

NEXT MEETING TUESDAY, March 12, 1996 7:00 PM.
OFFICERS AND NUMBERS (all in 508 area unless noted)

PRESIDENT	Walt Nowak	413-436-7675		
VP./Treas./Editor	Jim Cox	869-2704	MUNCH DUES:	
DEMO LEADERS:	Corson Wyman	865-1213	New Membership	\$25.00
	Jack Sughrue	476-7630	Renewal	\$15.00
CLERK	Ben Parada	791-9172	Newsletter Sub.	\$13.00
Advanced Programmer	Dan Rogers	248-5502		

FEBRUARY MEETING. We had six members at the meeting. We decided to make a contribution to the Tony Falco Scholarship Fund in memory of Tony. Gary Fitzgerald expressed interest in having a regional meeting of area groups and do a number of demo's. He has talked via the Internet to the New Hampshire 99ers and they are interested. Ben said we could probably get a classroom on a Saturday for this. If you are interested, lets hear some ideas. Ben is looking for a Plato Interpreter if anyone has one. He located some Plato programs at a yard sale.

MARCH MEETING. We will give the DOM a try and we will see what other items come up.

RAFFLE. Occasionally we have a raffle to help defer the rental cost of our meeting hall, it depends on the number present.

REPRINTS. Reprints are permitted as long as credit is given to M.U.N.C.H.

ARTICLES. I am always looking for articles for this newsletter, anything which interest you will probably interest other members of the T.I. community, so please share your ideas and opinions with all of us.

DISK LIBRARY. The disk library is at all meetings. We have copies of all disks in the library and they are available to members for just \$1.00 for each disk unless otherwise specified. You can order them through the mail, please add \$1.00 for the first disk and \$.40 for each additional disk ordered to cover postage and handling.

DISK OF THE MONTH. This month's disk #150 is the second of the speech disks from Alan Kresock. Programs included are Flag, Jot, Worksearch and others.

ADVENTURE II. This is our fund-raiser for now. The cost to members is \$4.00, add \$2.00 for first class postage. The regular price is \$6.95 plus postage. This is a two DSSD disk set, archived. There is also a special on The Adventure Compendium and Adventure II for members it is \$8.00 plus \$3.00 for first class postage.

FOR SALE: Al Eisenhower of Hyannis, Mass. has T.I. equipment for sale. He is especially interested in trading T.I. stuff for American Flyer trains or other trains. Call him after 5:30 p.m. EST at 508-775-4289.

