



# Jaws PDF Creator<sup>®</sup> Plugins

## PDF/X Plugins

This document describes the set of PDF/X plugins that are supplied with Jaws PDF Creator.

### Purpose

Over the last few years there has been a significant growth in the use of PDF for transferring graphic arts content files between sites and between companies. As the growth of PDF use has continued, it has become increasingly clear that the PDF file format is simply too flexible to enable robust and predictable exchanges of prepress data.

A family of standards has therefore been developed to define restrictions on the content and use of PDF files to make PDF output more predictable. These standards are collectively called PDF/X, each with a suffix to differentiate the specifications defined for different sets of market needs.

Each of the PDF/X standards defines the elements that must be included in a PDF, and those that must not. This document describes plugins that may be used to create PDF/X-1a:2001 and PDF/X-3:2002 files.

- PDF/X-1a:2001 is designed to provide the most robust and, to some extent, least flexible delivery of PDF content data. It requires that the color of all objects be expressed in CMYK or spot colors, prepared for the intended printing conditions. Elements in RGB and Lab color spaces or tagged with ICC profiles are prohibited. It also requires that all fonts used in the job be embedded in the supplied PDF file.

- PDF/X-3:2002 allows slightly more flexibility in that color managed workflows are also supported—elements in Lab, and with attached ICC source profiles may also be used.

## Compatibility

The PDF/X plugins are compatible with version 3.4 and later of Jaws PDF Creator.

## Installation

To install any of the PDF/X plugins:

- 1 Open the main Jaws PDF Creator folder (called `Jaws PDF Creator` on Windows and Mac OS 9, and `JawsFolders` on Mac OS X), and copy the file `<name of PDF/X plugin>.jcp` from the `plugins (inactive)` sub-folder into the `Default` sub-folder.

**NOTE:** *If you did not choose an alternative installation folder when installing Jaws PDF Creator, you will find the main Jaws PDF Creator folder in the default location:*

**Windows:** `C:\Program Files\JawsSystems\Jaws PDF Creator`

**Mac OS 9:** `Applications:Jaws PDF Creator`

**Mac OS X:** `Library:Application Support:Jaws PDF Creator:JawsFolders`

**NOTE:** *Do not rename any of the plugins supplied for use with Jaws PDF Creator—doing so may prevent the plugins from having the desired effect, or may cause PostScript language errors that prevent the creation of PDF files.*

## Selecting which plugin to use

You should install one, two or three plugins as follows.

## PDF/X conformance level

There are a number of PDF/X compatibility levels, intended for different market sectors, and they will evolve over time. You should select which is the most appropriate based on the published specifications of the person or company to whom you intend to send the files you create, or on discussions with them. At present plugins are supplied to create files conforming to the PDF/X-1a:2001 and PDF/X-3:2002 conformance levels. Select a plugin file depending on which conformance level you wish to create, and copy it into the `Default` sub-directory:

- `-PDFX-1a_2001.jcp`: create PDF/X-1a:2001 files.
- `-PDFX-3_2002.jcp`: create PDF/X-3:2002 files.

Do not install more than one of these files at once.

## CMYK printing characterization

PDF/X files all include data describing the characterized printing conditions for which the job was prepared<sup>1</sup>. That data is collectively described as the output intent. It includes an identifier that may refer to a characterization held in a registry maintained by the ICC (International Color Consortium). In many cases the output intent will also include an embedded profile to support accurate color proofing, both on screen and on hard copy.

A number of plugins are supplied that will label the resulting file as having been prepared for different printing conditions. You should select the one that is most appropriate for your specific uses, and copy it into the `Default` sub-directory:

- `PDFX-CMYK-SWOP-Publication.jcp`: 'SWOP' printing, defined by Standards for Web Offset Publication (<http://www.swop.org>). A specification for web offset publication print, widely used in North America.
- `-PDFX-CMYK-ISO-T1&2.jcp`: A specification for offset printing on Type 1 and Type 2 (glossy or matte coated) paper<sup>2</sup>.
- `-PDFX-CMYK-ISO-T3-LWC.jcp`: A specification for offset printing on Type 3 (light weight coated) paper.

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1. The PDF/X-3 standard allow files to be created for CMYK, RGB and grayscale characterizations. The Jaws PDF Creator plugins only support CMYK.

2. Based on the ISO 12647-2 standard from the International Standards Organization, as measured by FOGRA (the German Graphic Technology Research Association - <http://www.fogra.de>).

