

FontAgent 8



FontAgent 8.5 User's Guide

Insider Software, Inc.
6412 Merlin Drive, Suite 700
Carlsbad, CA 92009-1211 USA

support: 760-804-9900
sales: 800-700-6340

www.insidersoftware.com
agent@insidersoftware.com

insider



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Welcome to FontAgent 8

Why use FontAgent 8?

Thank you for choosing FontAgent 8 from Insider Software.

Every application, including the Mac OS, uses fonts. Fonts are a central part of everything you do with your Mac. Common problems with your fonts can cause all sorts of difficulties: unpredictable printed output resulting from font substitution, time wasted searching for a lost font, and crashes that are difficult to isolate due to a corrupt font.

With FontAgent 8, you no longer have to concern yourself with font management. When you use FontAgent 8 to optimize and organize your fonts, your Mac will run more reliably without font-related crashes, your printed output will be predictable without font-substitution surprises, and the organization of your font library will be much more consistent and easier to manage, whether you have 30 fonts or 3,000. FontAgent 8's comprehensive features give you complete control over your fonts.

What does FontAgent 8 do?

FontAgent 8 performs several housecleaning chores and runs a variety of technical checks to ensure your font library is ready when you need it.

FontAgent 8 does all this for you:

- [Scans disks for fonts](#)
- [Verifies font integrity](#)
- [Eliminates duplicate fonts](#)
- [Fixes unmatched fonts](#)



- [Removes unnecessary bitmapped sizes](#)
- [Fixes font ID conflicts](#)
- [Creates new suitcases](#)
- [Creates an organized library](#)
- [Reports font status](#)

The FontAgent 8 Demo analyzes your fonts and displays all the problems, however, you need to register FontAgent 8 to fix all the problems automatically and create an organized font library.

How FontAgent 8 works

Scans disks for fonts

FontAgent 8 scours your hard disks and CDs and finds all the fonts located anywhere on the disks. This frees you from having to locate or open your fonts manually and eliminates the risk that you'll overlook any font files. FontAgent 8 can analyze multiple disks and create a complete, trouble-free set of fonts from all the fonts on all the disks.

The FontAgent 8 Network Edition can locate, analyze and repair fonts on multiple Macs on your network, create a new library of all your fonts, and synchronize them across all your machines. The Network Edition is particularly handy for designers, service bureaus, and work group managers with large font collections or large numbers of Macintosh workstations.

Verifies font integrity

Corrupt fonts are a major cause of system and application crashes. When your Macintosh crashes, files that are open can become corrupted. Since bitmapped font files in suitcases are opened every time your Macintosh starts up, they are obvious targets for corruption. Unfortunately, a corrupt font leads to more crashes and more corrupt fonts. And without FontAgent 8, corrupt font files are very hard to detect and repair.

FontAgent 8 performs several consistency checks to ensure the integrity of all your fonts. If it finds a problem, FontAgent 8 attempts to repair the font or alerts you to



delete the problem font and reinstall it. By repairing corrupt fonts, FontAgent 8 improves the stability of your Macintosh and your applications.

Eliminates duplicate fonts

Duplicate fonts waste disk space and cause font ID conflicts that result in annoying error messages and inconsistent output. Fonts may be duplicated as they are added and removed from your hard disk. In fact, reinstalling your Mac OS software or applications can cause duplicates.

Font duplication also occurs when you have both TrueType and Type 1 versions of a font on your hard disk. If an application uses a TrueType font one time and a Type 1 font another, the appearance of fonts on your display and printer output may be inconsistent.

Fixes unmatched fonts

Type 1 fonts require both a bitmapped and PostScript font to display and print correctly. When fonts are moved, bitmapped fonts may become separated from their corresponding PostScript fonts. An unmatched bitmapped font displays correctly only in its installed sizes, but does not print properly. And an unmatched PostScript font can never be referenced and only wastes disk space. FontAgent 8 identifies all these unmatched, orphaned fonts and ensures that bitmapped fonts display correctly, ends unexpected font substitution, and saves disk space.

Removes unnecessary bitmapped sizes

If you use Adobe Type Manager, it automatically renders all fonts on your screen from only one bitmapped point size. However, ATM does not always accurately display fonts in small point sizes. Font designers may provide small font bitmaps to help in these situations. Therefore, FontAgent 8 allows you to remove all bitmapped sizes to reduce disk space and memory requirements. If you select this option, we recommend that you remove sizes over 12 point.

Fixes font ID conflicts

Font ID numbers are used internally by Mac OS to uniquely identify all open fonts. Therefore, each font must have a unique ID number when it loads. Unfortunately,



there are more fonts than ID numbers, resulting in unexpected and endless font conflicts.

FontAgent 8 renumbers conflicting Font IDs to ensure that all your fonts open properly. Because Font IDs are not unique to a particular font, modern applications refer to font names rather than font numbers, so renumbering your fonts has no undesirable effects.

Creates new suitcases

After FontAgent 8 identifies all your font problems, it creates a clean font library organized the way you want. In your new font library, FontAgent 8 creates new suitcase files containing entire font families labeled with the font's name for easy identification. In addition, FontAgent 8 optionally puts a suffix on the font file identifying it as either TrueType (.tt) or Type 1 (.t1) and moves loose bitmapped fonts into their proper suitcases.

Creates an organized library

Fonts should be logically organized so you can recognize them at a glance, add new fonts to your library quickly, open existing fonts easily, and locate specific fonts for sending to service bureaus.

FontAgent 8 gives you a variety of ways to organize your new font library. Specifically, you can:

- Place all fonts in a new Fonts folder in the System Folder, or in the FontAgent 8 library, if you have a small font library.
- Organize fonts in alphabetical sub-folders if you have a large font library and want to access fonts by their name.
- Organize fonts by parent folder if you classify fonts in some manner other than by font name.
- Organize fonts by current location if you are confident that all your font files are properly organized and that you want to maintain their current locations.
- Place each font in its own separate folder, keeping PostScript fonts together with their bitmapped suitcase counterparts.



Reports font status

As a final step, FontAgent 8 generates reports that you can view on screen, print or save to disk for importing into a word processor. FontAgent 8 produces the following reports:

- A font inventory before FontAgent 8 creates and moves any fonts
- The font problems FontAgent 8 detected
- A font inventory after FontAgent 8 finishes building your new font library

The inventory reports can be sorted alphabetically by font or by location.



Macintosh Font Primer

Basic font concepts and terminology

This manual assumes you are already familiar with your Macintosh computer and its Mac OS operating system. You should already be familiar with fonts and how to use them, but may be unfamiliar with exactly how they work. Or you may be having problems getting your fonts to work properly. If so, you're not alone; fonts require care and organization and can be damaged easily. And since fonts are used by almost every application you run, the chances of you experiencing font problems is extremely high—even if you're very careful.

Before explaining how you can use FontAgent to ensure the integrity of your fonts, it is necessary to establish a common set of terminology. The following paragraphs explain important font management concepts and terms. Understanding these simple concepts makes using FontAgent easier and more meaningful.

Suitcases

A suitcase is a special kind of folder designed to hold system resources such as certain kinds of font files. You can drag items in and out of suitcases just as you do with folders. However, a suitcase only has one level - you cannot store a suitcase within a suitcase as you can with folders. In other words, if you drag a suitcase into another suitcase, the items from the first suitcase are moved into the second. Another difference is that the operating system modifies resources as you move them in or out of suitcases. Versions of Mac OS prior to System 7 required a special program named Font/DA Mover to move resources, but now you can just drag and drop fonts where you want them.

Suitcases can contain two kinds of font resources: TrueType fonts and the bitmapped screen files in Type 1 fonts.



Note that suitcases do not hold Postscript printer fonts. If this seems confusing, read on; all these terms are explained below.

Bitmapped Fonts

Your computer must be able to display fonts on your monitor as well as to image them on printers. Monitors display fonts as a pattern of dots called bitmaps.

