## Contents

1. Copyright Notice .................................................................................................................................................. 3

2. Introduction to PowerTrapper Standalone ........................................................................................................ 5
   2.1 What is Trapping? ........................................................................................................................................ 5
   2.2 What is PowerTrapper Standalone? ................................................................................................................. 6

3. Trapping with PowerTrapper Standalone ......................................................................................................... 7
   3.1 The Trap Dialog ........................................................................................................................................... 8
       3.1.1 Distance and Direction Settings ........................................................................................................ 9
       3.1.2 Color and Shape Settings .................................................................................................................. 13
       3.1.3 Processing Settings .......................................................................................................................... 16
       3.1.4 Rules ...................................................................................................................................................... 17
       3.1.5 Trap Presets ........................................................................................................................................... 20
   3.2 The Trap Layer ............................................................................................................................................ 21
   3.3 The Trap Select Tool ..................................................................................................................................... 22
   3.4 The Color Pairs Palette ................................................................................................................................ 22
       3.4.1 Viewing Traps ....................................................................................................................................... 23
       3.4.2 Viewing Trap Settings ....................................................................................................................... 23
       3.4.3 Refining your Traps ................................................................................................................................ 24
       3.4.4 Saving and Loading Color Pairs .......................................................................................................... 25

4. Selective Trapping ............................................................................................................................................... 27

5. Add Rich Black .................................................................................................................................................... 28
1. Copyright Notice

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2. Introduction to PowerTrapper Standalone

2.1 What is Trapping?

The trapping process is a safeguard against possible (even likely) fluctuations in the printing process. Minor discrepancies in registration, slight paper shifting or stretching of e.g. PE foil can cause inks to misregister. When two adjoining colored objects do not meet exactly, you can end up with a printed result like the one below:

The overlap creates a dark area and the gaps cause an undesirable light area. To prevent these potential discrepancies, a trap can be added, causing the original colors to slightly overlap each other:

In general trapping is necessary when:

- The two colors each consist of at least one ink but they have no common inks.
- The two colors have one or more common inks, but the percentages of those common inks are significantly different in the two colors (for example a color made of 50% M and 10% C will be trapped with a color made of 50% Y and 80% C).

Placing a fine line where the colors join, made of a color that contains components of both adjoining colors, can trap such areas effectively.
2.2 What is PowerTrapper Standalone?

The PowerTrapper Standalone plug-in allows you to define trapping settings to automatically trap your documents in Illustrator.

You can:

- define common and advanced trapping settings (see The Trap Dialog),
- create specific trapping rules for trapping pairs of your choice (see Rules),
- save all your trapping settings as a preset to be able to reuse them on other documents (see Trap Presets),
- select your traps for further editing (see The Trap Select Tool),
- have a visual overview of the trapping settings by color pair, and refine them if necessary (see The Color Pairs Palette),
- remove your traps at any time as PowerTrapper Standalone trapping is non-destructive (your traps are created in a separate Trap Layer, see The Trap Layer).

Note:

- We recommend you use Illustrator’s Overprint Preview mode to see your traps more accurately.
- PowerTrapper Standalone doesn’t trap hidden objects. If you want to exclude an object from trapping, you can either hide it or use a rule.
3. Trapping with PowerTrapper Standalone

To introduce you to PowerTrapper, here is how to add simple traps to a document.

1. Open the document you want to trap.
2. Go to Window > Esko > PowerTrapper > Trap ... or use the Option + Shift + Command + X shortcut (on Mac).
3. In the Trap dialog that opens, enter the Trapping Distance you want to use.

![Trap dialog](image)

4. Go to the Color & Shape tab and choose:
   - how to Truncate Traps (on center or on edge),
   - how to shape the End Caps (square, round or object dependent),
   - how to shape the Trap Corners (round, beveled or mitered).
5. Click the **Trap** button to trap your document. This creates your traps in a new Trap Layer.