Dennis Lavoie, a former member, has a complete system with software for sale. Call Dennis at 508-797-3538. Another former member, Al Kresock has a lot of software and hardware for sale. He wants to sell it as one package. Call him at 607-797-0589(Johnson City, N.Y.).

```

180 DISPLAY AT(1,1):"PRINT P
HONEY NUMBERS(Y/N)? N"
190 ACCEPT AT(1,27)BEEP VALI
DATE("YN")SIZE(-1):P$
200 IF P$=" " THEN P$="N"
210 IF ENDING$="E" OR ENDING
$="e" OR ENDING$=" " THEN EN
DING$=STR$(10000)
220 ENDING=VAL(ENDING$)
230 OPEN #1:F$,DISPLAY ,VARI
ABLE 80,INPUT
240 OPEN #2:"PIO"
250 PRINT #2:CHR$(28);
260 CHECK=CHECK+1
270 IF CHECK=START THEN 320
280 FOR Y=1 TO 8
290 LINPUT #1:A$(Y)
300 NEXT Y
310 IF CHECK<START THEN 260
320 FOR QQ=START TO ENDING
330 FOR X=1 TO 5
340 IF EOF(1)=1 THEN 690
350 LINPUT #1:A$(X)
360 FOR XX=1 TO LEN(A$(X))::
IF ASC(SEG$(A$(X),XX,1))=94
THEN A$(X)=SEG$(A$(X),1,XX-
1)&" "&SEG$(A$(X),XX+1,(LEN(
A$(X))-1))
370 NEXT XX
380 NEXT X
390 LINPUT #1:A$(6)
400 LINPUT #1:A$(7)
410 LINPUT #1:A$(8)
420 DISPLAY AT(1,1):"PRINTIN
G RECORD #";QQ
430 DISPLAY AT(7,1):""
440 DISPLAY AT(10,1):""
450 DISPLAY AT(13,1):""
460 DISPLAY AT(6,1):SEG$(A$(
1),3,LEN(A$(1)))
470 DISPLAY AT(9,1):SEG$(A$(
2),3,LEN(A$(2)))
480 DISPLAY AT(12,1):SEG$(A$(
3),3,LEN(A$(3)))
490 DISPLAY AT(16,1):SEG$(A$(
4),3,LEN(A$(4)));SEG$(A$(5)
,3,LEN(A$(5)))
500 DISPLAY AT(17,1):SEG$(A$(
6),3,LEN(A$(6)))
510 DISPLAY AT(18,1):SEG$(A$(
7),3,LEN(A$(7)))
520 PRINT #2:SEG$(A$(1),3,LE
N(A$(1)))
530 PRINT #2:SEG$(A$(2),3,LE
N(A$(2)))
540 PRINT #2:SEG$(A$(3),3,LE
N(A$(3)))
550 PRINT #2:" "
560 A$(4)=SEG$(A$(4),3,LEN(A
$(4)))

```

```

570 A$(5)=SEG$(A$(5),3,LEN(A
$(5))
580 A$(4)=SEG$(A$(4),1,LEN(A
$(4))-1)
590 PRINT #2:"ATTENTION: ";A
$(4);" ";A$(5)
600 IF P$="N" THEN 630
610 PRINT #2:SEG$(A$(6),3,LE
N(A$(6)))
620 PRINT #2:SEG$(A$(7),3,LE
N(A$(7)))
630 PRINT #2:" "
640 PRINT #2:" "
650 IF P$="Y" THEN 680
660 PRINT #2:" "
670 PRINT #2:" "
680 NEXT QQ
690 CLOSE #2
700 CLOSE #1

```

(Ed. At Line 360 a '(' was added after 3rd
SEG\$; Lines 140 & 580 were changed per
TIWLABELS program listing.)

GOING TO OHIO THIS SPRING?

(Info received from Cleveland area user groups)

"Attention *** ALL ***TI-99/4A and Geneve User Groups,
programmers /developers / users, vendors and closet cleaner-
outers!

The Cleveland area TI-99/4A User Groups (The TI-CHIPS
and the NORTH COAST 99ers) are giving the Lima User Group
a much needed and well deserved break in 1996!!! We are
pleased to announce that the popular TI-99/4A and Geneve
M.U.G. Conference will be held on Friday, May 24th (Set-up
night) and May 25th (Conference day) 1996 at the Ohio
National Guard Armory in Brookpark, Ohio (a southwest
suburb of Cleveland). (3 minutes from I-71, 5 minutes from I-
480, 5-10 minutes from CLEVELAND HOPKINS
INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT and 10 minutes from exit 10 of
the Ohio Turnpike (I-80)).

The 1996 Conference in Brookpark, Ohio will be *** FREE
*** ! There will be *** NO *** admission charge or set-up
fee!"

"...To get answers and/or make conference reservations (please
make your reservations as-early-as-possible)."

Contact: Glenn Bernasek
13246 Harper Road
Strongsville, Ohio 44136

PHONE: (216) 846-0865 (After 9:00 pm EST)
(ALL MESSAGES WILL BE RETURNED!)

E-MAIL: dd314@cleveland.freenet.edu

This program is set up to make use of the continuous form feed labels 4"x1 7/16". Although I'm sure other sizes could be used with little or no modifications. Try it and find out.