Imagine drawing a large A on a piece of graph paper, then going across every square and writing a 0 if the square is empty or a 1 if the square is full. You'd need to make an on/off decision on squares that are not quite full or not quite empty. After doing this, you would have created the letter A in one specific size - the size you drew on the graph paper. To completely define a bitmapped font, you need to repeat this process for every character in every size you want to create. When your computer displays the character, it reads the 0's and 1's and either draws a pixel (a dot on the screen) or leaves it blank.

Obviously, fontographers can't create bitmapped fonts in every size you need. If you want to use a size for which no bitmapped font exists, your computer performs complicated math to create the size you requested, then displays it on screen. Unfortunately, this scaled font rarely looks the same as the original font. If the font is scaled down to a smaller size, characters lose their shape. If it's scaled up to a larger size, its diagonals develop a staircase shape known as jaggies.

Other display problems exist with bitmapped fonts. Your monitor has a specific resolution - a fixed number of dots per inch (dpi) - just like the graph paper mentioned above has a specific number of squares per inch. A Macintosh monitor has a standard resolution of 72 dpi. Your printer probably has a resolution of 300 to 600 dpi, and resolutions of typesetters measure in the thousands.

Unfortunately, because bitmapped fonts are available only in specific resolutions, your computer system must perform complicated math to scale characters to the specific sizes and resolutions you need. And when you scale bitmapped fonts up to printer resolutions such as 300 or 600 dpi, the results are usually poor, making bitmapped fonts unacceptable printer fonts despite their usefulness for display monitors.



PostScript Fonts

Adobe Systems solved many of the problems associated with printing bitmapped fonts by taking a different approach in its PostScript font technology. Instead of describing the letter 'A' on the graph paper as a pattern of dots, PostScript describes the outline of the letter mathematically as a series of lines and curves. The outline is then filled in to produce the letter 'A'. Today's PostScript fonts are in a format known as Type 1. Adobe Type 3 format came first, and no one knows what happened to Type 2, so all you have to remember is Type 1 format.

But monitors and printers display high-resolution bitmaps and don't understand outline fonts. So the processors inside computers and printers must rasterize the mathematical outline of PostScript fonts into a pattern of dots. The advantage of this process over using bitmapped fonts is that the dots are created to match the resolution of the monitor or printer so the characters always maintain their proper shape. The disadvantage of rasterization is that it requires additional processing; hence, PostScript printers have special processors dedicated to rasterizing.

Macintosh computers expect to see suitcase files containing bitmapped font definitions for displaying screen fonts, so PostScript fonts include separate bitmapped suitcase files from the outline font file. Both the suitcase and outline files for a font should be in the same folder to make the font work properly. If you view the font on screen in one of the included bitmapped sizes, the Macintosh happily displays the bitmap. To display screen fonts more reliably, Adobe developed Adobe Type Manager or ATM, which automatically generates bitmapped fonts of almost any size from their PostScript counterparts.

TrueType Fonts

TrueType fonts were co-developed by Apple and Microsoft as an alternative to Adobe PostScript's market dominance. TrueType fonts use an outline approach, but employ different mathematical descriptions than PostScript. Unlike PostScript, TrueType fonts store bitmapped font descriptions with their outline definitions all in one suitcase file. The ability to generate individual bitmapped screen sizes is built into System 7 and is the TrueType equivalent of ATM.



Why shouldn't I just open all my fonts?

To be available for use by the operating system and applications, fonts must be opened. This may tempt you to open all your fonts, but you shouldn't do so, because opened fonts consume memory and other system resources. In addition, application programs read all open fonts when they start up. So if you open everything, you'll have a bloated and slow computer and a long, unwieldy font menu.

To properly manage your system resources and to keep your Macintosh running at peak performance, you should open only the fonts you need. There are two basic ways to open fonts:

- by placing them in the Fonts folder
- by using a separate font management utility such as Suitcase, Master Juggler or ATM Deluxe

The Fonts folder

The surest way to open fonts is to move them into the Fonts folder in the System folder. This method is simple and doesn't require an additional program, but its great disadvantage is that you can't move fonts in and out of the Fonts folder while other applications are running. If you add fonts, they won't be available until you restart your applications. A few utilities such as Now Startup Manager, Font Manager and Conflict Catcher let you create groups of fonts, called *sets* that you can load or unload by restarting your computer.

Fonts must be placed directly in the Fonts folder. Be careful not to put them in sub-folders or they won't be recognized.

Font managers

Another method of opening fonts is to use a font management utility such as Suitcase, Master Juggler, or ATM 4.0 Deluxe. The utilities can open fonts located anywhere on your hard disk or server, so you don't need to keep them in the System folder.

The advantage of this approach is that you can open and close fonts without having to restart your system and you can organize your fonts in any folder structure. These utilities can also open defined font sets automatically when you launch certain



programs or documents. Note that if you open new fonts, you must still restart most applications to take advantage of them.

The disadvantage with font managers is that you must spend time learning them and configuring your sets. They also require an organized font library so you can quickly find specific fonts - but now that you own FontAgent, your fonts will stay organized.



Chapter 3

Running FontAgent 8

Before you run FontAgent 8

You can avoid potential problems by restarting with the Base OS Extensions and running a disk repair utility such as Disk First Aid before you run FontAgent 8.

Starting with Extensions Disabled

Extensions are programs that load when the computer starts up. Some extensions open fonts, which can interfere with FontAgent 8's ability to close and modify the fonts. You should always restart with Extensions Disabled if you plan to have FontAgent 8 modify the fonts in the active System folder.

To restart with Extensions Disabled, switch to the Finder and select 'Restart' from the 'Special' menu. Hold down the 'shift' key until you see the message 'Extensions Disabled'

If you are using Mac OS 8.6, see the [Troubleshooting](#) section and start with the 'Base OS' Extensions. To restart with the Base OS Extensions, open the Extensions Manager Control Panel and select 'Mac OS 8.6 Base' from the 'Selected Set' pop up menu. If you use Conflict Catcher, please refer to its documentation to start with the Base OS set of Extensions.

If you are using a processor accelerator, please make sure that the Extensions required to access the accelerator are added to the Base OS set. To create a new set, open the 'Extensions Manager' Control Panel, select 'Base OS', press the 'Duplicate Set...' button, and add the required Control Panels or Extensions. Use this as your 'Base OS' set.



Run Disk First Aid or another disk repair utility

The Macintosh maintains a catalog of every file on your hard disk. Because FontAgent 8 manipulates hundreds or thousands of files, it's very important that the disk's catalog be undamaged.

To check and repair the catalog, use a disk repair utility. Disk First Aid is included with Mac OS and may be downloaded from Apple's web site. There are also several commercial disk repair utilities available. Regardless of the utility you use, we suggest you restart with Extensions off before running the utility.

Back up any folders that contain fonts

When you instruct FontAgent 8 to reorganize all of your fonts into a new font library, the program moves fonts from their current locations on your hard disk to the new FontAgent 8 Library folder. Before you reorganize your fonts, we recommend backing up any folders that contain fonts so that you may easily restore your previous font organization if necessary.

Note FontAgent 8 is not compatible with 2-byte fonts (such as Asian-language fonts). FontAgent 8 may cause damage to 2-byte fonts in a folder you optimize. To prevent FontAgent 8 from handling 2-byte fonts, move all 2-byte fonts to a folder named "Problem Fonts" so they will be ignored.

Increase FontAgent 8's memory

FontAgent 8 uses available system memory to store information about the fonts being analyzed. Its default setting of 3000k should be sufficient. However, you can change its memory allocation if you experience Out of Memory, Type 1, Type 2, or Type 25 errors.

Note Since FontAgent 8 uses system memory, any memory you allocate to the FontAgent application is not available for storing font information.

► To change the amount of memory allocated to FontAgent 8

- 1 Make sure FontAgent 8 is not running.



- 2 In the Finder, select the FontAgent 8 icon.
- 3 From the File menu, choose **Get Info**.
- 4 If you are running Mac OS 8.5 or newer, choose **Memory** from the pop-up menu.
- 5 Type a larger memory size in the **Preferred Size** box.
- 6 Close the Info window.

Decide what you want FontAgent 8 to do

FontAgent 8 includes several settings that automatically set options for different font optimization and organization tasks. Depending on how you want to optimize or organize your fonts, you can either choose from the predefined settings and let FontAgent 8 do its work, or choose Expert Control and adjust each of the options yourself.

