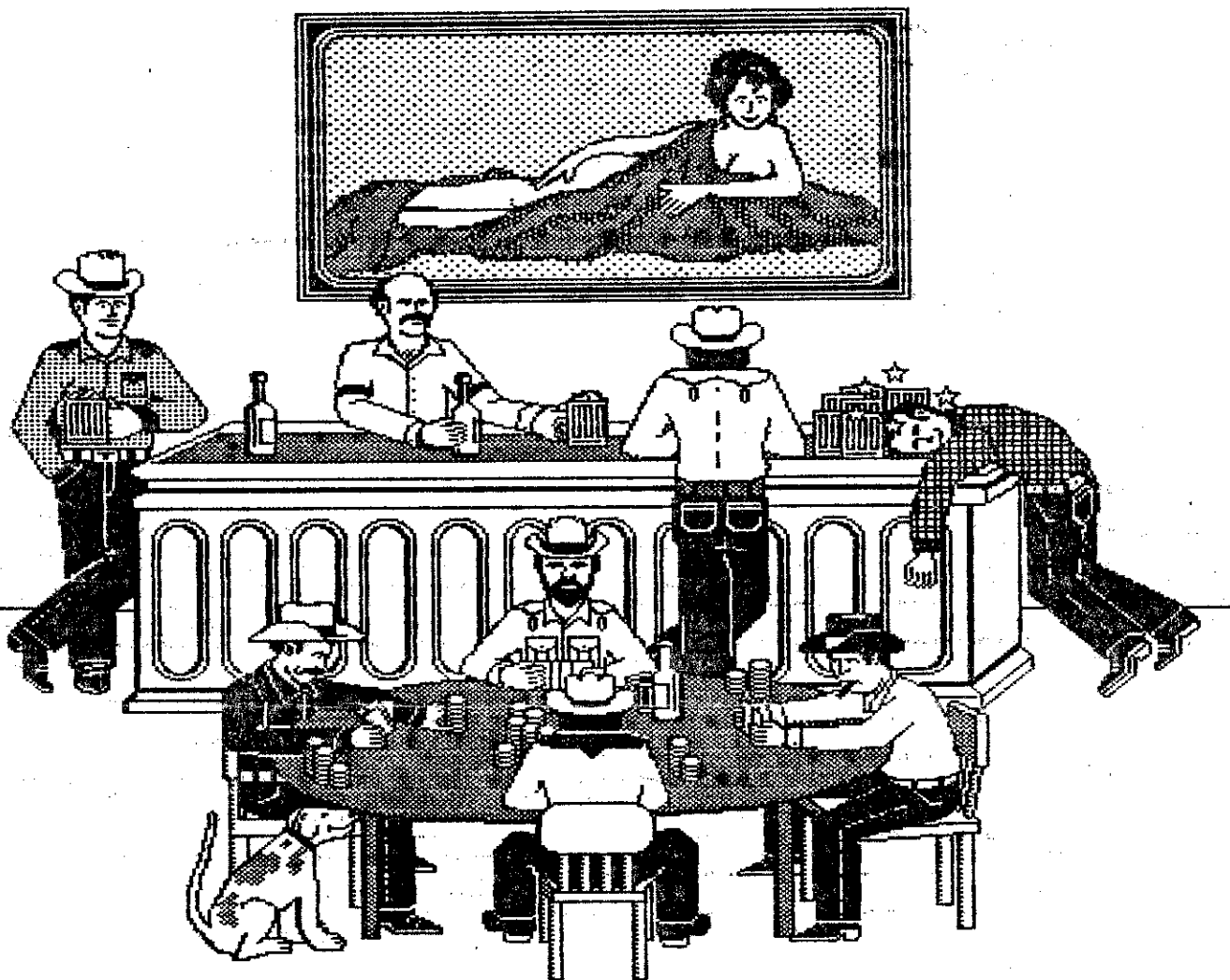


OGDEN TI USER GROUP

DECEMBER 1989



DECEMBER 1989

A NIGHT AT THE OGDEN TI USERS GROUP
MEETING

ALL OF THE OGDEN TI GROUP
WOULD LIKE TO WISH YOU ALL!