Note:
- To cancel the trapping process, use the **Escape** key.
- To undo your traps once trapping is done, use **Command + Z**.

### 3.1 The Trap Dialog

The **Trap** dialog is where you define all your trapping settings.

1. Go to **Window > Esko > Trapping > Trap ...**, use the **Option + Shift + Command + X** shortcut (on Mac) or double-click the Trap Select tool to open the Trap dialog.
2. Choose your trapping settings in the Distance & Direction, Color & Shape, and Processing tabs.
3. If needed, define trapping rules.
4. Save your trapping settings as a trap preset to be able to reuse them on another document.

3.1.1 Distance and Direction Settings

Trapping
You can choose between two trapping modes:

- **Normal Trapping**: This selects adjoining color pairs, which are likely to cause registration problems like ugly light gaps, and unwanted halo effects.
  
  PowerTrapper Standalone automatically chooses the most appropriate trap direction based on the relative luminance of the adjoining colors. Lighter colors are generally trapped into darker colors to minimize the visual effect of the trap.

- **Reverse Trapping**: This prevents overprint of adjoining color areas by trapping these color pairs with a white knockout (erasing) trap. The white knockout trap is put on top of the lighter of the two colors.
  
  This is useful to prepare a job for Dry Offset printing (e.g. metal beverage cans) where overprinting of inks is not allowed as the inks would contaminate each other on the blanket.

Trapping Distance
Enter the width you want to give your traps. The unit used is the General unit defined in Illustrator’s Unit & Display Performance Preferences.

The default trap width is 0.2 mm (or equivalent in your chosen unit).

Minimum Ink Difference
Trapping is applied to two adjoining colors when either:

• The two colors each consist of at least one ink but they have no common inks.
• The two colors have common inks but there is a difference of at least the Minimum Ink Difference percentage for two or more inks making up these colors.

These differences in ink percentages must be in opposite directions.

For example, with the default minimum ink difference percentage of 10%, the following two colors will be trapped:

1st color: C 5% M 10% Y 50% K 15% (+10% K)
2nd color: C 5% M 10% Y 85% K 5% (+35% Y)

Increase the minimum ink difference to trap colors that are more different, lower it to trap colors that are more similar.

**Image Trapping**

• **Automatic** (default): this determines the most suitable trap direction automatically, by comparing the average lightness of the CT image with the lightness of the adjoining area, then traps the lighter color into the darker one.
• **Always Towards Images**: this always traps line art under adjoining CT images.
• **Always Towards Line Art**: this always traps CT images under adjoining line art.

**Pull Back**

An ink pull back keeps away all but the darkest ink of a color area composed of multiple inks that borders to a very light background.

It prevents individual inks from the composed color to become visible on the background due to registration errors during the printing process.

Ink pull back is also known as “Cutbacks” or “Keepaways”.

The example below shows an object with 100% dark blue and 50% magenta on an empty background. 50% magenta is pulled back and a fine line of 100% dark blue remains. The color that remains (dark blue) is the pull back ink.
• **Automatic** (default): this creates pull backs on rich black or rich spot colors, when the color left in the pull back area is not very different from the composed color.

In the example below, the left color is composed of 100% purple ink and 20% cyan. The darkest ink (purple) is not very different from the composed color, so using the **Automatic** pull back option will create a pull back.

The right color is composed of 100% dark red ink and 20% blue ink. The darkest ink (dark red) is very different from the composed color, so using the **Automatic** pull back option will not create a pull back.

• **Only Pull Back Rich Black**: this only creates pull backs on rich black.

• **Do Not Pull Back**: this never creates any pull back.

**Advanced Settings**

Click the triangle beside **Advanced Settings** to show the advanced settings.

**Trapping Distance**

If you want to use a different distance when trapping into black, spot colors or images or when creating pull backs, enable the corresponding option and enter the trapping distance to use.

The unit used is the **General** unit defined in Illustrator’s **Unit & Display Performance Preferences**.

