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Using Frame Filters
Using Frame Filters

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Frame® filters are programs that convert document and graphic files from one format to another. A document file contains information created with a word processor or publishing application; a graphic file contains a picture.

**About filters**

There are two types of filters:

- **Document filters** convert document files that were created with other applications into Frame documents. The files may contain graphics. You convert document files by opening them with the Frame product Open command or importing them with the Import command.
  
  Through the Save As command, the document filters also export Frame documents to other applications.

- **Graphic filters** import graphics created with other applications into Frame documents. Through the Windows Clipboard, the graphic filters also export Frame graphics to other applications in BMP or WMF format.

Filters are located in the directory where your Frame product is installed. You can choose whether to install filter files when you install a Frame product. If you did not install filters, you'll need to run the Installer again. For more information about installing Frame products (including filters), see the installation manual for your Frame product.

Graphics filters use information in filter initialization files (.ini files). You can change settings in .ini files, as described in Chapter 8, “Customizing Graphics Filters.”

FrameMaker and FrameMaker+SGML support all filters described in this manual. FrameReader does not include document import or export filters. FrameViewer does not include export filters.

**Supported formats**

You can convert documents and graphics in the formats listed in the following tables. Frame filters also allow you to export documents and graphics from Frame products to the Windows Clipboard, from which you can paste them into other applications. Two asterisks (**) indicate that a format can be exported (by copying) to the Windows Clipboard.
# Supported formats

## Document import filters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Format</th>
<th>Applications/versions supported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ASCII</td>
<td>Frame ASCII; Windows ANSI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microsoft Word</td>
<td>Macintosh® releases 3.0, 4.0, 5.0, 5.1, 6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rich Text Format (RTF)</td>
<td>Windows releases 1.x, 2.x, 6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ventura Publisher</td>
<td>Releases 3.0, 4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WordPerfect</td>
<td>DOS releases 4.2, 5.0, 5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Windows releases 5.0, 5.1, 6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For Macintosh releases, save in DOS or Windows format before converting</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Document export filters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Format</th>
<th>Applications/versions supported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ASCII**</td>
<td>Frame ASCII; Windows ANSI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rich Text Format (RTF)</td>
<td>Release 1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Supports Windows Help RTF format</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Graphic import filters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Format</th>
<th>Applications/versions supported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AutoCAD Drawing Interchange Format (DXF)</td>
<td>AutoCAD releases 10, 11, 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bitmap (BMP)**</td>
<td>Windows releases 3.0, 3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CompuServe Graphics Interchange Format (GIF)</td>
<td>Release 87a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer Graphics Metafile (CGM)</td>
<td>ANSI Standard (ISO8632, ANSI X3.12201986)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CorelDRAW (CDR)</td>
<td>Release 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desktop Color Separation (DCS)</td>
<td>Release 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital Research Graphics Environment Manager (GEM)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encapsulated PostScript (EPSI, EPSF, EPS)</td>
<td>ASCII, TIFF, or WMF preview; releases 1.3–3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hewlett-Packard Graphics Language (HPGL)</td>
<td>Release 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initial Graphics Exchange Specification (IGES)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macintosh QuickDraw (PICT)</td>
<td>Releases 1, 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Converting from unsupported formats

If you need to convert files that are in formats for which Frame products have no specific filter, you may be able to save the files to a format recognized by one of the filters (for example, RTF). You can then convert them from that format into Frame documents. Check whether your application can save files in a different format. This might be an option in the application's Save command, or you might have to use a separate program to convert the file. An application's conversion programs are often on a separate disk in the installation package. To find out where the conversion programs are, refer to your application's reference manual.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Format</th>
<th>Applications/versions supported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MacPaint</td>
<td>PackBits compression</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Micrografx Drawing File Format (DRW, GRF)</td>
<td>Draw release 3.0, Designer release 3.1, Charisma release 2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sun raster (rf)</td>
<td>All releases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tag Image File Format (TIFF)</td>
<td>Releases 5.0, 6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WordPerfect Graphics (WPG)</td>
<td>Raster and vector; release 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windows Metafile (WMF)**</td>
<td>Windows releases 3.0, 3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X Windows System bitmap (XWD)</td>
<td>Release X11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zsoft PC Paintbrush Bitmap (PCX)</td>
<td>1-bit, 4-bit, 8-bit, 24-bit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Using Frame Filters
This chapter describes basic conversion steps, how to prepare files for conversion, how to convert files, how to save converted documents, how graphics within document files are converted, and how specific file formats are converted.

**Basic conversion steps**

The basic conversion steps are as follows:

1. Prepare the file and graphics for conversion.
2. Convert the file into a Frame document by opening or importing.
3. Save the converted document.
4. Touch up the converted document.

Steps 1 through 3 are described in this chapter. Step 4 is described in the chapters describing specific file formats, later in this manual.

**Preparing document files for conversion**

The filters convert most features of the source files into equivalent Frame product features. For best results, follow these suggestions for preparing files before converting them:

- Avoid using tricks that force the application to simulate functions it does not naturally perform. For example, using negative indents to create side headings can make conversion more difficult.
- Use defined styles rather than local format overrides whenever possible.
- The filters assign the first column layout in the source file to all body pages in the converted document. It is easier to touch up converted documents that have more than one column layout if the most frequently used column layout is the first one in the source file.

**Converting files**

You can convert document and graphic files by either opening or importing them. Convert by opening when you want to convert an entire file. Convert by importing when you want to copy a file into an existing Frame product document.
The conversion process can take 5 to 10 times more memory or temporary disk storage than an original file requires. Before converting a file, make sure you have adequate memory and temporary disk space. If you run out of memory or disk space, you can divide the original file into smaller pieces (files), convert the files, and then paste them together in one Frame document.

**Converting by opening**

To convert a file by opening it:

1. **Start the Frame product.**
2. **Choose Open from the File menu in the Frame product.**
   
   The Open Document dialog box appears.
3. **Select the file you want to open and click Open.**
4. **If the Unknown File Type dialog box appears, select the appropriate application or file format and click Convert.**

   It may take a few moments to convert a large file. When the conversion is complete, the Frame document opens.

   If the file you convert uses unavailable fonts, Frame products substitute fonts during the conversion. If Show File Translation Errors is selected in the Preferences dialog box, Frame products display a console window (which may be minimized) listing the font substitutions. After the conversion is complete, you can click the icon to open the console window to see which fonts were used.

   You can control which fonts substitute for unavailable fonts. For more information on customizing, see the online manual *Customizing Frame Products.*

**Converting by importing**

To convert a file by importing it:

1. **Start the Frame product and open a document.**
2. **Place the insertion point where you want to position the imported document or graphic.**
3. **Choose Import>File from the File menu.**
   
   The Import File dialog box appears.
4. **In the scroll list, select the name of the file you want to import.**
5. **Select Import by Reference or Copy into Document, and click Import.**
6. **If the Unknown File Type dialog box appears, select the appropriate application or file format and click Convert.**

   The file is converted and imported into the Frame document. (For more information on import options, see your user’s manual.)

   Graphic files are converted and copied into an anchored frame at the location of the insertion point in the Frame document. If you’re importing a bitmap, a dialog box appears so you can specify the bitmap’s scale.
Saving converted documents

After converting a file by opening it as a Frame document, you must save the Frame document using the Save As command on the File menu. To avoid overwriting the source file, be sure to enter a new name for the converted document.

You may need to touch up the converted document, either to restore lost formatting information or to apply formats from an existing Frame document. For details, see the chapters describing specific file formats, later in this manual.

How graphics in document files are converted

Graphics that are stored externally are converted only if they are in a supported format.

Resident graphics in a format other than WMF, such as drawings in the application’s native format or graphics imported by copying, are not converted.

Embedded graphics in OLE format usually contain a WMF image. If it is present, the WMF image is used during conversion. The OLE object itself is not converted.

For a list of graphic formats that Frame products support, see “Graphic import filters” on page 2.

If a source file references graphics that are in a format Frame products do not support, a message that the Frame product cannot import the graphics appears during the conversion. In this case, you should open the source file in the source application, save the graphics in WMF format (or another supported format), and then convert the file. Alternatively, if the source application is a Windows application, you can copy graphics from the source file and paste them into a Frame document.

Saving Frame documents in other formats

You can export documents from Frame products by saving them in any supported format.

1. Open a Frame document.
2. Choose Save As from the File menu.
   The Save Document dialog box appears.
3. Specify where you want the document to be saved.
   To avoid overwriting the source file, be sure to enter a new name for the document to be saved.
4. Choose a format from the Format pop-up menu.
5. Click Save.
Touching up documents

Frame filters ignore or alter some formatting details, so you might need to restore some formats after converting your files. This section contains general information about touching up documents after converting them. For more detailed information, see the chapters on specific formats, later in this manual.

Applying formats to a Frame document

After converting a file, you can format the document most easily by using formats from an existing Frame template. The names of the formats in the template catalogs, page layouts, and definitions should match the names of the formats in the converted document. Otherwise, applications that generate random format names might require editing in your converted documents. Follow these general steps for applying formats from templates:

1. If you used templates to format your original documents, convert those templates first to the Frame product. Otherwise, create new Frame templates with the page layouts, headings, and text formats you want.
2. Convert your documents.
3. In the converted documents, choose the Import>Formats command on the File menu to apply the formats from your templates. For more information, see your user’s manual.

Tip: To apply an existing format to several converted files, create a book in the Frame product that includes all the converted files. Then use the Import>Formats command on the book File menu.

Drop caps

Frame products convert drop cap characters to the default character format of the current paragraph.

