

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:

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[How the network Distiller works](#)

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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.



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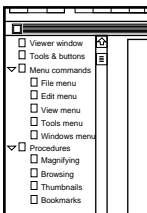
Click the Next Page button in the toolbar to go to the next page of the guide. You can also press the PageDown and -> keys to go to the next page.



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HOW THE DISTILLER WORKS

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

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

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 connected your Macintosh to the shared disk containing the Distiller In and Out folders, 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 folder. (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 folder.

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 folder until it is finished creating the file. So as soon as you see the PDF file in the Out folder, you can copy it to your computer. In addition, the Distiller maintains a file called DTIME.TXT in every Out folder. Every time the Distiller checks an In folder for new PostScript files, it writes a message to the file in the Out folder.

To tell whether the Distiller is actively monitoring your In folder, 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 folder. To check the modification time and date of the DTIME.TXT file, select the DTIME file icon and press Command-I to display the information dialog box for the DTIME file.

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

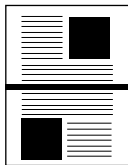
To see the current options set for the Distiller, open the file DTIME.TXT in the Distiller's Out directory.

HOW LONG FILES ARE LEFT IN THE OUT FOLDER

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

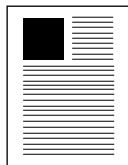
This feature relieves you of the responsibility of deleting the PDF files made for you. But when your network administrator enables this feature, you must retrieve your PDF files within the specified number of days, or they are lost.

ADDING THUMBNAILS TO PDF FILES



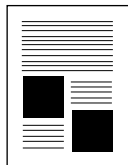
2

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 or 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 through 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 bitmaps.

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. The only negative effect of compressing text and graphics is that pages take slightly longer to display.

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.

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 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 . . .](#)

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 filename 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 folder, the second PDF file created by the Distiller automatically replaces the first. This fact means that if you share an In folder 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.

For information on Windows filenames conventions, see [How the Windows version of the Distiller names PDF Files.](#)

HOW THE WINDOWS VERSION OF THE DISTILLER NAMES PDF FILES

PDF file names created by the Windows version of the Distiller are limited to eight characters. This fact can produce surprising results for Macintosh users. For example, if you place a PostScript file named “3rd Quarter Report.ps” in an In folder processed by the Windows version of the Distiller, the PDF file might be named “!3rd_QUA.PDF.” The exact form of the PDF file name depends on the network software connecting Macintosh and Windows computers.

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.

To create a PostScript file with System 7, you choose a PostScript printer and select File as the destination in the Print dialog box. System 7 asks you to name the PostScript file, and then creates it. See [Creating a PostScript file with System 7](#) for step-by-step instructions.

Unless you are using the PSPrinter printer driver, you have to use a rather complicated technique to create PostScript files with System 6. See [Creating a PostScript file with System 6](#) for step-by-step instructions. If you are using the PSPrinter printer driver, you use the same method as System 7 users. See [Creating a PostScript file with System 7](#) for step-by-step instructions.

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.

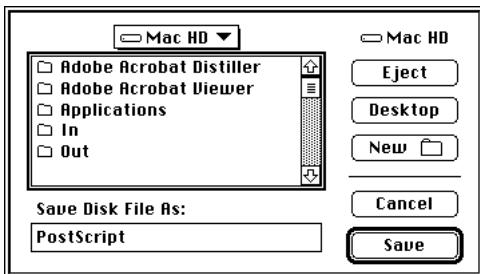
CREATING A POSTSCRIPT FILE WITH SYSTEM 7

Note: This topic also describes how to create PostScript files with System 6 for users who are using the PSPrinter printer driver with System 6.

- 1 If you haven't already chosen a PostScript printer driver, select Chooser from the Apple menu and click the PSPrinter icon, or, if you are using LaserWriter, click the LaserWriter icon. Then click the close box to close the Chooser window.
- 2 Open the document.
- 3 Choose Print from the File menu. The Print dialog box appears.
- 4 Select File as the destination. If the document is a color document or contains grayscale images, select the Color/Grayscale print option. (If you using PSPrinter, click Options to set the Color/Grayscale Print option.)

[More](#) . . .

5 Click OK; the standard Save As dialog box appears.



Use the pop-up menu and the folder list to open the folder where you want the PostScript file to be created.

