userguide

COLLABORATORS			
	TITLE : userguide		
ACTION	*NAME*	*DATE*	*SIGNATURE*
WRITTEN BY		February 28, 2022	

REVISION HISTORY			
NUMBER	DATE	DESCRIPTION	NAME

Contents

Chapter 1

userguide

1.1 userguide.guide

```
                AmigaFax
********

A Facsimile Software Package for the Amiga Computer
Copyright (C) 1994 by C-Born Software Systems


                Introduction

                Installation

                Setting Up

                Workbench

                Shell

                Other Files

                Other software

                Registration

                FaxModem Specifics

                Index
```

1.2 userguide.guide/Introduction

```
                Introduction
************

This manual describes the AmigaFax software package for the Amiga
```

family of computers. AmigaFax was originally written both to solve a
personal need for shared facsimile and data on a single telephone line,
and to become a commercial software product. When changing company
circumstances dictated that bringing the product to commercial release
level in a reasonable time frame would not be possible, it was decided
to release the package in 'Shareware' form, rather than deprive the
Amiga community of the work that had already gone into it. While total
returns from the registration fee charged have not even covered code
maintenance and distribution costs, we still feel it has been a
worthwhile project, especially due to the many contacts it has allowed
us to form with the worldwide Amiga community.

                         What is AmigaFax?

                         Summary of Features

                         System Requirements

1.3   userguide.guide/What is AmigaFax?

What is AmigaFax?
=================

AmigaFax is a software package that, in combination with a FaxModem,
allows you to send and receive facsimile information from your Amiga
computer. Received faxes can be viewed, printed, forwarded to other
fax machines, and saved as ILBM files which can then be accessed using
many standard Amiga programs. You can transmit text, ILBM graphics,
and combinations of these as faxes. Using the AmigaFax command language
you can add text from any Amiga font, along with logos and ILBM
graphics, to create high quality multi-page fax documents.

AmigaFax can be set up to automatically send documents to multiple
recipients, to send faxes at or after set times, to answer incoming fax
calls automatically, and even to forward received faxes (useful as a
vacation mechanism).

Faxes can be printed on plain paper, using your normal Amiga printer.

AmigaFax is highly configurable, allowing you to set up a custom
environment that best suits your hardware and way of working.

1.4   userguide.guide/Summary of Features

Summary of Features
===================

   * *Automatic Reception*

AmigaFax may be configured to receive faxes in the background, or
to answer an already ringing line in Fax mode. Autoanswer may also
be integrated with a UUCP or BBS environment, where incoming calls
may be Fax or data, by using a specially modified version of the
getty program that recognises Fax calls.

* *Automatic Transmission*
  Faxes may be queued for transmission after a particular time, to
  take advantage of lower off-peak telecom rates, for example. You
  may specify the number of times to try before giving up on
  transmission, and the period at which retry attempts should be
  made. All call progress is logged, and progress may be monitored
  from the main program. Call logging displays when attempts were
  made, the success or failure of the call, and the Called Number ID
  of the remote Fax machine reached.

* *Multiple Recipients*
  Fax numbers may be entered either directly, or using defineable
  aliases. Therefore instead of sending to '99123456', you could
  send it to 'Fred'. In the same way, an alias can refer to a list
  of other aliases, or numbers, so that one fax could be sent to
  'Customers', representing a list of customers.

* *Flexible Fax Viewer*
  The Fax viewer allows you to view a fax document at scales of from
  1:1 to 1:8. A 1:3 scale igenerally gives a quite readable image
  while still fitting the entire Fax width across a standard Amiga
  screen. You can easily zoom in on areas of particular interest if
  required. The viewer may be configured to take advantage of new
  display modes (eg Productivity) and add-in high resolution display
  cards (eg Retina).

* *Powerful Document Builder*
  This allows you to mix any Amiga font or ILBM graphic on a page,
  to include text, ILBM, Fax, or AmigaFax command files anywhere on
  a page or in a document, perform alignment at character or pixel
  level, justify text regardless of font size, automatically add
  standard information such as address, signature, logo, and current
  time/date. Text conversion includes selectable fonts size and
  styles, including underline, bold and italic.

* *TeX to fax conversion*
  The 'dvifax' program (registered version only) allows TeX 'dvi'
  files to be converted directly to fax files.

* *Fax Printer-Driver*
  The fax printer driver allows the output of wordprocessing, DTP,
  painting and drawing programs to be converted directly to fax
  files.

* *Highly User Configurable*
  The configuration file allows you to set the system up to suit your
  requirements. You can define your prefered editor for text and for
  graphics, set a standard file to use as a template when creating
  new Fax documents, customize your dial type (pulse/tone, special
  prefix to get outside line, etc), set the Caller ID string to
  identify yourself to remote Fax machines, define the modem type

        you are using, and set many system default values.

    * *Multiple Serial Port Support*
      Using the A2232 multi-serial port card, AmigaFax can support
      multiple FaxModems simultaneously, each modem being able to
      transmit and receive facsimiles and data.

    * *Uses Preferences Printer*
      Because the Amiga Preferences printer is used to print out the
      documents, you can tradeoff speed for resolution as you require.

    * *Workbench or CLI interface*
      AmigaFax can be run either from the workbench, or from a shell or
      CLI interface. In either case, an easy to use graphical
      presentation makes operation straightforward.

1.5 userguide.guide/System Requirements

```
System Requirements
===================
```

AmigaFax requires AmigaDOS version 1.3 or greater. It operates with
AmigaDOS 2.0, and will run on Amigas from the original A1000 through to
the A3000. It is possible to run on an unexpanded A1000 with 512K RAM
and 1 disk drive, but in this case memory and disk restraints will
limit the number and size of faxes that may be generated or received.
In general the more memory and disk available the better. For
unattended Auto-receive operation a hard disk system is highly
desirable.
Certain features, such as font scaling, ASL file requester, and
demand-loading of the printer symbiont rely on AmigaDOS 2.0 features,
and will not operate under 1.3
As of AmigaFax version 1.40, support for AmigaDOS 1.3 will not be
guaranteed, however we will endeavour to maintain basic operation as
long as possible, and will listen to any user feedback in this area.

1.6 userguide.guide/Installation

```
                Installation
************
```

                Installing the Software

                Basic Configuration

                Hardware

                ARP

```
                    Extra FONTS

                    Printer Setup

                    Configuring for Hardware and User Preferences
                *Warning:* Be sure to back up your original disks, and use working
copies of the disks for normal operation.
```

1.7 userguide.guide/Installing the Software

```
Installing the Software
=======================
```

Information on installing the AmigaFax software on your system is given
in the ReadMe file on the distribution disk. Insert the distribution
disk, and from the WorkBench double-click on the ReadMe icon for
instructions.

The installation script should automatically handle most installations.
To use it, from the WorkBench double-click the Install_Now icon, or
from a Shell window type amigafax:install . The script will prompt you
for information required to complete the installation.

If you are updating to a later revision, the installation procedure
will not overwrite your configuration or alias files, so you will not
lose information. However in this case you may want to examine the
files in the directories 'lib.user' and 's.user' on the distribution
disk for examples of more recent configuration options.

The AmigaFaX software requires certain logical assignments to be made.
The installation procedure will create a file 'afax:s/User-Startup'.
You must edit your 'S:User-Startup' (2.0) or 'S:Startup-Sequence' (1.3)
 to include the contents of that file, which will be typically
something like:

```
    assign afax: Work:AmigaFax
    mount null:
    run >nil: <nil: l:fifo-handler
    if exists afax:s/AFAX-Startup
            execute afax:s/AFAX-Startup
    endif
```

If your 'devs:MountList' doesn't contain an entry for the NULL: device,
append the 'MountList' file from the 'devs' directory on the AmigaFax
to it.