Upon running this software, you are first asked to enter the file from which you wish to print labels. I (being in the picture industry and dealing mainly with local producers) most frequently enter the file name DSK1.L/PRODUCER (the "L" standing for local). The program will remain with this prompt until something else is entered; a null entry will not be accepted, nor will it cause the program to bomb. Next you are asked to input the starting record number from which you wish to begin the printing of labels. The default value here is one, however any number up to 999 may be entered to start the printing further into the list of names. After this you are prompted to specify the record with which you want the printing to stop. Here again there is a default value; this time it is "E", that is to say End of the file, but again any value up to 999 may be entered.

There is finally one more prompt to be dealt with; this one asks if you wish to print phone numbers and the default is no. This may seem like a peculiar option to have in a mailing label program, for certainly no one ever prints phone numbers when addressing envelopes. This is true, however I use this feature to print labels that I can apply to Rolodex cards for my desk directory. (By the way the 4"x1 7/16" labels perfectly fit the standard Rolodex cards).

Upon making this last entry the program begins. It first starts by searching for the first specified record which it is to print and displays it and the record number on the screen while printing the label. (Phone numbers will always be displayed whether they are printed or not). This will continue until the specified ending number is printed or until the end of file is reached.

You may find that this program prints a little slower than you might expect. This is due to line 360 which scans the first five record segments to delete any carats (required spaces) so they are not printed but are substituted with the appropriate number of spaces. Please be in mind that this scan is limited only to the first five

lines of each record, that is the "Company Name", through the "Contact's Last Name". By scanning only the first five lines, program execution speed is increased; besides, it is highly unlikely that the "required space" character would be needed in a phone number, nor would it be such a problem even if it did appear considering that such a printout is being used only "in-house", as is the case with Rolodex files.

I hope that some of you out there will find this program as useful as I have. It sure beats re-entering all your files into another program just to print labels and it is certainly better than manually addressing each envelope.

So that YOU don't have to key this program in, I did so and included it on the disk of articles/programs that was sent to your User Group. The program is named TIWLABELS. An interesting side note to keying the program in is that I used the Triton/MG Super Extended BASIC cartridge to LIST the program to disk for inclusion in this article. The advantage to using SEB is that one can do the LIST in 28 columns just like it appears on screen. The problem comes in when you try to load the LISTed file into TI Writer. The file is in Display/Variable 28 format, instead of Display/Variable 80 as TI Writer requires.

The solution turns out to be quick and easy. Just LIST the file to a newly initialized disk, load your favorite sector editor, go to sector >2, the File Allocation Table, byte 11. There you will find the HEX number 1C. Change 1C to 50 and the file will then load into TI Writer.

```
100 CALL CLEAR
110 DISPLAY AT(21,1):"ENTER
FILE NAME TO PRINT"
120 ACCEPT AT(22,5)BEEP VALI
DATE(UALPHA,NUMERIC,"/!@#$$%^
&*()=+~[]_?'|{}<>;:.,\'" ):F$
125 IF F$="" THEN 120
130 DISPLAY AT(23,1):"STARTI
NG RECORD # 1"
140 ACCEPT AT(23,19) BEEP SIZ
E(-3)VALIDATE(DIGIT):START
150 IF START=0 THEN START=1
160 DISPLAY AT(24,1):"ENDING
RECORD # or E(nd) E"
170 ACCEPT AT(24,26)BEEP SIZ
E(-3)VALIDATE(DIGIT,"Ee"):EN
DING$
```

PRINTING LABELS FROM TI-WRITER

article by
Bill Gaskill and Thomas H. Boisseau
February 1996

This is yet another article reprinted from the Houston User Group (HUG) newsletter (December 1984) that came originally from the Atlanta 99ers Computer Users Group (October 1984). It is unique, interesting and just as valuable to our 99/4A computer use today as it was 11 years ago. Once again, I, and the readers of this article are indebted to Thomas H. Boisseau for writing it, and HUG member Richard Lumpkin for sharing he past issues of the HUG newsletter with me so that I could revive these jewels.

