

ADOBE™ ACROBAT™ DISTILLER™ SERVICES ON-LINE GUIDE

This on-line guide contains all the information you need to use the Acrobat Distiller over the network. For registration information, see the Quick Reference Card accompanying your software.

Click one of the following topics to jump to an explanation of that topic:

[How to use this on-line guide](#)

[How the network Distiller works](#)

[When to use the Distiller to create PDF documents](#)

[Distilling PostScript files](#)

[Creating PostScript files for your documents](#)

[Connecting to a network server](#)

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HOW TO USE THIS ON-LINE GUIDE

Topic Click underlined text to jump to the topic indicated. Underlined text indicates text that is “linked” to another part of the guide.



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



Click the Go Forward button in the toolbar to return from Go Back.



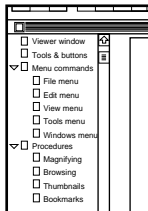
Click the Next Page button in the toolbar to go to the next page of the guide. You can also press the PageDown and -> keys to go to the next page.



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HOW THE DISTILLER WORKS

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

- 1** First, create a PostScript language file for your document. You create the PostScript file by opening the document, choosing a PostScript printer, and printing to a file.
- 2** Next, copy the PostScript file to a directory that is being monitored by the network Distiller program. This directory is the Distiller In directory. (You can combine this step with step one by saving the PostScript file directly to the In directory.)
- 3** The Distiller reads the PostScript file in the In directory, creates a PDF document, and places the PDF document in the Out directory.
- 4** After the Distiller is finished, retrieve your PDF document from the Out directory.

WHEN TO USE DISTILLING SERVICES

The Acrobat Exchange program comes with a special-purpose printer driver called PDF Writer. You can create PDF files for many kinds of documents by choosing PDF Writer as your current printer and printing. Instead of printing pages on a printer, PDF Writer creates a PDF file.

There are some kinds of documents, however, for which PDF Writer cannot create PDF files. For these documents, you must use the Distiller program to create PDF files. For example, PDF Writer cannot create high-quality PDF files for documents that contain placed Encapsulated PostScript (EPS) artwork or image files. PDF Writer uses the bitmap preview image that accompanies the EPS file instead of the EPS graphic itself. Many documents created with high-end graphics programs and page-layout programs include EPS graphics.

Also, many applications offer features for PostScript printers that are not available with other kinds of printers. If you want to create a PDF file with features normally available only with PostScript printers, you must use the Distiller program.

[More . . .](#)

Another reason to use the network Distiller program to create PDF files is that the Distiller runs on a network server rather than on your computer. While the Distiller is creating your PDF documents, you can use your computer to work on other jobs.

DISTILLING POSTSCRIPT FILES

After you have made network connections to the In and Out directories, creating PDF files is a simple process:

- 1 Create a PostScript file for a document.
- 2 Copy the PostScript file to the Distiller's In directory. (You can combine this step with step one by saving the PostScript file directly to the In folder.)
- 3 Wait for the Distiller to process the file; then copy your PDF file from the Out directory.

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

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

To make sure that the PostScript files you create are valid, make sure that your documents print to a PostScript printer correctly before you create the PostScript files.

Usually, the Type 1 fonts you use in your documents are included in the PostScript files you create or are otherwise available to the Distiller program. But if you have problems, your system administrator can set up the Distiller to find the fonts you use in your documents.

[More . . .](#)

See the following topics for more information on creating PDF files:

[Making sure the Distiller has access to your fonts](#)

[How to tell whether a PDF file is ready](#)

[Distiller setup options](#)

[Tips for creating PDF files](#)

[Filenaming conventions](#)

HOW TO TELL WHETHER A PDF FILE IS READY

The Distiller does not place a PDF file in an Out directory until it is finished creating the file. So as soon as you see the PDF file in the Out directory, you can copy it to your computer. You can use either File Manager or the DOS DIR command to list the contents of the Out directory.

