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# 1

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## A First Look at New Features

With release 5, FrameMaker® publishing software introduces many features that add power and versatility to the way you work. Some of the features are entirely new, such as the ability to make paragraphs straddle columns or to have text flow smoothly around a graphic. Others are improvements on functionality you may already be familiar with.

If you are acquainted with release 4 of FrameMaker, this manual will give you a running start on release 5. Take a few moments to read this chapter for a look at the new features. Then as you work with the software, turn to [Chapter 2](#) when you have questions about changes to specific commands or shortcuts.

### In this chapter

This chapter provides an overview of the new features. It begins with FrameMaker's new approach to laying out text columns, anchored frames, and other items on a page:

[“Text frames, text columns, and side heads” on page 2](#)

[“Straddles” on page 3](#)

[“Text runarounds” on page 6](#)

[“More anchored frame positions” on page 7](#)

Now you can use text stored in other locations and let FrameMaker do the updating:

[“Text imported by reference” on page 10](#)

[“Automatic updating of references” on page 11](#)

An enriched set of features simplifies everyday work with text, graphics, links, and files:

[“Editing enhancements” on page 11](#)

[“Hypertext enhancements” on page 12](#)

[“Refinements to the interface” on page 15](#)

[“More efficient performance” on page 16](#)

FrameMaker documents move transparently from one platform or product to another:

[“Cross-platform support of documents” on page 17](#)

[“New and updated filters” on page 17](#)

You'll find the new features covered thoroughly in *Using FrameMaker*:

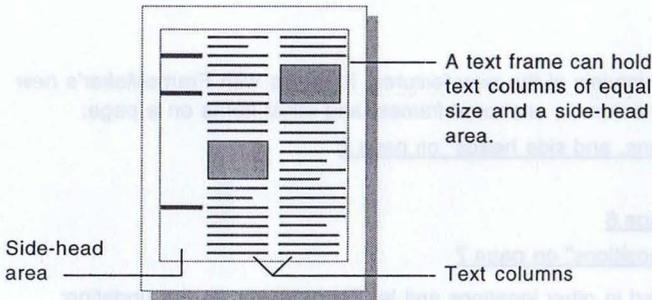
[“Where to go for more information” on page 19](#)

## Text frames, text columns, and side heads

FrameMaker uses a new, simplified model for page design that makes it easier to lay out text columns and side heads. The new model also makes it possible to have paragraphs, tables, and other items straddle columns.

In earlier releases of FrameMaker, each text column was an individual object on a page. You could draw columns one by one and connect columns to flow text through them. To set up side heads, you had to make one of the columns wide enough to include the side-head area and then turn on a side-head property to move all paragraphs not tagged as side heads into the “normal” part of the column.

In FrameMaker 5, you work with *text frames* instead of with individual text columns. Each text frame can hold one or more columns of equal size, plus an area for side heads. With this approach, you can specify the basic layout characteristics of a page simply as properties of one text frame.



FrameMaker handles the flow of text in text frames for you. The text in one frame flows automatically from one column to the next one in the frame. When the entire text frame is filled with text, FrameMaker adds a new page with another frame, and the text flows to the new frame.

You may sometimes need to redirect the flow in a document—for example, to start an article on the first page of a newsletter and then continue it on a later page. In these cases, you can change the flow manually as you could in earlier releases of FrameMaker.

**Older documents** If you open a multicolumn document from an earlier release of FrameMaker, the text columns on a page are converted to a single multicolumn text frame as long as the columns are connected from left to right, do not have a side-head area, have the same properties (such as size and fill), have equal column gaps (if there are three or more columns), and are not rotated.

To specify the default layout for a flow, you use the new Column Layout command (Format>Page Layout submenu). You can set page margins and the number of columns and gap between them with this command. If you want a side-head area, you also specify width, gap, and page side for the area.

You use the new Customize Text Frame command (Format>Customize Layout submenu) to modify a particular text frame. You can change many characteristics of a frame, including size, border style, flow tag, number of columns, and settings for a side-head area.

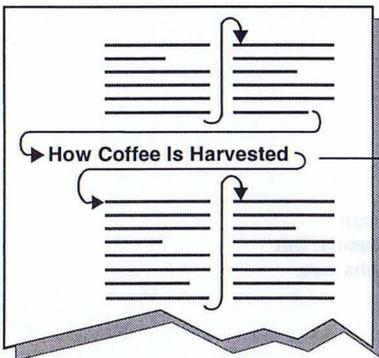
The Text Column tool on the Tools palette (Graphics menu) is now the Text Frame tool. When you click the tool and drag, you now draw a text frame rather than a column. A dialog box appears automatically so that you can specify the number of columns in the new frame and the gap between them.

Many other page layout features in FrameMaker have the same functionality as before but are organized differently in the interface to be easier to work with. For a summary of the changes, see ["Format menu" on page 24](#).

## Straddles

A paragraph, footnote, table, or anchored frame can now *straddle* two or more columns on a page. The straddle spans the full width of all the columns in the text frame, or the width of the columns plus the side-head area.

You can use a straddle in any text frame that has two or more columns. The text in the frame flows through the columns above the straddle, then through the straddle itself if it is a paragraph, and finally through the columns below the straddle.

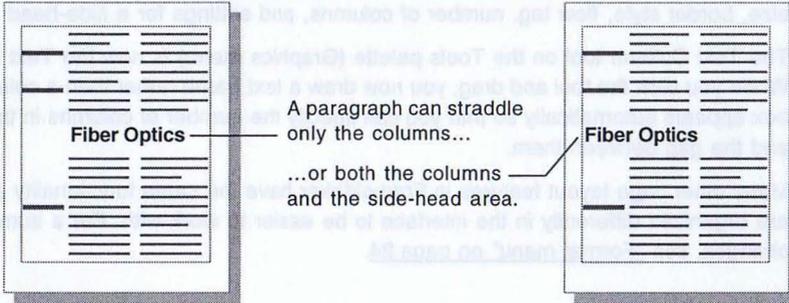


A straddle, like this heading, can span the width of columns and the side-head area. The flow of text breaks at the straddle.

FrameMaker automatically balances the amount of text in the columns above a straddle to give the columns an even appearance.

## Paragraph straddles

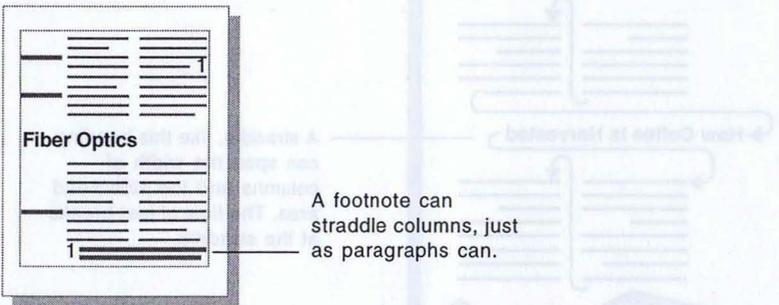
Any type of paragraph can straddle columns on a page, but straddling is especially useful for heading paragraphs. For example, in a two-column layout you may want a heading to straddle columns so that it distinctly marks the beginning of a new section. You can make a paragraph straddle only the columns or both the columns and the side-head area.



To make a paragraph straddle columns, you use the Pagination properties of the Paragraph Designer (Format>Paragraphs submenu).

## Footnote straddles

A footnote can also straddle columns. You specify the straddle in the Pagination properties of the Paragraph Designer, as you do with other types of paragraphs. Most often, you'll want the footnote to straddle only the columns and not the side-head area.