- -PDFX-CMYK-ISO-T4-UCWhite.jcp: A specification for offset printing on Type 4 (uncoated, white) paper.
- -PDFX-CMYK-ISO-T5-UCYe1low.jcp: A specification for offset printing on Type 5 (uncoated, yellowish) paper.
- -PDFX-CMYK-IFRA-newsp-nonUS.jcp: A characterization of newsprint based on ISO 12647-3:2004 and performed by IFRA (the international newsprint organization). The profile used compensates for a dot gain of 26% and is therefore suitable for CTP-based production processes outside of North America.
- -PDFX-CMYK-IFRA-newsp-US.jcp: A characterization of newsprint based on ISO 12647-3:2004 and performed by IFRA (the international newsprint organization). The profile used compensates for a dot gain of 30% and is therefore suitable for CTP-based production processes within North America.

When making a PDF/X-1a file for SWOP no ICC profile is embedded, whereas one will always be embedded for other characterizations and for PDF/X-3 files, increasing the file size slightly.

Do not install more than one of these CMYK characterization files at once.

If no characterization plugin is installed, PDF/X-1a files will be labeled as if -PDFX-CMYK-SWOPPublication.jcp were installed, and PDF/X-3 files will be labeled as if -PDFX-CMYK-ISO-T1&2.jcp were installed.

Profiles supplied for ISO 12647-2 and for SWOP were created by the European Color Initiative ([www.eci.org](http://www.eci.org)), and are provided with their kind permission and under licence from Heidelberg Druckmaschinen AG.

Profiles for ISO 12647-3 were created by IFRA ([www.ifra.com](http://www.ifra.com)) and are provided with the kind permission of both IFRA and Gretag-Macbeth.

## RGB data labels

If you are creating a PDF/X-1a file you must not include any data in an RGB color space. If you are creating a PDF/X-3 file you may, but it must be tagged to show exactly how it should be reproduced on prints.

You can identify which RGB color space should be used in a PDF/X-3 file by selecting one of the following plugins, and copying it into the Default sub-directory:

- -PDFX3-RGB-AdRGB98.jcp: a color space closely resembling Adobe RGB 98.

- -PDFX3 -RGB -ApRGB .jcp: a color space closely resembling Apple RGB.
- -PDFX3 -RGB -CMatch .jcp: a color space closely resembling ColorMatch RGB.
- -PDFX3 -RGB -eRGB .jcp: a color space closely resembling ECI-RGB.
- -PDFX3 -RGB -sRGB .jcp: sRGB.

Do not install more than one of these RGB tag files at once.

If none of these plugins is installed, PDF/X-3 files will be created using the CMatch data.

## Usage

### Preparing the job

When you have PDF/X plugins installed Jaws PDF Creator will try to convert every PostScript file to the requested conformance level of PDF/X. To do this, however, it needs a good baseline PostScript file to work with.

If you are making a PDF/X-1a file all colors in the PostScript file must be defined in CMYK, gray or spot colors<sup>3</sup>, and this must be taken into account in upstream processes during page creation. If you are making a PDF/X-3 file any color space may be used.

When preparing the file remember that it will be labeled as having been prepared for a specific printing condition, with specific maximum ink coverage, tone value increase (dot gain) and so on. CMYK data in particular should be correctly created for the printing condition.

### Converting the job to PDF

Jaws PDF Creator may be used normally with the PDF/X plugins installed, either using the printer instance that was created when you installed the program, or supplying a PostScript language file.

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3. See also the comments about the RGBBlack plugin.

A number of items that can be set in the user interface that conflict with the PDF/X standards will be overridden by the plugin, see below for more details.

**NOTE:** Do NOT add any fonts to the “Never embed” list on the Jaws PDF Creator Fonts tab. This will prevent the creation of files that are compliant with the PDF/X standards.

If something is present in the PostScript file that cannot be converted, Jaws PDF Creator will continue making a PDF file but will ensure that it is clearly marked as not being PDF/X. This is to provide the clearest feedback possible about those issues.

In these cases every page of the document will have a large “Not Approved” annotation placed across the middle of it, and there will be a text annotation on the first page explaining why the file could not be converted into PDF/X.



Figure 1.1 Not approved message

## PDF/X messages

**NOTE:** The Mac OS X Preview application does not show annotations; all files should be checked after creation in a viewing application that does show annotations.