Perhaps the most practical single purpose for personal computers is word processing. In my business I find that I use TI-WRITER literally every day for individual correspondence to various clients. More recently I have begun to make use of the mail merge option to facilitate the expediency of mass "personalized" form letters. One factor that continued to bother me was that even though all my clients names and addresses were entered in files for the mail merge option, I still would have to manually type the envelopes or re-enter the entire file (now consisting of about 100 names) to another programming in order to print address labels. Well after a bit of tinkering and a good bit of help from Gary Matthews, I believe that I have found a practical solution. It is possible to print labels from a TI-WRITER mail merge file. The following Extended BASIC program allows just that. (The program could easily be rewritten to run in BASIC as well).

TI-WRITER mail lists should be set up as described on page 113 of the TI-WRITER "Reference Guide". This particular program is set to read seven lines per record of data. For example a mailing list would be defined like this:

- 1 Company name(cr)
- 2 Street Address(cr)
- 3 City, State Zip(cr)
- 4 Contact's First Name(cr)
- 5 Contact's Last Name(cr)
- 6 Phone Numbers(cr)
- 7 Alternate Phone Numbers(cr)

(Note: the (cr) denotes the carriage return symbol used in TI-WRITER which cannot be properly reproduced here).

This last line (cr) is in fact read by this mailing label program, but it is not printed. This line is used strictly to separate one complete record from another. Thus a typical list of records might look like this:

- 1 Atlanta 99/4A Computer Users Group(cr)
- 2 P.O. Box 19841(cr)
- 3 Atlanta, GA 30325(cr)
- 4 Marshall(cr)
- 5 Gordon(cr)
- 6 (404) 953-2013(cr)
- 7 (404) 998-7444 BBS(cr)

- 1 Information Associates
- 2 P.O. Box 2207(cr)
- 3 Acworth, GA 30101(cr)
- 4 Boyd(cr)
- 5 Cone(cr)
- 6 428-9050(cr)
- 7 (cr)

- 1 Texas Instruments Exchange Center
- 2 3300 NE Expressway, Bldg #8(cr)
- 3 Atlanta, GA 30341(cr)
- 4 Doe(cr)
- 5 (cr)
- 6 451-8558(cr)
- 7 (cr)

It should be noted that although this program could be modified, in its present form there must be a total of seven segments per file; if there are some segments that are not needed or unknown (as is the case with records two and three above where there is no alternate phone number, and in record number three where the contact's last name is not known), they still must be indicated by their appropriate segment number, followed by a space, and finally by a carriage return. If any of these are omitted the program, which reads all data sequentially, may end up printing the phone number where the contact's name was to appear, or even worse, the Company name of one record might appear where the contact's name of the previous record was supposed to be! It is okay to omit information, just make sure the line number is there followed by a space and a carriage return.

RANDOMIZE

Can be used to randomize numbers. Will set the seed number to start. Use with RND to generate different number sequences.

READ

READ allows you to read DATA statements to set values. See DATA explained previously.

REC

REC is used to read, write or print a certain record of a file. All records start with 0. PRINT REC(5) will display or write record number 5.

REM

REM allows you to leave small messages in a program so you can find your mistakes later.

REM This is where I begin my subroutines.

RESEQUENCE

Will allow you to renumber your program lines.

RES 100,10 renumbers your program starting at 100 and incrementing by 10.

RES 100,20 renumbers your program starting at 100 and incrementing by 20.

RESTORE

When reading data statements READ reads data one after the other. If you would like to read certain data again use the restore command to reset the counter.