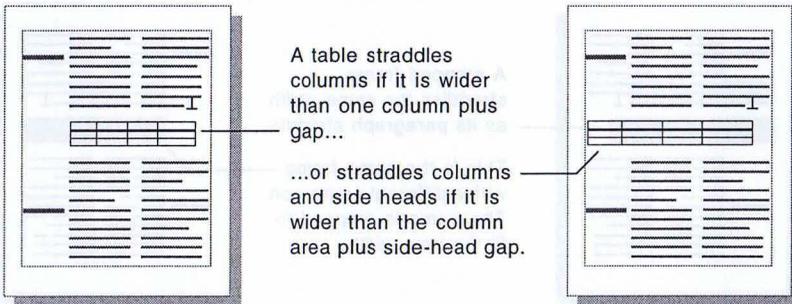


Footnote straddles always appear at the bottom of their text frame, even if the footnote reference is above another straddle item (such as a heading) in the frame.

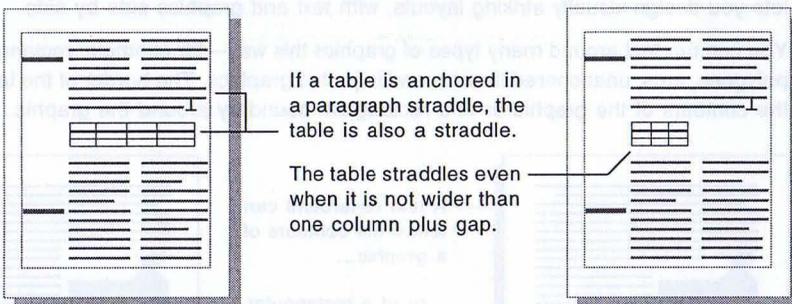
## Table straddles

When a table straddles columns, you do not turn on the straddle properties yourself. FrameMaker determines whether the table will straddle columns.

A table automatically straddles all columns when the table is wider than a single column plus the column gap. In a text frame with a side-head area, a table wider than the column area plus the side-head gap also straddles the side heads.



If a table is anchored in a paragraph that is a straddle, the table is also a straddle and it spans at least the same width as the paragraph. In this case, the table is always a straddle—even when it is not wider than a single column plus gap.

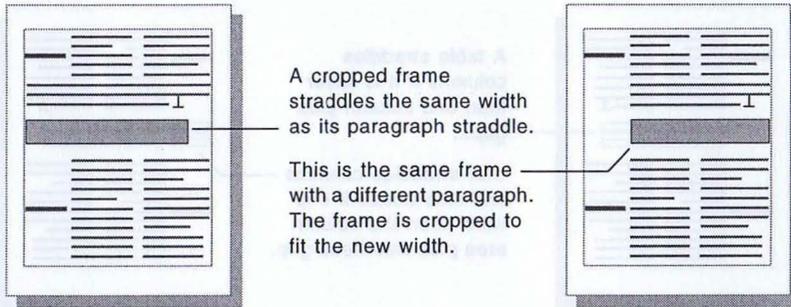


## Anchored frame straddles

Like tables, anchored frames can straddle columns automatically. For an anchored frame to straddle, it must be positioned inside a text column (rather than outside a column or text frame). The way the anchored frame straddles depends on whether or not the frame is cropped.

If an anchored frame is uncropped, it straddles columns in all the same ways that a table straddles them.

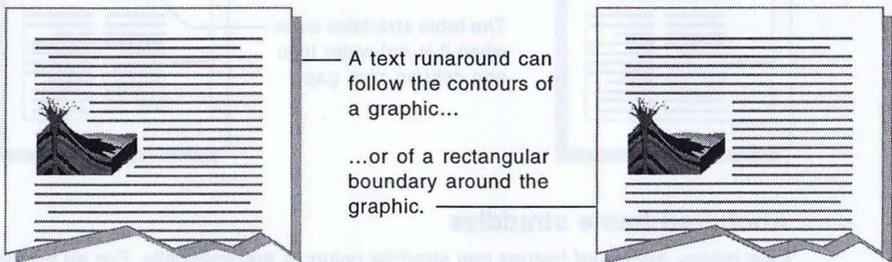
If an anchored frame is cropped, it straddles columns only if the frame is anchored in a paragraph that is a straddle. The behavior is the same as a table anchored in a paragraph straddle except that a cropped frame *always* straddles the same width as the paragraph. If the frame is wider than the paragraph's straddle width, the frame is cropped to fit the space.



## Text runarounds

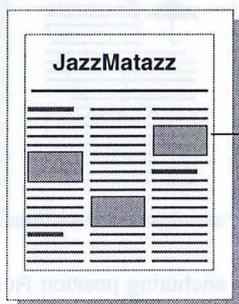
You can now make text in a FrameMaker document “run around” a graphic on a page. The graphic is attached to a fixed location on a page, and the text flows around the graphic. This lets you design visually striking layouts, with text and graphics side by side.

You can run text around many types of graphics this way—for example, rectangles, ellipses, polygons, arcs, unanchored frames, and imported graphics. The border of the text can follow the contours of the graphic or of a rectangular boundary around the graphic.



Text can run around either side of a graphic. If you place a graphic over part of two or more columns, the text runs around both sides of the graphic.

In a multicolumn layout such as a newsletter, you may want to use a graphic that is the full width of a column and have text stop above the graphic and then start again below it. To do this in earlier releases of FrameMaker, you needed to create separate columns above and below the graphic and then connect the columns. In FrameMaker 5, you can easily lay this out as a text runaround.



A text runaround provides an easy way to interrupt the flow of text with a graphic.

To prepare a text runaround, you draw, paste, or import a graphic directly on a page and then use the new Runaround Properties command (Graphics menu) to assign runaround properties to the graphic. The graphic can be anywhere on the page—FrameMaker adjusts the text's borders automatically to accommodate it.

When FrameMaker adjusts the left border of text to accommodate a graphic, it preserves any indentations the text already has. For example, if the first line of a paragraph is indented one-half inch, the first line is still indented that amount when it moves over.

You can prepare a text runaround on master pages as well as on body pages. The text runs around the graphic on all body pages that use that master page.

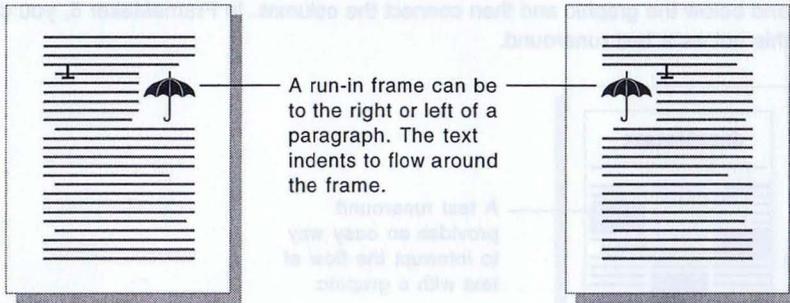
## More anchored frame positions

FrameMaker gives you more anchored frame positions for greater flexibility in placing graphics on a page. You use the Anchored Frame command (Special menu) to set the anchoring position for a frame.

### Alongside a paragraph

You can now position an anchored frame alongside a paragraph and have the paragraph indent to accommodate the frame. A *run-in frame* is useful for a small graphic you want to keep with a specific paragraph or for a drop cap at the beginning of a paragraph.

The anchored frame can be on the right or left side of the paragraph (or on the page side closer to or farther from the binding in a double-sided document).



