ProPrint
Version 1.5

The Protext Print Enhancer

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Written By G.Denyer

For: 6128 Plus
464 Plus + Disc Drive
CPC 6128
CPC 664
CPC 464 + Disc Drive

Pro**P**rint

Version 1.5

6JD 93

This manual was written using ProPrint, Protext,
Promerge Plus, Prospell and an Amstrad CPC 6128 with a
KDS 8 Bit port and printed on a 9-pin Printer.

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● ▮INTRODUCTION▮ ●

ProPrint is a print enhancer which provides Protext users with access to an unlimited number of high quality fonts. Facilities are provided which allow the use not only of the supplied ProPrint fonts, but also those from Stop Press, MicroDesign, the Advanced Art Studio, and ones you may design with the ProPrint Font Designer.

It will work equally well with the ROM, Disc or Tape version of Protext and also operates with Promerge and Promerge Plus. It is compatible with all CPC computers including the 6128[plus] and 464[plus], with the proviso that at least one disc drive is fitted. The programs will work with any EPSON compatible[1] dot matrix printer (9 or 24-pin[2]) and will also detect ROMDOS for the benefit of users of three and a half inch disc drives.

ProPrint has been designed to be as flexible as possible and will adapt to suit your system whatever extra peripherals you may have connected. Whether you want an unusual font for titles, or you are simply tired of your printer's own font(s), ProPrint has the answer.

● ▮GETTING STARTED▮ ●

Your ProPrint disc has been configured so that you can use it straight away. The default set-up is as follows:

- ● Printer Port   Internal 7 Bit
- ● Fonts in BOOT.PPF   3
- ● Font 1   ROMAN-L
- ● Font 2   ROMAN-LB (Bold)
- ● Font 3   ROMAN-LI (Italic)

This set-up allows instant access, from any point in a document, to the three fonts listed but will not initialise any 8-bit printer port you may have connected.

● ▮CUSTOMISATION▮ ●

It is very likely that at some time you will want to alter some or all of ProPrint's default settings. Users of PLUS machines in particular will want to take advantage of their machine's built-in 8-Bit Printer Port. To carry out the alterations, insert side A of your ProPrint disc in the drive, type RUN"CUSTOMIZ and press [RETURN].

The program is menu driven and will prompt for your selections. However, if you make any changes, do not forget to select Option 3 on the main menu (Save Selections) before selecting Option 4 (Quit), which resets the computer. The options available from the menu are described overleaf.

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[1] The Printer Control Codes which ProPrint uses are listed on page 7.

[2] If you intend to use ProPrint with a 24-pin printer please read the section entitled 24-Pin Printers on page 7.

Option 1. Select Default Fonts

This option allows you to select the font(s) which ProPrint automatically loads every time you run the program. There can be from one to five fonts, each of which can be switched on at any point in your Protext documents by inserting a Printer Control Code in the text.

Bear in mind that each default font reduces the space available to Protext by 3081 characters. It may be wise to have less than five default fonts if you are dealing with large documents. In any case, ProPrint allows fonts to be loaded from disc either from Protext's Command Line or by use of an embedded command in the text.

There are over forty fonts provided on your disc...

3D-L	EXTRAS-1	ROMAN-S	SANS-SB	SANS2-L	THIN-LI
BLOCK-L	EXTRAS-2	ROMAN-SB	SANS-SI	SANS2-LB	TYPE-L
BLOCK-LB	HITECH-L	ROMAN-SI	SANS-SUB	SANS2-LI	TYPE-LB
BLOCK-LI	HOLLO-L	ROUND-L	SANS-SUP	SERF-SUB	TYPE-LI
BRDWAY-L	OLDENG-L	ROUND-LB	SANS1-L	SERF-SUP	TYPE-S
CAPS-L	ROMAN-L	ROUND-LI	SANS1-LB	THIN-L	TYPE-SB
CAPS-LB	ROMAN-LB	SANS-S	SANS1-LI	THIN-LB	TYPE-SI
CAPS-LI	ROMAN-LI				

All ProPrint fonts have the filetype .PPF. The letters after the dash in the filename indicate the font style. We recommend that you use these conventions if you produce your own fonts with the ProPrint Character Designer.

```
     L...Large      S...Small      B...Bold      I...Italic
          SUB...Subscript  SUP...Superscript
```

Whenever Option 1 displays the available fonts on a disc, it always adds the words **No Font** at the end of the list. If at some point you want to reduce the number of default fonts, then select **No Font** in place of the font in the highest position. The default fonts are stored in the file BOOT.PPF which must contain at least one font for ProPrint to function correctly. DO NOT ERASE this file.

Option 2. Identify Printer Port

A total of seven 8-Bit Printer Ports are supported...