**Image Trapping**

If you don’t want images to be trapped with each other, enable **Do not trap images to images**.

**Pull Back**

If you chose to use **Automatic** pull back (see **Pull Back**), the **Also pull back light inks** option is available. Enable it if you want to create pull backs even when the pullback ink (ink remaining in the pull back area) is visibly different from the composed color.

Enable **Do not pull back images and gradients** if you don’t want to create pull backs on images and gradients.

**Trap Ink Sequence**

By default, PowerTrapper uses the color luminance to define the trapping direction, except for opaque inks, for which the Inks order is used. If the **Treat all spot colors as opaque inks** option is enabled, color luminance is used only for CMYK. For opaque and spot inks, the trap direction is determined by the ink sequence.

**Overshoot Mode**

You can choose between the following three overshoot modes:
- **According Rules** (default): The centerline behavior is according the rules determined in the color pair list.
- **Never on Dark Areas**: The centerline is forced not to get beyond the center of dark areas.
- **Never**: The centerline is forced not to get beyond the center of any area.

An example:

![Color pairs example](image)

During trapping, this example will generate the following color pairs:

![Color pairs table](image)

By default (**According Rules**), this color pair list results in the following traps:

![Trapping examples](image)

If the parameter is set to **Never on Dark Areas**, this will result into:

![Trapping examples](image)
If the parameter is set to Never, this will result into:

3.1.2 Color and Shape Settings

**Trap Color Intensity**

By default, PowerTrapper uses the full color of the object to spread in the trap (100% trap color intensity).

However, you can create a trap of a lighter color by reducing the trap color intensity percentage.

**Image Trap Color**

Choose how to trap your images:

1. **Use Original Image Data** (default): when spreading an image, PowerTrapper uses the underlying image data (when the image is clipped) to create the trap (see example 1 below).

   **Note:** When there is no underlying image data (the image isn’t clipped), it will create an empty trap.

2. **Extend Image Data:** PowerTrapper will automatically extrapolate the image along its clipping path edge to ensure the trap looks as expected even if there is no clipped image data outside the visible image (see example 2 below).

3. **Use an Approximate Flat Color:** Instead of using existing or extrapolated image data in the trap, PowerTrapper will use a solid color. A suitable color is determined by averaging the image’s colors along its boundary with the object to trap (see example 3 below).
Note: If the Use Postscript Compatible Image Traps preference is on, the image trap color option has no influence on the result. Trapping will not generate any extra image data but image traps will create traps with lineart representing vectorized pixels. The lineart will also use Postscript Overprints instead of the multiply blend mode. These image traps are always created using the ‘Use Original Data’ option. Note that to have a correct visualization of your traps, you need to switch on the ‘Overprint Preview’ in the Illustrator View menu.

**Truncate Traps**

PowerTrapper can truncate the trap so that it doesn’t stick out on another color. There are two truncation modes:

- **On Center**: when a portion of a trap comes too close to the contour of another object, PowerTrapper Standalone limits it to half the distance between the trapped object and the other object.
- **On Edge**: when a portion of a trap comes too close to the contour of another object, it is truncated on the other object’s edge.

**End Caps**

This option specifies how to shape the ends of an open trap.

- **Square**: (default): this option ends the trap at right angle to the adjoining object.
- **Round**: this rounds the ends of the trap. This option is typically only used in combination with white knockout (reverse trapping).

**Attention:**

We recommend not to use Round End Caps together with Truncate Traps On Center, as this can generate some artefacts (the round caps will be truncated).
- **Object Dependent**: with this option, the trap is a logical continuation of the contour of the spread object.

**Trap Corners**

This option allows you to change how the traps' sharp corners will be handled.

- **Round**: (default) a round cap will be placed at all corners.
- **Beveled**: this will cut sharp corners off.
- **Mitered**: this option works with a miter ratio.