To prepare a run-in frame, you give the frame the new anchoring position Run into Paragraph. The frame is top-aligned with the tallest text in the first line of the paragraph, and the text in the paragraph appears right- or left-indented to flow around the frame.

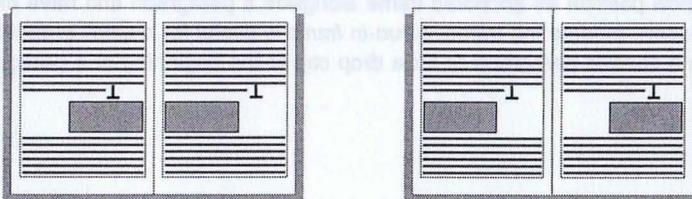
When FrameMaker adjusts the left border of text to accommodate a run-in frame, any indentations in the paragraph (such as first-line indent) disappear if the frame is wider than the indentations. In the figure on the right above, for example, the second paragraph has no first-line indent because the frame is wider than the indent specified. If you want to preserve an indentation, you make it wider than the frame.

If the anchored frame is taller than the paragraph, FrameMaker uses text from the paragraphs that follow to continue running text alongside the frame.

The effect of a run-in frame is similar to the new text runaround feature (described on [page 6](#)). But a run-in frame is anchored to a paragraph rather than to a fixed location on a page. If the paragraph moves up or down in the document, the frame moves along with it.

### Inside a text column

If you position an anchored frame inside a text column, you can align the frame with the left, right, or center of the page, as you could in earlier releases of FrameMaker. If the document is double-sided, now you can also align the frame with the page side closer to or farther from the binding.

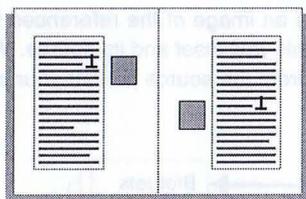


Side closer to the binding

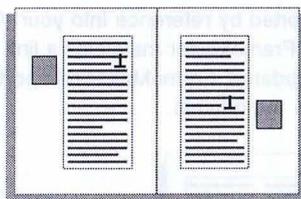
Side farther from the binding

## Outside a text column

If you position an anchored frame outside a text column, you can align the frame with the left or right side of the page, or with the side closer to or farther from the page edge, as you could in earlier releases of FrameMaker. If the document is double-sided, now you can also align the frame with the page side closer to or farther from the binding.



Side closer to the binding



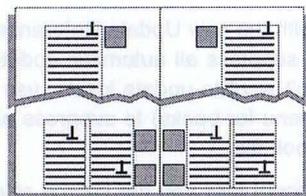
Side farther from the binding

Generally, you use these new alignments outside a text column only in a one-column layout. If you want to align a frame closer to or farther from the binding in a layout with two or more columns, you can position the anchored frame outside the text frame.

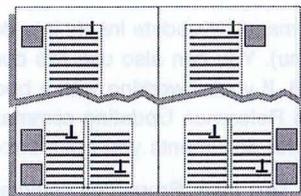
## Outside a text frame

In FrameMaker 5, you can also position an anchored frame outside a text frame entirely. If you're working with pages that have two or more columns and you want anchored frames always to appear in the page margins, never between columns, you should position the anchored frames outside the text frame.

The alignment options for positioning an anchored frame outside a text frame are the same as they are for placing it outside a column: You can align the frame with the left or right side of the page, with the side closer to or farther from the page edge, or (in a double-sided document) with the side closer to or farther from the binding.



Side closer to the binding



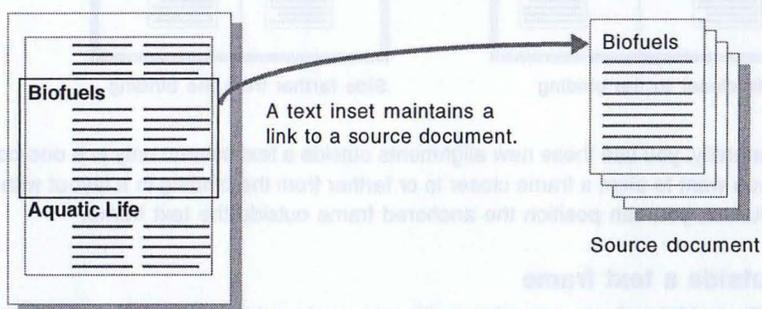
Side farther from the binding

In a one-column layout, these settings have the same effect as positioning an anchored frame outside the column.

## Text imported by reference

You can now import text from other documents, or from other parts of the same document, by reference to the source location. You can import any document that can be opened in FrameMaker—including text files, other FrameMaker documents, and documents filtered from other applications.

Text imported by reference into your document is an image of the referenced text; it is not editable. FrameMaker maintains a link between this *text inset* and its source. Whenever an inset is updated, FrameMaker reimports the text from the source so that your inset stays in sync with the original.



To import text by reference, you use the same Import File command (File menu) that you've used for importing graphics and for copying text in earlier releases of FrameMaker. If you're importing from a FrameMaker document or from a filtered text document, you can retain the text's original format, reformat the text to use the catalogs in your document, or reformat it using the paragraph format at the insertion point.

You mark a text inset for automatic or manual updating when you import it. With automatic updating, the inset is updated whenever you open the document.

You can manually update insets in a document with the new Update References command (Edit menu). You can also use this command to suppress all automatic updating in the document. If you're working with a book and don't want to update insets, use the new Suppress Reference Updating command (Edit menu for books) to suppress automatic updating for documents you open through the book file.

The new Text Inset Properties command (Edit menu) tells you the source of an inset and when it was last updated. You can also use this command to update a particular inset, convert the inset to text, open the source document, or change settings such as automatic or manual updating.



## Automatic updating of references

When you open a document in Normal format, FrameMaker now updates cross-references, system variables on body pages, and any text insets that are marked for automatic updating. When you print, it also updates cross-references to open documents and system variables on body pages.

You can suppress all automatic updating for a document with the new Update References command (Edit menu). If you're working with a book, you can suppress automatic updating for documents that you open from the book window with the new Suppress Reference Updating command (Edit menu for books).

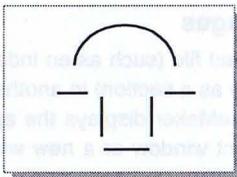
## Editing enhancements

FrameMaker provides several new features that simplify common tasks for editing tables, text lines, and graphics.

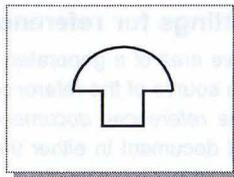
### Joining lines and curves

You can now create complex outlines by joining individual lines, polylines, arcs, or smoothed polylines that were drawn with FrameMaker drawing tools. Joining curves is an easy way to create objects that would be cumbersome to draw all at once.

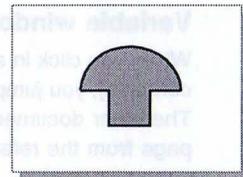
Once you've joined lines and curves, you can reshape the new object and change its pen width, fill color, and other properties.



You can join individual lines and curves...



...into one continuous outline.



The outline is a permanent object that can be filled.

To join lines and curves, you position them to make sure their ends are touching, select the lines and curves, and then choose the new Join command (Graphics menu). The curves form one permanent object; you cannot “unjoin” them later.

### Quick formatting in table cells and text lines

FrameMaker can now format all text in selected table cells or text lines with “quick” commands in the formatting bar, the QuickAccess bar, and the Format>Style submenu. In earlier releases of FrameMaker, you needed to select particular text in a cell or text line before applying these commands to it. Now you can select the cell or the text line itself—and even multiple cells and text lines—to format all text in them.

