If you're serious about using GEOS to produce laser printed documents, but you don't own a laser printer (or even if you do), then you need:

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* Sample sheets of laser printed fonts!
* A laser printing resource guide!
* Tips on using Jim Collette's new **Landscape Combo Disk**!
* Much More!!!

** (U.S. funds only. CA residents add sales tax. Overseas add 15%.)

Quincy Softworks

9479 E. Whitmore Ave. Hughson, CA 95326-9745

To the recipients of "The geoPublish Compendium":

Thank you for your interest in using GEOS with a laser printer. I think that after seeing what you can produce, you will be as excited as I am. (This letter is NOT laser printed, although the stationery is!)

Included in this package are: "The geoPublish Compendium", this letter, a "thumbnails" page, the Quincy Softworks flyer, and the laser printed font sample sheets.

There are several things I need to point out that occurred during the final printing of the pamphlet:

1) The original layout for the pamphlet was done as normal 8.5 x 11. Then, as stated in the pamphlet, it was reduced to 75% of its original size. The result is that some of the bitmaps of screen dumps don't look as good as they should. The Quincy Softworks flyer will give you a better idea of how bitmaps turn out. The same thing happened to the gray scale chart, making the patterns look a bit darker than they should. If I had it to do over again, I would have either left it as a full page pamphlet or I would have started out with a 7 wide by 8.5 high layout in geoPublish and skipped the reduction.

2) For some reason, the top line of the box surrounding the header on each page got lost in the pattern. I didn't notice this until too late. This didn't happen on the samples, so I must have screwed something up at some point without realizing it.

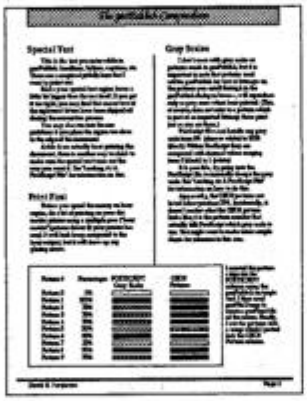
3) If you see any areas where the pages are smudged or light, those are a result of the copying process, not the laser printing.

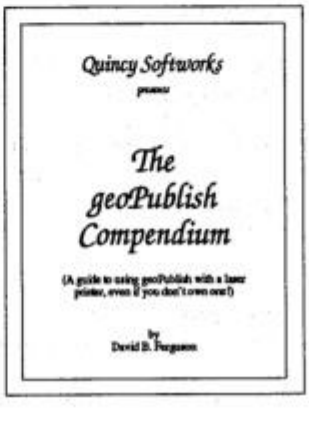
4) I handed the printer the wrong master for the front/back cover, which is why it isn't centered. Oh dopey me!

I think that's about it. Thanks again, and let me know if I can help.

Happy Publishing

David B. Ferguson
Quincy Softworks





Quincy Softworks

presents

The geoPublish Compendium

(A guide to using geoPublish with a laser printer, even if you don't own one!)

by
David B. Ferguson

The geoPublish Compendium

Introduction

When I started this project, my intention was to produce a three or four page flyer on what I had learned about using geoPublish with a laser printer. Curiosity -- one of the few things which I can still afford -- led me on an exploration into the inner workings of the data file which is produced when a geoPublish document is converted into something a laser printer can understand: a PostScript file. The result is The geoPublish Compendium, a pamphlet which discusses a wide, but not exhaustive, variety of aspects relating to the use of geoPublish with a laser printer.

I don't own a laser printer! That's probably the most important premise of this pamphlet. Everything I have done has been done by creating my documents on a Commodore 128, transferring them to a disk that can be read by a PC (IBM or clone), taking it down to a local printing place, sticking it in their PC which is connected to a laser printer, and printing it! The cost of each printout is 50 cents! It is easy, painless, fun and inexpensive. And I think you can see from this pamphlet and the enclosed examples, the results are great!

Okay, I'm not an expert. I'm not an expert geoPublish user. I'm not an expert laser printer user. I'm not an expert in desktop publishing. But I have learned a lot in the last few months and I hope that sharing what I have learned will encourage others to use their Commodore and GEOS to create very professional documents.

What Is Postscript?