- The Goldmark Mark 1 Port
- The KDS Mark 1 Port
- The KDS Mark 2 and 3 Ports
- The Electric Studio Port
- The ACU Project Port
- The BrunWord Elite Port
- The PLUS Machines' Port

If you are using a PLUS machine then it will be detected automatically and the code to operate the built-in 8-Bit Port installed without any further input. The other Ports must be selected manually from the menu. If you have accidentally selected an 8-Bit Port, you can reselect the internal 7-Bit or another 8-Bit Port by re-selecting this Option from the main menu and answering **No** to the question "Is There An 8 Bit Port Connected?".

Option 3. Save Selections To Disc

Select this option to update your ProPrint disc with any changes you have
made via Options 1 or 2.

Option 4. Quit

Resets your computer.

● █ RUNNING PROPRINT █ ●

If you are new to Protext, we recommend that you familiarise yourself
with it thoroughly before attempting to use it in combination with
ProPrint.

It is wise to reset your computer before using ProPrint, either by
switching if off then on, or by holding down [CONTROL]+[SHIFT] then
pressing [ESC].

If you have either the disc or tape versions of Protext, then **before**
running ProPrint, you must run Protext as normal and then quit to Basic,
by pressing [Q] then [RETURN] from the Command Line.

If you are using the ROM version of Protext, then you should merely check
that Protext has signed on.

Insert your ProPrint disc in the drive and type RUN"DISC [RETURN]. After
ProPrint has loaded, it will boot up Protext as normal. To check that
ProPrint has installed correctly, type INFO [RETURN] from the Command
Line. This will display the ProPrint information page.

● █ USING PROPRINT █ ●

ProPrint controls the way text is printed by means of 20 commands. 11 of
these are accessed via Printer Control Codes which may be entered
anywhere in a document. The remaining 9 commands are External Commands
which must be entered either from Protext's Command Line or on a line in
the text which begins with Protext's >ex stored command.

ProPrint also defines an extra character... ● which is available at all
times no matter which font is in use. To use it, hold down [CONTROL] and
press [2]. The character will appear on screen as ~.

The Printer Control Codes

Font selection: Code   Effect

                 █   switch on font 1
                 █   switch on font 2
                 █   switch on font 3
                 █   switch on font 4
                 █   switch on font 5

These codes correspond to the default Protext Control Codes for normal, **bold,** *italics,* ₛᵤᵦₛ𝒸ᵣᵢₚₜ and ˢᵘᵖᵉʳˢᶜʳⁱᵖᵗ. For convenience, we recommend that fonts are loaded in such a way that entering, for example, the Printer Control Code ▊ (switch on font 3) will indeed switch on an italic font. Of course you can load any font irrespective of it's attributes, into any of the font positions, if that is your wish!

ProPrint's use of the above five codes differs slightly from that of Protext. Where Protext uses them to toggle on and off the particular effect, ProPrint uses them only to switch the particular font on.

For example, the normal Protext method used to print in italics is to insert the ▊ Control Code immediately before and after the word(s) to be printed in italics (▊italics▊). To achieve the same effect in ProPrint it is necessary to insert the ▊ Control Code immediately before and the ▊ Control Code immediately after.... ▊italics▊.

Of course, this example assumes that the normal and italics version of a font are loaded into font positions 1 and 3 respectively.

Style selection: Code   Effect

▣	toggle condensed
▊	toggle enlarged
▣	toggle proportional
▣	toggle NLQ
▣	toggle reversed
▣	toggle underline

These codes toggle on and off the particular effect, acting on whichever font is currently switched on. For example, ▊enlarged▊ on screen appears as 𝖾𝗇𝗅𝖺𝗋𝗀𝖾𝖽 on paper.

The ▣ Control Code causes subsequent characters to be printed "white on black" as seen in the section headings of this manual. Bold fonts produce the best results when printing in reversed inks mode.

Note that ProPrint's default setting is NLQ ON, so the first use in a document of the ▣ Control Code will switch ProPrint to Draft Mode. We recommend that Draft Mode is used to check page layouts because it prints twice as fast as NLQ, but do remember to reselect NLQ before final printing.

The External Commands

These commands may be used directly from Protext's Command Line by typing the command (and any required parameters) then pressing [RETURN]. Alternatively, they may be included in your documents by the use of Protext's >ex Stored Command (See page 33 of your Protext Manual and the example .DOC files on the ProPrint disc).

GAP *n*   Set the gap between characters in proportional
                        printing to *n* dots. *n* can be in the range 1 to 100
                        (The default is 2). This is a global command which is
                        to say it affects all the fonts.

SPACE *f* *n*	Sets the width of the space character in font number *f* to *n* dots wide. *f* must be in the range 1 to 5 and *n* must be in the range 1 to 100.
WIDTH *f* *n*	Sets the width in *n* dots at which characters in font number *f* will be printed in non-proportional mode. *f* must be in the range 1 to 5 and *n* must be in the range 1 to 16.
LFEED *n*	Sets the size of a line feed to *n* x 216 for 9-pin printers or *n* x 180 for 24-pin printers. *n* must be in the range 0 to 255.
INFO	Displays the current state of all the above settings and the currently loaded fonts.
REVERSE *n*	Performs a reverse line feed *n* times. Uses the current **lfeed** setting for each reverse line feed.
FONT *n* *filename*	Loads a file into font position *n*. The .PPF filetype may be omitted from the *filename*. Please note that settings for both Width of Space and Non-Prop. Width will be automatically updated by this operation.
RESET	Performs a complete reset of all ProPrint's settings to their default values and switches on font 1. It is wise to include the stored command **>ex reset** at the beginning of documents to ensure your machine will respond correctly to ProPrint commands encountered later in the text.
PROPRINT *n*	Switches ProPrint off if *n* is 0 (allows use of printer's own fonts). Switches ProPrint on if *n* is 1.

