**> **PPD** and select **Printing Preferences**.

The <*Printer Name*> *Printing Preferences* window appears.

3. Click the **Advanced** tab, if necessary.

The *Advanced* tabbed page appears and displays the printer features.



For a description of the printer features and options, see Section 2 “Describing the Printer Features and Options”.

► To access the printer features from an application:

1. From the application, select the option(s) to print a job, for example, **File** → **Print**.

A window appears, for example, the *Print* window.

2. From the list of printers, select the **PPD** printer.

3. Select the option(s) to access the properties of the PPD printer, for example, **Setup**, **Properties**, or **Preferences**.

The <*Printer Name*> *Document Properties* window appears.

4. Click the **Advanced** tab, if necessary.

The *Advanced* tabbed page appears and displays the printer features.



For a description of the printer features and options, see Section 2 “Describing the Printer Features and Options”.

Accessing Printer Features and Options on Macintosh Systems

With the PPD file on a **Macintosh** system, the *Configure* window and *Printer Specific Options* window are the only windows in which the printer specific features of the PPD file and the printer interact. The **LaserWriter 8.7.1** Printer Driver controls all of the other windows. See the Printer Driver documentation for information about these windows.

Accessing the Configure Window

The *Configure* window, which is available through the Chooser, provides access to the printer options. The only controls in the *Configure* window through which the PPD file and the printer interact are in the **Installable Options** section.

► To access the Configure window:

1. Click the **Apple** icon.
2. From the drop-down menu, select **Chooser**.
The *Chooser* window appears.
3. Select the **LaserWriter 8.7.1** icon.
4. From the **Select a PostScript Printer** list, select the **Network Imaging System** printer that is associated with the PPD file.
5. Click **Setup**.
6. Click **Configure**.

The *Configure* window appears.



For a description of the printer features and options, see Section 2 “Describing the Printer Features and Options”.

Accessing the Printer Specific Options Windows

The *Printer Specific Options* window provides access to the printer features. The only controls through which the PPD file and the printer interact are in the *Printer Specific Options* window.

To open the *Printer Specific Options* window, you must be in an application that uses the **LaserWriter 8.7.1** Printer Driver.

► To open the Printer Specific Options window:

1. From the application, select the option(s) to print a job, for example, **File** → **Print**.
A window appears, for example, the *Print* window.
2. Click **General**.
3. Select **Printer Specific Options x**, where x is the number of the *Printer Specific Options* window.

The *Printer Specific Options x* window appears.



For a description of the printer features and options, see Section 2 “Describing the Printer Features and Options”.

Section 2

Describing the Printer Features and Options

This section describes the printer specific features of the PPD file that interact with the printer, including the **Installation Options** and the **Printer Features**.

Describing the Installable Options

The **Installable Options** of the PPD file that interact with the printer include the following:

- **Driver Resource Version**—Specifies the PPD file version number. This field is for informational purposes only.
- **Paper Catalog Version**—Specifies your Paper Catalog version number. This field is for informational purposes only.

Describing the Printer Features

The **Printer Features** of the PPD file that interact with the printer include the following:

- **Body Paper**—Allows you to select a paper for the body of your document.
- **Printing Mode**—Allows you to select how the document will be printed.
 - **1-Sided**—Prints the job on one side of the sheet.
 - **2-Sided Flip on Long Edge**—Prints the job on two sides of the sheet and flips the sheet on the long edge of the paper.
 - **2-Sided Flip on Short Edge**—Prints the job on two sides of the sheet and flips the sheet on the short edge of the paper.
 - **Interleaves–Printed**—Specifies that a sheet of paper printed with the page image will be inserted after each printed page.
 - **Interleaves–Blank**—Specifies that a blank sheet of paper will be inserted after each printed page.
 - **Pamphlets**—Allows you to print a document so that it is formatted as a book. The system adds blank pages to the end of the document to make the total page count a multiple of four.

For pamphlets, you must select the page size in your application and the body paper size in the PPD file. You must also select a body paper that is twice the size of the original image.

Example

To create an 8.5 x 11" (or A4) pamphlet, the original page size must be 8.5 x 11" (or A4) and the body paper must be 11 x 17" (or A3).

When you are printing pamphlets, **Printing Mode** must be set to **2-Sided Flip on Long Edge** and **Collate** must be set to **Yes**.



With the pamphlet option, the **Body Paper** and **Cover Paper** must be the same size. If you use mixed media, you will have unpredictable printing results.

- **Maximum Signature Size (Sheets)**—Allows you to specify the number of pages to print in a single chunk during the printing of a pamphlet.



If the pamphlet has a cover, be sure to include the cover in the number of pages you specify.

-
- **Interleave Paper**—Allows you to specify the type of paper to use for interleaves.
 - **Front Cover**—Allows you to specify the front cover for the document.
 - **None**—Specifies that no cover will print.
 - **Print Side 1**—Prints on the outside of the front cover or on the inside of the back cover.
 - **Print Side 2**—Prints on the inside of the front cover or on the outside of the back cover.
 - **Print Both Sides**—Prints on both sides of the cover.
 - **Preprinted/Blank**—Specifies that the cover will not be imaged.
 - **Front Cover Paper**—Allows you to select a paper for the first page of the document (or the first two pages for two-sided documents). When using pamphlets, the **Front Cover** selection will form a front and back cover.



If you want to print text on the back side of a preprinted cover, set **Front Cover** to **Print Side 2** and **Front Cover Paper** to **Preprinted**, if an entry for this exists in the Paper Catalog.

If you do not want to print text on the back side of a preprinted cover, set **Front Cover** to **Preprinted/Blank** and set **Front Cover Paper** to **Preprinted**.

- **Back Cover**—Allows you to specify the back cover for the document.



*With pamphlets, this option is always **None**. The front and back covers of a pamphlet are printed on the same sheet of paper.*

- **None**—Specifies that no cover will print.
 - **Print Side 1**—Prints on the outside of the front cover or on the inside of the back cover.
 - **Print Side 2**—Prints on the inside of the front cover or on the outside of the back cover.
 - **Print Both Sides**—Prints on both sides of the cover.
 - **Preprinted/Blank**—Specifies that the cover will not be imaged.
- **Back Cover Paper**—Allows you to select a paper for the last page of the document (or the last two pages for two-sided documents).



If you want to print text on the back side of a preprinted cover, set **Back Cover** to **Print Side 2** and **Back Cover Paper** to **Preprinted**, if an entry for this exists in the Paper Catalog.


If you do not want to print text on the back side of a preprinted cover, set **Back Cover** to **Preprinted/Blank** and set **Back Cover Paper** to **Preprinted**.

- **Set Separators**—Allows you to request that a sheet of paper be inserted between completed sets of a job.