A VERY MERRY CHRISTMAS

July 27, 1985

INSTRUCTIONS AND HINTS
FOR TI-WRITER WORD PROCESSOR
by Dick Altman

IT CAN BE MASTERED! It just takes perseverance and determination and a desire. I have been using it since January 1985 and I don't have it all yet, but I can use it to my immense satisfaction. This came from months of sitting with the large manual in my lap flipping pages back and forth until I had practically memorized the ~~the~~ thing! I was at the point where when I had a problem I could say "Oh that is on page 146" or whatever. For instance: this article was done on the TI-WRITER and I now do ALL of my correspondence with it also.

If you received the disk with this article, load it up in TI-WRITER and call it up on the screen so that you can see which commands-and where they were used-to cause the different effects shown in this article. If you received the disk only, then you aren't reading this unless you have already booted it up. It is suggested that you run off a printed copy then reboot this back up so that you can see the commands in use as you read the article. There are comments in the program just below or above the commands that don't show in the printout! This is another 'FREEMWARE' item. There is no price set for it. Feel free to pass a copy on to whomever wants it. If it will help only one or two people that are struggling to learn TI-WRITER I will be pleased. If you learn anything from it, and are inclined to fairness, send a few bucks when you can afford it to Dick Altman, 1053 Shrader St., San Francisco, CA 94117. There's no big deal if you don't-only your conscience will know. At least drop me a note and let me know it helped someone.

This is gonna be long, but still much shorter than the 175 page instruction manual!

FIRST RULE: Read the TI-WRITER Quick Reference card and reread it. Of course this means after you read this article. Do all of the operations shown on the card-at least once-even though you might think you will never need that particular one. You will find you have to open up the big manual probably, to accomplish some of the operations. After you have almost 'memorized' the card (literally!) then you will find yourself using it almost exclusively and very seldom having to refer to the cumbersome manual. Personally I think the manual is poorly written.

You will find 3 'windows'-from left to right-to obtain the 80 columns (80 normal characters) width. Each window is 40 columns wide. The first one is from 0 to 40, second one is from 20 to 60, and the third is from 40 to 80. The first thing I do upon booting up TI-WRITER is to set my limits to 37 characters wide. If I take a whole window of 40 characters, it seems to crowd my screen, and I don't like to window back and forth to read my work. I do this by pressing "T" (for TABS), then press ENTER, then placing an "L" on the second dot, and an "R" on the 39th dot, then pressing ENTER again. Now I find my cursor blinking at me from line #0001. Here is where I tell the printer what margins I want it to print my work within. It's also at this point that I select condensed type because I like it better than the normal size type, and I can get 132 characters per line if I wish. It just looks better in my opinion. I normally do this on line 0002 because I used 0001 to set up the formatting (margins, etc.) commands to the printer.

So, on line 0001 I put in the following 'dot' command (a dot command is merely starting with a period): .LM 20;RM 120;FI;AD (AND END ALL DOT COMMANDS WITH A 'carriage return'). The semicolons are necessary, and the spaces, just as I listed it here. I'll do it again: .LM 20;RM 120;FI;AD(c/r). You of course don't put in the line number 0001. That is already there.

That tells the printer to set the Left Margin at 20, the Right Margin at 120, then Fill each line, and Adjust (justify) the right margin. The 'FILL' command tells the program to put in as many whole words on a line, within your predetermined margins, as possible. The 'ADJUST' tells it to add extra blanks between words to cause the even right margin as this article has.

I changed the margin settings on the last two paragraphs just to show you that you can enter your 'commands' just about anywhere within your work!

Just pressing ENTER will normally automatically put in the 'carriage return' symbol, but sometimes it doesn't. It depends on what you were doing last. In that case, use Control and B to put in a carriage return.

On line 0002 I put in a 'Control' command thusly: Control U Shift O Control U. Neither a 'dot' at the beginning, nor a 'carriage return' at the end is necessary. This command throws the printer into 'condensed' type. Neither of these two line numbers will be printed on paper. They are merely formatting commands. Most of the 'Control' commands are listed at the bottom of this article.