The miter ratio serves to limit the length of the sharp corner (the distance from the base of the trap to the corner point).

The default miter ratio value is 4. This means that if the length of the sharp corner is more than 4 times the **Trapping Distance**, then the corner will be cut off (beveled). If it is less than 4 times the **Trapping Distance**, the corner will be left as it is.
Advanced Settings

Click the triangle beside Advanced Settings to show the advanced settings.

Truncate Traps

If you want to truncate traps into black differently, select Into black and choose the truncation mode (On Center or On Edge). For more information about truncation modes, see Truncate Traps.

3.1.3 Processing Settings

Color Pairs

PowerTrapper can trap all hits (occurrences) of a color pair the same way, or recalculate the trap direction for different hits.

- Each hit can have its own decision (default): this recalculates the trap direction for each hit of a color pair.
- Same decision for all hits: this traps all hits of the same color pair in the same direction.
- Same decision for objects smaller than: this uses the same trap direction for hits of a color pair belonging to small objects, and recalculate the trap direction for hits belonging to bigger objects.

Use the field next to the option to determine the maximum size of small objects.

The unit used is the General unit defined in Illustrator’s Unit & Display Performance Preferences. The default size is 1 mm (or equivalent in your chosen unit).

Restrictions

In some cases PowerTrapper can safely ignore certain object types to speed up the trapping.

- Respect existing traps: if your document has already been trapped, select this option to keep the existing trap layer out of the trapping process.
- Ignore bitmaps: this keeps bitmap pixel data from being trapped. Bitmap data is contourized before trapping, which may slow down trapping depending on the bitmap’s contents. Bitmaps with lots of small isolated islands will typically take a longer time to trap.
Attention: When you indicate an object type to ignore, it will be ignored completely as if it did not exist in the job. Also, the ignored objects will not truncate trapping areas resulting from other objects below them.

**Small Gaps**

Some input jobs contain very small unintentional gaps between neighboring objects, preventing the correct trapping of these objects. Although it is better to clean up such jobs before trapping, PowerTrapper can ignore these gaps automatically.

To use this option, select Close when smaller than and enter the maximum size small gaps can have. The unit used is the General unit defined in Illustrator’s Unit & Display Performance Preferences. The default size is 0.01 mm (or equivalent in your chosen unit).

Attention: If you set a big gap size, trapping may become slower, and small parts of the job may be ignored during trapping.

### 3.1.4 Rules

Rules allow you to define custom trapping settings for specific trapping pairs.

**When to Use Rules?**

In most cases the general trapping settings you enter in the Trap dialog will give you excellent results, but in some cases you will need to refine them using rules.

Rules allow you to specify exceptions to the general trapping settings for certain color pairs. They are an advanced feature and should be used only by experienced users.

For example, you can use them in the cases below:

- To set a different trap distance for a specific spot ink.
  Sometimes you need a larger trap distance for spot inks if there is no other ink to help cover leaks on the press.
- To prevent trapping or ink pull back in specific cases.
  Depending on the type of the adjoining colors, trapping and / or pull back may be undesirable.
- To force a specific trap direction.
  PowerTrapper determines the trap direction based on the relative lightness of the adjoining colors. If the colors have a similar lightness level, it selects an arbitrary direction. You can use a rule to make it always use a particular direction for a color pair.
- To specify a different shape and / or truncation mode for certain color pairs.
  For example you can choose to use “On Center” truncation when trapping under a 100% black line and “On Edge” truncation on all other color pairs.

**Creating a Rule**

1. Click the Add Rule button at the bottom of the Trap dialog.
2. In the pop-up that opens, choose the trapping pair to apply the rule to using the From and To lists. You can create a rule to trap from/to:
- any color,
- a particular ink (process, spot or opaque),

Note:
In this case, you can choose the ink name, from which Minimum Density the rule will apply, and if the color must be pure (no other separation in the color object) to apply the rule.
- a particular object (image, gradient or empty background),
- the registration color.

