
Navigator Simple Imposition

This chapter describes Simple Imposition, the in-RIP imposition option provided with Navigator RIP version 7.0 and onwards.

1 What is Simple imposition?

Navigator RIP Simple imposition provides facilities to impose incoming pages using some of the most common imposition layout schemes used for smaller format presses. This is achieved by the selection of various options within an Imposition setup dialog. You are able to create and save as many imposition configurations as you wish. In addition to this, once an imposition configuration is created, you can apply that configuration to any page setup by selecting it from a menu in the Edit page setup dialog. When you have created an imposition setup you can use that setup as the basis for further imposition setups.

2 Input file formats

The Harlequin RIP can accept various file formats. Table 10.1 shows which input file formats are compatible with, and can be used with, which imposition schemes:

Input file format	Imposition schemes
PDF, TIFF, JPEG, EPS	All schemes
PostScript Language files	One-Up, single-sided N-Up, single-sided

Table 10.1 File format compatibility

Note: Simple imposition is not compatible with jobs submitted through JDF.

Of all the schemes, only *One-up, single-sided* and *N-up, single-sided* may be used when processing PostScript language files. PDF files may be submitted to any scheme, and single page formats such as TIFF, EPS and JPEG may be submitted to any scheme, but only really make sense for use with *One-up, single-sided* and *Step and repeat, single-sided* schemes, because all others are intended to be applied to multiple pages.

Note: PDF files with mixed orientation and pages sizes cannot be processed with Simple Imposition. If an attempt is made to process files of this type the following error will occur.

```
%%[ Error: while running imposition Response procedure ]%%

%%[ Error: rangecheck; OffendingCommand: HqnLayout; Info: Simple
imposition requires that all pages are the same size and
orientation; File: ]%%
```

3 How to activate Simple imposition

To make use of the standard Simple imposition setups you do not need a password. However, if you would like to create new and copy and edit existing setups, you must enter a valid password in the **Configure RIP > Extras** dialog.

4 The Imposition Manager



The Imposition Manager allows you to select, create, edit, copy and delete imposition schemes. To display the Imposition Manager, click the Imposition Manager icon from the toolbar or the Page setup dialog, or select **Output > Imposition Manager**.

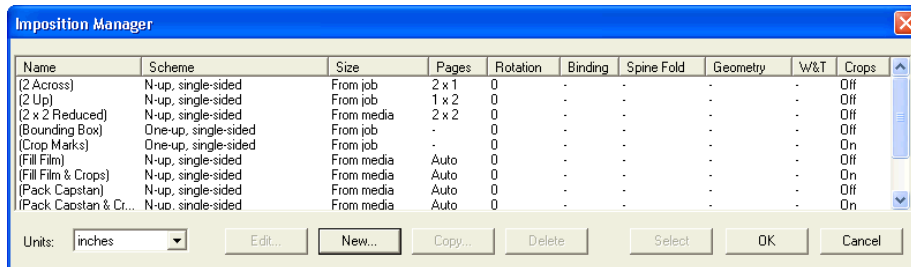


Figure 10.1 The Imposition Manager dialog box

Note: The Imposition Manager dialog contains listings when it first appears. The setups within brackets are those supplied as standard. These setups are derived from Page features used in pre v7.0 Release RIPs, and have names that reflect their intended use. These options cannot be copied and changed or new setups created unless you have activated Simple Imposition with a password. Imposition schemes are selected from the Page setup dialog.

Please note that the imposition setups provided as standard cannot be edited. You may however, use the **Copy** option to create a duplicate setup which you can then change to suit your requirements.

The following options are available from the Imposition Manager dialog box:

- Units** Before creating any imposition setups you should choose your preferred units. All imposition setups use the same units, and any existing imposition setups will convert any values to the currently selected units.
- Edit** Select an existing imposition setup and click **Edit** to change the imposition settings. When you have finished editing the setup, click **OK** to save your changes.

Please note that the supplied imposition schemes cannot be edited, they can however be copied to a new name and then edited.

- New** Click **New** to create a new imposition setup. In the Imposition setup dialog choose your imposition options and then click **Save as**. Enter a unique name for your setup followed by selecting **Save**.
- Copy** This option allows you to copy an existing setup or use an existing setup as the base for a new setup. Select an existing imposition setup and click **Copy**. In the Imposition Setup dialog make any changes to the setup and then click **Save as**. Enter a new name followed by clicking **Save**.
- Delete** Select an existing setup and click **Delete** to remove it from the Imposition Manager. If a Page setup is using an imposition setup that is selected for deletion, it will not be removed, and a message will appear stating this. To remove an imposition setup the setup must not be used by any Page setup.
- Select** If you have accessed the Imposition Manager from the Edit Page setup dialog you can highlight one of the existing Imposition setups, and click **Select**. This will apply the selected imposition to the current page setup configuration.

5 Configuring Simple imposition

This section describes how to use Simple imposition. Before choosing your imposition scheme you should consider:

- The binding method. The common options are:
 - Perfect binding as used for most books. The pages are collated then cut and glued together with a spine.
 - Saddle-Stitching as used for newspapers and magazines. The pages are stapled together along the center-fold. (The front page is printed next to the back page.)
 - Cut and stack. The printed pages are trimmed to the correct size, collated and then bound.
- The size of the printing surface (raster).
- Whether the reverse side of the surface can be printed, and how the page is turned on the printing device.
- How the job is folded or cut.
- Simple imposition acts on the **Page Setup > PDF Options > Page size bounding box option**, see Section 8.14.8 on page 314 for more information. Therefore, before configuring your Simple imposition scheme you should consider how the incoming PDF is constructed in terms of its trim box, bleed box and so on. For example, you can configure the Page Setup to use `TrimBox`, and then configure Simple imposition to add bleed from outside the trim. Setting the correct Page size bounding box is essential to the successful imposition of PDF files. The recommendation when using Simple imposition is to set the **Page size bounding box option** to `TrimBox` because the size of the page is as it is intended for delivery to the reader, after trimming any printer's marks and excess bleed areas. With this selection you can add your trim marks and page furniture using the Simple imposition options.

The New/Edit Imposition setup dialog is used to configure the imposition setups. You can access this dialog through the Imposition Manager.