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

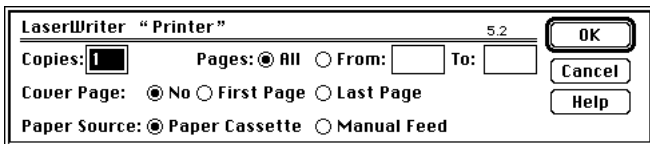
6 Enter a name for the PostScript file.

By convention, PostScript filenames end with the extension “.ps”. Following this convention makes it easier to keep track of application, PostScript, and PDF versions of your documents.

7 Click Save. The PostScript file is created and you are returned to your application.

CREATING A POSTSCRIPT FILE WITH SYSTEM 6

- 1 If you haven't already chosen the LaserWriter printer driver, select Chooser from the Apple menu and click the LaserWriter icon; then click the close box to close the Chooser window.
- 2 Open the document.
- 3 Choose Print from the File menu. The Print dialog box appears.



- 4 Choose OK and immediately press the Command and K keys. The following message should appear:

Creating PostScript® File.

***Note:** You might want to practice creating a PostScript file with System 6 using a one-page document file until you feel comfortable with the technique.*

[More...](#)

The PostScript file is placed in the same folder as the application you are using. PostScript files created by System 6 are automatically named *PostScript0*, *PostScript1*, *PostScript2*, and so on, through *PostScript9*. However, a folder can contain only 10 PostScript files; therefore after *PostScript9* is created, the next PostScript file is named *PostScript0* and it overwrites the current *PostScript0* (if there is one). For this reason, it's a good idea to rename your PostScript files.

5 Close the document and quit the application.

6 Open the application folder, rename the PostScript file, and drag it to the Distiller In folder.

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.

CONNECTING TO A NETWORK SERVER

This section shows an example of using the AppleShare network 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 In and Out folders are in a shared disk called ACROBAT connected to a server called Kathy's Mac which is in a zone called Zone 0.

Zone: Zone0

Server: Kathy's Mac

Shared disk: Acrobat

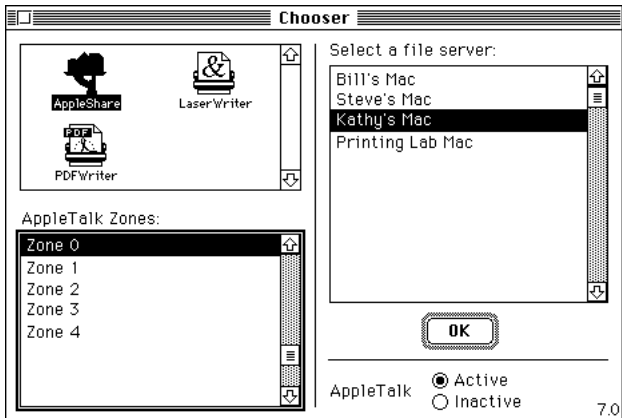
Here's how you connect your computer to the shared disk Acrobat.

To connect to a shared disk:

- 1 Select Chooser from the Apple menu. The Chooser dialog box appears. The AppleTalk zones appear in the AppleTalk Zones list.
- 2 Click the AppleShare icon.

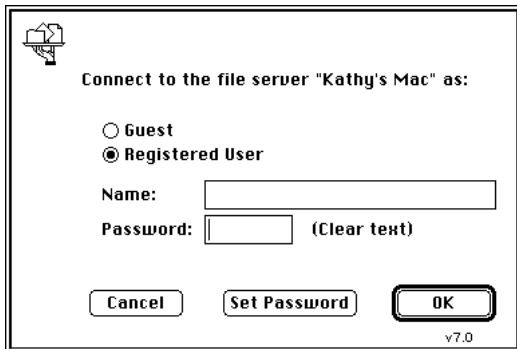
[More . . .](#)

3 Select the zone containing the server to which you want to connect.



[More . . .](#)

4 Select the server you want and choose OK.



The image shows a Mac OS X "Connect to Server" dialog box. In the top-left corner is an icon of a computer with a hand pointing to it. The main text reads "Connect to the file server 'Kathy's Mac' as:". Below this are two radio buttons: "Guest" (unselected) and "Registered User" (selected). Under "Registered User", there is a "Name:" label followed by a text input field, and a "Password:" label followed by a password input field and a "(Clear text)" link. At the bottom are three buttons: "Cancel", "Set Password", and "OK" (which is highlighted with a thick border). The version number "v7.0" is printed in the bottom-right corner.