3. Choose the contents of the rule.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Options</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Trapping Direction | • Automatic lets PowerTrapper Standalone calculate the trapping direction.  
|                  | • Force Trapping from ‘From’ to ‘To’ always spreads the “From” color/object on the “To” color/object.  
<p>|                  | • Do Not Trap ‘From’ to ‘To’ never traps the “From” and “To” colors/objects together. |
| Trapping Distance | Use this to define a special trapping distance for the trapping pair. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Options</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trap Color Intensity</td>
<td>Use this to define a special trap color intensity for the trapping pair.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Pull Back            | • **Automatic** lets PowerTrapper decide if there should be a pull back on the trapping pair.  
                        | • **Always Pull Back** always creates a pull back on the trapping pair. The darkest ink of the pair is the pullback ink (remaining ink in the pull back area).  
                        | • **Do Not Pull Back** never creates a pull back on the trapping pair.        |
| Pull Back Distance   | Use this to define a special pull back distance for the trapping pair.       |
| Reverse              | • **Automatic** lets PowerTrapper decide if the trapping pair should have a reversed trap.  
                        | • **Always Trap Reversed** always generates a reversed trap for the trapping pair.  
                        | • **Do Not Trap Reversed** never generates a reversed trap for the trapping pair. |
| Truncate Traps       | Choose if traps generated for the trapping pair should be truncated on center or on edge. See *Truncate Traps* for details.  |
| End Caps             | Choose how to shape the ends of open traps for the trapping pair (square, round or object dependent). See *End Caps* for details.  |
| Trap Corners         | Choose how to shape the trapping pair’s trap corners (round, beveled or mitered). See *Trap Corners* for details.  |

4. If necessary, use the button to add contents to your rule.
You can use the button to remove contents.

5. When you are done defining your rule, click OK.

You can now see your rule at the bottom of the Trap dialog.

When trapping your document, PowerTrapper will trap the trapping pairs that match rules according to those rules, and the rest of your document according to the main trapping settings.

If necessary, you can add another rule, or remove a rule previously created. You can also edit a rule by double-clicking it in the Trap dialog.

3.1.5 Trap Presets

With PowerTrapper, you can save all your trapping settings as a preset to be able to reuse them on other documents.

Trap Presets can be shared between different Esko Applications (PackEdge, ArtPro, DeskPack, ...)

Defining a Trap Preset

1. Define your trapping settings in the Trap dialog. Add rules if you need to.

   See Distance and Direction Settings, Color and Shape Settings, Processing Settings and Rules.

2. In the Trap Preset list, choose Save...
3. Give your preset a name and click OK.

You can now see your preset in the Trap Preset list. To reuse it in the future, just select it in the list.

- To delete a preset, select it in the Trap Preset list then select Remove.
- To edit a preset, select it in the Trap Preset list, make your changes in the trapping settings, then save it again with the same name.
- The location where the Trap Presets are saved, is set in Illustrator > Preferences > Esko > PowerTrapper Preferences ...

When choosing Use Shared Trap Ticket Folder, Trap Presets are saved in the default “shared users” folder:

- /Users/Shared/EskoArtwork/Trap Tickets on Mac OS X
- C:\Documents And Settings\All Users\Documents\EskoArtwork\Trap Tickets on Windows XP
- C:\Users\Public\Documents\EskoArtwork\Trap Tickets on Windows 7

When choosing Use Custom Trap Ticket Folder, Trap Presets are saved in the folder you define by clicking the Browse button.

Note: Because PowerTrapper in earlier versions (before 10.1) used a different default location, upgrading to 10.1 or higher will try to set the Preference to Use Custom Trap Ticket Folder, pointing to the previous Default folder, so you can keep using your Trap Tickets.