To achieve the drop cap character effect in Frame products:

1. Insert an anchored frame at the upper left of the paragraph, using the Run into Paragraph anchoring position.
2. Use the Text Line tool to create a large character within the anchored frame.
3. Press Esc m p to shrink-wrap the anchored frame around the character.

For information on creating and positioning anchored frames and adding text lines, see your user’s manual.
Small text

Some imported text might appear greeked (as a gray or colored bar) because it is in a small
font size. This affects text only as it appears on the screen.

To display the text:
1. Choose Preferences from the File menu.
2. Type the desired point size in the Greek Screen Text Smaller Than text box and click
   Set.
   The text is now legible on the screen.

Note: You can also zoom the document or select text lines and apply a character format
with a larger font size.

For information about displaying greeked text, see your user’s manual.

Tables

After converting a table, you resize columns by selecting them and dragging a selection
handle. Frame products automatically wrap text in cells. Use the following features to edit
a table. For more information about tables, see your user’s manual.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>To change</th>
<th>Use this feature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tabular text to a table</td>
<td>Convert to Table command on the Table menu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A table format</td>
<td>Table Designer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paragraph formats in cells</td>
<td>Paragraph Designer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Page breaks for table rows</td>
<td>Row Format command on the Table menu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruling styles and cell shadings</td>
<td>Custom Ruling &amp; Shading command on the Table menu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cell alignment and cell margins</td>
<td>Table Cells properties in the Paragraph Designer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rotation of text in cells</td>
<td>Rotate command on the Graphics menu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tab stops

Even though Frame products support tables, there may be times when you want to use
tabs. Frame product tab stops are *absolute* rather than *relative*. If the tab stops in the files
you’re converting are relative, you may need to modify tab settings.
When tab stops are relative, the insertion point moves to the next tab stop each time you press Tab. For example, the insertion point in the following illustration moves to the beginning of column 3 when you press the Tab key because the insertion point is already to the right of the first tab stop.

Frame product tab stops are absolute; that is, the \( n \)th tab on a line moves the insertion point to the \( n \)th stop. Because they are absolute, you must press the Tab key twice to move the insertion point to the beginning of column 3.

If your document has one tab stop per column, you might occasionally need to add tab characters with Frame products to ensure that the insertion point advances to the appropriate column. If your document has more tab stops than were needed in a table, you must either add tab stops in your Frame document or delete the extra tab characters in the converted text.

To change tab stops, drag the tab stops in the ruler. You can also double-click the tab stop you want to edit in the ruler to display the Edit Tab Stop dialog box. Redefine the tab stop position and alignment and then click Edit. For more information about changing tab stops, see your user’s manual.
The Microsoft Word Import filter converts files from Word for Macintosh 3.0, 4.0, 5.0, and 6.0, and Word for Windows 1.0, 2.0, and 6.0.

If you need to convert a Frame document to Microsoft Word format, save it in RTF format, and then open it in Word. See Chapter 5, “RTF Filters.”

**Touching up your documents**

Your documents might lose some formatting information in the conversion from Word. After converting the file, you can touch up your document, either to restore lost formatting information or to apply formats from an existing Frame document. This section tells you how to format the document and re-create Word features that aren't converted.

For additional information, see “Touching up documents” on page 8.

**Borders**

The filter converts only horizontal borders, which are positioned above or below a section of text. These are translated into lines in Frame Above and Frame Below reference frames. All line styles are supported. However, spacing between double-line borders is unsupported.

Vertical borders and drop shadows are omitted. To re-create these types of borders, use the drawing tools on the Tools palette.

**Character formatting**

Superscript or subscript text is positioned correctly, but it is displayed in the same font size as the default body text. To reduce the font size of superscript or subscript text throughout the document, use the Document>Text Options command on the Format menu. To reduce the font size of selected superscript or subscript text, use the Font>Size command on the Format menu.

The Outline and Shadow character styles are translated, but they do not display or print on some workstations (the filter translates them to the default font). However, these styles will appear if the Frame product file is opened on a Macintosh.

**Captions**

Word captions convert to regular paragraphs with the Word caption label as the paragraph format name. Use the Paragraph Designer to change formatting for all caption paragraphs with the same paragraph tag.
Color
The filter converts Word colors to Frame product colors.

Graphics
You might have to make changes to the Frame document to make graphics appear exactly as they did in the Word document.

Graphic frames
In Word, a graphic is placed on the line containing the special character that refers to it. In Frame products, these graphics are placed in anchored graphic frames below the line that includes the anchor symbol. If several Word graphic characters occur on a single line, Frame products convert these to graphics that are centered and vertically stacked. This difference can change page appearance.

If necessary, reposition anchored frames using the Anchored Frame command on the Special menu.

Graphics with runaround text
The filter does not convert runaround text. For graphics that are positioned directly on a page, select the graphic and choose Runaround Properties from the Graphics menu to specify how text should flow around the graphic. For graphics in an anchored frame, select the frame, choose Anchored Frame from the Special menu, and select Run into Paragraph as the anchoring position.

Graphics drawn in Word
The filter converts graphics drawn in Word to a single graphic object that can be displayed, repositioned, and resized in the Frame document. Individual objects within the graphic cannot be modified.

Imported graphics
The filter can convert most imported graphics. See “Converting graphics” on page 17.

Headers and footers
In Word, if a header or footer has more text than fits in the designated area, the page automatically adjusts to accommodate the text. This adjustment overrides the user-defined page margins. When the filter converts pages with this override, the headers and footers may not appear correctly.

You may need to adjust the page layouts in the filtered document. All the text of a header or footer may not appear when the header or footer text column is too small or when Microsoft Word has automatically adjusted the page layouts.
Hidden text
The filter converts Word hidden text to conditional text in the Frame document. It gives hidden text the condition tag Hidden with the color red as the condition indicator. The hidden text is visible in the generated document. If you want to view or print the document without the hidden text, you must hide text with the Hidden condition tag using the Conditional Text command on the Special menu.

Imported text files
The filter converts text files imported by reference to text imported by reference in the Frame document. The text file must reside in the same directory as the Word document. To change the properties of imported text, choose Text Inset Properties from the Edit menu.

Multisection documents
The filter doesn’t fully convert the page layout in multisection documents. Page layout for additional sections is derived from that of the first section. You need to touch up documents where sections exist because the column flow changes between single and multiple columns or where headers and footers vary between sections.

There are two ways of working with separate sections. First, you can divide the original document into a separate document for each section (for example, a table of contents, a text document, and an index). This approach is the simplest. You must use this method if you want to specify a different numbering format for each section.

A second method is to add master pages and create a new page layout for each additional section. Use this method when sections have different page layouts. For information about creating special page layouts, see your user’s manual.

Overflowing text frames
If text flows into an unconnected text frame, it may overflow at the end of the text frame after conversion. An overflow occurs when a text frame has more text than it can hold. If you see a solid black line at the bottom of a text frame when borders are turned on (with the Borders command), the text frame contains overflowing text. This text is only hidden from view; it is not deleted. For more information on overflows, see your user’s manual.
Paragraph spacing
Paragraphs might be spaced more closely after conversion to Frame documents. In Word, if you specify values for Space Before and Space After, Word adds the space before a paragraph to the space after the preceding paragraph. It then uses this combined value as the distance between paragraphs. Frame products determine spacing by comparing the Space Above and Space Below values, taking the larger of the two values as the space between paragraphs. As a result, in Frame products paragraph spacing may be closer than in Word.

To correct paragraph spacing, change the values in the Space area of the Basic properties in the Paragraph Designer. To correct spacing throughout the document, apply your change to the Paragraph Catalog and update all paragraphs with the tag in the Paragraph Designer.

Special characters
Frame products do not support all formats of Word's current date and time variables. Word supports three formats for the current date and two formats for the current time. Frame products support a single variable that can contain either the current date, the current time, or both. If a header or footer line in a Word file contains both a current date and a current time variable, the filter creates a line that contains a double occurrence of a single date and time variable.

Correct the date and time variable formatting by changing the header or footer on the appropriate master page. To specify which current date and time variable option to insert, use the Variable command on the Special menu.

Symbols
The filter converts Word for Windows symbol characters by translating the font name, font size, and symbol code to the Frame font name, font size, and character code. Most commonly used symbol characters translate correctly, but some characters might not. Character mappings for the Zapf Dingbats font and fonts (such as Wingdings) that have no Frame product equivalent might also translate incorrectly. Correct any incorrectly converted characters in the Frame document. For a list of Frame characters, see the Quick Reference for your Frame product.

Tables
When the Word import filter converts tables, rows with right or left margins that differ from the preceding rows break into separate tables. You might need to touch up column alignment using the Resize Columns command on the Table menu, or change cell margins by resetting the Default Cell Margins values in the Table Designer.

If a table cell has one border definition and its adjacent neighbor has another, the filter assigns both cells a single border definition. This can create differences in the converted document.
Table of authorities and citations
Citations convert to markers with the type Author. To generate a table of authorities from a converted document, choose Generate/Book from the File menu and create a list of markers that includes markers with the type Author.

Word styles
Word styles convert to Frame paragraph formats. You might need to modify these formats using the Paragraph>Designer command on the Format menu.