In order to fully understand the process of getting a geoPublish file to a laser printer, one first has to know how laser printers talk to the world. Many of them use a language called PostScript, developed by Adobe Systems, Inc. PostScript is a funny little animal. It is called a "page description language", which means it tells the printer what to put on a page and where to put it. The neat thing about PostScript is that virtually ANY computer can create a PostScript file. You DON'T need to understand the PostScript language to use a laser printer. However, since the way geoPublish files get printed on a laser printer is by converting them into PostScript files, PostScript is referred to extensively in this pamphlet.

Below is a PostScript file excerpt which prints a box on the screen like the one that surrounds it. Those 8 numbers and 7 words are all you would have to send to a PostScript capable laser printer to make it print that box. Pretty nifty, huh?

And the niftiest thing about it is that there are already programs which will take your geoPublish masterpiece and turn it into a PostScript file!

```
396 396  moveto
50 0 rlineto
0 50 rlineto
-50 0 rlineto
closepath stroke showpage
```

Before You Start

Find someone locally who owns a laser printer attached to a PC. It might be at a local print shop, or maybe a local computer store who wouldn't mind letting you print your masters on their printer. (In the back of this pamphlet are some other options.) The printing shop I found charges 50 cents a copy. Remember that you are only printing up your masters, which you will then copy with regular copiers. Once you have gained access to a laser printer, find out what PostScript fonts the printer supports and get a font sample sheet if you can. It will help later on.

Decide how you are going to get your file information from a Commodore formatted disk to a PC disk. One way is to send it by modern to a friend who has a PC. He then saves it to an MS-DOS disk and gives it to you. (I have not been able to test the rumor that modem transmission may add undesired characters.)

The easiest way for owners of either a 1571 or 1581 disk drive is to get *Big Blue Reader* from SOGWAP Software. This program will format a 1571 or 1581 disk as an MS-DOS disk, and then allow you to copy files from a Commodore disk.

You will need geoPubLaser, a program designed to print a geoPublish document to a laser printer **attached to** your Commodore computer. It does this by creating a PostScript file "on the fly". Since you want your PostScript file to go to a disk you will need to "patch" a COPY of geoPubLaser with *PS.Patch2.0* by Jim Collette. This program is available on Q-Link. Once you have done the patch, change the name of the patched version so you won't confuse it with the original. I call mine geoPubLaser.ps.

There are some confusing areas about the patch program and about geoPubLaser.

First, when you run the patch program, it asks if you want "PS to drive 8 or 9". What it means is what drive do you want geoPubLaser.ps to save the PostScript files to? In this case Drive 8 is Drive A and 9 is B. Don't worry if you get it wrong; you can go back and run the patch program again. I had to.... twice!

There are several versions of geoPublish and of geoPubLaser. To make things worse, some newer versions have old version numbers. Or some of them have newer dates but the same version number. If you find yourself getting only the first page printed, or other weird things happen, you may very likely have the wrong combination! As near as I can figure it out, here is how it should be:

1) All versions of geoPublish dated BEFORE 10/4/88 should use **publaser 3-10-88**, uploaded to Q-Link by GeoLib PH on 9/29/89.

2) All versions of geoPublish dated ON or AFTER 10/4/88 should use **publaser 1.8** (may be dated 10/25/86) uploaded to Q-Link by GeoLib PH on 7/17/89.

3) The version of **geoPublaser 1.0** dated 11/19/87 should not be used.

Remember, once you are sure you have the right version, patch a COPY of it with PS.Patch2.0 and give the patched copy a new name.

Bitmaps

In the Quincy Softworks flyer (enclosed) there are several bitmapped graphics: screen dumps imported from a photo album. They are not, however, the size they originally were. If they were full size, they would each take up a space about the size of the "Order Now!!" box! They have been reduced in size and, whenever you reduce a graphic in geoPublish, you have to accept it on faith alone that when it is printed on a laser printer it will look fine. Because it will look like trash on the screen. A laser printer can resolve down to 300 dots per inch, a GEOS screen can only resolve down to 80 dpi. Using the "scaled to fit"option when reducing, you can get a bitmap pretty darned small and still have it look okay. In fact, in some cases reducing the size improves the graphic. This is an area where I made sample sheets.