3.2 The Trap Layer

PowerTrapper creates traps in your document’s Trap Layer, and leaves the other layers intact. If your document doesn’t contain a trap layer, PowerTrapper will create one.
3.3 The Trap Select Tool

You can find the Trap Select tool in the Tools panel. Use it to select trap areas in your job, or double-click it to open the Trapping dialog.

You can:

• click between two adjoining color areas to highlight the edge and select the trap,
• make a rectangle selection to highlight all edges and select all traps in that rectangle.

**Note:** Selecting one or more traps in your document using the Trap Select Tool also selects the corresponding color pair(s) in the Color Pairs palette. See *The Color Pairs Palette*.

**Tip:** Sometimes the highlight color doesn’t contrast enough with your document’s colors to be easily visible. In this case you should modify the Trap Layer’s highlight color.

3.4 The Color Pairs Palette

After trapping your document, the Color Pairs palette shows the trapping settings associated with each of your document’s color pairs.

It pops up automatically after trapping, or you can go to Window > Esko > Trapping > Color Pairs to open it.

For each color pair, the palette shows:

• the number of Hits (occurrences of that color pair) in the document,
• the type of object in the pair (empty background, flat color, image or gradient,

Note: When you click on the flat color icon, you will see the ink percentages.
• the type of trap performed on that color pair (normal trap, pullback, reverse trap),
• the trapping Distance used,
• the traps’ Shape (truncation, caps, corners),
• the Intensity of the trap color,
• the Pullback Ink (when the trap is a pullback).

3.4.1 Viewing Traps

• To select all the traps of a color pair in your document, click that color pair in the Color Pairs palette.

Note: Use Command or Shift to select several color pairs, and highlight all the corresponding traps in your document.

• To select traps without showing the highlight color around them, click Don’t Highlight Selected Edges in the palette’s fly-out menu.

To show the highlight color around selected traps again, click again or select Highlight Selected Edges in the menu.

• To zoom on selected traps, click or select Zoom to Selected Edges in the menu.

To revert to the previous zoom, click again or select Don’t Zoom to Selected Edges in the menu.

• If the Trap Select tool is active, use the arrow keys to browse through the color pairs. Activate the Zoom to Selected Edges to browse and visualize your traps one by one in your job.

Note: Use Arrow left-right to expand or collapse the trapping pair list.

3.4.2 Viewing Trap Settings

You can hide trapping settings that you are not using to make the Color Pairs palette smaller.

• To hide all color pairs that are not trapped with each other, select Hide Non-trapping Color Pairs in the palette’s fly-out menu.

To show them again, select Show All Color Pairs in the fly-out menu.

• To hide all color pairs that don’t have traps selected in your document, click or choose Hide Unselected Edges in the palette’s fly-out menu.

To show them again, click again or select Show All Edges in the menu.
To hide the Distance, Shape, Intensity or Pullback Ink column, select Hide Distance/Shape/Intensity/Pullback Ink Column in the palette's fly-out menu.

To show the column again, select Show Distance/Shape/Intensity/Pullback Ink Column in the fly-out menu.

### 3.4.3 Refining your Traps

You can use the Color Pairs palette to select certain traps and change their trapping settings.

1. Select either:
   - the color pair(s) to edit in the palette,
   - the traps to edit in your document (if you want to only edit certain traps of a color pair).

2. Make your desired changes as explained below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>to change a color pair's...</th>
<th>do...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>trapping direction</td>
<td>click Swap Trap Direction <img src="image" alt="Swap Trap Direction" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Note:</strong> When you change the direction for only certain traps of the color pair, the color pair will be duplicated in the palette (e.g. one entry for spread and one for choke).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trap type</td>
<td>choose Normal Trap <img src="image" alt="Normal Trap" />, Pullback <img src="image" alt="Pullback Trap" /> or Reverse Trap <img src="image" alt="Reverse Trap" /> in the Trap column. You can also use this to trap a non-trapping color pair.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trap distance</td>
<td>click the Distance value to edit it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trap truncation</td>
<td>choose On Center <img src="image" alt="On Center" /> or On Edge <img src="image" alt="On Edge" /> in the Shape column.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>end caps</td>
<td>choose Square <img src="image" alt="Square" />, Round <img src="image" alt="Round" /> or Object Dependent <img src="image" alt="Object Dependent" /> in the Shape column.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
to change a color pair's... | do...
---|---
trap corners | choose Round, Beveled or Mitered in the Shape column.
trap color intensity | click the Intensity value to edit it.
pullback ink (for pull back traps only) | click the pullback ink to change it to another ink.

