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## Recommended Adobe Reader And Printer Settings

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## Recommended Adobe Reader And Printer Settings

### 1. Adobe Reader Version:

We strongly recommend the use of the Adobe Reader version 4 or higher, because after version 3 there was a major change in the handling of fonts.

### 2. Fonts:

All our PDF files have the fonts embedded within them, so the display is independent of the fonts installed in your computer.

For printer fonts please see the recommended printer settings in [Sec. 5](#).

### 3. Adobe Reader Settings:

The default settings of the Adobe Reader are intended for quick display, but the quality might suffer. For a more pleasing result, both on screen and in print, we recommend the following adjustments (we show the examples for Adobe Reader v.7 in [Fig. 1](#) and [Fig. 2](#); older versions have slightly different menus):

In the menu:

**Edit → Preferences → Page Display**

set the **Default Page Layout** to **Continuous**. This enables the gradual scrolling from page to page in order to see the end of the previous and the beginning of the next page simultaneously.

In the same menu you can set the **Smoothing** of the display pixels, separately for various object types: **text**, **line art**, and **images**. Enable them all (click the check mark boxes: ☒). Also, for LCD type monitors, Adobe recommends to activate the use of CoolType font display.

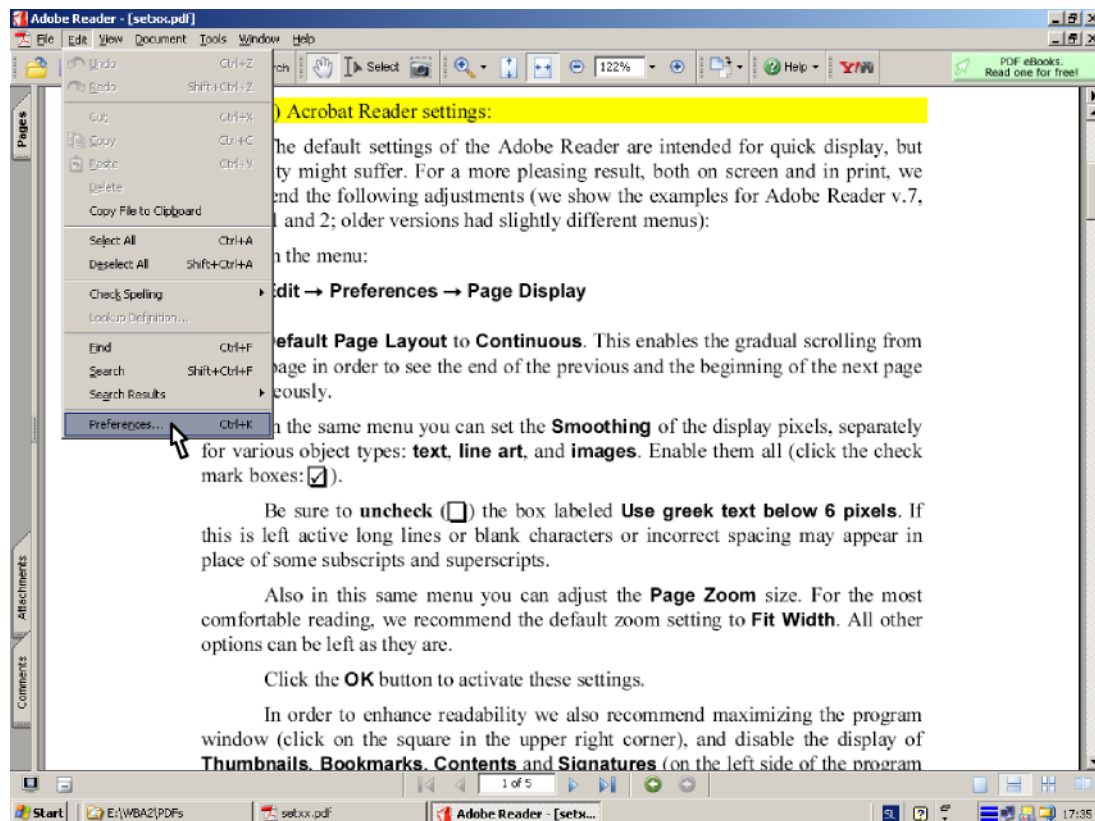
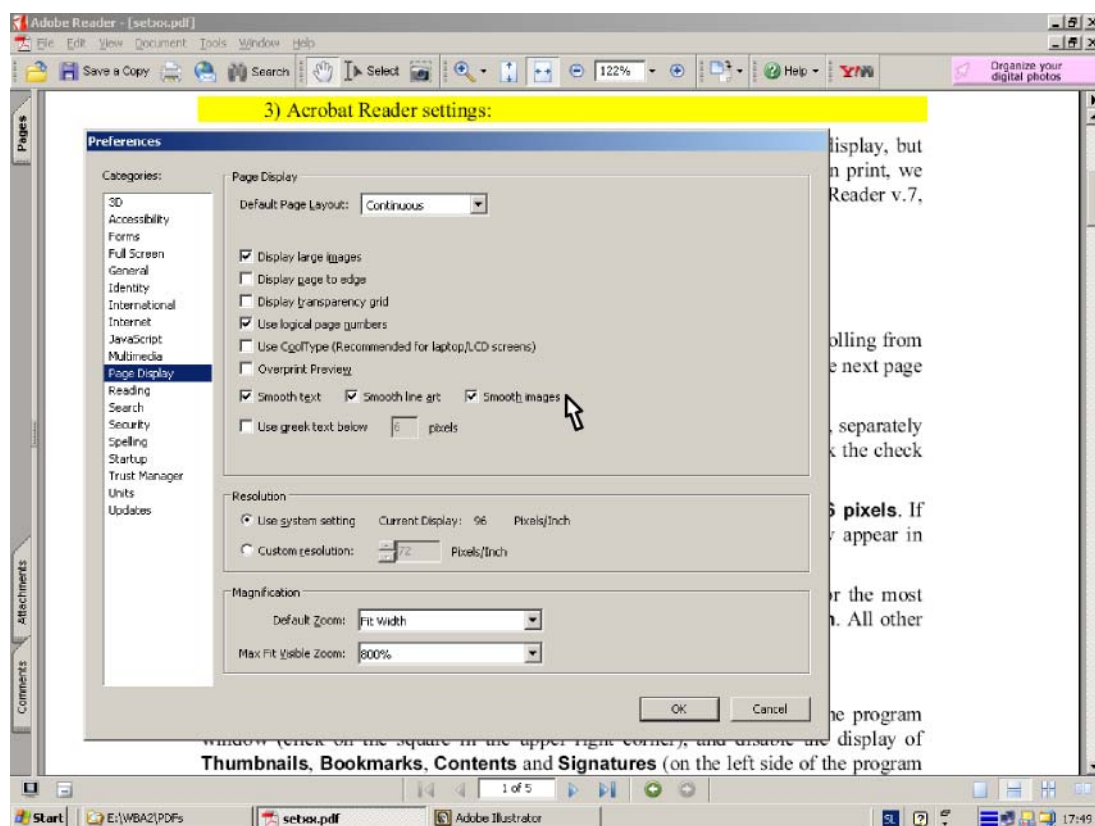
Be sure to **uncheck** (☐) the box labeled **Use greek text below 6 pixels**. If this is left active long lines or blank characters or incorrect spacing may appear in place of some subscripts and superscripts.

Also in this same menu you can adjust the **Page Zoom** size. For the most comfortable reading, we recommend the default zoom setting to **Fit Width**. All other options can be left as they are.

Click the **OK** button to activate these settings.

In order to enhance readability we also recommend to maximize the program window (click on the square in the upper right corner), and disable the display of **Thumbnails**, **Bookmarks**, **Contents** and **Signatures** (on the left side of the program window; our files do not have page thumbnails built in, but if needed you can activate them at any time in Adobe Reader v.5 or higher).

In our PDF files the default font size is 12, with two lower levels for subscripts (size 10 and 8); with the settings above and a good 17" monitor you should be able to read all the math symbols clearly.

Fig. 1: Select **Preferences** in the **Edit** menuFig. 2: In the **Preferences** window under **Categories** select **Page Display** to activate smoothing, deactivate low size text greeking and set the default page layout and zoom.