If you enlarge the graphic, you may get jagged edges unless you use the "smoothing" option, which we will discuss later, and even then it may look crummy. My advice on enlarging something is to do it in geoPaint, touch it up there, and then import it to geoPublish.

Keep in mind, however, that any text that is part of a bitmapped graphic won't be interpreted as a font. The results may not be pleasing. I have a couple of examples:

The first relates to the "Quincy Softworks" at the top of my flyer. Originally this was an imported bitmap which had used the Garnet font and then was slanted to the right with my NewTools2 program. This created a graphic which looked fine on a dot-matrix printer, but looked awful on a laser printed document. Changing from the graphic to "special text" using LW_Zapf (ZapfChancery) produced excellent results.

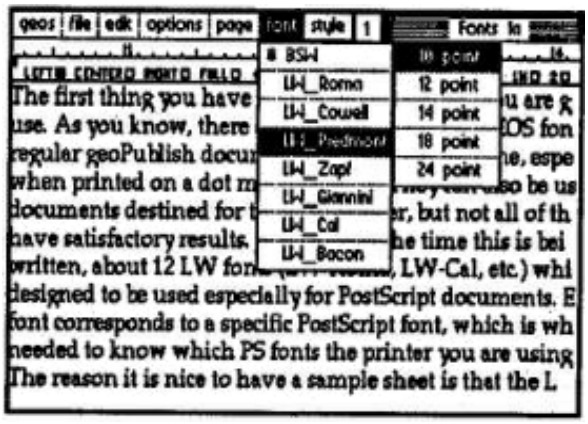
Also in the flyer is a box with four small GeoSTAMP icons in the corners and the words "The GeoSTAMP Disk" centered in it. This was originally a graphic I had created in geoPaint, and the text within it was jagged. So I redid the box by erasing the geoPaint text, then placed the empty box in my flyer and used "special text" to place the text in the middle of the box. It looks much better.

You can see the "before and after" of each of the above examples in the box to the left.

Incidentally, I never use the "stretch and scale to fit" option, since I know I wouldn't want that done to me. OUCH! I don't use "smoothing" either, since I have never been happy with the results.

Fonts

When creating text, either imported from geoWrite or created as "special text", the first thing you have to decide is what fonts you are going to use. For regular geoPublish documents, most of the hundreds of GEOS fonts are fine. Not all of them, however, will have satisfactory results when used in layouts destined for a laser printer. There are currently 12 LW fonts (LW_Roma, LW_Cal, etc.) which are intended for use with PostScript documents. Each LW font corresponds to a specific PostScript font. This is the reason it is nice to have a sample sheet; LW fonts printed on a dot matrix printer look lousy compared to what their corresponding PS fonts look like. In fact, the only reasons you are using the LW fonts are to get the spacing right and to tell geoPubLaser.ps which PS fonts to substitute. So even though the "j" and many other characters in some of the LW fonts are screwed up, they print fine on the laser printer.



Below is a chart comparing the LW fonts and their corresponding PostScript fonts. The Symbol font is mostly Greek symbols (all Greek to me). The ZapfDingbats font is a collection of things like scissors, pointers, stars, triangles, circles and boxes, and other graphics.

ZapfChancery is always slightly italicized. It, along with Symbol and ZapfDingbats, can neither be italicized further or made more bold, even though it will appear as such on the GEOS document (In fact, if you do it on the document, the conversion programs may try to interpret them as bitmapped fonts rather than PostScript fonts. We'll discuss this later.) All of the other fonts listed here can have any combination of italics and bold, however bold or italic on one font may not have the same darkness or slant as in another. That is because, in a laser printer, each combination of bold and italic is a different font.