The following reasons for not creating a PDF/X file may be shown:

**BleedBox does not enclose Trim/ArtBox:** all PDF/X files must include information that defines where the live area of the final printed artwork is for each page. These are stored in structures called TrimBox or ArtBox. They may also include information to show how much bleed has been included when objects have to extend off the printed page, which is stored in a structure called the BleedBox. The PDF/X

standards require that, if there is a BleedBox, it must completely surround the ArtBox or TrimBox on every page. In this case, the BleedBox on at least one page of the document did not completely surround the ArtBox or TrimBox.

Some or all of these bounding boxes may be created automatically by the design application, or added by the `CorelTrim.jcp` or `XPressTrim.jcp` plugins for Jaws PDF Creator. They may also be defined using the `SetBleedBox` or `SetTrimBox` EPS files available from Global Graphics.

**Font could not be embedded:** the PDF/X standards require that all fonts used be embedded. In this case a font used in the job could not be embedded in the PDF file. That might be because it was not available to Jaws PDF Creator, or it might have security settings that prevent it being embedded.

You should make sure that all fonts required are available, either embedded in the PostScript itself, or installed in Jaws PDF Creator. You should also only use fonts for which the licence allows embedding in PDF files.

**Pre-separated PostScript :** the PostScript code supplied was separated by the design application, only composite color PostScript code can be converted to PDF/X. Note that some applications, such as Adobe PhotoShop, create pre-separated PostScript code that can not be easily recognized as such. PostScript code from these applications will be converted to PDF/X as if it were a sequence of several monochrome pages, but the resulting PDF/X file is unlikely to be useful in production.

**Request for PSXObject :** the job has requested that a small piece of PostScript code be embedded in the PDF file, which is prohibited by the PDF/X standards. The PDF/X plugins do not just ignore such a request because it implies that there may be a dependency on the data supplied in a downstream process, which means that the workflow is not ready for PDF/X. This error is triggered most often by using inappropriate PPDs. Use the PPD file supplied with Jaws PDF Creator or a general one created for the graphic arts industry (such as that available from the DDAP association – [www.ddap.org](http://www.ddap.org)) for best results.

The following may also be shown when creating a PDF/X-1a file (they will not be shown when creating PDF/X-3).

**Objects in RGB:** at least one object in the file has been defined in RGB rather than CMYK or spots. This is not allowed in a PDF/X-1a file. If you are printing from an office-style application on Windows this can be triggered by simple 'black' text.

Some applications, especially when running under Windows, can trigger this error even when there are apparently no RGB objects on the page. Using the `RGBBlack.jcp` or `RGBGray.jcp` plugin alongside the PDF/X plugins will usually solve this issue.

**Objects in color-managed Gray :** at least one object in the file has been defined in a single-channel color managed color space. This is most likely caused by saving a grayscale image to encapsulated PostScript (EPS) from an application such as Adobe PhotoShop with PostScript color management enabled.

**Objects in color-managed CMYK:** at least one object in the file has been defined in a four-channel color managed color space. This is most likely caused by saving a CMYK image to encapsulated PostScript (EPS) from an application such as Adobe PhotoShop with PostScript color management enabled.

**Objects in three-channel color-managed color spaces:** at least one object in the file has been defined in a three-channel color-managed color space. This is most likely caused by saving an RGB image to encapsulated PostScript (EPS) from an application such as Adobe PhotoShop with PostScript color management enabled. Images in CIELab colors will trigger the same report.

**Multitone with color-managed alternative space:** a duotone, tritone or quadtone image created in Adobe PhotoShop has been included in the PostScript file. If a PostScript file cannot be converted to PDF/X you must adjust the original document and try again.

## Configuring Jaws PDF Creator

The creation of PDF/X files will be slightly more efficient if the base configuration of Jaws PDF Creator that you use is close to matching the requirements for PDF/X. If you use a configuration that differs from these settings then some items may be overridden by the PDF/X plugins while processing jobs.

Those items marked as *desired* below may be set to match your house style, or the requirements of the recipients of the files you have created. The recommendations included in such cases are those made by the DDAP association.