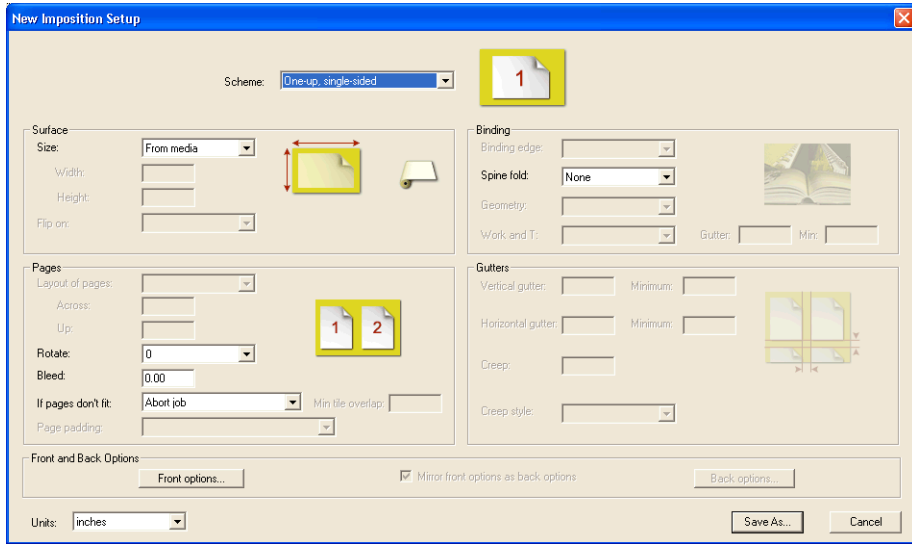


Figure 10.2 Simple imposition setup dialog

Note: The imposition setup graphic shown above is displayed as it first appears.

The following sections describe the various options within the imposition setup dialog.

5.1 Schemes

Choosing the correct scheme is important as its selection determines which of the other options in the imposition setup dialog are available. The following imposition schemes are available:

Scheme Name	Description
One-up, single-sided	Single-sided, one page per surface.
One-up, two-sided	Two-sided, one page per surface.

Table 10.2 Simple imposition schemes

Scheme Name	Description
N-up, single-sided	<p>Each surface of this single-sided layout contains a grid of pages, all at the same orientation. This can be used for laser printer N-up printing, and for media saving. The number of pages in the grid can be set manually, or can be calculated automatically for best fit.</p> <p>In conventional print, it can also be used for two-sided printing using either Work & Turn or Work & Tumble (depending on plate orientation in the press) for two-up surfaces that will be cut to produce single-surface, unbound jobs.</p>
N-up, two-sided	<p>Each surface of this double-sided layout contains a grid of pages. It is intended mainly for laser printing, and for the media saving of unbound jobs in conventional printing.</p> <p>Note that neither of the N-up schemes provide support for generalized conventional imposition; they all take pages in reader order from the supplied content file, rather than taking pages out-of order as is required for perfect binding, etc.</p>
Step and repeat, single-sided	Single-sided, multiple copies of the same page are imposed in a grid.
Step and repeat, two-sided	Two-sided, multiple copies of the same page are imposed in a grid. This differs from the single-sided variant principally in allowing different surface margins, slug lines, and so on, or the front and back of the surface.
Two-up, saddle-stitched	Two-up Saddle-stitched production. Surfaces are gathered after printing, then folded and trimmed to produce booklets. The binding side is defined by the setting of Binding edge parameter.
Step and repeat, saddle-stitched	Step and repeat of Saddle-stitched page pairs. This option places one or more identical copies of each booklet side-by-side on the surfaces. The surfaces are cut before gathering, then folded and trimmed to produce booklets. The binding side is defined by the setting of the Binding edge parameter.
Cut and stack, single-sided	Single-sided, multi-up imposition for jobs that will be bound with wire, comb binders and so on, and therefore will be trimmed to single pages. Once printed and stacked, each set of surfaces will be cut, and stacked on top of the other to give a full set of pages in order.

Table 10.2 Simple imposition schemes

Scheme Name	Description
Cut and stack, two-sided	As Cut and stack, single-sided, but for two-sided work. For an example see Section 10.6.2 on page 410.
Four-up, saddle-stitched	Saddle-stitched, four-up printing which is folded once before gathering and stitching. The Binding edge, Spine fold and Geometry options define the layout on the surface.
Four-up, perfect binding	Four-up printing for perfect binding. The Binding edge, Spine fold and Geometry options define the layout on the surface.

Table 10.2 Simple imposition schemes

5.2 Previously supplied schemes

Some of the schemes present in the Genesis Release v7.0 have been changed for v7.1. If you migrate the imposition setups from v7.0 to v7.1 they will work correctly. The following table shows the relationship between the deprecated Genesis Release v7.0 schemes and the new schemes present in the Genesis v7.1 Release:

Old Scheme	New Scheme	Bind- ing- Edge	Spine- Fold	HorGut- ter	Vert- Gutter	Pages- Up	Pages- Across
SaddleStitch_ Left_1	SaddleStitch_2	Left	Auto	GutterB	GutterA	0	0
SaddleStitch_ Right_1	SaddleStitch_2	Right	Auto	GutterB	GutterA	0	0
SaddleStitch_ TopA_1	SaddleStitch_2	TopA	Auto	GutterB	GutterA	0	0
SaddleStitch_ TopB_1	SaddleStitch_2	TopB	Auto	GutterB	GutterA	0	0
SaddleStitch_ TopC_1	SaddleStitch_2	TopC	Auto	GutterB	GutterA	0	0
SaddleStitch_2x _Left_1	SaddleStitch_ S&R_1	Left	Auto	GutterA	GutterB	1	2
SaddleStitch_2x _Right_1	SaddleStitch_ S&R_1	Right	Auto	GutterA	GutterB	1	2
SaddleStitch_2x _TopA_1	SaddleStitch_ S&R_1	TopA	Auto	GutterA	GutterB	1	2
SaddleStitch_2x _TopB_1	SaddleStitch_ S&R_1	TopB	Auto	GutterA	GutterB	1	2
SaddleStitch_2x _TopC_1	SaddleStitch_ S&R_1	TopC	Auto	GutterA	GutterB	1	2

Table 10.1 Migration of deprecated Simple Imposition schemes

5.3 Surface

The **Surface** options define the size of the raster to be created, that is, the maximum size, outside of which nothing will be printed. The following options are available:

Size

The size options are:

From media: (the default option) where the size of the output is taken from the size of the media loaded. This of course depends on the device and type of media. See the Table 10.3 below for more details.

From job: where the size of the output is taken from the size of the incoming job (plus any margins).

Custom: where the size of the output is defined in the **Width** and **Height** fields.

Note: All imposition schemes are constructed on the assumption that the image width > height. If the image height > width, the whole layout is rotated.