In geoPublish, you can select a range of point sizes from 4 to 192. When you see the results of this on the screen or with a dot matrix printer, it doesn't look very good. However, if you are using an LW font, it will reproduce on the laser printer looking as good on the high end as it does

(Continued next page)

GEOS Font	POSTSCRIPT Font
LW_Roma	Times-Roman
LW_Piedmont	NewCenturySchlbk-Roman
LW_Giannini	AvantGarde-Book
LW_Haviland	Helvetica-Narrow
LW_Galey	ZapfChancery-MediumItalic
or (better)	
LW_Zapf	ZapfChancery-MediumItalic

GEOS Font	POSTSCRIPT Font
LW_Cal	Helvetica
LW_Barrows	Courier
LW_Bacon	Bookman-Light
LW_Shattuck	ZapfDingbats
LW_Greek	Symbol
LW_Cowell	Palatino-Roman

Fonts (Cont.)

on the lower one. Even 4 point is readable.

The other GEOS fonts, the non-LW fonts, are handled the same way bitmapped graphics are handled, and the results may or may not be pleasing. One idea you might try if you have a particular non-LW font you want to use is to use a font editor to make as large a version as possible and touch it up so it looks good enlarged. Then when you use a smaller point size of the same font, the results may be better. The reason for this is that when the font is converted into the PostScript file, geoPubLaser.ps looks to see if there is a larger point size available and then scales it down. This may help reduce jagged edges.

I made my own sample sheet of PS fonts, following the model that the laser printer used to print its sample sheet. I repeatedly placed the phrase, "The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog." on a geoPublish document. I then used each LW font in several point sizes available to create the sample sheets. If you are going to use any non-LW fonts, you should make sample sheets with them as well. I printed the sheets up on my dot-matrix printer using a six-pass driver, then took the converted file down to the printer shop and did a laser printer version. What a difference!

Here are some samples. There are more on the sheets enclosed.

The Font Names

I wondered for a long time why the creators of GEOS couldn't call the LW fonts by their PostScript names. Well, of course, the answer is simple: fonts (typefaces) are copyrighted. I don't know why BSW didn't at least try to come close, call LW_Cowell something like LW_Pal for example. Most of the fonts are named after streets in Berkeley. (Perhaps there's a clue in the fact that they used Shattuck for ZapfDingbats. Hehe!)

To make things easier, especially if you are using ideas from desktop publishing books, rename the fonts! GEOS applications look for the fonts by their ID numbers, not their names. The chart on Page 4 might give you some ideas. Or you might want to rename the fonts with some code to remind you where each is used in your document “TEXT12HEAD18" might be how I would have renamed Palatino or LW_Cowell.

The renamed fonts must be for your own use; don't redistribute them!

Imported Text

This is the stuff you did in geoWrite and imported into geoPublish. Lookout for text being interpreted as bitmap data instead of font information. Each character in a geoWrite file, even spaces, can have different font information. If you suspect that some text has been bitmapped, go into the editor, select the whole page, and change the font, point size and style to the settings you want most of the page to be. Then, if you have other fonts or sizes or styles in the page, go back and fix them.

Special Text

This is the text you enter while in geoPublish: headlines, bylines, captions, etc. There are a couple of pitfalls here that I want to point out.

Make your special text region boxes a little bit bigger than the text itself. If you get it too tight, you may find that one or two of the rightmost letters have been clipped off during the conversion process.

You may also run into bizarre problems if you place the region too close to the edge of the document.

Aside from actually laser printing the document, there is another way to check to make sure the special text turns out the way you want it. See "Inside The PostScript File" (Pg 8) for information on this.

Print First

Before you spend the money on laser copies, do a lot of printing on your dot matrix printer using a multiple pass ("laser matrix") printer driver (if your printer has one). It will look lousy compared to the laser output, but it will show up any glaring errors.