In addition, the Distiller maintains a file called DTIME.TXT in every Out directory. About once a minute, the Distiller writes a message to the DTIME.TXT file in the Out directory.

To tell whether the Distiller is actively monitoring your In directory, check to see when the DTIME.TXT file was last modified. If DTIME.TXT has been modified recently, you know that the Distiller is watching the In directory. To check the modification time and date of the DTIME.TXT file, use either the File Manager or the DOS DIR command.

Note: The modification time shown for DTIME.TXT is based on the clock setting of the computer running the file server. That computer's clock setting might not match your computer's clock setting.

See [DTIME.TXT file contents](#) for a complete description of the DTIME.-TXT file.

DISTILLER SETUP OPTIONS

When setting up the Distiller, your network administrator sets the following options for the Distiller:

- Whether PostScript files are copied to the Out folder after distilling, or are just deleted from the In folder
- How long files are left in the Out folder before they are automatically deleted
- Whether color and grayscale images are compressed, and if they are, by how much
- Whether monochrome (black and white) images are compressed, and if they are, by how much
- Whether thumbnail images are created for every page in a PDF document

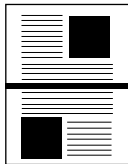
To see the current options set for the Distiller, open the file DTIME.TXT in the Distiller's Out directory.

HOW LONG FILES ARE LEFT IN THE OUT DIRECTORY

Your network administrator can set up the Distiller to delete PDF files left in an Out directory after a specified number of days. If the Distiller is set up to copy PostScript files to the Out directory, the PostScript files are deleted with their corresponding PDF files.

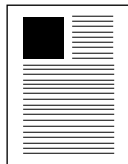
This feature relieves you of the responsibility of deleting the PDF files made for you. But when your network administrator enables this feature, you must retrieve your PDF files within the specified number of days, or they are lost.

ADDING THUMBNAILS TO PDF FILES



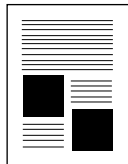
2

Your network administrator can set up the Distiller to automatically create “thumbnails” for PDF files. Thumbnails are miniature representations of each page of a PDF file that can be used in the Acrobat Exchange and Reader programs to navigate through a document. You can also create and remove thumbnails for individual PDF documents using the Acrobat Exchange program.



3

For documents with many illustrations and tables, such as newsletters, software manuals, and science textbooks, thumbnails are a powerful navigational tool. But for documents that contain few illustrations or tables, thumbnails are less useful: all the thumbnails look the same.



4

Talk to your Distiller administrator about the trade-offs of generating thumbnails for all documents automatically or generating them on an as-needed basis with the Acrobat Exchange program.

TEXT AND GRAPHICS (LZW) COMPRESSION

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

Your network administrator can set up the Distiller to compress text and graphics using the LZW (Lempel-Ziv-Welch) data-compression method. The LZW compression method simply compresses data; no information is lost.

COLOR/GRAYSCALE COMPRESSION

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

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

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

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

ABOUT DOWNSAMPLING

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

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

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

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

[More](#). . .

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

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

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

ABOUT JPEG COMPRESSION

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

When your network administrator chooses the JPEG compression option, he or she specifies one of five compression amounts ranging from High to Low. The loss of detail that results from Low and Medium-Low compression is so slight that most people cannot tell an image has been compressed. At higher compression settings, however, the image becomes blocky, and acquires a quilted look.

Before you, other Distiller users, and your network administrator select color and grayscale image compression settings, you might want to distill some sample images with various compression settings to find which settings work best for your documents. Remember that when JPEG compression is selected, the Distiller uses JPEG compression for 16-bit and 24-bit color images and for 8-bit grayscale images; all other images are compressed using the [LZW compression method](#).

MONOCHROME COMPRESSION

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

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

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

Run Length—This compression method produces the best results for images that contain large areas of solid white or black.

FILENAMING CONVENTIONS

The Distiller uses the names of the PostScript files it processes to name the PDF files it creates. To name a PDF file, the Distiller adds *.pdf* to the PostScript filename. When the PostScript filename ends with a different file-name extension, such as *.ps*, the Distiller replaces the filename extension with *.pdf*.