*Staples are considered to be a form of set separators, however you cannot select them with set separators. If you select a **Staple** option and **Set Separators**, the document will be stapled, but without set separators.*

- **Proof Set**—Allows you to request a proof copy of the document.
- **Image Rotation**—Rotates the image by the specified amount relative to the page.
 - **0°**—Does not rotate the image.
 - **90°**—Rotates the image 90 degrees counterclockwise.
 - **180°**—Rotates the image 180 degrees counterclockwise.
 - **270°**—Rotates the image 270 degrees counterclockwise.
- **Document Exit**—Indicates the output destination for the document.
 - **Top Exit**—Sends the job to the Top Exit.
 - **Stapler**—Sends the job to the Stapler.
 - **Stacker**—Sends the job to the Stacker.
 - **Booklet Maker**—Sends the job to the Booklet Maker.
 - **Other Finisher**—Sends the job to a third party finishing device.
- **Staple**—Staples the document, or a set of documents, according to the selected staple position.
 - **None**—Does not staple the set.
 - **Top**—Staples the set in the top, left corner of the document (in portrait orientation).
 - **Bottom**—Staples the set in the bottom, left corner of the document (in portrait orientation).
 - **2 on Edge**—Staples the set in the top, left and bottom, left corners of the document (in portrait orientation).
- **Stack**—Allows you to specify if multiple sets of a document should be delivered with or without a shift between sets.
 - **Straight**—Stacks the sets of the job in a straight position.
 - **Offset**—Stacks the sets of the job in an offset position.
- **Edge Trim**—Trims the uneven edges of a job that is sent to the Booklet Maker.
- **Reorder Last Sheet**—Prints the last sheet of the document at the beginning of the document. This is useful for some offline finishing devices.
- **Punching**—Prints jobs using the selected punch pattern if the selected paper is allowed to be punched.

- **Punch Pattern**—Specifies a list of predefined punch pattern IDs.
 - **2-hole Europe**
 - **3-hole US/Japan**
 - **4-hole Europe**
 - **(64) 3:1 4mm**
 - **(65) 3:1 4mm**
 - **(128) 2:1 6.35mm x 5.44mm**
 - **(129) 2:1 6.35mm x 5.44mm**
 - **(136) 3:1 4mm x 4mm**
 - **(137) 3:1 4mm x 4mm**
 - **(144) 2:1 6mm**
 - **(145) 2:1 6mm**
 - **(160) Plastic Comb**
 - **(161) Plastic Comb**
- **Collate**—Allows you to specify that all pages of one set print before any pages of the next set print.
 -  Some application programs have their own collate feature. For best printing results, select **Collate** from the PPD file rather than from the application program.
- **Status Pages**—Allows you to specify if a status page should print with the job. Status pages contain information about how the job processed.
 - **None**—Does not print status pages.
 - **Always**—Prints status pages every time.
 - **First Page Only**—Prints only the first status page.
 - **Only on Error**—Prints status pages only when an error occurs.
- **Status Page Paper**—Allows you to select a paper for printing the status pages.

Selecting a Paper Source Versus a Body Paper

On **Windows** systems, you can select a **Paper Source** (Paper Tray) from which to print a job rather than selecting a paper from the **Body Paper** drop-down menu on which to print a job. If you select a **Paper Source**, the selected **Paper Source** will take precedence over the selected **Body Paper**. If you select **Automatically Select** as the **Paper Source**, the **Body Paper** will become unusable. However, if you select **Auto Select** as the **Paper Source**, you will still be able to use the **Body Paper** for the job.



*You should only select a Paper Tray to specify a different **Paper Source** for parts of a document in applications that support this feature, for example, **Microsoft Word**. In this case, the selected **Body Paper** will be ignored.*



*To access the **Paper Source** options on **Windows NT 4.0** systems, access the Advanced tabbed page (see “Accessing the Printer Features” on page 1-2), and then select **Paper/Output** → **Paper Source** and select a Paper Tray from the list. To access the **Paper Source** options on **Windows 2000** and **Windows XP** systems, access the Printing Preferences window (see “Accessing the Printer Features” on page 1-4 or “Accessing the Printer Features” on page 1-6, respectively), and then select a Paper Tray from the **Paper Source** drop-down menu.*



*On **Macintosh** systems, the selected **Body Paper** will always be used for the job.*

Section 3

Editing the PPD File

This section is for system administrators or anyone else who is responsible for managing and maintaining the Paper Catalog for the [Network Imaging System](#) printer.

With the PPD file and a text editor, you can customize certain printer features to meet your individual needs. This section provides the instructions for editing the following options:

- **Charge Number**—Specifies a number that you assign to track printing quantities.
- **Operator Message**—Specifies a brief message that appears on the job’s header page.
- **Deliver To**—Specifies a brief message that tells an operator how to forward a job. This message appears on the *Console* window and the status page.
- **E-mail Notification**—Specifies the e-mail address of the person who will receive a text version of the status pages.
- **Printer Name**—Specifies a custom name for the printer.
- **Custom Punch Pattern**—Specifies a punch pattern that is different from the standard punch patterns.

You can also edit the Paper Catalog for the PPD file. For editing instructions for the Paper Catalog, see “*Paper Catalog Editing Tips*” on page 3-20.

These six fields and the Paper Catalog are the only parts of the PPD file you should edit.

Editing Tips

The following tips apply whether you are editing the PPD file or the Paper Catalog. For editing tips that apply only to the Paper Catalog, see “*Paper Catalog Editing Tips*” on page 3-20.

- Make a copy of the PPD file on either a Floppy Disk or the Hard Drive. Change the file attributes for the copy to read-write access. Edit the copy, not the original PPD file.
- After you finish editing the PPD file, you must delete the current PPD file and install the edited copy.
- Do not edit or delete a field with `None` as the default unless your jobs always have a charge number, an operator message, a deliver to message, an e-mail notification, and/or a printer name.
- Avoid using diacriticals. If you choose to use diacriticals, see the [ISO Latin 1 Symbol Set](#) for information on representing these characters in the user interface. For information on representing these characters in [PostScript](#) code, see the [ISOLatin1Encoding Encoding Vector table](#) in the *PostScript® Language Reference Manual*.
- Do not use the following characters:
`!"% ' () , / ; < > [\] ^ { | } « »`
- PPD files with subtle errors will almost always load into the [Adobe 5.1 PostScript](#) Printer Driver. The true test of PPD syntax accuracy occurs when you load into the [LaserWriter 8.7.1](#) PPD-based Printer Driver from [Adobe](#). A failure to load in the [LaserWriter 8.7.1](#) PPD-based Printer Driver means that the PPD file has a syntax error.

Opening the PPD File

Due to the very large size of the PPD file, it may not open in some text editors.

► To open the PPD file on any operating system:

1. Open a text editor.
 2. Select **File** → **Open**.
- The *Open* window appears.
3. Navigate to the location in which you saved the *.ppd* file.
 4. Select the *.ppd* file.
 5. Click **Open**.

The *.ppd* file displays.

Using the Default Charge Numbers

The PPD file comes with two inactive charge numbers.



*The charge number provides information to the job accounting file. The information in the **Charge Number** field does not appear in the header of the print file and therefore cannot be used for queuing from the system Print Server to a specific printer.*

► To activate the default charge numbers:

1. Locate the line beginning with `*% *OpenUI *NIS63ChargeNumber`.
2. Remove the `*%` symbols and the following space from this line, and all of the lines down to and including the line beginning with `*% *CloseUI:`.