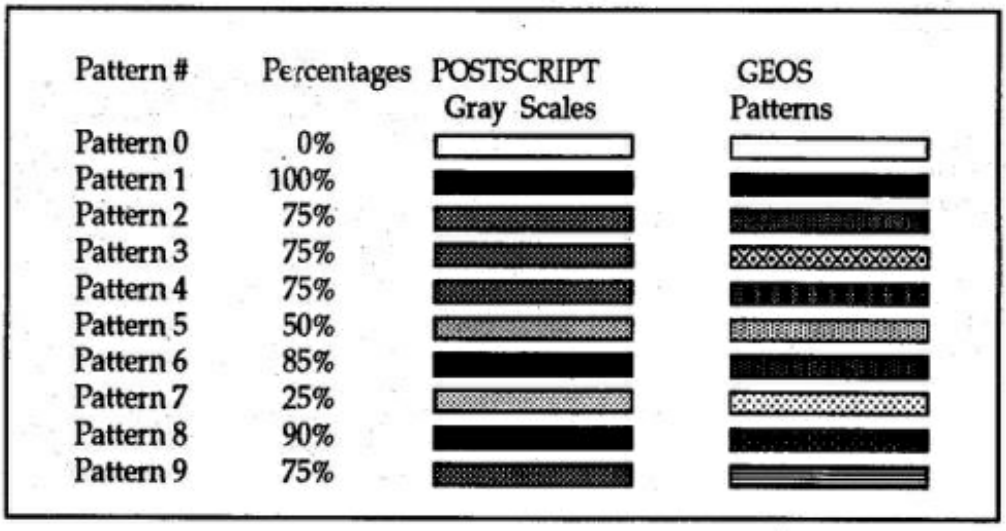
Gray Scales

I don't mess with gray scales or patterns much in geoPublish, but it is important to note that patterns used within geoPublish for text or bitmaps--ie, the patterns you scroll through in the geoPublish dialogue boxes--, will reproduce only as gray areas when laser printed. (This, of course, does not refer to a pattern which is part of an imported bitmap; those print just as you see them.)

PostScript files can handle any gray scale from 0% (clear or white) to 100% (black). Within PostScript they are computed with decimal values ranging from 0 (black) to 1 (white).

It is possible, by going into the PostScript file, to manually change the gray scale. See "Inside The PostScript file" (Pg 8) for information on how to do this.

Apparently, the GEOS patterns not listed below produce 75%. Incidentally, it doesn't matter what the GEOS pattern looks like; it is the pattern number that actually tells PostScript which gray scale to use. You might want to make some sample sheets for reference in this area.



I created the pattern strips for the POSTSCRIPT column using the geoPublish rectangle tool. I then used geoWizDump to create a geoPaint file of the screen. Finally, I cut the patterns into a scrap which I pasted into the GEOS Pattern column.

Using geoPubLaser.ps

Okay, so now your document is all ready to convert to a PostScript file. Time to open geoPubLaser.ps (or whatever you named it).

First thing that comes up is the baud rate screen. Just leave this set where it is.

Next is the filename box which asks you which file you want converted to PostScript.

Finally, the printing options box, with the following:

Smoothing -- This always says 300 when you start out. Smoothing only works on objects for which you have selected smoothing in the attributes box during placement into the document. It takes a long time during the conversion process and makes the file much bigger.

From Page, To Page, and Copies -- this should be obvious. Don't waste money on extra copies with the laser printer. Use the laser printer only for your masters!

Thumbnails -- This is a kick. If you have two or more pages, this prints all of the pages on one page, tiny little versions (22% size) of each page, but you can still read the text (with a magnifying glass). 22% of an 8.5 x 11 page is 1.87 x 2.42. Pretty small, but looks really neat, especially if you have several pages and want to get a feel for the layout. **NOTE:** Thumbnails is an alternative to printing the document in normal size.

Reduce To -- Your geoPubLaser instructions detail this. Usually you are just going to leave it at 100%. This flyer was reduced to 75%.

(**Since some people asked**, the "Nate Letterhead" referred to in the box at right is a birthday gift I set up for my nephew, Nathan Monroe.)

Have plenty of room on your disk. PostScript files are big, especially if they have a lot of bitmaps or use a lot of non-LW fonts.

The filenames are created by placing "PS." in front of the original file name. However, if you do a regular file and then a thumbnail file of the same document, it will name both files the same rather than overwriting the first file. So when you leave geoPubLaser.ps you will have two files on your disk with the same name. Immediately, before you do anything else, change one of the files to a new name.

The PostScript file created by geoPubLaser.ps is already in true ascii text, and it does not need any linefeeds added or removed.

Before you copy the files over to an MS-DOS disk, rename them with short, simple filenames, in capital letters, with a ".PS" on the end, removing the "PS." from the front. This document's name, for example, will be “GLP2.PS”.