By convention, PostScript filenames end with *.ps*. Following PostScript file naming convention makes it much easier to keep track of the application, PostScript, and PDF versions of your documents.

When two PostScript files with the same name are placed in an In directory, the second PDF file created by the Distiller automatically replaces the first. This fact means that if you share an In directory with many people, you should give your PostScript files unique names. For example, to make sure your PostScript filenames are unique, you might add your initials to PostScript filenames.

CREATING POSTSCRIPT FILES FOR YOUR DOCUMENTS

The Acrobat Network Distiller translates PostScript files you create for your documents into PDF documents that can be viewed and printed by anybody with the Acrobat Exchange program. So the first step in using the Distiller to create a PDF document is to create a PostScript file.

With many applications, to create a PostScript file you select the Print to File check box in the application Print dialog box and choose OK. Your application then asks you to name the PostScript file, and then creates the PostScript file. See [Using the Print to File option](#) for more information.

With an application that does not include the Print to File option, you must add a new printer entry that you can use to print to a FILE. After you finish making PostScript files, you must restore your original printer setup to use your normal printer again. For information on creating PostScript files from applications that do not include a Print to File option, see the following topics:

[Adding a new printer entry for creating PostScript files](#)

[Creating PostScript files with the new printer entry](#)

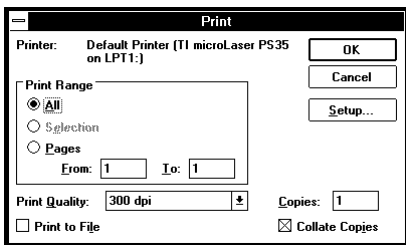
USING THE PRINT TO FILE OPTION

If your application Print dialog box contains a Print to File check box, follow these steps to create PostScript files for your documents.

Note: Before you make a PostScript file for a document, make sure that the document prints correctly on a PostScript printer. PDF document pages look just like the pages that print on a PostScript printer.

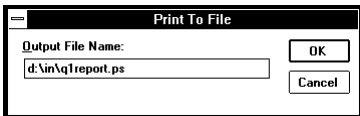
To create a PostScript file with a Print to File option:

- 1 Start your application and open the document.
- 2 Make sure that a PostScript printer is selected as the default printer. Use the Print Setup command in the File menu if you need to select a PostScript printer as the default printer.
- 3 Choose Print from the File menu. The Print dialog box appears.



[More . . .](#)

4 Select the Print to File option and choose OK. The Print to File dialog box appears.



5 Enter a path and filename for the PostScript file.

By convention, PostScript filenames are given .ps as file name extensions. So, for example, the PostScript file created for a document named Q1report.-wri would be Q1report.ps. Following this convention makes it easier to keep track of application, PostScript, and PDF versions of your documents.

Tip: You can save yourself a step by saving the PostScript file directly to a Distiller In directory.

6 Choose OK. The PostScript file is created and you are returned to your application.

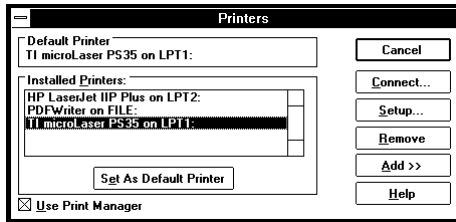
Note: Some applications save the Print to File setting between print jobs. Make sure the Print to File check box is clear when you want to print to a printer.

ADDING A NEW PRINTER ENTRY FOR CREATING POSTSCRIPT FILES

If your application Print dialog box does not contain a Print to File check box, you must add a new printer entry that you can use to create PostScript files.

To add a new printer entry for creating PostScript files:

- 1 From the Program Manager, open the Control Panel. (The Control Panel icon is usually in the Main program group.)
- 2 Open the Printers control panel (either by double-clicking the Printers icon or by choosing Printers from the Settings menu). The Printers dialog box appears.