Device	Width	Height
Capstan (including roll-fed proofers)	When there is a media selection on the Page Setup Layout dialog, the width is taken from that, otherwise it is taken from the cassette width.	Height is taken from the job. For N-Up and Step & Repeat with automatic page counts, only one row will ever be produced.
Drum	As Sheet (below)	As Sheet (below)
Partial drum	Width is taken from the job. For N-Up and Step & Repeat with automatic page counts, only one column will ever be produced.	The height is taken from the cassette width.
Sheet	When there is a media selection on the Page Layout dialog, the width is taken from that, otherwise it is taken from the default Page size option on the Page Layout dialog.	When there is a media selection on the Page Layout dialog, the height is taken from that, otherwise it is taken from the default Page size option on the Page Layout dialog.

Table 10.3 Width and height definition when using `From Media` option

Device	Width	Height
Unlimited devices including TIFF	Width is taken from the default Page size option on the Page Layout dialog.	Height is taken from the default Page size option on the Page Layout dialog.

Table 10.3 Width and height definition when using `From Media` option

Flip on

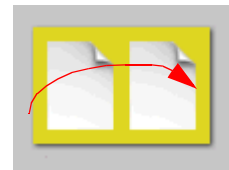
This option is only available with two-sided imposition schemes, and allows the surface to be flipped on either its `Long edge` or `Short edge`.

When used for conventional printing, select the option that matches how the paper lifts are turned for the second side to be printed, or how each sheet is turned automatically in a perfecting press. When used for driving a digital printer, select the option that matches the duplex capability of the printer for the paper size to be used.

The selection of `Long edge` is where the first surface is printed, and the media is then flipped from top to bottom. The top and bottom are switched, and the right and left edges remain in the same position for both surfaces.



The selection of `Short edge` is where the first surface is printed, and the media is then turned from side to side. The right and left edges are switched, and the top and bottom remain in the same position for both surfaces.



Simple Imposition can get the page size from the Media, the Custom layout or from the Job. All Simple Imposition schemes are constructed on the assumption that the image width > height (landscape). If the image height > width (portrait), the whole layout is rotated and the top of the page is effectively at the right-hand side.

In normal circumstances when making plates the page size would be set as Custom or to come from the media. If however the page size is set to come from the job, a portrait page is configured such that the top of the page is actually at the top. This causes the **Flip on long edge** and **Flip on short edge** options

to behave in the opposite way to how you would expect. **Flip on long edge** causes the page to flip top/bottom (in effect on the short edge), and **Flip on short edge** causes the page to flip Left/Right (in effect on the long edge).

5.3.1 Work & Turn, Work & Tumble, and Perfecting

Work & Turn, Work & Tumble, and Perfecting are common imposition schemes.

A Work & Turn imposition scheme uses a single plate to print on both sides of the paper. When the first side of the sheet is printed, the paper is then flipped over from side-to-side and fed through the press again using the same gripper edge. The top and bottom remains in the same position for both sides, that is the top of the first side remains as the is the top for the second side.

A Work & Tumble imposition scheme again uses a single plate to print on both sides of the paper using opposite grippers. When the first side of the sheet is printed the leading edge is gripped. The paper is then “tumbled”, that is, the top of the first side becomes the bottom of the second side and the trailing edge of the paper is gripped. The left and right edges of the sheet remain in the same position for both sides.

Perfecting is when you can print on both sides of the sheet in one pass through the machine.

These imposition schemes can be achieved using Simple imposition. It does however depend on which edge of the sheet is fed into your printer.

If your press is fed with the short edge first and you have Long edge configured as the **Flip on** setting, you are in effect, using a Work & Turn scheme.

If your press is fed with the short edge first and you have Short edge configured as the **Flip on** setting, you are in effect, using a Work & Tumble scheme. This method can be utilized for a Perfecting press configuration.

If your press is fed with the long edge first and you have Short edge configured as the **Flip on** setting, you are in effect, using a Work & Turn scheme.

If your press is fed with the long edge first and you have Long edge configured as the **Flip on** setting, you are in effect, using a Work & Tumble layout. This method can be utilized for a Perfecting press configuration.

5.4 Pages

These options define the settings that affect individual pages within a layout. The following options are available:

Layout of pages N-up, Step and repeat, and Cut and stack page schemes can use an *Automatic* or *Custom* layout of pages. When *Automatic* is selected the number of pages on a surface is calculated automatically.

You can specify the number of pages on each surface using the *Custom* option. You define the number of page columns by entering a value in the **Across** field. You define the number of page rows by entering a value in the **Up** field.

To define the order in which pages fill the layout use the Page fill order option, see Section 5.7 on page 19 for more information.

Rotate The rotate options define whether pages within a layout can be rotated. The *Best Fit* option will rotate pages as needed so that they fit the layout.

This option defines how individual pages are rotated within the page grid. The 0 to 270 options rotate the individual pages but the elected amount

By selecting *Landscape* all pages will be rotated by 0 degrees unless the pages are supplied as portrait in which case the pages will be rotated by 90 degrees.

By selecting *Portrait* all pages will be rotated by 0 degrees unless the pages are supplied as landscape in which case the pages will be rotated by 90 degrees.

The whole grid (and its accompanying annotations) can be rotated using the **Rotate** options from the Page Setup dialog.

Bleed The value in this field is added to the overall page size.

The value entered here will not affect page positioning in any way, but if there is any graphical content on the page that extends off the page, this much of it will be printed.

If the bleed value extends more than halfway across a gutter, the content is trimmed at the gutter centre.

If pages don't fit If the group of pages do not fit within the surface size, you have the following options:

`Abort job` will abort the job and issue a warning message.

`Crop` will crop one or more edges of the raster. The Page Grid positioning options (see Section 5.7.1 on page 21 for more information), decide the alignment of the page grid within the available space, and therefore the edges that are cropped.

The various `Trim` options crop one or more edges of the raster. The edges to be trimmed are manually selected.

The `Scale to fit` option will scale the pages and all associated gutters and crop marks. This option is intended for use when proofing and digital printing and would not generally be used when imaging plates.

`Tile` allows the same page grid to be imaged over several rasters, each with different offsets so that the rasters may be used together to create the entire image.

Note: The `Tile` option cannot be used with PostScript language files. Also, the use of the `Tile` option with the **Layout of pages** option set with **Up** and **Across** equal to zero, with multiple page, Step and repeat and Cut and stack schemes will only ever produce one tile unless a single page will not fit in the image size available.

Page padding

This option decides what to do if the number of pages in the job do not divide exactly by the number of pages required to fill a sheet. The options are:

`Abort job if pages don't fill surfaces` which will cause a warning to be issued and no output will be produced.

`Add blank pages after last page and Add blank pages before last page` which will add blank pages as specified.

`Add blank pages before cover` which will add blank pages before the next to last page (that is, before the back cover of a two-sided job).

The affect of the `Split before end` option, available for two-sided `Cut` and `stack` schemes, depends on the number of blank pages. If one blank page, the result will be the same as `Add blank pages before the last page`. If two blank pages the result will be the same as `Add blank pages after the last page`. If three blank pages, one blank page will be added before the last page, and two after it.