Finally, when you are sitting in front of a strange PC at the printer's, don't be intimidated. All I have to type is:

copy *filename* lpt1

It will probably be just as easy for you!

Inside The PostScript File

The file that the conversion process creates is a TRUE ASCII sequential text file in Commodore, NOT GEOS, format. It is, in fact, a simple word processing file which can be converted into a geoWrite file by using *WrongIsWrite*, by Joe Buckley. Select "TRUE ASCII" as the file type to convert and you will end up with a PostScript file in geoWrite format.

What you are looking at when the file is opened are PostScript commands. The long lines of letters and numbers strung together in huge blocks are the information for the graphic images. Some of the shorter lines of letters and numbers are graphic data for text in non-LW fonts. You will also see the text from your document, both imported and special. Examine the special text carefully and make sure nothing has been chopped off. With the exception of non-LW text, text in a PostScript file is placed within (), so that it (looks like this). Next to some of the text lines you will notice some numbers. Most will mean nothing but you will probably be able to pick out the point sizes. If you can't find some text that you KNOW was in the file, it may have been made into a bitmap. Go back and make sure that you used an LW font with it.

There is a bug in the PostScript code which geoPubLaser creates that causes the laser printer to not reset itself after each document is printed. The result is that each document is narrower and longer than the one preceding it. The cause is a line at the end of each page which reads "gsave showpage grestore". When you get to the last page, this line should only read "showpage"!

You can solve this by manually going into the PostScript files and changing this last line. To do so, convert the file into a geoWrite file as mentioned above, make the changes, and then convert it back to a TRUE ASCII file.

There is an easier solution which will be discussed in "The Landscape Combo" section.

While you have the geoWrite file open, you can also adjust the gray scale values beyond the 7 which the conversion process offers. As you look thru the file you will see one or more occurrences of the following:

0 8 div setgray
or
0 setgray

These both do the same thing, set the gray scale to 0 (black). The first instance divides 0 by 8, which is still 0. Remember that PostScript gray values go from 0 to 1 (white).

The following line sets the gray value at .25 (keep in mind that this means 75% dots set, 25% cleared):

2 8 div setgray

If I wanted something just a little darker than medium gray, I might change a line to:

.45 setgray

Play with this all you want. I definitely suggest a sample sheet.

"The Landscape Combo"

Jim Collette, of Comm-Plex Software, has put together a marvellous new disk called *The Landscape Combo*. It is a MUST for the serious geoPublish/laser printer user! Among other things, it will allow you to create tri-fold flyers, bi-fold mailers, or this pamphlet!!!

What is landscape? Well, in desktop publishing there are two modes. Portrait mode is the normal output When you look at an 8.5 x 11 (letter size) piece of paper and it starts at the top and ends at the bottom; that's **portrait** mode. To give you an idea of what landscape mode is, open this pamphlet to the middle page. Note that opened out it is 14 x 8.5 (legal size), the left page and right page each 7 x 8.5. This is **landscape** mode!

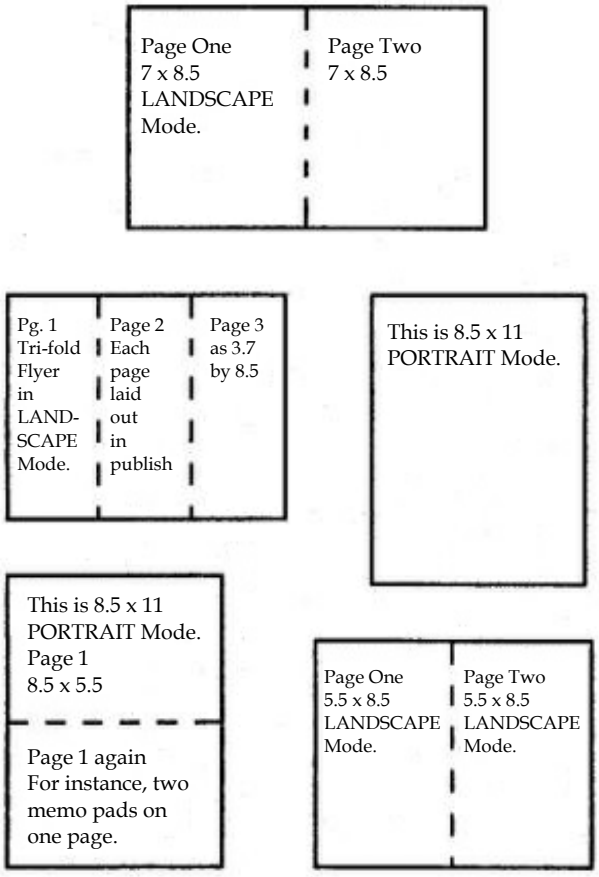
It can't be done without the key program on this disk, PS.Processor. And this program does even more!! You can use it to repeatedly place the same information on several parts of the page before printing it out as one sheet, such as a business card layout. Or you can layer two pages onto one. It even cures the "gsave showpage restore" problem for ALL geoPublish documents, even if you aren't using the landscape option.