Unsupported Word features
Some Word features are not converted and must be re-created in a Frame product. The following is a list of unsupported Word features and the Frame product commands to re-create them. For detailed instructions, see your user’s manual.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unsupported Word feature</th>
<th>To re-create it in Frame products</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Absolute position of objects and frames</td>
<td>Create an anchored or unanchored graphic frame and re-create the contents. Frame product options for positioning anchored frames differ from Word options.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annotations and revisions</td>
<td>The filter converts annotations and revisions to regular text.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Custom footnote separators</td>
<td>Use the Reference Pages command on the View menu to display a reference page, and then create or change the footnote separator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date and time variables used together in a header or footer</td>
<td>Use the Variable command on the Special menu to insert a date variable in the running text for headers and footers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embedded objects</td>
<td>The filter does not convert embedded objects. Re-create the object within the Frame product. For example, you can re-create an embedded equation using the Equations palette.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endnotes</td>
<td>The filter converts endnotes to footnotes in the Frame document.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forms</td>
<td>The filter converts forms to regular text.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frames</td>
<td>Use the Anchored Frame command on the Special menu to insert a frame. Use the Tools palette to re-create any graphics. The filter converts any text that was in a frame and places it before the paragraph that contained the frame. Copy this text to text frames or text lines in the Frame product anchored frame.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unsupported Word feature</td>
<td>To re-create it in Frame products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headers and footers after the first set in a multisection document</td>
<td>Display master pages, and then choose the Add Master Page command on the Special menu to add a new master page. Choose Import&gt;Formats on the File menu to use header and footer formats from another document or template. Or create headers and footers on the new master page; then use the Variable command on the Special menu to create page numbers in the running text for the headers and footers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Line numbering</td>
<td>Frame products do not display line numbers in a document. You can use the Go To Page command on the View menu to display a line by specifying its number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mail merge documents</td>
<td>The filter converts the main document only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Math objects, math formula marks</td>
<td>Use the Equations palette to create math objects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negative indentation of paragraphs</td>
<td>Use indent settings in the Basic properties of the Paragraph Designer to define paragraph indents. Paragraphs extending beyond text frame margins on either side of the page are unsupported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newspaper-style columns</td>
<td>Use the Customize Layout&gt;Customize Text Frame command to create multiple columns in a text frame. To use multiple columns throughout a document, convert the text frames on the master pages to multiple-column text frames.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Page number variable used in body text</td>
<td>Use the Variable command on the Special menu to insert a Page Count variable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paragraph borders: boxes, vertical lines, and drop shadows</td>
<td>For horizontal lines, use the Above ¶ and Below ¶ pop-up menus on the Advanced properties of the Paragraph Designer. For boxes, vertical lines, and drop shadows, create an anchored frame or single-cell table. For an anchored frame, use the Tools palette to draw boxes or vertical lines around a text frame inside the anchored frame. For a single-cell table, use the Custom Ruling &amp; Shading command on the Tools menu to draw borders and shading.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Position operations on paragraphs</td>
<td>Use Alignment and Indent settings in the Basic properties of the Paragraph Designer to define paragraph positioning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table formats</td>
<td>The filter does not convert Word Table AutoFormat formats to Frame table formats. Use the Table Designer to create table formats and assign them to converted tables.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table of information from a database or Excel spreadsheet</td>
<td>The filter converts the table as regular text and does not maintain the link between the database or spreadsheet.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Converting graphics

The filter converts imported graphics that were copied into the Word document. If a graphic was imported by reference, the filter will maintain the link and display the graphic only if its format is one that the Frame product supports. Also, the graphic file must reside in the same directory as the Word document. If the graphic uses an unsupported format, you can filter it separately and then import it into the generated Frame document.

The filter stores Macintosh PICT and Windows WMF graphics directly in the Frame document. When you open the document on a platform that cannot display a WMF or PICT graphic, the Frame product generates a FrameVector equivalent. FrameVector is the internal format for representing graphic objects in Frame products.

Word for Windows graphics

Because FrameVector format supports fewer fill patterns than WMF, you might see slight differences in shading and coloring of graphics. Also, FrameVector format does not support WMF features for clipping, setting the background color, setting the aspect ratio of fonts for a specific device, and justifying text.
The WordPerfect Import filter converts documents from the following releases of WordPerfect:

- Windows releases 5.0, 5.1, 6.0
- DOS releases 4.2, 5.0, 5.1

For Macintosh releases, save in DOS or Windows format before converting.

**Touching up your documents**

When you're ready to work with a converted WordPerfect document in a Frame product, you'll notice differences between the WordPerfect document and the Frame product version. This section tells you how to format the document and re-create WordPerfect features that aren't converted.

**Bookmarks and hypertext**

Bookmarks convert to hypertext markers in the Frame document. Hyperlink buttons convert to anchored graphic frames that contain a hypertext marker that reproduces the hyperlink. Hypertext links that execute macros convert to Frame hypertext markers that display an alert containing the macro name.

**Counter boxes**

The filter translates the numbers associated with counter boxes to regular text. To preserve paragraph numbers, use outline styles in the WordPerfect document. See "Outline styles" on page 21.

**Cross-references**

Page cross-references convert to cross-references to a page number. All other WordPerfect cross-reference types convert to cross-references to a paragraph autonumber. If a WordPerfect cross-reference refers to more than one source in the document, the filter converts only the first source. Question marks in the converted document indicate cross-references that need updating. To update cross-references in a Frame product, choose Cross-Reference from the Special menu.
Footnotes and endnotes
WordPerfect endnotes convert to Frame footnotes. WordPerfect allows different definitions for footnote and endnote properties, and Frame products allow only one footnote definition. The filter uses the first WordPerfect footnote and endnote properties to assign Frame footnote properties. To change the Frame footnote style, use the Document>Footnote Properties command on the Format menu.

Graphics
The filter converts most WordPerfect graphics. It converts horizontal lines to anchored frames that contain a single line. It ignores all vertical lines in the WordPerfect document, so you might need to create these in the Frame product. Also, it converts graphics box numbering to an autonumbered Frame paragraph. You might need to correct the font of the autonumber, and you might need to adjust the numbering after adding or removing graphics in a Frame product. Graphics boxes of page anchor type convert to floating Frame product anchored frames. For more information, see “Unsupported WordPerfect features” on page 24.

There is no limit to the number of graphic objects (such as lines, polylines, and ellipses) that the filter can handle. However, there is a limit to how many graphic objects Frame products can handle. The Frame product might run out of memory when there are many graphic objects. If this happens, break the graphics into separate files and filter them separately.

If a graphic is imported by reference, it must reside in the same directory as the WordPerfect document.

Hidden text
Hidden text converts to conditional text with the condition tag Hidden and the color red as the condition indicator. Hidden text is visible in the converted document. If you want to view or print the document without the hidden text, you must hide text with the Hidden condition tag using the Conditional Text command on the Special menu.

Imported text files
The filter converts text files imported by reference to text imported by reference in the Frame document. The text file must reside in the same directory as the WordPerfect document. To change the properties of imported text, choose Text Inset Properties from the Edit menu.

Indents
In WordPerfect, any line in a paragraph can be indented and a paragraph can have multiple indents. The indent position depends where the type-in point is when the paragraph is indented. Because the filter does not have this information, it uses the tab positions to determine indent positions.
Indexes
The filter converts WordPerfect index entries to Frame index markers. It converts all WordPerfect index styles to a simple index style, with page numbers following entries. It does not support the WordPerfect concordance file feature.

In the Frame document, use the Marker command on the Special menu to insert additional index markers in the text, and the Generate/Book command on the File menu to generate the index.

Kerning (Advanced Positioning)
WordPerfect and Frame products handle pair kerning differently. The filter attempts to force kerned text to appear the same in Frame documents by inserting forced line breaks. This process might introduce blank lines for text that was shifted to the left. To adjust pair kerning in the Frame document, use the Style setting in the Default Font properties of the Paragraph Designer or the Style setting in the Character Designer.

Master documents
A WordPerfect master document converts to a single Frame document.

Outline styles
When an outline style is specified in a WordPerfect document, WordPerfect automatically creates a hierarchy of indented paragraphs for the outline. The filter converts this hierarchy into separate paragraph formats and assigns sequential tags to them. For example, a WordPerfect outline style named Table that contains four levels becomes four Frame paragraph formats called a0Table, a1Table, a2Table, and a3Table. These formats are stored in the Paragraph Catalog, even if the outline style was never used in the WordPerfect document.

Outline-style autonumbers
In WordPerfect, you can create outline-style autonumbers that are hierarchically nested. These might have style tags such as a1Document, a2Document, and so on.

If outline-style autonumbers are turned on in the Style Catalog, but you did not consistently apply them, then the Frame product Paragraph Catalog might list levels of tag names that were not in the original WordPerfect file.

Page margins
WordPerfect allows arbitrary changes of page margins, and Frame products do not. All WordPerfect pages with less than 1-inch margins are converted to Frame pages with 1-inch margins.
Paragraph autonumbering
Frame products allow autonumbering at the beginning and end of paragraphs, and WordPerfect allows autonumbering anywhere in a paragraph. WordPerfect paragraphs with autonumbering at the beginning or the end convert to equivalent Frame paragraphs. WordPerfect paragraphs that have autonumbering in the middle normally convert as two Frame paragraphs. When 40 characters or fewer or only tabs precede the autonumber, the paragraph converts to a single Frame paragraph with the preceding characters and the autonumber as the Autonumber Format.

All WordPerfect bullet styles convert to a round bullet character in Frame documents.

Paragraph languages
The WordPerfect language property is converted to the Frame paragraph language. WordPerfect allows the language to change anywhere in a document, while Frame products assign the language as a paragraph property. The filter uses the first language assigned to a paragraph as the paragraph language, and displays a warning if the language changes in the WordPerfect paragraph.

Frame products do not support all WordPerfect languages. The filter converts the WordPerfect language English-Australia to the Frame product language International English. It converts the following WordPerfect languages to no language and issues a warning: Afrikaans, Croatian, Czechoslovakian, Greek, Hungarian, Icelandic, Russian, Slovak, and Ukrainian.