Among the commands affected by this change are the style properties (such as Bold and Italic) on the Format>Style submenu; the style, font size, and capitalization buttons in the QuickAccess bar; and (for table cells but not text lines) the Alignment and Spacing pop-up menus and Update All and New Format commands in the formatting bar.

### Scaling values for imported graphics

In the UNIX and Windows versions, you can now change the dots-per-inch (dpi) scaling value for an imported bitmap graphic without having to reimport. To do this, you select the graphic and use the Object Properties command (Graphics menu) to set a new value.

This feature was already available in the Macintosh® version.

## Hypertext enhancements

A few improvements to FrameMaker hypertext make it easier to develop sophisticated online documents.

### Variable window settings for referenced pages

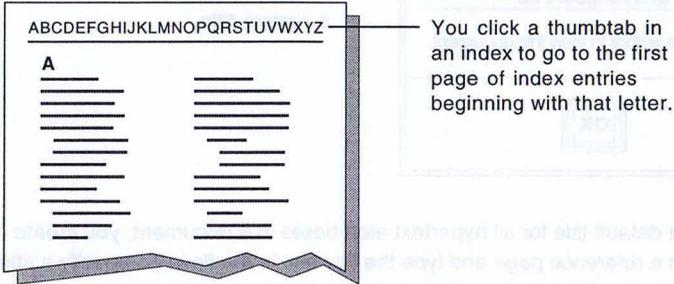
When you click in an active area of a generated hypertext file (such as an index or table of contents), you jump to the source of the reference (such as a section) in another document. The other document is the *referenced document*. FrameMaker displays the appropriate page from the referenced document in either the current window or a new window.

In earlier releases, you used the generated file to specify which window you wanted to use for pages from referenced documents, and the specification applied to all documents. Now you can specify the window in each referenced document—which allows you to have different window settings for different documents.

To specify which window you want a page to appear in when you jump to it from a generated file, you create a flow tagged HypertextLinks on a reference page in the referenced document. Type `gotoObjectID` in the flow to display the page in the generated file's current window, or type `openObjectID` to display it in a new window.

## Automatic thumbtabs in indexes

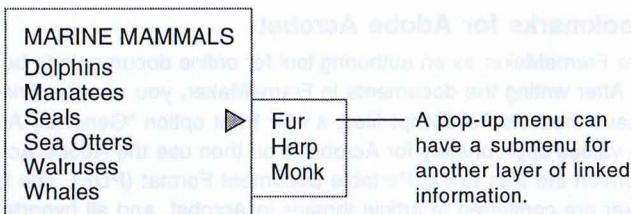
In an index for a hypertext document, you may want to have “thumbtabs” across the top of the page as links to the index’s group titles. You click an A thumbtab to go to the page where the A entries begin, click a B to go to the page where the B entries begin, and so on. This makes it easy to navigate in a large index.



Now FrameMaker automates thumbtab linking. To prepare links from thumbtabs to group titles, you add `gotoLink` commands to the thumbtabs and turn on Create Hypertext Links in the Set Up File dialog box (File menu for books). When you generate the index, FrameMaker adds `newLink` markers automatically at the beginning of each group title. In earlier releases of FrameMaker, you needed to add the `newLink` markers manually.

## Submenus for pop-up menus

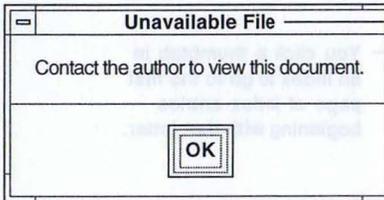
A hypertext document can have a pop-up menu with links to related information. In earlier releases of FrameMaker, each item on a menu needed to be a direct link to another topic. Now you can put submenus on a pop-up menu for another layer of items.



When you specify the items for a pop-up menu, you list the items in a flow with a tag that matches the flowname in the `popup` command. To include a submenu on a pop-up menu, you use a second `popup` command in the item list and list that menu’s items in another flow. A pop-up menu can have one level of submenus.

## Titles for hypertext alert boxes

You can create alert boxes that display messages in hypertext documents. In earlier releases of FrameMaker, the alert boxes were always titled simply *FrameMaker — Alert*. In UNIX and Windows, you can now give an alert box any title you want.



An alert box can have a custom title.

To specify a default title for all hypertext alert boxes in a document, you create a flow tagged `AlertTitle` on a reference page and type the title text in the flow. To specify a title for a certain alert box, you use the new hypertext command `alerttitle title:message` to define both the title and the message for the alert. The title and message together can be up to 255 characters long.

## Commands for fitting a window to a page

FrameMaker provides new hypertext commands for linking to a topic: `gotolinkfitwin`, `openlinkfitwin`, and `previouslinkfitwin`.

These commands display the referenced topic just as the commands `gotolink`, `openlink`, and `previouslink` do, but they also resize the window to fit the page. This is useful when an online document is linked to another file with a different page size or orientation.

## Links and bookmarks for Adobe Acrobat

You can now use FrameMaker as an authoring tool for online documents to be displayed in Adobe Acrobat. After writing the documents in FrameMaker, you use the Print command (File menu) to save them as PostScript files; a new Print option “Generate Acrobat Data” sets the printing values appropriately for Acrobat. You then use the Adobe Acrobat Distiller application to convert the files to the Portable Document Format (PDF). The flows you set up in FrameMaker are converted to article threads in Acrobat, and all hypertext and cross-reference links in the document are preserved (even links that are automatically generated).

Acrobat uses “bookmarks” to create a collapsible outline with headings that readers can click to go to sections in an online document. To prepare the bookmarks in FrameMaker, you use a new Acrobat Setup dialog box available with the Print command to select which paragraph tags become bookmarks and to specify an outline level for each tag.

## Refinements to the interface

The FrameMaker interface has been refined to give more intuitive access to the features you need. This section describes some of the most important changes. For a more complete summary of the changes, see [Chapter 2, “Changes to the FrameMaker Interface.”](#)

### Improved dialog boxes

Several of the dialog boxes in FrameMaker are easier to use:

- Paragraph Designer, Basic properties (Format>Paragraphs submenu): The Tab Stops scroll list has a new checkbox with three states—on, off, and as is. When more than one paragraph is selected, you can turn on the checkbox to apply the tab stops to all of the selected paragraphs, turn off the checkbox to remove the tab stops from the paragraphs, or set the checkbox to “as is” to leave the tab stops as they are.
- Anchored Frame (Special menu): This dialog box now lists all of the anchoring positions on a pop-up menu. When you select a position, the rest of the dialog box shows only the options (such as size and alignment) that are appropriate.
- Add File to Book (File menu for books): This dialog box now stays open while you add files to a book, so it is much easier to add more than one file at a time. When you’re finished adding files, you click Done to close the dialog box.
- Marker (Special menu): In the UNIX and Windows versions, the Marker Text box is larger so that it can display several lines of text rather than one. This makes it much more convenient to type and edit long passages of marker text, particularly for index markers with character format changes, range specifications, or a group of entries. (The Marker Text box in the Macintosh version already displayed several lines.)
- Color pop-up menus in dialog boxes: In the Macintosh version, the Color pop-up menus now show swatches of color next to the color names.
- New, Open, Save As, and Import File (File menu): In the Windows version, the file dialog boxes now have a Network button. If you’re running Windows for Workgroups release 3.11, you can click this button to open a dialog box for connecting to other hard drives or partitions available on your network

### Small Tools palette

The Tools palette (Graphics menu) in the UNIX version of FrameMaker is now available in an abbreviated size as well as in its full size. The small palette takes up much less space on your screen. You can go back and forth between the small and large Tools palettes by clicking a toggle switch at the bottom of the palette.