We recommend that you create a copy of the Jaws PDF Creator Press Ready configuration (refer to the main Jaws PDF Creator manual for instructions on how to duplicate configurations, if necessary). You must then modify the following settings:

- 1 General tab:
  - a) **PDF File Format:** PDF 1.3.
  - b) **Thumbnail generation:** None.
  - c) **Resolution:** as desired.
  - d) **ASCII Format:** as desired (Off is recommended).
  - e) **Optimize for fast Web viewing:** as desired.
  - f) **Auto-rotate pages:** as desired.
- 2 General tab > Advanced dialog:
  - a) **Transfer Functions:** Remove or Apply.
  - b) **Convert CMYK to RGB:** Off.
  - c) **Convert Device Independent Colors to Device Dependent Colors:** Off.
  - d) **Preserve Halftones:** as desired (Off is recommended).
  - e) **Preserve Overprint:** On.
  - f) **Preserve Under Color Removal and Black Generation information:** Off.
  - g) **Use %%BoundingBox for:** Nothing.
  - h) **Preserve OPI Comments:** Off.
- 3 Imaging tab (values may be set as desired, but the following are recommended):
  - a) **Color Images:** as desired (Don't Downsample is recommended). Compression as desired (ZIP is recommended).
  - b) **Grayscale Images:** as desired (Don't Downsample is recommended). Compression as desired (ZIP is recommended).
  - c) **Monochrome Images:** as desired (Don't Downsample is recommended). Compression as desired (ZIP is recommended).
  - d) **Compress Text:** On.

- 4 Font Embedding tab:
  - a) **Embed All Fonts (Except Base 14 Fonts):** On.
  - b) **Embed Base 14 Fonts:** On.
  - c) **Subset Fonts:** as desired (On is recommended).

**NOTE:** Do not add any fonts into the Never Embed list.

The Windows version of Jaws PDF Creator has an additional check-box:

- d) **Use original TrueType fonts:** as desired (On is recommended).
- 5 Security tab:
  - a) **Encrypt PDF files:** Off.
- 6 Ensure that the new configuration is selected.

## Recommended companion plugins

The PDF/X plugins on their own will either make valid PDF/X files, or report the reasons why they cannot, as listed in [“PDF/X messages” on page 6](#). There are several other plugins that are recommended for use alongside the PDF/X plugins to assist in making better PDF/X files more easily. These are listed in the *Recommended Prepress Plugins* document (`PluginsForPrepress.pdf`), which is located in the `plugins (inactive)` folder.

## Good practice with PDF/X

PDF/X is designed to reduce the likelihood of problems when you send a digital file to a publisher or printer; but it cannot solve everything without some common sense help from you. The following are some pointers to help you identify some of the things you need to do:

### Read and follow the printer/publisher’s specs

There is nothing that a standard like PDF/X can do if you make your document the wrong size, separate your images for the wrong total ink coverage (TIC) or tone value increase (TVI, or dot gain), or use text that is too small to print. Always obtain whatever specifications the publisher or printer can provide you with, and be willing to ask questions if you do not understand them, or if you think they are incomplete.

## Add a control strip

In almost all cases you can design your work on a larger page size than the final, printed and trimmed piece. You can put additional information outside the live area of the job that will help in several ways:

- Adding a color bar, and using the Global Graphics PDF/X Overprint test strip can help you check that any proofs have been created correctly.
- Adding slug lines identifying the job and including contact information for relevant companies and individuals can speed up the resolution of last-minute queries, but remember that some of that data may be confidential.

## Mark the trim box

The PDF/X standards require that the file includes data explicitly locating the live area within the PDF 'page'; the 'TrimBox'. Many tools that create PDF/X files will default to setting the TrimBox to match the size of the whole PDF page, but that defeats the advantages of increased efficiency and accuracy of placement of your design on the printed piece that a correctly placed TrimBox can bring.

Using the CorelTrim and XPressTrim plugins in Jaws PDF Creator can automatically set a TrimBox based on crop marks included in the PostScript code from which a PDF/X file is created. Some design tools (such as Adobe InDesign) will automatically include instructions in the PostScript file that they generate that will add a correct TrimBox to the PDF created.

When a single-page job is being designed, especially if a control strip or other marks have been added outside the live area, it is often better to explicitly mark the TrimBox in the design itself, using a tool such as the SetTrimBox EPS file from Global Graphics. It does not hurt to manually place crop marks to show the correct trim as well.

## Set your bleed correctly

If your ad or job includes elements such as fills or images that are supposed to extend right to the edge of the final printed piece you should be sure to design them to bleed off the edge, so that the normal, minor misregistration in printing does not result in a white line around the edge. Note that retaining bleeding elements from some

applications when creating PDF/X via an intermediary PostScript file requires that the job be printed with crop marks, or that it be designed on an oversize page with manually placed crop marks.