Then if I want to center a title (or date) or some other heading at the top of my article, on line 0003 I put in another dot command like this: .CE (remember a carriage return is required at the end of all dot commands). If my title is say three lines of type, then make that dot command thusly: .CE3(c/r) otherwise it will 'center' only one line. The centering command at the top of this article was '.CE5' because of the blank line in it. The lines you wish centered have to immediately follow the centering command.

The automatic page length is 66 lines. This gives you about six blank lines at the top and bottom of your page, and only fifty some actual lines of type. You can, with a dot command change your page length with this: '.PL ##' as I did in line 0002 of this article. (Not enough room in 0001)

Then you start typing your article, letter, whatever. If you wish each paragraph to be indented, it takes another dot command of: .IN(number). If, as in my suggested margin settings of .LM 20;RM 120, you wished to indent each paragraph five spaces, the command would be: .IN 25 because the counting starts at zero or left edge of the paper. If you include the indent command with others in line 0001, the semicolon replaces all but the first dot, thus .LM 20;RM 120;IN 25. You may put more than one dot command on one line, or the Control commands, but never both of them on the same line.

The fun part of a word processor is the capability of inserting or deleting a word or an entire phrase without having to retype the entire page or article. Another fun thing is the ability to move a sentence or an entire paragraph to another place in your work. This is all done very simply. Just place your cursor in the last space before where you wish to insert another word and press the FCTN key and the number 2. This causes everything beyond your cursor to move down one line, then type in your new word or sentence and after the space at the end of it press the Control and the 2 (just once) and everything will jump back up to your cursor! If you are near the beginning of a long paragraph it takes a little longer (a couple or three seconds) to reformat the paragraph, than it does if you are near the bottom of that same paragraph-DON'T GET IMPATIENT AND HIT THE KEYS AGAIN, JUST WAIT A COUPLE OF SECONDS!

To move let's say paragraph #10 into the #3 spot is just as easy. First look at paragraph #10 and make a note (mental??) of the line numbers on the first and last line. Function and zero shows the line numbers or moves them off the screen. Suppose they were 0076 and 0093. Then determine what line number you wish it to be after. Let's suppose it was 0023. Then with FCTN 9 go to the 'command' line, type M (for Move) and hit ENTER. Then type in 0076 0093 0023 and hit ENTER again. Look at those numbers and read the instructions on the Quick Reference Card for MOVE.

On most dot matrix printers, there are two different commands to make neat printing. They are called 'emphasized' and 'double strike'. You can't use (on my printer at least) the emphasized method while in condensed size of type. But I can use double strike. The difference is basically this. Both commands print each letter twice, but in two different ways. One of them (emphasized) moves the head slightly to the right so that each letter is a little thicker. Double strike just prints the line twice. I think emphasized is slightly faster than double strike, but I've never timed either of them. Since I use condensed printing almost exclusively, and can't use emphasized, I don't worry about it. Incidentally, you may enter these commands throughout your article. You just have to have them begin at the left margin of your work. As long as you begin dot commands with a period, and the control commands with Control U (and end dot commands with a carriage return, and control commands with Control U and/or a capital letter) you'll be O.K. Only this paragraph was using 'double strike', look at the difference.

An interesting fact about most printers is that it not only inserts unobtrusive spaces here and there to ADJUST each line to the predetermined right margin, IT PRINTS EVERY OTHER LINE FROM THE RIGHT TO THE LEFT while doing all that FILLING and ADJUSTING. It will also correctly number your pages if you give it the FO command, which is another dot command.

I find once in awhile, some one command (never the same one twice) seems to falter. Just redo it. sometimes I think some command must be there that is invisible (this is possible!) so when you run into an unexplainable problem, go back to your formatting command line(s)-which are usually lines 0001 and 0002-put the cursor at the end of each of your commands then press FCTN and ! and hold them for a couple of seconds to delete any possible typing errors that placed some sort of 'hidden' command in that line.

✓ Another good command to learn is the 'DOOPS' command. Merely Control and the figure one. This eliminates only your last change just now typed in, and returns your work to its former self (hopefully!).