The small Tools palette has all of the drawing tools and the same object properties (such as fill pattern and pen width) that the large palette has; the properties are on pop-up menus so that they use less space. The small palette does not have the Graphics menu commands.

The small Tools palette was already available in the Windows and Macintosh versions. The Macintosh version also has a large Tools palette.

### QuickAccess bar

The UNIX version now has a QuickAccess bar with buttons you can click to apply commands. The bar has buttons for many of the most commonly used commands in FrameMaker, such as New, Save, and Print for files; Bold, Italic, and Find for text; Group, Align, and Distribute for graphics; and Select Row, Insert Row, and Straddle for tables.

The QuickAccess bar was already available in the Windows and Macintosh versions of FrameMaker. In all versions, the buttons are now in color on a color monitor or in grays on a gray-scale monitor.

You use the QuickAccess Bar command (View menu) to open the bar.

## More efficient performance

In the Macintosh version of FrameMaker, two new features help you work more efficiently.

### Support for AppleScript

The Macintosh version now supports AppleScript, a high-level programming language available on Macintosh computers running System 7 or later. With a syntax of command verbs and object nouns that is patterned after human language, AppleScript provides an easy way to write scripts that simplify your work.

You can use AppleScript to customize document properties in FrameMaker and to automate tasks that would otherwise be repetitive or time-consuming. For example, you might write a script to automate the updating of generated files and cross-references in a book; to turn off borders and text symbols in all the FrameMaker documents in a directory; or to open documents in a directory and then print them with custom print settings. You can even combine applications in a script—for example, to use FrameMaker and a database together to produce reports.

FrameMaker comes with several sample AppleScript files. You can use the scripts in these files with your documents or study them to learn how to write scripts of your own.

For information on writing scripts, see the online manual *Using AppleScript with Frame Products* in the Macintosh version of FrameMaker.

### Background processing

You can now process FrameMaker tasks while using another application on a Macintosh. This is especially useful for time-consuming tasks such as updating and generating a large book file.

After you begin the task, bring the other application to the foreground to work in it. The FrameMaker process will continue as long as necessary in the background.

## Cross-platform support of documents

You can share documents among any of the platform versions of FrameMaker. A couple of changes in release 5 make documents move more easily from one platform to another.

### Vector graphics

FrameMaker uses a new internal format called *FrameVector* to ensure that you can display and print vector graphics across platforms. The *FrameVector* format renders high-quality images comparable to native vector graphic formats, and it is supported by all platform versions of FrameMaker.

When you import a vector graphic or open or print a document with an imported vector graphic, FrameMaker creates a *FrameVector* facet for the graphic if your platform does not recognize the graphic's own format. This can happen, for example, if you import a CorelDraw (CDR) graphic on a Macintosh, or a WordPerfect (WPG) graphic in Windows. The image you see on your screen or in printed copy is the *FrameVector* facet.

In earlier releases, FrameMaker created a *FrameImage* facet for all graphics in a format your platform does not recognize. *FrameImage* is a bitmap (raster) format, so it renders an image of lower quality than a *FrameVector* image. Now, the *FrameImage* facet supplements bitmap graphics, and the *FrameVector* facet supplements vector graphics.

For more information on *FrameVector*, *FrameImage*, and facets, see the online manual *Using Frame Products on Multiple Platforms*.

### Adobe Type 1 fonts

The UNIX version of FrameMaker now comes with Adobe Type Manager (ATM), a font rasterizer that converts outline fonts to a bitmap form for on-screen display.

ATM converts Adobe Type 1 outline fonts, which are commonly used in Windows and on the Macintosh. With ATM, you can open FrameMaker documents from other platforms in UNIX, and any installed Type 1 fonts in the document will be displayed nicely on your screen. You can also purchase a wide variety of these fonts available for Windows or Macintosh, and install and use them for documents you prepare in UNIX. For information on installing fonts in UNIX, see the online manual *Managing Frame Products*.

The Windows version of FrameMaker already included ATM.

## New and updated filters

FrameMaker comes with an extensive set of *filters* that convert document and graphic files from one format to another. Release 5 includes several new and updated filters. For more information on filters, see the online manual *Using Frame Filters*.

## Document filters

Frame document filters convert documents to other formats so that you can import and export them to and from FrameMaker. These are changes to the document filters:

- A new RTF-to-Frame filter converts documents from Rich Text Format (RTF) to the Frame document format. RTF is an interchange format supported by many word processing applications. This filter runs automatically when you open an RTF document.
- The MIF-to-RTF filter has been enhanced for use in developing Windows Help systems. If any footnotes in the Maker Interchange Format (MIF) document are numbered with the character +, #, \$, K, !, or @, this filter interprets them as special footnotes for Help topics. It also translates conditional text in MIF to hidden text, which is used for underlying Help commands.
- The Word-to-MIF filter has been updated to support Word 6.0 and the new features in FrameMaker.
- The WordPerfect-to-MIF filter has been updated to support WordPerfect 6.0 and the new features in FrameMaker.
- The Interleaf-to-MIF filter in the UNIX version has been updated to support Interleaf 5 documents in Interleaf ASCII Format (IAF) 8.0 and the new features in FrameMaker.

## Graphics filters

The Frame graphics filters convert graphics to formats that can be displayed and printed in FrameMaker. These are changes to the graphics filters:

- A new set of FrameVector filters converts vector graphics to the FrameVector format. FrameVector renders high-quality images comparable to native vector graphics formats, and it is supported by all platform versions of FrameMaker. These filters are run automatically when you import, display, or print a vector graphic in a format your platform does not recognize.

The formats that the filters can convert to FrameVector are Computer Graphics Metafile (CGM), Hewlett-Packard Graphics Language (HPGL), Initial Graphics Exchange Specification (IGES), Windows Metafile Format (WMF), CorelDraw (CDR), Micrographx Drawing (DRW), AutoCAD Drawing Interchange Format (DXF), ZSoft PC Paintbrush Bitmap (PCX), Digital Research Graphics Environment Manager (GEM), and WordPerfect Graphics (WPG).

- A new GIF filter in the UNIX version of FrameMaker supports graphics in the Graphics Interchange Format (GIF). (The Windows and Macintosh versions already supported GIF graphics.)
- The Sun Raster filter in the UNIX version now supports 24-bit images as well as 8-bit images. (The Windows and Macintosh versions already supported 24-bit images.)
- The PCX filter in the UNIX and Macintosh versions now supports 24-bit images as well as 8-bit images. (The Windows version already supported 24-bit images.)



## Where to go for more information

When you're ready for step-by-step procedures on working with a new feature, turn to one of the chapters in *Using FrameMaker*:

### About this topic

Text frames and text columns

Side heads

Paragraph straddles

Footnote straddles

Table straddles

Anchored frame straddles

Text runarounds

Anchored frame positions

Text imported by reference

Joined lines and curves

Scaling values for imported graphics

Hypertext enhancements

Small Tools palette

QuickAccess bar

Vector graphics

### See the chapter on

Basic page design, custom page design, or flow design

Formatting text

Formatting text

Footnotes

Tables

Anchoring graphics

Illustrating a document

Anchoring graphics

Editing text

Illustrating a document

Importing graphics

Hypertext and view-only documents

Illustrating a document

Basic procedures

Importing graphics

# 1

Where to go for more information

Go To



# 2

## Changes to the FrameMaker Interface

Release 5 of FrameMaker has many changes in its commands and shortcuts to accommodate the new features and to make existing features easier to work with. This chapter provides a quick-reference summary of what has changed in the FrameMaker interface. For a higher-level overview of the new features, go to [Chapter 1](#).

