# **FaxMail for Windows Help**

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## **Glossary**

# **About This Manual**

Buttons
Fax Button
FaxMail, Faxmail and faxmail
Highlighting
Highlighting an Entry in a List Box
Highlighting Text

# **Buttons**

While reading this manual, words in triangle brackets < > will be in reference to <buttons>.

# **Fax Button**

When this manual refers to <Fax>, it is referring to the little button located at the top left corner of each Windows. You will usually use the <Fax> button in the program that you are currently using.

# FaxMail, Faxmail and faxmail FaxMail will refer to FaxMail for Windows.

Faxmail and <u>faxmail</u> will refer to <u>Fax</u> and will be used interchangeably with <u>Fax</u> or <u>fax</u>.

**Highlighting**Throughout this manual you will be asked to highlight things.

<u>Highlighting an Entry in a List Box</u> <u>Highlighting Text</u>

# Highlighting an Entry in a List Box Click the left mouse button on the desired entry.

**Highlighting Text**Highlighting text in an Editor and in an Edit Box is a click and drag motion. Position the mouse at the beginning of the text to be <u>highlighted</u>, press the left mouse button, and while holding it down, drag the cursor to the end of the text to be Highlighted and then release the left mouse button.

# **Getting Started**

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Date format

Installing FaxMail for Windows

Installing the Registered version
Installing the Registered version from Windows Installing the Shareware version Installing the Shareware version from DOS Installing the Shareware version from Windows

# Installing the Registered version Installing the Registered version from Windows

# Installing the Registered version from Windows

You will find SETUP.EXE on the FaxMail for Windows installation diskette. SETUP.EXE must be run from a floppy drive, usually A: or B:.

From the Program Manager, <Run> A:SETUP.EXE.

SETUP.EXE will create a directory called C:\FM\_TMP and expand the files from the FaxMail for Windows installation floppy diskette into C:\FM\_TMP. Then INSTALL.EXE will create a directory called C:\FAXMAIL and install FaxMail for Windows into it. After the installation, you may want to leave C:\FM\_TMP for several days in case you want to make modifications.

Installing the Shareware version

Installing the Shareware version from DOS

Installing the Shareware version from Windows

**Installing the Shareware version from DOS**Create a temporary directory, unzip the <u>FaxMail</u> zip <u>file</u> into it, change directory to the temporary directory and type START.BAT <Enter>.

START.BAT is one of the file extracted from the zipped file.

**Installing the Shareware version from Windows**Use your favored unzipping tool and unzip the <u>FaxMail</u> zip <u>file</u> and run the program called INSTALL.EXE while in Windows.

INSTALL.EXE is one of the file extracted from the zipped file.

# **Date format**

During installation and later in the FaxMail SetUp you will have the opportunity to set the fax header date format to MM/DD/YY - USA or DD/MM/YY - UK.

# **Send Fax**

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Viewing the Fax being Sent

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Send and Delete

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# Sending faxmail from existing Fax

You may send a  $\underline{\text{Fax}}$  Format  $\underline{\text{file}}$  already stored on disk. Summon the Send Fax  $\underline{\text{dialog box}}$  by selecting  $\underline{<\text{Fax}>}$ , <Send Fax>. From the Send Fax box,  $\underline{\text{select}}<\text{Get}$  Fax> and the Select Fax for Sending box will appear within which you may select an existing fax.

When using this selection, you are choosing a fax file that is already converted to a fax format. Only files with a DCX or PCX extension may be selected from this menu choice. Colored PCX files can not be faxed.

Select the desired file by highlighting the drive, path, and file in the <u>list boxes</u>, or type the full <u>file</u> specification in the <u>edit box</u>. Select <Select> to return to the Send Fax box. The file selected will be displayed in the Send fax <u>edit box</u>.

Follow the normal sending operation procedures in the Send Fax box, and select <Send Fax> to send.

Selecting a Recipient
Viewing the Fax being Sent
Saving or Deleting the Bitmap file
Send and Save
Send and Delete

**Selecting a Recipient**The <u>fax</u> number and person to whom the correspondence or <u>file</u> is being sent is selected from the <u>FaxBook Entries</u> box. <u>Select < Recipient > and the FaxBooks</u> Entries box will appear.

# **Viewing the Fax being Sent**

To <u>view</u> the <u>fax</u> before sending, <u>select</u> <View Fax>. A full screen display of the <u>bitmap file</u> will appear. <u>View</u> the full page by using the scroll bars. <u>View</u> another page by selecting <Page>. A <u>menu</u> of pages will appear, listing each page number in the document. Click on the page you want to <u>view</u>.

# Saving or Deleting the Bitmap file Send and Save Send and Delete

# **Send and Save**

Occasionally it is beneficial to save the <u>bitmap</u> version of your <u>file</u>, if you will be sending it again in the near future.

If disk space is at a premium you may feel free to delete the <u>bitmap file</u>, knowing that you may always send your correspondence again, directly from your original <u>file</u> from the Windows <u>application</u> where it was created, using the <u>FaxMail</u> Convert to Fax command.

# **Send and Delete**

When sending <u>faxmail</u>, <u>select</u> <Send <u>Fax</u> and: OSave

Delete> in the Send Fax box to delete the <u>fax</u> file after it has been transmitted.

Fax files are large and occupy considerable disk space, so erasing them when they are not needed for sending again, is prudent.

<u>Select</u> the Delete Option button and the <u>bitmap</u> <u>file</u> will be marked for deletion. You may purge the files marked for deletion with <Purge Send + Deletes> from the <u>Events Log Window</u>.

# **Cover Page Options**

Making selections regarding <u>Cover Page</u> action is a matter of choosing from a series of option buttons. Clicking on the selection will highlight and activate that choice. If you have selected the <u>default Cover Page</u> in the SetUp box, the appropriate selection will already be <u>highlighted</u>. Use the SetUp command to set the <u>default</u> condition for all <u>Cover Page</u> Options.

Since more than one <u>Cover Page</u> may be created and saved in the <u>FaxMail</u> NotePad Window, a listing of <u>Cover Pages</u> will be displayed. Click on the Down Arrow button to display a list of <u>Cover Pages</u> which you have created.

Highlight the desired <u>Cover Page</u> by clicking the left mouse button on the appropriate filename. The <u>list box</u> will <u>close</u> displaying the selected <u>Cover Page</u> filename.

Choices for Cover Page action

No Cover Page
Include Cover Page
Cover Page Only
View Cover Page

No Cover Page
<®No Cover Page in the faxmail sending process. Only the fax is transmitted.

Include Cover Page
<●Include Cover Page> causes FaxMail to send the selected Cover Page, followed by the selected fax

# **Cover Page Only**

<<u>©Cover Page</u> Only> causes <u>FaxMail</u> to send the selected <u>Cover Page</u> and ignore the <u>fax file</u>.

Since the <u>Cover Page</u> can include any text you desire, as well as Field Data to be extracted from the computer and <u>FaxBook</u>, it may be used for sending memos and short correspondence. When sending <u>Cover Page</u> Only, there is no need to type addresses for Recipients each time, as they are included automatically in the sending process.

Another benefit of using the Send <u>Cover Page</u> Only feature is that the <u>Cover Page</u> is created in <u>ASCII text</u> and does not require the generation of a <u>bitmap</u> <u>file</u> on your computer.

**View Cover Page**<<u>View Cover Page</u>> will <u>open</u> the <u>default cover page</u> and read the logo, date and time, text, and any <u>FaxBook</u> fields it finds embedded in the text. It will use the results to create a temporary bitmap file that is identical to what the recipient of a fax would see if you send it.

# **Scheduling for Future Sending**

The current date and time are displayed in the Schedule box of the Send <u>Fax</u> box. If you desire to schedule your <u>faxmail</u> for sending at a future time, change the date/time.

Edit the date/time boxes by positioning the cursor in the <u>edit box</u> and use the BACKSPACE key to delete characters to the left of the cursor, the DELETE key to delete characters to the right of the cursor.

With the edit cursor in the box, enter the new data desired, being sure to format the data as it originally appeared:

For Date: MM/DD/YY

For Time: HH:MM:SS (am/pm)

**Selecting Fax Resolution**The Send Fax <u>dialog box</u> presents you with two choices of <u>fax resolution</u>. <u>Select</u> the desired choice by clicking on the appropriate <u>radio button</u>. The center of the <u>radio</u> button will turn black, indicating the choice is active.

What is Fax Resolution Standard Fax Resolution Fine Fax Resolution

#### What is Fax Resolution

 $\underline{\text{Fax}}$  documents may be sent in either Standard or Fine  $\underline{\text{Resolution}}$  This setting determines the number of  $\underline{\text{DPI}}$  to be used in sending the  $\underline{\text{BITMAP}}$  file that is transmitted by  $\underline{\text{fax}}$ . A higher  $\underline{\text{DPI}}$  usually means better quality.

#### **Standard Fax Resolution**

Standard  $\underline{\text{Fax}}$  Resolution is 100 X 200  $\underline{\text{DPI}}$ . Only every other scan line is sent. The receiving  $\underline{\text{fax}}$  machine prints each received line twice. This  $\underline{\text{resolution}}$  transfers faster than fine.

#### **Fine Fax Resolution**

Fine  $\underline{\text{Fax}}$  Resolution is 200 X 200  $\underline{\text{DPI}}$ . All data is sent over the phone line. Use Fine Resolution when you desire the best resolution and clarity in your  $\underline{\text{faxmail}}$ .

## **Initiating the Send**

With the appropriate parameters set in the Send  $\underline{Fax}$  box as desired, you may send your correspondence by selecting <Send  $\underline{Fax}$ >. If you desire to cancel the sending operation from the Send  $\underline{Fax}$  dialog box, select <Cancel> and the dialog box will close without sending the  $\underline{Fax}$ .

**Sending faxmail to a Group**You may direct <u>faxmail</u> to all <u>entries</u> in a group with a single command, just as you would to a single recipient. Mass broadcasting your <u>faxmail</u> to many recipients.

Selecting the Group Send Fax File Dialog Box

#### **Selecting the Group**

As with sending <u>faxmail</u> to a single recipient, <u>select</u> < <u>Recipient</u>> from the Send Fax box and the Display <u>FaxBook</u> Entries box will appear.

Two combo boxes exist, one displaying the FaxBooks in the system, and the other displaying the <u>Groups</u> that you created within each <u>FaxBook</u>. <u>Select</u> the desired <u>FaxBook</u> by clicking the down arrow button to the right of the combo <u>list box</u> in the Make and Edit <u>FaxBook</u>, <Make>. A drop-down list of FaxBooks will appear. Highlight the desired <u>FaxBook</u> and the list will disappear displaying the selected FaxBook.

<u>Select</u> the desired Group by clicking the down arrow button to the right of the combo <u>list box</u> in the Make and Edit Group Sends, <Make>. A drop-down list of Group will appear. Highlight the desired Group and the list will disappear displaying the selected Group.

## **Send Fax File Dialog Box**

Select < OK> and you will be returned to the Send Fax box to initiate the send operation. Notice that the Recipient is now the name of the Group to whom your are sending your faxmail .

<u>Select</u> <Send <u>Fax</u>> and the sending operation will be performed for each member of the group just as if each had been singularly entered.

**Personalizing Group faxmail**You may individually personalize your Group <u>faxmail</u> by use of a <u>Cover Page</u> with the Group Send. Each <u>Cover Page</u> will be personalized with the information from the individual FaxBook entries as each new recipient is selected from the Make and Edit Group Sends, <Make> and sent.

See Generating Documents and/or Cover Pages, for more detailed information.

#### **Receiving faxmail**

Background Operation
Default Setting for Receiving Options
Incoming Directory
Receiving Options

Hold
Notify
Auto Save
Auto Print
Notification Box Options
Hold All
Drint Fox

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Faxmail Naming Convention

Fax Files

Saving Fax upon Receipt

**Handling Auto Saved Events Later** 

Naming faxmail Later

Monitoring the progress of incoming faxmail

#### **Background Operation**

The less expensive <u>FaxModems</u> have no resources of their own and rely wholly upon the CPU and memory of your PC to perform their tasks. As a result, when an incoming document is being received, all current program operations will be stopped, the PC is needed for the <u>fax</u> operation.

When a <u>FaxModem</u> card possesses its own resources, it will operate in the background, while you are operating your normal software. This full <u>background operation</u> means that your current application is not interrupted upon receipt of incoming <u>faxmail</u>.

When the <u>FaxMail</u> Control Program is loaded, portions are running as a memory resident program and operating in the background. As long as your computer is turned on, regardless of what activity you are engaged in, incoming <u>fax</u> transmissions will be received into your computer, automatically.

#### **Default Setting for Receiving Options**

<u>FaxMail</u> offers you a variety of options regarding the handling of incoming correspondence. <u>Select <Fax></u>, <SetUp>. A <u>dialog box</u> will appear within which you may configure settings for the <u>FaxMail</u> system.

Locate the area of the box entitled <u>Default</u> Receiving Options. You may determine the following settings regarding incoming correspondence.

Incoming Directory
Receiving Options
Hold
Notify
Auto Save
Auto Print

## **Incoming Directory**

The drive letter and path to the location on your hard disk in which incoming <u>faxmail</u> will be stored. This is the <u>default</u> setting, which you may override from the Notification box.

The <u>incoming directory</u> is the drive and directory path into which you wish to save the incoming files to disk. This is the <u>default</u> path only. If you have selected <u>Auto-Save</u>, the <u>faxmail</u> will be routed into this subdirectory. When you have selected Notify, this path will be presented to you along with the <u>file</u> name for saving. You may route the <u>file</u> into any directory you desire, however, by changing the path and/or filename from the <u>Notification</u> box.

## **Receiving Options**

There are four options pertaining to the handling of incoming <u>faxmail</u> once it is received into your computer. <u>Select</u> one of the four options by clicking in the appropriate option button. You may return to this <u>Default</u> Configurations box at any time to <u>select</u> a different choice when it best serves your present circumstances.

Hold Notify Auto Save Auto Print

#### Hold

Selecting this option causes the incoming <u>faxmail</u> to be held in a Receiving Queue. Your current work is not interrupted, and you may handle your <u>faxmail</u> at another time, when it is more convenient to you.

To extract <u>faxmail</u> out of the <u>Receive Queue</u>, summon the <u>Events Log Window</u> by selecting <u><Fax></u>, <<u>Events Log</u>>, <Receive <u>Queue</u>>.

If you have <u>faxmail</u>, you will be Notified and presented with options for handling the incoming correspondence. A separate <u>Notification</u> box will appear for each piece of incoming <u>faxmail</u> held in the Receive <u>Queue</u>.

## **Notify**

<u>Select</u> <®Notify> if you want <u>FaxMail</u> to notify you each time <u>faxmail</u> is received. When the incoming <u>file</u> is fully received into your computer a Notification <u>dialog box</u> will appear on your screen, regardless of where you are in the Windows environment. The box will inform you of the receipt of <u>faxmail</u> and give you a variety of options for handling the incoming <u>file</u>.

#### **Auto Save**

<u>Choose</u> this option if you desire to have all incoming <u>faxmail</u> automatically stored in the <u>default incoming Directory</u>. You are not interrupted by <u>faxmail</u>, and may then manage all incoming correspondence at a more convenient time.

#### **Auto Print**

This feature will cause your computer and printer to act like a normal <u>fax</u> machine with the added benefit of improving the quality of your <u>faxmail</u> image, particularly if you are using a laser-jet printer. <u>Select</u> <\( Auto Print> if you <u>choose</u> to have your incoming <u>faxmail</u> automatically sent to the printer upon arrival. Auto Print works, only, in conjunction Auto Save Notice that the <u>Auto-Save</u> option button will be automatically selected when you <u>choose</u> Auto Print. The <u>file</u> is saved to disk, and then printed.

Once the <u>faxmail</u> is received into your computer, the <u>file</u> will be given a date-stamp name and saved to disk in the <u>default incoming directory</u>. Then the document is sent to the printer. A Print Progress <u>dialog box</u> will appear, informing you that the <u>file</u> is received and is printing. Cancel the printing process, if you desire, with <Cancel>.