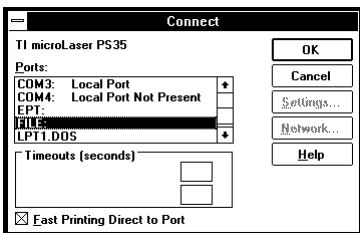


[More . . .](#)

3 Choose Add. The List of Printers appears at the bottom of the Printers dialog box.

4 From the List of Printers, select the PostScript printer you usually use and choose Install. The printer you selected appears on the list of Installed Printers and is shown as connected to an unused port such as LPT2 or COM3.

5 With the new PostScript printer entry selected, choose Connect. The Connect dialog box appears.



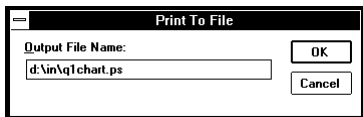
6 Scroll down the Ports list until you see the FILE: entry. Select FILE: and choose OK. In the Printers dialog box, the entry for the PostScript printer in the Installed printers list shows that the printer is connected to FILE.

7 Choose Close to close the Printers dialog box; then choose Exit from the Settings menu to return to the Program Manager.

The PostScript printer is now set up to create a PostScript file every time you choose OK in a Print dialog box. See [Creating PostScript files with the new printer entry](#) for instructions on creating PostScript files.

CREATING POSTSCRIPT FILES WITH THE NEW PRINTER ENTRY

- 1 Start your application and open the document.
- 2 Choose Print from the File menu. The Print dialog box appears.
- 3 Choose Setup. The Print Setup dialog box appears.
- 4 From the list of Specific Printers, select the PostScript printer connected to FILE: The Specific Printer option button is automatically selected.
- 5 Choose OK. The Print Setup dialog box closes and the Print dialog box reappears.
- 6 Choose OK. The Print to File dialog box appears.



- 7 Enter a path and filename for the PostScript file.

[More . . .](#)

By convention, PostScript filenames are given .PS as file name extensions. So, for example, the PostScript file created for a document named Q1report.wri. would be Q1report.ps. Following this convention makes it easier to keep track of application, PostScript, and PDF versions of your documents.

Tip: You can save yourself a step by saving the PostScript file directly to an In directory that is monitored by the network Distiller.

8 Choose OK. The PostScript file is created and you are returned to your application.

CONNECTING TO A NETWORK SERVER

This section shows an example of using the Windows network connection dialog boxes to connect to a network server. This section is for people who are unfamiliar with the procedure for connecting to a network server.

Suppose your network administrator tells you that your network Distiller is monitoring a directory called DISTILLE in the ACROBAT volume on the PCSHARED server. The full path name of the In directory is.

PCSHARED/ACROBAT:DISTILLE/IN

Here's how you connect your computer to the In directory.

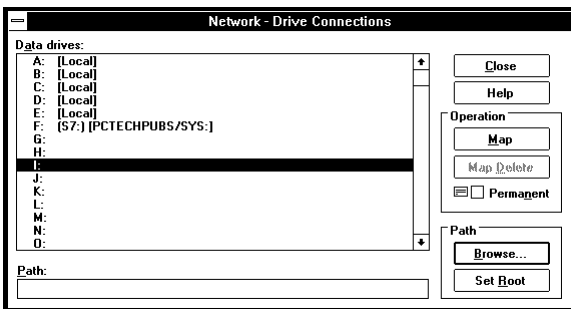
To connect to a network server:

- 1 Start your computer and connect to the server with DOS commands. Most companies set up MS-DOS computers to automatically connect to network servers when the computers start. See your network administrator if you need help setting up your computer to automatically connect to the server.
- 2 Start Windows.

[More . . .](#)

3 Start the File Manager by double-clicking the File Manager program icon. (The File Manager program icon is usually in the Main program group.) The File Manager window appears.