Paragraph styles
You can format paragraphs in WordPerfect using either the Styles feature or local overrides. The filter converts WordPerfect Styles to Frame paragraph formats, stores them in the Paragraph Catalog, and assigns them the same name they had in WordPerfect. The filter converts paragraph styles created with local overrides, but does not store them in the Paragraph Catalog; it identifies them with the tag [WPNoTag] in the document window status bar.

Tab leaders
WordPerfect and Frame products handle fonts for tab leaders differently. WordPerfect uses the font assigned to characters before the leader, and Frame products use the font assigned to characters after the leader. If there are font changes, the leaders might not appear correctly in the converted document. To correct this problem, add an extra space after the tab and before the font changes.
Table of authorities
The short-form entries for a table of authorities convert to Frame markers of type Author. To generate a table of authorities from a converted document, choose Generate/Book from the File menu and create a list of markers that includes markers with the type Author. The full-form entries for a table of authorities do not convert.

Table cell ruling
In WordPerfect, table cells can have the default ruling style (the style assigned to the table as a whole) and a custom ruling color. In Frame products, the color is associated with the ruling style. The filter ignores custom ruling colors for table cells that use the WordPerfect default ruling style. It uses both color and line style to convert custom ruling styles.

Templates
WordPerfect templates convert as regular documents. You may need to manually touch up the filtered documents.

Text colors
The filter converts WordPerfect text colors to Frame colors. Because WordPerfect colors are represented by red, green, and blue values and not by names, the filter generates Frame product color names. These names have the prefix WPGColor and a number. For example, WPGColor0, WPGColor1, and so on.
WordPerfect provides two ways to change the text color. You can set the text color or change the text to redline. In both cases, the filter converts the color applied to the text. When both text color and redline are applied, the filter ignores the text color information and uses the redline information.

Word and letter spacing
The filter converts custom word spacing in the WordPerfect document to its equivalent in the Frame product. Adjust word spacing settings in the Advanced properties of the Paragraph Designer.
The filter ignores WordPerfect letter spacing options. To control letter spacing, use the Allow Automatic Letter Spacing setting in the Advanced properties of the Paragraph Designer.
Unsupported WordPerfect features

Some WordPerfect features are not converted and must be re-created in the Frame product. Following is a list of unsupported WordPerfect features and the Frame commands to re-create them. For detailed instructions, see your user’s manual.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unsupported WordPerfect feature</th>
<th>To re-create it in a Frame product</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Advance text</td>
<td>Use the Anchored Frame command on the Special menu to create an anchored graphic frame. Use the Tools palette to add graphics, text frames, and text lines.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baseline placement</td>
<td>Use the Master Pages command on the View menu to display a master page; there you can resize and reposition the text frame.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bindings</td>
<td>Use the Master Pages command on the View menu to display a master page; there you can resize and reposition the text frame so it has the correct margins for printing. Frame products do not support different margins for viewing and printing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Block protection</td>
<td>To specify that a paragraph does not break between columns, specify a large number in the Widow/Orphan lines text box in the Pagination properties of the Paragraph Designer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centering top to bottom</td>
<td>Use the Master Pages command on the View menu to display a master page; there you can resize and reposition the text frame.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditional end of page</td>
<td>Use the Keep With setting in the Pagination Properties of the Paragraph Designer to specify text that should not be broken.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date codes</td>
<td>Use the Variable command on the Special menu to insert a date variable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equations</td>
<td>Use the Equations palette to re-create the equation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floating cells</td>
<td>The filter converts floating cells (single-cell tables) to regular text. To reformat as a single-cell table, create the table and copy the text into it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forced odd/even pages</td>
<td>Use the Page Layout&gt;Page Size command on the Format menu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graphics box style</td>
<td>Use the Anchored Frame command on the Special menu to reposition the frame.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labels for mail merge</td>
<td>Labels do not convert.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Line numbering</td>
<td>Frame products do not display line numbers in a document. You can use the Go To Page command on the View menu to display a line by specifying its number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linking and embedding</td>
<td>The filter does not convert information from other applications that was included in the WordPerfect document by linking or embedding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mail merge</td>
<td>The filter does not convert mail merge documents.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Unsupported WordPerfect feature

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>To re-create it in a Frame product</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Master documents</td>
<td>Use the Generate/Book command on the File menu. In the Generate dialog box, click New Multifile Book; then add documents using the Set Up File and Add File commands on the book’s File menu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Page borders</td>
<td>Use the Master Pages command on the View menu to display a master page; there you can draw borders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rotated and mirrored</td>
<td>Graphics boxes are converted to Frame product anchored frames that are not rotated or mirrored. Use the Rotate command on the Graphics menu to rotate an anchored frame. Use the Group command on the Graphics menu to group all of the objects in the frame and then use the Flip command to mirror them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rotated and mirrored</td>
<td>Text wrap-around graphics boxes to Frame product anchored frames below the current paragraph. For graphics that are positioned directly on a page, select the graphic and choose Runaround Properties from the Graphics menu to specify how text should flow around the graphic. For an anchored frame, select the frame, choose Anchored Frame from the Special menu, and select Run into Paragraph as the anchoring position.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Runaround text</td>
<td>The filter converts WordPerfect text wrap-around graphics boxes to Frame product anchored frames below the current paragraph. For graphics that are positioned directly on a page, select the graphic and choose Runaround Properties from the Graphics menu to specify how text should flow around the graphic. For an anchored frame, select the frame, choose Anchored Frame from the Special menu, and select Run into Paragraph as the anchoring position.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spreadsheets</td>
<td>The filter does not convert spreadsheets, and there is no equivalent feature in Frame products.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table names</td>
<td>The filter does not convert WordPerfect table names, and there is no equivalent feature in Frame products.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table formulas</td>
<td>The filter does not convert table formulas, and there is no equivalent feature in Frame products.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tables of contents</td>
<td>Use the Generate/Book command on the File menu to generate the table of contents document, and then use the Import&gt;Formats command on the File menu to copy a reference page formats from a table-of-contents template.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tables of authorities</td>
<td>Use the Marker command on the Special menu to insert markers in the text, and the Generate/Book command on the File menu to generate the table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Text art</td>
<td>The filter does not convert WordPerfect text art, and there is no equivalent feature in Frame products.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Text columns</td>
<td>Use the Import&gt;Formats command on the File menu to apply the column layouts of the master pages from another document or template, or the Master Pages command on the View menu to display a master page, where you can re-create your own column layouts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unsupported WordPerfect feature</td>
<td>To re-create it in a Frame product</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watermarks</td>
<td>Use the Master Pages command on the View menu to display the master pages and draw background graphics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widow and orphan Control</td>
<td>Use the Widow/Orphan Lines setting in Pagination properties of the Paragraph Designer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Word and letter spacing</td>
<td>Use the Word Spacing setting in Advanced properties of the Paragraph Designer.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The RTF Import filter converts documents from the Microsoft Rich Text Format (RTF). RTF is an interchange format used by many word processing applications. The filter supports RTF as described in version 1.3 of the RTF Specification. The RTF Export filter translates Frame documents into RTF version 1.2 files.

**RTF Import filter**

**Touching up your documents**
Your documents might lose some formatting information in the RTF-to-Frame conversion. After converting the file, you can touch up your document, either to restore lost formatting information or to apply formats from an existing Frame document. This section tells you how to format the document and re-create RTF features that aren't converted.

**Colors**
The filter converts RTF RGB colors to Frame product CMYK colors. RTF colors that match the default Frame product colors map directly to those colors. Other RTF colors convert as Frame product colors with the name rRedValue_gGreenValue_bBlueValue, where RedValue, GreenValue, and BlueValue are the levels for the red, green, and blue components of the RTF color (for example, r70_g20_b80). You can change these names to more descriptive names in the Frame document.

**Custom footnote separators**
The filter converts custom footnote separators. In multicolumn documents with separators that contain text, line breaks within that text might be different in the Frame document. To correct the line breaks, display reference pages and adjust the size of the separator text column within the Footnote reference frame. For more information about footnote separators, see your user's manual.
Fields
The filter supports the following fields. The contents of all other field types are converted to regular text.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>This field type</th>
<th>Converts to</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>date</td>
<td>Current Date (Long) or Current Date (Short) variable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>filename</td>
<td>Filename (Short) variable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gotobutton</td>
<td>Hypertext marker. If a single paragraph contains several such fields and no text formatting changes, the Frame product may only recognize the first field. If the field is in a graphic, the Frame hypertext marker will be in the paragraph containing the graphic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>numpages</td>
<td>Page Count variable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>page</td>
<td>Current Page # variable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>symbol</td>
<td>The corresponding special character.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>time</td>
<td>Current Date (Short) variable.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Graphics
You might have to make changes to the Frame document to make graphics appear exactly as they did in the RTF document.

The filter does not convert graphics drawn using a word processor (RTF drawing objects). The filter converts imported Macintosh PICT and Windows Metafile (WMF) graphics. Imported graphics in any other format are omitted from the converted document.

Hidden text
The RTF Import filter converts RTF hidden text to conditional text in the Frame product document. It gives hidden text the condition tag Hidden and uses the strikethrough style and the color red as condition indicators. The hidden text is visible in the generated document. If you want to view or print the document without the hidden text, you must hide text with the Hidden condition tag using the Conditional Text command on the Special menu.

Multisection documents
Because there is no equivalent in Frame documents, the filter does not convert sections and section page layout changes. It applies the page layout and page numbering style of the first section to the whole document. Pages are numbered continuously. In documents where sections have different page layouts or numbering styles, you need to touch up the converted Frame to duplicate the style changes.