The BleedBox should then also be set appropriately within the resulting PDF/X file. The SetBleedBox EPS file from Global Graphics can be used to do this. The BleedBox is intended to allow the recipient of a file to quickly check that your job was designed to their requirements. If you have bleeding elements on a page and a BleedBox is defined, then make sure that the bleeds actually extend as far as the BleedBox.

## Preflight the file

The PDF/X standards specify many aspects of PDF file creation and handling, but they are designed to be appropriate for almost all of the graphic arts market worldwide. They therefore do not define important factors such as the minimum image resolution, or which CMYK printing condition that images should be separated for; those vary by print sector and, to some extent, by geographical area.

The printer's or publisher's specifications should include this information, and, you should have designed your piece to match those specifications. Before you ship out your PDF/X file it is always worthwhile re-checking that you followed those specifications, either manually, or using a commercial preflight tool.

## Is it trapped?

If you have trapped your file, whether manually or using an automated tool, then you should be sure to mark the file as trapped, otherwise the recipient may trap it again, leading to unpredictable results. One way to do this is to place the SetTrapped EPS file from Global Graphics on the page in the initial design application, or to use the TrappedOn.jcp plugin for Jaws PDF Creator.

If you have not trapped the file, then make sure that it is marked as requiring trapping, for example, by using the SetTrappedOff EPS assistant or the TrappedOff plugin for Jaws PDF Creator.

## Proof from the PDF/X file

While you are working on your design it makes perfect sense to print proofs direct from the design application, or to make scatter proofs of images. Before you finally transmit the completed PDF/X file you should always proof from that PDF/X file

itself, rather than directly from the design application or from an intermediate PostScript file, just in case something in your PostScript generation process and the translation to PDF/X has changed anything.

If your file uses spot colors and you have the facilities to print color separations from the PDF/X file then do that as well in order to confirm the color breaks.

## **Proof-read the text**

It can be very easy to get so involved in proofing the design itself, or in double-checking that your file conforms to PDF/X that you miss something more fundamental. Always proof-read the text as well; are all the prices, telephone numbers and picture captions correct? Has there been a text reflow so that the last line of a text block has disappeared or is clashing with a page footer?

## **Do not change the file after proofing**

Once you have proofed the file, and approved the proof, do not change it any more before you send it. About the only thing that is acceptable to do at this stage is to add a digital signature to clearly mark it as approved for publication. If you do have to change the file, proof it again.

## **Think while naming the file**

The recipient of the PDF/X file will probably be handling a very large number of files from many sources. If the printer or publisher includes a naming convention in their specifications then follow that convention, otherwise make sure that the name will at least give anyone viewing it a good chance of correctly identifying it.

## **Surviving transmission**

PDF/X files (like any PDF files) include binary information that can be damaged by any transmission method that treats them as plain text. If you are uploading by FTP be sure to explicitly select the binary mode. Automatic mode is not guaranteed to recognize the files as required. If you are sending by email it can be a good idea to use a tool like Stuffit or WinZIP first, but always check with the recipient's transmission specifications for supported wrapper formats.

## Customized PDF/X plugins

If you need to create PDF/X files for print characterizations or RGB color spaces that are not supported with the plugins shipped by Global Graphics you can do so by creating your own customized plugin.

The plugins are written in the PostScript language, but with a little care you can make your own without needing to be a PostScript language programmer.

## CMYK print characterizations

Take a copy of one of the `-PDFX-CMYK-ISO...` plugins, and rename it to something that describes the characterization that you will be using. It must still have the `.jcp` extension, and it is recommended that you start the name with `-PDFX-CMYK-` so it is clear what kind of plugin you are making. This will also ensure that it is loaded in the correct order with respect to other plugins.

Open the file in a text editor. If you have to use a word processor rather than a “programmers’ editor” make sure that it can save the file again in plain ASCII text (for example, “Text only” in Microsoft Word). It should look something like this (except that the `PrintConditionInfo` line should not be word-wrapped):

```
%!PS
% When making a PDF/X file, mark it as having been
% prepared for ISO 14627-2, Type 1 (gloss) or Type 2
% (matt) coated paper.
% The characterization of the ISO standard was
% performed by FOGRA.
% The actual instruction to make the output PDF/X is
% performed by the PDFX_1a_2001.jcp or
% PDFX_3_2002.jcp plugin.

<<
  /PrintConditionIdentifier (FOGRA15L.txt)
  /PrintConditionInfo (ISO 12647-2, Offset, Paper
    type 1 and 2, gloss- and matt-coated paper,
    150lpi, sb)
  /Registry null
  /Profile (Profiles/ISOcoatedsb.icc)
  /X3Profile null
```

```
>> /JawsPDFX /ProcSet findresource /Configure get
exec
%%EOF
```

To amend the file you will need to change the text within the round brackets, and the comment at the top that describes the purpose of the plugin. Do not change anything else.

