

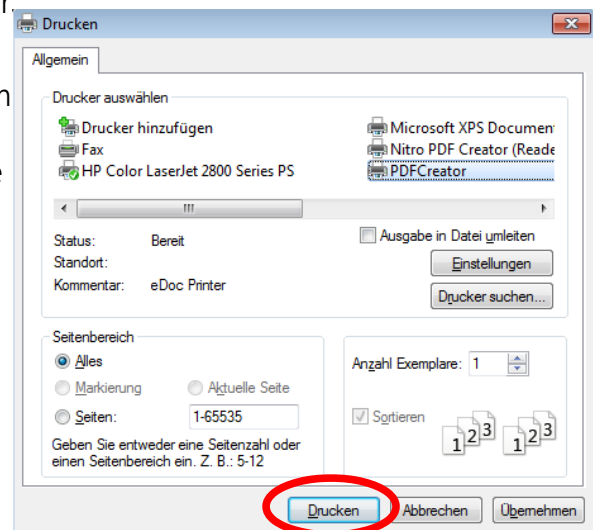
# Creating a printer-ready PDF

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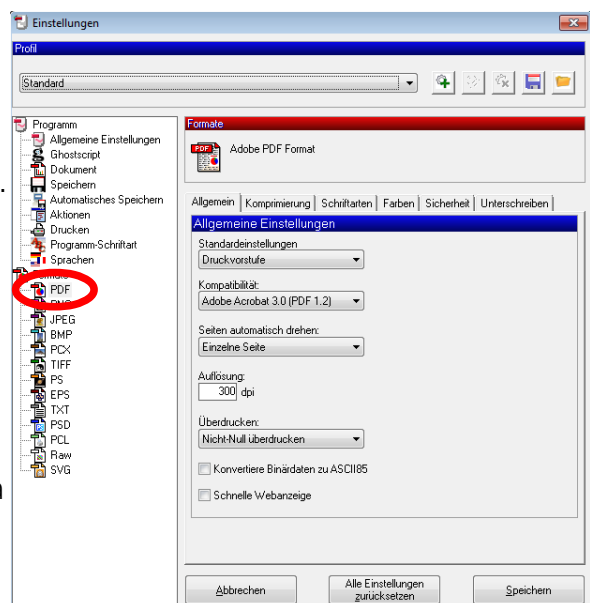
## 1 For Windows Users

To create a printer-ready file under Windows, third-party software is absolutely necessary. We are currently recommending PDFCreator, which you can download from <http://www.pdfforge.org/download> for free. After installing the software (take care to *not* install the Yahoo toolbar and the PDFCreator plugin for browsers), please follow these steps:

1. Open your source file you wish to transform to PDF (.doc(x), .odt etc.) with the corresponding program (Word, OpenOffice etc.). Check the layout thoroughly. If you agree with the looks, select „File → Print“ from the menu and select PDFCreator as printer in the following pop-up. Press „Print“



2. In the following pop-up select „Properties“ on the bottom of the dialogue. Select „PDF“ from the „formats“ menu on the left. From the options appearing on the right, select the following:  
Standard settings → pre-press  
compatibility → Adobe Acrobat 4.0 (1.3)  
resolution → 300 dpi  
Press „Save“ on the lower right and „Save“ again in the following dialogue. Choose an appropriate file name and save the file on a location easy for you to spot. Check the final PDF thoroughly for layout issues again!