There are two ways of working with separate sections. First, you can divide the original document into a separate document for each section (for example, a table of contents, a text document, and an index). This approach is the simplest. You must use this method if you want to specify a different numbering format for each section. Add the documents to a book to automatically generate the table of contents and index.
A second method is to add master pages and create a new page layout for each additional section. Use this method when sections have different page layouts. For information about creating special page layouts, see your user’s manual.

**Paragraph spacing**
Paragraphs might be spaced more closely after conversion to Frame documents. In RTF, if you specify values for space before and space after, RTF adds the space before a paragraph to the space after the preceding paragraph. It then uses this combined value as the distance between paragraphs. Frame products determine spacing by comparing the space before and space after values, taking the *larger* of the two values as the space between paragraphs.

To correct paragraph spacing, change the values in the Space area of Basic properties in the Paragraph Designer. To correct spacing throughout the document, apply your change to the Paragraph Catalog and update all paragraphs with the tag in the Paragraph Designer.

**Styles**
Styles convert to Frame product paragraph formats. The filter converts most style properties. You can use the Paragraph Designer to modify paragraph formats in the Frame document.

**Unsupported RTF features**
The following is a list of unsupported RTF features and the Frame product commands you can use to re-create them. For detailed instructions, see your user’s manual.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unsupported RTF feature</th>
<th>To re-create it in Frame products</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Absolute position of objects and frames</td>
<td>Create an anchored or unanchored graphic frame and re-create the contents. Frame product options for positioning anchored frames differ from RTF options.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annotations and revisions</td>
<td>The filter converts annotations and revisions to regular text.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bidirectional writing support</td>
<td>There is no equivalent in Frame products.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Callouts</td>
<td>Use the Text Line tool to create the callout text and the Line or Polyline tool to create leader lines.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Column balancing</td>
<td>To balance all columns in a text flow, choose Page Layout&gt;Column Layout from the Format menu and turn on Balance Columns in the Column Layout dialog box. To balance columns in a selected text frame, choose Customize Layout-Customize Text Frame from the Format menu and turn on Balance Columns in the Customize Text Frame dialog box.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Document summary information</td>
<td>There is no equivalent in Frame products.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unsupported RTF feature</td>
<td>To re-create it in Frame products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drop caps</td>
<td>Insert an anchored frame at the upper left of the paragraph, using the Run into Paragraph anchoring position. Then use the Text Line tool to create a large character within the frame, and shrinkwrap the frame around the character.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embedded objects</td>
<td>The filter does not convert embedded objects. Re-create the object with the Frame product. For example, you can re-create an embedded equation using the Equations palette.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endnotes</td>
<td>The filter converts endnotes to footnotes in the Frame document.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>File linking</td>
<td>Use the Generate/Book command on the File menu to generate a new book. Use commands in the book File menu to add files to the book in the appropriate order and set their properties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forms</td>
<td>There is no equivalent in Frame products.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fractional character widths (for printing)</td>
<td>There is no equivalent in Frame products.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frames</td>
<td>The filter converts only graphic frames containing PICT or WMF graphics. It omits any other graphic frames. Use the Anchored Frame command on the Special menu to insert an anchored frame or the Graphic Frame tool to create an unanchored graphic frame. Use the Tools palette to re-create any graphics. Use the Import command to import a graphic into the graphic frame.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headers and footers after the first set in a multisection document</td>
<td>Display master pages, and then choose the Add Master Page command on the Special menu to add a new master page. Choose Import&gt;Formats on the File menu to use header and footer formats from another document or template. Or create headers and footers on the new master page; then use the Variable command on the Special menu to create page numbers in the running text for the headers and footers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Line numbering</td>
<td>Frame products do not display line numbers in a document. You can use the Go To Page command on the View menu to display a line by specifying its number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negative indentation of paragraphs</td>
<td>Use indent settings in the Basic properties of the Paragraph Designer to define paragraph indents. Paragraphs extending beyond text frame margins on either side of the page are unsupported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paragraph borders: boxes, vertical lines, and drop shadows</td>
<td>The filter converts only horizontal lines. For boxes, vertical lines, and drop shadows, create an anchored frame or single-cell table. For an anchored frame, use the Tools palette to draw boxes or vertical lines around a text frame inside the anchored frame. For a single-cell table, use the Custom Ruling &amp; Shading command on the Table menu to draw borders and shading.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**RTF Export filter**

The RTF Export filter converts Frame documents to RTF format. The documents can then be converted to other formats, including Microsoft Word and Windows Help formats.

### Converting documents to RTF

Some features in Frame products have equivalents in other word processing applications and some do not. The following are limitations in translating Frame documents into Microsoft Word format. The results might be different when you use the RTF file with another word processing application.

### Document layout

The right master page determines the page size and margins. Text flows are exported in the page order they appear in the document. If a page contains multiple text flows, the filter first exports the flow that starts in the largest text frame, followed by the smaller text frames.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unsupported RTF feature</th>
<th>To re-create it in Frame products</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Publish and Subscribe</td>
<td>Not converted. Use the Import&gt;File command on the File menu to import document or graphic files in formats that Frame products support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referenced files</td>
<td>Use the Import&gt;File command on the File menu to import document or graphic files in formats that Frame products support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revision marks</td>
<td>Use the Character Designer or the Document&gt;Change Bars command on the Format menu to apply change bars.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Runaround text</td>
<td>For graphics that are positioned directly on a page, select the graphic and choose Runaround Properties from the Graphics menu to specify how text should flow around the graphic. For an anchored frame, select the frame, choose Anchored Frame from the Special menu, and select Run into Paragraph as the anchoring position.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Side-by-side paragraphs</td>
<td>To reformat specific paragraphs as side-by-side paragraphs, use the Insert Table command on the Table menu to create a table with two columns and one row. Move the side-by-side paragraphs into the table cells. To reformat an entire text flow to use multiple columns or side heads, use the Page Layout&gt;Column Layout command on the Format menu. To reformat a specific text frame to use multiple columns or side heads, use the Customize Layout&gt;Customize Text Frame command on the Format menu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subdocuments</td>
<td>There is no equivalent in Frame products.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tables of contents</td>
<td>Use the Import&gt;Formats command on the File menu to copy a reference page from a TOC template and the Generate/Book command on the File menu to generate the table of contents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vertical alignment</td>
<td>There is no equivalent in Frame products.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
If a text flow starts on a page that does not use the right master page, the filter starts a new section on a new page. The filter computes the correct number of columns and column gap for each section based on the text frames on the master page and the global document margins.

Multiple columns that vary in width convert to columns of equal width.

Word does not support mixed portrait and landscape pages. The filter exports the text on rotated pages, but all the pages in the Word document use the same orientation.

**Headers and footers**
Rotated headers and footers convert as unrotated. Running headers and footers are not supported.

**Paragraph Catalog**
A Frame Paragraph Catalog becomes a Word style sheet. The filter also defines styles for paragraph tags used in the document that are not present in the Paragraph Catalog. Base styles are not supported.

**Frame Above and Frame Below paragraph format settings**
If a paragraph includes a separator frame above or below it, the separator frame converts to a line above or below the paragraph.

**Paragraph spacing**
The spacing between paragraphs may not translate as expected. Between two paragraphs, Frame products uses the larger of the Space Above and Space Below settings. Word adds the two numbers. For example, consider a heading paragraph with a 12-point Space Below setting followed by a body paragraph with a 6-point Space Above setting. In Frame products, the spacing between the paragraphs is 12 points. In Word, the spacing is 18 points.

**Tabs**
Because Frame products and Word use tabs differently, tab locations may format unexpectedly, especially if your paragraph formats contain extra, unused tab markers.

The three Tab leaders supported by Word (dotted line, dashed line, and solid line) are converted. Other tab leaders are ignored.

**Character formats**
Pair kerning does not convert to RTF.

**Cross-references**
Cross references convert using the last resolved values in the Frame document.

**Variables**
Date and current page number variables convert to glossary entries. Other variables convert to text.
Graphics
Graphics that have Macintosh PICT or Windows WMF facets in the Object Properties dialog box convert when they are located inside anchored graphic frames. All other graphic formats, unanchored graphics, and graphics drawn with the Frame drawing tools are ignored. Rotated images convert as unrotated.

Tables
Ruling lines convert to the closest Word equivalent. Rotated cells convert as unrotated. Cell shading, custom cell margins, and maximum row height settings do not convert. Table titles appear in either the top row or the bottom row of the table. The title straddles all columns of the table and has no borders, so that it resembles a title instead of a cell.

Footnotes
If there is a footnote separator in the Frame file, it converts to a single-line separator in Word. The Footnote paragraph format in the Frame file converts to the footnote text style in the Word style sheet.

Index markers
Frame index markers convert to Word index entries. Multiple sorts, special sorts, and font changes are ignored.

Converting documents to Windows Help RTF format
The Microsoft Windows Help Compiler (provided with most Windows software development tools) compiles RTF files into Help files that you can view with the standard Windows Help viewer. You can use a Frame product and the RTF Export filter to create RTF files from which to generate Windows Help files.

There are two steps to creating Windows Help files with Frame products. First, you must create the source documents. See “Creating Help source documents,” next. Then, save the document as RTF.

Creating Help source documents
A Windows Help source document uses page breaks, footnote control codes, and character formats to specify Help topics, topic characteristics, and links between topics. For a complete description of the Help file format, see the Help Compiler documentation.