1.8 userguide.guide/Basic Configuration

```
Basic Configuration
===================
```

There are many possible ways to operate the AmigaFax software. You may
wish to operate it as the only software using your FaxModem, or have it
share the modem with other software such as AmigaUUCP. The AmigaFax
spooler may be started when you boot up your computer, or only when you
want to send a fax. Fax Auto-Answer may be left on all the time,
started only when you are expecting a fax, or not used at all.

If you want the fax-spooler to start when you boot up your system, you
must add the line

```
     run >nil: <nil: AFAX:C/afaxspl
```

to your startup sequence. This can be done in the 'AFAX:s/AFaxAssign'
file, for example. Normally this would only be necessary if you send a
lot of faxes with delayed spooling, and your computer may be rebooted
often, as the spooler is automatically started when sending a fax.

If you want auto-answer with Fax detection running constantly in
background, you may either use the modified 'Getty' command, or use
'faa' directly, by adding the line

```
     run >nil: <nil: faa
```

somewhere in your startup sequence.

Note that the modified 'getty' will allow you to receive data and fax
calls effectively, and is the recommended approach. However if you only
wish to receive faxes, 'faa' is effective and may be started by
double-clicking on the *FaxAutoAnswer* icon.

1.9 userguide.guide/Hardware

```
Hardware
========
```

The cable between your Amiga and Modem MUST connect CTS,RTS,DTR, DCD,
TXD, RXD and GND conductors. CTS and RTS are used for flow control
handshaking. DTR is used to keep the modem on line - hangup occurs if
it is dropped. DCD is used for carrier detection.

```
     TXD   2  Transmit Data
     RXD   3  Receive Data
     RTS   4  Request to Send
     CTS   5  Clear to Send
     GND   7  Signal Ground
     DCD   8  Data Carrier Detect
     DTR  20  Data Terminal Ready
```

1.10 userguide.guide/ARP

```
ARP
===
```

If you have the ARP library installed ('Libs:arp.library') the system
will make use of it for file requesters.

Support for the ASL library under AmigaDOS2.0 has now been added to
AmigaFax. It is used in preference to ARP.

1.11 userguide.guide/Extra FONTS

```
Extra FONTS
===========
```

Some extra fonts have been included in the FaxFonts directory. You may
let the installation script copy them into your 'FONTS:' directory, or
under AmigaDOS2.0 you may copy them into another directory, and modify
your startup to extend the 'FONT:' assign to that directory. The extra
fonts are from the *Computer Modern* series, as used with TeX.
These fonts will normally *not* be required under AmigaDOS2.0. You are
much better off using the built-in font scaling where it is available.

1.12 userguide.guide/Printer Setup

```
Printer Setup
=============
```

AmigaFax currently uses the standard printer driver, as configured in
'Preferences'. Using a dot-matrix printer, Halftone Dithering, Integer
Scaling, Black and White, Density 7 appears to work reasonably well.

1.13 userguide.guide/Configuring for Hardware and User Preferences

```
                Configuring for Hardware and User Preferences
===============================================
```

You will need to modify the file 'FAXLIB:Config' to suit your
specific hardware and preferences. See
                Configuring the System
                , for
details on how to do this.

1.14   userguide.guide/Configuring the System

```
                      Configuring the System
**********************
```

                         General Configuration

                         AmigaFax User Interface

                         Fax Page Layout Options

                         Fax Viewer Configuration

                         Fax Printer Configuration

                         Fax Spooler Configuration

                         Fax Receiver Configuration

                         Fax Transmitter Configuration

                         PrintSymb Configuration

                         Modem Command and Status Strings

                         Configuration Variable Index
                        The file 'FAXLIB:Config' is used to configure the basic operation ←
                             of
AmigaFax to suit your particular hardware and preferences. You must
edit this file carefully, using a text editor. You should always keep a
backup copy of this file. The configuration options are continually
being added to as AmigaFax grows, so if you are upgrading you should
look at the latest copy. This will *NOT* overwrite your existing
configuration as part of the installation process.

From version 1.30, AmigaFax configuration can be done using local or
global environmental variables. This will override the values read in
from the 'FAXLIB:Config' file. For example typing from the CLI/Shell

     SetEnv LocalID +61-52-786355

will override the 'LocalID' string with the new number. Parameters set
by command-line switches will override bot environmantal and
config-file values.

1.15   userguide.guide/General Configuration

```
General Configuration
=====================
```

* *Debug*
  Debug level, 0-9. Takes one numeric argument. Useful for
  fault-finding, observing handshake between the Amiga and your
  FaxModem.

* *LogFile*
  Specifies the file for logging debug and error information. If not
  given, information will not be logged.

* *LocalID*
  The rest of the line is used as the local identifier string, which
  is passed to the remote fax machine. This is usually your fax
  number, and is limited to 20 characters. Some faxmodems (eg Supra)
  require the ID string to be enclosed in double-quotes, others do
  not allow this. *Important:* This seems to be the setting which
  gives new users the most problems when trying to get AmigaFax
  working. If you have difficulties please try setting your
  'LocalID' both with and without the enclosing double-quotes.
        LocalID "123-4567"
        LocalID 123-4567

* *Device*
  The device to use for connecting to the modem, usually
  serial.device (default). This should only be changed if using a
  different serial device, as with a third-party serial hardware.

* *Unit*
  Takes one numeric parameter as the unit number to use on the given
  device. Default is 0. For example when using the first port on the
  A2232 multi-serial, set this to 2.

1.16 userguide.guide/AmigaFax User Interface

```
AmigaFax User Interface
=======================
```

These items are used by the 'afax' program.
   * *Editor*
     The name of the your prefered text editor, for example 'TxEd, ced,
     memacs, dme, mg', or 'Ed' (default). I use 'mg' (MicroGnuEmacs).

   * *ILBMEditor*
     The editor you prefer for editing IFF ILBM graphics, for example
     'dpaint'.

   * *Template*
     The name of a file to use as a template for building fax
     documents, If given, the editor will be given a copy of this file
     to work on when you ask for a new fax file. This may include
     references to your address, your signature, etc.

1.17   userguide.guide/Fax Page Layout Options

```
Fax Page Layout Options
=======================
```

These items are used by the 'mkafax' program.
   * *DefaultFont*
     This is the default font, used for normal text unless otherwise
     specified. It takes two parameters, the font name, and size. The
     TeXfont 'cmtt10 41' looks quite good for standard text, as does
     the Amiga font 'courier 32'.

   * *HeaderFont*
     This is the font used for page headers. My current setting is
     'courier 16'.

   * *PHeader*
     If given, a header will be printed on each fax page, and the rest
     of the line used as the main text, along with the date, local ID
     string, and page number. If not given, no header will be printed.

   * *LeftIndent*
     The left indentation (border) to be used, in pixels. Many fax
     machines will not print to the full fax width, and typically an
     indentation of at least 50 pixels (approx 1/4 inch) on each size
     is required to avoid losing characters.

   * *RightIndent*
     The right indentation (border) to be used, in pixels.

   * *SyncEOL*
     When set, 'mkafax' will create faxes with EOL (End-Of-Line)
     markers byte-aligned. While this should not be necessary, and
     results in larger files, some fax modems to not correctly identify
     EOL sequences which are not byte aligned, and this can cause
     problems. ZyXEL modems with ROM versions before 6.00 had this
     problem, and certain rare fax files could cause the modem to lock
     up completely.

1.18   userguide.guide/Fax Viewer Configuration

```
Fax Viewer Configuration
========================
```

These items are used by the 'viewafax' program.
   * *ViewScale*
     Takes one numeric argument, 1-8. This is the default scale used by
     the fax viewer when it starts up. A value of three allows a
     standard fax to fit across the screen. A scale of 1 shows maximum
     detail.