You may also direct the printing process to be performed in the background, multitasked so that you may proceed with the work at hand. To do so, <u>select</u> <Background>. For more information on this process, see a discussion on Printing from the Notification Box. Use the <u>Events Log</u> to manage files which have been automatically saved to disk upon receipt.

#### **Notification Box Options**

When you <u>choose</u> to be notified of incoming <u>faxmail</u>, or you handle correspondence in the <u>Receive Queue</u>, you will be presented with a <u>Notification</u> Box, offering you a variety of options for dealing with each piece of correspondence.

The **Notification** Box Options are:

Hold All Print Fax Fax Viewer Save Fax Delete Fax

#### **Hold All**

Hold this and all future correspondence in the Receive Queue.

Extract  $\underline{\text{faxmail}}$  out of the Receive  $\underline{\text{Queue}}$ , by selecting  $\underline{\text{<Fax>}}$ ,  $\underline{\text{Events Log}}$ >,  $\underline{\text{<Receive Queue}}$ >.

## **Print Fax**

Print the <u>faxmail</u> <u>file</u>.

#### **Fax Viewer**

By selecting <View Fax>, you may display your <u>fax</u> correspondence in the Fax Viewer <u>Window</u>. See Fax Viewer for a more detailed explanation of the Fax Viewer <u>Window</u>.

#### **Save Fax**

Save the <u>file</u> in the directory and under the filename as displayed. This box may be edited so that the <u>fax</u> may be saved to disk in any directory and under any name desired, as long as you dont change the <u>file</u> extension.

#### **Delete Fax**

If you have viewed or printed your incoming  $\underline{faxmail}$  and determined that you do not need a permanent copy, you may delete the  $\underline{fax}$  by selecting <Delete  $\underline{Fax}$ >. A  $\underline{dialog\ box}$  will appear prompting you to verify that you  $\underline{choose}$  to delete the  $\underline{fax}$ .  $\underline{Select}$  <OK> and the  $\underline{fax}$  will be deleted.  $\underline{Choose}$  <Cancel> if you wish to return to the  $\underline{Notification}$  box and not delete the  $\underline{fax}$ .

Printing a Fax from the Receive Queue

Select the <Print Fax > and the print fax dialog box will appear. The dialog box will indicate the active printer and the number of pages in the faxmail document.

Selecting a Printer Printing Selective Pages Choosing a Printing Method Canceling Background Printing

## **Selecting a Printer**

To <u>select</u> a different <u>printer driver</u>, <u>select</u> <Setup Printer> and the Windows Control Panel will be displayed. <u>Select</u> <Printers>, and the Windows Printer <u>Select</u> routine will be activated. <u>Select</u> the desired printer and <u>close</u> the <u>window</u>. You will be returned to the Print <u>Dialog box</u>. See the Windows Users Guide for more information on use of the Printer Selection Routine.

#### **Printing Selective Pages**

The Print <u>dialog box</u> will display the number of pages in the document. The <u>default</u> setting for the page(s) to be printed is all page(s). The Print Page(s) selection boxes will display the first and last page number. To print selected page(s) only, change the page numbers in the page <u>edit boxes</u> to those desired.

<u>Select</u> <Print> and a printing progress box will appear while the <u>file</u> is being sent to the printer. This <u>dialog box</u> will display the page number being printed. If for any reason, you <u>choose</u> to abort the printing process, <u>select</u> <Cancel> and the sequence will be aborted.

#### **Choosing a Printing Method**

Since <u>bitmap</u> files contain large amounts of data, printing multiple-page <u>fax</u> can consume time, depending upon the printer and the <u>printer driver</u> being utilized. To make your work more efficient, you may <u>choose</u> to enter into a multitasking mode. This will cause the process of sending data to your printer to occur in the background, allowing you to proceed to other tasks.

<u>Select</u> <Background> and the printing process will continue in the background, simultaneously with your other work. The Print Progress <u>dialog box</u> will disappear, however, to still give you access to canceling the print routine, the Print Progress box will be minimized into an <u>Icon</u> on the Windows <u>desktop</u>.

**Canceling Background Printing**To cancel a background printing operation, <u>double-click</u> on the printing <u>lcon</u> on the Windows <u>desktop</u> and the Printing Progress <u>dialog box</u> will reappear. <u>Select</u> <Cancel>, and the print job will be aborted.

# Naming and Saving your faxmail Faxmail Naming Convention Fax Files

Faxmail Naming Convention
Fax Files
Saving Fax upon Receipt
Handling Auto Saved Events Later
Naming faxmail Later

#### **Faxmail Naming Convention**

When using a <u>printer driver</u>, such as <u>FaxMail</u> does, to convert your program <u>file</u> into a format which is understood by the <u>FaxModem</u>, the Windows environment does not give access to the <u>file</u> name.

Also, upon Receiving <u>faxmail</u>, raw data is transported over the telephone lines, from one facsimile device to another, giving no access to a <u>file</u> name.

In the absence of <u>file</u> names for <u>fax</u> format files, <u>FaxMail</u> follows a <u>file</u> naming convention that is based on a date-stamp and the number of transaction for the day. The name given to both incoming and outgoing <u>fax</u> files is as follows:

MMDD0000.DCX

Whereas:

MM is the Month, DD is the Day, 0000 is a counter, numbering the <u>faxmail</u> events that day. DCX is an extension indicating that the <u>file</u> is in <u>fax</u> format.

Names with date stamps give you reference to the time the <u>file</u> was generated, but no reference as to the contents; as would be the case had you determined its name.

#### **Fax Files**

Most of the time you will want to rename your <u>faxmail</u> from the cryptic date stamp to a more meaningful name based on your knowledge of whom the <u>file</u> was from, or its contents. If renaming is performed from the Notification box, then the more meaningful name will appear in the <u>Events Log</u>, simplifying <u>fax</u> management later.

Use <Print <u>Fax</u>> or <Fax Viewer> to print or <u>view</u> the <u>fax</u>. With information about the content of the correspondence, name the <u>file</u> accordingly.

The <u>default</u> directory will be displayed with the filename. However, you may edit the drive, directory, and or filename by placing the cursor in the <u>edit box</u> and use the Delete or Backspace keys to delete characters. To delete the entire <u>default</u> filename, begin typing a new <u>file</u> specification.

<u>Select</u> <Save <u>Fax</u>> and the <u>faxmail</u> will be saved to disk as directed. If the filename already exists on your disk, you will be presented with a warning, giving you the opportunity to overwrite the <u>file</u> or not.

If you <u>choose</u> to overwrite the existing <u>file</u>, <u>select</u> <OK> and the <u>file</u> will be stored to disk, overwriting the older one. If you <u>choose</u> not to overwrite an existing <u>file</u>, <u>select</u> <Cancel> and you will be returned to the Notification box where you may enter a new <u>file</u> specification.

#### Saving Fax upon Receipt

<u>Select</u> <@Auto Save> from SetUp if you do not wish to handle your <u>faxmail</u> at the time it arrives. By choosing Auto Save, incoming correspondence will be automatically saved to disk.

All correspondence will be saved in the <u>default</u> <u>incoming Directory</u> and named according to a date stamp

See: Faxmail Naming Convention for format.

**Handling Auto Saved Events Later**A record of all your transactions will occur in the <u>Events Log</u> Window. From the log, you may <u>view</u>, print, copy, delete, move, or re-send the saved <u>faxmail</u>.

Naming faxmail Later

## Naming faxmail Later

When using the <u>Auto-Save</u> feature and handling your <u>faxmail</u> at a later date, you may use either the <u>Events Log Window</u> or Fax Viewer <u>Window</u> to manage your correspondence. Each of these Windows possess the MoveAs command which allows you to <u>view</u> your <u>faxmail</u> and move, as well as rename it, to another directory. You may also delete any unwanted files from these locations.

## **Monitoring the progress of incoming faxmail**Depending upon the <u>FaxModem</u> installed and its configurations, a tone can be heard

Depending upon the <u>FaxModem</u> installed and its configurations, a tone can be heard when the modem begins Receiving <u>faxmail</u>. If you want to inquire as to the sending party or to monitor the progress of an <u>event</u>, you may do so by selecting <u><Fax></u>, <<u>Event</u> Monitor>.

### **Future Send Queue**

When you schedule a transmission for some time in the future, instructions pertaining to that <u>event</u> are placed into a queuing system, awaiting processing. The computers calendar and clock are checked, and at the specified time, the transaction is processed by the <u>FaxModem</u>.

This holding area is referred to as the Future Send <u>Queue</u>. If you are broadcasting <u>faxmail</u> to a group, multiple transactions are entered into the Future Send Queue, one event for each recipient in the group.

At times, it may be necessary to make changes, modifications or deletions from this list. The Future Send Queue can be accessed and each item in the queue may be acted upon.

## Managing faxmail in the Future Send Queue

Display the Future Send <u>Queue</u> by selecting <u><Fax></u>, <Future Send <u>Queue</u>> and a <u>dialog box</u> will appear within which all tasks scheduled for future sending will be displayed. These are the send <u>fax</u> events that you sent form the Send <u>Fax</u> box using <Schedule>, <Send <u>Fax</u>>, after changing the date or time into the future. The following information is displayed for each <u>event</u> in the <u>queue</u>:

Date, Time, Resolution, Recipient, FileName

**Selecting an Event in the Future Send Queue**<u>Scroll</u> through the listings in the <u>list box</u> until the desired entry is located and highlight it. You may now perform any of the provided actions on that <u>event</u>.

# Re-Scheduling an Event in the Queue

With the desired <u>event highlighted</u>, <u>select</u> <Re-Schedule>. A <u>dialog box</u> will appear within which you may change the time and date of the transmission. The current time and date will be placed in the appropriate <u>edit boxes</u>. Edit the time/date to your choosing and select <OK>.

To re-schedule an <u>event</u> to be sent immediately, select <OK>. To cancel the Re-Schedule operation without changing the time or date of the event, select <Cancel>.

**Deleting an Event from the Queue**With the desired <u>event highlighted</u>, <u>select</u> the <Del> button. A Deletion Options <u>dialog box</u> will appear and present you with two methods of deletion.

**Delete Entry**This selection will delete the selected task from the Future Send <u>Queue</u> and the sending <u>event</u> will not take place.

**Delete Entry and File**This selection will not only delete the task from the Future Send <u>Queue</u>, but will also delete the <u>Fax file</u> scheduled to be sent.

**Viewing the Fax**With the <u>event</u> entry selected, <u>select</u> < <u>View</u> >. A full screen display for the <u>fax</u> will appear. <u>View</u> the full page by using the <u>Scroll</u> bars. <u>View</u> additional pages, if any, by selecting < Page>.

Return to the Future Send Queue dialog box by selecting <Exit>.

Refreshing the Future Send Queue Box
Refreshing the Future Send Queue may become necessary if sending operations are taking place while you are in the Future Send Queue dialog box. Selecting <ReFresh> will update and redrawn the <u>list box</u>, minus any completed events.

## **FaxMail Control Program**

The <u>FaxMail</u> Control Program has no windows or screens. Operating in the background, <u>FaxMail</u> for Windows attaches the <u><Fax></u> menu to the Windows Control (System) Button for the purpose of communicating with you and your computer.

<u>FaxMail</u> for Windows is designed to integrate <u>faxmail</u> into the entire Windows environment. <u>Fax</u> functionality literally becomes a part of every Windows program, just as if each program was designed with <u>fax</u> functionality initially.

FAX Mode
BBS Mode
General Information
Bitmaps
Generating Documents from Windows
Sending a Fax Directly from an Application
Send Fax Box
CONVERT TO FAX and PRINTER OR FAX TOGGLE
Swapping Drivers
Converting to Fax
Windows and Printer Drivers

### **FAX Mode**

Selecting <u>FAX</u> Mode will re-initialize your <u>FaxModem</u> to <u>FAX</u> Mode, and enable the <u>FaxModem-Driver</u>. If your <u>FaxModem</u> is already in <u>Fax</u> Mode, it will re-initialize it and leave it in the <u>FAX</u> Mode. Use this after calling a BBS such as AOL or CompuServe. There are many ways to switch to <u>FAX</u> Mode.

- 1. If you are using the Windows Dynamic All Class <u>FaxModem-Driver</u>, load the Control from the <u>FaxMail</u> for Windows Group.
- 2. Load the <u>Event Monitor from the FaxMail</u> for Windows Group and <u>select <FAX Mode>.</u>
- 3. Load <u>FAX</u> vs BBS from the <u>FaxMail</u> for Windows Group and <u>select</u> <Set <u>FaxModem</u> to <u>FAX</u> Mode>.

## **BBS Mode**

Selecting BBS Mode will initialize your <u>FaxModem</u> to BBS Mode, and disable the <u>FaxModem-Driver</u>, <u>FaxMail</u> for Windows and all programs associated with <u>FaxMail</u> for Windows. If your <u>FaxModem</u> is already in BBS Mode, it will re-initialize it and leave it in the BBS Mode Use this before calling a BBS such as AOL or CompuServe. There are many ways to switch to BBS Mode

- 1. Select <Fax>, <QUIT>
- 2. <u>Select <Fax></u>, <<u>Event Monitor></u>, < BBS Mode >
- 3. Load <u>FAX</u> vs BBS from the <u>FaxMail</u> for Windows Group and <u>select</u> <Set <u>FaxModem</u> to BBS Mode>

### **General Information**

This section assumes that you have generated a document or <u>file</u> in a Windows program.

Most Windows programs (applications), especially the more sophisticated ones, communicate with a Windows message center while loading. The programs asks Windows, not only which <u>printer driver</u> is loaded, but asks for the characteristics of the printer. This communication informs the program of page, fonts, and graphics support.

If you forget to load the Control Program before the <u>application</u>, your document or <u>file</u> will be composed for your printer instead of <u>FaxMail</u> Convert to Fax. When you, then, <u>select FaxMail</u> Convert to Fax, the more sophisticated programs will alert you that the <u>file</u> was not composed for that <u>driver</u>, and will recompose the document for you.

If you have selected a font from the Windows font library, or <u>soft fonts</u> which are scaleable or dynamic <u>fonts</u>, you should not experience any difference in the image, whether you compose your document with your printer loaded or <u>FaxMail</u> Convert to Fax.

### **Bitmaps**

When you send a document by <u>fax</u> from any Windows program, <u>FaxMail</u> must first convert your document or <u>file</u> into a format which <u>fax</u> technology can transmit. A second <u>file</u> will be created for this purpose. This <u>FAX</u> <u>FILE</u> <u>bitmap</u> will be denoted by the three character extension of DCX.

This <u>file</u> does not interfere with your original document in any way. It makes a compatible copy for <u>fax</u> transmission. Upon transmitting your correspondence your original <u>file</u> saved by the <u>application</u>, and the DCX <u>file</u> both exist on your hard disk.

<u>DCX files</u> are quite large files and when kept, can consume a considerable amount of disk space. If you have plenty of disk space or find it acceptable to occasionally spend time managing these files, you may want to save them.

However, if disk space is low and you do not continually refer to your <u>fax</u> correspondence, it is quite acceptable to <u>choose</u> the <Send <u>Fax</u> and: ⊕Delete> setting as the <u>default</u> so all <u>fax</u> files tagged for deletion can be deleted with one command, <Purge Send + Deletes>, from the <u>Events Log</u>. You can always return to your original <u>file</u> documents for reference and re-faxing.

## **Generating Documents from Windows**

First, load the  $\underline{\mathsf{FaxMail}}$  for Windows Control Program so that the  $\underline{\mathsf{<Fax>}}$  will be available to you from the top left corner of the Program Manager and all your Programs.

Load a Windows word processor or graphics program with which you are familiar. You probably had one in mind when purchasing <u>FaxMail</u> for Windows. If you have no particular program in mind, load Windows Write or Windows Paintbrush from the Windows desktop. Make sure that the screen is maximized. Do so by clicking on the up arrow button in the extreme right corner of the <u>window</u>.