When you choose an item from the Settings pop-up menu, the window changes so you can specify just the required information for the given task.

Task overview

Here are some example scenarios of how you might use each of the predefined settings.

Choose this setting...	...to do this
<u>Expert Control</u>	Optimize, organize, and fix problem fonts based on options you set manually. Use this setting when you want to override any of the default options that aren't available in the other predefined settings.
<u>Fix corrupt fonts only</u>	Find and fix corrupt fonts only. This setting does not perform any other optimizations or reorganizations.
<u>Remove large point sizes only</u>	Remove bitmapped fonts larger than 12 points (or the point size you specify). Choose this setting if you use Adobe Type Manager and want to remove font sizes you don't need. This setting does not perform any other optimizations or reorganizations (except for corrupt font checking).



Choose this setting...	...to do this
Optimize fonts & keep in existing folders	Optimize fonts (remove duplicate fonts, incomplete PostScript fonts, large point sizes, fix basic problems, and so on). All fonts are left in their current folders except for duplicate fonts, which are moved to a new folder named "Put these fonts away." This setting does not perform any reorganization except for moving duplicate fonts.
Optimize fonts & place in Fonts folder	Optimize fonts and move them to the Fonts folder in the active System folder. Corrupt and duplicate fonts are moved to a new folder named "Problem fonts." Not recommended if you have more than 128 fonts because the Mac OS recognizes only the first 128 font suitcases in the Fonts folder.
Optimize fonts and create a new font library	Optimize fonts and move them to a new folder named "FontAgent 8 Library" on each of the disks or folders you specify. Corrupt and duplicate fonts are moved to a new folder named "Problem fonts." Recommended if you use a font manager such as Adobe Type Manager Deluxe, Suitcase 8, or Master Juggler.
Add fonts to existing font library	Optimize fonts and merge them into an existing FontAgent 8 Library folder, removing any duplicate fonts. Corrupt and duplicate fonts are moved to a new folder named "Problem fonts."

Fix corrupt fonts only

Tests the integrity of your fonts without performing any additional optimization tests or reorganization. (All other settings also check for corrupt fonts.)

A font file is "open" whenever the font appears in any application's font menu. If the computer crashes, any open files can become corrupt if they weren't closed properly. Using a corrupt font usually causes the computer to crash, which can damage more files. A corrupt font may cause intermittent crashes, which makes the problem very difficult to isolate. We suggest you run FontAgent 8 regularly to validate the integrity of your fonts.



► **To fix problem fonts**

- 1** From the Settings pop-up menu, choose **Fix corrupt fonts only**.
- 2** Drag the folders or disks containing the fonts you want to fix to the **Find Fonts in** list.

You can also add folders or disks to the list by clicking the + button, or remove selected items by clicking the – button. FontAgent 8 searches for fonts in all the sub-folders in each item in the list.

- 3** To correct all problems without confirmation, select **Run automatically**.
- 4** Click **Start**.

FontAgent 8 scans the fonts in the selected folders or disks. This may take a few minutes if you have a very large number of fonts or if you are scanning an entire hard disk. If any problems are found, you are prompted to fix or skip the problem fonts. FontAgent 8 may report any of the following problems with your fonts:

- corrupt resource files (cannot be repaired)
- damaged resource files (can be repaired)
- bitmapped fonts without matching PostScript fonts
- duplicate Type 1 and TrueType fonts
- point sizes greater than the specified minimum size
- duplicate bitmapped fonts
- duplicate TrueType fonts
- PostScript fonts without matching bitmapped fonts
- duplicate PostScript fonts



Resource files should be fixed

- 5 Uncheck any fonts you don't want corrected, then click **Fix**. To skip fixing all listed fonts, click **Don't Fix**.

FontAgent 8 moves PostScript fonts to the folders containing their matching bitmapped fonts, if necessary, and moves duplicate PostScript fonts to the Problem Fonts folder. Corrupted fonts are also moved to Problem Fonts.

After running FontAgent 8, examine the contents of the Corrupt Fonts folder (in Problem Fonts) and reinstall any needed fonts.

Remove large point sizes only

Removes all font sizes over the specified size in both Type 1 bitmapped and TrueType font suitcases and does not perform any additional optimization tests.

Fonts often include several bitmapped point sizes. However, Adobe Type Manager (ATM) generates bitmapped fonts in any size from the PostScript font. Similarly, TrueType fonts may include bitmapped fonts but they can be displayed at any size. The larger bitmapped point sizes use disk space, require more memory, and load slower. In addition, the bitmapped font generated from the PostScript or TrueType font may be a more accurate representation of the font than the included fixed-size bitmapped font. If you are using Adobe Type Manager, we recommend removing all point sizes greater than 12 point.



Note Do not remove large point sizes unless you are using Adobe Type Manager (ATM). Without ATM, larger bitmapped point sizes are still needed for accurate on-screen display.

► **To remove large point sizes**

- 1 From the Settings pop-up menu, choose **Remove large point sizes only**.



Remove large sizes only

- 2 Drag the folders or disks you want to optimize to the **Find Fonts in** list.

Your startup hard disk appears in the list by default. To remove it, select it and press Delete.

You can also add folders or disks to the list by clicking the + button, or remove selected items by clicking the – button. FontAgent 8 searches for fonts in all the sub-folders in each item in the list.

- 3 From the **points** pop-up menu, choose the maximum point size you want to keep.

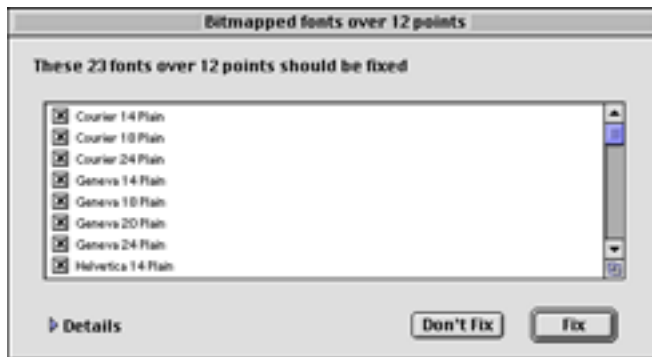


Although only one size is necessary, font designers often tweak fonts below 12 point for optimum on-screen viewing. Therefore, we recommend choosing 12 points. If a font contains only larger sizes, FontAgent 8 will keep the smallest size.

- 4 To remove all large point sizes without confirmation, select **Run automatically**.
- 5 Click **Start**.

FontAgent 8 scans the fonts in the selected folders or disks. If any problems are found, you are prompted to fix or skip the problem fonts.

FontAgent 8 displays a list of fonts larger than your specified point size.



Bitmapped over 12

- 6 Uncheck any fonts you don't want removed, then click **Fix**.

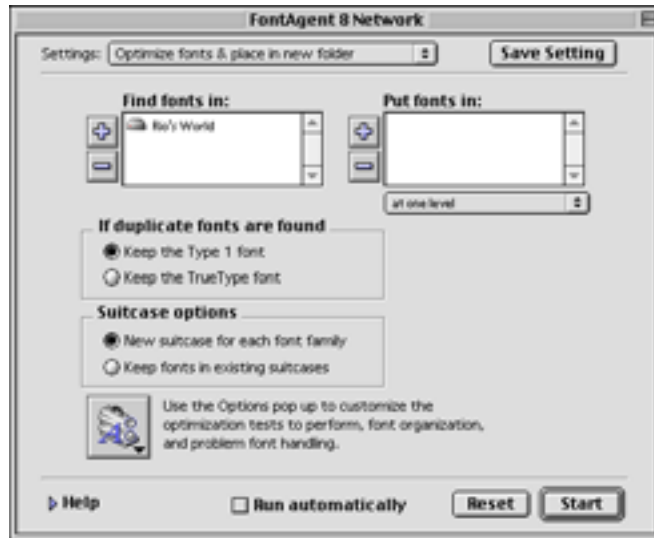
FontAgent 8 removes the selected point sizes of the listed fonts.