3. Click Update Traps to apply your changes to your document's traps.

**Note:** To change several color pairs the same way, use Command or Shift to select them, then make the changes in one color pair. Clicking Update Traps will apply your changes to all selected color pairs.

### 3.4.4 Saving and Loading Color Pairs

After trapping a document with PowerTrapper Standalone, you can save its color pairs. This ensures you won’t need to re-edit the color pairs if you need to change the traps later on.

**When to Save Color Pairs?**

You can save color pairs as soon as you are finished editing them.

If you haven’t saved your color pairs, doing the following will discard them:

- closing your document,
- using PowerTrapper Standalone, Viewer or Instant Trapper on another document open in Illustrator.

**Note:** This doesn’t affect your document’s traps.

In those cases, PowerTrapper Standalone will ask you if you want to save your color pairs.

**Where are Color Pairs Saved?**

Your color pairs are saved in a file next to your document. This file has the same name as your document and “.tcp” as extension.
Note:
There can be only one color pairs file per document. If you make changes to your color pairs and save them again, your color pairs file will be updated.
If for some reason you need another version of your color pairs file, first save your document under a different name then save the color pairs again.

Saving Color Pairs

• To save your color pairs, select **Save Color Pairs** in the **Color Pairs** palette’s fly-out menu.

  **Note:** This is only available when you have unsaved color pairs.

Loading Color Pairs

• To load color pairs that you saved previously, select **Load Color Pairs** in the fly-out menu.

  **Note:**
  This is only available if you have saved color pairs for the current document.
  You cannot load another document’s color pairs.
  You cannot load color pairs if you have changed the document after trapping.
4. Selective Trapping

When using the Trap button in the Trap dialog, trapping is always done on the complete file. To apply traps on a selection only, you can use Selective Trapping.

Selective trapping can be done by choosing Window > Esko > PowerTrapper > Trap selection...

All other options are the same as for normal trapping: see The Trap Dialog on page 8.

**Note:** The trapping will be calculated only on the selected objects. If an object is not selected, it will not be taken into account when calculating traps, even if the object is on top or behind the selected objects.
5. Add Rich Black

The Rich Black tool can be used to obtain a darker black by overprinting all black areas with the ink that you specify, for example Cyan.

1. Open the Rich Black dialog by choosing **Window > Esko > PowerTrapper > Rich Black**

2. Select objects using the standard Adobe Illustrator selection tools.

3. Use the **Add** dropdown to select the ink (e.g. C) you want to add to create a rich black. The dropdown will contain all inks present in the job. You can add another ink using **New Separation ...** if needed.

4. Enter the **Density** you want to apply.

5. Set the **Offset** to define the distance between the edge of the added ink and the edge of the black object.

6. Set the **Miter Limit** as you would for trapping. Miter limit determines whether sharp corners in objects appear pointed or beveled. You can also select Bevel and Round options.

   **Note:** The Miter Limit option is only available when the Miter option is selected.

7. Use the **To** dropdown to select the colors you want to change into rich black. All areas using the selected color, and above the **Minimal Density** percentage, will become rich black by adding the Add color.

8. Enable **No Other Inks Present** if you only want to create rich black from pure inks, and not in areas that already contain a mix of inks.

9. Click **Create** to generate a layer of overprinting objects to enrich the source ink. The layer will be called "Rich Black" by default.