Experiment with your favorite applications, composing a document with your printer driver loaded and another with FaxMail Convert to Fax. This may only be an issue when high precision or quality is required such as in the case of detailed graphics. As a general rule, if you know you are creating a document for faxmail, you may want to make FaxMail Convert to Fax active while the document is being composed.

Also, see the section on font selection later in this chapter for more detailed information on the selection and use of <u>fonts</u>.

Create a document or <u>file</u> in the Windows program youve chosen. Upon completion, save the <u>file</u> as you normally would using the <<u>File</u>>, <SaveAs> or equivalent.

## Sending a Fax Directly from an Application

To send <u>faxmail</u> directly from your Windows program (<u>application</u>), <u>select</u> the Windows Control button, now known as  $\underline{<Fax>}$ , to summons the <u>FaxMail</u> for Windows <u>menu</u>. <u>Select</u> <CONVERT TO <u>FAX></u>.

You will be presented with the programs normal printing sequence. Most Windows applications will display the target or selected printer. The <u>FaxMail</u> <u>fax</u> <u>driver</u> looks like this:

FaxMail Convert to Fax on C:\TOFAX

<u>Select</u> any printing options which you desire, such as selected pages, etc., and use your programs Print routine. The <u>FaxMail</u> Convert to <u>Fax</u> will convert your document <u>file</u> into a <u>fax</u>, and save it to the hard disk for transmission.

## **Send Fax Box**

Once the  $\underline{fax}$  file is created, the Send  $\underline{Fax}$  box will appear so that you may determine recipient and sending parameters.  $\underline{Select} < \underline{Recipient} >$  to  $\underline{choose}$  the addressee to whom the  $\underline{faxmail}$  is to be sent. You will be presented with the  $\underline{FaxBook}$   $\underline{Entries}$  box.  $\underline{Select}$  a new addressee then  $\underline{select}$  <OK>.

# **CONVERT TO FAX and PRINTER OR FAX TOGGLE**

Swapping Drivers Converting to Fax

## **Swapping Drivers**

Before using <CONVERT TO <u>FAX</u>>, you must toggle <PRINTER OR <u>FAX</u> TOGGLE> to <u>FAX</u> IS <u>ACTIVE</u>. You will know when the button is toggled to <u>fax</u> because the word <u>FAX</u> on the button will be red.

To swap between <u>FaxMail</u> Convert to Fax and your normal <u>printer driver</u>, <u>select <Fax></u>, <PRINTER OR <u>FAX</u> TOGGLE>.

If you plan to send a <u>fax</u> from an <u>application</u>, it is usually best to set the <PRINTER OR <u>FAX</u> TOGGLE> to <u>FAX</u> IS <u>ACTIVE</u> before you enter the <u>application</u>. This is done because some applications do not sense a printer <u>driver</u> being changed after the program is loaded.

## **Converting to Fax**

To start the send process <u>Select <Fax></u>, <CONVERT TO <u>FAX</u>>. Some programs may require you to <u>select <File></u>, <Print>..The <u>applications</u> normal printer <u>dialog box</u> will appear within which you should insure that the <u>active</u> printer is the <u>FaxMail</u> Convert to <u>Fax</u> on C:\TOFAX. You may <u>choose</u> to send all or only a portion of the document pages, just as if you were directing the data to a printer.

Finish the print sequence as if you were printing to your printer.

### **Windows and Printer Drivers**

Windows allows you to install multiple <u>printer drivers</u>, for multiple printers. One of these printers is then selected as the <u>default</u> printer and is automatically loaded and used from each Windows <u>application</u> when you <u>choose</u> to print. See your Windows Users Guide for more detailed information on installing and managing printers from the Windows Control Panel.

The <u>FaxMail</u> Convert to <u>Fax</u> is handled as just another printer <u>driver</u>. It is loaded as the <u>active</u> driver when you print to remote <u>Fax</u> Machine.

# **Event Monitor**

Last or Current Event Monitor
Aborting an Event
Answer Now
Monitoring an Active Event
Closing the Event Monitor

### **Last or Current Event Monitor**

<u>Choose</u> this command to monitor a send/receive <u>event</u> while it is in progress. A <u>dialog box</u> will appear within which you may monitor information being sent from the <u>FaxModem</u> while it is sending or receiving a <u>fax</u>. The following information and more is available:

Remote ID Information about the remote <u>fax</u> machine. Could be senders

name, company ID, phone number, fax number, etc.

<u>File</u> name The unique name of the <u>file</u>, assigned by <u>FaxMail</u>, being sent.

<u>Fax</u> Number <u>Fax</u> number of <u>recipient</u> receiving <u>fax</u>.

Transfer Type The <u>resolution</u>, (fine or standard <u>fax resolution</u>) will be displayed. The page number being transmitted and the total number of pages

will be displayed.

Status This display will indicate the current state of the FaxModem

operation. Examples of terms displayed are:

No **Event** Yet

Idle...

Waiting to be Processed

Dialing... Connecting... Sending... Receiving...

Successfully Completed <u>Event</u> was Aborted Remote Machine is BUSY

NO ANSWER from Remote Machine

Transmission Warning

Time This display will indicate the elapsed time of the transmission. Soft Errors This display will indicate the number of transmission errors

occurring in a <u>fax</u>. Some <u>FaxModems</u>possess <u>error correction</u> capabilities and therefore, will not display errors. A few error can

occur with little harm to the <u>fax</u>.

Fatal Error If the fax transaction ends without a complete cycle, the fatal error

will indicate where the communication breakdown occurred. A list

of Fatal Error can be found in the Q and A file.

**Aborting an Event**If, for any reason, you <u>choose</u> to interrupt the send/receive operation, you may do so by selecting <Abort <u>Event</u>>. This will cause the transmission to be terminated. The entry in the <u>Events Log</u> will display Abrtd (<u>Event</u> was Aborted).

### **Answer Now**

This option allows you to force <u>FaxMail</u> for Windows to answer the phone immediately and try to receive a <u>fax</u> even if the phone did not ring.

### Examples of use:

Set <u>FaxMail</u> for Windows to answer on the twenty-fifth ring. When the phone rings, answer it with the phone. If you here a <u>fax</u>-tone, <u>select</u> <Answer Now>. When you here <u>FaxMail</u> pick up, you hang up the phone. <u>FaxMail</u> will take over and receive the fax.

# **Monitoring an Active Event**

You may want to watch the <u>Event</u> Monitor at least long enough to ensure that you have made a connection and your <u>faxmail</u> is being delivered.

The <u>Event</u> Monitor will inform you of the following:

Type of operation, whether sending or receiving

To whom the fax is being sent, or from whom it is being received

Resolution of the fax

Number of pages in the fax

The elapsed time of the connection

Number of errors, if any occurred

Last <u>FaxModem</u> Response

**Session Progress** 

You can abort the **Event** with the **Abort Event**> button

You can do a blind answer by pressing the <Answer Now> button

### **Closing the Event Monitor**

To <u>close</u> the <u>Event</u> Monitor box, <u>select</u> <<u>Close</u>>. When you do so, the <u>dialog box</u> will disappear, and your <u>faxmail</u> transmission will continue in the background. Most <u>FaxModems</u> use a variety of sounds to indicate whether an <u>event</u> was completed successfully or aborted. Depending on which <u>FaxModem</u> you have installed, you will be notified of the status of the <u>event</u> by the sounds. Moreover, <u>FaxMail</u> for Windows makes a happy sound after a successfully completed <u>event</u> or a sad sound upon an <u>event</u> ending with a fatal error.

If you have any questions as to the <u>faxmail</u> transmission, you may call the <<u>Event</u> Monitor> from <Fax> and <u>view</u> the final status of the <u>event</u>. Alternately, you may call the <u>Events Log</u> for a status report of the transmission.

### FaxMail NotePad

Quick memos and short documents may be generated using the <u>FaxMail</u> NotePad Window <u>FaxMail</u> NotePad is also used to create <u>Cover Pages</u> for transmittal with your <u>faxmail</u>. <u>Conversion</u> to <u>Fax</u> will take place at send time directly into your modem.

```
Templates
Creating a Document in FaxMail NotePad
Editing a FaxMail NotePad Document
  Entering Text
  End Page
  Insert Text
  Overwrite Text
  Erasing Text
  Erasing Text without Highlighting
  Undo
  Moving Text
   Highlight the Text
   Cut the Text
   Paste the Text
  To Copy Text
   Highlight the Text
   Copy the Text
   Paste the Text
Saving a FaxMail NotePad Document
Opening a FaxMail NotePad Document
Print a FaxMail NotePad Document
Sending faxmail from FaxMail NotePad
  Sending a Text File
  Sending as a Cover Page
Cover Pages
  Creating a New Cover Page
Field Data Fax-Merge
  Placing Field Data onto the Cover Page
  Erasing a Field Data
Fields Menu
  Cover Page Logo
  Date
  Time
  To: Recipient
  To: Name
  To: Position
  Address: Address1
  Address: Address2
  Address: City
  Address: State
  Address: Zip
  Phone: Fax Number
  Phone: Voice Number
Creating Cover Page Logo Files
```

Method 1, From an Application
Method 2, Copy, Paste, Modify
Method 3, Start from scratch
Saving your Logo file
Test Your Results
Prefixing a Logo to a Cover Page
At the time of Sending
Opening an Existing Cover Page
Saving a Cover Page
Cover Page Elements
Permanent Text
Field Data
Graphic or Logo

**Templates**Sample templates are included with the <u>FaxMail</u> program. Located in the program directory, you will find the following:

FaxMail NotePad document template SAMPLE.TXT <u>Cover Page</u> template SAMPLE.CVR

## Creating a Document in FaxMail NotePad

The <u>FaxMail</u> NotePad Window may be called from the Main <u>FaxMail</u> menu or from the desktop Icon, located in the <u>FaxMail</u> for Windows Group. With the Control Program loaded, <u>select <Fax></u> and <u>choose</u> the <Pencil>. The <u>FaxMail</u> NotePad <u>Window</u> will be displayed in its maximized position.

To create a New Document in <u>FaxMail</u> NotePad, <u>select</u> < <u>File</u>>, < New Text <u>File</u>>. You will be presented with a clean work area, with the cursor located in the upper left corner.

# **Editing a FaxMail NotePad Document**

Entering Text

End Page

**Insert Text** 

**Overwrite Text** 

**Erasing Text** 

**Erasing Text without Highlighting** 

Undo

**Moving Text** 

Highlight the Text

Cut the Text

Paste the Text

To Copy Text

Highlight the Text

Copy the Text

Paste the Text

**Entering Text**Text is entered into the <u>FaxMail</u> NotePad work area by typing the same way as most Windows based text editors or word processors. The text will automatically wrap at the end of a line onto the following line. Use <ENTER> to end a line or paragraph.

**End Page**If you want to force an end of page, put your cursor where you want the page to end and <u>select</u> <Edit>, <End Page>.

# **Insert Text**

To enter text in <u>FaxMail</u> NotePad without overwriting the existing text, <u>select</u> the Insert/Overwrite button to <Insert>.

# **Overwrite Text**

To enter text in <u>FaxMail</u> NotePad and overwrite the existing text that occurs to the right, <u>select</u> the Insert/Overwrite button to <Overwrite>.

### **Erasing Text**

Highlight the text to be Erased. Highlighting text is a click and drag motion. Position the cursor at the beginning of the text to be <u>Highlighted</u> and press the left mouse button, and while holding it down, drag the cursor to the end of the text to be <u>Highlighted</u>. Release the left mouse button.

 $\underline{\text{Select}} < \text{Edit} >$ ,  $< \underline{\text{Cut}} >$ . The  $\underline{\text{highlighted}}$  text will be cut from the  $\underline{\text{work pad}}$  and written to the Windows clipboard.

**Erasing Text without Highlighting**Text may be erased from your document by positioning the cursor at the desired location and pressing the BACKSPACE or DELETE key. The BACKSPACE key will erases the text to the left of the cursor position while the DELETE key will erases text to the right of the cursor position.

# Undo

When text is erased, it is temporarily written to the Windows clipboard. Doing so, allows the text to be replaced into your document if you  $\underline{\text{choose}}$  to reverse a  $\underline{\text{Cut}}$  or erase.

<u>Select</u> <Edit>, <Undo> and the erased text will be put back into your document.

Moving Text

Highlight the Text

Cut the Text

Paste the Text

**Highlight the Text**Press the left mouse button. While holding it down, use your mouse to drag the cursor to the end of the text to be <u>Highlighted</u>. Then release the left mouse button.

# **Cut the Text**

<u>Select</u> <Edit>, <<u>Cut</u>> and the <u>Highlighted</u> text will be removed from the <u>FaxMail</u> NotePad and written to the Windows clipboard.

# **Paste the Text**

Position the cursor at the location to which the text is to be moved and <u>select</u> <Edit>, <<u>Paste</u>> and the text will be written to the new location.

To Copy Text

Highlight the Text
Copy the Text
Paste the Text

**Highlight the Text**Position the cursor at the beginning of the text to be <u>Highlighted</u>. Press the left mouse button, and while holding it down, drag the mouse to the end of the text to be <u>Highlighted</u>, then release the left mouse button.

**Copy the Text**<u>Select</u> <Edit>, <Copy> and <u>Highlighted</u> text will be copied to the Windows clipboard.

# **Paste the Text**

Position the cursor where you want the text is to be copied and <u>select</u> <Edit>, <<u>Paste</u>> and the text will be copied to the new location. You can copy text from any Windows programs and <u>paste</u> it in the <u>FaxMail</u> NotePad.

# Saving a FaxMail NotePad Document

If the document does not yet have a name, <u>select</u> <<u>File</u>>, <SaveAs>. A Save As box will appear. Type in a document name, up to eight characters. The three character extension will be added for you. If you are editing a <u>file</u> with a name <u>select</u> <<u>File</u>>, <Save>.

#### Opening a FaxMail NotePad Document

To <u>open</u> an existing <u>file select</u> < <u>File</u>>, < <u>Open</u> Text <u>File</u>>. A <u>dialog box</u> will appear within which you will <u>select</u> an existing <u>file</u> from disk.

<u>Select</u> the desired drive letter and directory from the directories <u>list box</u>, which is the right <u>list box</u> in the <u>window</u>.

<u>FaxMail</u> will search the directory chosen for <u>text files</u> \*.TXT and display them.

<u>Select</u> the desired <u>file</u> from the <u>list box</u> by highlighting it <u>file</u> and selecting <OK>. You may also <u>double-click</u> on the filename.

The <u>Open File</u> box will disappear and the <u>file</u> will be displayed in the work area of the FaxMail NotePad Window.

### **Print a FaxMail NotePad Document**

<u>Select</u> < <u>File</u>>, < Print> and a <u>dialog box</u> will appear allowing you to print to your printer or <u>fax</u>. When the printing is completed, you will be returned to the <u>FaxMail</u> NotePad <u>work pad</u>. If you <u>choose</u> to stop the printing process <u>select</u> < Cancel> and the printing will be aborted.

### Sending faxmail from FaxMail NotePad

Create a document or <u>Cover Page</u> in <u>FaxMail</u> NotePad and save the document. For short memos, you may want to type your correspondence directly into a <u>Cover Page</u>. This is efficient because the <u>Cover Page</u> can includes your logo <u>file</u>, Data Fields which will automatically fill in information about the party to whom your correspondence is addressed, and sending from <u>FaxMail</u> NotePad does not create a <u>bitmap fax</u> format <u>file</u> to manage later.

Whether it is a <u>text file</u> or <u>Cover Page</u>, create your document and save it using <<u>File</u>>, <SaveAs>.

<u>Sending a Text File</u> <u>Sending as a Cover Page</u>

**Sending a Text File**Select <Fax>, <CONVERT TO FAX>. The printer box will appear. Select a font and <Print>. After the text is converted to <u>fax</u>, the Send Fax <u>dialog box</u> will appear. <u>Select</u> a Recipient and make any modifications you desire to the sending parameters and <u>select</u> <Send <u>Fax</u>>.