The `Split before cover` option is only available for two-sided `Cut` and `stack` schemes. This will be the same as `Add blank pages before the last page`, but will insert pages before the last-but-one page as necessary.

These options lead to a booklet containing an even number of pages, with the last page of the content files on the outside of the back cover, and then a number of blank sheets behind the booklet after cutting and stacking.

5.5 Binding

The Binding options determine how the booklet is bound and folded.

Binding edge

For saddle-stitched and perfect binding schemes these options decide the binding edge.

`Left bound` is used for booklets bound on the left, the most common form for Latin text.

`Right bound`, suitable for use with right-to-left scripts such as Arabic and Hebrew. This scheme is also appropriate for use with Japanese text (even though that is not written right to left).

`Top bound A` is designed for use in items such as calendars, which are hung open so you can see two pages at a time.

`Top bound B` is designed for use in items that will be hung (if a calendar) closed by the binding edge, and where page 2 is on the reverse of page 1.

`Top bound C` is designed for use in items that will be hung (if a calendar) by the binding edge, and where page 2 is on the front of the second surface.

Spine fold

For saddle-stitched and perfect binding schemes these options decide the direction of the fold that will become the spine. This is the fold with any creep applied.

`Vertical` is used for portrait (tall) pages.

`Horizontal`, is used for landscape (wide) pages

`Automatic`, select between the vertical or horizontal options based on the Page size, available space, Binding edge and Geometry.

This option is automatically set to `None` for normal flat-work. so that any applied gutters work correctly.

Geometry

For four-up, saddle-stitched and perfect binding schemes these options decide if the gutter (other than the Spine fold) is head-to-head or foot-to-foot. These options change the orientation of the pages on the surface.

`Head to head` places the tops of the page pairs together

Foot to foot, places the foot of the page pairs together.

Left to right, place the left and right sides of the page pairs together.

Right to left, places the right and left sides of the page pairs together.

Automatic, either head to head or left to right is automatically selected depending on the aspect ratios of the pages and the available raster. This option can only be used if Automatic is selected in the **Spine fold** field.

Work and T

For all two-sided schemes, these options allow you to select a Work & Turn or Work & Tumble layout.

None, no Work & Turn or Work & Tumble.

Left to right/Right to left, are available when Short edge is selected in the **Flip on** option and is used with Work & Turn schemes, with the paper turning either way.

Top to bottom/Bottom to Top, are available when Long edge is selected in the **Flip on** option and is used with Work & Tumble schemes, with the paper tumbling either way.

Gutter

This is the amount of space between the two “sides” of the layout produced when **Work and t** is set to something other than None.

Min

This is the minimum gutter value between the two “sides” of the layout produced when **Work and t** is set to something other than None, which is the most common configuration.

| 5.6 Gutters

The gutter is the space between pages on a layout. The options in this section define the size of the gutter. The following options are available:

Vertical gutter/Horizontal gutter

The value in these option define the optimum horizontal and vertical gutter. If there is sufficient space within the layout these values are used. If there is not enough space, the gutter is size reduced as necessary, but to a value not less than the value specified in the **Minimum** field.

Note: The vertical gutter runs vertically, from top to bottom.

| **Creep**

Creep occurs on saddle-stitched and perfecting bindings where the inside pages extend beyond the image area of the outside pages. This option compensates for this effect, and specifies the amount to be removed from the gutter (often called *shingling*).

Creep Style

The following Creep Styles are available:

Push out: means that the inner-most surface uses the set gutter value, and every outside surface has a larger gutter increased by the Creep value.

Pull in: means that the outside surface has the set gutter value, and each inside surface has a gutter size decreasing by the Creep value, until the minimum gutter size is reached, at which point the gutter will stay at the minimum size for all remaining surfaces.

Center line: means that the middle surface in the stack has the set gutter value, those inside it will have smaller gutters and those outside it will have larger gutters.

5.7 Front and back options

These options define the way in which the layouts are filled with pages, and allow the specification of various page furniture items such as annotations, registration marks and crop marks. For two sided schemes you have the option to define the front pages, and then, by leaving the **Use front options for back** option selected, you can use those same values for the back pages. Alternatively, you can de-select the **Use front options for back** option and define the back pages separately.

If you wish, you may change the current units used by imposition. Changing this option will convert all existing values in this and any other imposition set-ups.

On selection of either **Front options** or **Back options** the following dialog will appear:

Note: The **left**, **right**, **top** and **bottom** are all relative to the design orientation of the imposition scheme, which assume that the image width is greater than the

image height. If this is not the case, or if the surface has been rotated using the Page setup Rotate option, the orientation is likely to be affected.

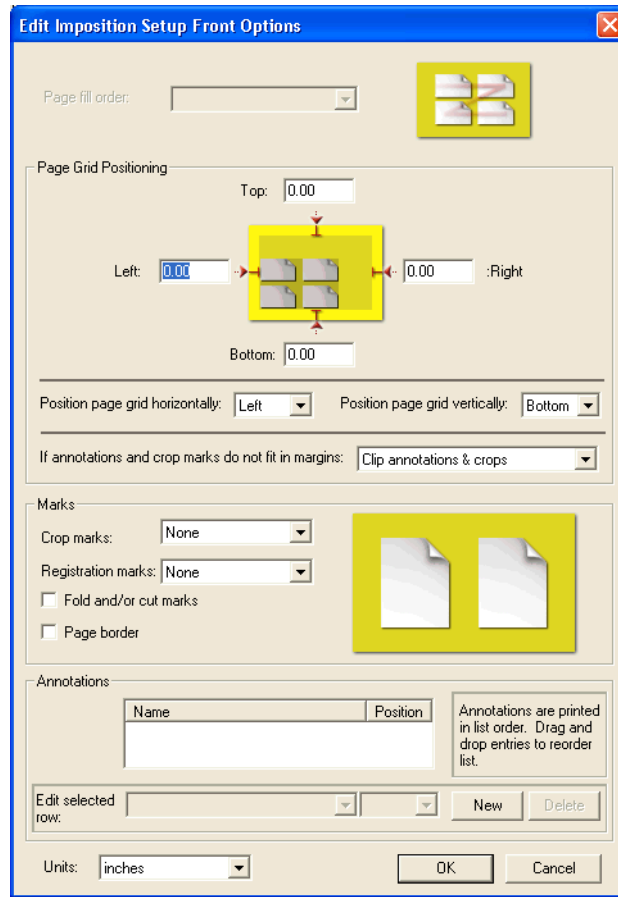


Figure 10.3 Front and Back imposition options

Page fill order The page fill order options define how pages will fill the layout, and are all described such that the first half of the name describes the “fast scan” axis and direction, and the second half describes the “slow scan” axis and direction. Please note that the example graphic shows how a 2 x 2 layout would be numbered.