The default charge numbers are now None and 123456789.

3. Save the edited file.

Adding Charge Numbers

The PPD file is not limited to two charge number fields. You can add additional charge numbers.



If you have not already done so, remove the `%` symbols and the following space from the beginning of the `*% *OpenUI *NIS63ChargeNumber` line and all of the lines down to and including the line beginning with `*% *CloseUI:`.*

► To add a charge number:

1. Locate the last line beginning with `*NIS63ChargeNumber`.
2. Copy this line and all of the following lines down to and including the line beginning with `*End`.
3. Paste this text right before the line beginning with `*CloseUI:`.
4. Change the copied charge number to a new number. You can enter up to 31 characters.



*To use Japanese characters, enter the hex representation of the character in **JIS83-RKSJ** encoding (**Shift-JIS**), for example, `<82c882b5>`. On **Windows** systems, you can use the character in **Shift-JIS** encoding directly without converting to hex, but it may not convert correctly on **Macintosh** systems.*



To use diacriticals in a language other than Japanese, enter the hex representation for that character (converted from the octal code in the *ISOLatin1Encoding Encoding Vector table* in the *PostScript® Language Reference Manual*) within angle brackets. For example, to create the character *ä*, type `<E4>`.



To convert from the octal character representation to the hex character representation, use the system's scientific calculator.

5. Move down to the line beginning with `(ChargeNo)`.
6. Change the number in the parentheses to match the new charge number.
7. Move down to the line beginning with `countdictstack`.
8. Change the text within the parentheses to match the new charge number.



To use Japanese characters in the previous example, you must encode the entire string according to the *UTF8* encoding scheme. The characters, `utf8:`, must precede the string. It is also important that you encode the string according to the octal *PostScript* encoding scheme, for example,

`utf8:\343\201\231\343\201\271\343\201\246`. For details on octal string encoding, see the *PostScript® Language Reference Manual*.



To use diacriticals in a language other than Japanese in the previous example, enter the octal representation for that character (converted from the octal code in the *ISOLatin1Encoding Encoding Vector table* in the *PostScript® Language Reference Manual*), preceded by a backslash. For example, to create the character *ä*, type `\344`.

9. Save the edited file.

Changing Charge Numbers

You can change the charge number that is saved in the PPD file.



If you have not already done so, remove the `*%` symbols and the following space from the beginning of the `*% *OpenUI *NIS63ChargeNumber` line and all of the lines down to and including the line beginning with `*% *CloseUI:`.

► To change a charge number:

1. Locate the line beginning with `*NIS63ChargeNumber` and containing the charge number that you want to edit.
2. Change the text following the `/` to the new charge number. You can enter up to 31 characters.



To use Japanese characters, enter the hex representation of the character in *JIS83-RKSJ* encoding (*Shift-JIS*), for example, `<82c882b5>`. On *Windows* systems, you can use the character in *Shift-JIS* encoding directly without converting to hex, but it may not convert correctly on *Macintosh* systems.



To use diacriticals in a language other than Japanese, enter the hex representation for that character (converted from the octal code in the *ISOLatin1Encoding Encoding Vector table* in the *PostScript® Language Reference Manual*) within angle brackets. For example, to create the character *ä*, type `<E4>`.



To convert from the octal character representation to the hex character representation, use the system's scientific calculator.

3. Move down to the line beginning with `(ChargeNo)`.
4. Change the text within the parentheses to the new charge number.
5. Move down to the line beginning with `countdictstack`.
6. Change the text within the parentheses to match the new charge number.



To use Japanese characters in the previous example, you must encode the entire string according to the *UTF8* encoding scheme. The characters, `utf8:`, must precede the string. It is also important that you encode the string according to the octal *PostScript* encoding scheme, for example, `utf8:\343\201\231\343\201\271\343\201\246`. For details on octal string encoding, see the *PostScript® Language Reference Manual*.



To use diacriticals in a language other than Japanese in the previous example, enter the octal representation for that character (converted from the octal code in the *ISOLatin1Encoding Encoding Vector table* in the *PostScript® Language Reference Manual*), preceded by a backslash. For example, to create the character *ä*, type `\344`.

7. Save the edited file.

Deleting Charge Numbers

► To delete a charge number:

1. Locate the line beginning with `*NIS63ChargeNumber` and containing the charge number that you want to delete.
2. Delete this line and all of the lines down to and including the line beginning with `*End`.
3. Save the edited file.

Using the Default Operator Messages

The PPD file comes with two inactive operator messages. When a job with an operator message starts to process, the job moves to a holding queue and the operator message displays in the status message area until the operator releases the job.

The operator message field appears on the status page. The information in the operator message field does not appear in the header of the print file and therefore cannot be used for queuing from the system Print Server to a specific printer.

► To activate the default operator messages:

1. Locate the line beginning with `*% *OpenUI NIS66OpMsg`.
2. Remove the `*%` symbols and the following space from this line and all of the lines down to and including the line beginning with `*% *CloseUI:`.

The default operator messages are now None and Message.

3. Save the edited file.

Adding Operator Messages

The PPD file is not limited to the two default operator messages. You can add operator messages.



If you have not already done so, remove the `%` symbols and the following space from the beginning of the `*% *OpenUI *NIS66OpMsg` line and all of the lines down to and including the line beginning with `*% *CloseUI:`.*

► To add an operator message:

1. Locate the last line beginning with `*NIS66OpMsg`.
2. Copy this line and all of the following lines down to and including the line beginning with `*End`.
3. Paste this text right before the line beginning with `*CloseUI:`.
4. Change the copied operator message to a new one. You can enter up to 64 characters. This operator message will appear on the printing workstation monitor.



*To use Japanese characters, enter the hex representation of the character in **JIS83-RKSJ** encoding (**Shift-JIS**), for example, `<82c882b5>`. On **Windows** systems, you can use the character in **Shift-JIS** encoding directly without converting to hex, but it may not convert correctly on **Macintosh** systems.*



*To use diacriticals in a language other than Japanese, enter the hex representation for that character (converted from the octal code in the **ISOLatin1Encoding** Encoding Vector table in the **PostScript® Language Reference Manual**) within angle brackets. For example, to create the character `ä`, type `<E4>`.*



To convert from the octal character representation to the hex character representation, use the system's scientific calculator.

5. Move down to the line beginning with `(OpMsg)`.
6. Change the text within the parentheses to the new operator message.
7. Move down to the line beginning with `countdictstack`.

- Change the text within the parentheses to match the new operator message. You can enter up to 64 characters for an expanded operator message that will appear on the status page.



To use Japanese characters in the previous example, you must encode the entire string according to the **UTF8** encoding scheme. The characters, **utf8 :**, must precede the string. It is also important that you encode the string according to the octal **PostScript** encoding scheme, for example, **utf8 : \343\201\231\343\201\271\343\201\246**. For details on octal string encoding, see the **PostScript® Language Reference Manual**.