The following table shows the RTF features used to create Help files and the corresponding Frame product features.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTF feature</th>
<th>Purpose in Help file</th>
<th>To create it in Frame products</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># footnote</td>
<td>Specifies context string of topic</td>
<td>Create custom footnote numbers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$ footnote</td>
<td>Specifies title of topic</td>
<td>Create custom footnote numbers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K footnote</td>
<td>Specifies keywords for topic</td>
<td>Create custom footnote numbers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ footnote</td>
<td>Specifies browse sequence number for topic</td>
<td>Create custom footnote numbers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* footnote</td>
<td>Specifies build tag for topic</td>
<td>Create custom footnote numbers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Using Frame Filters 33
**RTF Export filter**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTF feature</th>
<th>Purpose in Help file</th>
<th>To create it in Frame products</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hidden text</td>
<td>Specifies the context string for the topic to display when the user clicks text that immediately precedes it</td>
<td>Choose Conditional Text from the Special menu, and apply any condition tag to the text. The filter converts conditional text to RTF hidden text.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Page break</td>
<td>Separates topics</td>
<td>Use the Page Break command on the Special menu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strikethrough or double-underlined text</td>
<td>Indicates text the user can click to jump to another topic</td>
<td>Use the Strikethrough or Double Underline style.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Underlined text</td>
<td>Indicates text the user can click to display another topic in a pop-up window</td>
<td>Use Underline style.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Setting up custom footnotes**

To set up custom footnotes for Windows Help in a Frame document:

1. **Choose Document>Footnote Properties from the Format menu.**
2. **Type the custom footnote numbers, in the order you want to use them, in the Custom text box.**
   - For example: *,#,$,K,+

**Important:** If you are using build tags in your Help system, the build tag footnote (*) must appear first on each page.

3. **Choose Start Over on Each Page.**
4. **Click Set.**

To enter footnotes on a topic page, choose Footnote from the Special menu. The Frame product automatically numbers footnotes in the sequence you specified.
You can convert any chapter created with Ventura Publisher 3.0 or 4.0, provided the files don’t include data or objects created by:

- Ventura Scan
- Ventura ColorPro
- Ventura Separator
- Ventura PhotoTouch
- Ventura DataBase Publisher add-on products

When you convert a Ventura chapter file, the .STY, .VGR, and .CAP files associated with the chapter file are converted automatically.

If the message “Unknown error opening file” appears, the filter is unable to locate a support file (for example, a style sheet) for the chapter. Make sure the pathnames in the Ventura Publisher chapter file correspond to the correct location of each support file.

The filter opens Ventura chapter files only. It will not open publication files. If you have a publication file, do the following:

1. Convert each chapter in the publication to a Ventura chapter file.
2. Convert each Ventura chapter file to a Frame document.
3. Create a Frame product book file and add the converted chapters to the book.

See your user’s manual for more information about creating book files.

Preparing files for conversion

You may have to modify Ventura chapter files before you can convert them. The filter does not automatically convert text stored in other word processing formats that are referenced by a Ventura chapter.

To convert native word processing files to text:

1. Start Ventura Publisher and open the chapter file.
2. Select the various text flows that contain referenced text from other word processing files.
3. Choose the File Type/Rename command from the Ventura Frame menu.
4. Select ASCII as the Text Format and click OK.
5. Save the chapter file.
Preparing files for conversion

Preparing graphic files
Ventura chapter files often include references to external graphic files. These files remain in their native format. To appear in a converted Frame document, these graphic files must be in a format that Frame products recognize (for example, EPS or PCX).

Before you convert a chapter file:
1. Convert all external graphic files to a format that Frame products recognize.
2. Start Ventura Publisher and open the chapter file.
3. For each graphic file you converted, make sure the chapter file refers to the new version of the file, not the old one.
4. Save the chapter file.

If you don’t convert graphic files to a format recognized by Frame products, gray boxes appear in place of the graphics when you open the converted document in Frame products.

Checking for anchored frames
The Ventura Publisher filter converts both anchored and unanchored frames. However, because of differences in font metrics, paragraph spacing, and so on, unanchored frames may appear in slightly different locations after the document is converted. Also, Frame products do not support graphics with automatic text wraparound. After you convert a document, you may have text hidden under an unanchored graphic frame. Whenever possible, you should anchor frames before you convert the document.

Unanchored named frames
The filter will not convert unreferenced named frames in a Ventura Publisher file. Before you filter a Ventura Publisher chapter file, make sure to either anchor these frames or remove the name of the frame.

International characters
The filter supports chapter files that use the international character set. However, you may have problems if the paragraph tag names in the Ventura style sheet use lowercase international characters. Before you convert the document, change lowercase international characters in the style sheets to uppercase characters. Otherwise, the paragraph tag name could be lost, and the paragraph may change to an incorrect format.
Touching up converted documents

After converting the file, you can touch up your document, either to restore lost formatting information or to apply formats from an existing Frame document. The following is information on how to format the document and re-create Ventura features that aren’t converted.

Anchored frames

The filter does not convert multiple references to the same anchored frame. The first occurrence of the frame is converted, but additional occurrences are not. After you convert the document, you can copy the anchored frame and paste it in the locations where it was referenced.

To help you see where a frame is missing, the filter inserts a Comment marker and the message `<Duplicate Anchor - anchor name>`, where `anchor name` is the name of the referenced anchor. You can use the Find/Change command to search for the marker in the converted document. For information on finding markers, see your user’s manual.

Publication files

Ventura publication files are like Frame book files. They contain pointers to a series of chapter files. The filter converts only chapter files; it doesn’t convert publication files to book files. If you have a publication file, use the filter to convert each chapter file in the publication separately. Then create a Frame book file and add the converted chapters to the book. For more information on creating book files, see your user’s manual.

Ruling

Ventura Publisher lets you place ruling around paragraphs and text frames. Boxes around tables are converted. Other ruling conversions are as follows.

**Ruling above or below a paragraph**

Ruling above or below a paragraph is converted. Frame products store ruling in a reference frame. For more information on reference frames, see your user’s manual.

**Ruling around a paragraph**

The top and bottom ruling in a box is converted to ruling above and below the paragraph. The ruling on the left and right sides of the box is not converted.

To re-create a box in a Frame product:

1. Use the Insert Table command to create a table that has one row and one column.
2. Copy the paragraph text into the table cell.
3. Use Ruling properties in the Table Designer to add ruling to the outside of the table.

For more information on tables and table ruling, see your user’s manual.
Ruling around text frames
Ruling around text frames is converted. In Frame products, ruling is drawn around text frames with the Polyline tool. For more information about polylines, see your user’s manual.

Sequence numbering
Sequence numbering for chapter, figure, and table references is not converted. You’ll need to re-create these numbers using Frame cross-references. For information, see your user’s manual. To help you see where sequence numbers are missing, the filter inserts the following text:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of sequence number</th>
<th>Text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chapter</td>
<td>&lt;C#&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure</td>
<td>&lt;F#&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table</td>
<td>&lt;T#&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The filter also inserts a Comment marker. You can use the Find/Change command to search for this marker in the converted document. For information on finding markers, see your user’s manual.

Tables

Custom ruling and shading
The filter does not convert custom ruling or shading for table cells. You need to use the Custom Ruling & Shading command to create the same effect in the converted document. For more information, see your user’s manual. The filter does convert ruling that applies to an entire table (for example, a box around the table).

Straddles
The filter does not convert straddles over columns or rows in tables. You need to use the Straddle command on the Table menu to re-create the straddles in the converted document. To help you locate cells that no longer straddle, the filter inserts a plus symbol (+) if the cell
should be combined with the cell on the left. The filter inserts a caret symbol (^) if the cell should be combined with the cell above.

**Table 1: Projects List**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Schedule</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To Review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Sheet</td>
<td>March</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manual</td>
<td>February</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newsletter</td>
<td>August</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table width**

In Ventura Publisher, not all tables have explicit widths. For example, some tables vary in width depending on the size of the frame that contains the table. For tables without explicit widths, the filter automatically sets the width to 1 inch per column. For a table with just a few columns, the converted table may be narrower than the original table. For a table with a large number of columns, the converted table may be much wider than the original table. To adjust the width of the table in a Frame product, select the table and choose Resize Columns from the Table menu. For more information, see your user's manual.

**Tabs**

Ventura Publisher documents have both enabled and disabled tab stops. The filter converts enabled tab stops and removes disabled tab stops. The filter deletes tab stops that are not greater than the previous tab stops. For example, in a Ventura Publisher chapter that has three numbered tab stops—tab stop 1 at 1 inch, tab stop 2 at 3 inches, and tab stop 3 at 2 inches—only tab stops 1 and 2 appear in the converted document.

Tab stops are not numbered in Frame products. The tab sequence for a paragraph starts at the left margin and continues sequentially to the right.
If the headers and footers do not line up properly in a converted document, you may need to update the tab stops in the header and footer paragraphs on the converted document's master pages.

For more information on adding and deleting tab stops, and information about master pages, see your user's manual.

**Tag names**

Frame products are case-sensitive. Paragraph tag names from the Ventura Publisher style sheet are converted to initial caps in Frame products. Here are some examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ventura Publisher name</th>
<th>Frame product name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LargeFigure</td>
<td>Largefigure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LARGEFIGURE</td>
<td>Largefigure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>largeFIGURE</td>
<td>Largefigure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large figure</td>
<td>Large Figure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LARGE FIGURE</td>
<td>Large Figure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LARGE FIGURE</td>
<td>Large Figure</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If you don't like the new name, you can change it. For information on how to change the name of a paragraph format, see your user's manual.

Uppercase international characters, such as È, are not converted to lowercase. For example, the style sheet name _BULLÉT_ is converted to _BullÈt_ instead of _Bullèt_. The filter does not support lowercase international characters in the style sheet.