Optimize fonts and create a new font library

Optimizes the specified fonts and organizes them into a new “FontAgent 8 Library” folder. Use this setting if you use a font manager to activate your fonts and have a disorganized collection of fonts. FontAgent 8 will organize the fonts to simplify future font management.

- To optimize and organize your fonts into a new font library

- 1 From the Settings pop-up menu, choose **Optimize fonts & place in new folder**.



Place in new folder

- 2 Drag the folders or disks you want to optimize to the **Find Fonts in** list.

Your startup hard disk appears in the list by default. To remove it, select it and press Delete.

You can also add folders or disks to the list by clicking the + button, or remove selected items by clicking the – button. FontAgent 8 searches for fonts in all the sub-folders in each item in the list.

- 3 Drag the folder or disk that will contain the new FontAgent 8 Library folder to the **Put Fonts in** list.

If you drag multiple hard disks to the list, identical copies of the FontAgent 8 Library folder will be created on each disk. The library folder is placed within the folder or disk you specify. If you select more than one folder on the same hard disk, a single font library will be created in the first folder specified. However, if you select folders on different hard disks, or with the Network Edition, multiple computers, then a FontAgent 8 library will be created on each disk or computer.



- 4 Determine how you want fonts organized within the FontAgent 8 Library folder. Choose the option that best fits your organization style or number of fonts:

at one level	places the fonts directly in the font library
in alphabetical folders	places the fonts in folders named A, B, C, and so on, corresponding to the first letter of the font's family name
by current parent folders	places the fonts into folders named for the folder the font is currently in. For example, if you have a folder named "Insider fonts," FontAgent 8 creates a folder named "Insider fonts" in the font library. It then places the fonts that are currently in the "Insider fonts" folder in the new "Insider fonts" folder
by the font's foundry	places the fonts created by each unique font designer, known as a <i>foundry</i> , into a folder named for the foundry. If the font's foundry can't be determined, it is placed in a folder named Unknown

- 5 In cases where you may have both the Type 1 (PostScript) and TrueType versions of the same font, determine which version you want to keep. Click either **Keep the Type 1 font** or **Keep the TrueType font**.

When FontAgent 8 encounters a duplicate font in each format, your preferred format is moved to the FontAgent 8 Library folder and the duplicate is moved to the "Duplicate Type 1/TrueType fonts" folder within Problem Fonts.

If you want to keep both formats, move the appropriate fonts from the "Duplicate Type 1/TrueType fonts" folder. Note that the same font in different formats may look different on screen, have different line wraps, and output differently. If both formats are available, the Macintosh may use either format; for this reason, we highly recommend that you keep only one format of a duplicate font. If you have PostScript printer or exchange fonts with others (for example, service bureaus or clients), keep the Type 1 font. Otherwise, the choice is up to you.

- 6 Determine how you want FontAgent 8 to organize bitmapped and TrueType fonts within suitcase files.
- If you want FontAgent 8 to create a new suitcase file for each font family, named after the family, click **New suitcase for each font family**. Once your fonts are organized this way, it's very easy to activate a font family with a font



manager, identify the fonts within a suitcase without opening it, and find fonts easily. We recommend selecting this option to facilitate future font management.

- If you want to keep your existing suitcase organization (to keep fonts from different families grouped together in one suitcase, for example), click **Keep fonts in existing suitcases**. Use this option if you've already organized the contents of your suitcase files and are happy with their contents.

7 To optimize, organize, and move your fonts into the FontAgent 8 Library folder without confirmation, select **Run automatically**.

8 Click **Start**.

FontAgent 8 scans the fonts in the selected folders or disks. If any problems are found, you are prompted to fix or skip the problem fonts.

9 After your fonts are analyzed, click **Quit All** to begin moving fonts to the FontAgent 8 Library folder.

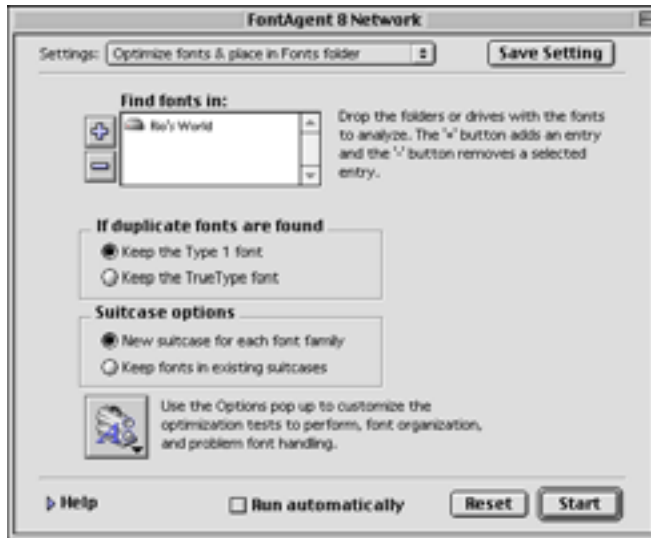
Optimize fonts & place in Fonts folder

Optimizes the specified fonts and moves them into the Fonts folder in the active System folder. Fonts already stored in the Fonts folder are also optimized. Use this setting if you have a moderate font collection (fewer than 128 suitcases) and you don't use a font manager to activate your fonts.

Your Macintosh activates all the fonts in the Fonts folder at startup, however, only the first 128 suitcases can be opened. If you have more, you can either drag and drop fonts between suitcases to consolidate them into fewer than 128, or use a font manager and keep some of your fonts outside the Fonts folder.

► **To optimize and move your fonts into the Fonts folder in the System folder**

1 From the Settings pop-up menu, choose **Optimize fonts & place in Fonts folder**.



Place in Fonts folder

- 2 Drag the folders or disks you want to optimize to the **Find Fonts in** list.

Your startup hard disk appears in the list by default. To remove it, select it and press Delete.

You can also add folders or disks to the list by clicking the + button, or remove selected items by clicking the – button. FontAgent 8 searches for fonts in all the sub-folders in each item in the list.

- 3 In cases where you may have both the Type 1 (PostScript) and TrueType versions of the same font, determine which version you want to keep. Click either **Keep the Type 1 font** or **Keep the TrueType font**.

When FontAgent 8 encounters a duplicate font in each format, your preferred format is moved to the FontAgent 8 Library folder and the duplicate is moved to the “Duplicate Type 1/TrueType fonts” folder within Problem Fonts.

If you want to keep both formats, move the appropriate fonts from the “Duplicate Type 1/TrueType fonts” folder. Note that the same font in different formats may look different on screen, have different line wraps, and output differently. If both formats are available, the Macintosh may use either format; for this reason, we highly recommend that you keep only one format of a duplicate



font. If you have PostScript printer or exchange fonts with others (for example, service bureaus or clients), keep the Type 1 font. Otherwise, the choice is up to you.

4 Determine how you want FontAgent 8 to organize bitmapped and TrueType fonts within suitcase files.

- If you want FontAgent 8 to create a new suitcase file for each font family, named after the family, click **New suitcase for each font family**. Once your fonts are organized this way, it's very easy to activate a font family with a font manager, identify the fonts within a suitcase without opening it, and find fonts easily. We recommend selecting this option to facilitate future font management.
- If you want to keep your existing suitcase organization (to keep fonts from different families grouped together in one suitcase, for example), click **Keep fonts in existing suitcases**. Use this option if you've already organized the contents of your suitcase files and are happy with their contents.

5 To optimize, organize, and move your fonts into the Fonts folder without confirmation, select **Run automatically**.

6 Click **Start**.

FontAgent 8 scans the fonts in the selected folders or disks. If any problems are found, you are prompted to fix or skip the problem fonts.