### In this chapter

#### New and revised in release 5

Menu commands:

[“File menu” on page 22](#)

[“Edit menu” on page 23](#)

[“Format menu” on page 24](#)

[“View menu” on page 26](#)

[“Special menu” on page 27](#)

[“Graphics menu” on page 27](#)

[“Table menu” on page 29](#)

[“Help menu” on page 29](#)

[“Book menus” on page 29](#)

Keyboard and mouse shortcuts:

[“Designing pages” on page 30](#)

[“Editing and formatting documents” on page 31](#)

[“Drawing and editing graphics” on page 31](#)

[“Working with text insets and publishers” on page 31](#)

#### Changes from release 4

If you have worked with an earlier release of FrameMaker, you may find that a familiar menu command is not in its old location or that a keyboard shortcut no longer works. These topics review how the interface has changed from release 4:

[“Reorganized commands” on page 32](#)

[“Renamed commands” on page 33](#)

[“Deleted commands” on page 33](#)

[“Deleted shortcuts” on page 34](#)

## New and revised menu commands

FrameMaker has several new menu commands that you'll use to work with features such as text frames, text runarounds, and joined objects. Many of the existing commands have also been improved. This section summarizes these changes by menu.

Some commands have been reorganized on the menus so that their location and grouping are more intuitive. In particular, the page layout and document format commands are organized differently now. A few commands have been removed from this release of FrameMaker, but their functionality is still available in other new or revised commands.

### File menu

#### Command

#### What's new or changed

New, Open, Save As, and Import File (Windows)

*Changed:* These dialog boxes now have a Network button in Windows. If you're running Windows for Workgroups release 3.11, you can click this button to open a dialog box for connecting to other hard drives or partitions available on your network.

Import File (text)

*Changed:* You can now use the Import File command to import text by reference to the source. The text you import can be from another FrameMaker document, a text file, or a filtered document.

Text imported by reference is called a *text inset*. You can update the inset, either automatically or manually, so that it matches current text in the source.

After you select a file to import and a method of importing, an Import Text by Reference dialog box appears. You use this dialog box to supply more information. The exact name of the dialog box and the options in it vary with the type of file you're importing.

When importing text from a FrameMaker document with Import File, either by reference or by copying, you can now specify which flow to import and how to format the text. You can retain the text's format from the source, reformat the text to use catalogs in your document, or reformat it using the paragraph format at the insertion point.

Import File (graphics)

*Changed:* If you select text in a document before choosing Import File, the imported graphic replaces the text selection. (In earlier releases of FrameMaker, the graphic appeared at the beginning of the selection and did not replace it.)

Import File (graphics) (UNIX and Windows)

*Changed:* After you select a graphic file to import, if FrameMaker cannot determine the format of the graphic, the Unknown File Type dialog box appears so that you can select a format.

Import Filename

*New:* The bottom of the Import submenu shows the names of up to five open files in Normal format or Interchange format (MIF). If you choose one of these filenames, the Import Text Flow by Reference dialog box appears so that you can import the file without using the Import File command.



## Command

## What's new or changed

### Print

**Changed:** The Print dialog box now has options for exporting a document to Adobe Acrobat. You can turn on the option "Generate Acrobat Data" to set the printing values appropriately for Acrobat.

If you click the Adobe Setup button, another dialog box appears. You use this dialog box to select which paragraph tags become bookmarks and to specify an outline level for each bookmark. In Acrobat, the bookmarks form an outline that readers can click to go to sections in an online document.

You can now also print the files in a book as individual PostScript files rather than as one PostScript file. When specifying the location of the output, type an asterisk (\*) in place of a specific filename. (In UNIX and Windows, the asterisk is the last item in the pathname.)

### Preferences (Macintosh)

**Changed:** You can now have FrameMaker create and save a FrameImage facet for graphics you import by copy. You turn on the option "Save FrameImage with Imported Graphics." Facets are used for displaying or printing graphics on other platforms.

This option was already available in the Windows version. In UNIX, facets are saved automatically for all graphics imported by copy.

### Filenames (UNIX)

**New:** Near the bottom of the File menu are the names of the last five files you opened or saved with the Save As command. You can choose one of these filenames to reopen the file.

This feature was already available in the Windows and Macintosh versions.

## Edit menu

### Command

### What's new or changed

#### Find Next (UNIX)

**New:** This command repeats the find request you last specified in the Find/Change dialog box. The dialog box does not have to be open for you to use Find Next.

This feature was already available in the Windows and Macintosh versions.

#### Text Inset Properties

**New:** This command shows the source of the selected inset, the method of updating (automatic or manual), and the date and time the inset was last modified and updated.

You can also use this command to update the inset, convert the inset to text, open the source document, and change options such as the method of updating.

**Command****What's new or changed**

## Update References

*New:* This command updates cross-references and text insets in the current document. You can specify whether to update insets marked for manual updating or automatic updating or both.

You can also use this command to suppress automatic updating of insets and cross-references and to update unresolved cross-references.

**Format menu**

The page layout and document formatting commands are organized on three new submenus in the Format menu: Page Layout, Customize Layout, and Document. The Pages submenu from release 4, its Layout palette, and some of the Layout palette commands have been removed. The sections that follow this one describe the new submenus.

The commands Page Break, Flow, Document, Change Bars, and Footnote Properties are no longer on the Format menu. Some of these have been moved to the new submenus, and others have been deleted.

**Command****What's new or changed**Character Designer  
(Macintosh)

*Changed:* The Color pop-up menu for a character format on a Macintosh now shows swatches of color next to the color names.

Paragraph  
Designer: Basic

*Changed:* The Tab Stops scroll list has a new checkbox with three states: on, off, and as is.

When more than one paragraph is selected, you can turn on the checkbox to apply the tab stops to all of the selected paragraphs, turn off the checkbox to remove the tab stops from the paragraphs, or set the checkbox to "as is" to leave the tab stops as they are.

Paragraph  
Designer: Default  
Font (Macintosh)

*Changed:* The Color pop-up menu for a paragraph format on a Macintosh now shows swatches of color next to the color names.

Paragraph  
Designer: Pagination

*Changed:* You can now make any paragraph or footnote straddle all of the columns in its text frame or all of the columns plus the side-head area.

You no longer specify leaving room for side heads in a paragraph's Pagination properties. The side-head area is now part of the text frame properties set with the Column Layout and Customize Text Frame commands.

### Format menu: Page Layout submenu

The new Page Layout submenu groups the most commonly used commands for laying out pages. The only changes in functionality are to accommodate the new text frame and its side-head area.

The commands Master Page Usage, New Master Page, and Update Column Layout (formerly called Update Page Layouts) have been moved to this submenu from the old Layout palette.

<b>Command</b>	<b>What's new or changed</b>
Column Layout	<p><i>New:</i> This command combines all the features you need to lay out a basic page. The settings apply to all text frames in the main text flow. (This command replaces Normal Page Layout.)</p> <p>You can specify the number of columns in the layout and the gap between them; the size of the margins; and the width, gap, and location of the side-head area.</p> <p>This command also updates body pages and master pages with any changes you make.</p>
Line Layout	<p><i>New:</i> This command changes synchronization and feather settings for a text flow. (These settings were formerly in the Flow Properties dialog box.)</p>
Page Size	<p><i>New:</i> This command changes the page size and the single- or double-sided setting of an existing document. (These settings were formerly in the Normal Page Layout dialog box.)</p>

### Format menu: Customize Layout submenu

The new Customize Layout submenu incorporates commands for modifying an individual text frame or page. The commands Disconnect Previous, Disconnect Next, Disconnect Both, Rotate Page Clockwise, Rotate Page Counterclockwise, and Unrotate Page have been moved to this submenu from the old Layout palette.