5.7.1 Page Grid positioning

The **top**, **bottom**, **left** and **right** options define the size of the borders into which control strips and/or slug lines will be placed. The margins must therefore be large enough to accommodate the selected items. Do not confuse the Spacing for marks with the margins specified in the Page Layout dialog which may be used to position the raster produced by the RIP on the printing plate or output media.

Note: From Navigator RIP v7.1 crop marks and bleed will extend into the margins defined in simple imposition, and will be clipped if insufficient margin is defined. Margins will also not automatically increase if too large a set of annotations is defined on any edge.

Position page grid horizontally

The page grid is horizontally positioned within the area of the raster after Left and Right are accounted for according to this value. Note that the graphic on the user interface indicates the currently selected position.

The options are *Left*, *Center*, *Right*.

Position page grid vertically

The page grid is vertically positioned within the area of the raster after Top and Bottom are accounted for according to this value. Note that the graphic on the user interface indicates the currently selected position.

The options are *Top*, *Center*, *Bottom*.

If annotations and crop marks do not fit in margins

From v7.1 crop marks and bleed extend into the margins defined within simple imposition. By default, the margins will not grow automatically if too large a set of annotations is defined on any edge; they will be clipped. This can be changed using this option. The available options are:

`Clip annotations and crops`: which is the default value.

Enlarge margins: enlarges the margins to accommodate the annotations.

Abort job: abort the job if the annotations do not fit.

5.7.2 Marks

These options allow you to define which marks you want placed onto your imposition layout.

Crop Marks

You can make a selection from the various crop marks provided. Crop marks are drawn around every page on the layout.

None: no crop marks are used.

Small: small trim marks are placed on the layout.

Full: large trim marks, separation names, step wedges and color bars are placed on the layout.

PDF page boxes: trim marks are placed to show the locations of all PDF pages boxes. For file formats other than PDF this option is the same as Small.

Registration Marks

Select the required option to place registration marks on the selected surface:

None: no registration marks are placed on the layout.

Desired: registration marks are placed on the layout if space is available. If space is not available a warning is generated.

Required: registration marks are placed on the layout. If space for those marks is not available the job is aborted.

Fold and/or cut marks

Select this option to place fold or cut marks in all the appropriate gutters on the layout.

Page border Select this option to draw a page border around every page on the selected surface.

5.7.3 Annotations

The Annotations section of the imposition dialog allows you to add slug line text, color bars and proofing strips. You can, using this option, add just about anything extra you wish to your imposition layout.

You can if you wish use your own custom annotation files. This is done by using the `Install Annotation` page feature which, when activated via the Page setup dialog, allows you to print an EPS file (EPS only), to install that file as a new annotation.

To install your own custom annotation:

1. Create a page setup (*not* using Simple Imposition) and select the `Install Annotation` page feature. For more information on using page features see Section 5.21 on page 184.
2. Print the Annotation (EPS) file using this page setup. A message will appear indicating that the annotation is being installed.
3. Go back to the page setup using Simple Imposition. You can now select and use the custom Annotation in your Simple Imposition setup. See below for information on how to add an annotation to the imposition layout.

When used as an annotation the EPS file will be repeated along the length of the selected raster edge as many times as it will fit.

Note: If the custom annotation does not fit, there will be no error message.

To add an annotation to the imposition layout:

1. Click **New**.

Note: An annotation will appear in the list. Do not attempt to delete this. Go straight to step 2.
2. Select your required annotation file from the **Edit selected row** drop-down list. For example, select `PlateText` to add slug line information.

3. Select where on the layout you want to add the annotation by choosing either, *Top*, *Bottom*, *Left* or *Right* from the **Edit selected row** drop-down list.
4. Click **New** to add further annotations. You can add as many annotation files as you wish, but you must ensure your layout has enough room to accommodate them.

The annotations are printed in the order in which they appear in the list, and you can change that order by dragging and dropping them. If two annotations are placed on the same edge of the layout, the first one will be on the edge of the layout, and the second will be moved inwards by the size of the first. Similarly, if an annotation has already been drawn on the left of the layout, a second annotation on the bottom edge will leave room at one end for the first annotation.

You can edit the any annotation in the list by selecting it and then choosing the required options from the **Edit selected row** drop-down menus.

You can remove any annotation file from the list by selecting and clicking the **Delete** button.

When you have completed the front and back options select **OK** to save them. Selecting **Cancel** will abort any change you have made. Similarly, when you have completed all your imposition configuration options select **OK** to save your changes.

6 Example impositions

This section provides some example impositions showing how the pages for each surface are laid out along with the final results.

6.1 Saddle-stitched—16 page booklet

The plates for this imposition will be laid out in the following fashion:

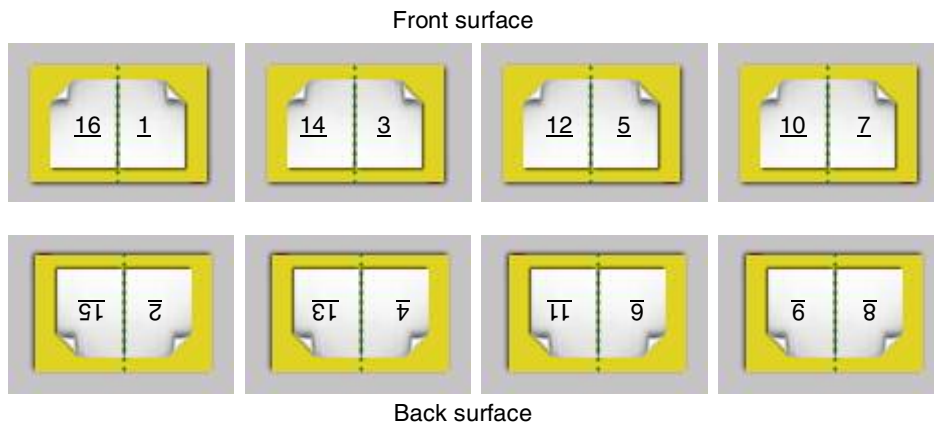


Figure 10.4 Saddle-stitched, left bound layout

This extra settings for this imposition scheme are:

Scheme	Two up, saddle stitched
Flip on	Long edge
Binding edge	Left bound
Spine fold	Vertical

The resulting saddle-stitched booklet will look like this:

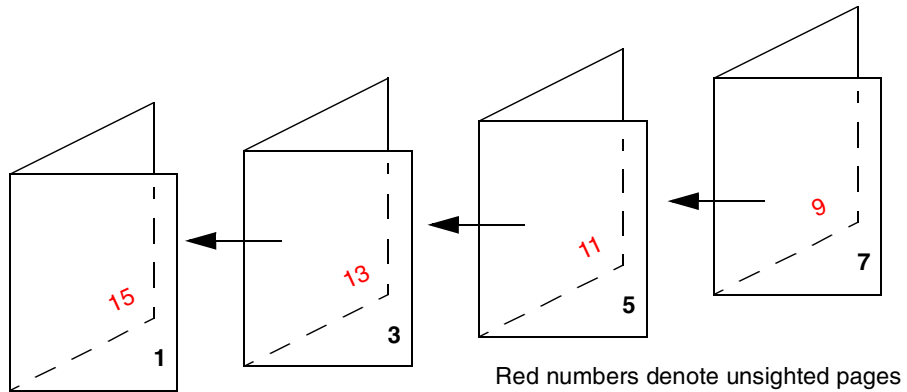


Figure 10.5 Saddle-stitched, left bound result

6.2 Cut and stack, two-sided—12 page booklet, A4, ring bound

The plates for this imposition will be laid out in the following fashion:

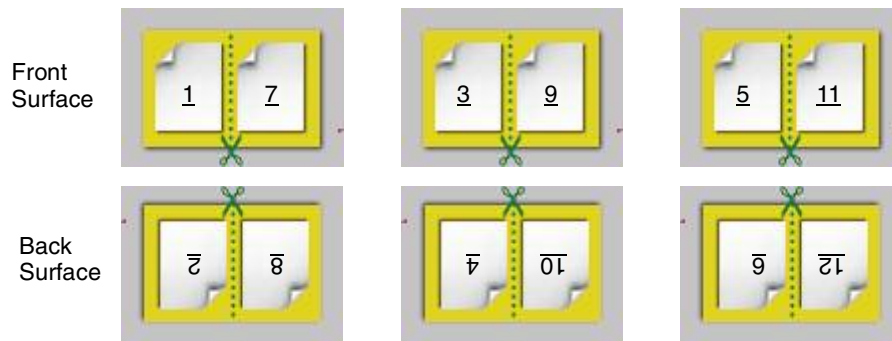


Figure 10.6 Cut and stack, two-sided layout

This extra settings for this imposition scheme are:

Scheme	Cut and stack, two sided
Flip on	Long edge.

The resulting sheets before cutting and the stack after cutting are shown below:

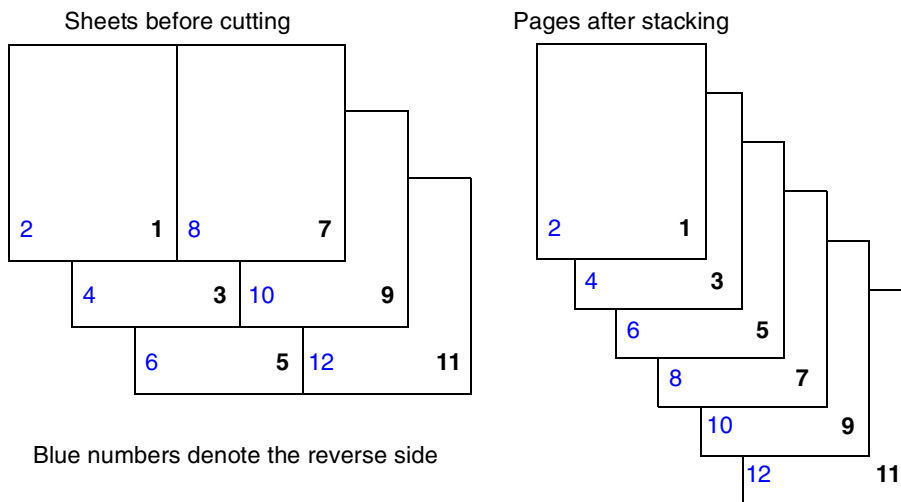


Figure 10.7 Cut and stack, two-sided sheets and stack

The final pages are suitable for hole punching and then ring or wire binding.

6.3 Saddle-stitched—8 page booklet A5 on B4

The plates for this imposition will be laid out in the following fashion.

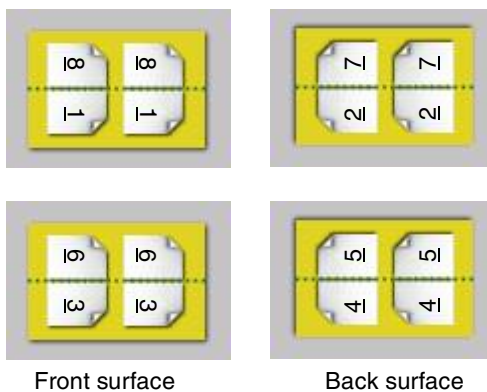


Figure 10.8 Saddle-stitched, x2 left bound layout

This extra settings for this imposition scheme are:

Scheme	Step and repeat, saddle stitched
Flip on	Short edge
Binding edge	Left bound
Spine fold	Horizontal

The two resulting saddle-stitched booklets will look like this:

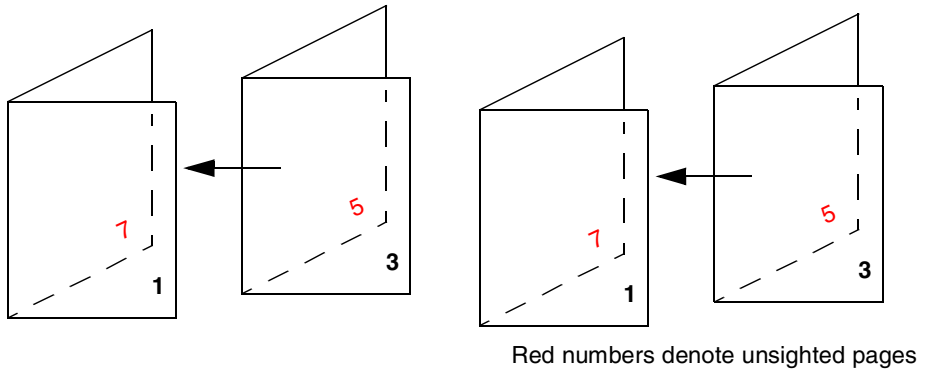


Figure 10.9 Saddle-stitched, x2 left bound result

6.4 Saddle-stitched, Top bound A, 8 page booklet

The pages for this imposition will be laid out in the following fashion:

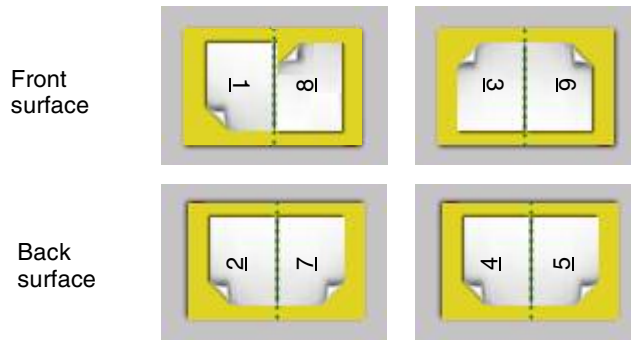


Figure 10.10 Saddle-stitched, Top bound A layout

Note: Page 8 is a special case.