The Landscape Combo, which includes layouts and samples by Jeanine Cutler, an expert on the use of geoPublish and laser printers, is available for $30 (U.S. funds only; NY residents add sales tax) from:

Comm-Plex Software
6782 Junction Rd.
Pavilion, NY 14525

It may not mean much to you now, but here is the "script" (commands) used by PS.Processor to create this pamphlet. Keep in mind the pamphlet has already been sent thru geoPubLaser.ps at 75% size. We are now going to modify the resulting file to create landscaped pages on 8.5 x 14 paper.

```
file GLP2.PS
landscape
origin -240 0
include 1 0 0
include 10 592 0
print
(Note: When printed, page 1 &
10 must be opposite each other.)
etc.....
```



Odds and (The) Ends

The most commonly used font in this pamphlet is Palatino-Roman (LW_Cowell). This includes the main body text (12 point), the section heads (18 point bold), the "continued" stuff (12 point bold), the front cover subtitle and author (24 point), the back cover copyright notices (12 point) and the "thanks" section (18 point).

Zapf-Chancery (LW_Zapf) was used in the title bars (36/24 point bold) and the front page (24 up to 72 point).

The information at the bottom of each page is Helvetica (LW_Cal) 12 point bold.

All of the LW fonts are available from Q-Link.

If you want a good book on desktop publishing, one of the best I found is *Desktop Publishing by Design – Aldus Pagemaker Edition*. Although it is written for the Aldus Pagemaker, the majority of what is in it is very generic and can be easily transferred to geoPublish. (Ronnie Shushan and Don Wright -- Microsoft Press)

If you want to delve deeper into the arcane world of PostScript, you will definitely need *PostScript Language Reference Manual--2nd Ed.*, more commonly known as "the red book". It is from Adobe Systems Inc. and is the "bible" of PostScript. *Learning Postscript – A Visual Approach* by Ross Smith is a fun book to read to see what PostScript can do. (Peachpit Press).

Big Blue Reader from SOGWAP Software is available from Tenex. Call 1-800-PROMPT-1 for more information.

The proper geoPubLaser programs and patches are available on Q-Link.

WrongIsWrite is on Q-Link, but a more up-to-date version is available from: Storm Systems, 464 Beale St., W. Quincy, MA 02169.

GetItWrite is a must have program for any geoPublish user. It is by Joseph Thomas, and I believe I found it on Q-Link. This program checks your geoPublish file to make sure you have all of the geoWrite files necessary on the same disk. (As you know, if they aren't on the disk, you run the risk of a major crash!) Also, it allows you to rename the geoWrite files, at the same time updating the geoPublish file to recognize the new names. It does have a flaw: geoPublish allows 16 files, but this program can only handle 15.

The idea of renaming the fonts is Frank Rizzo's, a fellow who has uploaded to Q-Link several geoPublish layouts for laser printers.

One of the most generous and knowledgeable experts on geoPublish and laser printers is Jeanine Cutler. You can contact her at Lakeshore Campground, 231 Lakeshore Drive, Fair Play, S.C. 29643.

There is an outfit called Laser Direct which does mail order laser printing. They can be contacted thru Q-Link. Apparently they provide information on setting up documents to be laser printed. At press time, however, they had not responded to my request for further information.