   * *CustomScreen*
     Under AmigaDOS2.0 only, the value of this parameter is passed to

the OpenScreen() call in the ti_Data field of the SA_DisplayID tag
item. This allows users to define what type of screen the viewer
will appear on. The default values passed are PAL_MONITOR_ID and
HIRESLACE_KEY. Some possible values are:

```
     DEFAULT_MONITOR_ID          0x00000000
     NTSC_MONITOR_ID             0x00011000
     PAL_MONITOR_ID              0x00021000
     VGA_MONITOR_ID              0x00031000

        or'ed with

     LORES_KEY                   0x00000000
     HIRES_KEY                   0x00008000
     SUPER_KEY                   0x00008020
     HAM_KEY                     0x00000800
     LORESLACE_KEY               0x00000004
     HIRESLACE_KEY               0x00008004
     SUPERLACE_KEY               0x00008024
     HAMLACE_KEY                 0x00000804
     LORESDPF_KEY                0x00000400
     HIRESDPF_KEY                0x00008400
     SUPERDPF_KEY                0x00008420
     LORESLACEDPF_KEY            0x00000404
     HIRESLACEDPF_KEY            0x00008404
     SUPERLACEDPF_KEY            0x00008424
     LORESDPF2_KEY               0x00000440
     HIRESDPF2_KEY               0x00008440
     SUPERDPF2_KEY               0x00008460
     LORESLACEDPF2_KEY           0x00000444
     HIRESLACEDPF2_KEY           0x00008444
     SUPERLACEDPF2_KEY           0x00008464
     EXTRAHALFBRITE_KEY          0x00000080
     EXTRAHALFBRITELACE_KEY      0x00000084
     VGAEXTRALORES_KEY           0x00031004
     VGALORES_KEY                0x00039004
     VGAPRODUCT_KEY              0x00039024
     VGAHAM_KEY                  0x00031804
     VGAEXTRALORESLACE_KEY       0x00031005
     VGALORESLACE_KEY            0x00039005
     VGAPRODUCTLACE_KEY          0x00039025
     VGAHAMLACE_KEY              0x00031805
     VGAEXTRALORESDPF_KEY        0x00031404
     VGALORESDPF_KEY             0x00039404
     VGAPRODUCTDPF_KEY           0x00039424
     VGAEXTRALORESLACEDPF_KEY    0x00031405
     VGALORESLACEDPF_KEY         0x00039405
     VGAPRODUCTLACEDPF_KEY       0x00039425
     VGAEXTRALORESDPF2_KEY       0x00031444
     VGALORESDPF2_KEY            0x00039444
     VGAPRODUCTDPF2_KEY          0x00039464
     VGAEXTRALORESLACEDPF2_KEY   0x00031445
     VGALORESLACEDPF2_KEY        0x00039445
     VGAPRODUCTLACEDPF2_KEY      0x00039465
     VGAEXTRAHALFBRITE_KEY       0x00031084
     VGAEXTRAHALFBRITELACE_KEY   0x00031085
```

1.19   userguide.guide/Fax Printer Configuration

```
Fax Printer Configuration
=========================
```

These items are used by the 'afaxprt' program.
   * *MinLines*
     'MinLines' is used to scale a fax page to fit on a printer page.
     If the fax page is longer then the printer page by less than
     MinLines, it will be scaled to fit. A value of around 500 works
     for most faxes.

'MinLines' had a different meaning in versions of AmigaFax prior to
1.32, as follows:
     Takes one numeric argument. This is the minimum number of lines
     that must be on a fax page before we print it. The default value
     is 0 (zero), meaning print all pages. This is for cut-sheet
     feeders (Laser Printers), where the fax may be just a little
     longer than one page. Use a value of around 100 here to stop
     getting 'blank pages' printed out.

1.20   userguide.guide/Fax Spooler Configuration

```
Fax Spooler Configuration
=========================
```

These items are used by the 'afaxspl' program.
   * *SpoolInterval*
     This is the time interval, in minutes, at which the outbound fax
     queue is scanned for untransmitted files.

1.21   userguide.guide/Fax Receiver Configuration

```
Fax Receiver Configuration
==========================
```

These items are used by the 'faa' program.
   * *RSetup*
     The receive setup string. This optional string is sent to the
     modem. Unlike versions before 1.23, the string is *not* preceded
     by AT . Instead, the line is sent as it appears. This allows
     multiple commands to be sent when initializing the modem. This
     allows you to add commands to set such things as speaker use and
     volume.

   * *RStatus*
     Receive Status. If present, a status window will pop up when a fax
     is being received, showing various details such as name, connect
     speed, transmitter ID, amount of data received. It takes two
     optional numeric parameters, which are used for the top and left

edge pixel positions to place the window.

* *DLEmode*
  There are many incompatible modems and modem ROM revisions about.
  This allows you to specify certain things about how your FaxModem
  sends your data. It currently takes one numeric argument, (0, 1 or
  3).

    * 0 (default) treat DLE in received data as escape
      (Maestro 3.1, ZyXEL 3.99+)

    * 1 Received DLE is g3 data (ZyXEL Vn3.90, Supra?)

    * 3 RAW input mode. Data is saved raw. For debug only.

* *RRate*
  Sets the initial baud rate ('Receive Rate') for modem
  communications. This defaults to 2400, for simple faxmodems that
  normally communicate at 2400, but switch to 19200 for actual fax
  data. More advanced modems, such as the ZyXEL, will communicate at
  19200 baud or greater, at a locked DCE-DTE rate, as per the
  FaxModem specification. I have this set to 19200, which is the
  highest speed common to my FaxModem and the AS2232 multiport
  serial card.

  When receipt handshaking is via the 'getty' program, 'RRate' is
  not used.

1.22   userguide.guide/Fax Transmitter Configuration

Fax Transmitter Configuration
=============================

These items are used by the 'afaxsend' program.

* *WSetup*
  The transmit setup string. This optional string is sent to the
  modem. As in the 'RSetup' line, the line is sent to the modem as it
  appears (since 1.23). This allows you to add commands to set such
  things as speaker use and volume.

* *DialType*
  Takes the parameters 'Pulse' (default) or 'Tone'.

* *DialPrefix*
  Prefix to add before number when dialling. I use it to get an
  outside line (dials 0 first), by setting it to 'ATDP0,DT,' which
  will pulse-dial 0, then tone-dial the rest of the number.

* *DoPadding*
  This should not be necessary. However, some FaxModems to not
  observe the minimum scan-time restrictions set by the standard.
  When connecting to slower fax machines, this may result in missed

scan-lines. Note that if you set this parameter, it will usually
result in fax transmissions taking longer, as worst-case padding
must be added.

* *WStatus*
Write Status. If present, a status window will pop up when a fax is
being transmitted, showing various details such as name, connect
speed, receiver ID, percent of file sent. It takes two optional
numeric parameters, which are used for the top and left edge pixel
positions to place the window.

* *ScriptBeforeSending*
This may contain the name of a CLI command script to be executed
before a fax is sent. The script is executed synchronously before
the serial device is locked or opened.

* *ScriptAfterSending*
This may contain the name of a CLI command script to be executed
after a fax has been sent. The script is executed synchronously
just before 'afaxsend' terminates.

* *XonXoff*
If set, causes 'afaxsend' to use XON/XOFF handshaking with the
faxmodem while transmitting fax data. This is not normally
necessary, as the modems should implement CTS/RTS hardware
handshaking, but some modems, such as the NetComm M7F, have a
hardware bug that prevents the hardware handshake working.
Symptoms are buffer overrun, and loss of fax data.