Connect to the file server "Kathy's Mac" as:

☐ Guest
☒ Registered User

Name:

Password: (Clear text)

v7.0

[More . . .](#)

5 To log in as a registered user, select Registered User and enter your user name and password. To log in as a guest, select the Guest option. Then choose OK. The shared disks dialog box appears.

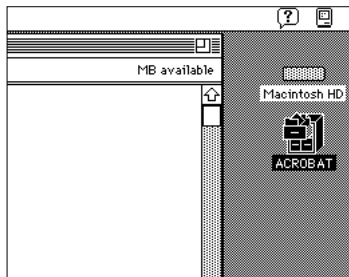


6 Select the shared disk containing the Distiller In and Out folders and choose OK. The shared disk dialog box closes and you are returned to the Finder.

Tip: To connect to the shared disk automatically when you start your Macintosh, click the box to the right of the shared disk's name. When you click the box, an option appears that lets you save both your user name and password.

[More . . .](#)

The icon for the shared disk you selected appears on your desktop.



7 Double-click the shared disk icon to see the Distiller In and Out folders.

Tip: *If you are using System 7, your network administrator can create aliases for the In and Out folders that you can drag to your hard disk. Using this method, the aliases for the In and Out folders are always in your hard disk. When you drag a PostScript file to the In folder alias or open the Out folder alias, the network connection process occurs automatically.*

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](#)

[PageMaker 4.x tips](#)

[QuarkXpress tips](#)

[FrameMaker tips](#)

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.

In addition, if you are creating a PDF file for a color document or a document that contains a grayscale image, be sure and select the Color/Grayscale option in the System 7 print dialog box.

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 folder on the network. If the Distiller cannot find a font you use, talk to your network administrator about copying the font to a folder where the Distiller can find it.

PAGEMAKER 4.X TIPS

When you print from PageMaker, you can use either the Apple LaserWriter printer driver or the Aldus printer driver. By default, you print with the Aldus printer driver. If you hold down the Option key when you choose the Print command, however, you print with the Apple LaserWriter printer driver. You can use either printer driver to create PostScript files for the Acrobat Distiller.

If you use the Aldus printer driver, select these print options to get the best results:

- Reverse Order (on the Print dialog box)
- Download Bitmapped fonts (on the PostScript dialog box)
- Download PostScript fonts (on the PostScript dialog box)
- Use Symbol Font for Special Characters (on the PostScript dialog box)

Using the Aldus printer driver, you can also use the FileName button (in the PostScript dialog box) to save the PostScript file directly in the In folder.

QUARKXPRESS TIP

Creating color documents

If you use the standard LaserWriter printer driver to create PostScript files for QuarkXPress documents, QuarkXPress does not create color documents (even when you select the Color/Grayscale print option). To create a color PostScript file, you must first use the Page Setup command in QuarkXPress to choose a color printer and then create the PostScript file.

FrameMaker Tip

Do not use the FrameMaker feature for printing an entire document to create a PostScript file. Because of a problem with the way that FrameMaker creates PostScript files for multi-part documents, the Distiller cannot process the PostScript file correctly. Rather, create a PostScript files for each document part, distill each document part, and use the Acrobat Exchange program to join the document parts. You can use the Acrobat Exchange Insert command to join the distilled document parts.

Later versions of FrameMaker may correct this problem.

DTIME.TXT FILE CONTENTS

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

```
Acrobat Network Distiller 1.0b6 for Macintosh
Monday, April 26, 1993 at 3:37 PM
```

version

date and time

In folder was
last checked

```
=====
```

```
Watched Folder Frequency = 10 second(s)
After Distilling, PostScript Files = moved
```

```
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
```

```
=====
```

DTIME is a TeachText document. If you have TeachText, you can double-click the DTIME icon to open the document. If you don't have TeachText, you can use any word processor to open DTIME as a text file.

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 Folder Frequency.** This setting tells you the number of seconds the Distiller waits before checking the In folder 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 folder 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 FOLDER IS UNAVAILABLE

When you lose your network connection to the server that contains the In folder, 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 use the Chooser to reconnect your Macintosh to the server.

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

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

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 folder
- The Distiller is busy processing other PostScript files

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

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

If the Distiller is watching the In folder 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 folder that describes the nature of the problem. The log file is text file that you can open with 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 “.pdf.log” to name the log file. Otherwise, the Distiller appends “.pdf.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 folder 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 folder 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.