This extra settings for this imposition scheme are:

Scheme	Two up, saddle stitched
Flip on	Long edge
Binding edge	Top bound A
Spine fold	Vertical

The resulting saddle-stitched booklet will look like this:

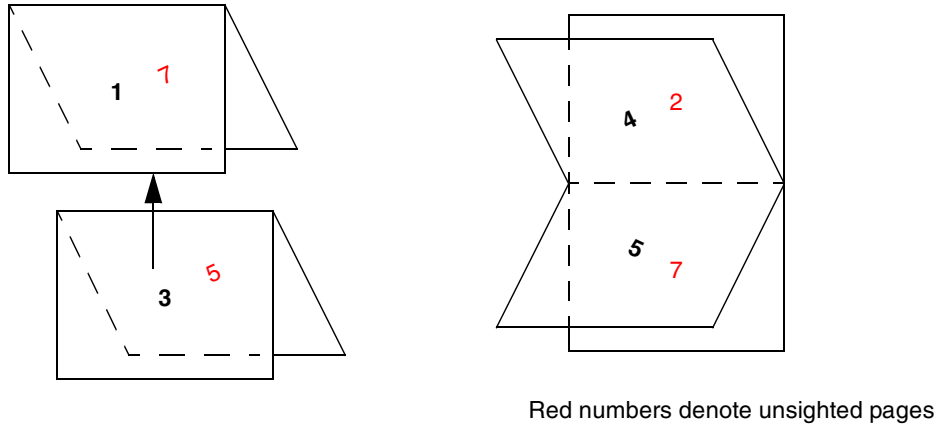


Figure 10.11 Saddle-stitched, Top bound A result

6.5 Saddle-stitched, Top bound B, 8 page booklet

The pages for this imposition will be laid out in the following fashion:

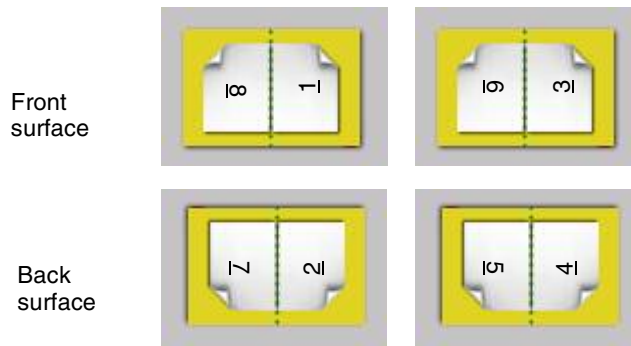


Figure 10.12 Saddle-stitched, Top bound B layout

This extra settings for this imposition scheme are:

Scheme	Two up, saddle stitched
Flip on	Long edge

Binding edge Top bound B

Spine fold Vertical

The resulting saddle-stitched booklet will look like this:

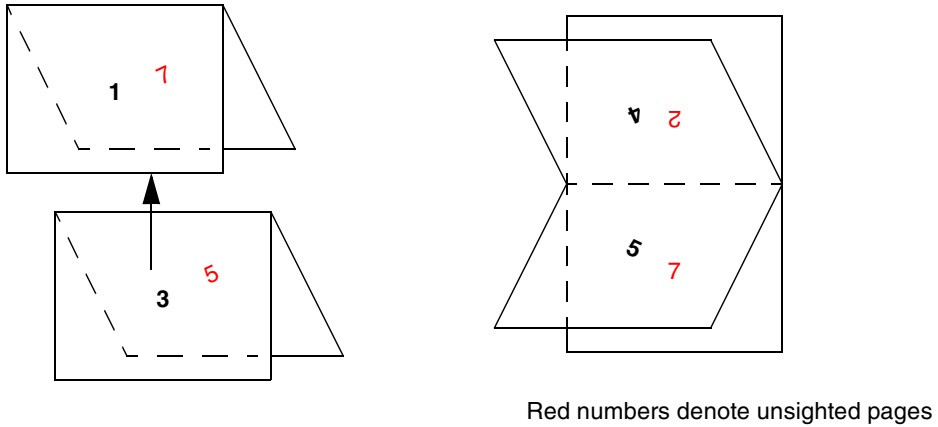


Figure 10.13 Saddle-stitched, Top bound B result

6.6 Saddle-stitched, Top bound C, 12 page calendar

The pages for this imposition will be laid out in the following fashion:

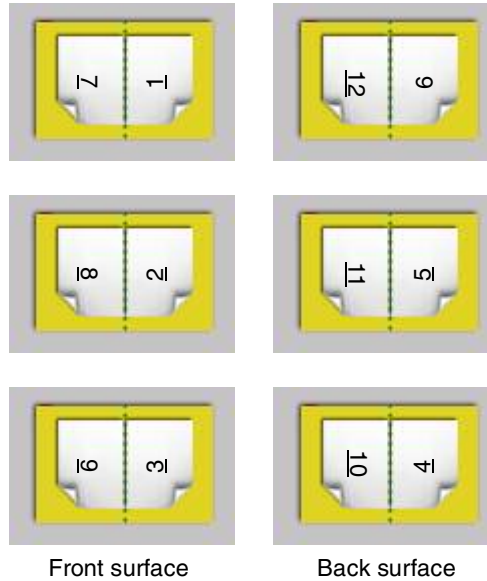


Figure 10.14 Saddle-stitched, Top bound C layout

This extra settings for this imposition scheme are:

Scheme	Two up, saddle stitched
Flip on	Short edge
Binding edge	Top bound C
Spine fold	Vertical

The resulting saddle-stitched calendar will look like this:

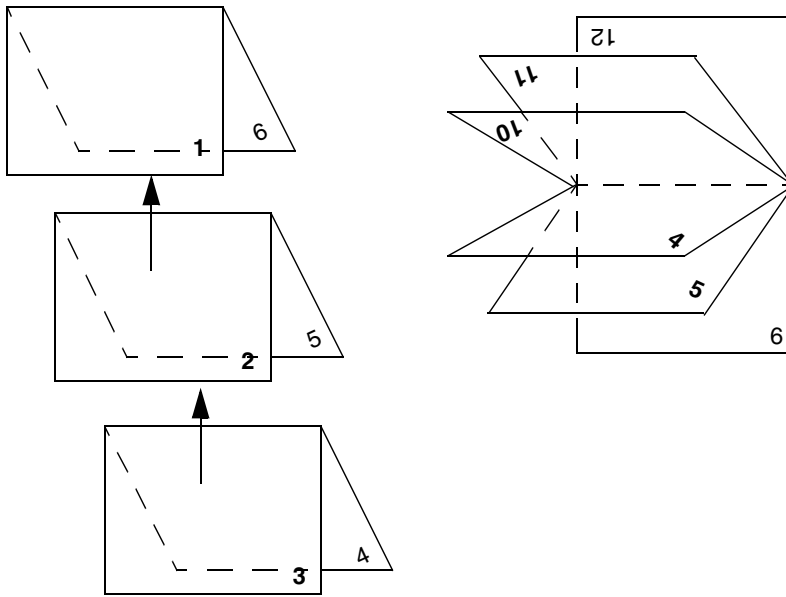


Figure 10.15 Saddle-stitched, Top bound C result

6.7 Four-up, Saddle-stitched—16 page A4 booklet on B2/SRA2

The plates for this imposition will be laid out in the following fashion.

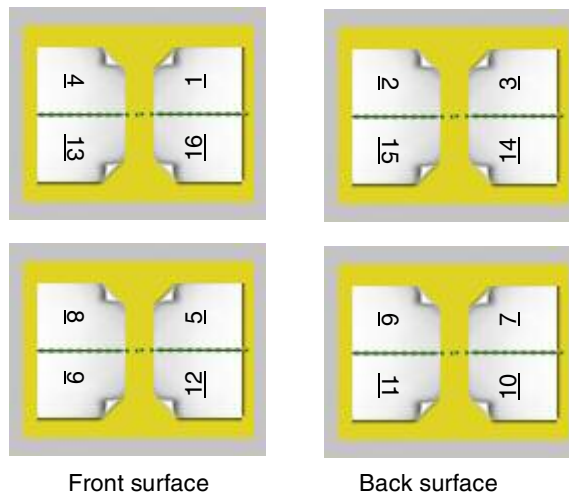
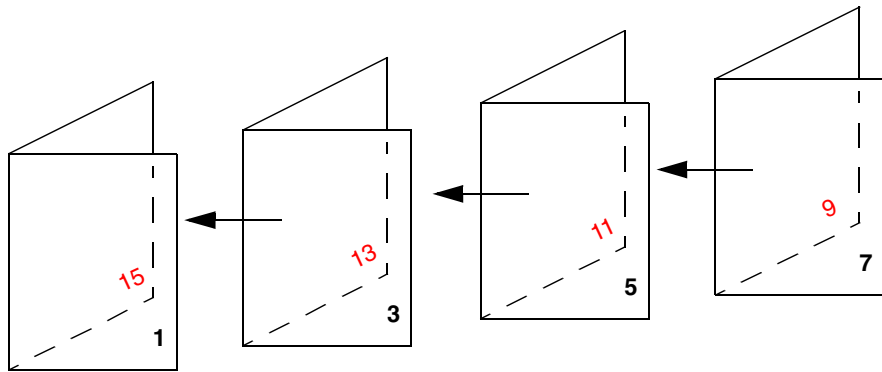


Figure 10.16 Four-up, Saddle-stitched, 16 page A4 booklet

This extra settings for this imposition scheme are:

Scheme	Four-up, saddle stitched
Flip on	Short edge
Geometry	Head to head
Binding edge	Left bound
Spine fold	Horizontal

The resulting 16 page saddle-stitched booklets will look like this:



Red numbers denote unsighted pages

Figure 10.17 Saddle-stitched, 16 page A4 booklet result

6.8 Four-up, Perfect-bound—16 page A4 booklet on B2/SRA2

The plates for this imposition will be laid out in the following fashion.

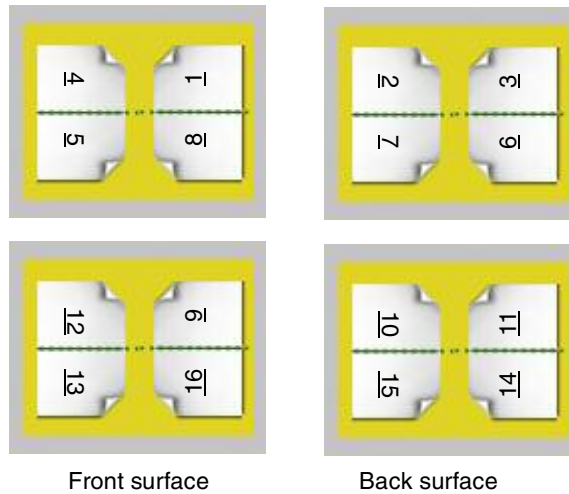


Figure 10.18 Four-up, Perfect-bound, 16 page A4 booklet

This extra settings for this imposition scheme are:

Scheme	Four-up, perfect binding
Flip on	Short edge
Geometry	Head to head
Binding edge	Left bound
Spine fold	Horizontal

The resulting 16 page perfect-bound booklets will look like this:

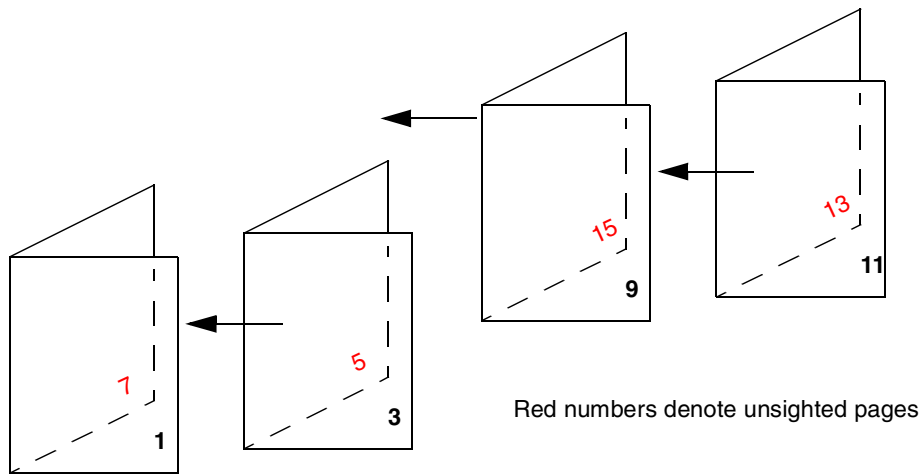


Figure 10.19 Perfect-bound, 16 page A4 booklet result