**Unanchored frames**

Because of differences in font metrics, paragraph spacing, and so on, unanchored frames may appear in slightly different locations after a document is converted. Whenever possible, you should anchor frames before you convert the document. After you convert the document, check for any unanchored graphic frames that are not in their correct locations.

**Repeated frames**

If a repeated frame appears on both the left and right master pages of the Ventura Publisher chapter file, only the frame contents on the right master page are converted. The frame on the left master page is converted but not the contents of the frame. The filter inserts the message `<Repeat From Right>`. To correct this problem, you can copy the contents of the frame on the right master page and paste it in the empty frame on the left master page.
Frame products include two filters for importing PICT graphics:

- The QuickDraw PICT filter converts a PICT graphic to a single graphic object in a Frame document. You cannot edit any of the individual elements that comprise the graphic.
- The QuickDraw PICT to MIF filter converts PICT graphics to their equivalents in a Frame document. If the original PICT file contains editable graphics (such as lines or rectangles), the converted graphics are also editable. Bitmaps (which cannot be edited in the PICT file) convert to bitmaps that cannot be edited in the Frame document.

When you open or import a PICT file, Frame products normally use the QuickDraw PICT filter to convert it. To use the QuickDraw PICT to MIF filter, you must select it in the Convert From list in the Unknown File Type dialog box. If the Unknown File Type dialog box does not appear when you open or import a PICT file, change the value of the ForceFileTypeChoices setting in your Frame product initialization file to On. For example:

```
ForceFileTypeChoices=On
```

This setting instructs the product to display the Unknown File Type dialog box each time you open or import a file. For more information on editing Frame product initialization files, see the online manual Customizing Frame Products.

The rest of this chapter describes how the QuickDraw PICT to MIF filter converts objects within the PICT graphic.

**Differences in converted graphics**

The filter converts PICT graphics to MIF as accurately as possible. However, because PICT and Frame products don’t describe all graphic objects the same way, you might notice some differences in the converted pictures.

**Colors**

Colors might appear slightly different. The filter chooses the Frame product color that most closely matches the PICT color.

**Fill and pen patterns**

The filter supports hatch patterns (horizontal stripes, vertical stripes, right-slanted stripes, left-slanted stripes, and diagonal cross-hatching), a fill pattern of None, and gray shades.
The filter examines the PICT patterns for a match to the Frame patterns. If it finds no close
match, it substitutes a gray shade.

If a PICT object has two different pen and fill colors, the fill color will be used for the entire
MIF object.

PICT PixPats can be used as paint to fill objects. A PixPat can be a combination of a fill
pattern and a color, or a color bitmap. PixPat color bitmaps contain patterns. The filter
doesn’t support the bitmap, but uses the pattern. When the PixPat is a fill pattern and color,
the color is mapped to one of the Frame colors, and the pattern is matched to a Frame
pattern or calculated to a gray scale.

**Pen widths**
In PICT, the pen has both a width and a height. Frame products do not have separate
values for pen width and height. Consequently, thick lines might look slightly different in
Frame products.

**Rounded rectangles**
In PICT, the corners of rounded rectangles can be ovals. The filter changes the corners of
rounded rectangles so the corners are circles.
Superimposed objects
The filter separates pen and fill patterns when it converts PICT objects. Consequently, a single object in a PICT picture can appear as several superimposed objects when you import the converted picture into a Frame document.

This appears as a single rectangle in a PICT picture.

The converted picture consists of two objects superimposed to look like one.

To manipulate the converted picture in a Frame product, use the Group command on the Graphics menu to group the superimposed objects into a single object.

Text
All text converts to Frame text lines. The filter preserves the starting location of text in the picture. However, the converted picture might use a different font family or a slightly different font size. Also, character spacing might be somewhat different.

Customizing the font conversion
When you convert a PICT graphic, the import filter uses the file `pictfont.cfg` to match fonts used in the PICT file with the names of Frame fonts. The `pictfont.cfg` file is stored in the `filters` subdirectory of the Frame product installation directory. The default font values in `pictfont.cfg` are as follows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PICT font number and name</th>
<th>Converts to Frame font</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Helvetica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Helvetica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Monaco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Helvetica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Courier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Symbol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All others</td>
<td>Times</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Customizing the font conversion

You can change these font conversions by editing the `pictfont.cfg` file. Use a text editor, such as Notepad, to edit the file. (You can also use a Frame product, but if you do, remember to save the file as Text Only.)

Each line of the file `pictfont.cfg` contains a PICT font number and the name of the Frame font it corresponds to. For example:

3 "Helvetica"
4 "Courier"

To map characters to different values, add specific character descriptions, such as:

3 "Helvetica"
   \x0d \x20 # convert carriage returns to spaces
   \xa1 "Symbol" \xb0 # degree sign
   \xbd "Symbol" \x57 # omega sign

In this example, the first line maps PICT font 3 to Helvetica in Frame products. The additional lines show character substitutions. The character codes are designated by `\x`, followed by two hexadecimal digits that represent the character. The first hex code denotes the PICT font character; the second denotes the Helvetica character. For example, the second line maps carriage returns (`\x0d`) in PICT font 3 to spaces (`\x20`) in Helvetica.

The third and fourth lines map the degree and omega signs in PICT font 3 to the Symbol font in Frame products because there are no equivalent characters for these signs in Helvetica. When you declare a font change, such as these lines do, enclose the font in double quotation marks.

If a font uses the same character map as one already defined, rather than repeat the character map, you can refer to the map already defined by typing:

```plaintext
SameAs #
```

where `#` is the number of the PICT font that already has the character definition. For example:

22 Courier
   SameAs 3

These lines apply the character maps for Helvetica (PICT font 3 in the previous example) to the Courier font in Frame products.

When you map characters, it helps to add comment lines explaining the translation. Comments are denoted with the number sign (`#`); the filter ignores all characters from the `#` to the end of the line.
This chapter contains information about graphic filter initialization files (.ini files), which you can edit to customize the behavior of some of the graphic filters.

**About graphic filter Initialization files**

Some Frame graphic filters use graphic filter initialization files, which contain default settings and filter-specific settings for items such as profile definition, font mapping, and color mapping. You can change some of the settings in the initialization files to customize a filter’s behavior.

Graphic filter initialization files are located in the directory where your Frame product is installed and they have the filename extension .ini.

**Initialization file structure**

An .ini file contains a header section and profile sections. Each profile section contains a group of related settings. Sections and settings have the following format:

```
[section_name]
setting_name=value
```

The `[section_name]` statement is the name of a section. The enclosing brackets ([ ]) are required, and the left bracket must be in the leftmost column on the screen.

The `setting_name=value` statement defines the value of each setting. A `setting_name` can be any combination of uppercase or lowercase letters and digits, and it must be followed immediately by an equal sign (=). The `value` of the setting can be an integer, a Boolean value, a string, or a string in quotation marks, depending on the setting. There are multiple settings in most sections.

To enable a Boolean setting, set the value to True, Yes, On, or 1. To disable a Boolean setting, set the value to False, No, Off, or 0. Certain Boolean settings are limited to numerics or certain text.

You can include comments in initialization files. Begin each line of a comment with a semicolon (;).

This manual lists .ini settings alphabetically, but settings do not necessarily appear alphabetically in a specific .ini file. To change a setting, you need to search for it in the appropriate section.
Reading the [FILTER_NAME] section

The [FILTER_NAME] section is always the first block in an initialization file. All settings in the [FILTER_NAME] section are required. If you modify or delete one of these settings, the filter will not work properly. There are no specific default values for these settings; values are assigned based on individual filter requirements.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section or setting name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[FILTER_NAME]</td>
<td>Specifies the internal name for this filter DLL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example: [IM_CGM]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>~Default Mode=string</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the profile to use if the ~Mode section is deleted. The default varies from filter to filter; usually it is Standard Options.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example: ~Default Mode=Standard Options</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>~Header=string</td>
<td>Specifies the text used as the caption on the setup dialog box (if available) for editing this .ini file. The default varies from filter to filter; usually it is Standard Options.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example: ~Header=CGM Import Filter Setup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>~Mode=string</td>
<td>Specifies the current profile. The default varies from filter to filter; usually it is Standard Options.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example: ~Mode=Standard Options</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profile=FILTER_NAME.mode</td>
<td>There may be up to 32 profiles for the filter. Each profile has a setting in this block and a corresponding section that defines the specific settings for the profile.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Profile specifies the name of the profile; mode is the driver mode for the profile. The first character of the profile name must be an asterisk (*) if the profile is to be editable in the setup dialog box.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Noneditable example: Standard Options=IM_CGM.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Editable example: *ImageMark - Binary=IM_CGM.16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
About graphic filter Initialization files

Reading the [Profile] section

The number of [Profile] sections in an initialization file may vary. Each [Profile] section contains settings that are used when the profile is selected as the current ~Mode. The [Profile] section can contain the following settings, but may also contain additional settings that are defined in the individual filter's documentation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section or setting name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ColorTableSource=string</td>
<td>Determines which source is used to set the color table. If set to FILE, the filter will use the color table contained in the file to determine indexed color values. If set to PROFILE, the filter will use the color table information included in this profile section. Default is FILE. Example: ColorTableSource=FILE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DefaultFileSpec=</td>
<td>This is an optional field that is not used by the filter. However, CreateSetup() returns this value so that the application can use the information with the search string to read or write files in the specified directory. Example: DefaultFileSpec=c:\ims*.pcx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Driver=FILTER_NAME.mode</td>
<td>The mode indicates the subtype of files this profile supports. Not all filters support multiple subtypes. In all cases, the filter selects the appropriate subtype if ~Mode=Standard Options. Example: Driver=IR_BMP.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Color[Index]=(rval,gvval,bval),&quot;Name&quot;</td>
<td>There may be up to 256 color-mapping entries in the [Profile] section. Index is a three-digit number between 000 and 255. The first entry must be 000 and each succeeding entry must be numbered consecutively (for example, 001, 002, and so on). The color values (rval, gval, and bval) correspond to red, green and blue intensities and must be in the range of 0 to 255. &quot;Name&quot; can be any name for the color, with a maximum length of 14 characters. Examples: Color[000]=(128,128,128), &quot;Gray&quot; Color[001]=(0,0,0), &quot;Black&quot; Color[002]=(0,0,128), &quot;Dark Red&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Guidelines for editing initialization files

- Make backup copies of .ini files before making any changes so that you can restore the original file if necessary. Change only the settings described in this document. Changes made to other settings could cause a filter to fail.