**Sending as a Cover Page**<u>Select <Fax></u>, <Send <u>Fax</u>> and the Send Fax <u>dialog box</u> will appear. <u>Select</u> a

Recipient and <u>select</u> <<u>\*Cover Page</u> Only> from the <u>Cover Page</u> Options. <u>Select</u> the name of the <u>Cover Page</u> from the <u>Cover Page</u> list box. Send your <u>FaxMail</u> by selecting <Send <u>Fax</u>>.

**Cover Pages**<u>FaxMail</u> allows you to create and save as many <u>cover pages</u> as you <u>choose</u>, making it possible to use a variety of <u>Cover Pages</u>, selecting that which is most appropriate to the type of correspondence.

Creating a New Cover Page

#### Creating a New Cover Page

Load the Send Fax box by selecting <Fax>, <Send Fax>. When the Send Fax box is loaded, select <Edit Cover Page> and the FaxMail NotePad Window will appear with the default cover page loaded in it. This window is an ASCII text word processor used for typing short correspondence for faxmail, and for creation of Cover Pages. To create a new Cover Page, select <File>, <SaveAs> and save it as MYFILE.CVR. Where MYFILE.CVR is the name you chose. Now you are ready to modify this Cover Page into whatever you want. If you want to include your new Cover Page; from the Send Fax box, select the Cover Page down Arrow and choose the one you want. If you want MYFILE.CVR to become the default Cover Page, go to SetUp and select it as the default.

For more information on the subject of <u>Cover Pages</u>, <u>select</u> any <u>FaxMail</u> for Windows <Help> button and <u>select</u> <Search> and type in: <u>Cover Page</u>. Also, search the <u>FaxMail</u> for Windows Help system for: **Cover Page Logo**.

**Note:** In the sample <u>Cover Page</u>, SAMPLE.CVR, the <u>Cover Page</u> itself does not contain any information pertaining to the sender such as a letterhead. This information is contained in the PCX logo <u>file</u>..

#### Field Data Fax-Merge

Field data are those phrases which tell <u>FaxMail</u> which types of information to Mail Merge from the <u>FaxBook</u> and other sources into your <u>Cover Page</u>.

The actual information inserted into these locations will vary and be specific to each recipient for each <u>fax</u> sent. For example, <u>select</u> <Fields>, <To: <u>Recipient</u>>, and <=<u>RECIPIENT</u>=> will appear where your cursor is, denoting the name of the person or company to whom the <u>fax</u> will be sent. Each time a document is sent, the name of the addressee will be copied from the <u>FaxBook RECIPIENT</u> field to the designated place in your <u>cover page</u>.

The possible choices are:

Cover Page Logo
Date
Time
Recipient
Person
Position
Address
Fax and telephone numbers

<u>Placing Field Data onto the Cover Page</u> <u>Erasing a Field Data</u>

Placing Field Data onto the Cover Page
Position the cursor at the location where the data is to appear and select <Fields>, then <u>select</u> the appropriate data field from the pull down <u>menu</u>. The data field will appear on the <u>Cover Page</u> at the location of the cursor, with one exception. The logo field will always appear at the extreme upper left corner of the page.

# **Erasing a Field Data**

Highlight the Field Data by placing the cursor at the beginning of the field and pressing the left mouse button. While holding the left mouse button down, drag it to the end of the field. Select <Edit>, <Cut> and the field data will be deleted. Pressing <Del> will also delete it

#### Fields Menu

The Fields <u>Menu</u> gives the user access to a series of Data Fields which are positioned onto the <u>FaxMail</u> NotePad <u>Cover Page</u> Document for Mail <u>Merge</u>.

Each Field represents a specified piece of information which is to be inserted into a <u>Cover Page</u> at the time it is faxed. The <==DATE==> field indicates that the current date should be taken from your computer calendar and inserted in that location. The <=<u>RECIPIENT</u>=> field is replaced with the name to whom the document is being addressed. It is extracted from the <u>FaxBook</u> that you entered it into.

Cover Page Logo

Date

<u>Time</u>

To: Recipient

To: Name

To: Position

<u>Address: Address1</u> <u>Address: Address2</u>

Address: City Address: State Address: Zip

<u>Phone: Fax Number</u> <u>Phone: Voice Number</u>

### **Cover Page Logo**

To add a Logo <u>file</u> to the <u>Cover Page</u>, <u>select</u> <Fields>, <Logo>. A <u>dialog box</u> will appear within which you will <u>choose</u> the desired PCX <u>file</u> to be prefixed to the <u>cover page</u>. The <u>file</u> must be a black and white <u>bitmap</u> file with the (.PCX) extension and it must be in the <u>FAXMAIL</u> directory. The PCX extension will not show here but will be assumed.

You can only have one Logo and it will be at the top of the <u>Cover Page</u>. You can replace it at will.

#### **Date**

Inserting the current date into a <u>Cover Page</u> will cause the current date to be inserted into the <u>Cover Page</u> upon being faxed. The <==DATE==> field will be replaced by the current date taken from the computers calendar.

Position your cursor where the <==DATE==> field is to occur and <u>select</u> <Fields>, <Date>. The Date Field will appear in the document.

### **Time**

Inserting the current time into a <u>Cover Page</u> will cause the current time to be inserted into the <u>Cover Page</u> upon being faxed. The <==TIME==> field will be replaced by the current time taken from the computers clock.

Position your cursor where the <==TIME==> field is to be inserted and <u>select</u> <Fields>, <Time>. The Time Field will appear in the document.

# To: Recipient

Inserting the  $\overline{\text{FaxBook}} <= \overline{\text{RECIPIENT}} => \text{ field into a } \underline{\text{Cover Page}}$  will cause the  $\underline{\text{Recipient}}$  information to be inserted into the  $\underline{\text{Cover Page}}$  upon being faxed. The  $<= \underline{\text{RECIPIENT}} => \text{ field will be replaced by the current } \underline{\text{Recipient}}$  taken from the  $\underline{\text{FaxMail FaxBook}}$ .

Position your cursor where the <=RECIPIENT=> field is to occur and select <Fields>, <To: Recipient>, and the <=RECIPIENT=> field will appear in the document.

# To: Name

Inserting the <u>FaxBook</u> <=ToNAME=> field into a <u>Cover Page</u> will cause the Name information to be inserted into the <u>Cover Page</u> upon being faxed. The <=ToNAME=> field will be replaced by the current Name taken from the <u>FaxMail FaxBook</u>.

Position your cursor where the <=ToNAME=> field is to occur and <u>select</u> <Fields>, <To: Name>, and the <=ToNAME=> field will appear in the document.

### **To: Position**

Inserting the  $\underline{\text{FaxBook}}$  <=ToPOSITION=> field into a  $\underline{\text{Cover Page}}$  will cause the Position information to be inserted into the  $\underline{\text{Cover Page}}$  upon being faxed. The <=ToPOSITION=> field will be replaced by the current Position taken from the  $\underline{\text{FaxMail}}$   $\underline{\text{FaxBook}}$ .

Position your cursor where the <=ToPOSITION=> field is to occur and <u>select</u> <Fields>, <To: Position >, and the <=ToPOSITION=> field will appear in the document.

### **Address: Address1**

Inserting the <u>FaxBook</u> <=ToADDR1=> field into a <u>Cover Page</u> will cause the Address1 information to be inserted into the <u>Cover Page</u> upon being faxed. The <=ToADDR1=> field will be replaced by the current Address1 taken from the <u>FaxBook</u>.

Position your cursor where the <=ToADDR1=> field is to occur and <u>select</u> <Fields>, <Address: Address1>, and the <=ToADDR1=> field will appear in the document.

### **Address: Address2**

Inserting the <u>FaxBook</u> <=ToADDR2=> field into a <u>Cover Page</u> will cause the Address2 information to be inserted into the <u>Cover Page</u> upon being faxed. The <=ToADDR2=> field will be replaced by the current Address2 taken from the <u>FaxBook</u>.

Position your cursor where the <=ToADDR2=> field is to occur and <u>select</u> <Fields>, <Address: Address2>, and the <=ToADDR2=> field will appear in the document.

# **Address: City**

Inserting the <u>FaxBook</u> <==ToCITY==> field into a <u>Cover Page</u> will cause the City information to be inserted into the <u>Cover Page</u> upon being faxed. The <==ToCITY==> field will be replaced by the current City taken from the <u>FaxMail FaxBook</u>.

Position your cursor where the <==ToCITY==> field is to occur and <u>select</u> <Fields>, <Address: City >, and the <==ToCITY==> field will appear in the document.

#### **Address: State**

Inserting the  $\underline{\mathsf{FaxBook}}$  <== $\mathsf{ToSTATE}$ ==> field into a  $\underline{\mathsf{Cover\ Page}}$  will cause the State information to be inserted into the  $\underline{\mathsf{Cover\ Page}}$  upon being faxed. The <== $\mathsf{ToSTATE}$ ==> field will be replaced by the current State taken from the  $\underline{\mathsf{FaxMail}}$   $\underline{\mathsf{FaxBook}}$ .

Position your cursor where the <==ToSTATE==> field is to occur and <u>select</u> <Fields>, <Address: State >, and the <==ToSTATE==> field will appear in the document.

### **Address: Zip**

Inserting the  $\underline{\mathsf{FaxBook}}$  <== $\mathsf{ToZIP}$ ==> field into a  $\underline{\mathsf{Cover\ Page}}$  will cause the Zip information to be inserted into the  $\underline{\mathsf{Cover\ Page}}$  upon being faxed. The <== $\mathsf{ToZIP}$ ==> field will be replaced by the current Zip taken from the  $\underline{\mathsf{FaxMail}}$   $\underline{\mathsf{FaxBook}}$ .

Position your cursor where the <==ToZIP==> field is to occur and <u>select</u> <Fields>, <Address: Zip >, and the <==ToZIP==> field will appear in the document.

#### **Phone: Fax Number**

Inserting the <u>FaxBook</u> <=ToFaxNUM=> field into a <u>Cover Page</u> will cause the <u>Fax</u> Number information to be inserted into the <u>Cover Page</u> upon being faxed. The <=ToFaxNUM=> field will be replaced by the current <u>Fax</u> Number taken from the <u>FaxMail FaxBook</u>.

Position your cursor where the <=ToFaxNUM=> field is to occur and <u>select</u> <Fields>, <Phone: FaxNumber>, and the <=ToFaxNUM=> field will appear in the document.

### **Phone: Voice Number**

Inserting the <u>FaxBook</u> <=ToVocNUM=> field into a <u>Cover Page</u> will cause the Voice Number information to be inserted into the <u>Cover Page</u> upon being faxed. The <=ToVocNUM=> field will be replaced by the current Voice Number taken from the <u>FaxBook</u>.

Position your cursor where the <=ToVocNUM=> field is to occur and <u>select</u> <Fields>, <Phone: VoiceNumber>, and the <=ToVocNUM=> field will appear in the document.

Creating Cover Page Logo Files

Method 1, From an Application
Method 2, Copy, Paste, Modify
Method 3, Start from scratch Saving your Logo file
Test Your Results

**Method 1, From an Application**Create a Logo in any Windows Application and print it to the FaxMail Convert to Fax. When FaxMail brings up the Send Fax dialog box, select <View Fax>, <Edit>, <DCX to PCX BreakUp> and do the BreakUp. The resulting PCX file can be used as a Cover Page Logo.

## Method 2, Copy, Paste, Modify

Load the FaxMail for Windows 'Fax Viewer' program from the FaxMail for Windows Group, or <Fax>, <Fax Viewer>. Select <File>, <Open>, <PCX> and from the FAXMAIL directory, open URGENT.PCX and then select <File>, <Copy> whatever you want the new logo to be called.

Load the FaxMail for Windows 'Send Fax' program from the FaxMail for Windows Group, or <Fax>, <Send Fax>.

Select <Edit Cover Page> and the FaxMail for Windows NotePad will load and display the current default Cover Page. Select <Fields>, <Logo> and select the logo that you just created with the 'Fax Viewer' <Copy> command. Save and exit from FaxMail NotePad back to 'Send Fax'.

Select <Edit Cover Page Logo> and the Windows Paintbrush will load and display the current default Cover Page Logo. Delete the image and now you are ready to import graphics and/or draw your own logo. Paintbrush will let you select any font any size you want. Be sure you are in the FAXMAIL directory when you do your final <Save>.

## Method 3, Start from scratch

Load Paintbrush. To set the size of the image area, <u>select</u> <Options>, <Image Attributes...> and a <u>dialog box</u> will appear, within which the width and height may be specified. The width should be set to 1728 pixel wide, and the height to 576 pixels high (give or take). You can vary the height but should not vary the width. Set the color to <Black and White>.

A variety of image template <u>PCX files</u> have been included with your <u>FaxMail</u> for Windows software. They are stored in your FAXMAIL directory with names such as:

FAXCOVER.PCX FAXMEMO.PCX DESKOF.PCX URGENT.PCX

<u>Open</u> them in Paintbrush and use them as templates for size alone. Do not modify and use these, as they will be overwritten when you upgrade.

If you are not familiar with Windows Paintbrush, see the detailed instructions in the Windows Users Guide. The drawing tools plus the ability to import graphics or clip art from other drawing or graphics programs will enable you to produce professional logos for your <u>cover pages</u>.

You may also use a scanner to replicate your logo or letterhead in Paintbrush. Making use of the Windows clipboard will give you access to graphics in other programs and in other formats which can be Copied and Pasted into Paintbrush.

**Saving your Logo file**To save your Logo <u>file</u>, first <u>select</u> the PCX extension from the <u>list box</u> of possible <u>file</u> formats. Save your logo under an appropriate name, insuring that it is in the FAXMAIL program directory otherwise it will not be found when possible choices of logos are presented to you in the <u>FaxMail</u> NotePad Window <Fields> <u>pull-down</u> menu.

Test Your Results

### **Test Your Results**

After you have saved your logo <u>file</u>, from the Send <u>Fax</u> box, you can summons the <u>FaxMail</u> NotePad <u>Window</u> with <Edit <u>Cover Page</u>>.and <u>select</u> <Fields>, <Logo> to call the Pick a Logo <u>dialog box</u> to insure that your new <u>file</u> appears in the <u>list box</u>. <u>Select</u> the new logo and then <u>select</u> <<u>File</u>>, <Save>. Exit <u>FaxMail</u> NotePad and from the Send <u>Fax</u> box <u>select</u> <<u>View</u> <u>Cover Page</u>>.

You may need to experiment with your design and sizing until you are pleased with the result.

### **Prefixing a Logo to a Cover Page**

You may determine which graphics logo <u>file</u> you <u>choose</u> to accompany each individual <u>Cover Page</u>. This is accomplished in the same manner as other Field Data is placed on the <u>Cover Page</u>.

<u>Select</u> <Fields>, <Logo> and the Pick a Logo <u>dialog box</u> will appear, from which you may <u>select</u> the appropriate logo <u>file</u>.

The graphics <u>file</u> to be used as your logo must be a black and white <u>bitmap</u> PCX <u>file</u>, which is an acceptable <u>fax</u> format. You may create a logo <u>file</u> in any of several graphics or drawing programs, but since Paintbrush is included with Microsoft Windows, it is available to everyone.

<u>Double-click</u> on the logo <u>file</u> of your choice, or highlight the <u>file</u>, and <u>select</u> <OK>.

The name of the logo selected will appear on the <u>Cover Page</u> at the extreme upper left corner.

At the time of Sending

At the time of Sending
At the time of transmission, the logo will be placed at the top of the <u>Cover Page</u>.

## **Opening an Existing Cover Page**

Load the <u>FaxMail</u> NotePad and <u>open</u> an existing <u>Cover Page</u> by selecting <<u>File</u>>, <<u>Open Cover Page</u>>. A <u>dialog box</u> will appear within which you will <u>select</u> an existing <u>file</u> from the <u>FAXMAIL</u> directory.

<u>Select</u> the desired <u>file</u> to <u>open</u> by highlighting the <u>file</u> in the files <u>list box</u> and selecting the <OK> button, or <u>double-clicking</u> on the filename. The <u>Open File</u> box will disappear and the <u>Cover Page</u> will be displayed in the work area of the <u>FaxMail NotePad Window</u>.

