FlightCheck®

Manual

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WARNING
The FLIGHTCHECK® font collection feature culls out from the user's system file or archives contained on locally mounted disk drives those fonts which are used or referenced by a particular graphics document. The feature collects the fonts into a job folder either for use by a third party such as a printer or a service bureau for printing or editability.

If you are such a third party, you are hereby advised that the fonts contained within collected job folders are intended for your use only in the event that you are independently licensed to do so. Under no circumstances are the fonts contained in the collected job folder intended for use by you for any other purpose otherwise. Any other unlicensed use of the fonts contained in the collected job folder would be in violation of copyright and other intellectual property laws.

Table of Contents

Welcome to FLIGHTCHECK®!

The term "flightcheck" can be simply defined as the process of checking a document prior to printing in hopes of catching potential problems.

All elements of the document must be precisely examined in order to prevent an unwanted printout. Failing to properly and thoroughly "flightcheck" a document could necessitate having to return to the document's application in order to make the appropriate corrections and to then reprint the document all over again. For some large jobs this could add up to a tremendous amount of wasted paper or film, lost time and consequently added expenses.

To fully understand the action of performing a proper "flightcheck" you need only consider the comparison of what it takes to get an airplane ready for takeoff. The service engineers walk around the plane, clipboards in hand, inspecting each part for its proper working condition and when each item on their checklists have been checked off, then and only then can the plane be officially approved as being "ready to fly".

Checking out an airplane, of course, is a far more serious activity than the mere printing of a document because people's lives will be at stake if something goes wrong with the plane. On the other hand, there will no doubt come a day when you will be asked to print an extremely important document where your job may certainly be at risk if you don't get it right. But, relax and do not worry! Such an event will never occur, now that you have FlightCheck to come to the rescue and help save the day!

The Intelligent Preflight Software with TrueFile™ Solutions!

Life Before FlightCheck

Before FlightCheck, the most common way to check a document was known as the "print & pray" approach. This is where you would print the document, cheerfully skip over to your printer, pick up the paper, then abruptly burst into tears after spotting something wrong. You would then have to go back into the document, make the corrections and try printing again, this time with fingers crossed.

As users started getting wiser, the "eyeball method" next became the checking process of choice. This is where you would bring up your document on the screen and run down some sort of checklist until you happened to notice a potential problem. Although experienced checkers would know more about what to look for, even they would be forced to "hunt" for possible problems by closely examining each element of the document, page by page, box by box, character by character. This process tended to be very time consuming, and there was no guarantee of a complete and thorough job every time. If just one single problem was missed, the document would need to be reprinted.

Today we now have FlightCheck which scans documents electronically with high precision and speed and digs into the intricate details of individual elements and reports to you its findings. In many cases, FlightCheck uncovers potential printing problems that the human eye could not possibly ever catch.

When FlightCheck issues its final approval, the document can then be confidently sent along to be printed. But, the real advantage to using FlightCheck becomes clearly evident when you consider what might happen if you blindly and bravely attempt to print your document without even bothering to first check it.

Therefore, before you go to press, you should always remind yourself of this very important motto: "**What you check is what you get!**"

Installing FlightCheck

System Requirements

To use FlightCheck, you will need the following hardware:

- A Macintosh computer with either a 68K or PPC processor.
- A minimum of 4 to 8 MBs of RAM.
- Apple System software version 7.5 or higher.
- 13" RGB monitor.

Installation Procedure

To install FlightCheck, simply double-click the FlightCheck Installer icon on your master diskette and choose the destination for the station where you will be using your FlightCheck.

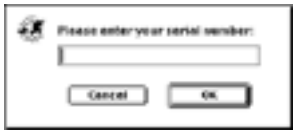
Memory Configuration

FlightCheck only requires about 4 MBs of RAM to operate sufficiently upon average to medium size jobs. However, if you want to check very large files, or use a Fonts Database (as explained on page 24) which references a large quantity of fonts, you will need to increase FlightCheck's memory.

To increase the amount of memory allocated to FlightCheck, click once on the FlightCheck application icon, then select "**Get Info...**" from the Finder's File menu. The Get Info window will appear, displaying a variety of information about the application. In the lower right corner of the window is the Memory Requirements area. This lists the Suggested, Minimum and Preferred memory settings.

Enter a new value for the Preferred size. 8 MBs is usually plenty to run FlightCheck on fairly large jobs.

Serial Number



Upon initally launching FlightCheck you will be asked to enter your **serial number**. You can find the serial number on the back of the diskette or on the registration card. Please take the time to fill out the registration card and return it for a special FlightCheck T-shirt! Remember, only officially registered users are eligible for free Tech Support and update notifications.

FlightCheck Preferences

When you first launch FlightCheck, a folder will be created within your System->Preferences folder called "FLIGHTCHECK® Prefs *ƒ*". This folder will contain your **FLIGHTCHECK® Preferences** file as well as the Fonts Database file (page 24). The Preferences file holds various setup parameters, such as the positions of windows, your current sets of Ground Controls (page 38), and so forth. You may trash the FLIGHTCHECK® Preferences file or the Fonts Database file at any time prior to running FlightCheck and a new FLIGHTCHECK® Preferences file or Fonts Database file will be automatically created.

Setting A Password

FlightCheck allows you to set your own password in order to prevent others from running your copy of FlightCheck, effectively stopping them from changing your particular setup or preferences settings. You can set a password by selecting "**Set Password...**" from the Edit menu.

To create a password, click the Set Password button. If a password already exists, first enter the password before clicking the button.

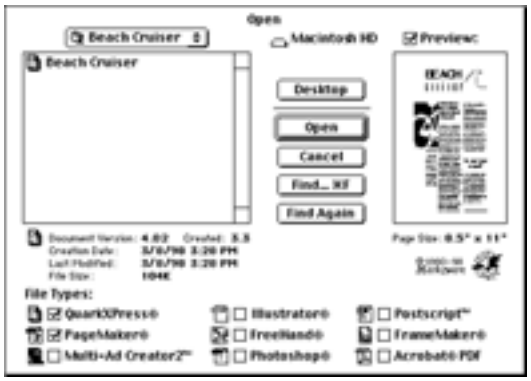
Enter your password (up to 8 characters) and click OK upon which you will be asked to retype your password for verification.

Thereafter, whenever you launch FlightCheck you will be asked to enter your password to continue.

FlightChecking a Document

Selecting a Document

FlightCheck Tip:
Use the Find... button to search the current volume in order to locate a document by name.



Locate the document you wish to flightcheck by first selecting "**Open Document...**" from the File menu.

You can choose which file types to view by selecting the desired checkboxes. Detailed information about the currently selected file will be displayed on the left, such as its file type and version number, the file's creation and last modified dates and the file's size on disk. The document's page size will be presented on the right side of the window, as well as a preview of the document (if one exists). When ready, click the "Open" button or double-click the document's title on the list.

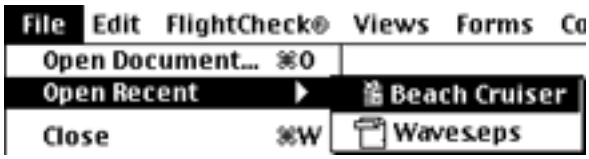
FlightCheck Tip:
Holding down the control key while clicking a checkbox will automatically deselect all other checkboxes.

Note that you can check multiple documents by dragging their icons (or the folder they reside in) onto the FlightCheck application icon and they will be examined individually one by one. (If drag & drop does not work properly for you, then you will need to rebuild your desktop).

Recent Files

FlightCheck Tip:
To remove an item from the menu, select it while holding down the shift key.

Upon opening a document, its name will be conveniently placed on the "**Recent Files**" pop-up menu under the File menu. This allows you to examine the file at any time in the future by simply selecting it from the menu.



Scanning a Document

When a document has been selected and opened, FlightCheck will then begin scanning the file by examining its elements and building lists of data, such as the colors, fonts and images used by the document and placed artwork. While this is occurring, a window will appear informing you of the progress. You can abort the process at any time by pressing command+"." (period).

Examining a Document

FlightCheck will perform an extensive examination of the document and all its elements. It will look at each page of the document and examine all of the boxes and objects and record the various attributes and parameters regarding each box, such as its position on the page, its background fill color, its frame color and thickness, and so forth. FlightCheck will also scan the text characters of each story and record their font and style usage, then determine the locations of the font suitcases and printer font files and further scan these files to obtain additional detailed information about each font used. FlightCheck will likewise investigate each of the source image files by locating their links, opening the image files and scanning through their internal data to obtain more information about each image, such as its resolution, color mode, and so on. Additionally, FlightCheck will begin gathering other important information about the document such as its printer settings, trapping defaults, style sheets and typographical preferences, etc. FlightCheck will even conduct further research if it detects and determines the document has related, possibly even required files, such as XTensions, Preferences, Libraries, Dictionaries, PPDs, etc.

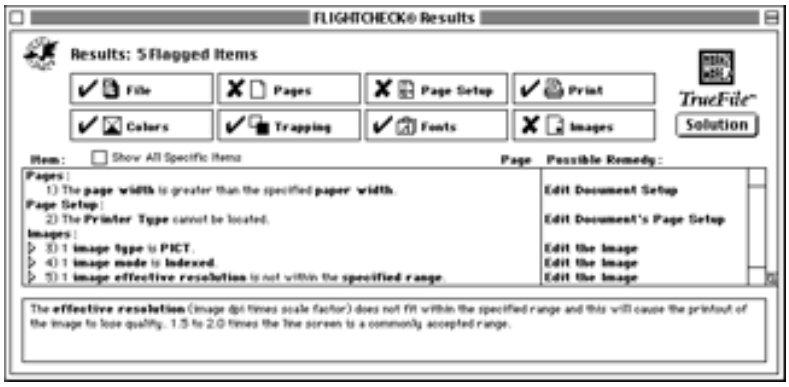
Verifying a Document

Once the document has been fully examined, a verification process will begin. The gathered data is compared to a set of user-definable rules (known as the "Ground Controls") which allows you to instruct FlightCheck to determine what exactly constitutes a passing or failing grade. Finally, when all of the tests have been completed, FlightCheck will display a Results window and present to you a comprehensive and detailed report of the analysis.

FlightCheck Results

Results Window

FlightCheck Tip:
Double-click the eagle icon at the upper left corner to perform a full FlightCheck at any time.

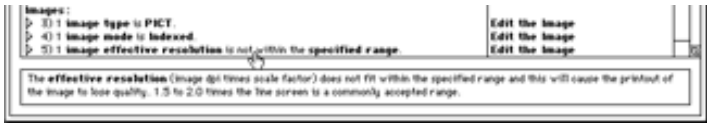


After FlightCheck scans a document, the Results window will appear.

At the top of the Results window are the eight basic categories for which FlightCheck will report. A green "√" checkmark means the category appears to be OK while a red "X" means the category did not pass the tests. The specific pass or fail status of each category depends, of course, upon the current Ground Controls settings, as explained later.

Flagged Items

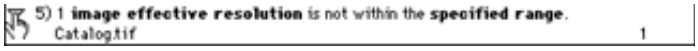
The Results window will display a list of flagged items, in other words potential problems. Single-click a line and additional helpful infomation about the item will be displayed at the very bottom of the window.



Specific Items

FlightCheck Tip:
Hold down the control key while double-clicking an image name to select the image on the Main window. Include the command key to be taken directly to the Problems Layout window.

Click any arrow on the left side of the Results window to open an item (or simply double-click the row) to reveal the specific elements involved.



Select the "**Show All Specific Items**" checkbox to reveal or hide all items (or hold down the option key while clicking an arrow).

Possible Remedies

To the right of each item on the Results list will be displayed a possible remedy for the potential problem. These simple solutions can often be used to help you quickly figure out how to correct the problem.

TrueFile™ Solutions

FlightCheck Tip:
You can copy text by dragging and highlighting it and pressing command+C, after which you can close the window and paste the text into an editor by pressing command+V.

Double-click on any possible remedy, or select a possible remedy and click on the **TrueFile™ Solutions** button at the top right corner of the Results window, and the TrueFile™ Solutions window will appear.

The TrueFile™ Solutions window gives you more in depth information about the potential problem, the possible remedy and how to implement a solution.