Another good habit to get yourself into, is 'SAVING' your work every few minutes (or every few pages). Power glitches do occur from any power company. Either surges, or stumbles. Sometimes just an electric motor in your home (refrigerator, etc.) kicking in will cause a momentary change in the power supplied to your computer (you've seen your lights flicker). If you save your work every once in awhile, you someday will be glad you were in the habit. Especially if you have just put in to the word processor a 20,000 word story. The power glitch could cause you to lose it all! If you have been saving it on a disk, when that glitch occurs you will have all but a small part of it saved. When you save something to a disk, then come back to that same disk and save something else with the same name, it replaces the first item with the second. It does not become two separate items on the disk. Of course, if you are really a worry-wart, you will do the saving on two disks, alternating back and forth, just in case that glitch comes while you are in the act of saving your work.

✓ When you wish to reload a file from a disk back into the word processor, it's EASY! When you first bring up the word processor in the Editor mode, you are automatically in the command line. Just type LF (for Load File) and hit ENTER, then type in DSK1.(and the name you gave it) then hit ENTER again and wait a few seconds for the work to be loaded into your computer from the disk.

✓ If you want a rough draft of your work on paper (I find it easier to proof than on the screen) just remove your commands for double strike or emphasizing to conserve your printer ribbon. It will not be so easy to read, unless your ribbon is new, but it will be done faster, as well as not using up ribbon ink unnecessarily.

In the book you will find two methods of going to the disk, then to your printer. Printing should be done from the disk, not from the computer. You will find a command of 'Print File'. That's not the one I use! The one I have become accustomed to using may take a few seconds longer, but it is the one I learned first, and I have just stuck with it. It is as follows. After I have finished typing my letter or whatever, return to the command line with FCTN 9, then type a Q (for Quit) hit ENTER, then S (for Save) and ENTER, then DSK1.TERRY or whatever name I want to give the file instead of TERRY, then ENTER. I usually use a short two or three character name. I have even been known to use #1, or #2, or something like that (the file name cannot be more than 10 characters long, and you can't have any spaces in a file name). Then, after the work goes from the computer to the disk, you can either print it now or sometime next week. The command to go to the printer at this point is like this: Q (for Quit) ENTER, then E (for Exit) and ENTER again. This takes you back to the master menu. This time, you select #2, or THE FORMATTER. After it comes up, you have to type in DSK1.(filename) and hit ENTER. Then you have to type in the command telling it to go from the disk to the printer, instead of to the screen. (With the use of DISKO or some such assembly language repair program, you can insert the command to your printer so that it is a default just like all the other selections on the screen. It is in 'EDITAL' of your TI-WRITER disk.) Without knowing what kind of printer you have, I can't give exactly the correct command here, but it will be something like this: PIO or RS232.BA=4800.LF, then you will have five more choices, mostly for which you will just press ENTER for each of them. Perhaps you might wish more than one copy, so on the correct one you would punch in that number. Be sure your printer is turned 'on' before hitting the last ENTER,(the one that says "PAUSE AT END OF THE PAGE?") because you will be printing immediately.

For your purposes (manuscript writing) you will want it double spaced. That is simply a dot command of 'LS 2' (LS for Line Spacing of course!) and if you want it triple spaced, just change the 2 to a 3. Or of course use it for a rough draft or some such. I'm mostly just rambling here, to give this particular paragraph some length, so that you can see double spacing at work. I can't seem to think of anything else to say, so I will just end it here.

There are many, many more commands available, such as merging either parts of two different files, or merging a whole file into the middle of another, or putting in headers at the tops of every page, and footers at the bottom, all automatically. Such things as page numbers, or requirements for manuscripts, etc., but those can be found as you need em.