To use diacriticals in a language other than Japanese in the previous example, enter the octal representation for that character (converted from the octal code in the **ISOLatin1Encoding** Encoding Vector table in the **PostScript® Language Reference Manual**), preceded by a backslash. For example, to create the character **ä**, type **\344**.

- Save the edited file.

Changing Operator Messages

You can change the operator message that is saved in the PPD file.



If you have not already done so, remove the **%%** symbols and the following space from the beginning of the **%% *OpenUI *NIS66OpMsg** line and all of the lines down to and including the line beginning with **%% *CloseUI :**.

► To change an operator message:

- Locate the line beginning with ***NIS66OpMsg** and containing the operator message that you want to edit.
- Change the text following the **/** to the new operator message. You can enter up to 64 characters, depending on the use of capital letters and the width of the letters. This operator message will appear on the printing workstation monitor.



To use Japanese characters, enter the hex representation of the character in **JIS83-RKSJ** encoding (**Shift-JIS**), for example, **<82c882b5>**. On **Windows** systems, you can use the character in **Shift-JIS** encoding directly without converting to hex, but it may not convert correctly on **Macintosh** systems.



To use diacriticals in a language other than Japanese, enter the hex representation for that character (converted from the octal code in the **ISOLatin1Encoding** Encoding Vector table in the **PostScript® Language Reference Manual**) within angle brackets. For example, to create the character **ä**, type **<E4>**.



To convert from the octal character representation to the hex character representation, use the system's scientific calculator.

- Move down to the line beginning with **(OpMsg)**.
- Change the text within the parentheses to match the new operator message.
- Move down to the line beginning with **countdictstack**.

6. Change the text within the parentheses to match the new operator message. You can enter up to 64 characters for an expanded operator message that will appear on the status page.



To use Japanese characters in the previous example, you must encode the entire string according to the **UTF8** encoding scheme. The characters, **utf8 :**, must precede the string. It is also important that you encode the string according to the octal **PostScript** encoding scheme, for example,

utf8 : \343\201\231\343\201\271\343\201\246. For details on octal string encoding, see the *PostScript® Language Reference Manual*.



To use diacriticals in a language other than Japanese in the previous example, enter the octal representation for that character (converted from the octal code in the *ISOLatin1Encoding* Encoding Vector table in the *PostScript® Language Reference Manual*), preceded by a backslash. For example, to create the character *ä*, type **\344**.

7. Save the edited file.

Deleting Operator Messages

► To delete an operator message:

1. Locate the line beginning with ***NIS66OpMsg** and containing the operator message that you want to delete.
2. Delete this line and all of the lines down to and including the line beginning with ***End**.
3. Save the edited file.

Using the Default Deliver To Messages

The PPD file comes with two inactive Deliver To messages.

► To activate the default Deliver To messages:

1. Locate the line beginning with `*% *OpenUI NIS67DeliverTo.`
2. Remove the `*%` symbols and the following space from this line and all of the lines down to and including the line beginning with `*% *CloseUI:`.
3. Save the edited file.

Adding Deliver To Messages

The PPD file is not limited to the two default **Deliver To** messages. You can add **Deliver To** messages.



If you have not already done so, remove the `%` symbols and the following space from the beginning of the `*% *OpenUI *NIS67DeliverTo` line and all of the lines down to and including the line beginning with `*% *CloseUI:`.*

► To add a Deliver To message:

1. Locate the last line beginning with `*NIS67DeliverTo.`
2. Copy this line and all of the following lines down to and including the line beginning with `*End.`
3. Paste this text right before the line beginning with `*CloseUI:`.
4. Change the copied Deliver To message to a new one. You can enter up to 31 characters.



To use Japanese characters, enter the hex representation of the character in JIS83-RKSJ encoding (Shift-JIS), for example, `<82c882b5>`. On Windows systems, you can use the character in Shift-JIS encoding directly without converting to hex, but it may not convert correctly on Macintosh systems.



To use diacriticals in a language other than Japanese, enter the hex representation for that character (converted from the octal code in the ISOLatin1Encoding Encoding Vector table in the PostScript® Language Reference Manual) within angle brackets. For example, to create the character `ä`, type `<E4>`.



To convert from the octal character representation to the hex character representation, use the system's scientific calculator.

5. Move down to the line beginning with `(DeliverTo).`
6. Change the message in the following parentheses to correspond with the new Deliver To message.
7. Move down to the line beginning with `countdictstack.`
8. Change the text within the parentheses to match the new Deliver To message.



To use Japanese characters in the previous example, you must encode the entire string according to the **UTF8** encoding scheme. The characters, **utf8:**, must precede the string. It is also important that you encode the string according to the octal **PostScript** encoding scheme, for example,

utf8:\343\201\231\343\201\271\343\201\246. For details on octal string encoding, see the **PostScript® Language Reference Manual**.



To use diacriticals in a language other than Japanese in the previous example, enter the octal representation for that character (converted from the octal code in the **ISOLatin1Encoding** Encoding Vector table in the **PostScript® Language Reference Manual**), preceded by a backslash. For example, to create the character **ä**, type **\344**.

9. Save the edited file.

Changing Deliver To Messages

You can change the deliver to message that is saved in the PPD file.



If you have not already done so, remove the **%** symbols and the following space from the beginning of the **% *OpenUI *NIS67DeliverTo** line and all of the lines down to and including the line beginning with **% *CloseUI:**.

► To change a Deliver To message:

1. Locate the line beginning with **NIS67DeliverTo** and containing the Deliver To message that you want to edit.
2. Change the text following the **/** to the new Deliver To message. You can enter up to 31 characters.



To use Japanese characters, enter the hex representation of the character in **JIS83-RKSJ** encoding (**Shift-JIS**), for example, **<82c882b5>**. On **Windows** systems, you can use the character in **Shift-JIS** encoding directly without converting to hex, but it may not convert correctly on **Macintosh** systems.



To use diacriticals in a language other than Japanese, enter the hex representation for that character (converted from the octal code in the **ISOLatin1Encoding** Encoding Vector table in the **PostScript® Language Reference Manual**) within angle brackets. For example, to create the character **ä**, type **<E4>**.



To convert from the octal character representation to the hex character representation, use the system's scientific calculator.

3. Move down to the line beginning with **(DeliverTo)**.
4. Change the text within the parentheses to the new Deliver To message.
5. Move down to the line beginning with **countdictstack**.
6. Change the text within the parentheses to match the new Deliver To message.



To use Japanese characters in the previous example, you must encode the entire string according to the **UTF8** encoding scheme. The characters, **utf8:**, must precede the string. It is also important that you encode the string according to the octal **PostScript** encoding scheme, for example,

utf8:\343\201\231\343\201\271\343\201\246. For details on octal string encoding, see the *PostScript® Language Reference Manual*.



To use diacriticals in a language other than Japanese in the previous example, enter the octal representation for that character (converted from the octal code in the *ISOLatin1Encoding Encoding Vector table* in the *PostScript® Language Reference Manual*), preceded by a backslash. For example, to create the character **ä**, type **\344**.