RETURN

Used with GOSUB to return control back to the statement after the gosub.

```
10 GOSUB 100      goes to line 100
20 PRINT "HELLO"  print hello on the screen
30 END           stops program
100 CALL SCREEN(5) changes screen to blue
110 RETURN       goes back to line 20
```

So when RUN the program goes like this, 10,100,110,20,30

RND

Used with RANDOMIZE to generate random numbers.

```
10 RANDOMIZE 10   Change this 10 to set different number sequence
20 FOR X=1 TO 20
30 PRINT X;RND
40 NEXT X
```

RPT\$

RPT\$ allows you to repeat strings as many times as you like.

```
10 DISPLAY AT(1,1):RPT$("X",20)
20 GOTO 10
```

PRINT RPT\$("X",40) displays X 40 times.

RUN

Is used to execute a loaded program or start at a certain line number or RUN another program from the first program.
RUN, RUN 150, RUN "DSK1.PROGRAM2"

XB PROGRAMMING

PATTERN

CALL PATTERN allows you to change the pattern of a sprite without changing anything else about the sprite. So you can define a sprite and set it in motion and then change it's shape.

PEEK

CALL PEEK will allow you to look at an address in memory and see what is in that address.

```
10 CALL INIT
20 CALL PEEK(8192,X1,X2,X3,X4)
30 PRINT X1,X2,X3,X4
```

PI

PI returns the value of PI for mathematical equations.
PRINT PI returns 3.141592654

POS

POS will give you the position of one string inside another string.
X=POS("RON","O",1) will return a 2 because the first occasion of O in RON is position 2

POSITION

CALL POSITION will give you the position of a sprite on the screen.

PRINT

PRINT can be used to display text on the screen. PRINT "hello" will display hello at the bottom of the screen. You can also print records from files.

PRINT USING

PRINT USING is the same as print except you can define the structure of the display with the IMAGE statement.
PRINT USING "###.##":54.3 will give you 54.30. Also see the Image description.

TPA Tutorial

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Sdsh Font, and likewise.

13. Dir... You may want to check your directory to see how big your first file was, and if you have enough room for the next (which will be the same size or smaller).

14. Printfile... This feature allows you to save an externfile and create another. It will ask you if it's okay to change the Printfile (aka Externfile). Yes! Then it will ask you what you want to call the next Printfile. This is where I suggest incrementing the filename by one, eg. KEN'STUT1, KEN'STUT2, KEN'STUT3,... If you call the file the same name, it will overwrite the original file. Changing the Printfile also wipes clean the Breakpoint so that you are at 0 again working towards that 1900 pixel variable we selected. After using the Printfile option, I strongly suggest doing a "D"ir on the disk thus making sure you have enough room for the next file.

15. Terminate... simply means what it says.

16. Okay, now that we have made all of our choices (Printfile, Dir), we are ready to "C"ontinue. After "C" is pressed we again have the crazy disk lights signaling that it's time to raid the icebox again. Repeat Steps 9 through 16, until you return to the main menu.

17. Hooray! You've now successfully Externed. So what do you do with it? Schedule it, of course. Schedule it for what? Wait a minute... Okay, okay, calm down... Insert the TPA disk into drive one and press "X" to eXit the Formatter. Once you arrive at the main TPA menu, press "4" for Scheduler.

18. I'm not going to spend too much time now on scheduling, (that's a tutorial in itself) but I will quickly tell you how to print what you've externed. Once in the Scheduler, press "M"odify. Got it? Okay, press "E"dit and enter the filename of your first Externfile, press ENTER. Now at the Row prompt, enter "100". At the Column prompt, enter "65". At Reps, enter "1". Now make sure your disk is in the drive with that file on it. Press "S" for size. Provided you had the right file on the right di-- you get the point, provided everything's okay, the second column

of digits on Row and Column should read 2000 and 455. Alright! Press "D"own.

19. The screen should change to "2 Filename:", etc... Do almost the same as Step 18. Press "E"dit, enter your SECOND externfile name. At Row: 100, Column: 495, Reps: 1, then "S"ize.