1.23 userguide.guide/PrintSymb Configuration

PrintSymb Configuration
=======================

These items are used by the 'PrintSymb' program.

* *FAXFILE*
This contains the name of the file to write fax-data from the
printer-driver to. If not defined, data will be written to the file
'FAXSPOOL:P_xxxx.AFX', where 'xxxx' is used to create a new
sequential name, or if that cannot be done it will be written to
'Ram:fax.prt'.

When you do not with the fax file to be retained, you may direct
is to a temporary file, eg 'SetEnv FAXFILE t:fx'. The variable
will be read in again every time file is created, so you may
change it dynamically.

* *ClipPage*
This is used to clip whitespace from the top and bottom of a page
sent to the fax printer driver. At present only bottom-clipping is
implemented, but for future compatability use the following values:
        ClipPage 1 # Remove whitespace at bottom of page
        ClipPage 2 # Remove whitespace at top of page

```
        ClipPage 3  # Remove whitespace at top and bottom of page
```

1.24   userguide.guide/Modem Command and Status Strings

```
Modem Command and Status Strings
================================
```

Certain modem commands and status codes have now been made variable.
The variables default to their own value, and may be set in the Config
file, or as environment variables.

```
    eg setenv +FLID +FLI
```

will result in the string '+FLI' rather than '+FLID' being used for
setting the local ID code.

Variables are:

   * Status

      * +FCON   Fax connect established

      * +FCSI   Called station identifier follows

      * +FTSI   Transmitting station identifier follows

      * +FDCS   Current session parameters follow

      * +FK

      * +FPTS

      * +FHNG   Fax hangup (terminal)

   * Command

      * +FDT Fax Data Transmit (I am about to transmit)

      * +FDR Fax Data Receive

      * +FLID   Local ID string follows

   * Dual Use

      * +FET Fax End of Transmission (Followed by status code)

      * +FDIS   Constrain session parameters

1.25   userguide.guide/Configuration Variable Index

```
                Configuration Variables Index
==============================
```

```
                    DoPadding

                    WStatus

                    ScriptBeforeSending

                    ScriptAfterSending

                    XonXoff

                    FAXFILE

                    ClipPage

                    Modem Commands
```

1.26 userguide.guide/The Workbench Interface

```
            The Workbench Interface
***********************
```

```
          AmigaFax

          FaxAutoAnswer

          FaxSpool
          Once configured, AmigaFax may be operated either from a Shell or  ←
               CLI
(Command Line Interface), or from the Workbench. If you choose to
operate from the Workbench, you will find three main icons, 'AmigaFax',
'FaxAutoAnswer' and 'FaxSpool'.
```

1.27 userguide.guide/AmigaFax

```
          AmigaFax
========
```

When you double-click on the 'AmigaFax' icon, the main AmigaFax control
window will open. This allows you to edit, compile and view faxes,
queue them for transmission, review previously queued transmissions,
and so forth. There are currently six string gadgets, six pushbutton
gadgets, and one toggle gadget on the control window.

The gadget functions are:

    * *FINE/STD*

This toggle gadget allows the user to toggle between 'Fine' (200
DPI) and 'Standard' (100 DPI) vertical resolution, when creating
AFax files. Standard resolution takes half the space, and half the
time to transmit, of 'Fine' mode, but 'Fine' looks *much* nicer !!

* *To:*
  This is the intended recipient of the Fax. It may be just a phone
  number, or it may be an alias. When you enter a string and press
  return, if the first character is a digit it will be treated as a
  number, otherwise it will be checked for aliases. If no aliases are
  found, the string is removed, otherwise the number of aliases
  found is shown. See
          Aliases
          , for more information on aliases.

* *From:*
  This is picked up from the 'LocalID' field in your Config file, if
  present. You may override this value. It is a 20 character string
  sent to the remote Fax to identify you as the sender, usually your
  phone number for return faxes.

* *Source:*
  This is the name of the fax source document, usually an AmigaFax
  command ('.FCOM') file, although plain text or ILBM files may also
  be used. If you press return with an empty string, and ARP is
  installed, a requester will prompt you for a filename.

* *AFAX:*
  This is the name for the actual fax file. The system will usually
  pick a name for you, but you may wish to override it. Note that
  the AFAX file name will be reserved, but not actually created,
  until time to send the Fax. You may force creation with the "Make"
  gadget if you wish to test that it is created correctly. If a
  document is to be faxed to multiple recipients, only one copy of
  the AFAX file will be made. It is automatically deleted when all
  recipients have been reached.

* *Tries:*
  The maximum number of times to try to get a fax through to a
  specific recipient if problems are encountered, such as remote
  phone being engaged. Defaults to three.

* *Time:*
  The Fax will not be sent until after this time. An empty field
  means send at any time. Fill in as hh:mm, (24 hour format) then
  press return. The system will interpret the time, and display the
  result. Time can only be in the future, past time is rounded up by
  a day.

* *New*
  Create a new Fax document, and edit it using your configuration
  editor. The file pointed to by the configuration entry 'Template'
  will be used as a fax pro-forma. The system will pick a default
  document name for you, which you may keep or override.

* *Edit*
  Edit a Fax document, using your configuration editor. Note that you

      may set both a text and a graphic editor in your 'config' file.

  * *Make*
    The system will attempt to build an AFAX file from your source
    document. This is not necessary when sending faxes, but does allow
    you to check whether the document will appear as you wish.

  * *Preview*
    Invokes the AFAX viewer program, so you can preview the completed
    document.

  * *Send*
    Your facsimile document will be queued for sending to the
    appropriate recipients. If the fax-spooler is not running, you
    will be asked if you wish to start it.

  * *QCheck*
    This gadget will bring up the queue check window, to monitor the
    progress of outgoing Faxes. From here it is possible to requeue
    Faxes that have exceeded their error allowance, and to remove the
    spool files for faxes that have been successfully sent, or that
    are still queued for transmission.

1.28 userguide.guide/FaxAutoAnswer

FaxAutoAnswer
=============

This icon will activate the background automatic-answer facility. If it
is already operating, you will get the choice of removing the existing
application (stopping it), or replacing it with the new version. You
may wish to replace it if you have modified the configuration file
settings.

Note that you should only activate the auto-answer system in this
fashion if you are not using the GETTY mode of operation, and only
want to receive facimile transmissions, not data.

1.29 userguide.guide/FaxSpool

FaxSpool
========

This icon will activate the background fax-spooler program. If it is
already operating, you will get the choice of removing the existing
application (stopping it), or replacing it with the new version. Note
that in normal operation the main AmigaFax program will start the
spooler for you when you queue a fax for transmission, or you will run
it up automatically in your startup sequence. You may wish to replace

it if you have modified the configuration file settings.