7. Save the edited file.

Deleting Deliver To Messages

► To delete a Deliver To message:

1. Locate the line beginning with ***NIS67DeliverTo** and containing the Deliver To message that you want to delete.
2. Delete this line and all of the lines down to and including the line beginning with ***End**.
3. Save the edited file.

Using the Default E-mail Notification

The PPD file comes with two inactive e-mail notifications.

► To activate the default e-mail notification:

1. Locate the line beginning with `*OpenUI *NIS68Notify`.
2. Remove the `*%` symbols and the space following them from this line and all of the lines down to and including the line beginning with `*CloseUI:`.
3. Save the edited file.

The default e-mail notifications are now `None` and `Address 1`.

Adding E-mail Notifications

The PPD file is not limited to two e-mail fields. You can add additional e-mail notifications.



If you have not already done so, remove the `%` symbols and the space following them from the beginning of the `*% *OpenUI *NIS68Notify` line and all of the lines down to and including the line beginning with `*% *CloseUI:`.*

► To add an e-mail notification:

1. Locate the last line beginning with `*NIS68Notify`.
2. Copy this line and all of the following lines down to and including the line beginning with `*End`.
3. Paste this text right before the line beginning with `*CloseUI:`.
4. Change the copied e-mail notification to a new one. You can enter up to 64 characters. This e-mail notification will appear on the printing workstation monitor.



To use Japanese characters, enter the hex representation of the character in `JIS83-RKSJ` encoding (`Shift-JIS`), for example, `<82c882b5>`. On `Windows` systems, you can use the character in `Shift-JIS` encoding directly without converting to hex, but it may not convert correctly on `Macintosh` systems.



To use diacriticals in a language other than Japanese, enter the hex representation for that character (converted from the octal code in the `ISOLatin1Encoding` Encoding Vector table in the `PostScript® Language Reference Manual`) within angle brackets. For example, to create the character `ä`, type `<E4>`.



To convert from the octal character representation to the hex character representation, use the system's scientific calculator.

5. Move down to the line beginning with `(Notify)`.
6. Change the text within the parentheses to the new e-mail notification.
7. Move down to the line beginning with `countdictstack`.
8. Change the text within the parentheses to match the new e-mail notification. You can enter up to 64 characters for an expanded operator message that will appear on the status page.



To use Japanese characters in the previous example, you must encode the entire string according to the **UTF8** encoding scheme. The characters, **utf8:**, must precede the string. It is also important that you encode the string according to the octal **PostScript** encoding scheme, for example,

utf8:\343\201\231\343\201\271\343\201\246. For details on octal string encoding, see the *PostScript® Language Reference Manual*.



To use diacriticals in a language other than Japanese in the previous example, enter the octal representation for that character (converted from the octal code in the *ISOLatin1Encoding* Encoding Vector table in the *PostScript® Language Reference Manual*), preceded by a backslash. For example, to create the character **ä**, type **\344**.

9. Save the edited file.

Changing E-mail Notifications

You can change the e-mail notification that is saved in the PPD file.



If you have not already done so, remove the ***%** symbols and the space following them from the beginning of the ***% *OpenUI *NIS68Notify** line and all of the lines down to and including the line beginning with ***% *CloseUI:**.

► To change an e-mail notification:

1. Locate the line beginning with ***NIS68Notify** and containing the e-mail notification that you want to edit.
2. Change the text following the **/** to the new e-mail notification. You can enter up to 64 characters. This e-mail notification will appear on the status page.



To use Japanese characters, enter the hex representation of the character in **JIS83-RKSJ** encoding (**Shift-JIS**), for example, **<82c882b5>**. On **Windows** systems, you can use the character in **Shift-JIS** encoding directly without converting to hex, but it may not convert correctly on **Macintosh** systems.



To use diacriticals in a language other than Japanese, enter the hex representation for that character (converted from the octal code in the *ISOLatin1Encoding* Encoding Vector table in the *PostScript® Language Reference Manual*) within angle brackets. For example, to create the character **ä**, type **<E4>**.



To convert from the octal character representation to the hex character representation, use the system's scientific calculator.

3. Move down to the line beginning with **(Notify)**.
4. Change the text within the parentheses to the new e-mail notification.
5. Move down to the line beginning with **countdictstack**.
6. Change the text within the parentheses to match the new e-mail notification. You can enter up to 64 characters for an expanded e-mail notification that will appear on the status page.



To use Japanese characters in the previous example, you must encode the entire string according to the **UTF8** encoding scheme. The characters, **utf8:**, must precede the string. It is also important that you encode the string according to the octal **PostScript** encoding scheme, for example,

utf8:\343\201\231\343\201\271\343\201\246. For details on octal string encoding, see the *PostScript® Language Reference Manual*.



To use diacriticals in a language other than Japanese in the previous example, enter the octal representation for that character (converted from the octal code in the *ISOLatin1Encoding* Encoding Vector table in the *PostScript® Language Reference Manual*), preceded by a backslash. For example, to create the character **ä**, type **\344**.

7. Save the edited file.

Deleting E-mail Notifications

► To delete an e-mail notification:

1. Locate the line beginning with ***NIS68Notify** and containing the e-mail notification that you want to delete.
2. Delete this line and all of the lines down to and including the line beginning with ***End**.
3. Save the edited file.

Using the Default Printer Name

The PPD file comes with a default printer name, Any.

Adding Printer Names

The PPD file is not limited to the default printer name. You can add a printer name.



The printer name cannot contain any Japanese characters, but you can configure the PPD to display a Japanese string for a non-Japanese printer name. To do this, replace the printer name in step 6 with the Japanese string.

► To add a printer name:

1. Locate the last line beginning with `*NIS69PrinterName`.
2. Copy this line and all of the following lines down to and including the line beginning with `*End`.
3. Paste this text right before the line beginning with `*CloseUI:`.
4. Change the copied printer name to a new one. You can enter up to 31 characters.
5. Locate the line beginning with `*NIS69PrinterName Printer1/printer_1:`.
6. Change the text following the / to the new printer name. You can enter up to 31 characters.
7. At the end of that line, locate the text `(printer_1)`.
8. Change the text within the first set of parentheses to the new printer name.
9. Save the edited file.

Changing the Printer Name

Any is the default printer name in the PPD file. Any represents any system printer connected to the system Print Server.



The printer name cannot contain any Japanese characters, but you can configure the PPD to display a Japanese string for a non-Japanese printer name. To do this, replace the printer name in step 2 with the Japanese string.

► To change the printer name:

1. Locate the line beginning with `*NIS69PrinterName Printer1/printer_1:`.
2. Change the text following the / to the new printer name. You can enter up to 31 characters.
3. At the end of that line, locate the text `(printer_1)`.
4. Change the text within the first set of parentheses to match the new printer name.
5. Save the edited file.

Deleting Printer Names

► To delete a printer name:

1. Locate the line beginning with `*NIS69PrinterName` and containing the printer name that you want to delete.
2. Delete this line and all of the lines down to and including the line beginning with `*End`.
3. Save the edited file.