Many "copy" stores are beginning to equip themselves with laser printers attached to PCs.

And, if I can help you in any way, you can contact me at **Quincy Softworks** or on **Q-Link as "GeoHostDBF"**, **GEnie as "DiBieF"** and **Compuserve as 73515,1631**.

Quincy Softworks
9479 E. Whitmore Ave.
Hughson, CA 95326-9745

To:

Special Thanks to
Jim Collette and Jeanine Cutler
for their expertise and advice
and, most of all
their friendship!!
(With friends like these, who needs a laser printer?)

"Dweezil Never Bytes!"

LW_Roma (Times-Roman) in 9,10,12,14,18 & 24 point.
The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.
The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.
The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.
The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.
The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.
The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.

LW_Cal (Helvetica) in 9,10,12,14,18 & 24 point.
The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.
The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.
The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.
The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.
The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.
The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.

LW_Barrows (Courier) in 9,10,12,14,18 & 24 point.
The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.
The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.
The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.
The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.
The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.
The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.

LW_Giannini (AvantGarde-Book) in 10,12,14,18 & 24 point.
The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.
The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.
The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.
The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.
The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.
The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.

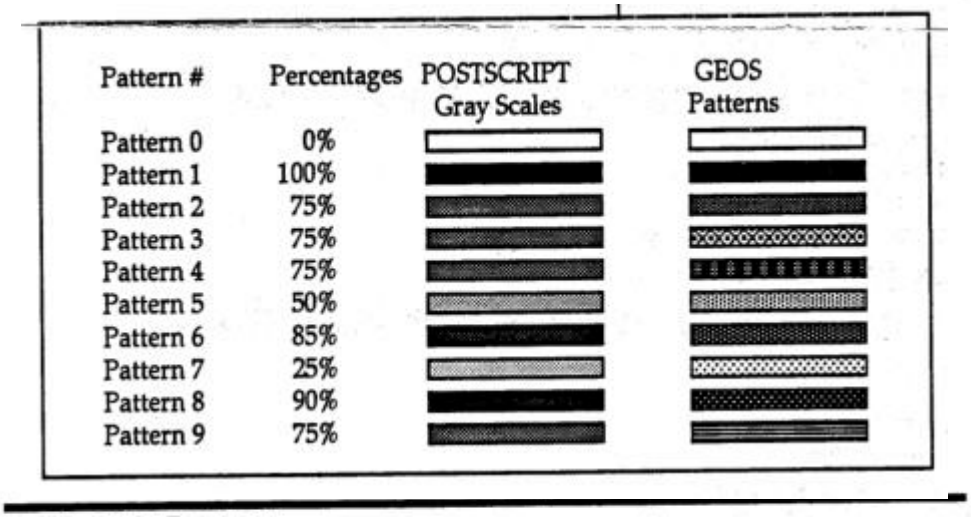
LW_Bacon (Bookman-Light) in 10,12,14,18 & 24 point.
The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.
The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.
The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.
The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.
The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.
The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.

LW_Haviland (Helvetica-Narrow) in 10,12,14,18 & 24 point.
The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.
The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.
The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.
The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.
The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.
The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.

LW_Cowell (Palatino-Roman) in 10,12,14,18 & 24 point.
The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.
The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.
The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.
The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.
The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.

LW_Zapf (ZapfChancery) in 10,12,14,18 & 24 point.
The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.
The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.
The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.
The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.
The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.

LW_Piedmont (NewCenturySchlbk-Roman) in 10,12,14,18 & 24 point.
The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.
The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.
The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.
The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.
The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.



David B. Ferguson

Text and graphic below taken from
geoWorld Magazine Issue #23, Page 12

Assignment of Screens

The screens produced by geoPublish are better than those in geoPaint because they print at 300 dpi on a laser printer rather than 80 or 60 dpi like most dot matrix printers. The illustration below shows the screen percentage achieved on a laser printer when its corresponding pattern is selected. They are shown in the order they appear in geoPublish when the up arrow is clicked from the attributes select box. As you can see, the 75% screen is somewhat repetitive. It would be nice if the codes could be altered to give a wider variety of screens to choose from.