# **Saving a Cover Page**

To save your <u>Cover Page</u>, <u>select</u> <File>, <SaveAs> from the <u>menu</u>. A Save As box will appear within which you will enter the desired name to save the <u>file</u> to disk.

Place the cursor in the name  $\underline{\text{edit box}}$  and enter a name for the  $\underline{\text{file}}$  of up to eight characters in length. To save the  $\underline{\text{Cover Page select}} < \text{OK} > \text{ and the } \underline{\text{file}}$  will be saved to disk.

Cover Page Elements

Permanent Text
Field Data
Graphic or Logo

## **Permanent Text**

That information which is fixed and remains consistent on a <u>cover page</u>.

## **Field Data**

This information assists you in personalizing your <u>faxmail</u>. It consists of data retrieved from the <u>FaxBook</u> and merged onto the <u>cover page</u> at the time the <u>fax</u> is transmitted. Certain Key Phrases are placed onto the <u>Cover Page</u>, located as your <u>choose</u>, to indicate which <u>FaxBook</u> information should be merged.

**Graphic or Logo**You may include a graphic PCX <u>file</u> as a logo or <u>header</u> at the top of the <u>cover page</u>. You may create the logo <u>file</u> in any graphics or drawing program which provides the PCX <u>file</u> format, such as Windows Paintbrush.

## **Fax Viewer Program**

<u>Fax</u> Files are <u>bitmap</u> files which are displayed as any other graphics files would be in a variety of graphics programs. The <u>file</u> is displayed on the screen by building it in layers or bands from top to bottom, as data is read. Each time the display is altered, the screen must be re-drawn or refreshed.

Opening a Fax File to View Type File Specification Select the File to be Opened Scrolling Through a Page Viewing Another Page Closing the Fax Viewer Window Copying a Fax File Select the File to Be Copied Enter a New FileName Moving and Renaming a Fax File Printing a Fax from the Fax Viewer <u>Selecting a Printer Driver</u> **Printing Selective Pages Choosing a Printing Method** Deleting a Fax File Sending faxmail from the Fax Viewer

## **Opening a Fax File to View**

<u>Select <Fax></u>, <FAX VIEWER> and the Fax Viewer will appear, displaying the <u>default fax file</u>. If you want to <u>view</u> a different <u>fax</u>, <u>select <File</u>>, <<u>Open</u>> and the <u>Open File</u> for Viewing <u>dialog box</u> will appear, within which a <u>file</u> may be selected.

<u>Type File Specification</u> <u>Select the File to be Opened</u>

**Type File Specification**The Fax Viewer <u>Window</u> is specifically designed to display <u>fax</u> format <u>bitmap</u> files. The filename must contain a PCX or DCX extension. Type the complete <u>file</u> specification, including drive letter, path and filename in the <u>edit box</u> or <u>select</u> the file from the list box.

Select the File to be Opened

Scroll through the list box using the scroll bar until the desired drive, path, and files list appear.

Highlight the desired file and select < View >, or double-click on the desired file in the <u>list box</u>. The <u>Open File</u> for Viewing <u>dialog box</u> will disappear and you will be returned to the Fax Viewer Window, with the file being displayed.

Scrolling Through a Page
Scroll through the page with the horizontal and vertical scroll bars. You may slowly scroll through a page by using the THUMB button of the vertical scroll bar. Select the THUMB button and slowly drag it downward as you <u>view</u> the <u>file</u>. The display will move in measured increments.

**Viewing Another Page**To <u>view</u> another page, <u>select</u> <Page>. The total number of pages will be displayed on a pop-up <u>dialog box</u>. The page following the currently viewed page will automatically be <u>highlighted</u>. Click your mouse on the page you want to <u>view</u> or use the arrow keys and <Enter>.

Closing the Fax Viewer Window

Close the Fax Viewer Window by selecting <Exit> or <File>, <Exit> and you will be returned to your previous program location.

**Copying a Fax File**To copy a file on disk, <u>select < File ></u>, < Copy > and the Copy <u>Fax File</u> box will appear. The box consists of two <u>edit boxes</u>. One for the name of the <u>file</u> to be copied From, and the other for the name of the new <u>file</u> to which it is copied to.

Select the File to Be Copied Enter a New FileName

## Select the File to Be Copied

<u>Select</u> the desired drive letter and directory from the <u>list box</u>.

 $\underline{\text{FaxMail}}$  will search the directory chosen and display all files in the directory. Select the  $\underline{\text{file}}$  to be copied by highlighting it. The  $\underline{\text{file}}$  selected will appear in the  $\underline{\text{edit box}}$  labeled Copy  $\underline{\text{Fax}}$   $\underline{\text{File}}$  From.

If you know all or part of the  $\underline{\text{file}}$  specification that you want to copy, you may type it directly into the Copy  $\underline{\text{Fax}}$   $\underline{\text{File}}$  From  $\underline{\text{edit}}$  box

### **Enter a New FileName**

Once the Origination <u>file</u> is selected in the upper box, the cursor will appear in the lower <u>edit box</u> label Copy <u>Fax</u> <u>File</u> To:. Type in the drive, path, and <u>file</u> name to which the <u>file</u> is to be copied. You may initiate the sequence by pressing <Enter>, or selecting <OK>.

The original <u>file</u> will be copied to a new <u>file</u> under the designated name, and the Copy <u>Fax File</u> box will disappear. You will be returned back to the <u>Fax</u> Viewer.

## Moving and Renaming a Fax File

When viewing a <u>file</u>, it may be advantageous to rename and move the <u>file</u> to another location on the disk. <u>Select <File</u>>, <MoveAs> to summon the Move <u>File</u> As <u>dialog box</u>.

The name of the <u>file</u> being moved will be displayed in the top <u>edit box</u> entitled Move <u>File</u> From. Type the drive, path, and filename to which it is being moved into the Move <u>File</u> As <u>edit box</u>. <u>Select</u> <OK> and the <u>file</u> will be moved to the path and filename specified.

Printing a Fax from the Fax Viewer

<u>Select <File></u>, <Print> and a print <u>dialog box</u> will appear. The <u>dialog box</u> will indicate the <u>active</u> printer and the number of pages in the <u>fax</u>.

Selecting a Printer Driver Printing Selective Pages Choosing a Printing Method

# **Selecting a Printer Driver**

The <u>active</u> printer will be displayed.

To <u>select</u> a different printer <u>driver</u> than displayed, <u>select</u> <Setup Printer> and the Windows Control Panel will be displayed. <u>Select</u> <Printers> and the Windows Printer <u>Select</u> routine will be displayed. <u>Select</u> the desired printer and <u>close</u> the <u>window</u>. You will be returned to the Print Fax <u>Dialog box</u>. See the Windows Users Guide for more information on use of the Printer Selection Routine.

## **Printing Selective Pages**

The Print <u>dialog box</u> will display the number of pages in the document. The <u>default</u> setting for the pages to be printed is all pages. The Print Pages selection boxes will display the first and last page numbers. To print selected pages only, change the page numbers in the page <u>edit boxes</u> to those desired.

<u>Select</u> <Print>, and a printing progress box will appear while the <u>file</u> is being sent to the printer. This <u>dialog box</u> will display the page number being printed. If for any reason, you <u>choose</u> to abort the printing process, <u>select</u> <Cancel> and the sequence will be aborted.

# **Choosing a Printing Method**

Since <u>bitmap</u> files contain large amounts of data, printing multiple-page files can consume time, depending upon the printer and the printer <u>driver</u> being utilized. To make your work more efficient, you may <u>choose</u> to enter into a multitasking mode. This will cause the process of sending data to your printer to occur in the background, allowing you to proceed to other tasks in the foreground.

**Deleting a Fax File**To delete a <u>fax</u> from disk, <u>select</u> < <u>File</u>>, < Del> and the Delete <u>File</u> <u>dialog box</u> will appear. <u>Select</u> < Yes> to delete it or < No> to cancel.

## Sending faxmail from the Fax Viewer

You may find it convenient to create <u>fax</u> files for later sending, desire to forward incoming <u>faxmail</u> to other parties, or re-send <u>fax</u> files from the Fax Viewer <u>Window</u>. <u>Open</u> a <u>fax</u> file in the Fax Viewer <u>Window</u> and <u>select <Fax></u>, <Send <u>Fax</u>>.

<u>Select</u> the new addressee by selecting <<u>Recipient</u>>. Change any sending parameters that you desire and <u>select</u> <<u>Send Fax</u>>.

OCR (Optical Character Recognition)

Converting Fax to text
Choosing an OCR compatible font
Krahmer Fax Font

# **Converting Fax to text**

<u>FaxMail</u> for Windows OCR (Optical Character Recognition) will convert DCX and PCX FaxFiles into the TXT format, that can be read by Applications such as Word for Windows, etc. while retaining the original unchanged <u>fax</u> files.

## **Choosing an OCR compatible font**

Choose a Font that:

is easy to read.

is shaped the way the original founders meant them to be. will print well on 100x200, 200x200, 300x300 <u>DPI</u>. is at least two pixels thick.

Avoid Fonts that:

are fancy.

have no space between characters and run together.

have too small of a space between characters.

have too large of a space between characters.

havetoosmallofaspacebetweenwords.

have too large of a space between words.

### **Krahmer Fax Font**

The Krahmer <u>Fax</u> Font was especially designed to work with Standard <u>Fax</u> 100x200 <u>DPI</u>, Fine <u>Fax</u> 200x200 <u>DPI</u> and 300x300 <u>DPI</u> Printers with no degradation. The Krahmer <u>Fax</u> Font is <u>close</u> to 100% recognizable by OCR.

**Note:** In Standard <u>Fax</u> resolution, every other horizontal scan-line is sent and the next discarded, so fonts that are only one pixel thick, horizontally, will lose an average one half of their definition. To summons OCR <u>select <Fax></u>, <Fax Viewer>, <Edit>, <OCR (Optical Character Recognition)>.

DCX to PCX BreakUp

Converting a Multiple Page Fax to PCX Files

Build Fax from PCX file(s)

# **Converting a Multiple Page Fax to PCX Files**

DCX to PCX BreakUp will take a DCX <u>fax file</u> and break it up into individual pages of PCX that can be imported into most applications for easy editing. To summons DCX to PCX BreakUp, <u>select <Fax></u>, <Fax Viewer>, <Edit>, <DCX to PCX BreakUp> and the DCX to PCX BreakUp <u>dialog box</u> will appear with the <u>default</u> DCX <u>fax file</u> name displayed.

Type in a one to four letter seed name, <u>select</u> <BreakUp>, and there will be one PCX <u>file</u> created for each page found in the DCX <u>file</u>. Lets assume we have a three page DCX <u>file</u> called **PICTURES.DCX.** If we were to use a seed name of PIC, BreakUp would break it up into the following three <u>PCX files</u>.

PIC0001.PCX PIC0002.PCX PIC0003.PCX

To view a PCX file from the Fax Viewer, select < File>, < Open>, < PCX>.

# **Build Fax from PCX file(s)**

Take selected page(s) form a Fax (DCX) file and build another Fax.

- 1. Load the FaxMail Fax Viewer, select <Edit>, <DCX to PCX BreakUp> and break one or more Fax file(s) into PCX file(s).
- 2. Select <Edit>, <Build Fax from PCX file(s)> and select the PCX file(s) you want in the new Fax.
- 3. Select <Build> and the new Fax file will be built, displayed, and will become the default DCX file for sending, viewing, etc.

See: Fax Viewer Program

# **Zoom/Edit Fax**

Zooming in on a Fax

# **Zooming** in on a Fax

Zoom/Edit  $\underline{Fax}$  lets you make changes to a page in a  $\underline{fax}$ . It extracts a page from the DCX  $\underline{file}$ , converts it to PCX and calls Windows Paintbrush. Upon exiting Paintbrush, Zoom/Edit rebuilds the DCX, replacing the original page with the modified page. To summons Zoom/Edit,  $\underline{select} < \underline{Fax} >$ , < Fax Viewer >.  $\underline{Select}$  a  $\underline{fax}$  and the page you want to Zoom/Edit and  $\underline{select} < \underline{Edit} >$ ,  $< Zoom/Edit \, \underline{Fax} >$ .

See: the Windows manual for direction on how to use Windows Paintbrush.

# The Events Log Window

You may summons the Events Log Window from the <u>FaxMail</u> menu by selecting <u><Fax></u>, <<u>Events Log</u>> and the Events Log Window will appear. This screen gives you access to the full range of <u>faxmail</u> events, regardless of the current status.

**Past Events Pending Events** Future Send Queue Receive Queue Relationship between Log Entry and FaxMail **Events Log Entries Completed Events** Information on each Entry Move/Save Events Log **Operations on Log Entries Function Buttons** Copying a File Moving and Renaming a File Deleting Entries from the Events Log Viewing a Fax from the Events Log Re-Sending faxmail from the Events Log **Purging Failed Events** Purging Send and Delete Files Managing Pending Events Send Queue Receive Queue

Managing faxmail in the Receive Queue

# **Past Events**

The main <u>Events Log list box</u> presents a one line display of each past transaction in the <u>FaxMail</u> for Windows system. You may <u>view</u> both incoming and outgoing transactions, as well as those which were successfully completed and those transactions which failed to transmit.

**Pending Events**Pending events represent instructions which have been received by the <u>fax</u> system, but are yet to be acted upon. They are stored in a holding area called a Queue until processed. Pending events are divided into two queues, one for sending and another for receiving.

# **Future Send Queue**

You may display all events that are currently in the Future Send <u>Queue</u> awaiting outgoing transmission.

Managing faxmail in the Future Send Queue
Selecting an Event in the Future Send Queue
Re-Scheduling an Event in the Queue
Deleting an Event from the Queue
Delete Entry
Delete Entry and File
Viewing the Fax
Refreshing the Future Send Queue Box

# **Receive Queue**

You may display all incoming <u>faxmail</u> which has been stored in the Receive <u>Queue</u>. The Receive <u>Queue</u> contains <u>faxmail</u> only when you have selected the <Hold> option for managing incoming <u>faxmail</u>.

### Relationship between Log Entry and FaxMail

It is helpful to understand the relationship between an <u>Events Log</u> entry and the actual transferred <u>file</u> to which it pertains. The listings of <u>faxmail</u> events are dynamic, meaning that, not only is each listing a historical statement of the <u>faxmail</u> <u>event</u>, but, for easy management, each <u>event</u> listing is linked to the actual <u>file</u> associated with that entry.

This feature allows you to use the <u>Events Log</u> Window to manipulate your <u>faxmail</u> files. You may highlight an entry in the <u>Events Log</u> and perform several operations on the entry listing itself and/or its associated <u>file</u>.

Caution: Care should be taken when deleting these elements so that you do not mistakenly erase files which you desire to keep.

The following deletion options are available:

**Entry Only** The <u>Events Log</u> Entry will be deleted without deleting the transferred file itself.

**File Only** The Transferred <u>File</u> will be deleted while saving the <u>Events Log</u> entry. Both the Entry and the Associated <u>File</u> will be deleted.

# Events Log Entries Completed Events <a href="Information on each Entry">Information on each Entry</a>

**Information on each Entry**The main <u>Events Log Window</u> is a display of completed events. See other sections for information on displaying events yet to be completed, those in the <u>Future Send</u> Queue and Receive Queue.

Each Log Entry includes the following information: Date, Time, Type, Event Status, Transfer Type, Recipient, File Name

### **Move/Save Events Log**

Move/Save <u>Events Log</u> will <u>Open</u> (If it does not exist it will Create) the <u>file</u> called <u>ELOG0001.TXT</u> and append all the Events that are in the current list-box to it.

If ELOG0001.TXT is 25000 bytes or larger, Move/Save <u>Events Log</u> will <u>Open</u>/Create a <u>file</u> called ELOG0002.TXT and use it. Move/Save <u>Events Log</u> will go up to ELOG9999.TXT. That is 9999 files times 25000 bytes each is 249,975,000 bytes of <u>Events Log</u> before running out of space.