1.30 userguide.guide/Operating from the Shell

```
                  Operating from the Shell
***********************
```

                      AFAX

                      NEWFAX

                      AFAXSPL

                      MKAFAX

                      AFAXSEND

                      AFAXPRT

                      FAA

                      AFAXILBM

                      VIEWAFAX

                      FXFX

                      DVIFAX

                      SHOWLIB

                      PRINTSYMB

                      FPRINT

                      AmigaFax Command File Format
                     The main executable modules included in the release are:

   * 'afax'   Intuitionized interface for AFAX create/edit/send etc

   * 'newfax'
     Notifies new fax received, allows print/view/delete, etc
     [Intuitionized interface]

   * 'afaxspl'
     Fax spooler daemon, many options/features

   * 'mkafax'
     Convert documents to AmigaFax AFAX IFF file format

   * 'afaxprt'
     Print and AmigaFax AFAX IFF file using preferences printer

* `afaxsend`
  Send an AmigaFax AFAX IFF file to a remote Fax machine

* `faa`
  Receive Fax documents in auto-answer mode

* `afaxilbm`
  Convert pages from an AmigaFax AFAX IFF file to ILBM format

* `viewafax`
  AmigaFax document viewer

* `fxfx`
  Manipulates fax files

* `dvifax`
  Converts TeX .dvi file to fax format (Registered version only)

* `showlib`
  Display licence status

* `printsymb`
  AmigaFax printer-driver print symbiont (assists afax.driver)

* `FPrint`
  Redirect printer output to afax.driver

1.31 userguide.guide/AFAX

```
AFAX
====
```

`AFAX:c/afax`
`Afax` takes only one command line option at present:
```
    afax [-f faxfile]
```
If the `faxfile` option is given, `Afax` will come up with the given
file name set as both its source and FAX file. This is used when `Afax`
is started from the fax printer-driver. A common source and fax file is
treated as a special case by the spooler, which will not delete the fax
file when transmission is complete.

This brings up a window which you can use to create new Fax documents,
edit the documents, create the actual AFAX files, and send your faxes.
It also allows you to monitor the status of faxes queued for
transmission and maintain the queues, and to re-queue faxes that have
exceeded teir allowed retry count.

1.32 userguide.guide/NEWFAX

```
NEWFAX
======
```

'AFAX:C/newfax faxname'
This program is automatically invoked by faa when a fax is received. It
puts up a window informing you of the Fax, with details about it (name,
sender ID, number of pages), and allows you to view, print or delete
the document.

1.33 userguide.guide/AFAXSPL

```
              AFAXSPL
=======
```

```
    [run >nil: <nil:] afax:c/afaxspl  [-s] [-i n] [-d num]
```

With the '-s' option, the spooler will run once only, checking for any
faxes waiting to be spooled out. In this mode, it could be launched
using cron/dcron/amicron at whatever times you wish to send faxes.

Otherwise it will run in background and check for faxes to spool at
intervals of every 'n' minutes, where 'n' is the interval in minutes
from the configuration file default, optionally overridden by the '-i'
command-line switch. You could do this perhaps every 1/2 hour, (n =
30), or even at 1 minute intervals while testing.

The spooler checks for files of the form 'FAXSPOOL:*.SPL'. These are
human-readable. As calls progress, results are added to the end of the
file. If successfully sent, the file is renamed 'FAXSPOOL:*.OK' . If
unsuccessful for more than the specified number of tries, it is renamed
'FAXSPOOL:*.ERR'.

The queues are maintained from the 'QCheck' module of the 'afax'
command. See
              AFAX
              .

'-d' is used to specify the debug level (0-9).

1.34 userguide.guide/MKAFAX

```
              MKAFAX
======
```

```
    mkafax [-s][-f][-dn][-Rresfile] <docfilename> <AFAX_filename>
```

'mkafax' currently recognizes the IFF file types AFAX and ILBM, plain
text files, and AFAX command text files, as input.

A plain text file will be converted to an AFAX file using default
settings.

An IFF ILBM will be converted to a single-page FAX document. Only the
first plane is converted, to convert multi-plane (eg DigiView Pics) use
another tool, such as PfiltView (AmigaTeX).

See
                AmigaFax Command File Format
                , for a full description of the
command-file formatting instructions.

The switches '-s' and '-f' are used to force 'Standard' and 'Fine'
resolution repectively.

'-d0' to '-d9' sets the debug level.

The '-R' option specifies the name of the file to pass operational
results in. This is meant for internal use only, and is not a feature
guaranteed to be maintained. However some users have found it useful in
their environment, if you need to know the file format please ask me
for it.

1.35 userguide.guide/AFAXSEND

```
AFAXSEND
========

     afaxsend [-options]  <dialstring | alias> <AFAX_filename>
```

The present options are:
```
    -t          Tone Dial (default is Pulse)
    -P          DoPadding on  (Uppercase P)
    -p          DoPadding off (Lowercase p)
    -d n        Set debug level, 0-9
    -D device   Use named device    (default serial.device)
    -U unit     Use specified unit  (default 0)
    -Rfile      Write result in file
```

Command line options are normally not used, and settings are taken from
environment values of 'Faxlib:config'. If given, the command line
switches take precedence.

The '-R' option specifies the name of the file to pass operational
results in. This is meant for internal use only, and is not a feature
guaranteed to be maintained. However some users have found it useful in
their environment, if you need to know the file format please ask me
for it.

'afaxsend' attempts to dial out, connect to the remote fax machine, and
tranfer the specified document.

'afaxsend Jeff MyFaxFile'

If the first character of dialstring is not a digit, and not a name
alias, the whole string will we be sent to the modem non-prefixed as a
dial string. If an alias is used, it may be a group alias, resulting in
the fax being sent to everyone in that group.

1.36 userguide.guide/AFAXPRT

```
AFAXPRT
=======

     afaxprt [-pnum] [-n] [-dn]<AFAX_filename>
```

eg 'afaxprt -p2 MyFaxFile'

If the '-p' option is not used, all pages are printed.

Using the '-n' option causes 'afaxprt' not to send the data to the
printer. Useful with the debug option '-d'.

'afaxprt' sends the AmigaFax document to the preferences printer. It is
a good idea to set your printer for high density. Using a dot-matrix,
Halftone Dithering, Integer Scaling, Black and White, Density 7 appears
to work ok.

1.37 userguide.guide/FAA

```
FAA
===
```

'faa [BaseName]'

Fax auto-answer. Sets up the FaxModem to auto-answer and recognise Fax
or data tranmissions. Incoming Faxes will be saved in AFAX format. the
default BaseName is 'FAXREC:FAX', so that incoming faxes will be named
     FAXREC:FAX0000
     FAXREC:FAX0001
     FAXREC:FAX0002

etc.

Note also that although 'faa' recognises the difference between Fax and
Data, it currently does nothing special with data. This may be
integrated with the UUCP system in the future, along with *VoiceMail*
capability.

To terminate the 'faa' program, send it a CTL_C break. If you ran it
directly from your shell, just type control-C and wait. If you used
'RUN' or 'RUNBACK', send a break to its process number. (eg break 7 all)

```
Command Line switches are:
    -a - Immediate Answer
    -dn  - Set debug on, level n   (default 1)
    -D name  - Use name for the device   (default serial.device)
    -U num - Use device unit num     (default 0)
    -G - Run from a Getty
    -z - Diagnostic, do not detach, so debug messages can be read
    -p - Bump task priority by 1
    -Q - Qtest mode
```

The Immediate Answer switch assumes phone is ringing, configures the
modem & answers immediately. It probably makes sense to attach this to
an alias if you use it this way. eg. 'alias fa "faa -a"'

The Getty option specifies that faa was run from a Getty. It will not
modify the serial port parameters. It assumes that the Getty has
answered the phone, detected a Fax call, and set up the line
accordingly. Faa will connect, collect a Fax document, and return
control to the Getty.

If the 'Qtest' option is specified, however, the baud rate will be set
to 'RRate' even if 'Getty' mode is specified. This was added for
compatability testing with 'TrapDoor', a Getty-type front-end program.

As 'faa' will normally detach, and so debug diagnostics are not
visible, the '-z' option was added to keep its STDIO attached to the
launching console.

1.38 userguide.guide/AFAXILBM

AFAXILBM
========

```
    afaxilbm [-pnum] <AFAX_filename> <ILBM_filename>

    eg

    afaxilbm -p2 RAM:AFAXR001 FX.ILBM
```

This will extract the specified page from the AFAX file to the named
ILBM file. It may then be viewed using standard ILBM viewing programs,
such as LoadImage from Fish disks 281 and 355, of programs like
DeluxePaint.

