Using PostScript with Microsoft Word

The following information supplements the "PostScript" topic in *Reference to Microsoft Word,* p. 284.

PostScript Glossary

The PostScript Glossary contains ready-to-use PostScript language instructions for creating graphics in your documents. The glossary is in the PostScript Glossary folder on the Word Utilities disk.

Background Printing

If you use a print spooler or use Background Printing with MultiFinder to print documents containing PostScript commands, a System bug causes PostScript graphics on the first page of a document to be printed incorrectly. (The PostScript graphics are shifted down and to the right.) PostScript graphics are printed correctly on all other pages of the document.

You can work around this bug at least two ways:

- Insert a blank page at the end of your document and print the document back-to-front.
- Print the entire document using the print spooler or Background Printing. Then turn off the print spooler or Background Printing and reprint only the first page.

Using PostScript in Tables

You can use the following PostScript groups within a table created using the Insert Table command on the Document menu:

This group	Applies PostScript to
.para.	Only the paragraph included in the defined drawing rectangle, even though the cell may contain more than one paragraph.
.pic.	Only the graphic included in the defined drawing rectangle.
.cell.	Entire cell containing the PostScript. The drawing rectangle is the cell containing the PostScript.
.row.	Entire row containing the PostScript. The drawing rectangle is the row containing the PostScript.

If you use a .cell. or .row. group within a table or row of a table positioned using the Position command on the Format menu, the height of the drawing rectangle equals the height of the positioned table or consecutive positioned rows. The width of the drawing rectangle is not affected.

The .cell. group also uses the following wp$ variables available with the .para. group; their values refer to the first paragraph in the cell:

- wp$top
- wp$bottom
- wp$left
- wp$right

New variables

Several new PostScript variables have been defined in Word version 4:

Variable	Refers to
wp$xorig	The left edge of the drawing rectangle; available with all groups.*
wp$yorig	The bottom edge of the drawing rectangle; available with all groups.*
wp$style	The name of the style for the paragraph to which the PostScript will apply; available with .para. groups.
wp$first	The first-line indent for the paragraph to which the PostScript will apply (the value in the First box of the Paragraph dialog box); available with .para. groups.

*The variables wp$xorig and wp$yorig can be used to move the origin to the bottom-left corner of the page; for example:

    wp$xorig neg wp$yorig neg translate

Page Dictionaries

Use .dict. to create a PostScript group containing definitions and procedures for one page. Use this group with care. The .dict. group is intended for defining procedures to be used later on the same

page, so you should not actually draw from this group. Word does not define any of the wp$ variables for .dict. groups and does not change the drawing environment (origin, clipping, axes, etc.).

The header is scanned for PostScript before any other elements of a page, so the header is a good place for .dict. groups. The PostScript defined in the .dict. group remains in effect until the end of the page; there is no easy way to define PostScript that remains in effect until the end of the document.

LaserWriter drivers earlier than version 5.0 may not support .dict. groups.

PostScript Images from Adobe Illustrator 88 Graphics

You can print PostScript images of graphics copied from Adobe Illustrator 88 into Word documents. In Word, the graphic is displayed as a bitmap (QuickDraw PICT format). When you print the graphic on a PostScript printer, the PostScript embedded with the bitmap produces the PostScript image.

1. In Adobe Illustrator 88, select the graphic you want to copy.
2. Hold down Option and choose Copy from the Edit menu.

   A bitmap version of the graphic is stored on the Clipboard, along with embedded PostScript language instructions.
3. Switch to Word and paste the graphic into your document.

The printed version of the graphic may not correspond exactly to the bitmap image. For example, the PostScript image may be narrower.