● **TROUBLESHOOTING** ●

Included on the disc are several document files (EXAMPLE-.DOC) which demonstrate the use of the various ProPrint commands. A print-out of these files is included at the end of this manual where you will also find print-outs of the supplied fonts. The examples attempt to show you how to get the best from ProPrint, but for your convenience, listed below are some of the most common errors and their remedies.

Problem Text on the right of a document is "lost" over the edge of the page when printed.

Remedy 1. Shorten the length of the printed line by using the **space** command to reduce the width of the space character and/or the **gap** command to decrease the space between characters.
2. Decrease the width of the document by inserting a new Protext Ruler and reformatting the text.
3. Use a narrower font.

Problem Printhead reaches the bottom of the paper before the page break in the document even though the page length has been correctly set.

Remedy   Use the **lfeed** command to reduce the space between lines. A value of 36 on a 9-Pin Printer or 30 on a 24-Pin will produce line spacing of 6 lines per inch. Refer to the table on page 15 to see the effect of reducing the **lfeed** value.

Problem   During printing, an **>ex font ...** command embedded in the middle of the text gives the file not found error message, but ProPrint continues to print using the font already in memory.

Remedy   Insert the **>wt** stored command (see below) on the line before the **>ex font ...** command. This will cause ProPrint to wait while you check that the correct disc is in the drive.

        >wt Insert Font Disc Then Press a Key

Printer Compatibility

ProPrint uses the following Printer Control Code sequences...

Code	Decimal	Hex	Function
ESC @	27 64	1B 40	Reset Printer
ESC 3 + parameter	27 51 n	1B 33 n	Set n/216" paper feed rate
ESC J + parameter	27 74 n	1B 4A n	One-shot n/216" forward feed
ESC j + parameter	27 106 n	1B 6A n	One-shot n/216" reverse feed
ESC Z + parameters	27 90 n..	1B 5A n..	Select Quad Density Graphics

If you are having problems with printing from ProPrint, please check these codes against those given in your printer manual.

NB. If you are using a 24-pin printer then the above codes will produce n/180 inch paper feeds, in place of n/216.

24-Pin Printers

ProPrint is supplied to run with a 9-pin printer. If you wish to use it with a 24-pin printer then simply reset your computer, insert your ProPrint disc and type:

RUN*24PIN [RETURN]

If you should want to restore ProPrint for use with a 9-pin printer then reset your computer, insert your ProPrint disc and type:

RUN*9PIN [RETURN]

Both these programs simply adjust the default **lfeed** value. After running either of them you can resume using RUN*DISC to run ProPrint.

● THE PROPRINT CHARACTER DESIGNER ●

The ProPrint character designer is a versatile tool which contains many features....

● Produces ProPrint or Stop Press format fonts
● Accepts Stop Press, Art Studio and MicroDesign fonts
● Holds two fonts in memory - allows cross-editing
● Comprehensive editing facilities
● Includes Disc Manager

● RUNNING THE DESIGNER ●

To run the designer, reset your machine either by switching it off then on, or by holding down [CONTROL]+[SHIFT] whilst pressing [ESC]. At the Ready prompt type RUN*DESIGN [RETURN].

Once loaded, the designer screen appears, which includes the following:

The 16 x 16 cell character editing grid, which contains an enlarged representation of the currently selected character.

The normal ASCII representation of the currently selected character together with it's numerical value in decimal and hexadecimal.

A graphic representation of the current character as it will appear on the printer in Normal and Compressed modes.

The Character Set number and name.

The complete Character Set (94 characters) with a box cursor around the currently selected Character.

A reminder that the help page can be summoned by pressing the [?] key.

● USING THE DESIGNER ●

The Designer uses the concept of global and non-global functions. Global functions are those which affect all 94 characters in the currently selected character set whilst a non-global function is one that will affect only the character displayed in the 16 x 16 cell editing grid.

All movement is controlled by the Cursor Keys....

Pressing a Cursor Key moves the cursor inside the 16 x 16 editing grid.

Pressing a Cursor Key whilst holding down the [SHIFT] key scrolls the contents of the editing grid. Scrolling part of a character off one edge of the editing grid will cause it to reappear on the opposite edge.

Pressing a Cursor Key whilst holding down [CONTROL]+[SHIFT] scrolls all 94 characters of the currently selected character set

Pressing a Cursor Key whilst holding down [CONTROL] moves the box cursor around the Character Set, allowing the selection of characters for editing. Note that the editing grid is constantly updated.