7 After your fonts are analyzed, click **Quit All** to begin moving fonts to the Fonts folder.

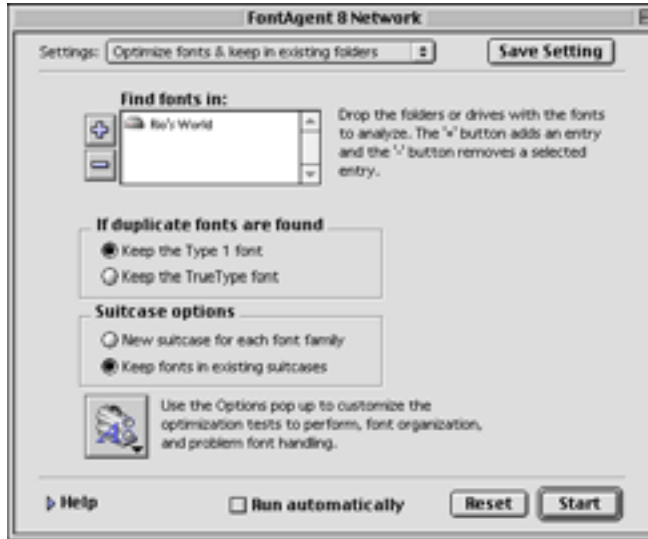
You must quit all applications to allow FontAgent 8 to modify fonts in the active System folder. To cancel without moving fonts, click **Start Over**.

Optimize fonts & keep in existing folders

Optimizes the specified fonts and keeps them in the same folder location they're currently in. Use this setting if your fonts are well organized and you want to maintain the same organization. If FontAgent 8 encounters the same font in two or more folders, it places one optimized copy of each duplicate font in a folder named "Put these fonts away" within "Problem Fonts."



- To optimize your fonts and leave them where they are
 - 1 From the Settings pop-up menu, choose **Optimize fonts & keep in existing folders**.



Keep in existing folders

- 2 Drag the folders or disks you want to optimize to the **Find Fonts in** list.

Your startup hard disk appears in the list by default. To remove it, select it and press Delete.

You can also add folders or disks to the list by clicking the + button, or remove selected items by clicking the – button. FontAgent 8 searches for fonts in all the sub-folders in each item in the list.

- 3 In cases where you may have both the Type 1 (PostScript) and TrueType versions of the same font, determine which version you want to keep. Click either **Keep the Type 1 font** or **Keep the TrueType font**.

When FontAgent 8 encounters a duplicate font in each format, your preferred format is moved to the FontAgent 8 Library folder and the duplicate is moved to the “Duplicate Type 1/TrueType fonts” folder within Problem Fonts.



If you want to keep both formats, move the appropriate fonts from the “Duplicate Type 1/TrueType fonts” folder. Note that the same font in different formats may look different on screen, have different line wraps, and output differently. If both formats are available, the Macintosh may use either format; for this reason, we highly recommend that you keep only one format of a duplicate font. If you have PostScript printer or exchange fonts with others (for example, service bureaus or clients), keep the Type 1 font. Otherwise, the choice is up to you.

- 4 Determine how you want FontAgent 8 to organize bitmapped and TrueType fonts within suitcase files.
 - If you want FontAgent 8 to create a new suitcase file for each font family, named after the family, click **New suitcase for each font family**. Once your fonts are organized this way, it’s very easy to activate a font family with a font manager, identify the fonts within a suitcase without opening it, and find fonts easily. We recommend selecting this option to facilitate future font management.
 - If you want to keep your existing suitcase organization (to keep fonts from different families grouped together in one suitcase, for example), click **Keep fonts in existing suitcases**. Use this option if you’ve already organized the contents of your suitcase files and are happy with their contents.
- 5 To optimize, organize, and move your fonts into the Fonts folder without confirmation, select **Run automatically**.
- 6 Click **Start**.

FontAgent 8 scans the fonts in the selected folders or disks. If any problems are found, you are prompted to fix or skip the problem fonts.
- 7 After your fonts are analyzed, click **Quit All** to begin optimizing the fonts.
- 8 When the optimization is finished, open the “Put these fonts away” folder within the “Problem Fonts” folder. Move each font in this folder back to one of its original locations.

The “Put these fonts away” folder contains optimized versions of duplicate fonts found in two or more folders. FontAgent 8 leaves it up to you to determine which is the “master” folder for each font.

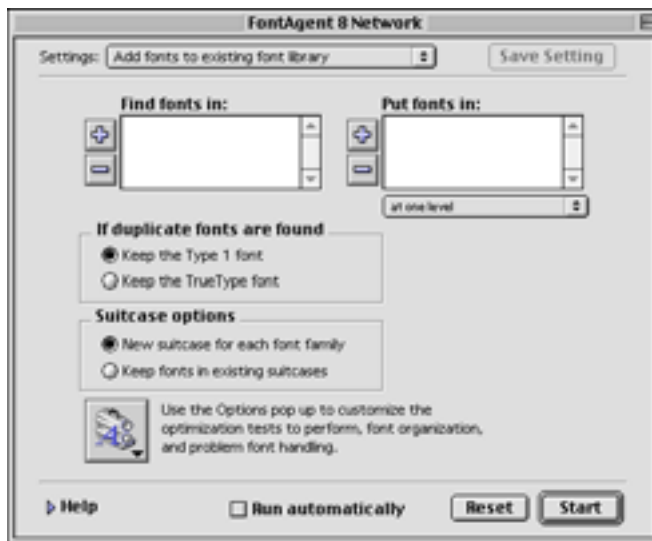


Add fonts to existing font library

Optimizes fonts and adds them to an existing font library created by FontAgent 8. The font library must be a folder that contains organized fonts. Use this setting when you want to add or merge new fonts into an existing font library.

► To optimize and merge fonts into an existing font library

- 1 From the Settings pop-up menu, choose **Add fonts to existing font library**.



Add fonts to existing lib

- 2 Drag the folders or disks you want to optimize to the **Find Fonts in** list.

You can also add folders or disks to the list by clicking the + button, or remove selected items by clicking the – button. FontAgent 8 searches for fonts in all the sub-folders in each item in the list.

- 3 Drag the existing FontAgent 8 Library folder to the **Put Fonts in** list.

If you select folders on different hard disks, or with the Network Edition, multiple computers, then the new fonts are added to the FontAgent 8 Library folder on each disk or computer.



- 4 Determine how you want the new fonts organized within the FontAgent 8 Library folder. Choose the option that matches the organization of the existing FontAgent 8 Library folder.

at one level	places the fonts directly in the font library
in alphabetical folders	places the fonts in folders named A, B, C, and so on, corresponding to the first letter of the font's family name
by current parent folders	places the fonts into folders named for the folder the font is currently in. For example, if you have a folder named "Insider fonts," FontAgent 8 creates a folder named "Insider fonts" in the font library. It then places the fonts that are currently in the "Insider fonts" folder in the new "Insider fonts" folder
by the font's foundry	places the fonts created by each unique font designer, known as a <i>foundry</i> , into a folder named for the foundry. If the font's foundry can't be determined, it is placed in a folder named Unknown

- 5 In cases where you may have both the Type 1 (PostScript) and TrueType versions of the same font, determine which version you want to keep. Click either **Keep the Type 1 font** or **Keep the TrueType font**.

When FontAgent 8 encounters a duplicate font in each format, your preferred format is moved to the FontAgent 8 Library folder and the duplicate is moved to the "Duplicate Type 1/TrueType fonts" folder within Problem Fonts.

If you want to keep both formats, move the appropriate fonts from the "Duplicate Type 1/TrueType fonts" folder. Note that the same font in different formats may look different on screen, have different line wraps, and output differently. If both formats are available, the Macintosh may use either format; for this reason, we highly recommend that you keep only one format of a duplicate font. If you have PostScript printer or exchange fonts with others (for example, service bureaus or clients), keep the Type 1 font. Otherwise, the choice is up to you.

- 6 Determine how you want FontAgent 8 to organize bitmapped and TrueType fonts within suitcase files.
 - If you want FontAgent 8 to create a new suitcase file for each font family, named after the family, click **New suitcase for each font family**. Once you



fonts are organized this way, it's very easy to activate a font family with a font manager, identify the fonts within a suitcase without opening it, and find fonts easily. We recommend selecting this option to facilitate future font management.

- If you want to keep your existing suitcase organization (to keep fonts from different families grouped together in one suitcase, for example), click **Keep fonts in existing suitcases**. Use this option if you've already organized the contents of your suitcase files and are happy with their contents.
- 7** To optimize, organize, and move your fonts into the FontAgent 8 Library folder without confirmation, select **Run automatically**.
- 8** Click **Start**.