The word processor does have a capacity beyond which you have to save your work to disk, and start with a clean slate. It is approximately 20,000 characters including blanks. I have only run into it when transferring a long story to disk. I was entering a 10,000 word story, and I got 'MEMORY FULL-SAVE OR PURGE' flashing at me at the top or command line after about 4,000 words (I wish it would ring a bell or something). At that point 'save' your work and retire that file name. Perhaps in this article I am writing for you I will reach that point again. Right now I am typing on line number 466. I think it was at about line 400 plus (but I was using 80 column width that time for a special project, I think) that the MEMORY FULL thing happened to me. You will just have to trial and error it for your job! Of course, the length CANNOT be judged just by the line numbers on the left side of your screen. Think about whether you are using only one window, or two, or the maximum of three. I am using just one window while I do this work, as I explained earlier, so that will make my capacity come much farther down the line numbers than if I were using all three windows! 80 characters (or columns) wide, instead of the 37 I am using. If and when the MEMORY FULL bit happens to you, remember that when you save it this time to a disk, then for pete's sake don't save the next time to the same file name! In other words, my name for this file at the moment is TI-WRITER. If I need to make a new file, it will become TI-WRITER2.

The little 25 page booklet from Dr. Bill Browning is very good, don't ignore it when you are trying to learn the TI-WRITER word processor. 7541 Jersey Avenue North, Brooklyn Park, MN 55428. Price just \$6.50 and worth every penny.

There is also available in 'FREEMARE' circles an excellent disk called "TK-WRITER" which was done by TOM KNIGHT, thus the 'TK'. It replaces the need for a cartridge to have TI-WRITER word processing capabilities. As far as I can tell, it does exactly the same things the cartridge does, except for Show Directory-which is inconsequential, and won't go direct from the Editor stage to the Formatting stage. You can probably find it in the same library you obtained this disk from.

The command for the underscore is merely the ampersand (Shift 7) and it can be used anywhere. Note even in the middle of the word 'cannot'. If you want to underline more than one word you have to connect them with what is called a caret. It is above the 6, or Shift 6. If you wish, the AMPERSAND can be printed in your work, but not the caret. Merely type in two ampersands and only one of them will be printed! & &

Believe me, all of this will become easy and second nature to a good typist in a very short time! But if you don't use it for a month or two, you will find yourself going back and back and back to the big book!

Thanks so much to Dr. Guy Romano for his assistance in writing this article. Plus his enormous patience with my dumb questions over the past few months while I was learning the TI-WRITER. Also to Hal White and to Larry Rosenberg for their invaluable assistance. And to Terry & Paul Anderman for their desire to have word processing capabilities, which forced me to finally write this that had been nagging at me so long.

CONTROL COMMANDS

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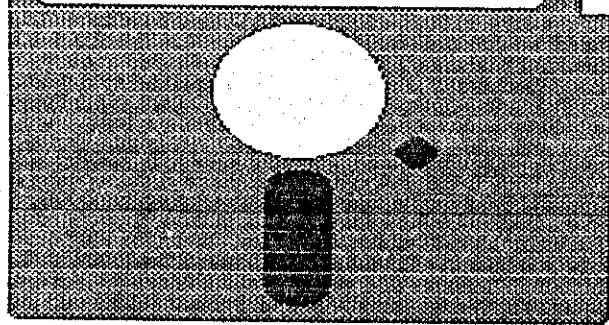
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TI WRITER PRINTER CONTROL COMMANDS

