

A typical workflow

1. Create a job.

When you create a job in Prinergy, you set up a directory structure (electronic filing system). You organize jobs in groups.

2. Add input files.

You add input files to a job to tell Prinergy which files to work with and where they are located.

3. Refine input files.

You refine input files by selecting an input file and then applying a refine process template to it. The refine process creates a stable, PDF digital master of each page in the input file. The refine process can perform any or all of the following functions, which are controlled by the settings in the refine process template:

- Preflight files
- Optimize images
- Convert CT/LW or TIFF/IT files
- Resolve OPI comments
- Embed fonts
- Recombine separated files
- Check for low-resolution images and missing fonts
- Fine-tune copydot content
- Manage colors to achieve consistency between the color proofing device and the press
- Trap files
- Generate thumbnails
- Impose pages

4. Manage page sets and impositions.

PDF pages are assigned to page positions on one or more page sets. You can create page sets before making imposition decisions or have page sets automatically created when you add imposition plans to a job.

In Prinergy Workshop, you can view and edit the PDF pages with Acrobat, and make last-minute layout changes using the integrated imposition software.

5. Output proofs.

You can output both individual PDF pages and imposition plans to proofing devices or to various soft-proof file formats (Virtual Proofing System or TIFF files). Proofing is governed by parameters set in the selected output process template.

6. Output plates or film.

Select the whole imposition, individual signatures, surfaces, or separations to send for final output. Select the whole imposition, individual layouts, surfaces, or separations to send for final output. Parameters are set in the selected output process template.

7. Archive.

Whole jobs or individual files can be archived, including miscellaneous files that are placed in the job folder. Once a job is archived, you can purge the entire job or some of its files from the hard disk, freeing up disk space for other uses. An archived job can be retrieved as a whole job or as individual files. Archiving is controlled through parameters set in the selected archive process template.

Destroying a job deletes all traces of it from the system, leaving no possibility for retrieval. Destroying is different than purging a job because purged jobs can be retrieved from an archive.