Print Results

FlightCheck Tip:
You can find the FlightCheck Fonts menu for OS 8 under the General popup menu.

You can print the Results (when the Results window is frontmost) by selecting "**Print Results...**" from the File menu at which time you can choose to include the Remedies, as well as the type of font you want for the printout.

Save Results

You can save the Results to a text file, allowing you to import the text file into an editor, by selecting "**Save Results...**" from the File menu.

Sound Alert

Secret Tip: Hold down the control key while selecting "Sound Alert" to choose a sound file. Use the command key to revert to the eagle cry.

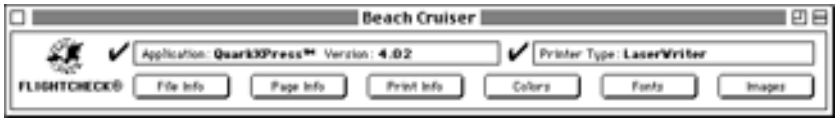
When checking is complete and FlightCheck has detected some sort of problem, an "eagle cry" alert will sound. This can be turned off by selecting "**Turn Off Sound Alert**" under the FlightCheck® menu.

FlightCheck Main Window

Main Window

FlightCheck Tip:
Double-click the eagle icon at the upper left corner to perform a full FlightCheck at any time.

The FlightCheck Main window contains six category buttons which you can use to reveal all the details of the current document.



Application Link Button

FlightCheck Tip:
Hold down the control key when using the Application Link button to avoid searching Network volumes.

The Application Link button will display the name and version number of the application which created the document. If the application location is unknown, as evidenced by the Application Link button data being displayed in red, or a red "X" appears to the left of the button, then FlightCheck will be unable to employ certain advanced functions.

Selecting the Application

The first step you will need to take is to locate and select the application that created the document. This is done by either single-clicking the Application Link button, or by selecting "**Locate Application...**" from the FlightCheck® menu.

FlightCheck will display a list of all possible applications that might have created the document. Select the appropriate application version by clicking once on its name to highlight it, then click the "**Select**" button. FlightCheck will then be able to update the display of the Application Link button, as well as other related areas such as the Printer Type and Print Info boxes on the Main window.

Applications Locations

As you work with various types of documents, FlightCheck will remember the locations of your major applications such as QuarkXPress, PageMaker, FreeHand, Photoshop, Illustrator, etc., and will automatically select them for you whenever you open a document created by one of them.

It is important to keep in mind that the application version you used to create a document should be the same as the one you intend to use to print the document. For this reason, if you are going to a Service Bureau, it is always advised you own a copy of the same application they will be using, otherwise the output may not be quite what you expect. However, it is sometimes acceptable to use a different minor revision number of an application (generally recognized as the second digit). For example, an application version of 1.02 might be equivalent with regards to the printing output to a version 1.01, whereas the application versions 1.0 and a 1.1 (their first digits differ) might be totally different with respect to the way text is flowed, and the varying preferences for each version of the application might also affect printing.

Launching the Document

Once an application has been located, you can thereafter launch it at any time by single-clicking the Application Link button, or by selecting "**Launch Document...**" from the FlightCheck® menu.

At this time you can also select the "**Launch document**" checkbox to send along a request to the application to open the current document.

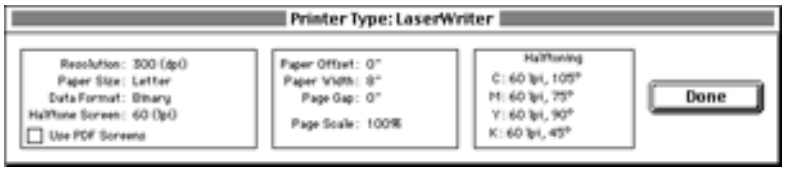
You may work on the current document inside its application as desired, but keep in mind that any changes you make to the "live" document will only be in memory and therefore FlightCheck will be incapable of recognizing your changes to the document. However, once you save the document and then return back to FlightCheck, the document file will be rescanned in order to update all the data to the document's currently saved state.

Printer Type Button

The Printer Type button will display the name of the Printer that has been selected according to the document's internal Print record. This name is commonly the same as the PPD chosen from the application's Page Setup window. When the Printer Type name appears in red, then either the application could not be located or the specific Printing device could not be found.

To obtain more detailed information about the Printer Type simply click on the button.

The Printer Type Info window will appear giving you additional data regarding the output device.

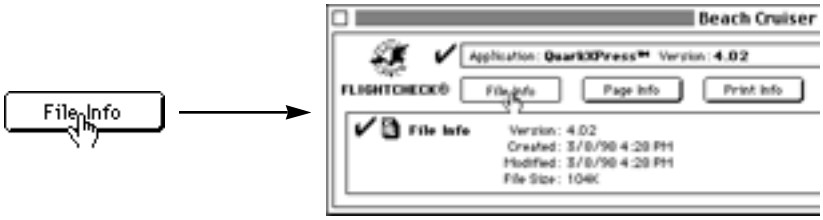


This information includes the resolution, paper size, data format, halftone screen, paper offset, paper width, page gap and halftone angles (if known).

The 6 Category Buttons

FlightCheck Tip:
Hold down the control key when clicking a button to also close all other categories. Include the option key to open or close either the left or right group of 3 buttons, or include both the option and command keys to open or close all buttons.

You can click any one of the six category buttons at any time to expand the window to reveal details regarding the category.



Reclick the button to collapse the window and close up the category.

Resizing a List

You can resize the lists for the colors, fonts or images categories by dragging the area's grow box at the right side of the window. The entire window can be resized by dragging the grow box at the window's bottom right corner, or by clicking the zoom box at the upper right corner, in which case all categories will be automatically adjusted in size.

Show/Hide Detailed Usage

You can hide the details of the status and usage icons for the colors, fonts and images categories by selecting "**Hide Detailed Usage**" from the Views menu, or by pressing command+Y. Reselect the menu item to again show the details.

File Info

Click the **File Info** button to reveal the File info section.

The File Info area will display the version number of the document, along with the file's creation and last modified dates, and its file size.

Version

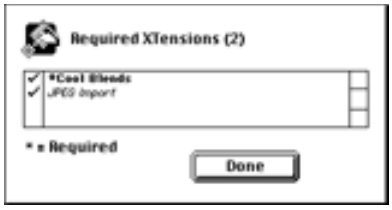
If the document's **version number** appears in red, then FlightCheck is informing you that the document version is different than the currently selected application's version number. This is obviously important because if you were to use the wrong application to print a document, the text could certainly flow differently and cause an unwanted printout.

Language

A letter displayed after the document's version number will indicate the country or **language** of the document. For example, a version number "1.0-G" will signify a German document. The letter "M" will mean the document uses multiple languages. The document's language is useful to know for it could be a forewarning of a possible text flow problem, especially if the currently selected application bases its hyphenation and justification rules on some other language.

Required XTs

For QuarkXPress documents, a list of **XTensions** which may have been used to build the document will be displayed on the Main window.



Click the list to reveal the Required XTs window. An "*" asterisk will signify the XTension will be required, otherwise it is merely suggested you include the XT during Collect. The checkmarks designate which XTs you want to collect (page 64).

Page Info

Click the **Page Info** button to reveal the Page Info section.

The Page Info area will display the document's page width and height, the paper width (if known), the number of pages and spreads contained in the document, and the starting page number.

Page Width and Height

The **page width** and **height** will be displayed using the units selected under the Edit->Measurements pop-up menu. If either page dimension appears in red then this means FlightCheck is warning you that the document size is not within the boundaries of the paper size according to the document's Print record. Sometimes an overriding value entered into a PPD (usually through the application's Page Setup window) may cause a conflict where the document cannot be printed within the selected paper size area and this will cause each printed page to be "clipped".

Number of Pages

The total count of the **number of pages** used in the document will be displayed.

Number of Spreads

The total **number of spreads** will be based upon a calculation that will tally the number of spreads which contain at least 2 pages. In other words, spreads that have only single pages will be ignored in this total.

Starting Page

The actual **starting page number** of the very first page in the document will be given. If the starting page is using a special Section Format, for example you started page numbering at 100, then an "*" asterisk will be displayed to inform you of this fact.

Print Info

Click the **Print Info** button to reveal the Print Info section.

The Print Info area will display the document's Print parameters based on the settings originally chosen in the application's Page Setup window including the print resolution, line screening, the output quality, data format, if separations or spreads have been turned on, registration or printer marks setting and bleed value. Additionally, the Print Info area will indicate whether or not the document is to be printed in color or black & white, if there will be a reduction or enlargment scaling, as well as the orientation and paper size (if known). If any of the Print Info items appear in red, then FlightCheck has determined that there is some sort of problem.

Resolution

FlightCheck Tip:
FlightCheck will compare the resolution of each image to the line screen value in order to determine if the image can be acceptably printed.

The **output resolution** (displayed in dots per inch) will be obtained from the document's Print record. In some cases you may consider the resolution value to be a mere "recommendation" to the final output device, as it may not yet be determined if the device is capable of outputting at the requested resolution, but more importantly, the output resolution can often be manually changed at print time. Therefore, FlightCheck will usually ignore this value and will post no resolution error (unless the value is unknown).

Line Screen

The **line screen** value (displayed in lines per inch) is obtained from the document's Print record (but can be overridden by the PPD). The line screen, also known as screen ruling or screen frequency, refers to the number of rows or lines of dots used to render an image on film or paper. The relationship between the output resolution (dpi) and the screen ruling (lpi) determines how fine or coarse a bitmap image appears on the printed output. The screen ruling to employ depends on the resolution of the imagesetter, the paper stock and the type of press used to print the publication. A newspaper, for example, is commonly printed using a low screen ruling of about 85 lpi because of the paper stock's high absorbency of

ink and the high speed of the press. A higher screen ruling would saturate the newsprint with ink and make the images look muddy. On the other hand, a four-color magazine printed on coated paper might use a screen ruling of 133 lpi. A lower screen ruling would make the images coarse and less detailed.

Output

The **output** type chosen for the document will be displayed as either Normal, Low Resolution or Rough. Sometimes there is a need to print a low quality or quick proof version of a document, and some applications even allow printing images as gray boxes in order to save time. But, should you forget to change the Output setting back to Normal, FlightCheck can be depended upon to remind you.

Data Format

The **data format** for printing the document, either ASCII or Binary, will be displayed. The data format refers to how data (such as the pixels of an image) should be sent to the output device. Some output devices can only accept ASCII data, whereas sending ASCIIdata to an output device which is capable of handling Binary data might simply increase the amount of time it takes to print the job.

Separation

The **separation** setting for printing the document will be displayed as either On or Off.

Spreads

The status for printing **spreads**, either On or Off, will be displayed.

Registration Marks

If print **registration marks** has been turned on for the document, the words "Centered" or "Off Center" will be displayed, followed by the offset value (if known), otherwise the word "Off" will be displayed.

FlightCheck Tip:
If you are checking a live QuarkXPress document, click on the Registration box to update the current offset value.

Bleed

The **bleed value** (if known) will be displayed. This value represents the amount of distance an object should be extended beyond the edge of the page in order to account for any misregistration when cutting the paper.

Print

The **color printing type**, either Color, Colors to Gray or Black & White, will be displayed. Often one might print a quick draft of the document by selecting Black & White, then forget to change this back to Color when going for a final output, in which case FlightCheck will be able to alert you of this fact.

Scale

The **scaling factor**, Enlarge or Reduce, which has been set for printing will be displayed. Many times one may not have an in-house imagesetter capable of wide printing, and therefore one might elect to reduce the printout to have it "fit" on a Laser printer, but fail to remember to readjust the scale factor back to 100% before the final output, and this is the type of obvious mistake FlightCheck can be counted on to remind you about.

Orientation

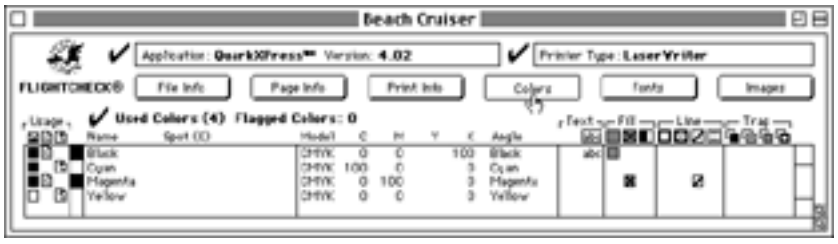
The **orientation** for printing the document, either Portrait (upright) or Landscape (sideways), will be displayed.

Paper Size

The **paper size** (if known) which has been selected for printing will be displayed.

Colors List

Click the **Colors** button to reveal the Colors Info section.



The Colors Info area will display a list of the colors used in the document or within placed images. FlightCheck builds this list by examining the colors used for text characters, the colors which have been applied to the background fills and frames of boxes, the colors used for lines and paragraph rules, and the colors referenced within placed images.

The icons on the right portion of the Colors list will represent how the colors are used within the document, including whether or not a color has been applied to text, a box fill or frame, a line or rule, or if colors have been set for various types of trapping. Icons which appear in red mean FlightCheck has determined some sort of problem exists with the color based upon the related Ground Controls settings.

Color Type Icon

The first column ▣ on the left, under the Usage section, shows an icon which informs you of the color's basic type.

Icon	Meaning
■	The 4 Process colors, **Cyan, Magenta, Yellow and Black**, will be recognizably displayed using their respective colors.
▣	The **Process color** icon means that during the printing, the color's CMYK values will be used and no separation plates can be obtained based on this specific color.
■	The **Spot color** (green icon) means when printing separations you can use this specific color for an additional plate.
▣	The **Registration** icon signifies the special registration color which is most often intended to be used to print registration marks and targets which will appear on all plates.

Used in Document Icon

The second column **document** icon informs you whether or not the color is being used in the document. When this icon appears in this column, it tells you that the specific color is used somewhere in the document in a text story, as a background fill, in a blend or gradient, or for a frame or line or paragraph rule.

Used in Image Icon

The third column **image** icon informs you whether or not the color is being used in an image. In EPSF images, the color usually pertains to a painted or stroked object making up the drawing, and is often listed as a Spot color. A detailed TIFF image, which can have millions of colors, is most often determined to consist of mixtures of the 4 process colors: Cyan, Magenta, Yellow and Black.

FlightCheck Tip:
Click and hold the button on the image icon to view a menu of the images using the color. Select an item to likewise select the image on the Images list.

Color Name and Sample

To the left of each color's name is a sample display of the color. Note that an underlined name indicates the color is a Spot color, an *italicized* name indicates the Spot color is unused and an outline name indicates a mismatch (the color values defined in the application are differentl than the values in a placed EPSF).

Color Model, CMYK Values and Angle

Model	C	M	Y	K	Angle
CMYK		0		100	Black

To the right of the color's name are columns giving you the color model, the actual CMYK values and the color's screen angle. Values displayed in their respective CMYK colors indicate the color is a Process color while values displayed in black indicate the color is a Spot color. A red value means the color is involved in some sort of "mismatch" (the color is defined differently within an image). The Angle value indicates the angle at which the color will be printed upon final output.

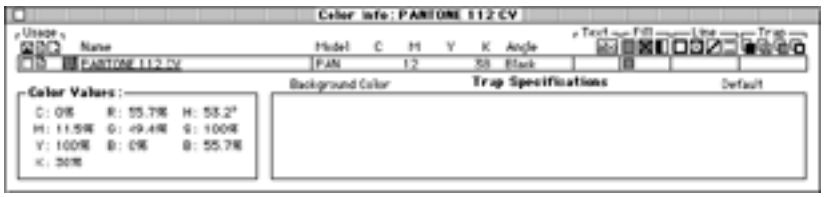
Color Usage Icons

The icons at the right side of the Colors list represent how the color is being used in the document. A black icon will indicate the color has been applied to an object defined by the column header. A red icon will mean FlightCheck has also determined the color usage to be some sort of "error".

Icon	Meaning
	The **text** icon means the color is being used in a text story.
	The **text box fill** icon means the color is being used as the background for a text box.
	The **picture box fill** icon means the color is being used as the background for a picture box.
	The **blend** icon means the color is used as the starting or ending color of a blend.
	The **text box frame** icon means the color is being used for a text box frame or border.
	The **picture box frame** icon means the color is being used for a picture box frame or border.
	The **line** icon means the color is used in a line. A thin line will denote a hairline.
	The **rule** icon means the color is being used for a paragraph rule. A centered line will denote a hairline rule.
	The **default trap** icon means a default trapping value has been set for the color.
	The **fill trap** icon means the color has a trapping value set for colors used in background fills.
	The **frame trap** icon means the color has a trapping value set for colors used in frames or borders.

Color Info Window

You can double-click a color name on the Colors list to view additional information regarding that particular color.



When the Colors Info window is on the screen, you may thereafter single-click any other color on the Colors list to obtain the color's info.

Trap Info Window

To view the default trapping values of the document's colors, select "**Show Trap Info**" from the Views menu, or press command+T.

The Trap Info window will display a list of those colors which have background trapping values defined. Click to select a color on the top list and the trap specifications for its defined background colors will be listed at the bottom of the window.

Trapping is a printing term used to describe the solution to a specific printing problem. This occurs when two or more colored objects overlap and cause misregistration due to the physical problem of lining up of separate plates, not to mention the ink absorption rate of the type of paper used. The solution is to expand or shrink a particular object (also known as "spreading" or "choking") to compensate for the physical inaccuracies.

Fonts List

FlightCheck Tip:
Hold down the command key while double-clicking a font on the list to go to the Fonts Database.

Click the **Fonts** button to reveal the Fonts Info section.

The Fonts area will display a list of the fonts used in the document or by placed images. FlightCheck forms this list by examining the text characters used in each story, and scanning all EPSF images for their references to fonts. Any item on the Fonts list which appears in red means FlightCheck has determined some sort of problem exists based on the Grounds Controls.

Font Status Icons

The 5 columns under the Status section will display various icons informing you of the status and usage of each font.

Icon	Meaning
	The **System** icon informs you that the font is currently active. A red icon indicates the font is inactive or cannot be located.
	The **fonts database** icon means the font is not currently active, but can be found in the Fonts Database.
	The **embedded font** icon means the font resides inside the EPSF, Postscript or PDF file being checked.
	The **font file** icon represents the suitcase file in which the font resides. A red icon indicates the suitcase file cannot be found.
	The **printer font file** icon represents the font's printer file. A red icon indicates the printer file cannot be found. A "-" dash character means a printer font will not be required for printing (TrueType™ fonts).
	The **document** icon means the font is used in a text story somewhere within the document.
	The **image** icon means the font is referenced in an EPSF image.

FlightCheck Tip:
Click and hold the button on the image icon to view a menu of the images using the font. Select an item to likewise select the image on the Images list.

Font Name

This column will display the **name** of the font. If a name is displayed in red then this indicates FlightCheck has detected some sort of problem regarding this font in general.

Printer Font Filename

This column will display the **printer font filename**. A "-" dash character means a printer font will not be required for printing (TrueType™ fonts). A red name means the file cannot be located. Printing a document when a printer font file is missing will usually result in a completely unwanted or unexpected printout as the font will most likely be substituted (commonly with the dreaded font "`Courier`").

Font Style

The **Style** column will inform you if a style has been applied to the font. Some fonts have built-in styled versions, which usually print just fine, but in other cases where the font has no equivalent style, FlightCheck will consider the usage of such a typeface to be an "error".

Font Type/Version/Manufacturer

These columns will inform you of the font's **type**, such as Type 1, TrueType™, Multiple Masters ("MM"), etc., as well as the font's **version** number (if known) and the name of the **manufacturer** of the font (also if known).

Font Info Window

You can double-click a font name on the list to view additional information regarding that particular font.

Note that when the Font Info window is on the screen you can simply single-click another font on the list to view its info.

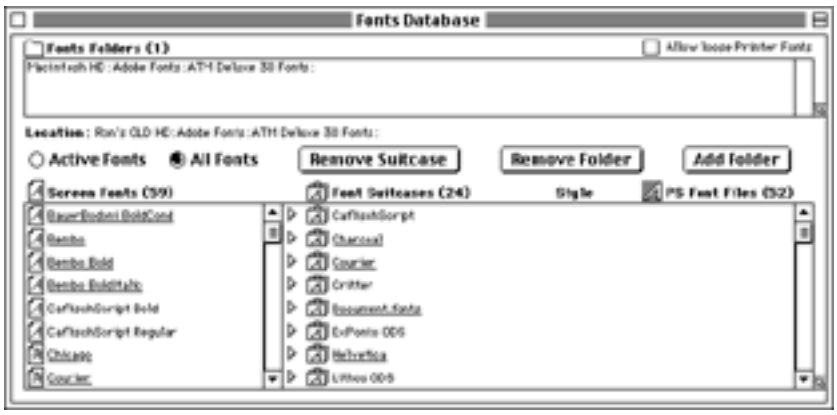
Use Fonts Database

☑ Use Fonts Database The **Use Fonts Database** checkbox instructs FlightCheck to look into the Fonts Database for a font whenever it appears to be missing or is not currently active at the time of the examination.

Fonts Database

FlightCheck Tip:
Use the "Allow loose Printer Fonts" checkbox to search all font folders for missing printer files (a feature of Suitcase). Note that this may slow down the Fonts Database.

FlightCheck offers a very valuable feature called the "**Fonts Database**". To view the Fonts Database, select the item from the FlightCheck® menu, or press command+D.



The Fonts Database is a list of the source folders where you would like FlightCheck to look in order to find missing fonts, which thereby allows FlightCheck to examine and verify fonts, as well as collect them, even if the fonts are not active.

Fonts Folders

The Fonts Database works by allowing you to inform FlightCheck of the locations of the various folders containing your font files. A Fonts Folder can be added to the list by clicking the "**Add Folder**" button and a window will appear asking you to select the desired folder. Now you may also direct FlightCheck to include all nested folders within the chosen parent folder.

Screen Fonts

FlightCheck Tip:
You can type in a partial name for a screen font in order to find and select it on the list.

On the left portion of the Fonts Database window will be the list of **screen fonts** which consists of the names of the font as you would see them if you were inside your application working on the document. An underlined name indicates the font is currently active.

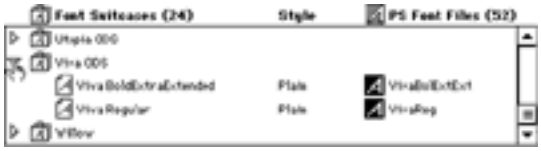
Font Suitcases

FlightCheck Tip:
Hold down the option key while clicking the twist down triangle to open or close all suitcases.

When you click on a screen font name, its associated **Font Suitcase** on the right portion of the screen will likewise become highlighted.

FlightCheck Tip:
You can tell if a font supports a particular style by examining the suitcase in the Fonts Database. If the style is not listed, or the printer font file is displayed in red, then you will know there could be problems printing the style.

On the right side of the window will be a list of the Font Suitcase files in which the fonts reside on disk. Click on the arrow to the left of a suitcase name to "open" the suitcase and reveal the fonts, along with the names of their respective styles and printer font files.



To remove a suitcase (provided it contains no active fonts), select it on the list and click on the **Remove Suitcase** button.

Style

This column will display the respective **style** for the given font. It is important to note that if a particular style (plain, bold, italic or bold+italic) is not listed, then this means the font cannot support the style.

Printer Font Files

FlightCheck Tip:
Use the "Allow loose Printer Fonts" checkbox to search all font folders for missing printer files (a feature of Suitcase). Note that this may slow down the Fonts Database.

When a font suitcase item is "open" and its contents are revealed, the font's **printer file name** will also be displayed. A red icon indicates the file cannot be found, while a "-" dash will mean the printer font file will not be required for printing (for TrueType™ fonts).

Active Fonts

The **Active Fonts** radio button allows you to display a list of the fonts which are currently active in your System.

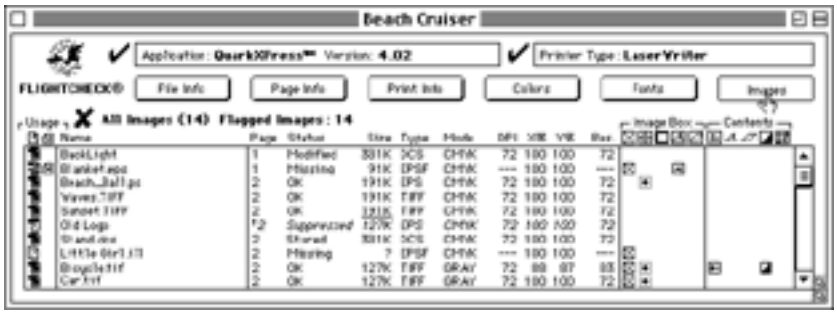
All Fonts

The **All Fonts** radio button can be selected to alternatively view a list of all fonts contained in your Fonts Database.

Images List

FlightCheck Tip:
Hold down the command key while double-clicking a problem image on the list to go straight to the Problems layout.

Click the **Images** button to reveal the Images Info section.



The Images Info area will display a list of the images used in the document. FlightCheck will locate the link to each source image file and scan its internal data or characteristics to obtain the detailed information to display on the Images list.

Image Usage Icons

FlightCheck Tip:
Click and hold down the button on the image icon to view a menu of the colors used by the image. Select an item to likewise select the color on the Colors list.

FlightCheck Tip:
Click and hold down the button on the "font" icon to view a menu of the fonts used by the image. Select an item to likewise select the font on the Fonts list.

The icons at the left side of the Images list will represent the status and usage of the image file, whether or not the image's creator exists, and if the image is referencing fonts (EPSF), and the right portion of the Images list will represent the attributes of the images within the document, including whether or not an image has been scaled, skewed or rotated, or if the box it resides in has been scaled, skewed or rotated, or if some "style" or colorization has been applied to the image. Icons which appear in red mean FlightCheck has determined some sort of problem exists with the image usage based upon the related Ground Controls settings.

Icon	Meaning
	The **image** icon will be displayed based on the known application which created the image.
	The **font** icon will represent the fact that the EPSF image is referencing one or more fonts. A red icon will indicate that FlightCheck has also detected something wrong with at least one of the fonts.

Image Name

FlightCheck Tip:
Click on the word "Name" to toggle showing the images using their full pathname.

The image name will be displayed under the **Name** column. Additional characters or marks may appear next to the name.

Mark	Meaning
▷	The image contains other embedded images. Click the arrow to reveal them.
+	The image is stored within the document or within another image.
-	The image is not included in the document, but is merely referenced by pathname.
LO	The image is down-sampled FPO (For Position Only).
HI	The image is hi-resolution OPI.

Page

FlightCheck Tip:
Click on the word "Page" to toggle showing the page numbers in Section Format "*".

The **Page** column will display the page number on which the image can be found in the document. An "⋆" asterisk indicates the page number is the start of a renumbering or Section Format. A "‡" character preceding the page number indicates the image is positioned entirely off the page. For PageMaker® documents, "†PB" will signify the image is on the pasteboard area of the document.

Status

The **Status** column will display the status of the image file:

Status	Meaning
OK	Image file exists.
Missing	Image file cannot be found.
Modified	Image file has been changed (last saved date is different).
Off Page	Image is outside the printable area.
Non-Print	Image is suppressed from printing.
Stored	Image is embedded in the document file.
Nested	Image is embedded within another image.
LZW	Image is LZW encoded.
JPEG	Image is JPEG encoded

Size

FlightCheck Tip:
An underlined size value means the image has been compressed (such as LZW or JPEG).

The **Size** column will display the image's physical file size (which will also be used later on to estimate the disk space required to Collect the image).

Type

FlightCheck Tip:
The  icon indicates the image is an IBM PC type image.

The **Type** column will display one of the following image types:

Type	Description
PICT	72 dpi Macintosh picture
TIFF	Tagged Image File Format
EPSF	Encapsulated Postscript File (vector drawing)
EPS	Encapsulated Postscript (pixel based image)
DCS/DCS2	Desktop Color Separations
CT	Scitex Continuous Tone
LINE	Scitex Line Work
JPEG	Joint Photographic Experts Group (compressed)
PDF	Acrobat® Portable Document File

Mode

FlightCheck Tip:
A number after the mode indicates the image contains extra channels. An underlined mode indicates the image is comprised of layers.

The Mode column will display the image mode using one of the following:

Type	Description
1-BIT	Black and white
MONO	Monotone
DUO	Duotone
TRI	Tritone
QUAD	Quadtone
GRAY	Grayscale
INDEX	Indexed (1 byte index into an RGB color table)
RGB	3 bytes: Red, Green, Blue
CMYK	4 bytes: Cyan, Magenta, Yellow, Black
LAB	Lab Color

DPI

FlightCheck Tip:
Click on the word "DPI" to toggle showing the resolution using DPI (dots per inch) or DPC (dots per centimeter).

The **DPI** column will display the resolution of the image in terms of dots per inch. Note that you can click on the "DPI" column header to toggle viewing image resolutions by DPC (dots per centimeter). An EPSF (vector-based) image will show "n/a" (not applicable) for its DPI because by nature an EPSF is comprised of PostScript drawing commands which can be acceptably printed within any spatial area or output resolution.

X% / Y%

The **X%** and **Y%** columns will display the horizontal and vertical scaling factors that have been applied to the image. Both too high or too low scaling factors will effect image quality and RIP time.

Effective Resolution

The **Res.** column will display the Effective Resolution of the image. This is the result of multiplying the image DPI times the Y% scale factor. The vertical scale factor is used in the equation because this value can later be compared to the output lines per inch screening value.

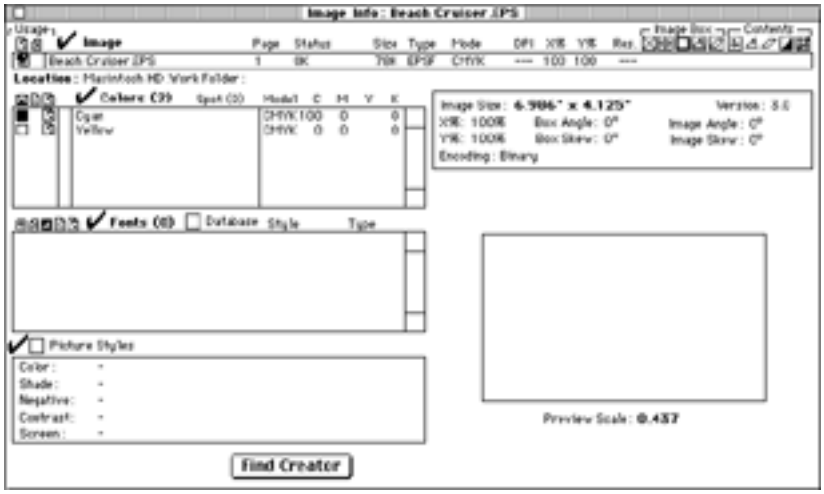
Image Attributes Icons

The icons at the right side of the Images list represent the **attributes** that have been applied to the picture box. A black icon will signify the attribute defined by the column header has been applied to the picture or the picture box. A red icon will signify FlightCheck has detected some sort of "error" regarding the attribute according to the Ground Controls.

Icon	Meaning
⊠	The **"None" background** icon signifies that the picture background has been set to the special transparency color called "None". Several problems can arise when an image is printed containing white around its edges. When the pixels are transferred to the printed page the white pixels will literally paint over and essentially erase the destination area. The application must therefore create a special "clip area" when drawing the image to prevent the erasure. However, the calculations to perform this clipping can be of such low quality that the edges of the image may appear to be "jagged" when printed.

Icon	Meaning
	The **clipping path** icon will represent the fact that the image contains PostScript commands that will clip the image causing only certain portions of the image to be printable. Note that if the background of the picture box has been set to "None", for a transparent effect, a clipping path is usually required for a pixel based image, otherwise the edges will print "jagged". If the needed clipping path is missing, this icon will be displayed in red.
	The **picture box frame** icon will indicate that the picture box contains a frame or border. If the frame is a custom border, then FlightCheck will usually flag this as an "error" because such frames are usually "bitmap" (they should be PostScript drawings instead) and will not print very well.
	The **picture box rotation and skew** icons will indicate that the picture box itself has been rotated or skewed.
	The **contents flip** icons will indicate that the contents of the picture box has been flipped horizontally or vertically.
	The **image rotation** icon indicates that the picture inside the picture box has been rotated. It is usually considered a better practice to always rotate an image within the application that created it, mostly to save processing time, allowing you to place the image on the document page straight up.
	The **image skew** icon indicates that a skew has been applied to the picture inside the picture box.
	The **Style or Image Control** icon indicates that a Style or Contrast has been applied to the image. FlightCheck usually considers any Style to be an "error" because some printers cannot handle the stylization commands, or literally throw out the information when substituting with a hi-res image.
	These icons indicate that the image contains a **Halftone Screen** or a non-linear **Transfer Function**, or both.

Image Preview Window



You can double-click an image name on the list at any time and the **Image Preview** window will appear. Note that when the Image Preview window is on the screen you can simply single-click another image on the list to view its info.

The Image Preview window will also show you the colors and fonts used by the image, as well as any Styles or Contrasts that may have been applied to the image.

Find Creator

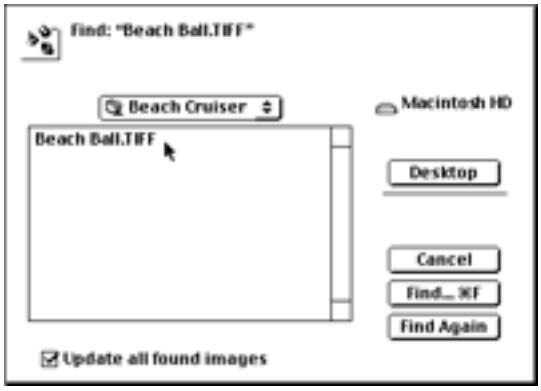
FlightCheck Tip:
Hold down the control key when clicking the Find Creator button to avoid searching Network volumes.

Click the **Find Creator** button to locate and launch the application which created the image.

FlightCheck will display a list of possible applications that could have created the image. Select the desired application and click the "Launch" button to activate it. If you would also like to have the application open the image, select the "**Launch image**" checkbox just prior to clicking OK.

Find Image

FlightCheck Tip:
The "Find..." button will conveniently contain the image name.



If the image is missing you can attempt to locate it by clicking the **Find Image** button. At this time you may also elect to automatically update other images that reside in the same folder as the newly found image.

Alphabetical Images List

FlightCheck Tip:
Double-clicking an image name will select the image on the Images list of the Main window.

FlightCheck Tip:
Hold down the control key while double-clicking an image name to go to the Image Preview window. Include the command key to go to the Problems Layout.

To view document images alphabetically, select "**Alphabetical Image List...**" from the Views menu or type command+;.

Click the **Print** button to print the list of alphabetical images.

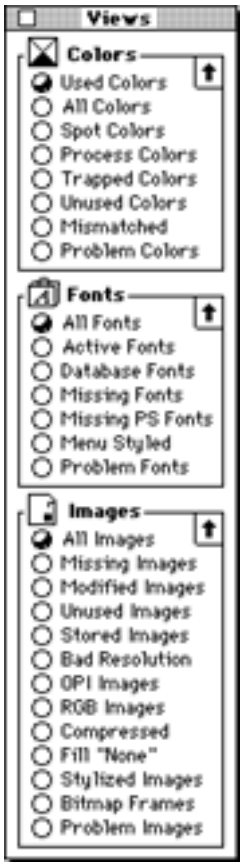
FlightCheck Views

FlightCheck allows you to view the data lists on the Main window several different ways through the use of the Views palette.

Show/Hide Views Palette

Activate the Views palette by selecting "**Show Views Palette**" from the Views menu, or by pressing command+H.

FlightCheck Tip:
Hold down the control key when clicking an expansion arrow to open or close all views.



The **Views palette** allows you to pick and choose how you would like to view the lists of colors, fonts and images. By clicking on the desired "problem" buttons, you can selectively obtain lists of the offending elements. For example, to instantly see which fonts are currently active in your System, click the "Active Fonts" button within the Fonts area of the palette. The Main window will then redisplay the fonts list showing only those fonts which are currently active.

You can use the "Problems" buttons at the bottom of each area to get the entire lists of just the offending elements.

The Views palette can also be collapsed to allow you to view just the categories you want to see on the palette. Click an expansion arrow on the right side of the palette to reduce each area to a simple title line. When you want to expand the area, click the expansion arrow once again.

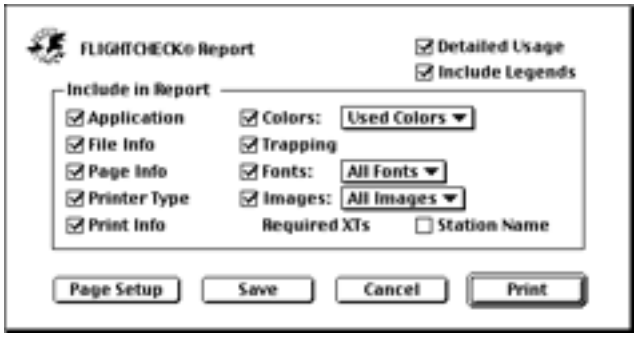
FlightCheck Report

Printing a Report

FlightCheck Tip:
Select the "Station Name" checkbox to include your computer's Chooser name in the Report.

FlightCheck Tip:
With FlightCheck Main Window Active, select "Print Report"; press Print button to obtain printer dialog box. Hold down the "General" popup, then select "FLIGHTCHECK." Check the "Print Color" button to print report in color.

After a document has been scanned and the Main window is active, Select "**Print Report...**" from the File menu and the Report preferences window will appear.



Choose the items you would like to include in your report by checking the appropriate boxes. For colors, fonts and images you can also select which particular "view" from the pop-up menus that you would like to use for the report.

Upon clicking the Print button, you can then choose to print in color (problem items will print in red), as well as choose the font for the Report.

Detailed Usage

Check the **Detailed Usage** box to include the attribute icons in the printout.

Include Legends

Check the **Include Legends** box to print the legends (explanations) for the attribute icons.

Saving a Report

To save the Report to a text file, which allows you to then import the text file into an editor, select "**Save Report...**" from the File menu.

Style Sheets and H&J's

The document's Style Sheets and H&Js can be viewed by selecting "**Show Styles/H&Js...**" from the Views menu.

This window will display the lists of Style Sheets as well as a list of H&Js. You can double-click any item on either list to view more specific details about a specific Style Sheet or H&J.

Unused Style Sheets

Style Sheets marked with an "*" **asterisk** will signify they are not being used in the document and will be displayed in red if they reference a font which is missing. This is important to know because an unused Style Sheet should not really be considered an "error" simply because it will not affect printing. On the other hand, if you were to open such a document, its application would be forced to alert you that the font is missing. In this case, a good preflighter will want to return to the application and delete the unused Style Sheets.

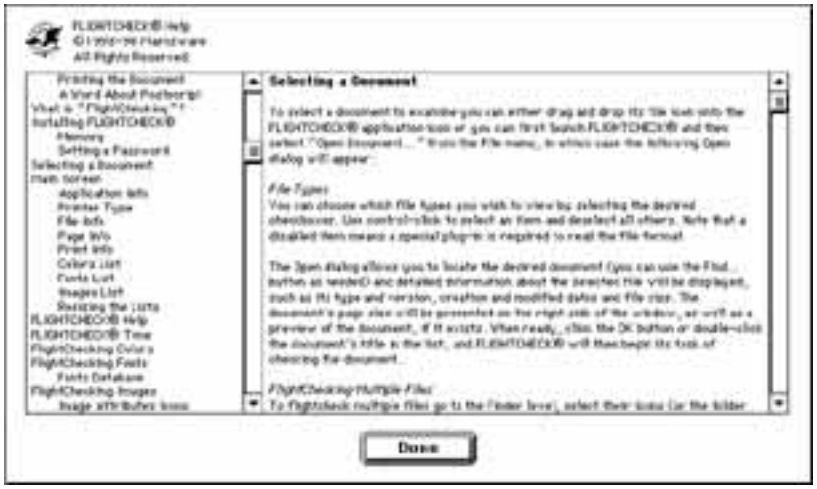
Typographic Preferences

To view the Typographic preferences for a QuarkXPress document, select "**Show Typographic Preferences...**" from the Views menu. A window will appear and display the various parameters that have been applied to the document such as the values for Superscript, Subscript, Automatic Leading, and so on.

FlightCheck Help

FlightCheck Tip:
Click and hold down the mouse button on any item of the Main window or the Ground Controls window to obtain the Hot Help.

There are three types of help in FlightCheck, FlightCheck® Help, General Help and TrueFile™ Solutions (see page 8).



Select "**FlightCheck® Help...**" from the Help menu.The Help window is sorted by topic and you can click through each section on the left to find the help you need.

To obtain Hot Help for the Main window or the Ground Controls window press command+? (or select "**General Help...**" from the Help menu) and a special help cursor will appear. Move the help cursor over an item and a special Help message window for that item will be displayed explaining the item. To abort , simply click the mouse button.

FlightCheck Time

Hold down the shift key while clicking the Main window's title to obtain the amount of **time** spent checking the current document.

Main Window & Ground Controls Title

Hold down the control key while clicking the Main window's title to include the name of the current Ground Controls set.

Ground Controls

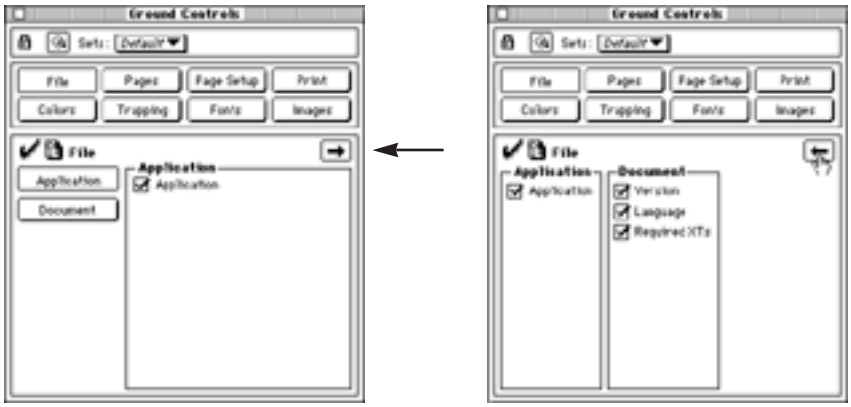
The very heart of FlightCheck is based upon a powerful feature called the "Ground Controls". These are custom preferences that serve as the rules for how FlightCheck should conduct its examination and determine exactly what constitutes an "error". You can instruct FlightCheck to report on specific items from several different categories, allowing you to expand your document checking possibilities as you desire.

Ground Controls Categories

FlightCheck Tip:
Clicking a button with the control key held down will position the window at the bottom of the screen.

The Ground Controls are divided into 8 general categories which allows you to sweep through the flightchecking process section by section. Select "**Show Ground Controls**" from the FlightCheck® menu, or press command+G, and the Ground Controls window will appear. Click on any of the category buttons to expand the window into that category.

Reclick the category button to collapse the window.



Click the expansion arrow on the right side of the window to view the sub-sections of the category, or reclick to collapse the category.

Controls Lock

At the upper left corner is the Controls Lock. When this icon is shown in the "locked" state, it means you cannot change any settings.

To unlock or relock the Controls, simply click on the icon.

Selecting a Control

FlightCheck Tip:
Changes made to your Ground Controls settings are always automatically saved when you close the Ground Controls window.

To select or deselect a control, simply click on the checkbox.

Icon	Meaning
☐	An unchecked box informs FlightCheck to ignore this item.
☑	A checked box informs FlightCheck to use this item during its investigations.
☐	A black framed unchecked box means the item was found to be used by the document and could therefore be a possible item you might want FlightCheck to eventually verify. Simply check the box to do so. A good preflighter should always visually inspect the Ground Controls for these framed boxes.
☑	A red framed checked box will signify FlightCheck has detected some sort of problem. Uncheck this box to inform FlightCheck to assume the item in question is no longer a "problem".

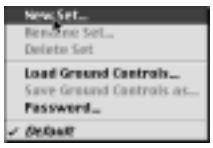
The Default Set

FlightCheck always keeps an internal set called the "**Default**" set. It is important to note that all Ground Controls sets (or file sets) share this Default set and for this reason it is recommended you always create your own custom sets to achieve more flexibility.

Ground Controls Sets

FlightCheck Tip:
In order to save to a Ground Controls file you first have to create a new set.

You can create your own customized sets of Ground Controls by selecting "**New Set...**" from the pop-up menu and entering a name.



The currently selected set will have a checkmark next to its name on the menu.

Selecting a Set

FlightCheck Tip:
You can undo any changes made to the current set by simply reselecting it from the menu.

To activate a particular set, simply select it from the menu. FlightCheck will then re-examine the document and report its findings based upon the new settings.

Rename Set

Select this item in order to change the name of the current Ground Controls set.

Delete Set

Select this item in order to remove the current set. Note that if you delete the "Default" set, FlightCheck will revert to its standard built-in settings.

Ground Controls Files

Ground Controls files are a saved group of Ground Controls sets. These files can be given to your Service Bureau in order to communicate to them the particular preferences which were used to check the job.

Loading Ground Controls

Use this item to locate and load a previously saved Ground Controls file.

Saving Ground Controls

Select this item (which will only be active when a non-Default set is currently selected) to save the current group of Ground Controls sets to a file.

Ground Controls Password

Select this item to set or change the password for the currently loaded Ground Controls file. The password controls access to the controls lock, as well as the rename and delete commands. Note that a password applies to all sets of the current Ground Controls, not just the current set.

Printing Ground Controls

Simply select "**Print Ground Controls…**" from the FlightCheck® menu.

Ground Controls Window Title

Click the Ground Controls window's title while holding down the control key to toggle showing the actual name of the current set.

The Ground Controls set name will likewise be appended to the Main window if it has also been set (control-click) for displaying the full titles.

Application-Specific Ground Controls

You can select which Ground Controls set to use whenever you open a specific file type. The proper way to do this is by first creating a new set and then saving the Ground Controls to a file. Then, open a document and select "**Set Application Controls...**" from the FlightCheck® menu, or click on the gray application button on the Ground Controls window.

Next, select the application's button.

When an application specific set has been chosen, the application's icon will then appear on the Ground Controls window.

Thereafter, whenever you open a document created by this application, the designated Ground Controls set will be automatically employed to perform the checking, thus eliminating the need to manual switch Ground Control sets whenever you are checking various types of documents.

FlightCheck Tip:
Choose "No Auto-Controls" to deselect the set from automatically being used.

The File Category

The File category offers you a way to ensure that the versions of your application and document do not conflict. The File category is split into two sections: Application and Document controls.

Application Control

Check the **Application** box for FlightCheck to alert you when the source location of the document's application cannot be found.

Document Controls

Check the **Version** box to ask FlightCheck to compare the version of the document to the selected application's version and to alert you when there is a difference.

Check the **Language** box for FlightCheck to alert you when the language or country of the document does not match that of the selected application (as text may be reflowed due to differences in hyphenation and justification rules).

Check the **Required XTensions** box to be alerted when the document was created with a QuarkXPress XTension that may be required to be active when you later open the document for printing.

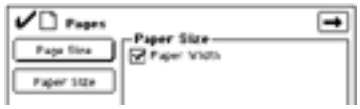
Pages Category

The Pages category allows you to ensure that the document's page size is printable according to the paper boundaries defined by the document's Print record. The Pages category is divided into the Page Size and Paper Size controls.

Page Size Controls

Check either the **Width** or **Height** box to be alerted when the page dimensions are not within the printable area allowed by the chosen printer type (PPD).

Paper Size Controls



Check the **Paper Width** box to be alerted when the paper width (a user-defined value specified within the application's Page Setup) is greater than the Print record's page width.

It the paper width is less than the document's width, then obviously the printout will be undesirably "clipped".

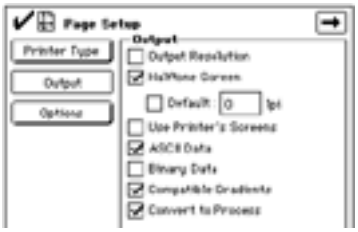
Page Setup Category

The Page Setup category offers you a way to ensure that your document's Page Setup parameters are desirable, and is split into the Printer Type, Output and Options controls.

Printer Type Controls

Check the **Printer Type** box to be alerted when the PPD file which defines the printer type for the document cannot be located or has been found to contain some sort of problem.

Output Controls



Check the **Output Resolution** box to be alerted when the output resolution cannot be determined.

Check the **Halftone Screen** box to be alerted when the halftone line screen cannot be determined.

You can select the **Default** checkbox and enter a custom "overriding" halftone screen value (in lpi) for FlightCheck to use as a "test" when examining image effective resolutions. Keep in mind that FlightCheck will be forced to alert you that the Halftone Screen value as contained in the document does not now match the new custom value.

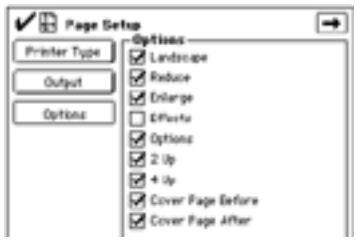
Check the **Use Printer Screens** (or **Use PDF Screen** for QuarkXPress documents) to be alerted when the document has been set to use the line screen values obtained from the designated printer (or PDF).

Check either the **ASCII Data** or **Binary Data** box to be alerted when the output data format has been set for either ASCII or for Binary.

Check the **Compatible Gradients** box to be alerted when this item has been set in an Illustrator document.

Check the **Convert to Process** box to be alerted when printing has been set to convert all Spot colors to Process.

Options Controls



Check the **Landscape** box to be alerted when printing orientation has been set for Landscape (sideways).

Check either the **Reduce** or **Enlarge** box to be alerted when a printing scale factor of Enlargement or Reduction has been set.

Check the **Effects** box to be alerted when any Printer Effect has been chosen including Font Substitution, Text Smoothing, Graphics Smoothing or Faster Bitmap Printing. It is commonly advised that one should always avoid these special printing Effects.

Check the **Options** box to be alerted when any additional Printer Option has been chosen. This includes Flip Horizontal or Vertical, Invert Image, Precision Bitmap Alignment (4% reduction), Larger Print Area and Unlimited Downloadable Fonts. Again, it is widely agreed that all of the special printing Options should be avoided.

Check either the **2 Up** or **4 Up** box to be alerted when 2 Up or 4 Up has been set in the page setup parameters.

Check either the **Cover Page Before** or the **Cover Page After** box to be alerted when either a Cover Page Before or a Cover Page After has been selected.

Print Category

The Print category offers you additional ways to ensure that your document's Print parameters are desirable, and includes Output, Separation, Spreads, Registration, Bleed, Sequence, Tiling and Options controls.

Output Controls

Check the desired box or boxes for FlightCheck to alert you when an item has been selected. For example, if you desire the Output to always be **Normal**, then check both the **Low and Rough** output boxes.

Separation Controls

Check either box to be alerted when **Separations** has been set or not. All too often one might turn off separations when printing a quick grayscale in-house LaserWriter proof, but forget to turn Separations On when going for a final print.

Spreads Controls

Check either box to be alerted when **Spreads** has been set or not. If you intend to print spreads during final output, but have turned them off in order to print each page individually on a LaserWriter, then you can check this box to instruct FlightCheck to catch this for you.

Registration Controls

Check the desired box or boxes for FlightCheck to alert you when an item has been selected. For example, if you intend to print registration marks then you will want to only check the Off box and leave the other two boxes unchecked. If you aren't going to print registration marks then you should check both **Center and Off Center**.

Bleed Control

Check the **Bleed** box if you want FlightCheck to alert you when any object does not extend sufficiently off the edge off the page (to compensate for misregistration when cutting the paper).

Sequence Controls

Check the desired box or boxes to be alerted when an item has been selected. For example, if you intend to print All pages of the document then you should check both **Odd and Even**.

Tiling Controls

Check the desired box or boxes for FlightCheck to alert you when an item has been selected. For example, if you do not intend to print **Tiling**, then you should check both **Manual and Auto**.

Options Controls

Check the **Thumbnails** box to be alerted when thumbnails has been set. For example, if you have printed the document using thumbnails, select this checkbox to prevent the document from going out for final printing in this state.

Check the **Collate** box to be alerted when Collate has been set.

Check the **Back to Front** box to be alerted when Back to Front has been set.

Check the **Include Blank Pages** box to be alerted when Include Blank Pages has been set.

Check the **Print Colors as Grays** box to be alerted when Print Colors as Grays has been set.

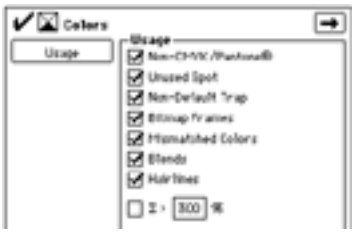
Check the **Black & White** box to be alerted when Black & White printing has been set.

Check the **Color** box to be alerted when Color printing has been set.

Colors Category

The Colors category offers you additional ways to ensure that the colors used in your documents and its placed images are desirable.

Usage Controls



Check the **Non-CMYK/Pantone®** box for FlightCheck to alert you when the color model for any color is neither CMYK nor a Pantone. You will probably want to avoid colors which have been defined using some other model, such as RGB, or colors which do not have corresponding inks available.

Check the **Unused Spot** box to be alerted when there are unused spot colors referenced in the document.

Check the **Non-Default Trap** box for FlightCheck to alert you when any color has a user-defined default trapping value.

Check the **Bitmap Frames** box to be alerted when any box is using a custom Bitmap Frame or Border. Bitmap frames and borders usually print at low quality and should instead be created using actual PostScript commands or by using an EPSF image.

Check the **Mismatched Colors** box to be alerted when the CMYK values of a color referenced in an EPSF image do not match the CMYK values of a similarly named color specified within the document or application's color palette.

Check the **Blends** box for FlightCheck to alert you when any color is being used in a blend or a gradient.

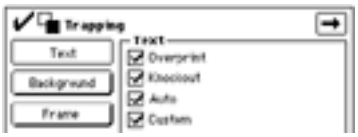
Check the **Hairlines** box to be alerted when hairlines (frames, lines or paragraph rules) are being used in the document. FlightCheck defines a hairline as any linewidth less than .25 of one point.

Check the **Sum Greater Than nnn%** box to be alerted for the special condition when the sum of the CMYK color values exceeds the entered percentage value. For example, a Black defined as 100% Cyan, 100% Magenta, 100% Yellow and 100% Black adds up to 400% and may in fact yield a muddy brown due to the excessive amount of inks required. Instead, the color should be simply defined as 100% Black ink.

Trapping Category

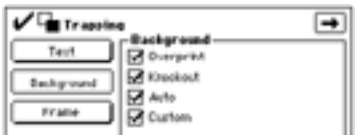
The Trapping category offers you a way to ensure that your document's trapping values are desirable and is split into Text, Background and Frame controls.

Text Controls



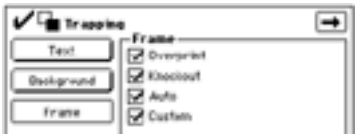
Check any of the **Text** trapping boxes for FlightCheck to alert you when the document has been set for trapping text characters.

Background Controls



Check any of the **Fill** trapping boxes for FlightCheck to alert you when an object on the document page has been set for background trapping.

Frame/Line Controls

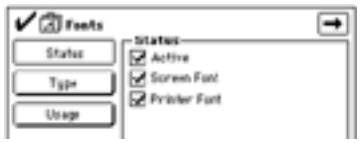


Check any of the **Frame** trapping boxes for FlightCheck to alert you when an object's frame or border has been set for trapping.

Fonts Category

The Fonts category offers you a way to ensure that the fonts used in your document are desirable, and is divided into Status, Type and Usage controls.

Status Controls



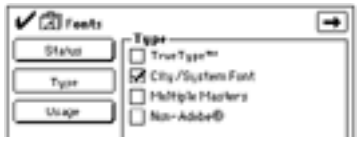
Check the **Active** box for FlightCheck to alert you when any font the document is using is not currently active in your System.

Check the **Screen Font** box to be alerted when any Screen Font the document is using cannot be located, meaning the font is neither active in the System nor can FlightCheck find the named font in the Fonts Database.

Check the **Printer Font** box for FlightCheck to alert you when any Printer Font file cannot be located. A missing printer font file will always force the printer to substitute the font with some default font (usually Courier).

Note that not all fonts require a companion printer font file and some fonts (such as TrueType®) have built-in printer instructions on how to draw the characters.

Type Controls



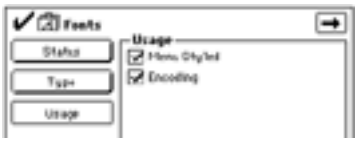
Check the **TrueType™** box for FlightCheck to alert you when any font is of the type TrueType. Some output devices are incapable of handling TrueType fonts, and furthermore it is a generally accepted fact that mixing fonts on a page (using Type 1 and TrueType) can cause some unexpected output problems.

Check the **City/System Font** box for FlightCheck to alert you when any font has a name that is associated with a city, such as Chicago, Geneva, Monaco, Charcoal, etc. The reason for this is that most "city" or System fonts are usually merely bitmap fonts and always print at a fairly low quality, thus they should be avoided.

Check the **Multiple Masters** box for FlightCheck to alert you when any font is of the type Multiple Masters.

Check the **Non-Adobe®** box to be alerted when any font is not an official Adobe font. With all due respect for other font manufacturers, many of whom create very high quality and fine-looking fonts, it is sometimes decided by certain designers to commit to all Adobe fonts to ensure output compatibility. It is a known fact that mixing different types of fonts on a page can lead to unwanted output problems. These kinds of issues can be avoided if a policy is set for the workflow that a document should always be created using only known versions of Adobe fonts (or for that matter, any one manufacturer's fonts) which per the licensing agreement the Service Bureau will likewise own and therefore the expected output will be predictably safe.

Usage Controls



Check the **Menu Styled** box for FlightCheck to alert you when any font has been stylized via the application's Style menu and the font contains no equivalent built-in style. This problem exists rather frequently. For example, if you select some text and choose "Bold" from the Style menu, but the font itself is incapable of printing in boldface, then even though the text appears bold on the screen, it will be printed as plain text on paper. Additionally, if the font can indeed support the style, its companion printer font file must also exist in order to achieve the desired style during printing. Therefore, FlightCheck will warn you if either the font cannot support the style, or the printer font cannot be found.

Check the **Encoding** box for FlightCheck to alert you when any font uses a Non-Standard Encoding. Not all printing devices are capable of printing all characters in a set and therefore certain characters may need to be "remapped". This is normally based upon a standard encoding scheme, which could vary on different platforms. Therefore, this checkbox can be used to point out possible output conflicts.

Images Category

The Images category offers you a way to ensure that the images placed in your document are desirable and can be acceptably printed, and is divided into Type, Mode, File Status, Image Box, Contents and Resolution controls.

Type Controls

FlightCheck Tip:
Select the OPI checkbox to instruct FlightCheck to ignore lo-res images and to instead check the hi-res images.

Check the desired picture **Type** boxes for FlightCheck to alert you when any image is of that type. For example, if you do not want to use any JPEG encoded images, then you should check the JPEG box. The item "Other" represents any other image type which is not listed.

Mode Controls

Check the desired picture **Mode** boxes for which you want to be alerted. For example, if you do not want any RGB images, then check the RGB box.

File Status Controls

Check the **Missing** box for FlightCheck to alert you when any image file is missing. This obvious problem often results in the application sending the low-resolution preview of the image to the printer if the original source file containing the high-resolution data cannot be located.

Check the **Modified** box to be alerted when any image file's last modified date does not match the date of the link data saved within the document.

Check the **Stored** box for FlightCheck to alert you when an image is embedded within your document file. In the case of a PageMaker document or an EPSF image which contains an image, the embedded image aids in guaranteeing the document can be printed, seeing how the image cannot possibly be considered "missing". However, new problems could arise if for some reason the Service Bureau needs to edit the image, they may have a difficult time extracting the image out of the document file.

Check the **Not Included** box in order to have FlightCheck alert you when an EPSF file contains only a pathname reference to another image. For example, while inside an application such as Illustrator you can place an image and when saving the document as an EPSF you can elect to "not include" the placed image. This is acceptable for Illustrator, but if you then place the EPSF on a QuarkXPress document page, you will not be able to print the image because the printing device will know nothing about the file system or how to locate the additional image.

Check the **Nested** box for FlightCheck to alert you when an EPSF image contains another image. Similar to the "stored" function, this is not always considered a real problem, other than it is sometimes impossible to be able to extract and edit the embedded image, but the potential problems do in fact exist. This is compounded by the fact that when an image within an image gets into multiple layers (called "plys"), processing time increases, and in extreme cases can cause the output device to bog down or run out of memory (similar to problems encountered when "grouping" too many objects).

Encoding Controls

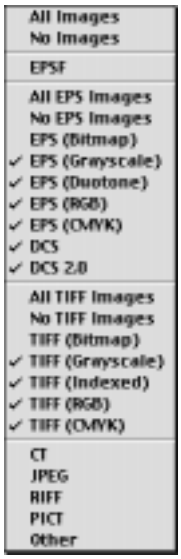
Check either the **ASCII** or the **Binary** box to be alerted when an image has its pixel data encoded with type.

Check either the **LZW** or **JPEG** boxes if you want to be alerted if any image has been compressed as LZW or JPEG. While most output devices can support LZW compression, some cannot support JPEG.

Image Box Controls

Check the **Suppressed** (also called "Non-Printing") box to be alerted when any image or picture box has been suppressed from printing.

Check the **Off the Page** box to be alerted when any image is outside the printable area of the page (or is on the pasteboard).



You can use the **Fill "None"** pop-up menu to select which specific images you want checked by FlightCheck that reside in picture boxes containing a background fill of the special transparency color "None". Note that an underlined image type on the pop-up menu indicates the particular image type is in fact used within the document.

Check the **Colored Fill** box to be alerted when a grayscale image resides in a box which uses a colored background or fill.

Check the **Clipping Path** box to be alerted when any pixel-based image resides in a picture box having a background set to "None" and therefore may require a clipping path to achieve optimum output. Vector-based EPSF images will always be excluded from this determination.

Check the **Bitmap Frame** box for FlightCheck to alert you when any image resides in a picture box which has a custom Bitmap Frame or Border. Most custom bitmaps print at an unacceptably low quality.

Check either the **Box Rotation** or **Box Skew** boxes to be alerted when a picture box has been rotated or skewed

Contents Controls

Check either the **Image Scale**, **Image Rotation** or **Image Skew** boxes if you want to be alerted when any image has been scaled, rotated or skewed. Scaling is by far the more serious picture attribute to contend with. Rotation and skew can alter the way an image "looks", and the only real drawback is added processing time, but scaling becomes an extremely critical factor in determining the output quality of an image. It is therefore far better to return the image back to the application which created it and change its resolution or to modify the image in such a way so that it can be placed on the document page at 100% scale with no further rotation or skew applied.

Check the **H/V Flip** box to be alerted when the contents of a picture box has been flipped horizontally or vertically. Flipping by itself may not constitute a real error, other than adding processing time, unless of course the box has its contents flipped by mistake, in which you will be happy to have FlightCheck point this out.

Check the **Styles/Contrast** box to be alerted when any image has had a Style or Contrast applied to it. Sometimes when a 1-Bit image which has been "colorized", or has had some sort of contrast applied, is sent to certain printers, the color information might be ignored, especially if OPI (hi-res image substitution) is employed. In this case, it is better to return to the application which created the image and to apply the desired color to the source image.

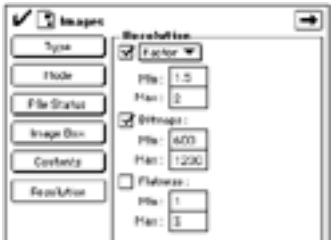
Check the **Picture Trap** box to alert when a picture has been set for trapping.

Check either the **Halftone Screen** or **Transfer Function** boxes to be alerted when an image contains either a Halftone Screen or a non-linear Transfer Function. The reason why you would want to know about these special functions is because these built-in routines are essentially PostScript commands that will alter the pixel data as it is being sent to the printer, with the end result possibly being a printout you do not expect.

Check the **Channels** box to be alerted when any image contains additional channels. Most applications will safely ignore the additional channels of an image, but a native Photoshop file which uses additional channels will stop most RIPs.

Check the **Layers** box to be alerted when any image contains additional channels. Because most RIPs cannot handle a layered image, it is therefore recommened one should resave the image in a "flattened" state.

Resolution Controls



Check the **Resolution** box to be alerted when the effective resolution for any image is not within the specified range (as entered into the Minimum and Maximum edit boxes). We use the term "effective" because the final resolution of an image has to take into account any scaling applied to the image.

This is a very critical and extremely important function of FlightCheck. When FlightCheck scans an image, it then compares the image resolution to the output line screen and will post an error if the image resolution is not compatible. (Please see the previous "Default Halftone" under the Ground Controls: Page Setup section). It is commonly accepted that the image dpi (dots per inch) should be between 1.5 to 2.0 times the line screen in order for the output to be acceptable. Lower resolutions cause an undesirable printout due to the fact that a lesser amount of pixel data will need to be "stretched" into a larger spatial area. Higher resolutions do not gain in quality, but in fact may lower the output quality as some of the pixel data will be literally discarded in order to fit the higher quantity of image data into a lesser spatial area on the page. Therefore, you can instruct FlightCheck to warn you when an image resolution does not quite fall into the allowable range.

For example, if the halftone screen is 150 lpi and you enter a maximum effective resolution value of 2.0, then any image which has a dpi greater than 300 (in other words 2.0 times 150) would be an "error".

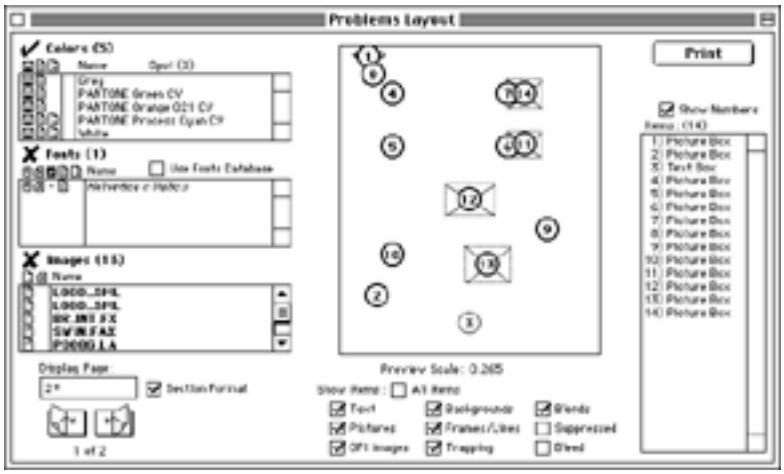
The **Factor/DPI** pop-up menu allows you to choose between specifying the effective resolution range in terms of a factor, such as 1.5 to 2.0, or an actual DPI. For example, if the line screen is 150 lpi, and you still want the range to be 1.5 to 2.0, you can enter DPI values of 225 to 300 (1.5 times 150 and 2.0 times 150) into the Minimum and Maximum edit boxes to achieve the same effect as you would by selecting Factor.

Check the **1-BIT Images** box to be alerted when the effective resolution for 1-BIT images is not within the specified range.

Problems Layout

FlightCheck Tip:
Select the "Section Format" checkbox to be able to enter page numbers based on their format.

FlightCheck offers a powerful feature called the "Problems Layout" whereby you can view the layout of the document's pages in order to discover the locations of offending objects. Select "**Show Problems Layout...**" from the Views menu, or type command+L.



The list of problem colors, fonts and images for the selected page will appear on the left side of the window. At the bottom left you can either enter a specific page number to view, or you can click the "page" icons to thumb through the document.

Show Items

FlightCheck Tip:
Hold down the control key while clicking a checkbox to deselect all others.

In the center of the window will be a miniature display of the offending objects on the chosen page and this will depend on which **Show Items** have been selected at the bottom of the window. Select the desired checkboxes to view specific problem objects.

Items List

The Items list on the right side of the window will display a list of the problem boxes. Clicking an item will highlight the respective object within the page preview. Double-clicking an item will bring up the Box Info window.

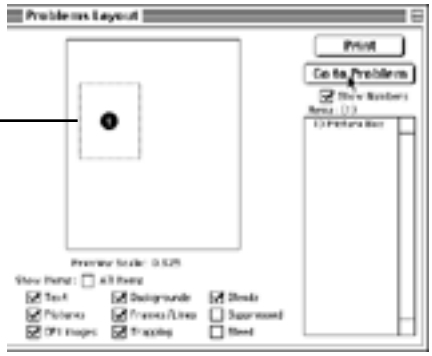
Box Info

Note that you can also click an image name on the Images list over on the left side of the window to highlight its object, or you can simply double-click the image name to display the box info.

Print Layout

Click the Print button to print out the diagram and/or a listing of the page's problems. This printout can then be used as a reference when you return the document to its application to correct the problems.

Go to Problem



When an object has been selected on the Items list, click the "**Go To Problem**" button to launch the document's application in order to be taken directly to the problem page and box.

The problem box will be conveniently selected on the document page allowing you to quickly edit or correct the problem.

Custom Forms

FlightCheck offers you a valuable feature of allowing you to create custom forms. Many Service Bureaus require a form to be filled out that describes the job and FlightCheck makes doing this work a lot easier for you. To create a custom form select "**New Form...**" from the Forms menu, or press command+N, and a Form window will appear. (Note that you can bring the Form window in front of all other windows by pressing command+R).

Form Template

After your Form is complete and you select "**Save Form...**" from the File menu, you can check the Template box and the Form will be saved as a Template (all fields will be cleared when later opening this Form).

Place EPSF

FlightCheck allows you to place a preview of an existing EPSF image on the window thereby allowing you to set your typing fields in the appropriate positions. Select "**Place EPSF...**" from the Forms menu, or type command+E, and locate the desired file. Note that you can move a placed EPSF by holding down the option and command keys, then clicking on and dragging the picture to the desired location. Select "**Undo Move**" from the Edit menu if you change your mind.

When printing a form, you will be offered a checkbox where you can elect to omit the placed EPSF from printing which will allow you to use your preprinted forms.

Tools Palette

The Tools palette offers you several items you can use to edit your Form.

Icon	Meaning
	The **arrow** tool can be used to select specific fields. You can hold down the shift key to select multiple fields, or click and drag the arrow cursor to surround a group of fields to select them. Once a field has become selected, as evidenced by it being highlighted on the screen, you can then perform various operations on the field, such as Cut, Align, and so forth.
	The **ASCII** or **text** tool can be used to create new editing fields. You click and drag to create a new field, its height depending on the currently selected font and point size.

Icon	Meaning
	The **variable field** tool can also be used to create new editing fields. You click and drag to make a new field of any size. Note that you can obtain this tool at any time by holding down the option key.
	The **hand** tool can be used to move fields.

Creating a New Field

Select either the ASCII or variable field tool, then simply click and drag to size the new field.

Resizing a Field

Select either the ASCII or variable field tool and when the cursor hovers over the bottom right corner of the rectangle, click and drag the corner to resize the field.

Deleting a Field

Select the arrow tool, click on the desired field to highlight it, then either hit the delete key, or select "Cut" from the Edit menu. If you change your mind you can select "Undo Delete Field" or, in the case of a Cut, you should select "Paste" from the Edit menu.

Align Felds

Select the arrow tool, click on the desired field, or hold down the shift key to click and select multiple fields, or click and drag to surround and select a group of fields, then choose the desired Align type on the Forms menu. If you change your mind, you can select "Undo Align Fields" from the Edit menu.

Text Font, Point Size, Style and Alignment

Using the ASCII tool, select the text characters you wish to edit, then choose the desired parameters from the Forms menu to change the font, point size, style or text alignment. Note that if no field is active at the time, the text attributes selected will become the default parameters to be applied to newly created fields.

Insert List

Using the ASCII tool, click within the field in which you would like to insert a list, then choose the desired list item from the **Insert List** pop-up menu. The data for the selected list item will be inserted into the current field at the blinking cursor position using the current font and point size.

Checking the "Tab Delimited" menu item will cause the inserted data to be separated by tabs instead of carriage returns.

Custom Form Templates

When creating a **custom form template** you can use "Insert Field" to create a special "magic field" so that whenever you check a document, and then open the template form, the designated fields will be automatically updated. For example, if you create a field and select "Fonts" from the Insert Field pop-up menu and save the custom form as a template, then in the future when you check a document you can find and open your custom template form and the field will be automatically filled in for you with the list of the document's fonts.

Insert Page, Move to Page and Remove Page

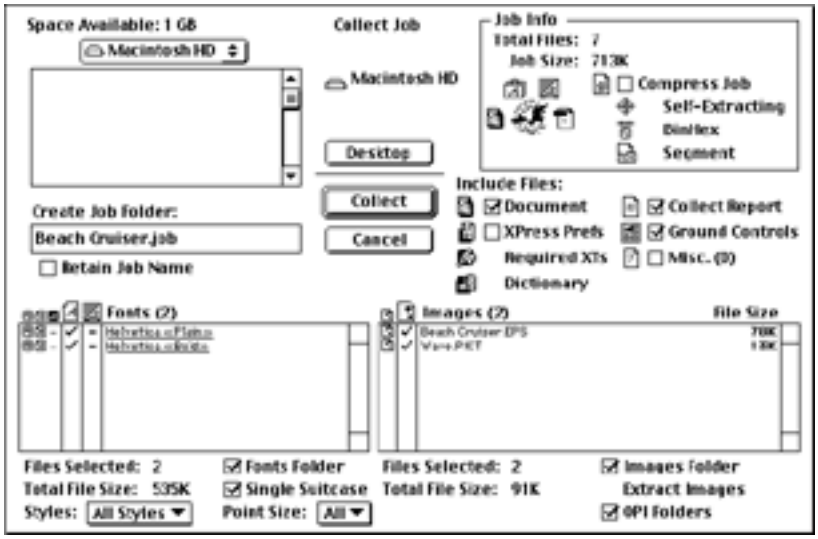
You can **insert** a page into your Form, **go to** a specific page, or **remove** the current page from the Form by selecting the appropriate item on the Forms menu.

Collecting the Job

Collect Job

"Collecting" means to gather up all of the files related to a particular job, including the font files, images and the document file itself, and copying these files into a single job folder. FlightCheck allows you to collect all elements in a job to prepare the job for output or further production work.

Select "**Collect Job...**" from the Collect menu, or press command+J, and the Collect Job window will appear.



Collecting Fonts

> **FlightCheck Tip:**
> To select or deselect all fonts, click on the icon or icon column header.

The fonts list at the bottom left side of the window will show the status of each font (which will be the same as the icons displayed on the Main window).

To set a font to be collected, click in the screen font column and a checkmark will denote the font has been chosen.

To select the printer font file, click in the printer font column.

Note that a red font name will indicate the font file is missing.

Styles Menu / Point Size Menu

You can select either "**All Styles**" from the Styles pop-up menu to include the styles found within the font, or "**Used Styles**" to collect just the specific styles used within the text of the document.

You can similarly select "**All**" from the Point Size pop-up menu to include sizes of the font, or you can choose a single size of 9, 10 or 12. Selecting the Used Style and single point size can often reduce the size of the final collected job. However, always check with your Service Bureau to learn exactly how they would like to accept your font files.

Fonts Folder

If you wish to collect the fonts into a separate fonts folder, select the **Fonts Folder** checkbox.

Single Suitcase

If you wish to merge all fonts into a single suitcase file, check the **Single Suitcase** box. The resulting suitcase file will be conveniently entitled "documentname.fonts".

Collecting Images

FlightCheck Tip:
To select or deselect all images, click on the image icon column header.

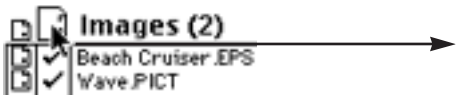
The images list at the bottom right side of the window will show the status of each image. To set an image to be collected, click in the image column and a checkmark will denote the image has been chosen.

Note that a red image name indicates the file is missing.

Selecting Image Types

You can conveniently deselect all images by single-clicking the image column header icon. Clicking the icon a second time will reselect all images.

You can also obtain additional selective control by holding down the mouse button on the image column header icon in which case a pop-up menu will appear allowing you to choose the specific types of images you would like to collect.



Note that an underlined image type on the pop-up menu indicates the particular image type is in fact used within the document.

Full Image Pathnames

Click on the Images column header "Name" in order to display the list of images using their full pathnames.

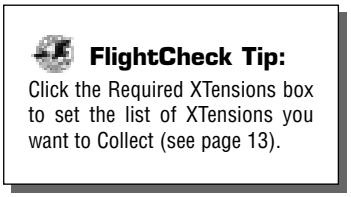
Images Folders

If you wish to collect the images into a separate folder, check the **Images Folder** box. Select the **Extract Images** button to create new image files using the images stored in the publication and the **OPI Folders** to collect hi-res and lo-res images into separate folders.

Collecting Ground Controls

Select the **Ground Controls** checkbox in order to include the current Ground Controls file with your job. Note that the resulting file will have its password removed, and each set will be conveniently locked (although sets can be easily unlocked). The reason for this is so that you can safely pass along your Ground Controls file to a print shop or Service Bureau without having to give them your secret password.

Include Files



You may want to include additional files related to your document by checking the desired items in the Include Files area of the Collect window. You should, of course, select at least the Document checkbox to include the actual document file in the collected job. For QuarkXPress documents, you may want to check the XPress Prefs, Required XTensions box (when enabled) and Dictionary boxes to include them in your collected job.

Misc. Files

Check the Misc. Files box in order to collect any additional files you would like to include. A window allowing you to locate and create a list of extra files will then be offered when the collection process begins.

Job Information

At the top right on the Collect window is the Job Info, including the total number of files selected and the estimated accumulated file size of the job (before compression) which you can then compare to the Space Available value over at the top left side of the window (a red value will indicate insufficient disk space).

Compress Job

Check the **Compress Job** and **Self-Extracting** boxes as desired in order to compress all of the files of the job into a single compacted file. You may also choose to save the job as **BinHex** or to **Segment** to multiple disks.

Retain Job Name

FlightCheck Tip:
Control-click the Retain Job Name checkbox to revert to the current job default name.

Select the **Retain Job Name** checkbox in order to save the current title for the job. This allows you to merge multiple jobs into this same job folder during subsequent collections.

Creating a Job Folder

When all of the selections for your job have been made, type in a name for the job folder, locate the desired destination on your drive, then click the **Collect** button. If a folder already exists for the job, you will be prompted in order to continue with the collection.

Select the **Use existing folder** button to merge the current job into the folder or use the **Auto-rename new folder** button to create a new folder.

Final Job Folder

The resulting job folder will display a special FlightCheck seal of approval icon if the collection has passed inspection, or a failure icon if there was some problem with collecting the entire job.

Pass Folder

Fail Folder

FlightCheck Tip:
If you do not see the folder's special job status icon, you may need to rebuild your desktop by rebooting and holding down the command and option keys.

Collect Report

To create a text report of all the elements comprising the job, select "**Collect Report...**" from the Collect menu. Similar to the Collect for Output Report within QuarkXPress, the resulting text file can then be placed within a word processor or editor.

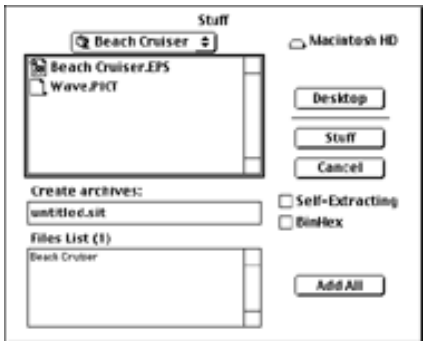
You can choose to include in your report information regarding specific categories of elements by checking the appropriate boxes.

Navigate to the location where you want to save the file, enter a title for the Report, then click the **Save** button.

Stuff / Unstuff

You can also compress files by selecting "**Stuff...**" from the Collect menu.

Select a file and click the **Add** button to add the file to the Files List. To remove a file, select it on the Files List and click the **Remove** button.



You can choose to make the resulting compressed file **Self-Extracting**, or a **BinHex** file (suitable for e-mailing), by selecting the appropriate checkboxes.

To decompress a previously stuffed file, select "**Unstuff...**" from the Collect menu.

Segment / Join

To individually compress large files you can select "**Segment...**" from the Collect menu. Choose the type of disk (or enter a default disk size) from the **Size of Segments** pop-up menu, locate the archive, then press the **Segment** button and follow the directions for inserting disks.

To join a previously segmented file, select "**Join...**" from the Collect menu, locate the archives and follow the directions for inserting the disks.

FlightScript™

Applescript Functions

FlightCheck provides several scripting functions which you can access via AppleScript®. While the subject of scripting itself is beyond the scope of this manual, the examples given below can be used to build your scripts:

Obtaining a List

Executing the following script will return a list of colors:

```
tell application "FlightCheck"
        activate
        get colorlist
end tell
```

Getting the Current View

Executing the following script will return the current view for fonts:

```
tell application "FlightCheck"
        activate
        get font view
end tell
```

Getting the Number of Problems

Executing the following script will return the number of problem images (using the currently selected view):

```
tell application "FlightCheck"
        activate
        get image problems
end tell
```

Conditional Scripts

Executing the following conditional script will return a list of colors only if the current view is "Spot Colors", set the current font view to All Fonts only if there are font problems, and will return a list of images only if there are image problems:

```
tell application "FlightCheck"
        activate
        if (get color view) = ("Spot Colors") then get color list
        if (get font problems) > 0 then set font view to All Fonts
        if (get image problems) > 0 then get image list
end tell
```

Scripting Functions

The list of possible scripting commands is as follows:

COMMAND	RESULT
flightcheck "file name"	FlightCheck named file
get color list	returns a list of colors
get font list	returns a list of fonts
get image list	returns a list of images by full pathname
get image names list	returns a list of images
get RGB images	returns a list of RGB images
set color view to ____	sets the view for colors
	Used Colors
	All Colors
	Spot Colors
	Process Colors
	Trapped Colors
	Unused Colors
	Mismatched Colors
	Problem Colors

set font view to ____	sets the view for fonts
	All Fonts
	Active Fonts
	Database Fonts
	Missing Fonts
	Missing PS Fonts
	Menu Styled
	Problem Fonts
set image view to ____	sets the view for images
	All Images
	Missing Images
	Modified Images
	Unused Images
	Stored Images
	Bad Resolution
	OPI Images
	RGB Images
	Compressed
	Fill "None"
	Stylized Images
	Bitmap Frames
	Problem Images
get color view	returns the view for colors
get font view	returns the view for fonts
get image view	returns the view for images

load "controls name"	loads named Ground Controls file
select set "set name"	selects named Ground Controls set
get ground controls title	returns name of Ground Controls
do full flightcheck	recheck file
get flightcheck results	returns the list of results
print results	prints the results
show specific items	opens specific items
show general items	closes specific items
print report	prints a FlightCheck report
save report	saves a FlightCheck report
save report "report name"	saves a FlightCheck report to file name
collect report	saves a collect report
collect report "report name"	save a collect report to file name
collect job	collects the job
collect job "job name"	collects job to folder name
get document title	returns document name
get application info	returns application info
get file info	returns file info
get page info	returns page info
get page setup info	returns page setup info
get printer info	returns printer info
get trap info	returns trap info
open form "form name"	opens named custom form
print form	prints the current form
close form	closes the current form

Scripting a Workflow

You can use the following list of AppleScript commands which you can send to FlightCheck in order to create a workflow that can automatically check documents and obtain the results.

Note that lines beginning with "–" dashes are commented out. Simply remove the dashes at your discretion before running the script:

```
tell application "FlightCheck"
        –activate
        with timeout of 120 seconds      --IN CASE OF LARGE FILE
        --flightcheck "my drive:my folder:my document file"
        --end timeout
                –GET A FILE VIA AN OPEN DIALOG:
                        –set theFile to choose file
                        –flightcheck theFile
        –load "my drive:my folder:my ground controls file"
        –select set "my set"
        –do full flightcheck
        –get flightcheck results
        –print report
        –save report
        –save report "my report"
        –collect report
        –collect report "my report"
        –collect job
        –collect job "my job"
        –open form "my drive:my folder:my form file"
        –print form
        –close form

–quit application "FlightCheck" saving no
end tell
```