20. Hopefully you were able to put BOTH (the first two) externfiles on the same disk or have two disk drives. If not, meaning you're SSSD with one drive, start warming up your fingers, you've got a lot of disk swapping to do.

21. Press "X" to eXit the Editor and return to the Scheduler menu. Set your printer print head right at perforation of the paper and press "G"o. Hopefully you should get a two-column page out of this. When the printer finishes, line up the printer again and change the files in the "M"odify option to the next two files...

Sorry about the rush job on the Scheduler, I promise in the next Tutorial to cover it much more thoroughly, which reminds me to tell you to stay tuned next time for part three of my TPA Tutorials, "I'm sorry, Miss, but I don't see it on the Schedule". Until then, happy keypunching!



TPA Tutorial

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full page column into halves, which in turn means 10 disks!) If you are still SSSD, have one drive and want to seriously use TPA, you should seriously look into getting more disk space.

Why have I gone to such lengths to tell you all this? Simply because it's not worth the headache of getting halfway through an externfile and getting a TI FORTH ERROR - OUT OF DISK SPACE, and, ouch!... having to start ALL OVER again.

3. I'll assume you have made your careful preparations and will have the Oush font file, the text file you created of 20-30 sectors in length and plenty of disk space on the appropriate disks whenever needed. So boot up TPA, select 3. Formatter and let's rock'n'roll...

4. Now that we're safely inside the Formatter, let's first select "V" for Variables. The variables we want are as follows: Prntr Type (E if you have an Epson, G if you have a Gemini), Prnt Dnsy (select "D" for double density), FontStyle (enter an "O", we're going to Oush this time), Linefeed Size through Wrap-Fixed (just press "ENTER" and use the defaults, unless you desperately want to change them), RaggdMicrojust (select "M"), Left Margin (enter default value of "0"), Right Margin (enter "390". That will make the same size columns you are reading now), and finally, Next Breakpoint (enter "1900". That's basically a full page of text.)

5. Now that we made our variable choices, let's select a font! Press "F" for FontType and enter one in. Remember that this time we chose an Oush font, so the only fonts you'll be able to choose are ones with an "OU" prefix. If you are unsure of what fonts are on the disk, press enter to escape from the FontType option and press "D" for a disk directory. Find your font and enter in at FontType.

6. Okay, now select "T" for TextFile and key in the Text file you prepared earlier.

7. Now, press "E" and watch the PrinterType magically turn to ExternFile! Enter a filename you want to call your Externfile (other than the name of your Textfile). I suggest, if your textfile is under 10 characters just

adding a "1" to it as so... Textfile: KEN'STUT, Externfile: KEN'STUT1. Using this method, once you reach the breakpoint at 1900 pixels, you'll be able to name the next file: KEN'STUT2 and the one after that, KEN'STUT3, so on and so forth. This system will also help keep track of what files come before the next.

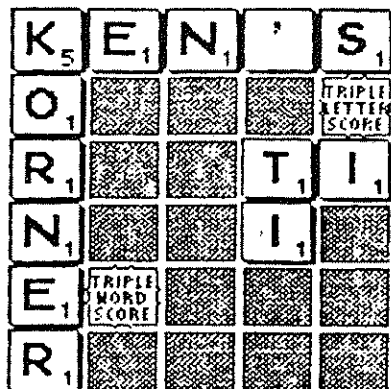
8. Assuming you have all the right files on the right disks in the right drives, be daring and press "G". Your disk drives and controller card will start to go crazy and if all the right things are in the right places, your screen will be blank. Don't worry, that's normal.