- 1 The comment lines all start with a percent character ("%"). Replace the comments at the top with a description of the characterization you want to use. You can add and delete lines here, but all of them must start with a percent character.
- 2 Select the text in brackets after `PrintConditionIdentifier` and replace it with a short piece of text that uniquely describes this print characterization. Make sure that you end up with a single open round bracket at the beginning of your text and a single close round bracket at the end, and that any brackets within the name have both an open and a close.
- 3 Do the same for the text after `PrintConditionInfo`. This time the text should be a short description of the characterization that should be meaningful to a prepress operator.
- 4 If you are making a PDF/X-3 file you must have an ICC profile for the characterization you're going to use. Copy the profile into the Profiles folder inside the default folder.
- 5 If you installed a profile in the previous step you now need to tell the plugin to use it. Type the name of the file in the brackets after `Profile`, where "Profiles/ISOcoatedsb.icc" is in the example above.
- 6 Save the file as plain text and copy it into the defaults folder, making sure that it is the only `-PDFX-CMYK-...` plugin in that folder.

## RGB color spaces

Adding new RGB plugins takes a little more knowledge of the PostScript language, especially Color Space Arrays (CSAs). Take a copy of one of the `-PDFX-RGB-...` plugins, and rename it to something that describes the RGB color space that you will be using. It must still have the `.jcp` extension, and it is recommended that you start the name with `-PDFX-RGB-` so it is clear what kind of plugin you are making. This will also ensure that it is loaded in the correct order with respect to other plugins.

Open the file in a text editor. If you have to use a word processor rather than a “programmers’ editor” make sure that it can save the file again in plain ASCII text (e.g. “Text only” in Microsoft Word). The text should look something like this:

```
%!PS
% When making a PDF/X-3 file, mark any RGB data using
% a close % approximation to ColorMatch RGB
% The actual instruction to make the output PDF/X is
% performed by the PDFX_3_2002.jcp plugin

<<
    /RGBname /CMatch
    /RGBspace null

>> /JawsPDFX /ProcSet findresource /Configure get
exec
%%EOF
```

To amend the file you will need to replace the values of `RGBname` and `RGBspace`, and the comment at the top that describes the purpose of the plugin.

- 1 The comment lines all start with a percent character (“%”). Replace the comments at the top with a description of the characterization you want to use. You can add and delete lines here, but all of them must start with a percent character.
- 2 Select the name after `RGBname`, and replace it with an appropriate short name for the RGB space you plan to use. You must leave the slash character at the start, and the name you use must not contain brackets, slashes or spaces.
- 3 Replace the ‘null’ after `RGBspace` with a PostScript CIEBasedABC CSA. As an example, the CSA for `CMatch` would be as follows if it was not built into the core PDF/X support:

```
/RGBspace [ /CIEBasedABC <<
    /DecodeLMN [ { 1.8008 exp } bind dup dup ]
    /MatrixLMN [
        0.5032 0.2716 0.0240
        0.3213 0.6590 0.1089
        0.1397 0.0694 0.6920
    ]
    /WhitePoint [ 0.9642 1.0000 0.8249 ]
>> ]
```

- 4 Save the file as plain text and copy it into the defaults folder, making sure that it is the only -PDFX-RGB-... plugin in that folder.

## Hints and tips

If you plan to create your own plugins for Jaws PDF Creator like this you can get more feedback on any problems by creating and examining log files.

On the Reporting tab of the Jaws PDF Creator configuration dialog, deselect **Only log errors**, and choose where and how you want log files to be created.

The log files should be examined to see messages from the plugin, including any PostScript language error reports that might help you fix any problems with your plugins.

Change history		
v 1.0	September 28, 2004	New document.

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Jaws PDF Creator® Plugins: PDF/X Plugins

Version 1.0

Document Issue: 102

September 2004

Part Number: JAWS-PLUGINS-PDF/X

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