Some keys are dual-purpose in that they can be used to select either a global or non-global function. Pressing a dual-purpose key on it's own will invoke the non-global function. Pressing the key whilst holding down [CONTROL] invokes the global function.

Key	Function
[?]	Displays the HELP PAGE which gives a brief description of the available keys and their functions.
[SPACE]	Toggles the cell beneath the cursor in the 16 x 16 editing grid between black and white.
[CLR]	Clear editing grid.
+ [CONTROL]	Clear the currently selected character set. Confirmation is requested.
[COPY]	Copies contents of editing grid to character set. Cursor Keys move box cursor to destination. [RETURN] fixes the operation.
[R]	Rotates the contents of the editing grid 90 degrees clockwise.
+ [CONTROL]	Rotates the contents of the currently selected character set 90 degrees clockwise.
[N]	Normalize Character. Resets the contents of the editing grid to its original form.
+ [CONTROL]	Resets the contents of the currently selected character set to the form in which they were loaded. Confirmation is requested.
[P]	Sends the contents of the editing grid to the printer.
+ [CONTROL]	Sends the contents of the currently selected character set to the printer. Compressed, normal or expanded printing is supported.
[X]	XOR the contents of the editing grid. ie. reverse inks.
+ [CONTROL]	XOR the contents of the currently selected character set. NB. This function should not be used until justification has been carried out (see [J]).
[G]	Goto Character. Cursor keys move box cursor around character set. [RETURN] copies selected character to the editing grid.
[M]	Merge contents of the editing grid onto one of the 94 characters in the currently selected character set. Cursor keys move box cursor to destination. [RETURN] fixes the operation and updates editing grid with the result of the merge.

[J]   Justify the character in the editing grid. Requires
               secondary input to select type of justification which can
               be either left, right, or centred.
+ [CONTROL]   Justifies the contents of the currently selected
               character set in the manner specified by the secondary
               keypress.
               Centred characters which are wider than the current width
               setting (see [W]) will cause a warning tone to sound.
               NB. This function will not work on characters which have
               been XORed to white on black. Use the [X] function again
               to reverse the inks before using [J].

[H]   Flip the contents of the editing grid horizontally from
               left to right.
+ [CONTROL]   Flip the contents of the currently selected character set
               horizontally from left to right.

[V]   Flip the contents of the editing grid vertically from top
               to bottom.
+ [CONTROL]   Flip the contents of the currently selected character set
               vertically from top to bottom.

[D]   Selects the Disc Menu for loading/saving fonts etc. Refer
               to The Disc Manager on page 11 for details.

[B]   Embolden the contents of the editing grid.
+ [CONTROL]   Embolden the contents of the currently selected character
               set.

[T]   Thin out the contents of the editing grid. ie. the
               opposite of the [B] command.
+ [CONTROL]   Thin out the contents of the currently selected character
               set.

[I]   Italicise the contents of the editing grid.
+ [CONTROL]   Italicise the contents of the currently selected
               character set.

[W]   Sets the width markers at the top and bottom edges of the
               editing grid to the desired width. Numerical input
               required. The width setting is used when printing in
               non-proportional mode. It defines how much the printhead
               will move after printing a character. Maximum setting is
               16.

[Y]   Swap the character identified by the box cursor with the
               character in the other character set which occupies the
               same position in that character set. The contents of the
               editing grid are updated accordingly.
+ [CONTROL]   Selects the other character set and updates the screen
               accordingly.

[U]   Copy the contents of the editing grid to the other
               character set. Cursor Keys move box cursor to
               destination. [RETURN] fixes the operation.
+ [CONTROL]   Copy the contents of the currently selected character set
               to the other character set. ie. Duplicate the currently
               selected character set. Confirmation is requested.

[O]	Merge the contents of the editing grid onto one of the 94 characters in the other character set. Cursor Keys move box cursor to destination. [RETURN] fixes the operation and updates the editing grid.
+ [CONTROL]	Merges the contents of the currently selected character set onto the other set. Confirmation is requested.
[ESC]	Aborts current operation. If no operation in progress requests confirmation before quitting to Basic.
[/]	Displays the HELP PAGE which gives a brief description of the available keys and their functions.