**Operations on Log Entries**The operations which may be performed on an <u>Events Log</u> Entry are indicated by the function buttons at the bottom of the <u>Events Log Window</u>.

**Function Buttons** 

### **Function Buttons**

The following operations may be performed upon any entry in the <u>Events Log</u> and/or its associated <u>file</u>.

<Copy> Copy the associated <u>file</u> to another location on disk.

<MoveAs> To Move the associated <u>file</u> to another location on the disk under the same, or a different name.

<Del> Delete an <u>Events Log</u> entry, an associated <u>file</u>, or both.

<Print> Direct a <u>fax</u> <u>file</u> to the printer.

<<u>View</u>> <u>View</u> a <u>fax</u> format <u>file</u>.

<Re-Send> To re-send a file listed in the Events Log.

# **Copying a File**

To copy a <u>file</u> associated with a <u>faxmail event</u>, highlight the desired entry in the <u>Events Log Window</u> and <u>select</u> <Copy>. The Copy <u>File</u> Box will appear within which you will enter the <u>file</u> specification to which you want the <u>file</u> copied.

 $\underline{\text{Select}} < \text{OK} > \text{ and the } \underline{\text{file}}$  will be copied, and you will be returned to the  $\underline{\text{Events Log}}$   $\underline{\text{Window}}$ .

# Moving and Renaming a File

Highlight the entry and select <MoveAs> to summons the Move File As dialog box.

The name of the <u>file</u> being moved will be displayed in the top <u>edit box</u> entitled Move <u>File</u> From:. Type the drive, path, and filename to which it is being moved into the Move <u>File</u> As <u>edit box</u>.

<u>Select</u> <OK> and the <u>file</u> will be moved to the path and filename specified.

If you desire to move a <u>file</u> other than the one displayed in the Fax Viewer <u>Window</u>, you may <u>select</u> the <u>file</u> to be moved using the directory and files <u>list boxes</u>. <u>Select</u> the drive and path from the directory <u>list box</u> and the files contained will be displayed in the files <u>list box</u>.

### **Deleting Entries from the Events Log**

To perform a delete operation, highlight the desired entry and <u>select</u> <Del> at the bottom of the <u>Window</u>. To protect against the unwanted deletion of information, you will be presented with a variety of options for the deletion process.

The options from which to <u>choose</u> are:

Delete Entry Only Only the entry in the Events Log will be deleted

Delete <u>File</u> Only The actual <u>file</u> to which the entry pertains will be deleted Delete Entry and <u>File</u> Both the Entry and the associated <u>file</u> will be deleted

Click on the desired operation and the process will be executed. If the deletion request involves a <u>file</u>, a Deletion Verification Box will be displayed in which you can confirm your intent.

**Viewing a Fax from the Events Log**Highlight entry with the desired <u>fax</u> to be viewed and <u>select</u> < <u>View</u> > and the Fax Viewer <u>Window</u> will appear within which the <u>fax</u> will be displayed.

# Re-Sending faxmail from the Events Log

You may re-send any <u>fax</u> <u>file</u> directly from the <u>Events Log Window</u> by highlighting the entry in the <u>list box</u>, and <u>select</u> <ReSend>. Upon selection, the Send Fax <u>dialog box</u> will appear.

You may modify any data you <u>choose</u> to conform to your original sending parameters.

<u>Select</u> <Send <u>Fax</u>> to send the <u>fax</u>, and the <u>Event</u> Monitor <u>dialog box</u> will appear. <u>Select</u> <<u>Close</u>> to <u>close</u> the <u>Event</u> Monitor box, and you will be returned to the <u>Events Log Window</u>.

# **Purging Failed Events**

Events which have ended in a failure, such as an Aborted <u>Event</u>, or one which ended in a Transmission Error, may be of no value to you in the <u>Events Log</u>, once you have taken appropriate corrective action. You may <u>choose</u> to re-send a failed sending <u>event</u> and, having a record of the completed transaction, desire to delete log entry of the failed attempt.

To delete all failed events from the <u>Events Log</u>, <u>select</u> <Purge Failed Events>. All failed events will be deleted from the log <u>entries</u> and the log will be refreshed, listing only the successful transactions.

### **Purging Send and Delete Files**

Files which have been marked for deletion in the Send <u>Fax</u> <u>dialog box</u> cannot be deleted immediately upon sending due to a variety of reasons.

<u>Event</u> Failed If the attempt to send the <u>file</u> ended in a error and was not

transmitted, you may want to attempt to send the file again.

Aborted **Event** If you chose to abort a sending **event** during the transmission for

some reason, you may want the file to be present to re-transmit.

Group Send If you schedule a <u>file</u> to be sent to members in a group, the <u>file</u>

cannot be deleted at any time during the group, because some of

the attempts may have failed.

To avoid the loss of a <u>file</u> at an inappropriate time, the <u>bitmap</u> <u>file</u> is tagged for deletion later. The Purge Send and Delete files provides a method of deleting these files from your hard disk with one command.

To erase all files marked for deletion, <u>select</u> <Purge Send+Deletes> and the files will be erased from your hard disk.

Managing Pending Events
A pending event is any event where an instruction has been received by the fax system, but is yet to be acted upon. There are two types of Pending Events:

Send Queue Receive Queue

**Send Queue**Any future send instruction which has not been transmitted and is awaiting its turn, is stored in the Future Send <u>Queue</u>.

# **Receive Queue**

Any <u>faxmail</u> which was received during the time that the system was configured to HOLD incoming correspondence. The <u>faxmail</u> in the Receive <u>Queue</u> has not been saved to disk, or acted upon in any way.

Once action has been taken on an <u>event</u> in either of the queues, i.e., the transaction has been sent from the Future Send <u>Queue</u> or you have taken the transaction out of the Receive <u>Queue</u>, an entry of that <u>event</u> will appear in the Past-<u>Events log</u>.

See: The Events Log Window

# Managing faxmail in the Receive Queue

The Receive <u>Queue</u> contains <u>faxmail</u> only when you have chosen to HOLD all incoming <u>faxmail</u> for later handling.

<u>Faxmail</u> in the <u>Receive Queue</u> is managed from the <u>Events Log Window</u>. <u>Select < Receive Queue</u> >. Action is taken on <u>faxmail</u> in the Receive <u>Queue</u> through the use of the incoming Notification Box, since it contains options appropriate to incoming correspondence.

You may take any action which you desire from the <u>Notification</u> Box, acting on each piece of <u>faxmail</u> in the Receive <u>Queue</u>, individually, until all have been managed. If you <u>choose</u> to return to the <u>Events Log</u> without acting on all correspondence in the Receive <u>Queue</u>, <u>select</u> <Hold All> and the remainder of the incoming events will remain in the Receive <u>Queue</u> for later handling.

### **FaxBook Entries**

The <u>FaxMail</u> <u>FaxBook</u> system is an extensive Rolodex or Card <u>File</u> System providing a record of all <u>fax</u> numbers that are frequently dialed along with individual profiles of each entry.

The <u>FaxMail FaxBook</u> system allows multiple FaxBooks. Each <u>FaxBook</u> is capable of being divided into multiple Groups as a subgroup of the <u>FaxBook</u>. Each <u>FaxBook</u> and its GroupBooks are assigned names for easy reference. The number of FaxBooks are limited only by the amount of disk space in your computer, however the number of listings in a single <u>FaxBook</u> is limited to 1000 <u>FaxBook</u> <u>Entries</u> including <u>Groups</u>.

To maintain FaxBooks in the system, <u>select <Fax></u>, <FaxBooks>, and the <u>FaxBook Entries dialog box</u> will appear and you may perform the following operations:

Creating a FaxBook

Making a FaxBook Active

Deleting a FaxBook

Changing FaxBooks

Sorting FaxBook Entries

Locating a particular FaxBook Entry

Locating a specific FaxBook entry in two ways

Scrolling

**Index Buttons** 

Selecting a FaxBook Entry

<u>Default Recipient</u>

Adding Entries to a FaxBook

Save Button

OK Button

Editing an Entry in a FaxBook

Deleting a FaxBook Entry

Maintaining Groups within a FaxBook

FaxBook Group example

Creating a New Group

Deleting a Group from a FaxBook

Adding Entries to a Group

Scroll Through the FaxBook

**Group All** 

Add Entry

Removing Group Entries From a FaxBook

Importing to FaxBook

Editing FaxBook Entries

**Deleting FaxBook Entries** 

Selecting a Group

Make FaxBook

Repair Book

Selecting a Recipient

Selecting a FaxBook

# **Creating a FaxBook**

To create a new <u>FaxBook</u>, <u>select</u> [Make and Edit FaxBooks <Make>]. You will be presented with a Maintain <u>FaxBook</u> box which lists all current FaxBooks in the system.

If this is the first time you have performed this function, only one <u>FaxBook</u> will exist, that being the SAMPLE book provided with <u>FaxMail</u>.

To create a new <u>FaxBook</u>, <u>select</u> <New> the Create New <u>FaxBook</u> box will appear within which you may enter the name of the new <u>FaxBook</u>.

In the text <u>edit box</u>, enter a <u>FaxBook</u> name using up to eight characters with no spaces. You do not have to concern yourself with <u>file</u> extension, as <u>FaxMail</u> will automatically add the PBK <u>file</u> extension to your <u>FaxBook</u> filename. <u>Select</u> <OK> and you will be returned to the Maintain <u>FaxBook</u> box.

Notice that your new <u>FaxBook</u> name now appears in the <u>FaxBook</u> drop down <u>list box</u>.

# **Making a FaxBook Active**

<u>FaxMail</u> must know which <u>FaxBook</u> you are using at any given time. You can make your new <u>FaxBook</u> the <u>active</u> one by highlighting it. The new <u>FaxBook</u> name will appear in the Make and Edit FaxBooks drop down <u>list box</u>.

<u>Close</u> the Maintain <u>FaxBook</u> box by selecting <OK>, and return to your previous position. The <u>active FaxBook</u> will become the <u>default</u> FaxBook, and will be displayed when the <u>FaxBook Entries</u> or Send <u>Fax</u> box is called. You may change the <u>Active</u> or <u>Default</u> FaxBook in the <u>FaxBook Entries</u> box.

# **Deleting a FaxBook**

To delete a <u>FaxBook</u> from the system, <u>scroll</u> through the FaxBooks in the <u>list box</u> and highlight the desired entry. <u>Select</u> <Del> and the Delete <u>FaxBook</u> box will appear, displaying the name of the <u>FaxBook</u> chosen for deletion. <u>Select</u> <OK> and the <u>FaxBook</u> will be deleted from the system.

### **Changing FaxBooks**

Notice that the <u>FaxBook</u> name selected from the <u>FaxBook Entries</u> box appears in the upper left portion of the screen, displaying the <u>default FaxBook</u>. You may change the <u>default FaxBook</u> by selecting the down arrow. This will cause a <u>list box</u> to appear containing all FaxBooks in the system. <u>Select</u> the desired <u>FaxBook</u> and the <u>drop-down list box</u> will disappear, displaying the chosen <u>FaxBook</u> as the <u>default</u>.

The <u>entries</u> in the <u>default FaxBook</u> will be displayed in the <u>entries list box</u>. <u>FaxMail</u> will maintain this selection as the default until you change it. All <u>FaxMail</u> defaults will be kept <u>active</u> even when you reboot your computer.

# **Sorting FaxBook Entries**

<u>Entries</u> in the <u>Entries list box</u> can be sorted on one of two fields; Recipient (usually the company or organization or Persons Name) or Name.

The <u>entries</u> can be sorted on either field being alphabetized on the first letter of the first word. To sort the listings, click [Sort By <<u>Recipient</u>> or <
<u>Name</u>]. This will not only re-sort the listings, but the field on which the <u>entries</u> are sorted will become the first field in the listings. This will be useful if you <u>choose</u> not to enter any information in the Name.

Locating a particular FaxBook Entry

Locating a specific FaxBook entry in two ways

Scrolling
Index Buttons

# Locating a specific FaxBook entry in two ways

Scrolling Index Buttons

**Scrolling** You may <u>scroll</u> through the <u>entries</u> by using the vertical <u>scroll</u> bar on the right of the <u>FaxBook Entries list box</u>.

# **Index Buttons**

The Alphabet buttons to the left of the <u>Entries list box</u> are used as index tabs to position you at the first entry beginning with that letter of the alphabet. Click on the letter of your choice and the <u>list box entries</u> will be re-positioned to that alphabetical listing.

**Selecting a FaxBook Entry**Locate the desired entry, highlight it and <u>select</u> <OK>. You may also <u>double-click</u> the desired entry. This will <u>select</u> the entry and cause the <u>FaxBook Entries</u> box to close, as well.

**Default Recipient** 

**Default Recipient**Just as in the case of a <u>FaxBook</u> being selected as the <u>default FaxBook</u>, and remembered by <u>FaxMail</u> for you, so will the selected <u>Recipient</u> become the <u>default Recipient</u>, and retained until later changed.

# **Adding Entries to a FaxBook**

<u>Select</u> <Add Entry> and the Add <u>FaxBook</u> Entries box will appear.

The <u>Recipient</u> field is intended to represent the name of the company, organization, or institution to which the <u>faxmail</u> is being addressed. The remaining fields are then self explanatory.

If your entry involves an individual and not a company, place the persons name in the <u>Recipient</u> field. You may then use the Name field for notes or brief description, such as: Office <u>Fax</u> Machine, or Home Computer.

**Note:** Recipient and Fax Number fields must contain valid data.

Enter new <u>entries</u> in the Add <u>FaxBook Entries</u> box by positioning the cursor in the desired <u>Edit Box</u> and typing the data. Move from data field to data field by repositioning the cursor with the mouse or by pressing <Tab>.

Complete the data entry for a listing and then <u>select</u> from either of two actions:

Save Button OK Button

# **Save Button**

The <Save> button will save the <u>FaxBook</u> entry just entered, clear the data in the box, and remain in the Add <u>FaxBook</u> Entries box to input additional Entry.

# **OK Button**

The <OK> button also saves the  $\underline{FaxBook}$  entry just entered, but also, closes the Add  $\underline{Entries}$  box and returns you to the  $\underline{FaxBook}$   $\underline{Entries}$  box.

# **Editing an Entry in a FaxBook**

To edit an entry, first <u>select</u> a <u>FaxBook</u> entry, as described above. <u>Select</u> <Edit> and the Edit <u>FaxBook</u> <u>Entries</u> box will appear, displaying the full contents of the listing.

By placing the cursor at the beginning of the field that you wish to modify, holding down the left mouse button, and dragging the cursor to the end of the data, you will have <u>highlighted</u> the information. You may then delete the data with the <Del> key.

# **Deleting a FaxBook Entry**

To delete an entry, first <u>select</u> an entry. With the entry <u>highlighted</u>, <u>select</u> <Delete Entry>. The Delete <u>FaxBook</u> Entry box will appear, displaying the <u>Recipient</u> or Company name, along with the entry to be deleted. This allows you to verify that you are deleting the proper entry. <u>Select</u> <OK> to delete the entry or <Cancel> to abort.

# Maintaining Groups within a FaxBook

You may send <u>faxmail</u> to a group of recipients with a single command by creating <u>groups</u> of listings within a <u>FaxBook</u>. You may then send <u>faxmail</u> to all members in the group by selecting the Group as the Recipient when you transmit your correspondence.

You may create as many <u>Groups</u> within any single <u>FaxBook</u> as you desire. Each group may contain up to the total number of <u>entries</u> in the <u>FaxBook</u>. You can put up to 999 <u>entries</u> in a <u>FaxBook</u>, create a group and put all 999 in it. It is recommended that you put no more than 500 <u>entries</u> in a <u>FaxBook</u>.

When forming a Group within a <u>FaxBook</u>, you are not changing the <u>entries</u> in the <u>FaxBook</u>. Each entry in the <u>FaxBook</u> is merely being tagged as belonging to the particular Group that is being formed. You can still send a member of a group singularly.

FaxBook Group example

**FaxBook Group example**If the <u>FaxBook</u> is entitled CUSTOMER, then Groups might be formed so that information might be sent to each geographical region of the country. The <u>Groups</u> would be entitled, SOUTH, WEST, NORTH, MIDWEST, etc.

