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CorelMOSAIC for Corel Professional Photos catalogs and prints representations of your Photo CD images. These representations are called thumbnails, which are small bitmapped versions of the original images.

Catalogs organize thumbnails according to their logical relationships. For example, you could catalog the thumbnails of Photo CD images that you frequently use in business presentations. Regardless of the drive and directory in which images are actually stored, you can view them as a set of related images within the catalog.

CorelMOSAIC allows you to print thumbnails. Before printing, you can choose the orientation of your thumbnails, assign titles to pages and thumbnails, and specify printer options. You can print more than one thumbnail at a time if all the images that the thumbnails represent are located on the same disc.

▶ You can print the original Photo CD image from within CorelMOSAIC only if you've installed CorelPhoto-Paint on your system. Alternatively, you can convert the Photo CD image to another format using Corel Photo CD Lab and then print the converted image from another application. CorelMOSAIC is a module that's provided with CorelDRAW and is included on the Professional Photos disc as a bonus application. CorelMOSAIC includes many commands and features that are not intended for use with Photo CD images and are, therefore, not described in this Help book.

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## How To View Images On A Corel Professional Photos Disc

CorelMOSAIC is a visual file manager. Unlike other applications, which identify images only by file name, CorelMOSAIC uses small bitmaps, called thumbnails, to represent images.

### To view thumbnails of the Corel Professional Photos images

1. Choose the View Directory command from the File menu.
2. From the Drives list box, select the drive in which the Corel Professional Photos disc is located.
3. From the Directories list box, select the directory in which images are located. On the Corel Professional Photos disc, images are located in the COREL directory.
4. Choose the OK button.

## **How To View Images On A Kodak Photo CD Disc**

The Corel Professional Photos discs include both Kodak Photo CD images and Corel applications. The format of the Corel Professional Photos discs allows you to access their images and applications in CD-ROM drives that aren't Kodak compliant. Therefore, these discs aren't compatible with the standard Kodak Photo CD disc format.

CorelMOSAIC includes a command that allows you to view the images on Kodak Photo CD formatted discs.

### **To view thumbnails of images on Kodak Photo CD discs**

1. Choose the View Photo CD... command from the Photo CD menu.
2. Select the CD-ROM drive in which the disc is located.
3. Choose the OK button.

## How To Catalog Thumbnails

Catalogs organize thumbnails according to their logical relationships. For example, you could catalog the thumbnails of Photo CD images that you frequently use in business presentations. Regardless of the drive and directory in which images are actually stored, you can view them as a set of related images within the catalog.

► Some of the CorelMOSAIC commands refer to libraries, which are used to compress images. However, the Corel Professional Photos images are already compressed and, therefore, you don't need to use this feature.

### To create a catalog and add thumbnails

1. Create a new catalog.
  - a. Choose the New Catalog/Library command from the File menu.
  - b. Choose Corel Catalog (\*.CLC) from the List Files of Type box.
  - c. From the Drives list box, select the drive on which you want the catalog stored.
  - d. From the Directories list box, select the directory in which you want the catalog stored.
  - e. Enter a name for the catalog in the File Name text box.
  - f. Choose the OK button.
2. Open the directory from which you want to add images.
  - a. Choose the View Directory command from the File menu.
  - b. From the Drives list box, select the drive in which the Corel Professional Photos disc is located.
  - c. From the Directories list box, select the directory in which images are located. On the Corel Professional Photos disc, images are located in the COREL directory.
  - d. Choose the OK button.
3. Select the thumbnails that you want to include in the catalog. Click on either the UP or DOWN arrow on the vertical scroll bar to move through the screens of thumbnails. You can also use the PGUP or PGDN keys on the keyboard to move to additional screens.

To select a single thumbnail, click it using the primary mouse button.

To select non-consecutive thumbnails, hold down the CTRL key and click each image. To deselect individual thumbnails, click on them with the primary mouse button.

To select a series of consecutive thumbnails, click on the first thumbnail in the series, hold down the SHIFT key, and click on the last thumbnail in the series. The thumbnails you selected and those in between will be highlighted.

To select all the thumbnails, choose Select All in the Edit menu. To deselect all of the thumbnails, choose Clear All from the Edit menu.
4. Drag the selected thumbnails into the catalog window.
5. Choose the Yes to All button to confirm that you want to add all the selected thumbnails to the catalog.
6. Repeat Steps 2 to 5 to add images from another directory to the catalog. Catalogs are saved automatically when you exit CorelMOSAIC.

## How To Print Thumbnails

CorelMOSAIC allows you to print thumbnails. Before printing, you can choose the orientation of your thumbnail images, assign titles to pages and thumbnail images, and specify printer options. You can print more than one thumbnail at a time if all the images that the thumbnails represent are located on the same drive.

If you're using the Windows Print Manager, make sure you have enough free disk space to store the print file that will be created.

### To print thumbnails

1. Open the directory of Photo CD images on the Corel Professional Photos disc.
  - a. Choose the View Directory command from the File menu.
  - b. From the List Files of Type box, choose the "Photo CD (\*.PCD)" option to indicate that you want to view Photo CD images.
  - d. From the Drives list box, select the drive in which your Corel Professional Photos disc is located.
  - c. From the Directories list box, select the COREL directory. This is the directory on the Corel Professional Photos disc that includes the Photo CD images.
  - e. Choose the OK button.
2. Select the thumbnails that you want printed. Click on either the UP or DOWN arrow on the vertical scroll bar to move through the screens of thumbnails. You can also use the PGUP or PGDN keys on the keyboard to move to additional screens.

To select a single thumbnail, click it using the primary mouse button.

To select non-consecutive thumbnails, hold down the CTRL key and click each image. To deselect individual thumbnails, click on them with the primary mouse button.

To select a series of consecutive files, click on the first thumbnail in the series, hold down the SHIFT key, and click on the last thumbnail in the series. The thumbnails you selected and those in between will be highlighted.

To select all the thumbnails, choose Select All in the Edit menu.

To deselect any or all of the thumbnails, choose Clear All from the Edit menu.
3. Set the format options for the pages to be printed.
  - a. Choose the Page Setup command from the File menu.
  - b. Select title and file label options.
  - c. Choose the OK button.
4. Set the printer options.
  - a. Choose the Print Setup command from the File menu.
  - b. Select the printer options. These options are specific to the type of printer you're using. For information about these options, see the documentation provided with your printer.
  - c. Choose the OK button.
5. Choose the Print Thumbnails command from the File menu. If you don't select any thumbnails, all thumbnails in the directory will be printed.
6. Choose the OK button.

## **Archiving**

The creation of compressed copies of your graphics files into library files. The creation of these compressed files does not affect your original graphics files but once your files are successfully archived, you may delete the original files to save space on your hard drive. Unarchiving is the process of expanding or decompressing files from a library.

## **ASCII**

An acronym for the American Standard Code for Information Interchange, which is a standard code for representing characters and non-printable control codes such as carriage returns and page breaks.

## **Bitmap**

An image composed of a series of dots (pixels). Paint programs such as Corel PHOTO-PAINT generate this type of image. CorelDRAW creates small bitmapped representations of its vector-based graphics for use in file management utilities such as CorelMOSAIC.



**Calibration bar**

Strips of color printed with an illustration. Used as a reference for calibrating a monitor to display colors as they appear in printed output.

## **Catalog**

A master file which stores thumbnails of your files, along with keywords and pointers indicating the location of your files. A catalog does not contain the actual files.

## **Color separation**

The process of separating colors in an image into the primary printing colors: cyan, magenta, yellow, and black.

## **Crop marks**

Alignment marks at the corners of a page printed on a PostScript printer. Used as aids for trimming the paper to the proper size. Crop marks appear only when the page size in CoreIDRAW is smaller than the paper size of the printer.

## **Densitometer scale**

Printed on each page of a color-separated image for the purposes of gauging the accuracy, quality, and consistency of the output.

## **Direction keys**

The arrow keys (←, →, , ↓) and the HOME, END, PgUp and PgDn keys on the numeric keypad.

## **Directory**

Like a drawer in a filing cabinet, a directory is part of the structure used to organize files on a disk. Directories have names and can have subdirectories existing below them. For example, you could create a directory called LOGOS for storing logo designs. Two possible subdirectories beneath LOGOS might be ROUGH and FINAL, for storing your preliminary and finished work, respectively.

## **Dithered color**

Color simulated by putting dots of another color very close together. Windows uses dithering to display colors that the graphics adaptor is unable to display.



**Double-click**

To press and release the primary mouse button twice in quick succession.

**Emulsion**

The light-sensitive coating material on a piece of film.

## **Extract text**

Command which transfers text from a selected CorelDRAW file into an ASCII text file for editing.

## **File display screen**

The file display screen is the first window you see when you open CoreIMOSAIC. It can display open windows representing directories, catalog and libraries simultaneously. When you minimize an open window, it will be represented at the bottom of the file display screen by an icon unique to its file type.

## **File Format**

When you save a graphic, it is stored in a particular format by the application. To import a graphic into another program, the graphic must be in a format which the other program accepts. CorelMOSAIC recognizes a variety of different graphics file formats including CorelDRAW (CDR), CorelCHART (CCH), CorelPHOTO-PAINT (PCX), CorelSHOW (SHW), EPS, and Adobe Illustrator(AI).

**Filter**

A program that translates information from one format to another.

**Fountain fill**

A fill that fades gradually from one color to another. Also called a "gradient" or "graduated" fill.

**Halftone screen**

In photography, a sheet of glass or film with a grid pattern of lines used to convert a continuous tone image into dots of various sizes.



## **Hue**

In the HSB color model, hue is the main attribute in a color that distinguishes it from other colors. Blue, green, and red, for example, are all hues.

**Image setter**

A generic term for printers capable of printing text and graphics (line art and photographs) at resolutions of about 1200 dots per inch or more.

**Inverse**

A grouping consisting of the opposite thumbnails than currently selected. For example, if you have the third, seventh and twelfth thumbnails selected, choosing inverse would select all thumbnails in the file display screen except those three thumbnails.

## Keywords

Indexing terms which can be added when CorelDRAW files are saved, or added later using the Keyword command in the Edit menu. Keywords can make locating specific files easier. For example, if you have a number of graphic files you are using for a project, you might add the keyword **Project 1** to each. A search on that keyword will locate your files.

**Library**

A master file which stores individual graphics files in compressed format.

## **Luminosity**

A value corresponding to the brightness of a color.

**Menu bar** File Edit PhotoCD Window Help

The bar near the top of a window that contains the names of the program menus.

**Merge-back text**

Command which recombines a revised text file with the original CorelDRAW file after an Extract Text operation has been performed.



## **Pad**

The space between thumbnail images. The space on left/right of a thumbnail is referred to as Pad Width; the space under/above is referred to as Pad Height.

**Pixels**

Dots of color or shade that together form a graphic image. Paint programs such as Corel PHOTO-PAINT use pixels to build graphics whereas CorelDRAW uses vectors to create graphic images.

## **Photo CD**

A revolutionary process developed by the Eastman Kodak company that converts 35mm film negatives or slides into digital format and stores them on a compact disc (CD). CorelMOSAIC can open Photo CD images and convert them into formats which CorelDRAW, CorelPHOTO-PAINT and other applications can import.

NOTE: Photo CD files store multiple resolutions of the image in one large, compressed file. A single Photo CD file may exceed 8 megabytes of data, which will not be further compressed in a library.

**Point**

A unit of measurement relating to the height of a character. A point equals  $\frac{1}{72}$  of an inch.

## **Primary mouse button**

Normally the left mouse button. If, however, you've swapped mouse buttons using the Windows Control Panel, the right mouse button becomes the primary button.

## **Process color**

The primary colors used in four-color process printing: cyan, yellow, magenta, and black.

## **Registration**

Crosshairs or other marks on paper or film used for aligning color separations. Registration marks are automatically added when printing color separations to a PostScript printer using CorelDRAW.

## **Saturation**

In the HSB color model, the component that determines the purity or intensity of a color.



## **Secondary mouse button**

Normally the right mouse button. If, however, you've swapped mouse buttons using the Windows Control Panel, the left mouse button becomes the secondary button.

**Service bureau**

A commercial business that prints customer-provided documents or artwork, usually on high-resolution PostScript devices.

## **Spot color**

In offset printing, solid colors commonly specified using the PANTONE color matching system. Spot color is used whenever exact colors are required.

## **Thumbnails**

Small bitmapped representations of graphic files created and saved with original drawing files. Thumbnails are used within CorelMOSAIC as a way of organizing, displaying, and selecting graphics files visually rather than by filename.

**Title bar**

The bar along the top of a Windows application that contains the name of the application, the Control menu box and the Maximize and Minimize boxes. In CoreIMOSAIC, the Title bar of each window contains the path and name of an open library or directory.

## **Trap**

Also referred to as "chokes" or "spreads". The process of adding a slight overlap between adjacent areas of color to avoid gaps caused by registration errors.

## **Window Border**

Borders appear around windows that are less than full size. When you move your cursor over a border, the cursor becomes a two-directional arrow, and at this point you may drag the border to make the window larger or smaller.

- Drag the top, bottom, or side border to size the window in one direction only.
- Drag the corner of the border to size the window vertically and horizontally.

When the window is less than full size, you can also resize it by choosing the Size command from the Control menu and using the keyboard arrow keys.