● **THE DISC MANAGER** ●

The Disc Manager, which supports the ROMDOS 3½" disc operating system, provides all the basic functions needed to organise your ProPrint font discs. Calling up the Disc Manager from the Designer (via the [D] key) presents you with the following menu:

[C]	Catalogues the disc in the current drive.
[D]	Toggles the current drive between A and B. The current drive is displayed at the bottom of the screen.
[U]	Cycles through the user numbers between 0 and 15. The current user number is displayed at the bottom of the screen.
[L]	Loads a font into the designer. Requests further keypress to select Stop Press, ProPrint, Art Studio or MicroDesign font type.
	Selecting Art Studio requires a further keypress to select conversion size which can be full ProPrint size, subscript or superscript.
	After selection of font type, displays all files on the disc in the current drive of the selected type. Cursor Keys highlight filenames. [RETURN] loads selected file. NB. MicroDesign .IC files do not contain the full 94 characters.
[S]	Saves the currently selected character set to disc. Requests a further keypress to select ProPrint or Stop Press format.
	Selecting Stop Press format will invoke a request for a descriptive name and date to save with the font. Enter the name (16 characters max.), press [RETURN] then enter the date and press [RETURN] once more.
	Both formats request a filename.
	NB. When a font is saved in ProPrint format, the name of the font is saved inside the file so changing the filename in the disc directory will not change the name displayed either in the designer or on the ProPrint information page. If you wish to change the name of a font, load it into the designer and then re-save it with a different name.

[E]	Catalogues the disc in the current drive and then asks for a filename to erase.
[R]	Catalogues the disc in the current drive and then asks for the current filename and the new one before renaming the file.
[ESC]	Aborts the current operation or returns you to Character Designer.

● QUICK CONVERSION OF STOP PRESS FONTS ●

Stop Press fonts can be converted to ProPrint format quickly and simply as follows. Insert side A of your ProPrint disc and at the Ready prompt type RUN"CREATE [RETURN]. Follow the on screen instructions and it will convert a Stop Press .FNT file into a ProPrint .PPF file.

Whilst this program will do the job effectively, we recommend that you use the ProPrint Character Designer which will give you far greater control over font conversion. The Designer's features are described on the following pages.

● THE EXAMPLES ●

The following five pages show the results of printing the .DOC files from side one of your ProPrint disc. They are designed for use with the supplied version of ProPrint (3 default fonts) and a 9-pin printer. To convert them for use with a 24-pin printer it is necessary to reduce all the lfeed values by a factor of 6. For example, all occurences of the stored command >ex lfeed 36 must be altered to >ex lfeed 30.

● **ProPrint — Example One**

Please run ProPrint then load the file EXAMPLE1.DOC from your ProPrint disc.

You will see that the top line of the document is a Comment Line which states how many fonts the document requires. Page 3 of this manual explains that ProPrint can be customised to store from 1 to 5 fonts in memory. It is good practice to include font requirements at the start of all your documents.

The >ex reset command (line 2) ensures that ProPrint is in it's default state before you begin printing. This is particularly important when printing several documents in succession, to avoid unwanted effects being carried over from one document to the next. Include it at the start of all your documents.

The Protext stored command >wt Insert Font Disc Then Press a Key (line 3) should always be inserted before any ProPrint embedded command to load a font from disc. If ProPrint cannot find the font on the disc, the **file not found** message will be displayed and printing will continue, using the font(s) already stored in memory. The >wt OK? command (line 7) prevents this possibility by giving you the opportunity to press the [ESC] key to return to Protext's command line, if an error has occured.

The >ex space 2 12 command (line 8) sets the width of the space character in font 3 (block-lb) to 12. Whenever this command is used to change a font's default setting, it must be used AFTER that particular font has been loaded, because the value for **Width of Space** is automatically set from the value contained in each font file.

The same rule applies to the use of the >ex width 1 12 command (line 9) which sets the width of all characters in font 1 (block-l) to 12. This is the value which will be used when printing in non-proportional mode. This command can be used to improve the appearance of non-proportional text by reducing the width setting slightly. But please remember that reducing the width setting to less than the width of the widest character in the font, will result in that character being only partially printed. By way of example, the following line was printed with a width setting of 9....

F non-proportional line printed in BLOCK-L at width 9.

Notice that Protext's page layout commands have been kept separate from ProPrint's commands. Organising the commands in this way will help you learn the relationships between the Protext commands you are familiar with, the ProPrint commands you now have at your disposal, and the finished result when the document is printed. You may also find it useful to build up a library of 'templates' for different page layout/font combinations by saving to disc as separate files, blocks of commands such as those used at the start of this document, including the ruler line. These can then be used to set up page layouts, avoiding the tedium of re-typing them.

There are several factors which you should take into account when creating a ruler line, apart from the usual considerations of non-proportional or proportional, condensed or enlarged, and paper size. Firstly, ProPrint's fonts vary in overall width, so a ruler line which is suitable for one font may not be suitable for another. In particular, you should note that in general, bold and italic versions of a font are wider than the normal version. Secondly, the settings for gap between characters, width of space character, and non-proportional width of characters will all have an influence on the most suitable ruler length....see EXAMPLE2.DOC.

● ProPrint – Example Two

Please run ProPrint then load the file EXAMPLE2.DOC from your ProPrint disc.

This page deals with the gap, space and width commands all of which will affect the printed width of the text.

The gap command affects text printed in proportional mode only. It is used to alter the amount of white space between adjacent characters. The default value is 2, which is the value in use for this paragraph by way of the reset command in line 2. This command is not font specific. That is to say that the current value will be used for all fonts until it is changed either by another gap command or by the reset command. It is not affected by the loading of fonts.