9. Now, you should have time on your hands, lots of it (Approximately 10 minutes), make yourself something to eat. Eventually, you will see the infamous "C"ontinue? menu come up with the following options: Continue Variables Fontfile Dir Printfile Terminate. What you'll want to select is "P" for Printfile (See Step 14) but first let's go through the other options. Oh, by the way, if you got the main menu back instead of the Continue Menu then, you are done! Your Externfile was saved in less than 1900 pixels (in length). Try it again, this time with a larger Textfile. If you got an ERROR, shame on you! Check your disk to make sure you have enough blank space as we covered earlier in this tutorial and check to make sure the proper files are on the proper disks.

10. Continue... This will do exactly as it says, continue on making an Externfile. If you were to press "C" now, it would add one line and prompt the Continue again because it has reached that 1900 pixel breakpoint we set. To change the breakpoint you must go to Variables (See Step 11 below). Continue will not overwrite your externfile (it appends to it instead) UNLESS you change the Printfile to the SAME Externfile you were using before (See Step 15 below).

11. Variables... Allows you to change any variables, including the density, line spacing and even the margins!

12. Fontfile... Yes, you can even change Fonts mid-way through your file, just be sure to change the Oush option in Variables if you change to a



A TUTORIAL

by KEN GILLILAND

This tutorial is for the benefit of the users of the TI-994a and TPA Software series. This article may be reprinted for non-profit purposes provided proper credit is given to it's author. The font types used in this masthead are from ASGARD Software's "ARTIST FONTS, Vol. I", which were also created by the author. And yes, this entire Tutorial was done using TPA!

Part II: The Mystery of the Externfile and the Deep Secrets of the Continue? Menu

PRINTER APPRENTICE and TPA TOOLBOX were written by Mike McCann of McCann Software and are, in my humble opinion, the best desktop publishing tools on the market for the 99. If you can't find a copy then order direct from McCann Software at P. O. Box 34160, Omaha, NE 68134. I also believe many of the user groups, vendors and catalogs carry them for sale. I'm not really sure of the current price for these programs.

Okay, now that we know what programs we're talking about and where to get them, let's get cracking with Part 2 of my monthly tutorial...

Last month we covered how to print a message using the jotter on the printer. If you don't remember how to do that, re-read last months' tutorial. If you're lost and just don't have last months' tutorial then send a SASE, specifying the tutorial number and send it to: Ken Gilliland, 7647 McGroarty Street, Tujunga, CA 91042, and I'll send you one. Okay, now on to the easy 1-2-3 steps!

The true key to the TPA (The Printers' Apprentice) is its' externfile abilities. By saving graphics, headlines and text into externfiles, you will be able to mix them throughout the page. The secret to successfully externing is blank disk space, careful preparation and time (lots of it!).

1. Prepare some blank disks. One will probably do if you're DSDD, do two if your SSDD or DSSD, and you guess it, three or four if your SSSD. Also

prepare some text you want in TI-Writer, Funnelweb or whatever you're using for a word processor and save it as a DIS-FIX 80 file. Also, for this tutorial try to make it about 20-30 sectors in length.

2. Okay, next step. On a disk, copy an OU prefixed font file and the text file you created. Now is the time for some important considerations. Do you have more than one disk drive? If so, you are okay but if you have only one drive and are SSSD... you have your work cut out for you. Why? When externing, three files will be accessed (or two, if you are using the Jotter). These files are the textfile (the DIS-FIX 80 file you are attempting to Extern), the fontfile (the font file you have chosen to extern with) and of course, the externfile (the file you are trying to create). The externfile you write can be quite large (one of the columns you are presently reading is 245 sectors long!) So what does all that mean? It means that when you are externing, let's say a 56 sector text file at a 390 pixel width and 1900 pixel length (that externs out to about 5 columns), you are probably looking at about 1300 sectors! Yikes!

So now let's put this into perspective... Let's say you have SSSD and one drive. You'll need to have the text file, font file and the blank space for the externfile on each of your disks. So 5 columns means 5 disks (and that's no guarantee that the externfile will even fit on that with a 68 sector DUFONT file and a 56 sector text file (which leaves 234 sectors free!). You may have to break up the

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