ASCII CODES	FUNCTION	FORMAT
0	Terminate Tabulation	CTRL U, SHIFT 2, CTRL U
7	Sound the buzzer	CTRL U, SHIFT 6, CTRL U
8	Backspace	CTRL U, SHIFT H, CTRL U
9	Horizontal tabulation	CTRL U, SHIFT I, CTRL U
10	Line feed	CTRL U, SHIFT J, CTRL U
11	Vertical tabulation	CTRL U, SHIFT K, CTRL U
12	Form feed	CTRL U, SHIFT L, CTRL U
13	Carriage return	CTRL U, SHIFT M, CTRL U
14	Print enlarged characters	CTRL U, SHIFT N, CTRL U
15	Print condensed characters	CTRL U, SHIFT O, CTRL U
17	Select printer	CTRL U, SHIFT Q, CTRL U
18	Turn off condensed printing	CTRL U, SHIFT R, CTRL U
19	Disable printer	CTRL U, SHIFT S, CTRL U
20	Turn off enlarged printing	CTRL U, SHIFT T, CTRL U
27	Escape	CTRL U, FCTN R, CTRL U
27;48	Set line spacing 8 per inch	CTRL U, FCTN R, CTRL U, 0
27;50	Set line spacing 6 per inch	CTRL U, FCTN R, CTRL U, 2
27;51	Set line spacing n/216 per inch	CTRL U, FCTN R, CTRL U, 3,n
27;52	Turn Italic Character set on	CTRL U, FCTN R, CTRL U, 4
27;53	Turn Italic Character set off	CTRL U, FCTN R, CTRL U, 5
27;56	Disable paper-end detector	CTRL U, FCTN R, CTRL U, 8
27;57	Select paper-end detector	CTRL U, FCTN R, CTRL U, 9
27;65	Set line spacing(1/72 to 85/72 inch)	CTRL U, FCTN R, CTRL U, A,n
27;66	Set up 8 vertical tab pos.	CTRL U, FCTN R, CTRL U, B
27;67	Set form length up to 127 lines	CTRL U, FCTN R, CTRL U, C,n
27;68	Set up to 12 horizontal tab positions	CTRL U, FCTN R, CTRL U, D
27;69	Turn on emphasized printing	CTRL U, FCTN R, CTRL U, E
27;70	Turn off emphasized printing	CTRL U, FCTN R, CTRL U, F
27;71	Turn on double printing	CTRL U, FCTN R, CTRL U, G
27;72	Turn off double printing	CTRL U, FCTN R, CTRL U, H
27;75	Turn on normal density graphic printing	CTRL U, FCTN R, CTRL U, K
27;76	Turn on dual density graphic printing	CTRL U, FCTN R, CTRL U, L
27;77	Turn Elite mode ON	CTRL U, FCTN R, CTRL U, M
27;78	Set skip-over perforation	CTRL U, FCTN R, CTRL U, N
27;79	Release skip-over perforations	CTRL U, FCTN R, CTRL U, O
27;80	Turn Elite mode OFF	CTRL U, FCTN R, CTRL U, P
27;81	Set a column width	CTRL U, FCTN R, CTRL U, Q
27;82	Select 1 of 8 int'l char.sets	CTRL U, FCTN R, CTRL U, R

PAGE PRO
HELP BY H. BINGHAM



COLUMNIZE WITH PAGE PRO 99

By
HAROLD BINGHAM

I AM LEARNING MORE EVERY TIME I USE PAGE PRO 99 AND WOULD LIKE TO PASS SOME HELP ON TO YOU. I AM WRITING THIS IN FWB WITH A 28 RIGHT MARGIN, SO THAT WHEN I AM FINISHED, I CAN CONVERT THIS FILE INTO A TWO COLUMN TEXT IN PAGE PRO. WHERE I WANT TO INSERT A PICTURE, I MUST LEAVE ROOM FOR IT BY ADDING EMPTY LINES. I SUGGEST TO WRITE THE PICTURE FILENAMES DOWN IN THE BLACK SPACE WHEN YOU WRITE THEM, AND MAKE A LIST OF THE FILENAMES. THIS WAY IT ONLY TAKES A FEW MINUTES TO LOAD THE PICTURES ON YOUR WORKDISK.

YOU CAN OBTAIN SEVERAL PAGE PRO PICTURE DISKS FROM ASGARD SOFTWARE, OR YOU CAN CONVERT TI ARTIST INSTANCES WITH PAGE PRO. THERE ARE ALSO SEVERAL TIPS DISKS AVAILABLE WITH OVER 2000 TI ARTIST INSTANCES WITH A E/A PROGRAM TO CONVERT THEM TO PAGE PRO PICTURES.

WHEN SAVING A FILE IN FWB, IT PUTS A CODE AT THE END OF THE FILE. THIS CODE HAS TO BE REMOVED IN PAGE PRO BEFORE YOU SAVE AND PRINT YOUR LAST PAGE, OR THE

PROGRAM WILL STOP WHEN IT COMES TO THIS CODE. THIS CODE SHOWS UP AT THE END OF FILE ON YOUR LAST PAGE IN ONE LINE OF "PPP'S"

THE NEXT STEP IS TO LOAD YOUR DM 1000 AND COPY THE PICTURE FILES THAT YOU WANT TO USE ON YOUR WORK DISK. DON'T FORGET TO COPY AT LEAST ONE SMALL_SM FONT, AND ONE LARGE_LG FONT FROM YOUR PAGE PRO PROGRAM DISK, THEN CATALOG THE DISK SO THAT YOU WILL HAVE A HARD COPY OF THE FILES ON THE WORK DISK.