It may be that you prefer the look of text printed with a gap value of 3 as in this paragraph. However, it must be remembered that increasing the gap value will add to the printed length of lines, and may alter the visual balance of the page. If this is the case, then it may be desirable either to shorten the ruler line by a few characters (as in this paragraph) or to adjust the side margin with a >sm stored command.

On some occasions when printing in proportional mode, a single line may benefit from an increased gap value simply to improve the appearance of the right-hand `ragged' edge of the text, as in the first line of this paragraph.

And so to the space command. This command affects text printed in both proportional and non-proportional modes and is used to alter the amount of white space between words. Every ProPrint font has a default space value which is loaded with the font. As with the gap between characters, the size of the space between words is generally a matter of personal taste. However, there are one or two points to remember when altering a font's space value.

Firstly, do not forget that the space command affects only the font specified. If you are using a *combination of fonts* (say normal, bold and italic) it would be wise to alter the space value of all of them by a similar amount, as has been done for this paragraph.

Secondly, as you can see, altering the space value also alters the left margin so it is wise not to make alterations in the middle of a page! But it is worth remembering that reducing the space value, increasing the length of the ruler line by a character or two and reformatting the text, may be the answer when you find yourself with one line too many to fit on the page.

And lastly, when printing in non-proportional mode (to take advantage of Protext's Right-Justify formatting), altering the space value so that it does not match the width value will have the effect of making the right margin `ragged', as the right-hand margin of this Right-Justified paragraph serves to demonstrate.

The width command affects text printed in non-proportional mode only. It defines how much the printhead moves after printing each character (except spaces). It is similar to the gap command in that it is used to alter the amount of white space between characters, but differs in as much as it is font specific like the space command (every ProPrint font has a default width value which is loaded with the font). When altering the width value, do not forget to alter the space value to match. And don't forget that, as you can see, doing so will alter both the margins!   ●

● ProPrint – Example Three

Please run ProPrint then load the file EXAMPLE3.DOC from your ProPrint disc.

This page deals with line lengths and the lfeed command.

When using Protext alone, printing a line of text that is longer than the printer's carriage width causes the printer to print an extra line to accomodate the excess characters. This not only destroys the vertical proportions of the page but can often cause the printer to reach the bottom of the paper before the whole of the page has been printed. ProPrint deals with lines that are longer than the printer's capacity by discarding the excess characters. The advantage of this method is that the vertical proportions of the page remain intact and, consequently, you can continue to print the rest of the page (for error-checking purposes), without fear of your printer running out of paper. However, this does mean that extra care must be taken to check for lines which are too long and have therefore been cut short.

ProPrint can set the size of line feeds in 216ths of an inch on a 9-pin printer or 180ths of an inch on a 24-pin. The default values are 36 and 30 respectively which equate to 6 lines per inch. These were chosen to give maximum compatibility between Protext's default Print Options and ProPrint. However, there is no reason to stick to these values providing you alter Protext's page length to accomodate any change you make to the lfeed value.

Let's suppose that we have the following setup:

Page Length   66
Top Margin   0
Bottom Margin   6
Printer Pins   9

This will give us 60 lines of text per page. If we were to change the lfeed value to 35 then the last line of the page would be printed 60/216ths of an inch nearer the top of the paper. In other words, reducing the lfeed value by just one point means that we can print our 60 lines in the space it previously took to print between 58 and 59 lines. It follows that we can increase the Page Length to 67 or 68 (61 or 62 lines of text) without corrupting the top or bottom margins by any significant amount. If you find this confusing then the table below lists suitable lfeed value/Page Length combinations.

| lfeed | Page Length | |
value	9-pin	24-pin
23	99/100	84/85
24	96	81
25	92/93	78
26	89/90	75/76
27	86	72/73
28	83/84	70/71
29	80/81	68/69
30	78	66
31	75/76	64/65
32	73/74	62/63
33	71/72	60/61
34	69/70	58/59
35	67/68	57/58
36	66	56

It is advisable when adopting any of these combinations to set the top margin to zero and manually to position the paper so that printing will begin at the desired distance from the top edge.

It should be noted that if you are printing several pages, using different lfeed value/Page Length combinations for each page may result in fractional differences in the size of the bottom margin. Fine tuning can be achieved by altering the lfeed value for the blank lines between paragraphs, such as in lines 18/19 and 25/26 of this document.

● ProPrint — Example Four

Please run ProPrint then load the file EXAMPLE4.DOC from your ProPrint disc.

This page deals with tables, columns and the **reverse** command. And last but not least, the **proprint** command.

Under normal circumstances, the use of tab markers in a Protext ruler line requires the use of non-proportional printing in order to ensure that the columns remain in line. If you are producing columns of figures then this is still the best method. However, if you are using tabs to align columns of text then ProPrint offers the facility to successfully combine both tabs and proportional printing by way of the **reverse** command.