<b>Command</b>	<b>What's new or changed</b>
Customize Text Frame	<p><i>New:</i> This command puts all the properties of a single text frame in one convenient place. The settings apply to the current text frame. (You can select a frame and then choose Object Properties from the Graphics menu to open the same dialog box.)</p> <p>You can change the size of a text frame; the number of columns and the gap between them; the width, gap, and location of the side-head area; the color, angle, and border width of the frame; the flow tag; and the Autoconnect and PostScript Code settings.</p> <p>Most changes you make with Customize Text Frame apply only to one text frame and not to an entire flow. Only Autoconnect, the flow tag, and the checkbox for side heads apply to the flow.</p>

Command	What's new or changed
Connect Text Frames	<i>New:</i> This command connects the last column in one text frame to the first column in another text frame so that the text flows through the frames. You select the text frames to connect before choosing the command. (This command replaces Connect Columns.)
Split Text Frame	<i>New:</i> This command splits a text frame into two disconnected frames below the insertion point. (This command replaces Split Column.)

### Format menu: Document submenu

The new Document submenu groups formatting commands that apply across an entire document. The Change Bars and Footnote Properties commands have been moved to this submenu from the Format menu.

Command	What's new or changed
Numbering	<i>New:</i> This command sets the first page number, the numbering style, and the even/odd page count for a document. (These settings were formerly in the Document Properties dialog box.)
Text Options	<i>New:</i> This command sets text properties such as Smart Quotes, Smart Spaces, line breaks, and small-cap sizes for a document. (These settings were formerly in the Document Properties dialog box.)

### View menu

Command	What's new or changed
QuickAccess Bar (UNIX)	<i>New:</i> You can choose this command to display a QuickAccess bar in UNIX. The bar shows buttons for many of the most commonly used commands for working with files, text, graphics, and tables. You click a button to use its command.  The QuickAccess bar was already available in the Windows and Macintosh versions.
QuickAccess Bar	<i>Changed:</i> The buttons in the QuickAccess bar are now in color on a color monitor or in grays on a gray-scale monitor.
Publisher Boundaries (Macintosh)	<i>New:</i> This command shows or hides brackets around publishers in a document. Each publisher has an opening bracket ( [ ) and a closing bracket ( ] ). The brackets are printable characters.
Color Definitions (UNIX)	<i>Changed:</i> You now use this command to select a color model as well as to define colors in UNIX. The separate Color Model command has been removed.  The Color Definitions dialog box already included color models in the Windows and Macintosh versions.

## Special menu

The Page Break command has been moved to the Special menu from the Format menu, and the Inset command in the UNIX version is now called Graphic Inset.

### Command

### What's new or changed

#### Anchored Frame

*Changed:* The Anchored Frame dialog box now lists all of the anchoring positions on a pop-up menu. When you select a position, the rest of the dialog box shows only the settings (such as size and alignment) that are appropriate for that position.

You can now position an anchored frame outside a text frame as well as outside a text column. In a document with two or more columns, positioning an anchored frame outside the text frame ensures that the anchored frame is always in the page margin.

You can also create a run-in frame aligned on the left or right side of a paragraph. The text in the paragraph runs around the frame.

With any of the anchoring positions, you can align an anchored frame with the page side closer to or farther from the binding in a double-sided document.

Baseline Offset is now called Distance above Baseline. Near-Side Offset is now called Distance from Text Column (or Text Frame).

#### Cross-Reference

*Changed:* The Cross-Reference dialog box has been reorganized to group related tasks. The top of the dialog box combines source information with the Go to Source button; the middle combines the format with the Edit Format button; and the bottom shows the remaining buttons.

The Update feature has been moved to Update References in the Edit menu.

#### Marker (UNIX and Windows)

*Changed:* The Marker Text box can now show several lines of text at a time rather than only one line in UNIX and Windows. This makes it easier to edit long passages of marker text.

The Marker Text box in the Macintosh version already displayed several lines of text.

## Graphics menu

### Command

### What's new or changed

#### Tools

*Changed:* The button for the Text Column tool now chooses the Text Frame tool. You click this tool and drag to draw a text frame. A dialog box appears automatically so that you can specify the number of columns in the frame and the gap between them.

The button for the Graphic Frame tool now shows an icon of graphic objects in a frame rather than the word *Frame*.

Command	What's new or changed
Tools (UNIX)	<p><i>Changed:</i> The Tools palette in UNIX is now available in an abbreviated size as well as in its full size. The small palette takes up much less space on your screen.</p> <p>The small Tools palette has all of the drawing tools and the same object properties (such as fill pattern and pen width) that the large palette has; the properties are on pop-up menus. The small palette does not have the Graphics menu commands.</p> <p>You can go back and forth between the small and large Tools palettes by clicking a toggle switch at the bottom of the palette.</p> <p>The small Tools palette was already available in the Windows and Macintosh versions. The Macintosh version also has a large palette.</p>
Tools (Macintosh)	<p><i>Changed:</i> The Color pop-up menu on the large and small Tools palettes in the Macintosh version now shows swatches of color next to the color names.</p>
Join	<p><i>New:</i> This command joins selected lines and curves into one complex outline. Once you've created this object, you can reshape it and change its fill color and other properties.</p> <p>You can join any lines, polylines, arcs, and smoothed polylines drawn with FrameMaker drawing tools.</p>
Object Properties (Macintosh)	<p><i>Changed:</i> The Color pop-up menu in the Object Properties dialog box on a Macintosh now shows swatches of color next to the color names.</p>
Object Properties: Text Frame	<p><i>New:</i> This command puts all the properties of a single text frame in one convenient place. You select a text frame to modify before choosing the command. (You can choose Customize Text Frame from the Format&gt;Customize Layout submenu to open the same dialog box.)</p> <p>You can change the size of a text frame; the number of columns and the gap between them; the width, gap, and location of the side-head area; the color, angle, and border width of the frame; the flow tag; and the Autoconnect and PostScript Code settings.</p> <p>Most changes you make to a text frame with Object Properties apply only to one frame and not to an entire flow. Only Autoconnect, the flow tag, and the checkbox for side heads apply to the flow.</p>
Object Properties: Imported Graphic (UNIX and Windows)	<p><i>Changed:</i> You can now change the dots-per-inch (dpi) value for an imported bitmap graphic with Object Properties in UNIX and Windows. (In earlier releases of FrameMaker, you had to reimport a graphic to change its dpi value.)</p> <p>This feature was already available in the Macintosh version.</p>

**Command**

Runaround  
Properties

**What's new or changed**

*New:* This command makes text in a column run around a selected graphic. The graphic must be attached to a fixed location on the page. The border of the text can follow the contours of the graphic or a rectangular boundary around the graphic.

**Table menu****Command**

Insert Table  
*and*  
Convert to Table

**What's new or changed**

*Changed:* The Insert Table and Convert to Table dialog boxes no longer have a Table Tag text box. You can select a format in the Table Format list to specify a format for a new table.

In both Insert Table and Convert to Table, FrameMaker creates a table with a default format if the Table Format list is empty. You can then use the Table Designer to name and modify the table's format and to save the format in the catalog.