NOW YOU ARE READY TO LOAD THE PAGE PRO 99 PROGRAM. WHEN CONVERTING YOUR FWB FILE TO PAGE PRO COLUMNIZER, YOU MUST SAVE IT UNDER ANOTHER FILENAME. I WILL SAVE THIS ARTICLE WITH THE FILENAME OF DSK1.PPHELP. THE NEW FILE NAME I WILL GIVE IT WILL BE PPH. PAGE PRO WILL CONVERT THE FILE INTO COLUMNS IN PAGES AND SAVE THEM ON YOUR WORK DISK AS PPH01, PPH02, PPH03 ETC. IT IS RECOMMENDED TO LEAVE HALF OF THE DISK FREE. THE REASON FOR THIS FREE SPACE IS FOR SAVING YOUR FILES.

IF YOU HAVE SEVERAL LETTERS TO WRITE, I RECOMMEND THAT YOU MAKE A WORK DISK FOR EACH LETTER. AFTER THE PAGE PRO PROGRAM IS FINISHED CONVERTING YOUR FWB FILE INTO COLUMNS, IT GIVES YOU THE OPTION TO DO ANOTHER ONE, OR QUIT. IF YOU CHOOSE TO QUIT, REMOVE YOUR WORK DISK AND INSERT THE PAGE PRO DISK IN DRIVE 1 AND PRESS ENTER. THEN SELECT #1 FROM THE MENU LOAD PAGE PRO 99 AND PRESS ENTER, THEN PRESS ANY KEY AFTER YOU GET THE TITLE SCREEN. NOTE THE "P" IN BLUE AT THE BOTTOM OF THE SCREEN. THIS MEANS YOUR PICTURES ARE TURNED ON. PRESS CTRL O TO TURN IT OFF, AND IT WILL BE

REPLACED WITH "*" . NOW PRESS CTRL F AND SELECT #3 IMPORT TEXT. REMOVE YOUR PAGE PRO DISK; AND INSERT YOUR WORKDISK. AFTER SELECTING #3 WRITE YOUR PATHNAME THAT YOU GAVE YOUR CONVERTED FILE; FOR THE FIRST PAGE IT WILL BE: PPH01, THE NAME I GAVE THE CONVERTED FILE. WHEN PAGE PRO CONVERTS THE FILE INTO COLUMNS IT ADDS NUMBERS AT THE END OF EACH PAGE UNTIL FINISHED SO YOUR NEW FILES WILL BE PPH01; PPH02; PPH03 AND ETC.; SO THE FIRST PAGE THAT I SAVE WILL BE PPH01.

AFTER PRESSING ENTER IT WILL LOAD YOUR PAGE 01. NOW LOAD YOUR SMALL_SM FONT AND YOUR LARGE_LG FONT BY FIRST PRESSING CTRL A AND LOADING ONE AT AT TIME; REPEATING CTRL A EACH TIME.

BY PRESSING CTRL 9 IT TURNS ANYTHING TO THE LARGE_LG FONT; REPEAT CTRL 9 TO TURN IT OFF. LET'S TRY IT HERE:

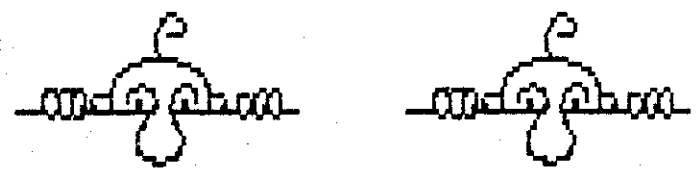
CASLON-LG FONT
 THESE ARE GREAT FOR HEADLINES AND TITLES.