# **Creating a New Group**

From the <u>FaxMail menu</u>, <u>select</u> <FaxBooks>, Make and edit Group Sends <Make> and a Maintain <u>FaxBook Groups</u> box will appear displaying a combo box of FaxBooks in the system and a <u>list box</u> showing the <u>Groups</u> formed within each <u>FaxBook</u>. Notice that the number of <u>entries</u> in the Group is also displayed to the right of the Group name.

<u>Select</u> the <u>FaxBook</u> from the <u>drop-down list box</u> by clicking on the down arrow and a <u>list box</u> will appear displaying the FaxBooks in the system. Highlight the desired <u>FaxBook</u> and the <u>list box</u> will disappear, showing only the <u>FaxBook</u> selected.

<u>Select</u> <New> and a <u>dialog box</u> will appear with an <u>edit box</u>. Enter a name that you want assigned to the Group, using up to 32 characters. Spaces are permitted.

<u>Select</u> <OK> and you will be returned to the Maintain <u>FaxBook</u> <u>Groups</u> box with the new Group displayed. Notice that the number of <u>entries</u> is zero until you edit the Group and place <u>entries</u> into it.

# **Deleting a Group from a FaxBook**

To delete a Group from a FaxBook, select Make and Edit Sends <Make> from the FaxBook Entries box. The Maintain FaxBook Groups box will appear within which are listed all of the Groups in a FaxBook. The system FaxBooks will be listed in the FaxBooks list box at the upper right of the dialog box.

<u>Select</u> the desired <u>FaxBook</u> and the drop-down box will <u>close</u>, showing the selected <u>FaxBook</u>. The names of the GroupBooks formed within that <u>FaxBook</u> will be displayed in the main <u>list box</u> in the <u>window</u>.

<u>Scroll</u> through the Group <u>entries</u> with the <u>scroll</u> bar and click the Group to be deleted.

<u>Select</u> the DELETE button and you will be presented with a Verification box prompting you to confirm the deletion of the GroupBook. <u>Select</u> the OK button and you will be returned to the Maintain Groups Box.

# **Adding Entries to a Group**

Summon the Maintain <u>FaxBook Groups dialog box</u>, highlight the desired Group and <u>select</u> <Edit> and the Edit Group <u>dialog box</u> will appear. The Edit Group box contains two main <u>list boxes</u>. The upper box containing the <u>FaxBook</u> Entries, and the lower box displaying the Group Members.

Scroll Through the FaxBook Group All Add Entry

**Scroll Through the FaxBook**Scroll through the FaxBook Entries, or click on the alphabetical index buttons. The index buttons will search the listing and display the entries beginning with the selected letter in the index.

**Group All**Selecting <Group All> will add all of the <u>entries</u> from the current <u>FaxBook</u> (upper box) to the current Group. Choosing a Group as a Recipient will send to all in the group.

Add Entry
Selecting <Add Entry> will add the <a href="highlighted">highlighted</a> FaxBook <a href="entries">entries</a> to the Group. You may also <u>Double-click</u> on the entry. In each case, the selected entry will be duplicated in the Group Members <u>list box</u> below.

Select as many entries from the FaxBook as you desire to add to the GroupBook.

# **Removing Group Entries From a FaxBook**

Scroll through the <u>entries</u> in the Group Members <u>list box</u> and highlight the entry which is to be deleted. <u>Select</u> <Remove> and the entry will be removed from the Group Members box. You may also <u>Double-click</u> on the entry to remove it. The entry will disappear from the Group Members <u>list box</u>. <u>Select</u> <Make Group> the modifications will be saved to disk.

# Importing to FaxBook

Most X-Base programs like dBASE, Clipper and Etc. are capable of Exporting Comma-Delimited .TXT files. FaxMail for Windows can Import these Comma-Delimited files. Remember that the data-text itself should not contain double quotes (i.e.: ") because the Importer may consider it to be the end of a field in a record. A field containing , will, for sure, fool the Importer into thinking it should end one field and start another. The fields can vary in length but do have a maximum as shown below. A FaxBook can have up to 1000 Entries and/or Groups.

Definition of one FaxBook Record:

<u>Fields</u>	Maximum <u>Field Size</u>	Programmers Identity	
Position / Dept. Fax Number Voice Number	32 32 46 46	FE2_REC_EB FE2_NAME_EB FE2_POS_EB FE2_FAX_NUM_EB FE2_VOICE_NUM_EB	EQU 1 EQU 2 EQU 3 EQU 4 EQU 5
Voice Num Ext Address Line 1 Address Line 2 City State Zip Code	58	FE2_VOICE_NUM_EXT_EB FE2_ADDR1_EB FE2_ADDR2_EB FE2_CITY_EB FE2_ST_EB FE2_ZIP_EB	EQU 6 EQU 7 EQU 8 EQU 9 EQU 10 EQU 11
•	58	FE2_COMENT_EB	EQU 12

Do not concern yourself with the Programmers Identity as it is only used by our Programmers and included to help you get a perspective.

You do not have to fill in all of the fields, but they must be there. The only two mandatory fields are the <u>Recipient</u> and <u>Fax</u> Number. If you fail to fill these two fields in properly, the Importer will report an error.

```
Example of a valid minimal entry: "Jon Krahmer","","","","1713-499-5939","","","","","","","","",""CR LF
```

One or more valid and unique characters of the alphabet. You can not add two entries with the same Recipient field.

## Fax Number:

Recipient:

Must start with a valid number from 0 - 9 and be made up of a valid dialing string. -or- Start with an m.

If a field is longer than the above specification, it will be truncated to the specification, thus you will loss some data.

## Name for Example:

## 12345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890 Firstnameislong Middlenameislonger Lastnamenameislongest

The above name field will be truncated to: Firstnameislong Middlenmaeislon

## FaxBook Format (Three Records to End Of File):

"First Recipient", "Name", "Position / Dept", "Fax Number", "Voice Number", "Voice Num Ext", "Address Line 1", "Address Line 2", "City", "State", "Zip Code", "Comment" LF CR "Second Recipient", "Name", "Position / Dept", "Fax Number", "Voice Number", "Voice Num Ext", "Address Line 1", "Address Line 2", "City", "State", "Zip Code", "Comment" LF CR

"Last Recipient", "Name", "Position / Dept", "Fax Number", "Voice Number", "Voice Num Ext", "Address Line 1", "Address Line 2", "City", "State", "Zip Code", "Comment" LF CR EOF

**Note:** The three above records occupy more than one lines each in this example, but in actuality, each record is all on the same line even though they may be long.

## Values:

CR is Hex 0Dh, Decimal 13, Binary 00001101b LF is Hex 0Ah, Decimal 10, Binary 00001010b EOF is Hex 1Ah, Decimal 26, Binary 00011010b

## Definitions:

CR; Return to the far left. LF; Drop down one line.

EOF; End Of File.

**Note:** The EOF is usually put there by most X-Base programs, but is optional.

From a text-editor, the CR LF pair and EOF will not be visible, but rather they will determine where the line of text breaks and where the <u>file</u> ends. They are not visible because they are control characters. In the examples a space is shown between control characters. This is to help you visualize.

There is no space. In a text-editor a valid record looks like this: "Jon Krahmer","","","1-713-499-5939","","","","","","","","",""

If a field has no data, you may NOT skip it but rather you must leave it empty. Example:

"Recipient", "Name", "", "Fax Number", "Voice Number", "", "Address Line 1", "", "City", "State", "Zip Code", ""LF CR

# **Editing FaxBook Entries**

To Edit entries in a given FaxBook.

If you <u>choose</u> to edit an entry in a <u>FaxBook</u>, <u>select</u> <Edit Entry>. The Edit <u>FaxBook</u> <u>Entries</u> box will appear in which all the information fields in a given entry are displayed. Place the cursor on the field you wish to modify and type the new information.

Move to the next information field by pressing <Tab> or with the mouse. Select <OK> to confirm and save the modifications.

# **Deleting FaxBook Entries** To delete an entry in a given <u>FaxBook</u>.

Use this command to delete an individual entry from the current FaxBook.

Highlight an entry in the <u>list box</u> and <u>select</u> <Delete Entry>. A <u>dialog box</u> will appear prompting you to verify the deletion. <u>Select</u> <OK> to delete or <Cancel> to abort.

**Selecting a Group**Click on the arrow to the right of the Make and Edit Group Sends selection box to list all available Groups. Click on the desired Group to be able to send a <u>fax</u> to each recipient in that group.

# **Make FaxBook**

<u>Select</u> [Make and Edit <u>FaxBook</u> <Make>], <New> to create a new <u>FaxBook</u>. Each <u>FaxBook</u> can hold up to 1,000 <u>entries</u>. The <u>FaxBook</u> that comes with <u>FaxMail</u> for Windows is called SAMPLE. Do not use the Sample <u>FaxBook</u> as all of your data in it will be destroyed when you re-install.

# **Repair Book**

Under some conditions a <u>FaxBook</u> may become corrupt and stop functioning properly. Before choosing the Repair Book button you should make a backup of the <u>FaxBook</u>. This function does its best to save all <u>entries</u> that are still valid. All existing group lists will be destroyed and will need to be re-established. You should only use this function as a last resort if nothing else works.

**Selecting a Recipient**After highlighting an entry or group ( $\underbrace{Recipient}$ )  $\underbrace{Select}$  < OK> to accept it as the default for your next send. The next  $\underbrace{fax}$  you send will go to this recipient or group of recipients unless you change the <u>default</u> before sending by calling the <u>FaxBook</u> Entries function again.

**Selecting a FaxBook**Click on the arrow to the right of the <Make and Edit FaxBooks> selection box to list all available FaxBooks. Click on the desired <u>FaxBook</u> to load it.

# **SetUp Dialog Box**

To configure your <u>FaxMail</u> system to your liking, <u>select <Fax></u>, <SetUp>. You will be presented with a <u>dialog box</u> within which you may enter information and set parameters. These system settings become the <u>default</u> or <u>active</u> parameters.

You may experiment with these settings to determine which represents the most commonly used conditions for you. These settings serve to create <u>default</u> conditions which are consistent with the manner in which you most often use <u>FaxMail</u>. Some parameters may be overridden from other places.

FaxModem Initialization String Paint FaxButton Silent Answer Silent Answer hardware installation Fax Printing Options Scaling Factor <u>Aspect</u> <u>Dither</u> Text **Graphics: Default Sending Options** Outgoing Directory Send Fax and (Save or Delete) **Default Receiving Options** Incoming Directory Hold in Receive Queue Notify upon Receipt Auto-Saving Fax upon Receipt Auto-Print Fax upon Receipt Your Name Your ID Default Cover Page Settings No Cover Page Include Cover Page Cover Page Only <u>Default Cover Page</u> **Default Fax Resolution** Standard Fax Resolution Fine Fax Resolution

# **FaxModem Initialization String**

The <u>FaxModem</u> Initialization String feature can be used to append <u>commands</u> to the <u>FaxMail</u> for Windows Dynamic All Class <u>FaxModem</u>-Drivers Initialization String. When one of the real-time <u>FaxModem</u>-Drivers are loaded, this feature will be grayed out and will not work. If you have send/receive problems, you may want to call the manufacturer of your modem and get the best string for your modem and put it here

# **Paint FaxButton**

If you want the  $\leq$ Fax $\geq$  to be painted select  $\leq$ Paint FaxButton>. If you want the  $\leq$ Fax> button to work, but you do not want FaxMail to paint it with the FAX bitmap select  $\leq$ 

□Paint FaxButton>.

## **Silent Answer**

Silent Answer requires the support and cooperation of the remote sending FaxModem/Machine with your receiving FaxModem. If the sending FaxModem/Machine does not support Silent Answer by sending the CNG tone, you will lose that Fax! Please read all of this area before using Silent Answer. If you still want Silent Answer, here is what it does and how to implement it. If <□Silent Answer> is grayed out in the SetUp dialog box your modem most likely does not support Silent Answer.

Silent answer lets one telephone line be used for two purposes; receiving faxes with the <u>FaxModem</u>, and receiving voice calls with an answering machine or telephone. When set to this mode, the <u>FaxModem</u> lets your answering machine answer all incoming calls. If it detects <u>Fax</u> CNG tones, it routes the call to <u>FaxMail</u> for Windows. Otherwise, it just sits silently on the phone line while you or your answering machine takes the call.

When the phone rings and after the second ring your <u>FaxModem</u> will start monitoring the telephone line. If it detects a <u>Fax</u> tone, it will receive the <u>Fax</u>. If it does not detect a <u>fax</u> tone, it will do nothing.

Silent Answer hardware installation

## Silent Answer hardware installation

When installing the <u>FaxModem</u>, DO NOT plug the answering machine into the telephone jack on the back of the <u>FaxModem</u>. Instead, do one of the following:

- **a.** Plug the answering machine and <u>FaxModem</u> into different wall jack (i.e. jacks in different rooms).
- **b.** Plug the answering machine into a wall jack and the <u>FaxModem</u> into the answering machine.
- **c.** If your answering machine has some kind of phone-jack switching; use this method. You must locate the two devices on separate extensions to make silent answer work correctly. This means you can not plug the answering machine into the <u>FaxModem</u> or vise versa. You can split a single extension with a duplex jack adapter. Radio Shack commonly carries this part number 279-357 for \$4.49.

Also, if you have an older answering machine that does NOT automatically turn itself off when it detects that a person or the <a href="FaxModem">FaxModem</a> has answered the call, you need a \$7.95 adapter from Radio Shack, part#43-107. This adapter disconnects the answering machine from the phone line when the call is answered. It goes between the answering machine and the wall jack.

**Note:** The device that is picking up the line initially, must answer after, and not before, the second ring. This means you should set your answering machine to three rings for best results. If no other device picks up the line by the time the number of rings that <u>FaxMail</u> for Windows is set to is reached, <u>FaxMail</u> for Windows will answer it and process a <u>Fax</u>.

To activate Silent Answer Load the <u>FaxMail</u> for Windows Control program and <u>select <Fax></u>, <SetUp>, <⊠Silent Answer>. Set <Rings until we answer: [4]> and set your answering-machine to three rings.

Fax Printing Options

Scaling Factor
Aspect
Dither
Text
Graphics:

# **Scaling Factor**

## API:

<u>FaxMail</u> for Windows lets the Windows API (<u>Application</u> Program Interface) deal with the scaling factors. <u>FaxMail</u> for Windows tells the API the size of the <u>Fax</u> and tells it to make it fit on the printer properly. You should <u>choose</u> this option if your printers <u>resolution</u> is anything other than 300 X 300 <u>DPI</u>.

## Pre 300 X 300:

<u>FaxMail</u> for Windows converts the image to 300 X 300 <u>DPI</u> before handing it over to the Windows API. <u>Select</u> this option if you know that your printing destination is going to be 300 X 300 <u>DPI</u>.

## HP 300 X 300:

<u>FaxMail</u> for Windows converts the image to 300 X 300 <u>DPI</u> before handing it over to the Windows API. This option is like Pre 300 X 300 excepted it was especially made to work on 300 X 300 <u>DPI</u> HP LaserJets and compatibles.

# **Aspect**

A <u>fax</u> machine is capable of reading and writing 8.5 wide. Many printers are not capable of printing to the very edge of the paper. These printers usually print from 7 - 8 wide. For this reason <u>FaxMail</u> for Windows has two aspect ratios.

## **Scale to Printer:**

If printing a  $\underline{fax}$  actual  $\underline{fax}$  size causes you to lose part of the  $\underline{fax}$  on the left or right margin then you will want to use this option to scale the  $\underline{fax}$  to fit in the printers margins. Use this option only when necessary because in the process of scaling the  $\underline{fax}$  there will be some degradation in quality and it will be smaller than the original image.

## **Print Actual FAX size:**

You will usually want to print actual  $\underline{fax}$  size because most Faxes leave a half inch margin on the left and right. The  $\underline{fax}$  will be printed the same size as the original image.