**Help menu****Command**

Tutorial

**What's new or changed**

*New:* This online tutorial guides you through the fundamentals of FrameMaker. You work with sample documents and eight interactive lessons to learn basic FrameMaker tasks—including laying out pages, formatting paragraphs, importing graphics, and generating a table of contents.

**Book menus**

The book menu bar for all the versions of FrameMaker now includes an Edit menu. In the UNIX version, a few existing File menu commands have been organized on Import and Utilities submenus to be consistent with Windows and Macintosh FrameMaker.

**Command**

Add File  
(File menu for books)

**What's new or changed**

*Changed:* The Add File to Book dialog box now stays open on the screen while you add files to a book. This makes it much easier to add more than one file at a time. When you're finished adding files, you click Done to close the dialog box.

Suppress Automatic  
Reference Updating  
(Edit menu for books)

*New:* If a document has cross-references and any text insets that are updated automatically, FrameMaker updates the cross-references and insets whenever you open the document. You can use this command to turn off the updating for all documents you open from the book window.

## New and revised keyboard and mouse shortcuts

FrameMaker provides keyboard shortcuts for all menu commands and for many of the specific settings you can make. It also gives you mouse shortcuts that combine commands with easy on-screen manipulation. This section describes the keyboard and mouse shortcuts that are new or that now perform a different function.

To use the keyboard shortcuts in this section, press the keys in succession. For example, for Esc e F, press the Escape key, then lowercase e, and then uppercase F.

Some of the new keyboard shortcuts have an additional Control-key equivalent in Windows or Command-key equivalent on the Macintosh. For shortcuts using the Control key or Command key, see the *Quick Reference* for Windows or Macintosh FrameMaker.

Occasionally, a new keyboard shortcut replaces another one because the letters in the replacement correspond to a new location or new name for the associated command. In these cases, you can still use the old shortcut.

### Designing pages

To	Press	Replaces
Open the Column Layout dialog box (old shortcut opened the Normal Page Layout dialog box)	Esc o c l (lowercase L)	Esc o g n
Open the Line Layout dialog box	Esc o l l (lowercase L)	
Open the Page Size dialog box	Esc o p s	
Open the Master Page Usage dialog box	Esc o m u	Esc o g m
Open the New Master Page dialog box	Esc o m p	Esc p m
Open the Update Column Layout dialog box	Esc o u p	Esc p u
Open the Customize Text Frame dialog box	Esc o c f	
Turn room for side heads on or off	Esc j p S	
Connect selected text frames (formerly connected selected text columns)	Esc C C	
Disconnect the previous text frame (formerly disconnected the previous text column)	Esc C P	
Disconnect the next text frame (formerly disconnected the next text column)	Esc C N	
Disconnect the previous and next text frames (formerly disconnected the previous and next text columns)	Esc C B	
Split the current text frame below the selection (formerly split the current text column)	Esc C S	
Choose the Text Frame tool (old shortcut chose the Text Column tool)	Esc 1 (one) t f	Esc 1 (one) t c

## Editing and formatting documents

To	Press	Replaces
Repeat the last find request	Esc e F	
Make the current paragraph straddle all columns in its text frame, not including the side-head area (formerly made the paragraph "full width")	Esc j p t	
Make the current paragraph straddle all columns and the side-head area in its text frame	Esc j p T	
Open the Numbering Options dialog box	Esc o d n	
Open the Text Options dialog box	Esc o t o	
Show the QuickAccess bar (show or hide the bar in the Windows version)	Esc v q	
Insert a page break	Esc s p b	Esc o p b

## Drawing and editing graphics

To	Press	Replaces
Insert a graphic inset (UNIX)	Esc s g	Esc s i
Open the Runaround Properties dialog box	Esc g R	
Run text around the contour of a selected graphic	Esc g w	
Run text around the bounding box of a selected graphic	Esc g W	
Turn off a text runaround for a selected graphic	Esc g q	
Join selected open curves into one complex outline	Esc g j	

## Working with text insets and publishers

To	Press	Replaces
Open the Text Inset Properties dialog box for a selected text inset	Esc e i	
Open the Update References dialog box	Esc e U	
Open the Suppress Automatic Reference Updating dialog box (when a book file is active)	Esc e S	
Interrupt the updating of text insets	Control-c	
Show or hide brackets around Macintosh publishers	Esc v l (lowercase L)	
<b>To</b>	<b>Do this with the mouse</b>	
Select a text inset and open the Text Inset Properties dialog box for it	Double-click the inset	

## Changes to older commands and shortcuts

This section summarizes the FrameMaker 4 commands that have been moved or renamed, and the commands and shortcuts that have been deleted.

### Reorganized commands

Some of the existing commands have been reorganized on the menus so that their location and grouping are more intuitive. These commands work the same way they did in earlier releases of FrameMaker.

Command	Old location	New location
Page Break	Format menu	Special menu
Change Bars	Format menu	Format>Document submenu
Footnote Properties	Format menu	Format>Document submenu
Master Page Usage	Format>Pages submenu and Layout palette	Format>Page Layout submenu
New Master Page	Layout palette	Format>Page Layout submenu
Update Page Layouts (now called Update Column Layout)	Layout palette	Format>Page Layout submenu
Disconnect Previous	Layout palette	Format>Customize Layout submenu
Disconnect Next	Layout palette	Format>Customize Layout submenu
Disconnect Both	Layout palette	Format>Customize Layout submenu
Rotate Page Clockwise	Layout palette	Format>Customize Layout submenu
Rotate Page Counterclockwise	Layout palette	Format>Customize Layout submenu
Unrotate Page	Layout palette	Format>Customize Layout submenu
Compare Books (UNIX)	File menu for books	File>Utilities submenu for books
Keyboard Macros (UNIX)	File menu for books	File>Utilities submenu for books
Import Formats (UNIX)	File menu for books	File>Import submenu for books

### Renamed commands

A couple of commands have been renamed to clarify their role in the application. These commands work the same way they did in earlier releases.

Command	New name
Update Page Layouts (Layout palette)	Update Column Layout (moved to Format>Page Layout submenu)
Inset (Special menu) (UNIX)	Graphic Inset

### Deleted commands

A few commands have been removed from this release of FrameMaker, but their functionality is still available, in new or revised commands.

Command	Functionality replaced by
Flow (Format menu)	Line Layout (Format>Page Layout submenu), Customize Text Frame (Format>Customize Layout submenu), and Object Properties: Text Frame (Graphics menu)
Document (Format menu)	Numbering (Format>Document submenu) and Text Options (Format>Document submenu)
Normal Page Layout (Layout palette and Format>Pages submenu)	Column Layout (Format>Page Layout submenu) and Page Size (Format>Page Layout submenu)
Connect Columns (Layout palette)	Connect Text Frames (Format>Customize Layout submenu)
Replace Columns (Layout palette)	Customize Text Frame (Format>Customize Layout submenu) and Object Properties: Text Frame (Graphics menu)
Split Current Column (Layout palette)	Split Text Frame (Format>Customize Layout submenu)
Color Model (View menu) (UNIX)	Color Definitions (View menu)

### Deleted shortcuts

Some of the keyboard shortcuts have been removed altogether. The commands associated with these shortcuts no longer exist in FrameMaker, because their functionality is available in other commands or because you no longer work with individual text columns.

Shortcut	Purpose
Esc o l	Opened the Flow Properties dialog box
Esc o d	Opened the Document Properties dialog box
Esc o g l	Displayed the Layout palette
Esc C r	Opened the Replace Columns dialog box
Esc C R	Split the current column to the right of the selection
Esc C L	Split the current column into lines
Esc v c m	Opened the Color Model dialog box (UNIX)