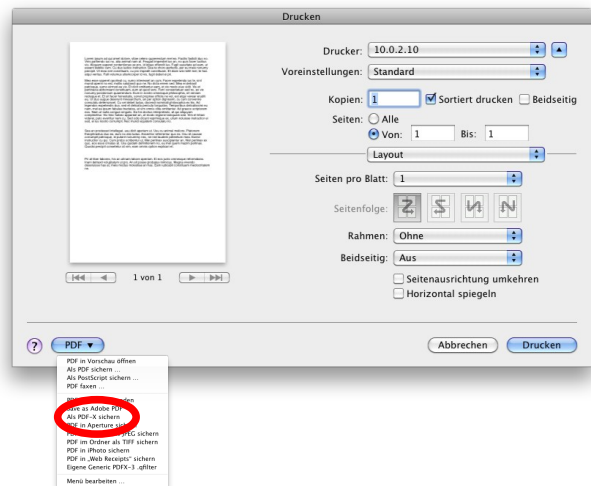
**Voilà, your PDF is now printer-ready!**

3. If you only retained a PDF version of your document and no source file, it would be safest to open the PDF in Adobe Reader (download from <http://get.adobe.com/de/reader/>) and follow our steps from 1. as if you would open the source file. Be sure to check the final PDF, it is even more important in this case! If you can by chance check the file even on a different machine than yours. That would also be extremely helpful.

## 2 For Mac Users

Apple delivers all necessary software to create a printer-ready PDF right from the start. The following steps have been created with OSX 10.4 or newer in mind. Please do as follows:

1. Open your source file (.doc(x), .odt, .pages) with the corresponding program (Pages, Word, OpenOffice o.ä.) and select „File → Print“
2. In the following dialogue press „PDF“ on the bottom left and select „Create Generic PDF-X“.
3. Choose an appropriate file name and save the file on a location easy for you to spot.
4. Check the final PDF thoroughly for layout issues.
5. If you have only a PDF version of your document, open it in Preview and follow steps 1 to 5 as if you would have opened the file in another program. Stay sure to check the final PDF thoroughly for layout issues again. If possible, even on a different machine than yours.



## 3 For LaTeX Users

LaTeX has numerous different iterations, so it is rather difficult to offer a universally applicable solution. You need to be sure to have a current version of GhostScript installed (refer to the web to learn how to get it). Here are some approaches you can try out freely from the easiest to the most complex:

1. 1<sup>st</sup> approach – you can also use this approach if you only retained a PDF version of your document and no LaTeX- file. Just skip step 1 then.
  1. Create your PDF directly from the LaTeX file.
  2. Generate a PostScript file from the PDF:

```
pdf2ps yourfile.pdf
```

3. re-create a PDF file from the PostScript file:

```
ps2pdf13 -dPDFSETTINGS=/prepress IhreDatei.ps IhreDatei.pdf
```

4. Check the final PDF thoroughly for layout issues again!
2. 2<sup>nd</sup> approach:
  1. Include the lmodern package in LaTeX and create a PDF file from your LaTeX file. Be sure to check the final PDF, it is even more important in this case! If you could by chance check the file even on a different machine than yours that would also be extremely helpful. Font changes may have torn your layout apart a bit so you may have to do some adjustments.
3. 3<sup>rd</sup> approach
  1. Use the following command:

```
simpdftex latex --maxfb --extradvipsops "-Pdownload35"
```

Be sure to check the final PDF, it is even more important in this case! If you could by chance check the file even on a different machine than yours that would also be extremely helpful.

On every one of these approaches some issues could still remain especially when it comes to graphs and figures implemented as EPS without font information. In this case those illustrations need to be recreated. Tell your graphics software to embed all fonts before putting them back in the LaTeX layout.

## 4 Issues

Even after following our steps thoroughly some issues with the printer-ready PDF could still remain, mostly images, graphs and figures.

We cannot provide a universal solution for this, but you can easily check your PDF file yourself for such problems. Just scroll through every page. Does a certain page need a whole lot longer than a text-only page? Does a certain illustration display only in parts or unintended (ugly that is)? Then it is up to you to find an alternate implementation method of this illustration.

It would be safest to embed every illustration as a Bitmap or JPG image, but that is only rarely possible. If you still manage to do so: congratulations! There should not be any issues with printing your book left!

## 5 What does „*embedding fonts*“ mean?

In order to ensure that the PDF version of your thesis or dissertation looks the same on all machines, you must make sure that your document carries its own copies of the fonts you have used. In technical terms, this is referred to as "embedding" your fonts.