FontAgent 8 scans the fonts in the selected folders or disks. If any problems are found, you are prompted to fix or skip the problem fonts.
- 9** After your fonts are analyzed, click **Quit All** to begin moving fonts to the FontAgent 8 Library folder.

Expert Control

To set advanced options that aren't available in other predefined settings, choose **Expert Control** from the Settings pop-up menu.



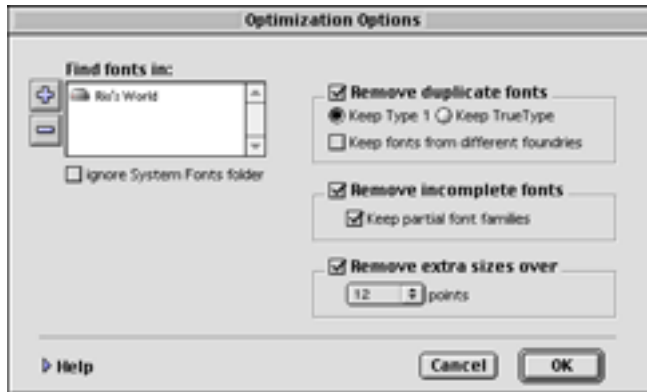
Expert Control

You must open and confirm both the Optimization and Organization options. The Setup button opens either the Optimization or Organization windows if confirmation is needed, then it changes to Start.

Optimization options

Options in this window let you specify where to search for fonts and the optimization tests to perform.

- To set optimization options using Expert Control
 - 1 Click Set Optimization options.



Optimization Options

- 2 Drag the folders or disks you want to optimize to the **Find Fonts in** list.

Your startup hard disk appears in the list by default. To remove it, select it and press Delete.

You can also add folders or disks to the list by clicking the + button, or remove selected items by clicking the – button. FontAgent 8 searches for fonts in all the sub-folders in each item in the list.

FontAgent 8 searches all sub-folders and removes any overlapping folders. If you drop a folder that's contained in an item already in the list, FontAgent 8 doesn't add the item. For example, if you specify a hard disk, then FontAgent 8 won't add any folders contained in that disk. If you specify an item that contains other items in the list, only the topmost item is kept. For example, if you specify several folders from the same hard disk and then specify the hard disk, FontAgent 8 replaces the folders with the hard disk.

- 3 If you use programs that require custom fonts in the Fonts folder, check **Ignore System Fonts folder**.

Some programs may install custom fonts and depend on them being in the Fonts folder in a suitcase with a specific name. In addition, some programs may install bitmapped fonts that incorrectly specify PostScript fonts. Such fonts may not work correctly after FontAgent 8 optimizes or reorganizes them. Checking **Ignore System Fonts folder** causes FontAgent 8 to exclude all fonts in the Fonts



folder of the active System folder so that your applications' custom fonts won't be touched.

- 4 To have FontAgent 8 eliminate duplicate bitmapped fonts, duplicate TrueType fonts, fonts installed as both Type 1 (PostScript) and TrueType, and duplicate PostScript fonts, select **Remove duplicate fonts**.
- 5 In cases where you may have both the Type 1 (PostScript) and TrueType versions of the same font, determine which version you want to keep. Click either **Keep the Type 1 font** or **Keep the TrueType font**.

When FontAgent 8 encounters a duplicate font in each format, your preferred format is moved to the FontAgent 8 Library folder and the duplicate is moved to the "Duplicate Type 1/TrueType fonts" folder within Problem Fonts.

If you want to keep both formats, move the appropriate fonts from the "Duplicate Type 1/TrueType fonts" folder. Note that the same font in different formats may look different on screen, have different line wraps, and output differently. If both formats are available, the Macintosh may use either format; for this reason, we highly recommend that you keep only one format of a duplicate font. If you have PostScript printer or exchange fonts with others (for example, service bureaus or clients), keep the Type 1 font. Otherwise, the choice is up to you.

- 6 If you want FontAgent 8 to keep duplicate fonts from different foundries, such as the Apple and Adobe versions of Garamond, select **Keep fonts from different foundries**.
- 7 If you want to eliminate bitmapped fonts without matching PostScript fonts and PostScript fonts without matching bitmapped fonts, select **Remove incomplete fonts**.

A bitmapped font without its PostScript fonts will look fine on screen in the defined sizes but will not scale or print correctly. A PostScript font without a corresponding bitmapped font cannot be used. We recommend that you select this checkbox.

- 8 If you don't want to eliminate bitmapped fonts that contain at least one PostScript font, select **Keep partial font families**.



A *font family* usually consists of one or more bitmapped fonts and four PostScript fonts: plain, bold, italic, and bold italic. If this box is not checked, then all the PostScript fonts must be present to save the bitmapped font. If it is checked, then only one PostScript font needs to be present to save the bitmapped font. However, the font will not scale or print correctly for any PostScript styles that are missing.

- 9 If you want to remove larger bitmapped point sizes to save disk space, select **Remove extra sizes over** and choose a minimum point size from the pop-up menu. If you are using Adobe Type Manager, we recommend removing all point sizes greater than 12 point.

Note Do not remove large point sizes unless you are using Adobe Type Manager (ATM). Without ATM, larger bitmapped point sizes are still needed for accurate on-screen display.

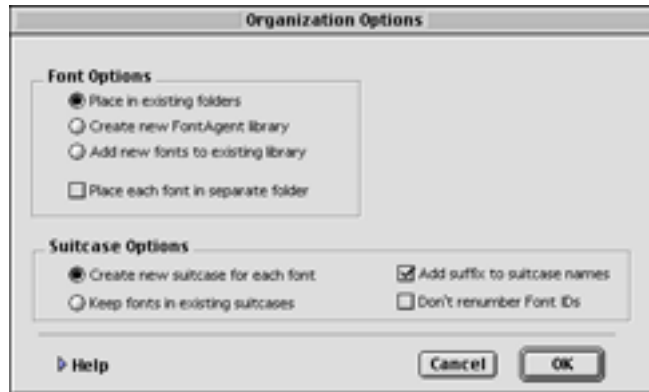
- 10 Click OK.

Organization options

Options in this window let you specify how to organize fonts within suitcases, how to organize the suitcases and PostScript fonts, and where to place the optimized fonts.

- To set organization options using Expert Control

- 1 Click **Set Organization options**.



Organization Options

2 Choose where you want FontAgent 8 to place your optimized fonts:

Place in existing folders

Puts the new optimized fonts in the folders they're currently in. Use this option if you've already organized your fonts and don't want to change their organization structure.

If FontAgent 8 finds duplicate fonts in different folders, the duplicate fonts are moved to a folder named "Put these fonts away" because the optimized font's "existing folder" would be ambiguous. If the "Put these fonts away" folder is created, move the contents to a location you prefer.

Create new font library folder

Creates a new folder named "FontAgent 8 library" located in the specified folder(s) or disk(s). The optimized fonts are placed in this folder based on the organization scheme you choose from the pop-up menu.

Add new fonts to existing library

Adds fonts to a FontAgent 8 Library folder previously created by FontAgent 8. Use this option if you have created a FontAgent 8 Library folder and want to add new fonts. FontAgent 8 first checks if the new font already exists in the library and only adds fonts that don't exist. The optimized fonts are placed in this folder based on the organization scheme you choose from the pop-up menu.

3 Do one of the following:

- If you selected **Place in existing folders** in the previous step, skip to [step 5](#).



- If you selected **Create new font library folder** in the previous step, Drag the folder or disk that will contain the new FontAgent 8 Library folder to the **Put Fonts in** list.

If you drag multiple hard disks to the list, identical copies of the FontAgent 8 Library folder will be created on each disk. The library folder is placed within the folder or disk you specify. If you select more than one folder on the same hard disk, a single font library will be created in the first folder specified. However, if you select folders on different hard disks, or with the Network Edition, multiple computers, then a FontAgent 8 library will be created on each disk or computer.

- If you selected **Add new fonts to existing library** in the previous step, drag the existing FontAgent 8 Library folder to the **Put Fonts in** list.