Suppose we have a list of ProPrint's features which we want to display in two columns. Normally we would insert a ruler line with tabs at the desired positions and then we would select non-proportional mode before typing in the list:

● Over 40 quality fonts   ● Micro-variable line spacing
● Can use Stop Press fonts   ● Versatile font designer included
● Works on all CPC's   ● ROMDOS compatible
● Supports 9 & 24-pin printers ● Comprehensive manual

Not bad, but by using the **reverse** command we can use proportional printing to improve the appearance thus:

● Over 40 quality fonts   ● Micro-variable line spacing
● Can use Stop Press fonts   ● Versatile font designer included
● Works on all CPC's   ● ROMDOS compatible
● Supports 9 & 24-pin printers ● Comprehensive manual

The **reverse** command is very simple to use. However, it is important to remember that whenever it is used the page length must be increased by the total number of reverse line feeds on the page, otherwise the page breaks will occur earlier than they should. Note the >pl 64 stored command at the beginning of this document which takes account of the >ex reverse 4 stored command on line 32.

The **proprint** command, like all other ProPrint commands can be used either as a stored command within the body of your text or from the Protext command line. It's function is to switch ProPrint on or off. It is perhaps most useful to users whose printers have features such as double height printing, which they might wish to use in conjunction with ProPrint. Should you wish to access any of your printer's features you must first switch ProPrint off, and then use Protext's >oc command to send the necessary codes to the printer. A simple example of how to do this, which merely sounds the printer's beeper, is included here:

Switching ProPrint off then on in this way does not affect any of ProPrint's settings. Printing will continue to use the font which was selected immediately before ProPrint was turned off. However, please note that using an >oc command while ProPrint is switched on will give unpredictable effects.

And finally, if you are a Promerge user who is in the habit of using the TW (Typewriter) command, you should know that selecting TW whilst ProPrint is switched on will result in whatever you type at the keyboard being printed in the currently selected ProPrint font.

● **Unusual Characters**

There is no reason why the character sets you design should all be in
normal ASCII format. The Designer is equally suitable for designing
sets of symbols for special purposes. As an example, there are two
fonts supplied with ProPrint called EXTRAS-1 & EXTRAS-2 which contain
many varied symbols instead of characters. The tables below show which
keys correspond to which symbol and beneath them are examples of how
these symbols might be used in practice. The file EXTRAS.DOC
demonstrates how this example was produced.

EXTRAS-1

! = ☺	" = ☹	# = ♯	$ = ⚡	% = Γ	& = ⊛	' = ⇔
(= ▲	) = ▼	* = √	+ = ♠	, = ✗	− = ⇌	. = ♭
/ = ◄	0 = ⓪	1 = ①	2 = ②	3 = ③	4 = ④	5 = ⑤
6 = ⑥	7 = ⑦	8 = ⑧	9 = ⑨	: = ♪	; = ⊲	< = ≮
= = ≠	> = ≥	? = ♣	@ = ⊙	A = ◊	B = ✕	C = ©
D = Γ	E = —	F = ¬	G = │	H = └	I = ┘	J = ⊥
K = │	L = ┬	M = ├	N = ┤	O = +	P = ℗	Q = ╒
R = ══	S = ╕	T = ‖	U = ╘	V = ╛	W = ╨	X = ╤
Y = ╟	Z = ╢	[= ╫	\ = ►	] = ⊚	↑ = △	_ = ⇒
` = °	a = ∝	b = β	c = ©	d = ↓	e = Σ	f = ♪
g = ♪	h = ½	i = ℹ	j = ♦	k = ♠	l = ←	m = ♪
n = ♪	o = Ω	p = π	q = ♪	r = →	s = §	t = θ
u = ↑	v = ☎	w = ☿	x = ⊛	y = ¶	z = ↵	{ = ✂
¦ = ○	} = ✗	£ = ~	● = ●				

EXTRAS-2

! = ♟	" = ☻	# = Ⓤ	$ = ▨	% = ▨	& = ▨	' = "
(= ☥	) = ☥	* = ×	+ = ⌛	, = ♪	− = ±	. = °
/ = ÷	0 = ○	1 = ○	2 = ●	3 = ●	4 = □	5 = ▣
6 = ■	7 = ▪	8 = ✵	9 = ▦	: = ⋮	; = ♪	< = ≪
= = ≈	> = »	? = ▨	@ = □	A = ▨	B = ≡	C = ▨
D = ▥	E = ▨	F = ≡	G = ▨	H = ▥	I = ▨	J = ▨
K = ▨	L = ▨	M = ▨	N = ▨	O = ▨	P = ▨	Q = ▨
R = ▨	S = ▨	T = ▨	U = ┌	V = —	W = ┐	X = │
Y = └	Z = ┘	[= ┴	\ = ┬	] = ├	↑ = ┤	_ = —
` = ♪	a = ←	b = ♠	c = ⏰	d = ↓	e = ✦	f = ♀
g = †	h = ♨	i = ♀	j = ♠	k = ☛	l = ←	m = ♂
n = ▣	o = ▭	p = ▭	q = □	r = →	s = ✦	t = ✓
u = ↑	v = ▦	w = ♠	x = ×	y = ◎	z = ◉	{ = ┌
¦ = ♪	} = J	£ = λ	● = ●				