Using Punch Patterns

The PPD file comes with the following punch patterns:

- 2-hole Europe
- 3-hole US/Japan
- 4-hole Europe
- (64) 3:1 4mm
- (65) 3:1 4mm
- (128) 2:1 6.35mm x 5.44mm
- (129) 2:1 6.35mm x 5.44mm
- (136) 3:1 4mm x 4mm
- (137) 3:1 4mm x 4mm
- (144) 2:1 6mm
- (145) 2:1 6mm
- (160) Plastic Comb
- (161) Plastic Comb

The default punch pattern is country-dependent.

Adding Custom Punch Patterns

The PPD file is not limited to the punch patterns listed on *page 3-15*. You can add custom punch patterns.



If you have not already done so, remove the `%` symbols and the space following them from the beginning of the `*% *OpenUI *NIS96Punch` line and all of the lines down to and including the line beginning with `*% *CloseUI:`.*

► To add a custom punch pattern:

1. Locate the **Custom Punch Patterns** section.
2. Copy one of the examples from the PPD file.

Example

```
*NIS96Punch Custom100/Custom Pattern 100:
"(Punch)(100)KDDHVDct/KFSet get exec countdictstack
[{KDDHVDct/bPattern true put 100 KDDHVDct/KDPunch get
exec}]KDDHVDct/KFC get exec"
```

3. Paste this text right before the line beginning with `*CloseUI:`.
4. To change the pattern ID, replace all occurrences of `100` to the desired pattern ID, for example `55`.

Example

```
*NIS96Punch Custom55/Custom Pattern 55:
"(Punch)(55)KDDHVDct/KFSet get exec countdictstack
[{KDDHVDct/bPattern true put 55 KDDHVDct/KDPunch get
exec}]KDDHVDct/KFC get exec"
```

5. Save the edited file.

Changing Custom Punch Patterns

You can change the custom punch pattern that is saved in the PPD file.



If you have not already done so, remove the `%%` symbols and the space following them from the beginning of the `%% *OpenUI *NIS96Punch` line and all of the lines down to and including the line beginning with `%% *CloseUI:`.

► To change a custom punch pattern:

1. Locate the line beginning with `*NIS96Punch` and containing the custom punch patterns that you want to edit.

Example

```
*NIS96Punch Custom100/Custom Pattern 100:
"(Punch)(100)KDDHVDct/KFSet get exec countdictstack
[{KDDHVDct/bPattern true put 100 KDDHVDct/KDPunch get
exec}]KDDHVDct/KFC get exec"
```

2. To change the pattern ID, replace all occurrences of `100` to the desired pattern ID, for example `55`.

Example

```
*NIS96Punch Custom55/Custom Pattern 55:
"(Punch)(55)KDDHVDct/KFSet get exec countdictstack
[{KDDHVDct/bPattern true put 55 KDDHVDct/KDPunch get
exec}]KDDHVDct/KFC get exec"
```

3. Save the edited file.

Deleting Custom Punch Patterns

► To delete a custom punch pattern:

1. Locate the line beginning with `*NIS96Punch` and containing the custom punch pattern that you want to delete.
2. Delete this line and all of the lines down to and including the line ending with `get exec`.
3. Save the edited file.

Editing the PPD File Paper Catalog

The Paper Catalog for the PPD file consists of a collection of paper names and the attributes associated with those names. Each paper has the following five attributes:

- Paper size
- Paper weight (in grams per square meter (gsm))
- Paper color
- Paper type
- Paper mode

The following options are available when you edit the Paper Catalog:

- Adding paper names and their associated attributes.
- Changing the name of a paper.
- Changing the attributes of a paper.
- Deleting paper names and their associated attributes.
- Re-ordering the entries in the Paper Catalog.

To create new paper types or modify existing types in the Paper Catalog, you should edit a copy of the PPD file, not the original.



When you are defining a new paper, it is easier to copy and modify an existing paper definition than to create a new entry.

Understanding Paper Catalog Features

The following sample is from the Paper Catalog. The definitions that appear below this sample explain what each section represents.

```

dup  /Letter  [[ 612 792 ]  75  white  (plain)  false ]  put
      |         |         |         |         |         |
      Name      Size      Weight    Color      Type      Mode

```

Figure 3-1 Paper Catalog entry

- **Name**—Identifies the name of the paper. You can enter up to 31 characters in this field.
- **Size**—Identifies the size of the paper in points.
- **Weight**—Identifies the weight of the paper in grams per square meter (gsm). Valid entries are 60–200.
- **Color**—Identifies the color of the paper. You can enter up to 19 characters in this field.
- **Type**—Identifies the type of the paper. You can enter up to 19 characters in this field.
- **Mode**—Specifies 1-Sided or 1,2-Sided printing for the paper. `True` indicates that the paper prints 1-Sided. `False` indicates that the paper prints 1,2-Sided.

The Paper Catalog exists as a dictionary resource, which is named with the keyword, `NIS03PCat`. The dictionary resource has room for 40 paper definitions. The default Paper Catalog uses 32 of these 40 definitions.



The PPD can handle 40 paper definitions; you should not expand the Paper Catalog beyond this number of definitions.

If you need more than 30 papers in the Paper Catalog, change the 30 in the following line to reflect the total number of Paper Catalog entries:

```
/NIS03PCat 40 dict def
```

Paper Catalog Editing Tips

The following list provides tips for editing the Paper Catalog:

- Edit the Paper Catalog only if you understand the PPD specifications from [Adobe Systems, Inc.](#) as well as PPD parsing by all PPD-based Printer Drivers and applications.
- If you add, delete, or modify a paper name in the Paper Catalog, you must also add, delete, or modify that paper entry for each of the six features that invokes a paper definition. These features are **Body Paper**, **Front Cover Paper**, **Back Cover Paper**, **Interleave Paper**, **Separators**, and **Status Page Paper**. You must also add, delete, or modify any constraints where that paper appears.
- If you add, delete, or modify a paper name for the six features that invoke a paper definition, but do not add that name to the Paper Catalog, you will have unpredictable printing results.
- The use of spaces and the placement of punctuation (that is, `/()[]`) is important when you are editing the Paper Catalog. If you do not follow the existing formatting in the Paper Catalog, the entries will not be read.
- If you delete a paper selection that is the default for a feature option, you must set up another paper as the default for that option.

Adding Paper Names and Attributes

► To add a paper name and its attributes:

1. Open the PPD file and locate the line `/KDDHVPCat 40 dict def.`

The Paper Catalog consists of all of the lines that follow this one down to the line beginning with `pop.`

2. Copy any line in the Paper Catalog, from `dup` to `put`, and paste that line before the line beginning with `pop.`
3. Change the paper name and modify the copied line as needed. For example, the paper size may stay the same, but you might need to change the weight, color, and type.
4. Locate any line beginning with `*NIS05BodyPaper` and ending with `get exec.`
5. Copy that line and paste it before the last line beginning with `*NIS05BodyPaper` and ending with `get exec.`
6. Change every occurrence of the copied paper name to the new paper name. You can enter up to 31 characters.

Example

Replace

```
*NIS05BodyPaper Letter/Letter: "(KDBodyPaper)(Letter)"
```

with

```
*NIS05BodyPaper Ltrhead/Ltrhead:
"(KDBodyPaper)(Ltrhead)"
```

and replace

```
[{/Letter KDDHVDct/
```

with

```
[{/Ltrhead KDDHVDct/
```

- Repeat *step 4–step 6* for the remaining features that invoke a paper definition. *Table 3-1* indicates the beginning and ending of the lines to locate.



Check to see if the constraints have to be edited.

Table 3-1 Features that invoke paper definitions

Feature	Beginning of the Line	Ending of the Line
Front Cover Paper	*NIS26FrontCoverPaper	get exec"
Back Cover Paper	*NIS36BackCoverPaper	get exec"
Interleave Paper	*NIS51InterleavePaper	get exec"
Separators	*NIS60Separators	get exec"
Status Page Paper	*NIS71StatusPagePaper	get exec"
Input Slot	*InputSlot*	get exec"

* The paper keyword for **InputSlot** must be preceded by an “s” to make it different from all of the ***PageRegion/*PageSize** keywords, for example, ***InputSlot sA4/A4** instead of ***InputSlot A4/A4**.

- Select **File** → **Save**.

Changing Paper Names and Attributes

► To change a paper name and its attributes:

1. Open the PPD file and locate the line `/KDDHVPCat 40 dict def.`
The Paper Catalog consists of all of the lines that follow this one down to the line beginning with `pop`.
2. Locate the entry for the paper name that you want to change.
3. Change the existing paper name to the new name.

Example

Replace

```
dup /Letter
```

with

```
dup /Ltrhead
```

4. Locate the entry for the paper name that you want to change in the Body Paper section of the PPD file.
5. Change every occurrence of the existing paper name to the new name.

Example

Replace

```
*NIS05BodyPaper Letter/Letter:
```

with

```
*NIS05BodyPaper Ltrhead/Ltrhead:
```

and replace

```
[{/Letter KDDHVDct/
```

with

```
[{/Ltrhead KDDHVDct/
```

6. Repeat *step 3–step 5* for the remaining features that invoke a paper definition. See *Table 3-1* on *page 3-21* for a listing of the beginning and ending of the lines to locate.



Check to see if the constraints have to be edited.

7. Select **File** → **Save**.

Deleting Paper Names and Attributes

► To delete a paper name and its attributes:

1. Open the PPD file and locate the line `/KDDHVPCat 40 dict def`.
The Paper Catalog consists of all of the lines that follow this one down to the line beginning with `pop`.
2. Locate the entry for the paper name that you want to delete.
3. Delete that line.
4. Locate the entry for the paper name that you want to delete in the Body Paper section of the PPD file.
5. Delete that line from `*NIS05BodyPaper` to `get exec`.
6. Repeat *step 4–step 5* for the remaining features that invoke a paper definition. See *Table 3-1* on *page 3-21* for a listing of the beginning and ending of the lines to locate.



Check to see if the constraints have to be edited.

7. Select **File** → **Save**.

Re-ordering the Entries in the Paper Catalog

You may want to re-order the Paper Catalog for any or all of the features. This procedure steps through re-ordering the Paper Catalog for Body Paper.



The order in which the entries appear in the section of the PPD file that begins with `/KDDHVPCat 40 dict def` and ends with `pop` has no relationship with how the papers appear in the Paper Catalog for each of the features.

► To re-order the entries in the Paper Catalog:

1. Open the PPD file and locate the code for the feature whose paper entries you want to re-order.
2. In the Body Paper section of the PPD file, locate the entry for the paper name you want to re-order.
3. Select and cut the lines from `*NIS05BodyPaper` to `get exec`.
4. Within the Body Paper section, scroll up if you want the paper entry to appear sooner in the Paper Catalog and scroll down if you want the paper entry to appear later in the Paper Catalog.



*The first entry in the Paper Catalog for Body Paper appears after the line that begins `*DefaultNIS05BodyPaper:`. The last entry appears before the line that begins `*CloseUI:`.*

5. Place the cursor at the beginning of the blank line and paste the cut entry into its new location.
6. Repeat *step 2–step 5* to re-order the Paper Catalog for any other features that invoke a paper name. These features are listed in *Table 3-1* on *page 3-21*.
7. Select **File** → **Save**.

Section 4

Managing Option Constraints

Some of the PPD file features and options are constrained, which means that when one feature is selected, other features are unavailable. This section discusses the option settings that are constrained and how the constraints are presented and resolved on each of the platforms.



The PPD cannot check the constraints of more than two features at a time.

On **Windows NT 4.0** systems, a *Conflict* window appears if you select a constrained option. You should resolve all conflicts manually. If you resolve conflicts manually, click **Cancel** rather than **OK**. If you resolve conflicts automatically or ignore conflicts, your printing results may be unpredictable.

On **Windows 2000** and **Windows XP** systems, a yellow warning icon appears next to the constrained features.

On **Macintosh** systems, you can resolve conflicts in one of two ways. If you click **Cancel**, you can change the current option setting to a non-constrained one and the previous option setting remains selected. If you click **OK**, the constrained option setting is changed to a non-constrained one. If you choose to ignore conflicts, your printing results may be unpredictable.

Index

Numerics

- 1-Sided, Printing Mode Option 2-1
- 2 on Edge, Staple Position 2-3
- 2-hole Europe Punch Pattern 2-4
- 2-Sided Flip on Long Edge, Printing Mode Option 2-1
- 2-Sided Flip on Short Edge, Printing Mode Option 2-1
- 3-hole US/Japan Punch Pattern 2-4
- 4-hole Europe Punch Pattern 2-4

A

Accessing

- Configure Window 1-7
- Device Settings Tabbed Page 1-1, 1-3, 1-5
- Printer Features 1-2, 1-4, 1-6
- Printer Features and Options on Macintosh 1-7
- Printer Features and Options on Windows 2000 1-3
- Printer Features and Options on Windows NT 4.0 1-1
- Printer Features and Options on Windows XP 1-5
- Printer Specific Options Windows 1-7

Activating

- Charge Numbers 3-2
- Deliver To Messages 3-8
- E-mail Notification 3-11
- Operator Messages 3-5

Adding

- Charge Numbers 3-2
- Custom Punch Patterns 3-16
- Deliver To Messages 3-8
- E-mail Notifications 3-11
- Operator Messages 3-5
- Paper Names and Attributes 3-20
- Printer Names 3-14

Administrator Class iii

Always, Status Page Option 2-4

Audience for the Guide iii

B

Back Cover Paper, Printer Feature 2-2

Back Cover, Printer Feature 2-2

Body Paper

- Printer Feature 2-1
- Selecting Versus a Paper Source 2-5

Booklet Maker, Document Exit Option 2-3

Bottom, Staple Position 2-3

C

Changing

- Charge Numbers 3-3
- Custom Punch Patterns 3-17
- Deliver To Messages 3-9
- E-mail Notifications 3-12
- Operator Messages 3-6
- Paper Names and Attributes 3-22
- Printer Name 3-14