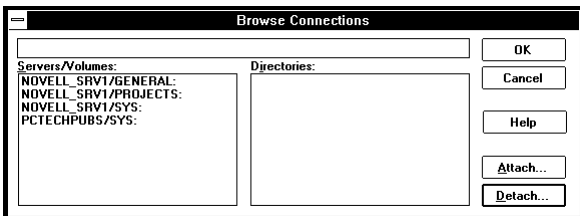
4 Choose Network Connections from the Disk menu. The Network - Drive Connections dialog box appears.



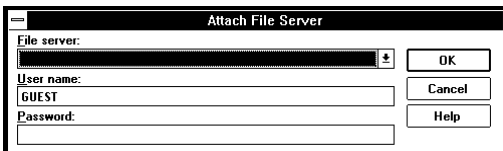
In the next few steps, you will select the network path name of the In directory (which will place the path name in the Path: box), and map the directory onto a local drive letter with the Map button.

[More . . .](#)

5 To connect to a network server, choose Browse. The Browse Connections dialog box appears. The Servers/Volumes box shows the network connections already established.

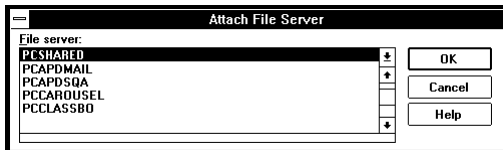


6 To attach to a new network server, choose Attach. The Attach File Server dialog box appears.

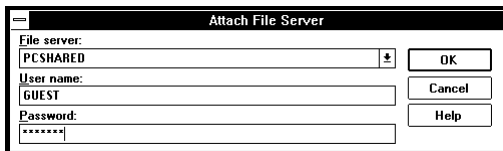


[More . . .](#)

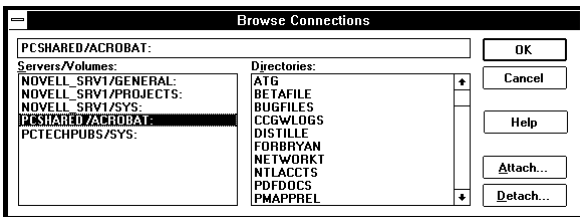
7 Use the File Server list to select the server name.



8 Next, enter your network user name and password.

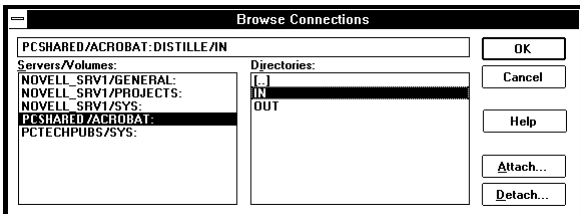


9 Choose OK to return to the Browse Connections dialog box. All volumes defined for the server are listed in the Server/Volumes list.

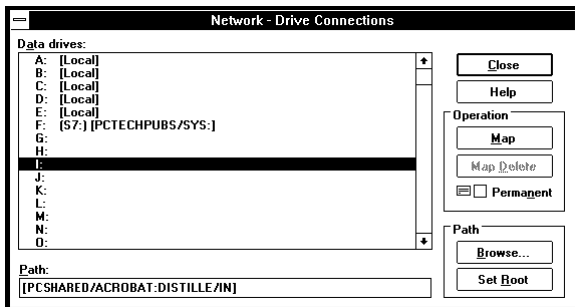


[More . . .](#)

10 Select the volume that contains the In directory; then select the In directory from the Directories list. The full path name of the In directory appears in the path box.

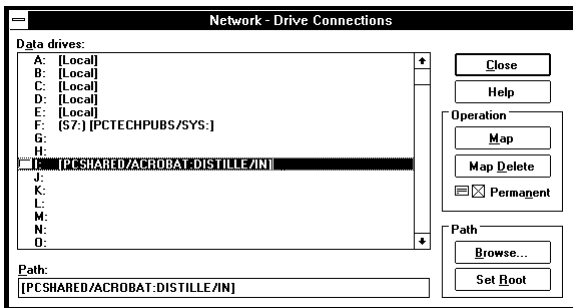


11 Choose OK to return to the Network Drive Connections dialog box. The full path name of the In directory appears in the Path: box.