#### 4. Adobe Reader Navigation:

Our PDF files contain many '[Links](#)' (colored underlined text) which allow you to jump to the related topic by simply placing the 'mouse' pointer (with the 'hand' tool active) on the link and clicking the left 'mouse' button; returning to the previous viewing position is possible either by simultaneously pressing the **Alt** + **←** keys, or alternatively, by clicking on the green button with a white arrow at the lower end of the window (see [Fig. 3](#) and [Fig. 4](#)), or you can click on **View** menu and place the mouse cursor over **Go To**, then select **Previous View** from the pop-up menu (in Adobe Reader v.5 and v.6 it was possible to click the right mouse button and select **Go to previous view** from the pop-up menu). For other possibilities offered by your own version of the Adobe Reader program please see its **Help** menu.

The link usually points to a target area which will be displayed close to the top of the new view. Unfortunately this is not always possible, i.e., in cases when the target lies close to the bottom of the page. Even if the Reader program has been instructed to open the document in the 'continuous' mode, which enables continuous scrolling between pages, a link pointing to the bottom of a page would often display the top of the next page, with unpredictable results. To play it safe, we set the new view to display the bottom of the page coincident with the bottom of the Reader window, with the target visible somewhere above. Note however that if the target is close to the bottom of the page, it will be displayed only if the Reader program window is maximized to cover the whole screen area; if the window size is reduced, the target can sometimes fall below the lower window border.

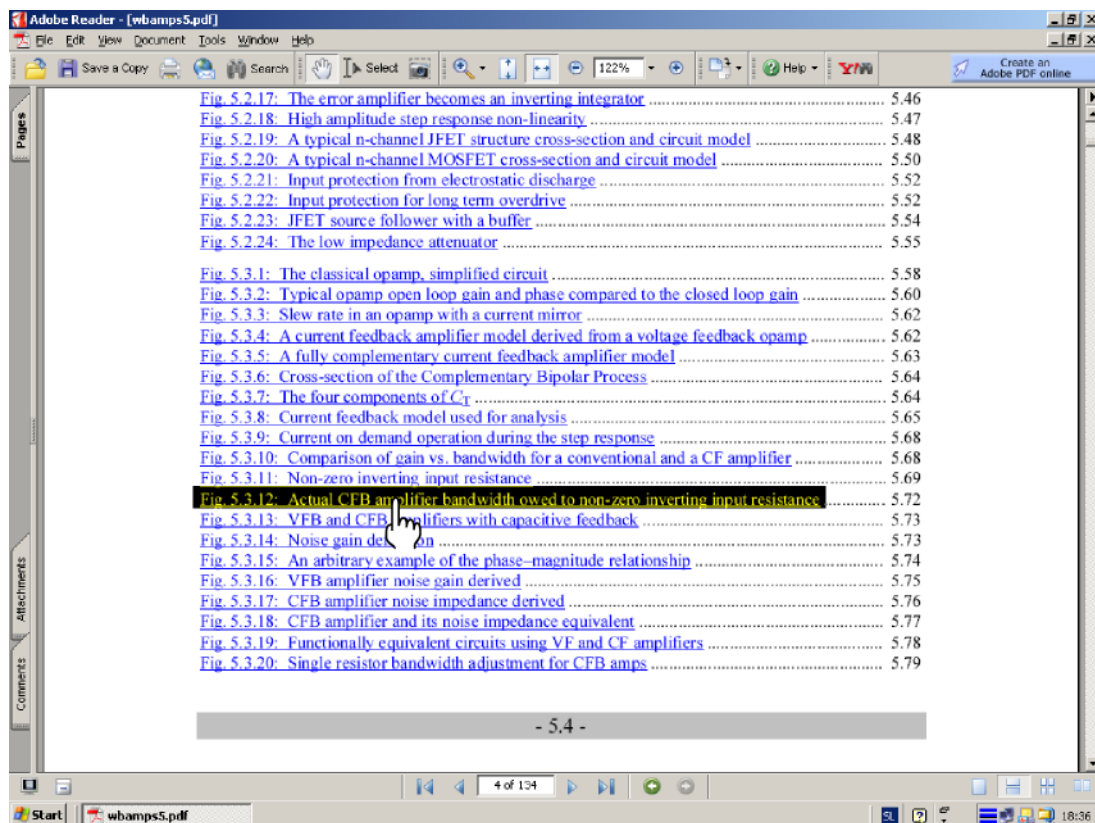


Fig. 3: Clicking on a link transfers the view to the new target ([Fig. 4](#)).