- To change settings in an .ini file, use a text editor to open and edit the file. If you use your Frame product to edit the file, be sure to save the file in Text Only format.

- Do not save .ini files in Frame Normal format or in any other word processor format.

- After changing an .ini file, you need to restart the Frame product to activate the new settings.

Graphics filters that you can customize

The following sections contain descriptions of the graphic filters that have .ini files you can edit. In the descriptions, common .ini settings are those that can appear in any .ini file and special .ini settings are those that appear only in that filter’s .ini file.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section or setting name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Font[Index]=&quot;Fontname&quot;, &quot;Description&quot;</td>
<td>There may be up to 32 font-mapping entries in the [Profile] section. Index is a three-digit number between 000 and 032. The first entry must be 000 and each succeeding entry must be numbered consecutively (for example, 001, 002, and so on). &quot;Fontname&quot; is the name for the font used in files of the particular format, or a null string if the format only uses indices. &quot;Description&quot; is a Windows-compatible font description of the form Family:TypefaceAttributes. The maximum length for &quot;Fontname&quot; and &quot;Description&quot; is 62 characters. Examples: Font[001]=&quot;Sans Serif Bold&quot;,&quot;Swiss:Helvetica Bold&quot; Font[002]=&quot;&quot;,&quot;Roman:Times Italic&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
AutoCAD Drawing Interchange Format (DXF)

Description: Import filter for Autodesk AutoCAD vector file format.

Release identifier: DXF release 12.0.

Coordinate system: Real values with origin (0,0) at the bottom left corner.

Scaling mode: Abstract.

.ini file: IMDXF9.INI

The default option uses 256-color mapping. You can select profiles for 8-color or 16-color modes.

Common .ini settings:
- [IM_DXF]
  - Color[Index]
  - ColorTableSource
  - Font[Index]

Special .ini settings: None.

Notes: Only one viewport is imported from multiple-viewport DXF files. The filter sets the marker type to plus.

Computer Graphics Metafile format (CGM)

Description: Import filter for hybrid file format (vector and raster) used by many popular graphic software products.


Coordinate system: Integer or real values.

Scaling mode: Abstract or metric with scale factor.

.ini file: IMCGM9.INI

Common .ini settings:
- [IM_CGM]
  - Color[Index]
  - ColorTableSource
  - Font[Index]

Special .ini settings: None.

Notes: Generalized Drawing Primitive, Escape, and Application Data are supported in ImageMark mode only. Some CGM profile files have no background color encoded into the file. The filter defaults to (170, 170, 170) Gray. You can override this in the IMCGM9.ini file with the Color[0 0 0] setting. For example, Color[0 0 0]=(0, 0, 0) sets background to black.
# Graphics filters that you can customize

## CorelDRAW format (CDR)

**Description**

Import filter for CorelDRAW hybrid file format (vector and raster).

**Release identifier**

CDR release 3.0.

**Coordinate system**

Positive integers with origin (0,0) at the center of the page.

**Scaling mode**

Metric (1200 dpi).

**.ini file**

IMCDR9.INI

**Common .ini settings**

None.

**Special .ini settings**

None.

**Notes**

Rotated rounded rectangles are emulated using Circular Arc Center. Extruded object groups, pattern sizing, and perspective editing are not fully supported. The following are not supported: text gradient fills, fully justified text, skewing text that is filled to a path, and OLE objects.

## Digital Research Graphics Environment Manager format (GEM)

**Description**

Import filter for Digital Research vector file format.

**Release identifier**

GEM release 3.0.

**Coordinate system**

Integers with origin (0,0) at the bottom left or top left corner.

**Scaling mode**

Metric or abstract.

**.ini file**

IMGEM9.INI

**Common .ini settings**

[IM_GEM]
Color[Index]
ColorTableSource
Font[Index]
See “Reading the [Profile] section” on page 47.

**Special .ini settings**

None.
## Hewlett-Packard Graphics Language format (HPGL)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Import filter for Hewlett-Packard plotter vector file format.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Release identifier</td>
<td>HPGL/2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordinate system</td>
<td>Integers or real values with origin (0,0) at the bottom left corner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scaling mode</td>
<td>Metric.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.ini file</td>
<td>IMHGL9.INI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common .ini settings</td>
<td>[IM_HGL]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Color[Index]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ColorTableSource</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Font[Index]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See “Reading the [Profile] section” on page 47.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Special .ini settings

You must be using the standard .ini file to use special settings. Plotter model number (for default viewport size) is:

```
~Mode= PLOTTER MODE OPTION
```

Default is Standard Options. With different plotter mode options, the page size can be changed so you can import HPGL files that do not contain the Page Size command. The plotter mode and the corresponding page sizes are shown below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plotter model number</th>
<th>Page size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Standard Options</td>
<td>(0, 0) to (12000, 9000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HP7090</td>
<td>(–333, –100) to (10703, 7987)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HP7440/70</td>
<td>(0, 0) to (10300, 7650)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HP7475</td>
<td>(0, 0) to (10365, 7962)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HP7510/50A</td>
<td>(0, 0) to (16344, 10896)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HP7570A</td>
<td>(–10576, –7556) to (10576, 7556)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HP7580/85/86</td>
<td>(–3238, –4988) to (3238, 4988)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HP7595/96</td>
<td>(–4948, –3198) to (4948, 3198)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRESCAN</td>
<td>Finds an approximate bounding box by prescanning the file.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Notes

Polyline encoding, Color Table commands, and User-defined characters are not supported. A Scale command maps all objects affected by it to the viewpoint. Image extent considers only the Scale command, not the individual objects affected by it.
Initial Graphics Exchange Specification format (IGES)

Description
Import filter for IGES files.

Release identifier
Release 5.1.

Coordinate system
Real values with origin (0,0) at the bottom left corner.

Scaling mode
Metric.

.ini file
IMIGS9.INI

Common .ini settings
None.

Special .ini settings
None.

Notes
Parametric spline surfaces, ruled surfaces, rational B-spline surfaces, finite elements, dimensioning, and solid entities are unsupported.

Macintosh QuickDraw format (PICT)

Description
Import filter for hybrid file format (vector and raster) used by Apple Macintosh products.

Release identifier
PICT releases 1.0 and 2.0.

Coordinate system
Integers with origin (0,0) at top left corner.

Scaling mode
Metric or variable dpi.

.ini file
IMPCT9.INI

Common .ini settings
[IM_PICT]
Color[Index]
ColorTableSource
Font[Index]

See “Reading the [Profile] section” on page 47.

Special .ini settings
None.

Notes
Pen size in a PICT file has height and width. The filter considers the larger of these two values to be the pen size. Regions are not fully supported. Line patterns, comments, bits and bits packed regions, clip regions, and highlight mode are not supported. Region transparency mode is ignored. Dithered pattern types use black as the auxiliary color.
## Micrografx Drawing format (DRW)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Import filter for Micrografx hybrid file format (vector and raster).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Release identifier | DRW release 2.0.  
Symbol release 4.0. |
| Coordinate system | Positive integers with origin (0,0) at top left corner. |
| Scaling mode | Metric or variable dpi. |
| .ini file | IMDRW9.INI |
| Common .ini settings | [IM_DRW]  
Color[Index]  
ColorTableSource  
Font[Index]  
See “Reading the [Profile] section” on page 47. |
| Special .ini settings | Image Extent=Extent  
Determines the how much of the document to convert. The default is First Page. Options are:  
First Page | The extent interpreted is based on the metric size of the first page of the document.  
Entire Document | The extent interpreted is based on the entire document (all pages).  
Last View | The extent interpreted is based on the view used when the document was saved in the source application |
| Notes | File is prescanned to build a 256-element color table. Primitives in invisible layers are not supported. Rotated rectangles are emulated with polygons. Rotated rounded rectangles are emulated with elliptical arcs in a figure. Labeled lines are emulated with a line and a text string. Invisible lines are not supported. Release 1 files and winding fills are not supported. |
**WordPerfect Graphic format (WPG)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Import filter for WordPerfect hybrid file format (vector and raster).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Release identifier</td>
<td>WPG release 1.0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordinate system</td>
<td>Positive integers with origin (0,0) at bottom left corner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scaling mode</td>
<td>Metric (1200 dpi).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.ini file</td>
<td>IMWPG9.INI</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Common .ini settings | [IM_WPG]
  Color[Index]
  ColorTableSource
  Font[Index]
  See “Reading the [Profile] section” on page 47. |
| Special .ini settings | None. |
| Notes | WPG does not differentiate between Edge attributes and Line attributes. WPG files can contain several word processor text commands such as those that set justification and margins. These are not converted. All patterns are translated as bitmap patterns. Rotated bitmaps and text on a path are not supported. Shadowed objects are drawn as two distinct objects. |
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|    | customizing filters 51 | Graphics Interchange Format (GIF) 2 |

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