If no page number is given, all pages will be extracted to separate
files, and given names of the format base.1 base.2, etc

The default ILBM file base name is afax_ilbm

1.39   userguide.guide/VIEWAFAX

```
VIEWAFAX
========
```

        viewafax [opts] <FaxFile>
The fax viewer is normally started automatically by from the 'NewFax'
window. When invoked from the CLI, it takes the options:
        -d debug_level
        -p Page_Number
        -s Scale

The current version of the viewer keeps one entire fax page in memory.
If the page will not fit in the requested scale, it tries to reduce the
resolution until it finds one that will fit. Once a page is displayed,
you can move about the page using the arrow keys. There is a scale
gadget at the top left of the window, in the form of 1:n, where n is
the current scale (say 3). You can click on the gadget, delete the
current scale, and enter your own, in the range 1 to 8, where 1 is 1:1
(full size), 2 is 1:2 (half size) etc. To the right of that gadget is
another of the form Page: n where n is the current page displayed.
Again you may enter the required page number in this gadget.

To the top right of the window is a group of gadgets of the form
'|<<-->>|'. These are actually four gadgets, which allow moving through
the pages of the fax. From left to right they are First Page, Previous
Page, Next Page, and Last Page.

You may use the windows sizing gadget to resize the window. However
with the current viewer, sizing the window larger than the fax page
will result in the window shrinking to the page size at the next
movement.

Several keys are active in the viewer window.

   * *Down Arrow* (Cursor Key or Numeric Pad) Move window down fax page.

   * *Up Arrow* (Cursor Key or Numeric Pad) Move window up fax page.

   * *Right Arrow* (Cursor Key or Numeric Pad) Move window right on fax
     page.

   * *Left Arrow* (Cursor Key or Numeric Pad) Move window left on fax
     page.

   * *Numeric pad keys 1,3,7,9* Diagonal window movement

   * *i* Flip fax page vertically. Useful when faxes are sent
     upside-down.

   * *q* Quit from viewer

   * *b* Move back on page in fax file

   * *n* Move to next page in fax file

* *f* Move to first page in fax file

* *e* Move to end page in fax file

* *s* Make fax smaller – reduce scale one step

* *l* Make fax larger – increase scale one step

1.40 userguide.guide/FXFX

FXFX
====

This utility allows you to split and merge AFAX format fax files. A
typical use is where you have a complete fax document, perhaps
generated by TeX->dvifax, or received as an AFAX fax-file and you want
to sent it with an attached cover page, or you want to extract one or
more pages from the document.

The command-line format is:

fxfx [-f][-s] infile [-range] [infile[-range]] [...] outfile

Some examples:

fxfx file1 file2

 copies fax files file1 to file2

fxfx file1 file2 file3 file4

 merges all pages from file1-3 to create file4

fxfx file1 file2 -1,3,5-7,9- file3 -4 file4

 merges all pages from file1, pages 1,3,5-7 and 9 on from file2, and
 page 4 from file3, to create file4

The range is currently sorted, so to reverse page order is currently
not simple, eg

fxfx file1 -3 file1 -2 file1 -1 file2

 to create file2 from pages 1-3 of file1 in reverse order.

The flags '-s' and '-f' are used to override the resolution flags when
translating. This may be useful when a fax machine has sent you a fax
with the incorrect resolution flags, as a fax machine in Brazil does to
me. It sends in 'Standard', but sets the 'Fine' flag. I can correct
this with

'fxfx -s faxfile newfaxfile'

1.41   userguide.guide/DVIFAX

```
DVIFAX
======
```

This module works with the AmigaTeX package from Radical Eye Software,
to enable you to convert a TeX '.dvi' file into an AmigaFax fax file.

The command line syntax is
     dvifax file.dvi -o file.afx

You will be prompted for various size and scaling numbers. You are
probably best to accept the default values (hit return) unless you have
a very good idea what you are doing.

The Squeeze Fax option will remove all white-space from the top and
bottom of each page. This can result in significant savings in
transmission time, and in fax paper at the other end.

When creating faxes with 'dvifax', you may want to add a cover page.
This can be done easily with the 'fxfx' utility.

1.42   userguide.guide/SHOWLIB

```
SHOWLIB
=======
```

This programs attempts to open the 'afax.library' and display its
contents. You can use this to confirm that a valid license library is
available, check for user name, expiry date, etc. Output is of the form:

```
     Current AmigaFax Library:

     Version = 1
     Type    = 1
     Serial  = 0
     No Expiry
     Level   = 10
     User    = David Varley
```

For registered users the fields 'Serial' and 'User' should display your
registration serial number and your name. The 'Version' field is an
internal library revision, the 'Type' field is reserved and may be
later used to distinguish between reviewer, distributor, user, etc. The
'Level' is presently unused, but could be used for a service level, and
there may also be an licence expiry date shown. At present all
registered user licences should show 'No Expiry'.

1.43 userguide.guide/PRINTSYMB

```
PRINTSYMB
=========
```

The 'printsymb' module is used to translate data from the 'afax.driver'
printer driver into fax format, and save as a file. Under AmigaDOS2.0
it will be run automatically by the driver, but under AmigaDOS1.3 it
must be run up manually. It may be run in background, using a command
such as 'RunBack', from somewhere in your startup sequence.

You can also run it manually from a CLI for diagnostic purposes. When
run manually it takes the command line arguments
```
    -h   Hang Around. Do not terminate when afax.driver is expunged
    -r   Replace.     Replace a currently running printsymb
    -q   Quit.        Kill any currently running printsymb and terminate
```

If you run 'printsymb' from a normal shell window, and print using the
'afax.driver.debug' version of the driver, you will get lot of
diagnostic information about how your application program is accessing
the printer device. This can be useful for me in getting the driver to
work with as many applications as possible.

1.44 userguide.guide/FPRINT

```
FPRINT
======
```

'FPrint' is a small program that changes the in-memory system
'Preferences' to use the 'afax.driver', puts up a requester informing
you that print has been redirected, and waits for you to signal it to
cease redirection. This can be useful for quickly redirecting output to
a fax without changing your main preferences settings, especially if
you tie 'FPrint' to a 'HotKey' using a program such as 'FKeys'.

'FPrint' may not always work as expected, however, as some applications
will adjust the printer from saved settings. For these you will have to
use the normal 'Printer' command to set your default printer to
'afax.driver'.

1.45 userguide.guide/AmigaFax Command File Format

```
                  AmigaFax Command File Format
============================
```


```
            Fill Mode

            Stackable fonts and Style support
```

An AFAX command file uses lines starting with a dot (.) as special
commands, similar to TROFF style text processors. The file MUST start
with .FCOM on the first line.

    .FCOM
     on the first line to be recognised as a command file.
     .FCOM may optionally be followed by a dialstring or target alias.
     (Currently unused, future compatability)

   Other commands currently supported are :

     .PG Clear out the old page and start a new one
     .LM n Set the left margin to n characters, in the current font
     .LI n Set the left indentation to n pixels (default 50)
     .RI n Set the right indentation to n pixels (default 50)
     .LJ Left-justify text and Graphics from now on
     .RJ Right Justify text and Graphics
     .CT Center Text and Graphics
     .TS n Set Tabs every n characters (default 8)
     .PL n Set page length to n (pixel) rows (default 2292 == A4)
     .FILL Turn on fill mode
     .NOFILL Turn off fill mode

     .VERBATIM
     All text read in will be printed verbatim, until .ENDVERB

     .VERBINC filename
     Include a file in verbatim mode. Still requires a .ENDVERB

     .ENDVERB
     End verbatim mode

     .FONT name size [styles]
     Set the font as specified. Typical use might be
     .FONT topaz 11
     .FONT diamond 20
     .FONT cmr10 30
     and so on. See the .STYLE command for style options.

     .ENDF pop the current font/style, and return to the previous one.

     .STYLE styles
     Set the style according to the style string,
       N - Normal
       B - Bold
       U - Underlined
       I - Italics
       E - Extended
     eg .STYLE BU (set to bold, underlined)

     .   (dot followed by white-space) Rest of line is a comment

     .INC file
     Include the named file. File may be text, ILBM, or another command
     file. Type is auto-recognised. If a full path is not given to the
     include file, the current directory will be searched, then the
     FAXLIB: directory. Thus addresses, signatures, etc may be kept

```
        in FAXLIB:

        From version 1.34, you may also .INC an AFAX format file. At
        present only one page is included, by default the first page.
        Page number can be specified by an optional parameter, eg
        .INC FAXREC:Fax0001 2
        At present only 1 page from an AFAX file can be included for each .INC
        command, and no data after that page will appear on the page it is
        included on. Text/graphics can be included before the included fax
        page, so you could use this, for example, to automatically add some
        header text to a received fax before relaying it on.
        Note that at present, normal page-length checking is NOT done while
        processing the included fax page, so you may get a longer than
        expected page.

        .DATE Insert a line with the current date and time, using current font
        and line settings.
```

Any line not beginning with a . will be processed as normal text,
according to the current settings.

1.46   userguide.guide/Fill Mode

```
Fill Mode
---------
```

In this mode, lines will be filled from input to full width (inside LR
indent) in the current font. Line filling terminates on a dot command,
blank line, or end of page. Left Margin is disabled while filling.

See the included 'test.com' file for examples of useage.

1.47   userguide.guide/Stackable fonts and Style support

```
Stackable fonts and Style support
---------------------------------
```

Version 1.34 and later of 'mkafax' support stackable fonts, and the use
of styles, such as *Bold* , *Italic* and 'Underline'.

Useage of the command '.FONT' has been extended, and the commands
'.STYLE' and '.ENDF' have been added.

The font system has been modified so that fonts are now nestable. This
means you can set a font/style, and then return to the original
font/style, without needing to know what that was. This can be very
useful for include files, which can return to the original font before
they exit, for example.

The '.FONT' command now takes an optional third parameter, which
defines the requested style to use. This takes the form of a string,
consisting of the letters 'N, B, U, I' and 'E' in any order, upper
or lower case.

```
N - Normal
B - Bold
U - Underlined
I - Italics
E - Extended
```

Note that the letters are parsed in order, and that 'N' will clear the
other flags and set the font back to normal. For example,

```
.FONT topaz 30 BU
```
will set the font to topaz 30, Bold and Underlined.

```
.FONT CGTimes 50 I
```
set CGTimes at 50-point, Italic.

You can retain the existing font, but change its style, by using the
new .STYLE command.

```
.STYLE U
```

```
This is Underlined.
```

```
.STYLE IU
```

```
This is Underlined and Italic.
```

All '.FONT' and '.STYLE' commands can now be nested. This means that
the font/style you set will remain in effect until the new command
'.ENDF' is encountered. After this the previous font/style set will be
in force. The Default font, which can be set from your 'FAXLIB:Config'
file or by environmental variable, is always the underlying font. No
matter how many '.ENDF' commands you enter, this will not be popped
from the font stack.

Note that if you have defined a 'Header' font, this will be
automatically pushed for headers, and popped afterwards.

```
Example .FCOM file:

.FCOM
This is in default font
.FONT CGTimes 30 U
This is in Underlined 30 point CGTimes
.FONT topaz 20 B
This is in Bold 20 point topaz
.STYLE NIU
And this is Italic Underlined 20 point topaz
.ENDF
Bold 20 point topaz
.ENDF
Underlined 30 point CGTimes
.ENDF
```

```
        Default font
        .ENDF
        Default font
```

1.48   userguide.guide/Other Files

```
                    Other Files
**********
```

```
                  Aliases

                  FONTS
```

1.49   userguide.guide/Aliases

```
FAXLIB:Aliases
==============
```

This file allows you to alias numbers to names, create fax mailing
groups, etc. Aliases may be defined in terms of other aliases.

For example we could have:

```
    joe: 1234596

    fred: 9876123

    bill: 0981234

    andy: "0,123-4567,,,"

    customers: joe, fred, bill
```

Lines beginning with # are treated as comments, a comma means the alias
list continues.

If you want to include spaces or commas in an alias (commas are a way
of inserting delays into a dial-string), you should surround the
aliased number with double quotes. Adding coma-delays at the end of a
dial string can be useful when dialing numbers that take a long time to
respond, avoiding possible timeouts.

The alias system is modelled closely on the one used in Matt Dillon's
UUCP package. See UUCP documentation for more details. Thanks, Matt.

1.50   userguide.guide/FONTS

```
FONTS
=====
```

AmigaFax can use all the standard Amiga fonts. Under AmigaDOS2.0 the
ability to perform font-scaling means that you can generate quite
impressive documents very easily.

The AmigaFax distribution also includes a selection of larger sized
fonts from the Computer Modern series, which again allows very high
quality faxes to be produced. These were generated from standard TeX
fonts using the TEXF program. Note that these fonts do not contain the
umlaut characters commonly used in Europe.

These include the fonts cmr10, cmbx10, cmssbx10 and cmtt10 in sizes
from 29 to 103.

I would suggest that anyone using AmigaDOS 2.0 use the standard Amiga
fonts. Even Topaz scaled to 30 point size or greater comes out quite
effectively. Play around until you find a setup you like.

1.51   userguide.guide/Integration with other software

```
                 Integration with other software
******************************
```

```
              UUCP

              TeX

              PostScript

              Printer Driver

              BBS Systems
```

1.52   userguide.guide/UUCP

```
UUCP
====
```

AmigaFax was designed from the beginning to integrate with UUCP, in
particular with Matt Dillon's AmigaUUCP1.15D. Using the modified Getty
program provided, a Fax call will be recognised, and the Fax
auto-answer program will be called to handle it. Normal logins and UUCP
connections should function as usual.

Other facilities, such as network fax-server capability, can be
provided to enhance the basic AmigaFax system.

1.53 userguide.guide/TeX

```
TeX
===
```

We have written a 'dvifax' program, which will take a standard TeX
'.dvi' file, and transform it to an AmigaFax file, with superb quality
output. This is now provided with the distribution.
Martin Steppler and Martin Horneffer have donated a set of 'PasTeX'
compatability programs, to enable AmigaFax to run with the 'PasTeX'
freely distributable TeX package. This package is included in the
distribution. *We have not tested these programs here.*

1.54 userguide.guide/PostScript

```
PostScript
==========
```

PostScript support is not yet in place, but it is on the list. Priority
given depends on demand.

1.55 userguide.guide/Printer Driver

```
Printer Driver
==============
```

The AmigaFax printer driver 'afax.driver' allows any program that sends
its output via the standard Amiga printer-driver is able to create fax
files. This includes many desktop publishing packages, word-processors,
drawing and paint programs, etc.

Be aware: that the present version of the afax.driver, as released
with AmigaFax version 1.40, only converts *print graphics dumps* to fax
files. Normal text sent to the printer is ignored. This may change for
future releases.

1.56 userguide.guide/BBS Systems

```
BBS Systems
===========
```

The FifoBBS BBS system for VLT is no longer distributed with AmigaFax.
There several BBS systems that should work well alongside AmigaFax, the
one we are currently using at C-Born is *TransAmiga*. This is a freely
distributable shareware package which also supports FidoNet. It is
available from several sources, including Amiga ftp sites. See the file
BBSREADME in the distribution disk BBS directory for more details.