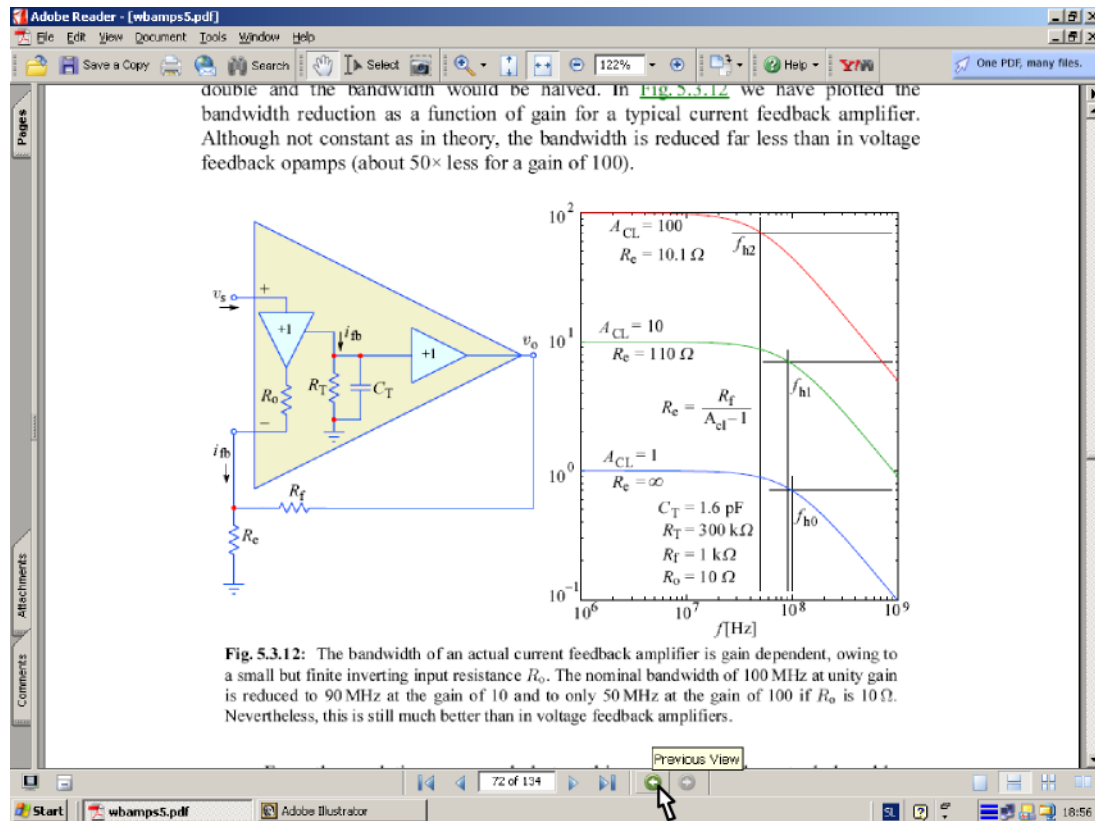


Fig. 4: The **Go to Previous View** button is on the bottom toolbar

The Adobe Reader allows you to move the page viewing position by using the ‘hand’ tool (active by default when the program opens, otherwise it can be selected either from the **Tools** menu, or by clicking on the hand icon on the top toolbar). This page moving is accomplished by holding the left ‘mouse’ button down and dragging the ‘mouse’ up or down to position the page accordingly.

Of course, the program allows also the usual paging commands found in text editors and most other programs, i.e., by using the **sidebar vertical slider**, by pressing the **Page Up**, **Page Down**, or **↑**, **↓** keys on the keyboard, or by turning the mouse **wheel**.