[More . . .](#)

12 Select the drive letter to which you want to map the In directory; then choose Map. The path name of the In directory is shown as mapped to the drive letter you selected.



That's how you map a network directory to a local drive letter. You would use the same method to map the Out directory to a local drive letter.

To tell Windows to map a local drive letter to a network directory automatically:

Select the mapping entry from the Data drives list and select the Permanent check box.

TIPS FOR CREATING PDF FILES

Click one of the following topics for an explanation of that topic:

[General tips](#)

[Making sure that the Distiller has access to your fonts](#)

GENERAL TIPS

Before you distill PostScript files for your documents, you should be aware of two Distiller limitations:

- The current versions of the Distiller substitute shades of gray for fill-patterns available with some drawing, painting, and charting applications. Often, this substitution produces acceptable results. But when two bars of a bar chart are filled with left and right diagonal stripes, for example, the Distiller fills both bars with the same shade of gray. You can work around this problem by filling shapes with light and dark shades of gray instead of fill-patterns.
- The current versions of the Distiller do not process custom halftone functions. Instead the Distiller uses standard halftone functions. Usually, this procedure produces acceptable results. But halftone images created with complicated halftone functions do not look the same with Acrobat as when printed from the application used to create them.

MAKING SURE THAT THE DISTILLER HAS ACCESS TO YOUR FONTS

When the Distiller processes a PostScript file, it needs access to the fonts used in the document to create a valid PDF file. When the Distiller can't find a font used in a document, it substitutes Courier for the font it can't find.

Usually, the fonts you use in your documents are included in the PostScript files you create for your documents or they are otherwise available to the Distiller. But if you retrieve a PDF document that substitutes Courier for another font, you know the Distiller could not find the font.

Your network administrator can set up the Distiller to find fonts stored in any directory on the network. If the Distiller cannot find a font you use, talk to your network administrator about copying the font to a directory where the Distiller can find it.

DTIME.TXT FILE CONTENTS

The Distiller program maintains a text file called DTIME.TXT in every Distiller Out directory. DTIME.TXT records the last time that the Distiller checked the corresponding In directory for PostScript files, and lists the current job settings.

Acrobat Network Distiller 1.0b6 for Windows

version

Monday, April 26, 1993 at 3:37 PM

date and time

=====

In directory was
last checked

Watched Directory Frequency = 10 second(s)

After Distilling, PostScript Files = Deleted

Text and Graphics LZW Compression = ON

Thumbnail Generation = OFF

Color Image Downsampling = ON

Color Image Downsampling Resolution = 72

Color Image Compression = ON

Compression using = JPEG Medium

job options

Grayscale Image Downsampling = ON

Grayscale Image Downsampling Resolution = 72

Grayscale Image Compression = ON

Compression using = JPEG Medium

Monochrome Image Downsampling = ON

Monochrome Image Downsampling Resolution = 300

Monochrome Image Compression = ON

Compression using = CCITT Group 4

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DTIME.TXT is a text document. You can open DTIME.TXT with Notepad, Write, or any word processor.

The DTIME.TXT file lists the following Distiller setup options. Click the underlined text for a more detailed description of the option or options.

- **Watched Directory Frequency.** This setting tells you the number of seconds the Distiller waits before checking the In directory for a new PostScript file.
- **After Distilling, PostScript Files =Moved/Deleted.** This setting tells you whether PostScript files are moved to the Out folder after distilling, or just deleted.
- **Files deleted after = # days.** This setting tells you the number of days files are left in the Out folder before they are automatically deleted.

Text and Graphics LZW Compression =On/Off.

Thumbnail Generation =On/Off.

Color/Grayscale image compression options.

Monochrome image compression options.

TROUBLESHOOTING

The following topics describe problems you might encounter using network Distiller services and possible solutions to those problems.