1.57   userguide.guide/Registration and Maintenance

```
                Registration and Maintenance
****************************
```

```
        Getting Updates

        Registration
        AmigaFax has always been distributed in two versions. The  ←
            demonstration
```
version was freely distributable, but had certain limitations, in
particular the ability to transmit and receive only single-page faxes.
The registered version was sent out directly to registered users, and
was made available in restricted access areas of the BBS, UUFS
fileserver and BMS. The majority of the package was the same for both
versions.

With the increasing ease of access to networked file storeage systems,
such as AmiNet, the ability of users to collect the latest registered
version of the software over a network would greatly ease the
distribution bottleneck. Registered software could also be distributed
by means such as the Fish CD-ROMs.

In order to implement this, AmigaFax Version 1.40 and later incorporate
a licence management facility, implemented as a loadable library,
'afax.library'. This means that on registration only a small library
file needs to be sent to a user with the AmigaFax package, and
registered users can always load and use all the features of the latest
distribution when it appears on the networks, BBS, CD-ROM, etc.

The licence library has facilities for various levels of access, and
for limited-time licences, so that users may try with all features
enabled for a limited period. If the licence library is not found, the
package will still operate fully in demonstration mode, which for many
casual users will meet all their requirements.

1.58   userguide.guide/Getting Updates

```
Getting Updates
===============
```

The latest version of AmigaFax is available from our BBS system, as
well as via e-mail, using either the UUFS fileserver or Matt Dillon's
BMS (Batch Mail System) for AmigaUUCP. We can also send it out on disk
by mail if necessary. We plan to set up a direct Internet connection in
the next few months (1st half 1994), and AmigaFax may be available for
direct 'ftp' access then. Address is not yet known.

Our BBS system is *TransAmiga*, and it currently runs on the same line
as our AmigaFax, '+61-52-786355'. This number is likely to change some
time in 1994.

```
     Our mailing address is:

     C-Born Software System
     59 West Fyans St.
     Geelong, 3220
     Victoria, AUSTRALIA.

     Phone +61-52-290144
     Fax   +61-52 290248
```

Our e-mail addresses may also be subject to change during 1994, as we
set up our Internet connection. At present, the BMS server site is

'sol.ccs.deakin.edu.au!drum3'

and the UUFS fileserver can be reached as
```
     sol.ccs.deakin.edu.au!drum3!fs
```
You can reach me by email as
```
     sol.ccs.deakin.edu.au!drum3!dave
```

You can request help on useage of the UUFS fileserver by sending it
email containing the following body text:
```
     REPLYTO <Your email address>
     INFO
     ?
     HELP
     ASCII
     GET BMS:Pub/Files
     QUIT
```

The REPLYTO field is only necessary if your return address is not
easily resolveable, for example if your mail is forwarded via a machine
that mangles your path. '<Your email address>' is a working address
from 'drum3' to you, the '<>' are not included. 'BMS:Pub/Files' lists
all the accessible files. Generally requesting
'BBS:File/AfaxDemo/AmigaFax.lha' should get you the latest version.

1.59 userguide.guide/Registration

```
Registration
============
```

The registration fee has been held at $A65, or $US50, for several years
now. (The original offer was valid until 6 April 1992, but we never got
around to changing it) We accept MasterCard, VISA and BankCard in
Australian dollars. EuroCheques are not accepted (we've tried, the
local banks won't accept them!).

```
    Here is an example registration form:

       o /
    ------X------cut here-------------------------------------------------

                        AMIGAFAX REGISTRATION

    To:
        C-Born Software Systems
        59 West Fyans St.
        Geelong, 3220
        Victoria, AUSTRALIA


    Name:                              Phone:
          _____          _____


    Address:
            _____


            _____

    Country:                           Postal Code:
            _____               _____


    Email:
          _____


    Payment Method:

     MasterCard  ( )      Visa  ( )      BankCard  ( )      Bank Cheque  ( )


    Card No.                                    Exp:
            _____      _____


    CardHolder Name:                            Amount:  $65.00 Australian
                    _____
```

```
        o /
  ------X------cut here-----------------------------------------------------
```

1.60 userguide.guide/FaxModem Specifics

```
                FaxModem Specifics
******************
```

```
              ZyXEL U-1496

              Maestro 9600XR
```

1.61 userguide.guide/ZyXEL U-1496

```
ZyXEL U-1496
============
```

The ZyXEL U-1496 provides data rates to v32bis and higher, with v42bis
error correction and compression. It is capable of facsimile data rates
greater than 9600bps, currently up to 14400bps. ZeroOne makes ROM
upgrades available through their BBS, with frequent upgrades. They are
very helpful and responsive to customer requests.

The latest ROM version we have used is V6.10 .

With this ROM, it is possible to lock the DCE/DTE data rate for fax
with the sequence 'ATS38=8S18=n' , where n is the DTE speed as per
the S20 register list, eg 2 for 38.4Kbps, 3 for 19.2Kbps.

There is a Voice-mode ROM for the ZyXEL currently in Beta-test. When
this is released, we will try to integrate it with AmigaFax. this will
allow you to send and receive voice messages, as well as fax and data
calls, all from your Amiga.

A few more tips on configuration, with getty. In my standard startup
line I have been setting the page-length to A4, as my printer is A4,
which is the standard here. However, it appears that my fax (and most
others) when appending their header/footer lines, force the page past
A4. This has not been a problem in the past, but now the U1496 must be
obeying the page-length setting, and forces out an extra very short
page for each A4 page. This causes handshake problems, etc.

So for now, the best solution seems to be setting up for unlimited
page-length. The AmigaFax software has no problem with this, but your
printer may, if single-sheet type.

Another option allows fax data-rates greater than 9600. Not many fax

machines support this yet, but we may as well use it, just in case.

```
     The +FDCC options are as follows:

     +FDCC=1,5,0,2
            ^ ^ ^ ^
            | | | +- Page Length: 0=A4(297mm) 1=B4(364mm) 2=unlimited
            | | +--- Page Width : 0=1728 Pixels in 215mm
            | +----- Bit Rate   : 0=2400 1=4800 2=7200 3=9600 4=12000 5=14400
            +--------Vert. Res. : 0=Normal(98 lpi) 1=Fine(196 lpi)
```

Other options cover compression format, error correction mode, binary
file transfer, and scan time. These are not yet supported, probably not
until the standards are finalized.

The line I use to start up 'Getty' is:

```
     RunBack Getty -Mh -B19200 -x8 -F6 AT&C1&D3+FDCC=1,5,0,2
```

As I have the FaxModem running from a AS2232 multiport serial card,
with a maximum baud rate of 19200, I must limit the DCE/DTE rate to
that.

1.62   userguide.guide/Maestro 9600XR

```
Maestro 9600XR
==============
```

This is a low-cost Australian made 2400bps data, 9600bps send/receive
fax modem, based on the Exar chipset. It does not allow DCE/DTE rate
locking, and as of the latest version ROMs we have, still has
occasional problems in correctly synchronising to incoming fax data,
resulting in 'garbage data' faxes, and missing lines from the top of
pages. These problems may have been fixed in later ROM versions, but we
have not been notified of any upgrades. The modem software does not
appear to observe specified line-scan delays, which may result in
missing lines when transmitting to older/slower fax machines.

```
A typical Getty startup-line for this modem is:
     run >nil: <nil: Getty -Mh -B2400 -F AT&C1&D2+FDCC=1,3
```

1.63   userguide.guide/Simple Index

```
                 AFAX


                 AFAXILBM


                 AFAXPRT
```