Note however that there is a distinct difference between the functioning of the ‘hand’ tool and other page moving modes. When the cursor is in the ‘hand’ tool mode, clickink the left ‘mouse’ button or dragging the page and releasing the left ‘mouse’ button stores the current viewing position in a buffer, which you can later use to track the viewing history. On the other hand, if you use the ‘mouse’ wheel, or the vertical slider, or the paging keys on the keyboard to move between pages, the last stored cursor position in the viewing history buffer remains unchanged. So if you now click on a link in the new view, the cursor position is again not updated. Since the link will usually display a new target view, the click on the **Previous View** will not return you to the point where the link was, but instead to the last cursor position. In order to avoid such an awkward behavior it is a good practice to point and click somewhere close to the link in order to store the current view, before clicking on the link itself. It is possible, of course, that this inconvenience has been corrected in the latest Reader.

In contrast to [blue links](#), which point to content within the currently viewed file, the [red links](#) point to the content in other PDF files. By default Adobe Reader opens the new file within the same program window, whilst the last viewing position is stored in the buffer. You might want to view several pages of the new file, and all those viewing positions will also be stored. It is therefore useful if the previous file remains open in the background, so that you can go back and continue the reading it without having to select **Previous View** many times, but by simply changing the active window (by selecting its file name shown at the bottom of the **Window** menu), or just close the opened file when it is no longer needed. In order to enable keeping the previous file open in the background go to:

**Edit → Preferences → General**

and **uncheck** the box:

☐ **Open cross-document links in the same window.**

Click the **OK** button to activate the setting. See this menu in [Fig. 5](#).

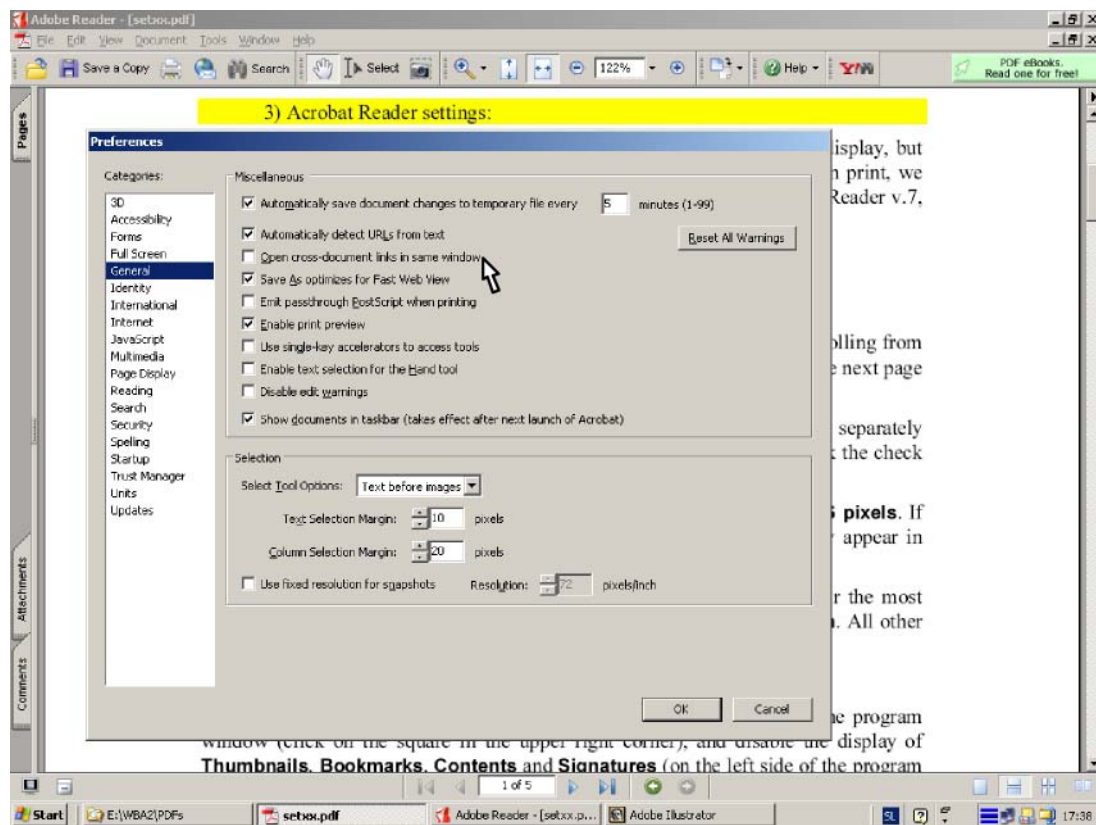


Fig. 5: The **General** settings in **Perferences**.

Our PDF files have also links to the **Internet** and **World Wide Web** pages. Those links should open your default browser (Internet Explorer, Netscape, Mozilla Firefox, Opera, etc.) and access the indicated web page content, assuming your network connection works properly. To test this action click the following link, which opens the Springer's web page: <http://www.springeronline.com/>. We have included only the most trustworthy addresses, so there should be no trouble from 'virus' infections, 'worms', 'Trojan horses', etc. Nevertheless, a high quality regularly



updated protection software installed and running on your computer is always highly recommended.

Similarly, the e-mail address links will open your default e-mail program (e.g., Outlook, Netscape Mail, Mozilla Thunderbird, Eudora, etc.).

Note that opening of the browser and e-mail will work only if you have not intentionally disabled the Adobe Reader from 'helper' applications in your operational system and browser settings.

## 5. Printer Settings:

For good print results we recommend the use of Laser Printers, preferably those with color printing capability. Acceptable results can also be obtained by using some of the most recent Ink Jet Printers.

Some printers have 'built in' fonts used to speed the data transfer and printing. Unfortunately, these fonts often have the same names as the system fonts, but because they are from a different manufacturer they may differ in shape and size, with unpredictable printing results. To avoid this, you must change the **Printer Properties**. In Microsoft Windows 9x you can find them in: **Start → Settings → Printers**, and in Windows NT and XP in: **Start → Printers and Faxes**. Now click on the desired printer with the **right** 'mouse' button and select **Properties** from the pop-up menu, see Fig. 6. If you would like to keep the original settings, you can make a copy of this printer and make the required changes there, but then be sure to select the desired printer before starting to print.

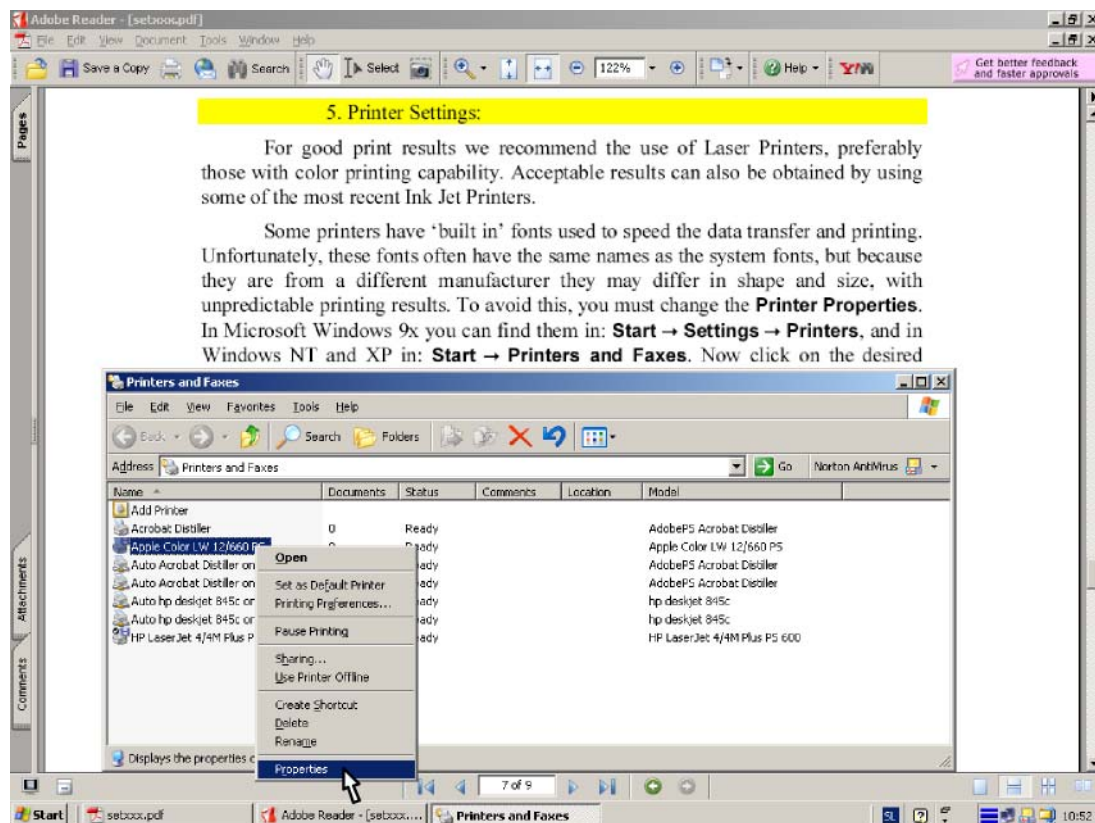


Fig. 6: Click the **right** 'mouse' button on the desired printer and select **Properties** from the pop-up menu.

The following examples are for the **Apple Color LaserWrite 12/660 PS**, see [Fig. 7](#) and [Fig. 8](#) (other printers can have slightly different properties appearance).

When the printer properties appear, click on the **Advanced** folder, then click on the **Printer Defaults** button. This opens the Page Layout window. Click on the **Advanced** button to open the 'advanced' settings. Under **Graphic** there are the **True Type Fonts** options, click to select the **Download as Softfonts** option.

Next click on the **PostScript Options** and change the **True Type Font Download Option** to **Outline**. Click the **OK** button in each window to save these options and close the Properties window.

Other printer types might have the **Fonts** folder in their **Properties**. There you might find one or all of the following options which you should enable:

☒ **Always use True Type fonts.**

(some printers have **Do not use printer fonts**)

☒ **Disable printer fonts enumeration.**

☒ **Favor system fonts over the printer fonts with the same name.**

and, if your printer uses a PostScript driver, select the sending of PS fonts in **Outline** format. Click the **OK** button to activate these settings (some printer drivers in combination with some versions of operating systems may require to restart your computer in order to accept the new settings by default).

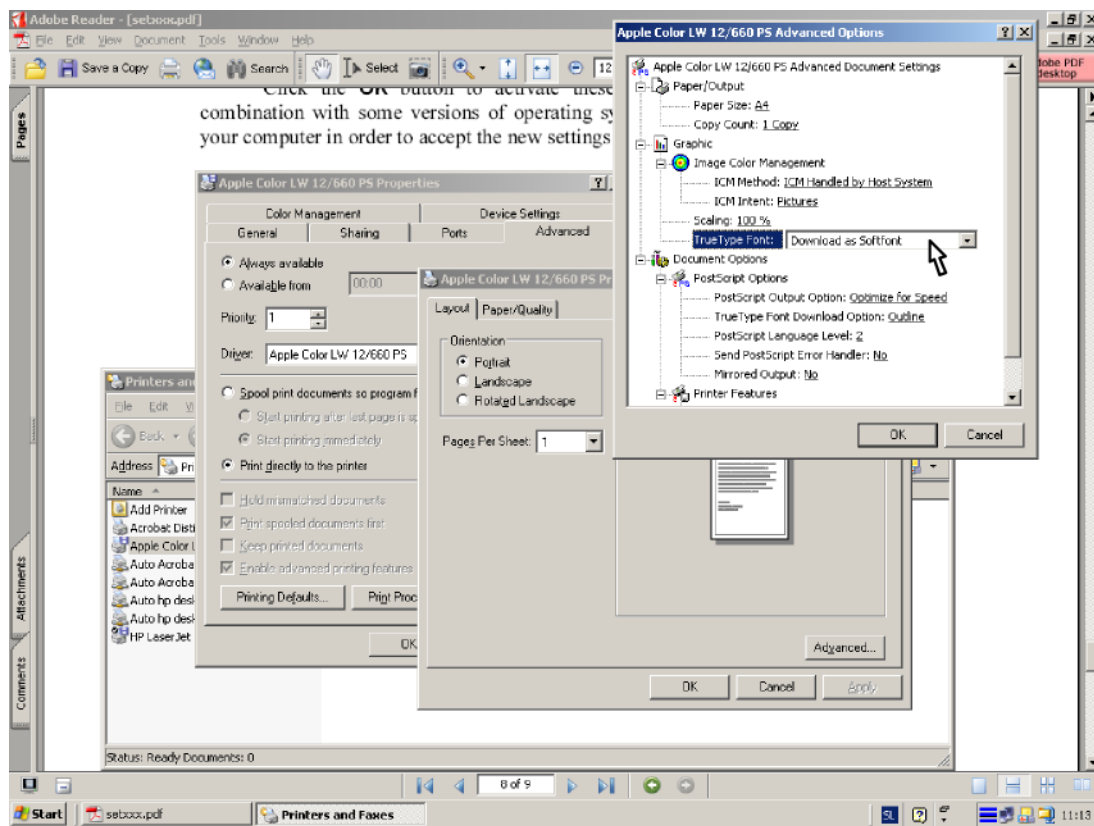


Fig. 7: In the **Advanced** folder the **Printer Defaults** have other **Advanced** settings where the handling of fonts can be controlled.



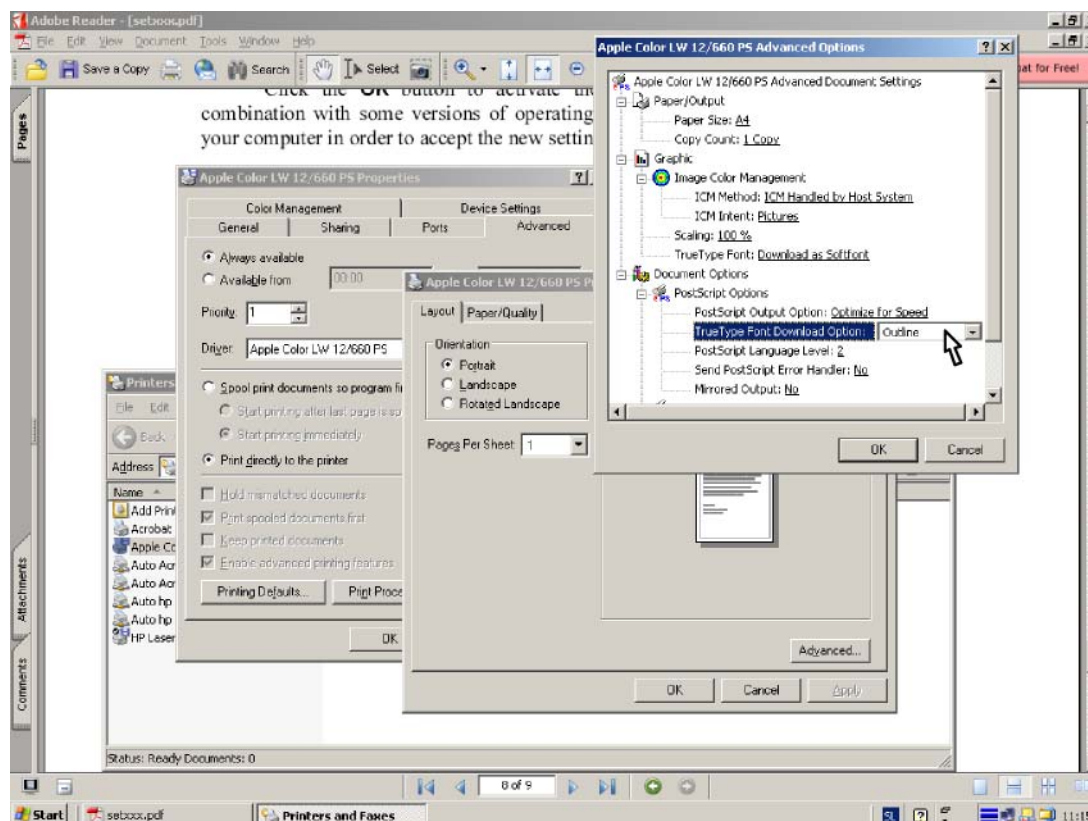


Fig. 8: If your printer uses a PostScript driver you might need to set the font downloading option to **Outline**.

With these settings your printed files should look the same as on the screen.

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