4 Determine how you want fonts organized within the FontAgent 8 Library folder. Choose the option that best fits your organization style or number of fonts:

at one level	places the fonts directly in the font library
in alphabetical folders	places the fonts in folders named A, B, C, and so on, corresponding to the first letter of the font's family name
by current parent folders	places the fonts into folders named for the folder the font is currently in. For example, if you have a folder named "Insider fonts," FontAgent 8 creates a folder named "Insider fonts" in the font library. It then places the fonts that are currently in the "Insider fonts" folder in the new "Insider fonts" folder
by the font's foundry	places the fonts created by each unique font designer, known as a <i>foundry</i> , into a folder named for the foundry. If the font's foundry can't be determined, it is placed in a folder named Unknown

5 If you want each font family (suitcases and matching PostScript files) placed in a new folder based on the family's name, select **Place each font in separate folder**.

If you have a moderate to large number of PostScript fonts, we recommend selecting this option to keep your PostScript fonts together with their corresponding suitcases and to keep fonts from getting mixed up with similarly-named fonts from different families or foundries.

- 6 Determine how you want FontAgent 8 to organize bitmapped and TrueType fonts within suitcase files.
 - If you want FontAgent 8 to create a new suitcase file for each font family, named after the family, click **New suitcase for each font family**. Once your fonts are organized this way, it's very easy to activate a font family with a font manager, identify the fonts within a suitcase without opening it, and find fonts easily. We recommend selecting this option to facilitate future font management.
 - If you want to keep your existing suitcase organization (to keep fonts from different families grouped together in one suitcase, for example), click **Keep fonts in existing suitcases**. Use this option if you've already organized the contents of your suitcase files and are happy with their contents.
- 7 To have FontAgent 8 append a '.t1' to the names of Type1 suitcases and '.tt' to the names of TrueType suitcases, select **Add suffix to suitcase names**.
- 8 To prevent FontAgent 8 from creating unique font ID numbers for each font, select **Don't renumber Font IDs**.

The .t1 or .tt identifier shows you the font format without having to open the suitcase. If you don't select this option, FontAgent 8 will still add the suffix if the suitcase name is the same as a PostScript font's name. If a suitcase doesn't need to be optimized or reorganized, the suffix is not added. If you are keeping fonts organized in existing suitcases, then the suffix will correspond to the first font, even if the suitcase contains mixed font formats.

Font IDs aren't used to identify a font, but each open font must have a unique ID number. If you select this option, FontAgent 8 won't renumber conflicting font IDs. If left unchecked, FontAgent 8 will renumber any conflicting font IDs across your entire font library.

Problem font options

- To determine where problem fonts will be stored
 - 1 Click **Set Problem font options**.

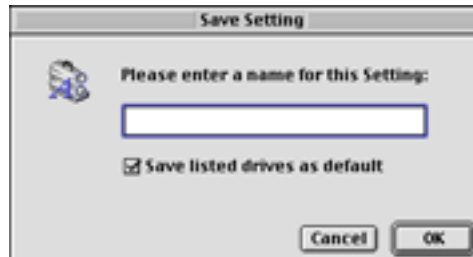


- 2 If you want to change the location of the Problem Fonts folder created by FontAgent 8, and you have set more than one source folder or disk to search for fonts, choose a folder or disk name from the pop-up menu. If you specified only one source disk or folder, FontAgent 8 creates the Problem Fonts folder within the source folder.
- 3 If you want FontAgent 8 to leave problem fonts where they are instead of moving them to the Problem Fonts folder, click **Don't move existing fonts**.
- 4 Click **OK**.

Saving settings for re-use

You can change default options in any of the Settings windows and then save those settings for re-use the next time you run FontAgent 8.

- **To save a custom setting**
 - 1 Open the **Optimization Options**, **Organization Options**, and **Problem Font Options** windows and set your preferred options in each window.
 - 2 Click **Save Setting**.



- 3 Type a new name for the setting.
 - 4 If you don't want the folders or disks you specified to be saved with this setting, uncheck **Save listed drives as default**.
 - 5 Click **OK**.
- ▶ **To restore a setting to the default options saved with the setting**
 - Click **Reset** in the FontAgent 8 window. Or, from the Setting menu in the menu bar, choose **Reset**.
 - ▶ **To rename a custom setting**
 - 1 Choose the setting you want to rename from the Settings pop-up menu.
 - 2 From the Setting menu in the menu bar, choose **Rename**.
 - 3 Type a new name for the setting.
 - 4 Click **OK**.
 - ▶ **To delete a custom setting**
 - 1 Choose the setting you want to delete from the Settings pop-up menu.
 - 2 From the Setting menu in the menu bar, choose **Delete**.
 - 3 Click **OK**.



Generating font reports

As FontAgent reads and analyzes your fonts, it can generate three kinds of reports:

- an inventory of your old fonts
- a list of all your font problems
- an inventory of your new fonts

Generating an old font inventory before optimizing and organizing

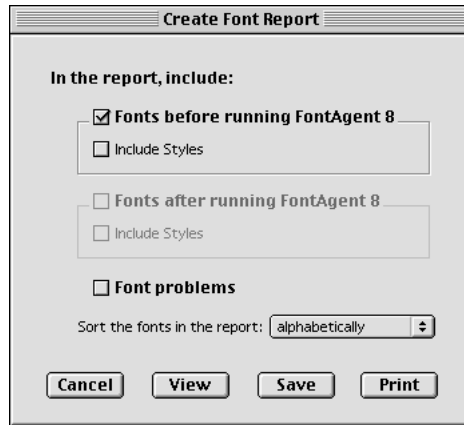
► To generate an inventory of your current fonts

- 1 Select all your desired options in the Optimization Options and Organization Options windows.
- 2 Click **Start**.



Quit all apps

- 3 When FontAgent 8 displays the Quit All dialog box, click **Start Over**.
- 4 From the File menu, choose **Report**.



Create old font report

- 5 Select **Fonts before running FontAgent 8**.
- 6 If you want individual styles (bold, italic, and so on) listed in the report, select **Include Styles**.

If you leave the box unchecked, FontAgent 8 displays only font family names and no style details.
- 7 If you want a list of all your problem fonts included in the report, select **Font problems**.
- 8 From the Sort pop-up menu, choose whether to sort the report **alphabetically** by font name or **by location**, listing the full path to each folder that contains fonts and all the fonts within the folder.
- 9 Specify the type of report output by doing one of the following:
 - Click View to view the report on screen
 - Click Print to print the report
 - Click Save to save the report output to a text file



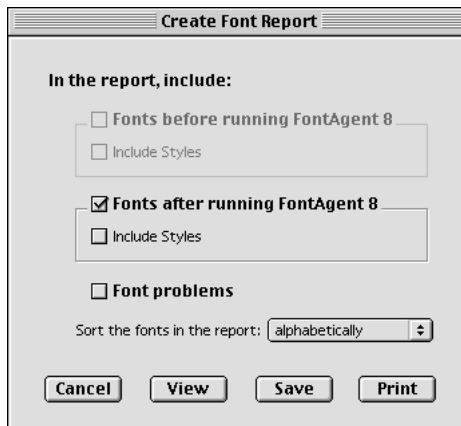
Generating a new font inventory after optimizing and organizing

- To generate an inventory of your current fonts
 - 1 Select all your desired options in the Optimization Options and Organization Options windows.
 - 2 Click **Start**.



Quit all apps

- 3 When FontAgent 8 displays the Quit All dialog box, click **Quit All** or **Continue** to finish the font optimization and reorganization.
- 4 Wait for FontAgent 8 to finish, then click **Start Over**.
- 5 From the File menu, choose **Report**.



Create new font report



- 6 Select **Fonts after running FontAgent 8**.
- 7 If you want individual styles (bold, italic, and so on) listed in the report, select **Include Styles**.

If you leave the box unchecked, FontAgent 8 displays only font family names and no style details.
- 8 From the Sort pop-up menu, choose whether to sort the report **alphabetically** by font name or **by location**, listing the full path to each folder that contains fonts and all the fonts within the folder.
- 9 Specify the type of report output by doing one of the following:
 - Click View to view the report on screen
 - Click Print to print the report
 - Click Save to save the report output to a text file



Using your New Fonts

This chapter describes additional steps you may need to take to use your new font library created by FontAgent.

Reconfigure font management software

If you instructed FontAgent 8 to create new suitcases, you'll need to re-configure your sets in Suitcase 8, ATM Deluxe, or MasterJuggler to use the new fonts. Please refer to the documentation for your specific utility if you need further instructions. Once you have created a FontAgent Library, you should Add fonts to the existing library to avoid having to re-configure your sets.

Review the Problem Fonts folder

FontAgent 8 creates a folder named Problem Fonts with sub-folders for each type of problem. You should check the both the “Unmatched screen fonts” and “Unmatched PostScript fonts” folders and try to get either the missing PostScript or screen fonts to make a complete set. You can move these fonts to whatever location you prefer.

Some applications install and rely on bitmapped screen fonts that have no PostScript printer-font counterparts. FontAgent identifies such fonts as orphaned and by default, does not include them in your new font library.

If this occurs, you can open the Problem Fonts folder and drag the bitmapped fonts back into the Fonts folder or re-install them from their original media.

The “Corrupt files” folder within Problem Fonts contains fonts that FontAgent 8 was unable to repair. You should re-install these fonts from their original media.



Build new preferences

If you encounter any problems with applications or font extensions, such as Adobe Type Reunion or Now WYSIWYG Menus, you should delete their preference files. The program will automatically create a new preference file the next time it runs. Most extensions and applications store their preferences in the Preferences folder in the active System folder; some applications, such as QuarkXPress, store their preference files in the application's folder. Find the preference file, move it out of the Preferences folder, and then launch the application (or restart to reload the extension).

Stay under 128 suitcases in the Fonts folder

If you've chosen to place your new fonts in the Fonts folder in the System folder, you may exceed the 128 maximum limit. If so, FontAgent displays a message explaining the situation. If you have exceed the limit, you have two choices:

- Consolidate your fonts into less than 128 suitcases by dragging fonts out of one suitcase and into another, or
- Move the fonts into another folder and use font management software to open and close the fonts.

Delete afm files

Some manufacturers include afm files with their fonts. You can delete these unnecessary files by following these steps.

- 1 Switch to the Finder.
- 2 From the File menu, choose **Find**.
- 3 Change the search setting to **name ends with**.
- 4 Type **.afm** and click **Find**.
- 5 Select the resulting files and drag them to the Trash.

Troubleshooting and Support

FontAgent 8 tips

Keeping both Type 1 and TrueType fonts

Although it's best to keep a font in only one format because different formats display and print differently, you can keep both by running FontAgent 8 and selecting the primary format you'll use. Then open the Duplicate Type 1/TypeType fonts folder in the Problem Fonts folder and move them where ever you'd like.

Folders that are ignored when scanning for fonts

FontAgent 8 ignores fonts in folders named Old Fonts, Problem Fonts, and the Trash. To prevent FontAgent 8 from ignoring fonts in these folders, rename the folders or move the fonts to a different folder before you run FontAgent 8.

FontAgent 8 Settings file

Your custom settings are saved in the file "FontAgent 8 Settings" in the Preferences folder of the active System folder. If you install a new System folder, copy the FontAgent 8 Settings file to the new Preferences folder to maintain FontAgent 8's settings. If you want to clear all the settings, delete this file.



Troubleshooting notes

Font Manager Update for Mac OS 8.6

There's a known bug in 8.6 when dealing with old "Type 3" fonts that conflicts with FontAgent 8 and many other programs. We highly recommend that anyone using OS 8.6 should download and install the free Font Manager Update from Apple Computer. You can download the update from:

<ftp://ftp.insidersoftware.com/pub/FontManagerUpdate.hqx>

FontAgent 8 compatibility with 2-byte fonts (Error -39)

FontAgent 8 is not compatible with 2-byte fonts (such as Asian-language fonts). FontAgent 8 may cause damage to 2-byte fonts in a folder you optimize. To prevent FontAgent 8 from handling 2-byte fonts, move all 2-byte fonts to a folder named "Problem Fonts" so they will be ignored.

Problems running FontAgent 8

If you experience any problems running FontAgent 8, please see the precautions listed in ["Before you run FontAgent 8" on page 13](#) and run FontAgent 8 again. Always do the following before running FontAgent 8:

- Back up your folders containing fonts
- Run a disk repair utility, such as Disk First Aid, to check and repair the disk
- Restart with the Base OS Extensions

For safety, FontAgent 8 completely handles a font and then deletes the old suitcase or PostScript font. No fonts are lost or damaged. If you experience problems keeping fonts in existing folders, try creating a new FontAgent 8 Library.

Error -43 while running FontAgent 8

This may happen in one of two situations. The first is selecting the Setting 'Fix corrupt fonts only' before optimizing your fonts. Please run one of the other Settings to repair



and organize your fonts first. The second situation is running OS 9. To remedy this, please restart with the Extensions Disabled.

Error –48 while running FontAgent 8

If you're using the Setting to 'Optimize fonts and keep in existing folders, then this error may occur for several reasons. The most common are irreparable directory structure damage and software conflicts. The simplest solution is to use the Setting 'Optimize fonts and place in new folder' to create a FontAgent Library folder.

Fonts don't seem to work after running FontAgent 8

If you're using any font menu extension (such as Adobe Type Reunion or Now WYSIWYG Menus), then you should delete the extension's preference file (in the Preferences folder in the System folder) and restart. The extension will build a new Preference file using the new suitcase files.

If you use Suitcase 8, Adobe Type Manager Deluxe, or MasterJuggler, then you need to reconfigure the sets to use the new fonts.

Obtaining support

If you encounter problems running FontAgent 8, please make sure you have followed all the precautions listed in [“Before you run FontAgent 8” on page 13](#) and reviewed the troubleshooting notes in the previous section.

If you encounter problems with your fonts after running FontAgent 8, make sure you have performed the relevant tasks listed in [“Using your New Fonts” on page 45](#) that may be necessary for your computer's configuration.

Up-to-the-minute troubleshooting answers not covered in this manual are available at <http://www.insidersoftware.com/fontagent/support.html>.

Phone: 760-804-9900 from 8am to 6pm Pacific Standard Time.

Email: support@insidersoftware.com. We reply to all email within 48 hours.



Chapter 6

Registering FontAgent 8

The free FontAgent 8 Demo analyzes your fonts and displays all the problems, however, you need to register FontAgent to fix all the problems automatically.

FontAgent 8 is available in three editions.

Limited Edition optimizes up to 250 fonts on all local hard disks. If you're not sure how many fonts you have, run FontAgent 8. The last window displays the number of bitmapped fonts. This is the number FontAgent 8 uses. The Limited Edition is available for \$29.95 and is available electronically only.

Standard Edition optimizes an unlimited number of fonts on all local hard disks. The Standard Edition is available for \$69.95 electronically, or \$79.95 plus \$10.00 for shipping and handling for a CD-ROM package. Shipping and handling is \$20.00 outside North America.

Both the Limited and Standard Editions are licensed to run on one Macintosh only.

Network Edition optimizes an unlimited number of fonts on stand-alone or networked Macintosh computers. The Network Edition can gather all the fonts from multiple Macs, create the best font set, and transfer the best set to each Macintosh. Purchase the Network Edition if you need to use FontAgent 8 on more than one Macintosh.

The Network Edition allows you to optimize fonts stored on

- networked Macintosh computers mounted using File Sharing,
- AppleShare file servers,
- Windows NT 4 servers running Services for Macintosh, and
- HFS Plus partitions on servers running Mac OS X Server.



The Network Edition is available as a CD package for \$169.95 plus \$10.00 for shipping and handling. Shipping and handling is \$20.00 outside North America.

► **To purchase FontAgent 8 electronically**

- 1** Make sure to install FontAgent 8 on the machine you intend to use it on.
- 2** From the File menu, choose **Register**.
- 3** Copy the **Personal Product ID**.
- 4** Connect to <https://secure.insidersoftware.com/> and follow the instructions.

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