[The In directory is unavailable](#)

[PostScript files are not processed](#)

[PostScript files are processed but PDF files are not created](#)

[Courier is substituted for other font](#)

[Photographic and other scanned images appear unrefined](#)

[Patterns display and print as shades of gray](#)

[Halftones display and print incorrectly](#)

THE IN DIRECTORY IS UNAVAILABLE

When you lose your network connection to the server that contains the In directory, you lose access to the Distiller services on your network. The first thing to check when you lose a network connection is to see if you can reconnect your computer to the server.

If you cannot reconnect your computer to the server, the problem might be with

- The network
- The physical network connection to your computer
- Your computer

Report the problem to your network administrator.

POSTSCRIPT FILES ARE NOT PROCESSED

Two problems can prevent the Distiller from processing PostScript files in a reasonable period of time:

- The Distiller is not monitoring the In directory
- The Distiller is busy processing other PostScript files

To tell whether the Distiller is actively monitoring your In directory, open the Out directory and check to see when the DTIME.TXT file was last modified. If the DTIME.TXT has been modified recently, you know that the Distiller is watching the In directory.

If the Distiller is not watching the In directory, either the Distiller is not running or it has lost its network connection to the server that contains the In directory. In either case, you should report the problem to your network administrator.

If the Distiller is watching the In directory but your PostScript file has not yet been processed, the Distiller has been busy processing other files. Be patient. The Distiller program will process your PostScript file eventually.

POSTSCRIPT FILES ARE PROCESSED BUT PDF FILES ARE NOT CREATED

The Distiller can encounter problems with your PostScript file that prevent it from creating a PDF file. When the Distiller fails to create a PDF file for a PostScript file, it creates a log file in the Out directory that describes the nature of the problem. The log file is a text file that you can open with Notepad, or any word processor.

The name of the log file is based on the name of the original PostScript file. If the PostScript file name ends with “.ps,” the Distiller replaces “.ps” with “.log” to name the log file. Otherwise, the Distiller appends “.log” to the PostScript file name to create the log file name.

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

Report this problem to your network administrator. Your network administrator will either make the PostScript header available to the Distiller, or tell you to create PostScript files that include the PostScript header.

COURIER IS SUBSTITUTED FOR ANOTHER FONT

When the Distiller cannot find a font used in your PostScript file, it substitutes Courier for the font it cannot find.

Two situations can cause this problem:

- The Distiller has lost a network connection to the directory that contains the font
- The font is not available to the Distiller

Report the first problem to your network administrator, and, after the network connection has been restored, copy your PostScript file to the In directory again.

If you suspect that the Distiller does not have access to your font, talk to your network administrator about how you can make the font available to the Distiller.

PHOTOGRAPHIC AND OTHER SCANNED IMAGES APPEAR UNREFINED

Photographic images can require a great deal of storage. A 24-bit color image, for example, can require several megabytes of storage. To keep the size of PDF files to a minimum, the Distiller can be set up to use various techniques to compress scanned images. These compression techniques, however, reduce the amount of detail in a scanned image. After being compressed, some images take on a quilted look, and sharp lines are distorted. If you are unhappy with the quality of scanned images in your PDF files, ask your network administrator to reduce the amount of compression performed by the Distiller.

PATTERNS DISPLAY AND PRINT AS SHADES OF GRAY

The current versions of the Distiller program substitute shades of gray for fill-patterns available with some graphics and charting programs. You cannot correct this problem. You can, however use lighter and darker shades of gray to fill shapes in illustrations within documents you plan to distribute electronically.

HALFTONES DISPLAY AND PRINT INCORRECTLY

PostScript printers support the use of application-defined halftone functions. The current versions of the Distiller, however, processes halftone images with standard halftone functions. Usually, this procedure produces acceptable results. Images created with complicated halftone functions, however, do not look the same with Acrobat as with the application that created them. You cannot correct this problem. You can, however, use the standard halftone functions for halftone images you plan to include in PDF documents.