┌─────────────────────────┐
│ **BOXING TITLES** │
└─────────────────────────┘

▐█ BOXING TITLES 2 █▌

▟▛ **FANCY BORDERS** ▜▙

3D-L

!"#$%&'()*+,-./0123456789:;<=>?@[\]^_`{|}£●
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

BLOCK-L

!"#$%&'()*+,-./0123456789:;<=>?@[\]↑_`{|}£●
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

BLOCK-LB

!"#$%&'()*+,-./0123456789:;<=>?@[\]↑_`{|}£●
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

BLOCK-LI

!"#$%&'()*+,-./0123456789:;<=>?@[\]↑_`{|}£●
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

BRDWAY-L

!"#$%&'()*+,-./0123456789:;<=>?@[\]^_`{|}£●
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

CAPS-L

!"#$%&'()*+,-./0123456789:;<=>?@[\]↑_`{|}£●
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

CAPS-LB

!"#$%&'()*+,-./0123456789:;<=>?@[\]↑_`{|}£●
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

CAPS-LI

!"#$%&'()*+,-./0123456789:;<=>?@[\]^_`{|}£●
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

HITECH-L

!"#$%&'()*+,-./0123456789:;<=>?@[\]↑_`{|}£●
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

HOLLO-L

!"#$%&'()*+,-./0123456789:;<=>?@[\]↑_`{|}£●
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

OLDENG-L

!"#$%&'()*+,-./0123456789:;<=>?@[\]^_`{|}£●
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

ROMAN-L

!"#$%&'()*+,-./0123456789:;<=>?@[\]↑_`{|}£●
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

ROMAN-LB

!"#$%&'()*+,-./0123456789:;<=>?@[\]↑_`{|}£●
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

ROMAN-LI

!"#$%&'()*+,-./0123456789:;<=>?@[\]^_`{|}£●
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

ROMAN-S

!"#$%&'()*+,-./0123456789:;<=>?@[\]↑_'{|}£●
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

ROMAN-SB

!"#$%&'()*+,-./0123456789:;<=>?@[\]↑_'{|}£●
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

ROMAN-SI

!"#$%&'()*+,-./0123456789:;<=>?@[\]↑_'{|}£●
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

ROUND-L

!"#$%&'()*+,-./0123456789:;<=>?@[\]↑_'{|}£●
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

ROUND-LB

!"#$%&'()*+,-./0123456789:;<=>?@[\]↑_'{|}£●
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

ROUND-LI

!"#$%&'()*+,-./0123456789:;<=>?@[\]↑_'{|}£●
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

SANS-S

!"#$%&'()*+,-./0123456789:;<=>?@[\]↑_'{|}£●
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

SANS-SB

!"#$%&'()*+,-./0123456789:;<=>?@[\]↑_'{|}£●
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

SANS-SI

!"#$%&'()*+,-./0123456789:;<=>?@[\]↑_'{|}£●
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

SANS-SUB

!"#$%&'()*+,-./0123456789:;<=>?@[\]↑_'{|}£●
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

SANS-SUP

!"#$%&'()*+,-./0123456789:;<=>?@[\]↑_'{|}£●
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

SANSI-L

!"#$%&'()*+,-./0123456789:;<=>?@[\]↑_'{|}£●
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

SANSI-LB

!"#$%&'()*+,-./0123456789:;<=>?@[\]↑_'{|}£●
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

SANSI-LI

!"#$%&'()*+,-./0123456789:;<=>?@[\]↑_'{|}£●
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

SANS2-L

!"#$%&'()*+,-./0123456789:;<=>?@[\]↑_'{}£●
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

SERP-SUP

!"#$%&'()*+,-./0123456789:;<=>?@[\]^_'{}£●
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

THIN-L

!"#$%&'()*+,-./0123456789:;<=>?@[\]^_'{}£●
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

THIN-LB

!"#$%&'()*+,-./0123456789:;<=>?@[\]^_'{}£●
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

THIN-LI

!"#$%&'()*+,-./0123456789:;<=>?@[\]^_'{}£●
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

TYPE-L

!"#$%&'()*+,-./0123456789:;<=>?@[\]↑_'{}£●
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

TYPE-LB

!"#$%&'()*+,-./0123456789:;<=>?@[\]↑_'{}£●
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

TYPE-LI

!"#$%&'()*+,-./0123456789:;<=>?@[\]↑_'{}£●
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

TYPE-S

!"#$%&'()*+,-./0123456789:;<=>?@[\]↑_'{}£●
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

TYPE-SB

!"#$%&'()*+,-./0123456789:;<=>?@[\]↑_'{}£●
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

TYPE-SI

!"#$%&'()*+,-./0123456789:;<=>?@[\]↑_'{}£●
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz