

DO MORE .



TYPEFI®

---

USER GUIDE:

# Typefitter

---

*Automation for print, online and mobile*



© 2004–2016 Typefi Systems Pty Ltd. All rights reserved.

Under the copyright laws, this manual may not be copied, in whole or in part, without the written consent of Typefi.

Typefi and the Typefi logo are either registered trademarks or trademarks of Typefi Systems Pty Ltd in the United States and/or other countries. All other trademarks, logos and copyrights are the property of their respective owners.

Every effort has been made to ensure that the information in this book is accurate. Typefi is not responsible for printing or clerical errors.

Because Typefi periodically releases new versions and updates to its software, images shown in this book may be different from what you see on your screen.

Typefi Systems Pty Ltd  
Suite 1 / 61–63 Primary School Ct  
Maroochydore QLD 4558  
+61 7 3102 5444  
[www.typefi.com](http://www.typefi.com)

Release: 1.0.2

## Contents

---

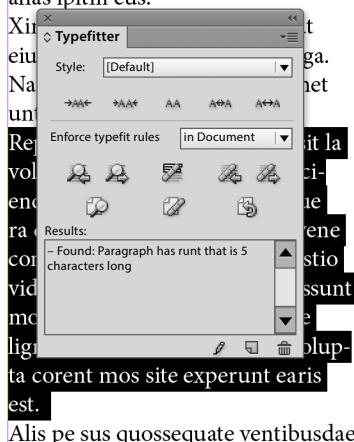
4	<b>Getting started with Typefitter</b>
4	Overview
4	Manually fit text
4	Automatically fit text
5	How Typefit rules work
5	How the tighten/loosen buttons work
6	Using Typefitter
6	Manual copy-fitting: tightening and loosening text
6	Automatic copy-fitting: finding and fixing rule violations
7	Removing Typefitter changes
8	Highlighting Typefitter changes
8	Creating and editing Typefit styles
9	Typefit rules
10	Rule limits
11	Tighten and loosen settings
12	Defining and editing Typefit rules
13	Attributes to modify
14	Rule applies to
15	Line count
15	Loading styles from another document
15	Deleting styles
15	Duplicating styles
15	Default Typefit styles
16	<b>Installation and activation</b>
16	Installing Typefitter
16	Activation
16	Activating using the internet
16	Activating manually
17	Deactivating Typefitter
18	<b>appendix: Extending Typefitter</b>
18	Typefitter for InDesign Server

## Getting started with Typefitter

Typefitter will help you fix problems with your type while maintaining top quality typography. Typefitter lets you manually tighten and loosen text, and create Typefit rules that automatically fix copy problems like oversets, runts (short lines) and imbalanced columns. Each Typefit style has its own set of rules, so you can customize exactly the rule sets that you need for different situations and easily switch back and forth between them. All of these features help make Typefitter a considerable production timesaver.

cat. Vidi dolore et  
strunt pos exereria  
n ea veribus iumqui  
orro eos etur repel eos  
olore, consequere pore  
ra dunt derae none  
, sum evellandi offic-  
i consed mod eturiore  
am faceped que nobis  
equati ut estiumet enis  
npore necaestius.  
tatur apernatquam  
quas expeliqui berit,  
ra dolenihilis volorit  
ie re et idemquid endi  
dam, conecullanda

alias ipitin cus.



sequunt et expero dolo  
oritia volorro bea vero  
officil il ipsanimo quoc  
poreces torrum eaqui c  
rem qui cus di velliqui  
eostrum quisquam nih  
cus as incieni hcidus v  
eos et paruptatiam adio  
cuptatum re arcisci op  
sitas assin re pa cus aut  
rercipisi iume pedio dc  
hendis et et iderat.  
Obit, invel eic tem lant  
tem harum, sum eos d  
res aceaquos assequo e  
voluptia core de mi, nu

### Overview

#### Manually fit text

Typefitter allows you to manually tighten and loosen text by nudging your justification and tracking settings up or down. Typefitter will nudge a whole group of settings all at once, which is a big time-saver. Because Typefitter emphasizes changing justification settings like word spacing, letter spacing and glyph scaling, you can tighten or loosen your type without compromising high quality typography.

#### Automatically fit text

With Typefitter, you can also create a set of rules that will find and attempt to automatically fix problems with your text. Each Typefit style has a set of Typefit rules that define what kind of problems Typefitter will catch. You can find and fix rule violations one at a time by using the find next or previous buttons, or you can find or fix them all at once.

Typefitter has six different rule types to choose from, and each rule type will fix a specific problem with your text. The six rule types are:

- **Runts:** a paragraph with a short line of text at the end
- **Oversets:** a text frame with more text than the frame can show
- **Imbalanced columns:** Columns that are not flush with the bottom of their frame
- **Short paragraphs:** paragraphs that are less than a certain number of lines
- **Long paragraphs:** paragraphs that are more than a certain number of lines
- **Inexact paragraphs:** paragraphs that are not exactly a certain number of lines

### How Typefit rules work

Typefitter automatically fixes problems with your type using Typefit rules. Each Typefit rule defines three things:

- The problem that this rule tries to fix, such as runts or oversets
- Which paragraph styles the rule can modify to fix the problem
- Which attributes the rule can adjust to fix the problem, such as word spacing or tracking

You can tell Typefitter to go through the text in your document or story. It goes through paragraphs, columns and stories, checking all the rules to see if there is a violation. When Typefitter finds a violation, it can attempt to automatically fix it.

When Typefitter tries to fix a rule violation, it will find the smallest adjustment it needs to make to the attributes it is allowed to modify in order to fix the problem. If it can't fix the problem without making adjustments larger than the rule limits defined in your Typefit style, it will leave your text unchanged.

Rules are defined in a **Typefit style**. A Typefit style can hold as many rules as you'd like. You can create different Typefit styles with different sets of rules suited for different occasions. For example, sometimes you may only want to fix runts, while at other times you might want to fix both runts and oversets. Just create two different styles with different sets of rules, and then you can switch back and forth between them just by switching styles.

### How the tighten/loosen buttons work

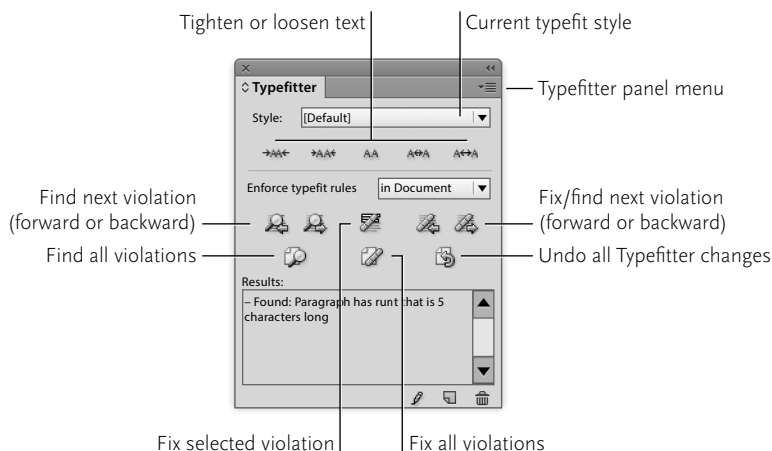
The tighten and loosen buttons are designed to manually tighten or loosen text quickly and easily without compromising the quality of your type. When you nudge your text tighter or looser, Typefitter makes adjustments to a paragraphs justification settings. These settings affect both justified and non-justified text, and InDesign uses these settings to decide the best spacing for that paragraph. As you play with Typefitter, you'll notice that the way type is affected by these adjustments is far more subtle and refined than if you simply highlighted the whole paragraph and adjusted the tracking.

There are times, however, when you might want to nudge the tracking in addition to the justification settings. Typefitter lets you do this as well.

All of these settings are controlled in a Typefit style. When editing a Typefit style, you can control the degree that each of the tighten and loosen buttons will nudge your settings. As you work with Typefitter, you choose which style is most appropriate for your situation. You can, for example, create different styles for different fonts, knowing that some fonts will accommodate more tightening than others.

## Using Typefitter

The Typefitter panel is the main location to access Typefitter functionality. The buttons on the panel allow you to tighten, restore and loosen text. They also let you find and fix Typefit rule violations. Using the Typefitter panel menu, you can create, duplicate, edit, delete and load styles.



To display the Typefitter panel, select **Window ▶ Typefitter**.

### To hide or show the Typefit rule buttons

The bottom row of buttons, used for finding oversets and runs, can be hidden or shown.

To hide the buttons, double-click on the up-down arrows on the Typefitter title tab.

### Assigning keyboard shortcuts to Typefitter buttons

All the buttons on the Typefitter panel can be assigned keyboard shortcuts, even if they don't have menu items associated with them. Just look in the keyboard shortcut editor (**Edit ▶ Keyboard Shortcuts**) under the *Typefi Software* product area, and you can assign shortcuts to any of the buttons.

### Manual copy-fitting: tightening and loosening text

To tighten text, click the **Tighten** or **Tighten More** buttons. To loosen text, click the **Loosen** or **Loosen More** buttons. To define precisely what adjustments those buttons make, you can edit the Typefit style. For more information on what these buttons do and how they work, see **Tighten and loosen settings**.

### Automatic copy-fitting: finding and fixing rule violations

Typefitter uses a rule-based system to automatically fit type. For an overview of how rules work, see [How Typefit rules work](#). For details on how to create and edit rules, see [Defining and editing Typefit rules](#). The following section will show you how you actually use Typefitter to automatically fit your copy by finding and fixing rule violations.

#### Finding violations one at a time

You can find the next or previous rule violations using **Find Next** and **Find Previous**. These buttons will start looking from the currently selected text and go either forwards or backwards looking for the next rule violation. If the scope is set to be document wide, and nothing is selected, Typefitter will start searching in the first story on the current spread. As you move forward and backwards through a document, the *Results* window in the Typefitter panel will tell you what you've found.

If Typefitter finds a rule violation, it will highlight the text that violates the rule. You can then use **Fix Current Violation** to fix it, or you can use the fix current and find next/previous buttons to fix the current violation and find the next or previous one.

### Finding all violations

You can find all rule violations in a story or document at once with **Find All Rule Violations**. When you click this button, Typefitter finds all violations of the current rule set and reports them in the *Results* window.

### Fixing violations one at a time

After you use **Find Next** or **Find Previous** to select a violation, you can fix it using **Fix Current Violation**. You can also fix the current violations and find the next or previous violation in a single step.

### Fixing all violations

You can fix all the rule violations in a story or document by clicking **Fix All**.

### Scope: Story vs Document

In the Typefitter panel, you can choose to enforce rules in either the story or the document. If you enforce rules in the document, Typefitter will check all stories when finding and fixing rule violations. If you choose to enforce the rules only in the story, Typefitter will only look in the currently selected story when finding and fixing rule violations.

## Removing Typefitter changes

You can remove any changes that Typefitter has made to your current selection using the **Restore** button. You can remove all changes in a story or document using **Undo All Changes**. These buttons remove all changes that Typefitter made, whether they were made when fixing rule violations or if they were made using the tighten and loosen buttons. If you made local overrides without using Typefitter, then those changes are preserved.

To remove Typefitter changes from the current selection:

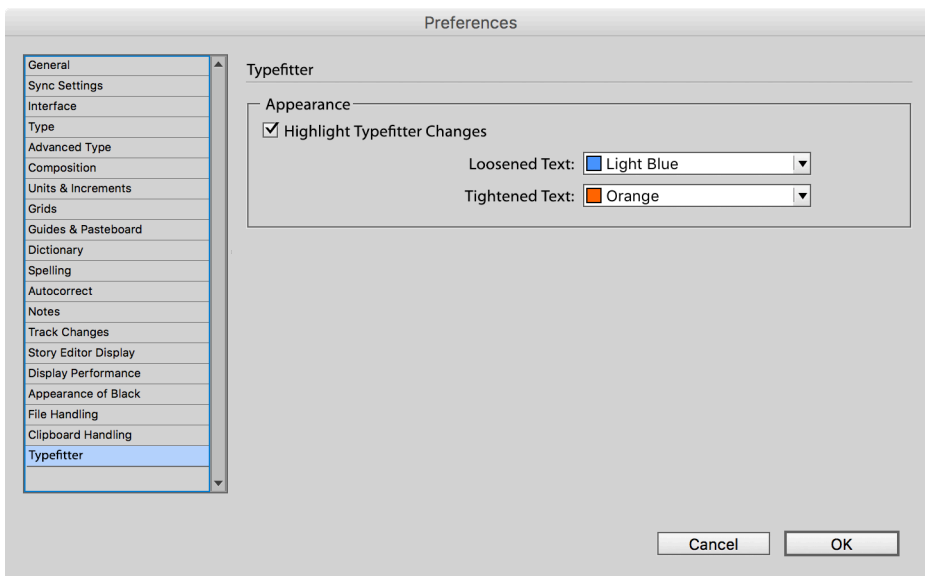
- 1 Select the text you would like to restore, or place your cursor in a paragraph you'd like to restore
- 2 Click **Restore**

To remove Typefitter changes from the entire story or document:

- 1 Choose whether you are removing changes from the selected story or the whole document under **Enforce Typefit rules** in the Typefitter panel
- 2 Click **Undo All Changes**

## Highlighting Typefitter changes

You can have Typefitter highlight any text that it has modified, either via manual tightening or loosening, or via automatic copy-fitting with Typefit rules. This feature is turned on or off in the InDesign Preferences dialog. You can also define what colors will be used when highlighting Typefitter changes.



## Creating and editing Typefit styles

- 1 To create a style, choose **New Typefit Style** from the Typefitter panel menu, or click the **New Typefit Style** button at the bottom of the Typefitter panel
- 2 To edit a style, select the style you'd like to edit in the **Style** dropdown in the Typefitter panel
- 3 Then select **Edit** current style from the Typefitter panel menu, or click the **Edit** current style button at the bottom of the Typefitter panel

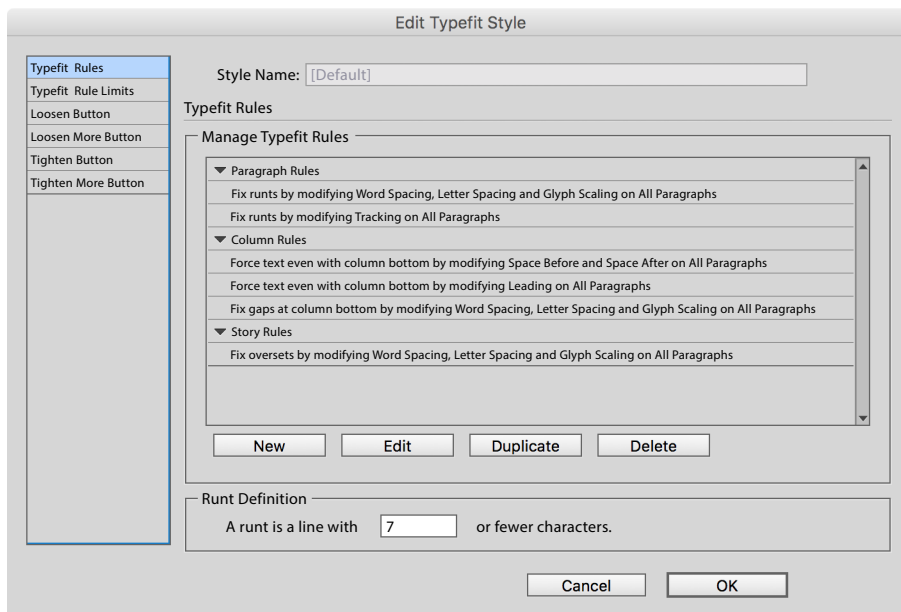
When you create or edit a style, you will work in a selectable dialog with six different panes:

- Typefit Rules
- Rule Limits
- Loosen Text
- Loosen Text More
- Tighten Text
- Tighten Text More

We will now look at each pane of this dialog in more detail.

## Typefit rules

This is where you create and organize your Typefit rules. There are two areas: a list of your Typefit rules, and a runt definition area.



## Manage Typefit rules

Rules are grouped according to type. The three types of rules that Typefitter currently handles are:

- **Story Rules:** Rules that apply to a whole story, such as fixing oversets
- **Column Rules:** Rules that apply to an entire column, such as column balancing
- **Paragraph Rules:** Rules that apply only to a paragraph, such as fixing runts or ensuring that a paragraph is a certain number of lines long

Each rule is fully described in this list. If the description is too long, float your mouse over it to see the tool tip that shows the full text.

When Typefitter executes its rules, it first checks story rules, then column rules, then paragraph rules. Within each category, it executes the rules according to the order they are listed in the rule list.

You can have multiple rules of the same type that affect the same text. You may want to do this if you want to first try fixing a problem with one set of attributes, and if that doesn't work, then trying another set of attributes. For example, you can set up two rules to fix runts, where the first would modify letter spacing and word spacing, while the second would modify tracking. Typefitter first tries to fix the violation by changing word and letter spacing, and if that doesn't succeed it would try to modify tracking.

You can create, edit, duplicate or delete rules in this panel using the buttons at the bottom of the rule list. For more information, see [Defining and editing Typefit rules](#).

## Runt definition

In Typefitter, a **runt** is defined as a line at the end of a paragraph that is shorter than a certain number of characters. This is where you tell Typefitter how short a line at the end of a paragraph needs to be in order to be considered a runt.

## Rule limits

When Typefitter tries to fix a rule violation, it is only allowed to modify an attribute a certain amount.

How much you're willing to allow Typefitter to modify is defined here in the *Rule Limits* panel.

Edit Typefit Style

Style Name: [Default]

Typefit Rule Limits

	Maximum Decrease Amount	Maximum Increase Amount
Space Before:	0p5	0p5
Space After:	0p5	0p5
Leading:	0p5	0p5
Font Size:	0p5	0p5
Tracking:	5	5
Word Spacing:	5%	5%
Letter Spacing:	5%	5%
Glyph Scaling:	5%	5%

☐ Limits are percentages  
☒ Limits are values

Rule Precision: 0.1

Cancel OK

For each attribute, you can set a limit on how much Typefitter can increase or decrease the existing value.

These limits are not cumulative. That is, they don't keep track of how much Typefitter has changed a given attribute in total. Rather, they only limit how much Typefitter can change every time it tries to fix an individual violation.

## Percentage vs. Absolute

Rule limits can be defined as either a percentage of the existing value or as an absolute value.

When limits are defined as an absolute value, Typefitter will only modify an attribute up to the amount listed in the rule. If you define the limit for increasing space before to be 6 points, then Typefitter will never try to increase space before by more than 6 points when trying to fix a rule violation, regardless of what value was originally applied.

When limits are defined as percentages of the applied value, Typefitter will look at the value that's already applied and limit its changes to a percentage of that value. For example, if you define the limit for increasing space before to be 10%, then Typefitter will only increase space before by 10% of the value that's already applied.

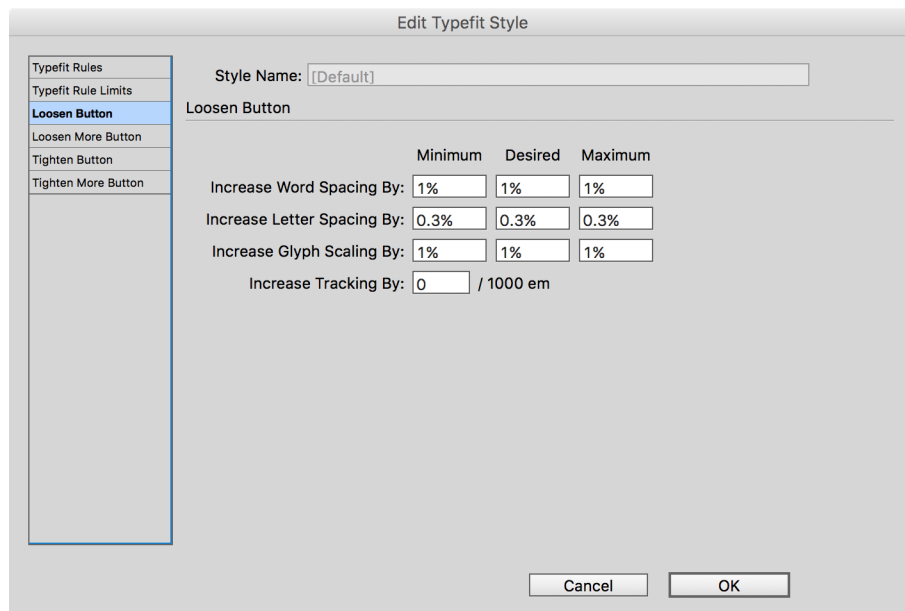
**Note:** If you want to create a rule that will only modify text that already has an attribute applied, use percentage limits. For example, using percentage limits, if a paragraph has a space after of 0, then Typefitter will never modify space after on that paragraph, because any percentage of 0 is always 0.

## Rule precision

Precision defines how careful Typefitter will be when trying to fix a rule violation. Typefitter uses different algorithms to find the smallest change it needs to make to fix a rule violation. However, the more precise it is, the slower it gets, because the algorithms take more time. The precision defines how precise Typefitter is when fixing a violation. The smaller the number, the more precise Typefitter becomes, and the longer it takes to fix rules.

## Tighten and loosen settings

There are four panes of this dialog that cover tightening and loosening, and they look very much alike. They are *Loosen Text*, *Loosen Text More*, *Tighten Text*, and *Tighten Text More*. Each pane defines what happens when you click the corresponding button on the Typefitter panel.