REMEMBER HOW YOU SHIFTED THE SCREEN IN FWB BY PRESSING FCTN 5; THIS ALSO WORKS THE SAME IN PAGE PRO. EDIT THE LEFT COLUMN FIRST. LOAD YOUR PICTURES BY PRESSING CTRL L; BUT BEFORE YOU DO; BE SURE YOUR CURSOR IS LOCATED WHERE YOU WANT THE UPPER LEFT HAND CORNER OF YOUR PICTURE TO LOAD. IF YOU HAVE FORGOT TO CHECK; PRESS FCTN 9 (SAME AS FWB) TO GET YOU BACK WHERE YOU WERE. AFTER ADDING EVERYTHING YOU WANTED TO YOUR ARTISTIC PAGE PRO PAGE; SELECT CTRL L AND SAVE YOUR PAGE. SAVE IT UNDER A NEW FILE NAME; OR THE SAME NAME IT WAS LOADED WITH. IT WILL SAVE THE FILE WITH THE PICTURES ADDED. IF YOU LOAD THAT PAGE AGAIN; YOU LOAD IT FROM CTRL F LOAD

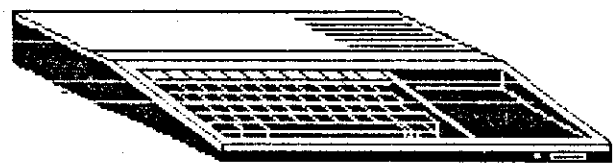
PAGE; NOT AS YOU DID ORIGINALLY FROM (IMPORT TEXT).

YOU ARE READY TO PRINT NOW. TURN YOUR PRINTER ON; AND LINE UP THE PAGE TO THE TOP OF YOUR PRINTER RIBBON. THEN PRESS CTRL P TO PRINT PAGE. YOU HAVE A CHOICE OF THREE DENSITYS TO SELECT FROM.

AFTER THE PRINTING IS FINISHED; PRESS CTRL R TO WIPE EVERYTHING OUT; AND YES TO CONFIRM. THEN LOAD PAGE 2. THIS WAS SAVED AS PPH02. FOLLOW THE SAME LOADING PROCEEDURE AS YOU DID WITH LOADING PAGE 01 BY PRESSING CTRL F; THEN #3 IMPORT TEXT THEN TYPE PPH02 OR THE FILENAME YOU SAVED IT IN. REPEAT THE PROCEEDURE FOR EACH PAGE. ON YOUR LAST PAGE; BE SURE TO DELITE THE END OF FILE CODE THAT WAS PUT THERE WITH FWB.



THIS IS TIME CONSUMING; BUT THE REWARDS ARE WORTH IT. PEOPLE TELL ME I HAVE A NEAT COMPUTER; AND I AGREE. I LOVE MY TI-99/4A COMPUTER.





Ogdens 99'er User Group
 Mail Address: 1396 LINCOLN Ave. Apt. B Ogden Utah 84404

GROUP OFFICERS

President: JimBuck 773-2552
 Vice President: Harold Bingham 394-6382
 Secretary-Treasurer: Richard Scott 776-2551
 Librarian: Harold Hilburn 773-0622
 Asst. Librarian: Mel Bragg 393-9605
 Newsletter Editor: Mel Bragg 393-9605
 Associate Editor: Harold Hilburn 773-0622

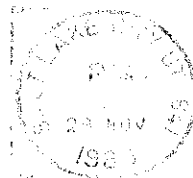
DECEMBER 1989 NEWSLETTER
 OUR NEXT MEETINGS ARE:

SATURDAY: DECEMBER 02 TIME: 0900 hrs.
 TUESDAY: DECEMBER 05 TIME: 1900 hrs.
 TUESDAY: DECEMBER 19 TIME: 1900 hrs.

We will be meeting in the CIVIL AIR PATROL
 building at the OGDEN MUNICIPAL AIRPORT
 AIRPORT ROAD.

We have started a BASIC class for those interested
 The people taking the BASIC class will meet on the
 FIRST and THIRD Tuesday of the Month at times above.
 Jim Buck is the teacher..

OGDEN TI USERS GROUP
 1396 LINCOLN APT #B
 OGDEN, UTAH 84404



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