Charge Number Definition 3-1

Charge Numbers

- Activating 3-2
- Adding 3-2
- Changing 3-3
- Deleting 3-4
- Using the Default 3-2

Collate, Printer Feature 2-4

Color, Paper Attribute 3-19

Configure Window, Accessing 1-7

Conventions Used in this Guide iv

Cover Paper

- Back 2-2
- Front 2-2

Custom Punch Pattern Definition 3-1

Custom Punch Patterns

- Adding 3-16
- Changing 3-17
- Deleting 3-17

D

Default Charge Numbers

- Activating 3-2
- Using 3-2

Default Deliver To Messages

- Activating 3-8
- Using 3-8

Default E-mail Notification

- Activating 3-11
- Using 3-11

Default Operator Messages

- Activating 3-5
- Using 3-5

Default Printer Name, Using 3-14

- Deleting
 - Charge Numbers 3-4
 - Custom Punch Patterns 3-17
 - Deliver To Messages 3-10
 - E-mail Notifications 3-13
 - Operator Messages 3-7
 - Paper Names and Attributes 3-23
 - Printer Names 3-15
 - Deliver To Definition 3-1
 - Deliver To Messages
 - Activating 3-8
 - Adding 3-8
 - Changing 3-9
 - Deleting 3-10
 - Using 3-8
 - Describing
 - Installable Options 2-1
 - Printer Features 2-1
 - Device Settings Tabbed Page, Accessing 1-1, 1-3, 1-5
 - Document Exit, Printer Feature 2-3
 - Driver Resource Version, Installable Option 2-1
- E**
- Edge Trim, Printer Feature 2-3
 - Editing
 - Paper Catalog 3-18
 - PPD File 3-1
 - Editing Tips
 - Paper Catalog 3-1, 3-20
 - PPD File 3-1
 - E-mail Notification Definition 3-1
 - E-mail Notifications
 - Activating 3-11
 - Adding 3-11
 - Changing 3-12
 - Deleting 3-13
 - Using 3-11
 - End User Class iii
 - Entries in the Paper Catalog, Re-ordering 3-23
- F**
- Features of the Paper Catalog 3-19
 - First Page Only, Status Page Option 2-4
 - Front Cover Paper, Printer Feature 2-2
 - Front Cover, Printer Feature 2-2
- I**
- Icon Conventions iv
 - Image Rotation, Printer Feature 2-3
 - Installable Options
 - Accessing on Macintosh 1-7
 - Accessing on Windows 2000 1-3
 - Accessing on Windows NT 4.0 1-1
 - Accessing on Windows XP 1-5
 - Describing 2-1
 - Installing the PPD File vii
 - Interleave Paper, Printer Feature 2-2
 - Interleaves–Blank, Printing Mode Option 2-1
 - Interleaves–Printed, Printing Mode Option 2-1
- M**
- Macintosh, Accessing Printer Features and Options 1-7
 - Managing Option Constraints 4-1
 - Manual Conventions iv
 - Maximum Signature Size (Sheets), Printer Feature 2-1
 - Mode, Paper Attribute 3-19
- N**
- Name, Paper Attribute 3-19
 - None
 - Back Cover Option 2-2
 - Cover Option 2-2
 - Staple Position 2-3
 - Status Page Option 2-4
- O**
- Offset Stack Position 2-3
 - Only on Error, Status Page Option 2-4
 - Opening the PPD File 3-2
 - Operator Class iii
 - Operator Message Definition 3-1
 - Operator Messages
 - Activating 3-5
 - Adding 3-5
 - Changing 3-6
 - Deleting 3-7
 - Using the Default 3-5
 - Option Constraints, Managing 4-1
 - Other Finisher, Document Exit Option 2-3
- P**
- Pamphlets, Printing Mode Option 2-1
 - Paper
 - Attributes 3-18
 - Interleaves 2-2
 - Status Pages 2-4
 - Paper Catalog
 - Adding Paper Names and Attributes 3-20
 - Changing Paper Names and Attributes 3-22
 - Deleting Paper Names and Attributes 3-23
 - Editing 3-18
 - Editing Tips 3-1, 3-20
 - Features 3-19
 - Re-ordering Entries 3-23
 - Paper Catalog Version, Installable Option 2-1

Paper Names and Attributes
 Adding to the Paper Catalog 3-20
 Changing in the Paper Catalog 3-22
 Deleting from the Paper Catalog 3-23

Paper Source, Selecting Versus a Body Paper 2-5

PPD File
 Editing 3-1
 Editing the Paper Catalog 3-18
 Editing Tips 3-1
 Installing vii
 Opening 3-2

Preprinted/Blank
 Back Cover Option 2-2
 Front Cover Option 2-2

Print Both Sides
 Back Cover Option 2-2
 Front Cover Option 2-2

Print Side 1
 Back Cover Option 2-2
 Front Cover Option 2-2

Print Side 2
 Back Cover Option 2-2
 Front Cover Option 2-2

Printer Features
 Accessing 1-2, 1-4, 1-6
 Accessing on Macintosh 1-7
 Accessing on Windows 2000 1-3
 Accessing on Windows NT 4.0 1-1
 Accessing on Windows XP 1-5
 Describing 2-1

Printer Name
 Adding 3-14
 Changing 3-14
 Definition 3-1
 Deleting 3-15
 Using the Default 3-14

Printer Specific Options Windows, Accessing 1-7

Printing Mode, Printer Feature 2-1

Proof Set, Printer Feature 2-3

Punch Pattern, Printer Feature 2-4

Punch Patterns, Custom
 Adding 3-16
 Changing 3-17
 Deleting 3-17

Punch Patterns, Using 3-15

Punching, Printer Feature 2-3

Purpose of the Guide iii

R

Reorder Last Sheet, Printer Feature 2-3
Re-ordering Entries in the Paper Catalog 3-23

S

Security iii
Security Operator Class iii
Selecting a Paper Source Versus a Body Paper 2-5
Service Class iii
Set Separators, Printer Feature 2-3
Size, Paper Attribute 3-19
Specific Word Conventions v
Stack, Printer Feature 2-3
Stacker, Document Exit Option 2-3
Staple, Printer Feature 2-3
Stapler, Document Exit Option 2-3
Status Page Paper, Printer Feature 2-4
Status Pages, Printer Feature 2-4
Straight Stack Position 2-3
Symbol Conventions v

T

Text Conventions iv
Top Exit, Document Exit Option 2-3
Top, Staple Position 2-3
Type, Paper Attribute 3-19

U

Using
 Default Charge Numbers 3-2
 Default Deliver To Messages 3-8
 Default E-mail Notification 3-11
 Default Operator Messages 3-5
 Default Printer Name 3-14
 Punch Patterns 3-15

W

Weight, Paper Attribute 3-19
Windows 2000, Accessing Printer Features and Options
 1-3
Windows NT 4.0, Accessing Printer Features and Options
 1-1
Windows XP, Accessing Printer Features and Options 1-5

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