Each of the four buttons can be set to nudge the spacing up or down a different amount.

**Note:** You are not setting absolute values here, but only nudge amounts for each button. For example, for **Tighten**, you may only want to set *Decrease Word Spacing By* to 1% for Minimum, Desired and Maximum. This doesn't mean that when you hit the tighten button, the paragraph will be set to have word spacing of 1%. It means that the values that paragraph has for word spacing will be decreased by 1% every time you hit the tighten button.

Typefitter modifies tracking and justification settings in order to fit type. Tracking controls the spaces between all letters, and gives a less desirable visual effect when tightening or loosening text. The justification settings control the degree to which InDesign is allowed to deviate from normal word spacing, letter spacing, and glyph scaling. Using justification settings produces a much better visual effect.

## Minimum, maximum, and desired

*Minimum* and *Maximum* values define a range of acceptable spacing for justified paragraphs. The *Desired* value defines the desired spacing for both justified and unjustified paragraphs. The more the minimum and maximum values differ from the desired value, the more leeway you give InDesign to increase or decrease spacing when justifying a line.

## Word Spacing

*Word spacing* is the space between words that results from pressing the spacebar. At 0% no additional space is added or removed between words.

## Letter spacing

*Letter spacing* is the distance between letters and includes any kerning or tracking values. Changing letter spacing slightly ( $\pm 2\%$ ) is barely perceptible and can dramatically improve the evenness of type. At 0% no additional space is added or removed between letters.

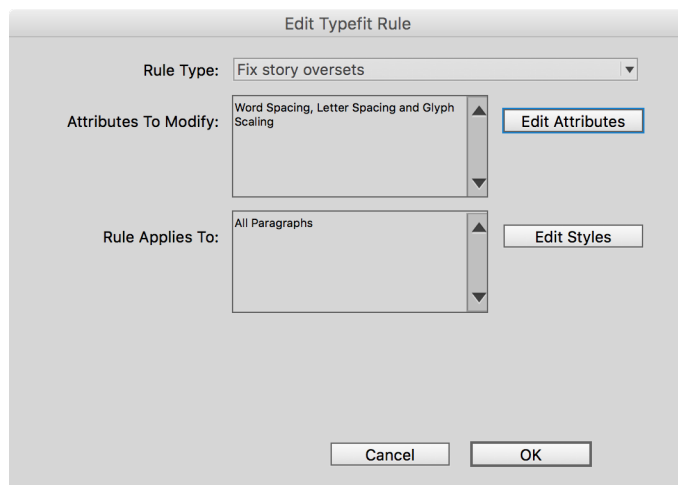
## Glyph scaling

*Glyph scaling* is the adjustment of the horizontal scale of your type. When used judiciously ( $\pm 2\%$ ) glyph scaling can significantly improve the evenness of type. At 0% your type is not scaled.

**Note:** If you are using the Adobe Single-line Composer, setting a narrow range in the *Minimum* and *Maximum* values helps achieve a desired result. However, setting a narrow range may not be beneficial with the Adobe Paragraph Composer, because it decreases the difference between a reasonable break and a bad break over a range of lines. If you change the default values for the Adobe Paragraph Composer, be certain the values you use can accommodate a generous range.

**Note:** When specifying word spacing, *Minimum* should be less than or equal to the percentage set for *Desired*, and *Maximum* should be greater than or equal to the percentage set for *Desired*.

## Defining and editing Typefit rules



Typefitter currently offers eight rule types. You can only choose a rule type when creating a new rule; once a rule has been created, you cannot change the rule type.

### Fix story oversets

This rule will find any overset stories in your document and attempt to fix them.

### Fix stories with a short final column

This rule will fix a story whose final column is shorter than a certain number of lines. An example of where this might be useful is a chapter in a book, where the last page in the book is only three lines long. This rule will go through all the text in the story previous to the given column and try to first loosening paragraphs to add on lines, and if that doesn't work, it will try tightening paragraphs to take away lines.

### Force text even with column bottom

The rule will check every column to see if it is flush with the bottom of the frame. If it isn't, it will adjust attributes that affect vertical spacing (space before, space after, and leading) to get the column to be flush with the bottom of the frame.

### Fix gaps at column bottom

The rule will check every column to see if there is a gap at the bottom of the column larger than a certain size you set in the rule. If the rule finds a gap, it will try to fix it by first tightening, then loosening paragraphs in the column. This is very useful when working with stories that are locked to a baseline grid.

### Fix runts

A runt is defined by Typefitter as a line at the end of a paragraph that is shorter than a certain number of characters. You can define how many characters make up a runt in the Typefit Rules pane of the dialog. Typefitter will try to fix runts first by tightening a paragraph up, and if that doesn't work it will try to loosen the paragraph.

### Fit paragraphs to at least \_\_\_\_ lines

This rule will make sure that paragraphs are at least a certain number of lines. If a paragraph has less than that number of lines, Typefitter will attempt to loosen the text to make it that number.

### Fit paragraphs to at most \_\_\_\_ lines

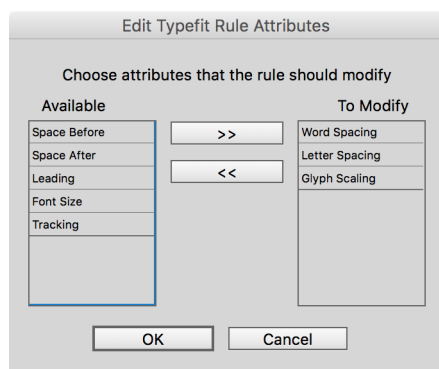
This rule will make sure that paragraphs are at most a certain number of lines. If a paragraph has more than that number of lines, Typefitter will attempt to tighten the text to make it that number.

### Fit paragraphs to exactly \_\_\_\_ lines

This rule will make sure that a paragraph is a specific number of lines long. It will tighten or loosen the paragraph to try to get it to be the desired number of lines.

### Attributes to modify

In each rule, you can define what attributes Typefitter will modify when it tries to fix a violation of that particular rule. The changes that Typefitter makes when fixing a rule are made as local overrides. What follows is a list of all the attributes Typefitter might modify. Paragraph attributes apply to an entire paragraph, while character attributes apply to an individual run of text.



**Note:** You might find that some of these attributes aren't available when working on a particular rule. This is because the attributes you can use will change from one rule to another.

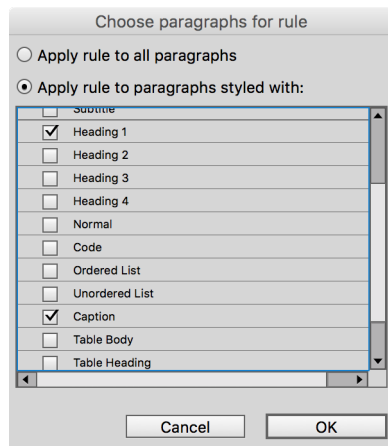
Attribute	Attribute Type
Leading	Character
Font Size	Character
Tracking	Character
Space Before	Paragraph
Space After	Paragraph
Word Spacing	Paragraph*
Letter Spacing	Paragraph*
Glyph Scaling	Paragraph*

**Note:** The justification settings for word and letter spacing and glyph scaling (minimum, desired and maximum) are modified together; all three attributes are adjusted at once.

### Rule applies to

You can limit what text Typefitter modifies when fixing violations by defining a set of paragraph styles within the rule. When Typefitter finds a rule violation in a column or a story, it will only modify text within that column or story that is styled with one of those paragraph styles. If the rule is a paragraph rule, it will only look for violations in paragraphs styled with one of those paragraph styles.

You can also have a rule apply to all text by using the *Apply rule to all paragraphs* option.



For example, if you are balancing columns but only want your rule to modify leading on section headers, *Sec\_Head\_A* and *Sec\_Head\_B*:

- 1 Create a Typefit rule of the type *Force text even with column bottom*
- 2 In the *Create Typefit Style* dialog, click **Edit** styles
- 3 In the *Choose paragraphs for rule* dialog, choose the *Apply rule to paragraphs styled with* radio button (if you wanted the rule to apply to all text, you'd choose *Apply rule to all paragraphs*)
- 4 Select the *Sec\_Head\_A* and *Sec\_Head\_B* paragraph styles
- 5 Click **OK** and save the style

Now that rule will try to fix imbalanced columns by adjusting leading only on text styled with *Sec\_Head\_A* and *Sec\_Head\_B*.

### Line count

When creating a Typefit rule that fits a paragraph to a minimum, maximum or exact line count, the **Line Count** field will appear in the *Create Typefit Rule* dialog. Use this setting to define how many lines you want the paragraph to be.

### Loading styles from another document

You can load (import) Typefit styles from another InDesign document into your active document. Doing so will also import any paragraph styles referred to in a Typefit style.

To load styles from another InDesign document:

- 1 In the Typefitter panel menu, choose **Load Typefit Styles**
- 2 Select the InDesign document containing the styles you want to import
- 3 If the incoming styles conflict with existing styles, a dialog will appear allowing you to **Overwrite** or **Rename**; your choice will apply to all styles that have a conflict

### Deleting styles

You can delete styles from a document or from the application.

To Delete a Style:

- 1 Select the style name you want to delete
- 2 Choose **Delete Current Style** from the Typefitter panel menu; or click the **Delete Typefit Style** button at the bottom of the Typefitter panel

### Duplicating styles

You can duplicate an existing style. All style information is copied from the existing style to the duplicate style.

To Duplicate a Style:

- 1 Select the style name you want to duplicate
- 2 Choose **Duplicate Current Style** from the Typefitter panel menu

### Default Typefit styles

There is always a default Typefit style, called *[Default]*. You can't rename or delete this style, but you can edit it. The *[Default]* style contains some preset Typefit rules so that you can get started using Typefitter quickly. These rules can be edited, duplicated or deleted as you'd like.

Additionally, when you first start Typefitter, you'll see a few Typefit styles already created with individual rules. Again, these exist to help you get started, but you can ignore or delete them as you'd like.

Like other styles in InDesign, any styles that are created when no document is open will be copied over to newly created documents.

## Installation and activation

---

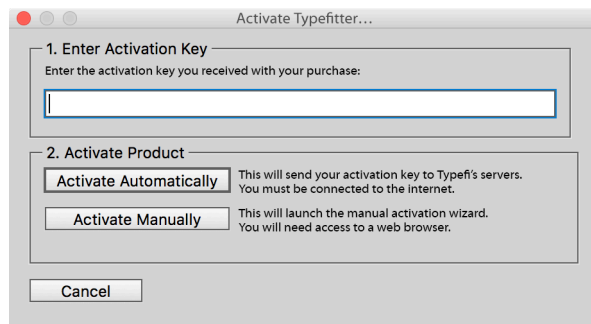
### Installing Typefitter

In order for InDesign to load a plug-in, it has to be in the Plug-Ins directory wherever you have InDesign installed. You can put a plug-in anywhere underneath that directory and InDesign will load it.

To install Typefitter, simply launch the installer. It will place the Typefitter plug-ins into your InDesign Plug-ins directory, along with any support files.

### Activation

When you purchase a Typefi plug-in, you are sent a serial number that you then use to activate the demo version to be the full working version.



**Note:** that you must be logged in as an administrator to activate or purchase the plug-in.

### Activating using the internet

There are two ways to start the activation process

- From the Typefitter splash screen, click **Activate**
- From the **Help ▶ About Plug-Ins** menu (Win) or **InDesign ▶ About Plug-Ins** menu (macOS), select **Typefi ▶ Typefitter ▶ Activate**

Enter your activation key, and then click **Activate Automatically**. This will connect with Typefi's activation servers, check if the serial number is valid, and if it is, will unlock the plug-in. Click **Done** to dismiss the dialog.

### Activating manually

Some networks have firewalls or proxies that don't allow the plug-in to activate with Typefi's activation servers. To get around this, we offer a manual activation process. To activate manually, follow all the steps outlined above, but before clicking on the **Activate Automatically** button, disconnect or deactivate your Internet connection. The plug-in will detect that there is no connection, and a wizard will launch to allow you to manually activate. The wizard will guide you through the process.

## Deactivating Typefitter

If you want to move Typefitter from one machine to another one, you need to first deactivate the machine you have already activated. To do this, go under **Help ▶ Deactivate Typefi Plug-in**.

## APPENDIX: Extending Typefitter

---

### Typefitter for InDesign Server

Typefitter is also available for both InDesign CS6 Server and InDesign CC Server. As with all InDesign Server plug-ins, Typefitter for InDesign Server is accessed via scripting. For development purposes, Typefitter for InDesign Server also includes an additional Typefitter Scripting plug-in for InDesign (desktop).

Typefitter Scripting includes sample scripts that fully illustrate how to automate your copy-fitting process. The scripts are installed in the plug-ins folder right next to Typefitter, in a folder called Scripts. The scripts include detailed comments that explain how to access Typefitters features. You can also use the object browser offered by the various languages to examine the objects and methods added by Typefitter.