## **Dither**

All Faxes are either 200 X 200  $\underline{DPI}$  (fine) or 100 X 200  $\underline{DPI}$  (standard). Most printers do not use these resolutions. For this reason  $\underline{FaxMail}$  for Windows must scale the original  $\underline{Fax}$  image to your printers  $\underline{resolution}$ . In the process of scaling up or down to your printer  $\underline{FaxMail}$  for Windows has to make a decision whether to drop a white dot or black dot.

<u>Text</u> <u>Graphics:</u>

# **Text**

During the scaling process if <u>FaxMail</u> for Windows is forced to drop a dot it will drop a white one rather than a black one if it has a choice, thus producing brilliant text.

# **Graphics**:

During the scaling process if <u>FaxMail</u> for Windows is forced to drop a dot it will drop a black one rather than a white one as opposed to text dithering where the white dot would be dropped, thus producing shades of gray.

**Default Sending Options**In this configuration section, you are configuring your outgoing <u>faxmail</u>. The options include an outgoing directory where all fax files are stored when created due to sending from Windows applications; and the automatic tagging of these fax files for later saving or deleting after the fax has been transmitted.

**Outgoing Directory** Send Fax and (Save or Delete)

### **Outgoing Directory**

First, you may from time to time, wish to change the directory in which outgoing <u>fax</u> files are stored. The <u>default</u> directory, upon installation, is a <u>subdirectory</u> under the program directory entitled, OUTBOX.

The <u>edit box</u> must contain the drive letter and the full path to the directory in which your outgoing files are to be stored. Edit the information by placing the cursor in the box and deleting the current data by using <BACKSPACE> or <Del>.

Upon saving the configurations box with <OK>, this will become the new <u>default</u> path in which outgoing <u>fax</u> files are saved. You may change the directory path, at the time of sending, from the Send <u>Fax</u> box by selecting <MoveAs>.

**Note:** When you change a directory path in the SetUp box you must reboot your computer immediately before the modification can take place.

### **Send Fax and (Save or Delete)**

Select <Send Fax and ●Save

ODelete > if you want the <u>fax</u> to stay on your disk after sending or <Send <u>Fax</u> and OSave

Delete> if you want faxes to be deleted after sending. You can override the default at send time from the Send Fax box.

Remember that you have the original program <u>file</u> generated from your <u>application</u> as the source <u>file</u>, and can always <u>open</u> it and Convert it to <u>Fax</u> again.

**Note:** Since the sending operation may result in an incomplete transmission, or in the case of a group send, the <u>fax file</u> must be sent many times, the <u>fax file</u> is not deleted immediately after sending. It is tagged for deletion, later. You may delete all faxes tagged for deletion from the <u>Events Log Window</u> by selecting <Purge Send + Deletes>..

**Default Receiving Options**The receiving options allow you to set <u>default</u> conditions for the <u>incoming directory</u> in which inbound <u>faxmail</u> will be stored. You may also <u>choose</u> among the following options for handling incoming correspondence:

**Incoming Directory** Hold in Receive Queue Notify upon Receipt Auto-Saving Fax upon Receipt Auto-Print Fax upon Receipt

**Incoming Directory**The <u>incoming directory</u> is the drive and directory path into which you wish to save incoming faxmail to disk. This is the default path only; meaning that when you are notified of incoming correspondence, this path will be selected and presented to you along with the file name in the Notification box. However, you may route the file into any directory you desire.

When you modify this path in the SetUp <u>dialog box</u> you must re-boot your computer immediately for the new directory to take effect.

### **Hold in Receive Queue**

<u>Select</u> <@Hold> if you want to hold all incoming correspondence until you <u>choose</u> to deal with your <u>faxmail</u>. <u>FaxMail</u> for Windows stores all incoming correspondence in a **Receiving Queue** until you are ready to deal with it.

To handle your <u>faxmail</u>, summon the <u>Events Log Window</u>, and <u>select</u> <Receive <u>Queue</u>> or <u>select</u> <<u>Fax></u>, <<u>SetUp></u>, <<u>®Notify></u>. A <u>Notification</u> box will be presented for each piece of <u>faxmail</u> in the <u>queue</u>. Act upon each one as you <u>choose</u> until the <u>queue</u> is empty.

Notify upon Receipt

<u>Select</u> <®Notify> if you want <u>FaxMail</u> to notify you each time you receive <u>faxmail</u>. You will be presented with a <u>Notification</u> box informing you of the receipt of <u>faxmail</u>, giving you a variety of options for handling each piece.

### **Auto-Saving Fax upon Receipt**

<u>Select</u> < Auto Save if you do not wish to be notified at all of incoming <u>faxmail</u>. By choosing <u>Auto-Save</u>, incoming correspondence will be automatically saved to disk in your INBOX directory (C:\<u>FAXMAIL</u>\INBOX).

This selection can be dangerous because you will receive faxes but you will not be aware that you have received them. If you use <u>auto-save</u> you can use the <u>Events</u> <u>Log</u> or the <u>Fax</u> Viewer to find your faxes in the INBOX.

All correspondence will be saved in the <u>incoming Directory</u> and named according to a date stamp, as follows:

### MMDD0000.DCX

Whereas:

MM is the month,DD is the day, and

**0000** is a numbering system denoting the number of files received that day

.DCX is a library of .<u>PCX files</u> (fax file)

### **Auto-Print Fax upon Receipt**

<u>Select</u> < Auto Print> if you choose to have your incoming <u>faxmail</u> sent to the printer upon arrival. This feature will cause your computer and printer to act like a normal <u>fax</u> machine with the added benefit of having your <u>faxmail</u> printed on regular bond paper, particularly if you have a laser jet printer. After the <u>fax</u> has been <u>auto-printed</u> it will be saved in your INBOX directory. You will receive no further <u>notification</u> as to where the <u>fax</u> is.

## **Your Name**

Your Name (up to 31 letters) will appear on the  $\underline{\text{fax}}$   $\underline{\text{header}}$  of each  $\underline{\text{fax}}$  you send unless you deselect  $\underline{\text{cpage}}$   $\underline{\text{Header}}$  to override it from the Send  $\underline{\text{Fax}}$  box.

## **Your ID**

Your ID, usually your phone number (up to 20 characters), will appear in the Recipients, <u>Event</u> Monitor identifying you as the remote sender.

### **Default Cover Page Settings**

The <u>Cover Page</u> configuration involves which parameter is to be used as the <u>default</u> condition when sending <u>faxmail</u>. Remember that the Send <u>Fax</u> box contains all <u>Cover Page</u> options too. You may <u>select</u> from among them, overriding the defaults that you set here, at the time you send a <u>fax</u>.

To <u>select</u> the desired <u>default</u>, click in the appropriate option button and the circle will be blackened indicating the selection is made.

No Cover Page Include Cover Page Cover Page Only Default Cover Page

**No Cover Page**Selecting <®No <u>Cover Page</u>> causes no <u>Cover Page</u> to be sent, unless overridden in the Send <u>Fax</u> box.

Include Cover Page
Selecting <●Include Cover Page > will cause a Cover Page to be included with all your <u>faxmail</u>, unless overridden in the Send <u>Fax</u> box.

**Cover Page Only**Selecting <<u>Cover Page</u> Only> causes only the <u>Cover Page</u> to be sent unless overridden in the Send <u>Fax</u> box. Since text as well as data fields can be placed onto the <u>Cover Page</u>, this is an efficient way to create and send quick memos and notes.

**Default Cover Page**A <u>drop-down list box</u> is provided which lists the <u>Cover Pages</u> present in your system. To display the choices, click on the down arrow and a <u>list box</u> will appear containing the <u>Cover Pages</u> you have created. <u>Select</u> the <u>Cover Page</u> you would like to become the <u>default</u> and the <u>list box</u> will <u>close</u>, <u>displaying</u> your choice.

## **Default Fax Resolution**

<u>Fax</u> documents may be sent in either Standard or Fine <u>Resolution</u>. This setting determines the amount of <u>DPI</u> to be used in constructing the <u>BITMAP</u> <u>fax</u> <u>file</u> that is transmitted by facsimile technology.

<u>Standard Fax Resolution</u> <u>Fine Fax Resolution</u>

## **Standard Fax Resolution**

Select <®Standard (100 X 200)>

## **Fine Fax Resolution**

<u>Select</u> <⊕Fine (200 X 200)> Fine <u>Resolution</u> is 200 X 200 <u>DPI</u>. See: What is <u>Fax</u> <u>Resolution</u>

### **Faxmail Management**

Importance of File Management

Files in the System

**Application Program Files** 

Fax Format Bitmap Files

Managing faxmail Directories

**Setting Default Directories** 

Managing Fax Files

Managing incoming Fax Files

View and Delete

**Print and Delete** 

**Backup and Delete** 

Naming incoming faxmail

Managing faxmail with Auto-Save

Managing faxmail from Events Log

Managing faxmail from the Fax Viewer Window

Managing faxmail from Windows File Manager

Viewing a DCX Fax file with Windows File Manager

Printing a DCX Fax file with Windows File Manager

Moving a DCX Fax file with Windows File Manager

**Importance of File Management**Managing your <u>faxmail</u> correspondence becomes an important consideration as you rely more heavily on fax technology as a means of document transfer. Much of the file management capability of FaxMail is designed to allow you to not only maintain a record of all faxmail transactions through the Events Log, but to provide a simplified method of managing faxmail.

Files in the System

Application Program Files
Fax Format Bitmap Files

# **Application Program Files**

Your computer generated documents, created in your favorite Windows Programs, are your original documents. Manage them as you have in the past maintaining the <u>directories</u> and subdirectories which make most sense for you. Be sure to continue to make backup copies of all important files for protection. Treat them with the same importance as you would any SOURCE documents in your system.

### **Fax Format Bitmap Files**

When you send a document by <u>fax</u> from any Windows program, <u>FaxMail</u> must first convert your document into a format which <u>fax</u> technology can transmit. A second <u>file</u>, a <u>Bitmap File</u> is created for this purpose. This <u>FAX FILE</u> will be denoted by the three character extension of DCX or PCX.

This <u>file</u> does not interfere with your original document in any way, it makes a converted copy for <u>fax</u> transmission. Upon transmitting your correspondence, both files, your original <u>file</u> saved by the <u>application</u> program, and the <u>FAX FILE</u> as a bitmap, exist on your hard disk.

## **Managing faxmail Directories**

Based upon your industry, and the tasks which you perform with your computer each day, you probably implement a combination or variation of several schemes for organizing information on your disk.

You will find it very useful to generate a philosophy which relates your correspondence, document and  $\underline{\text{file}}$  generation habits to  $\underline{\text{fax}}$  information delivery system.

### **Setting Default Directories**

Use  $\leq Fax \geq$ ,  $\leq SetUp > to change the name of the <u>directories</u> into which your OutMail and InMail will be directed by <u>default</u>.$ 

You may then route your <u>faxmail</u> to other locations that are appropriate upon sending from the Send <u>Fax</u> box, using <MoveAs>. Direct your incoming <u>faxmail</u> into the desired directory and under any name from the <u>Notification</u> box, when receiving <u>faxmail</u>.

If you have not named and saved your <u>faxmail</u> at the time of sending or receiving, you may do so from the <u>Events Log Window</u> or the Windows <u>File</u> Manager.

**Managing Fax Files**As described above,  $\underline{\text{fax}}$  files are identified by a Date-Stamp name. In order to make the  $\underline{\text{file}}$  name more meaningful, use every opportunity to rename the  $\underline{\text{file}}$ .

Throughout <u>FaxMail</u>, there are a variety of opportunities for saving <u>fax</u> files under names of your choice.

### **Managing incoming Fax Files**

If you have fairly heavy <u>faxmail</u> traffic, you can change the <u>default</u> directory into which incoming files are stored. <u>Fax</u> files are large and occupy a considerable amount of disk space.

The Notification box offers you a full range of options for handling incoming files.

If your free disk space is low, you may try one of the following schemes which will provide you with a sufficient level of comfort about deleting the <u>file</u>:

<u>View and Delete</u> <u>Print and Delete</u> <u>Backup and Delete</u> <u>Naming incoming faxmail</u>

## **View and Delete**

After you <u>view</u> incoming <u>faxmail</u>, if you determine that a permanent copy is not needed, delete the <u>file</u> from disk.

## **Print and Delete**

Make a hard copy by printing the <u>faxmail</u> and deleting the <u>file</u> from your hard disk.

**Backup and Delete**If you find it desirable to retain a permanent copy of incoming correspondence, using <u>File</u> Manager or other means, copy your <u>faxmail</u> to a floppy or tape drive for archive storage.

## Naming incoming faxmail

<u>View</u> the <u>file</u> immediately upon receipt, and if you <u>choose</u> to save it, you may then re-name and save it to the appropriate directory on disk. The new name, which will be more meaningful to you than the cryptic date-stamp name, will appear throughout the <u>FaxMail</u> system, greatly simplifying <u>file</u> management.

In this manner, you will be able to link the program <u>file</u>, the log entry and the <u>fax</u> format <u>file</u> together.

Managing faxmail with Auto-Save
If you prefer Auto-Save to any of the Notification schemes, you may choose to handle your correspondence through the Events Log Window.

Open the Events Log Windows by selecting <Fax>, <Events Log>. You may then delete, rename, move, copy, view, print, and re-send your fax.

## Managing faxmail from Events Log

If you have not taken any action on files at the time of sending or receiving your correspondence, the <u>Events Log</u> gives you an opportunity to completely manage your <u>faxmail</u> system.

Information pertaining to each <u>faxmail</u> transaction that you perform is maintained in the <u>Events Log</u>, allowing you a variety of <u>file</u> management options.

Managing faxmail from the Fax Viewer Window
The Fax Viewer Window contains a variety of file management routines. Viewing the fax first will assist in determining how you choose to manage the file. You may then re-name and save, print, copy, or delete them.

### Managing faxmail from Windows File Manager Summons the Windows File Manager and locate the directory where the faxes are

Summons the Windows <u>File</u> Manager and locate the directory where the faxes are and filter out all <u>file</u> except the ones with the extension of DCX. This can be done by selecting < <u>View</u>>, < By <u>File</u> Type> and the By <u>File</u> Type <u>dialog box</u> will appear. In the Name <u>edit box</u>, type \*.DCX and <u>select</u> < OK>.

<u>Viewing a DCX Fax file with Windows File Manager</u> <u>Printing a DCX Fax file with Windows File Manager</u> <u>Moving a DCX Fax file with Windows File Manager</u>

**Viewing a DCX Fax file with Windows File Manager**<u>Double-click</u> the DCX <u>fax file</u> with your left mouse button and the FaxMail Fax Viewer dialog box will appear displaying the selected <u>fax</u>. See <u>Fax</u> Viewer Program.

Printing a DCX Fax file with Windows File Manager

Double-click the DCX fax file with your left mouse button and the FaxMail Fax Viewer dialog box will appear displaying the selected fax. Select < File >, < Print > and follow the normal FaxMail Print Fax routine. See Printing a Fax

**Moving a DCX Fax file with Windows File Manager** To move a DCX <u>fax file</u>, put your mouse on it, press the left mouse button, drag the <u>fax</u> to the directory where you want it and drop it by letting up on the left mouse button.

## **Glossary**

**Active** Describes the item last selected which becomes the <u>default</u> until another is selected. It applies to FaxBooks, <u>Groups</u>, files, recipients, and <u>directories</u> etc.

**Application** A computer software program which performs a particular task, such as a word processor or spreadsheet. In this manual, the term is used interchangeably with the word program.

**ASCII text** American Standard Code for Information Interchange 8-bit character set. <u>ASCII text</u> files may be transmitted by <u>fax</u> with the need to first be converted to a <u>bitmap</u>.

**AUTOEXEC.BAT** The batch <u>file</u> which resides in the <u>root directory</u> and is executed when the computer is turned on. Its purpose is to (Automatically Execute) a series of <u>commands</u> or automatically load files or programs.

**Auto-Print** To automatically print <u>faxmail</u> upon its arrival into the computer.

**Auto-Save** To automatically save <u>faxmail</u> upon its arrival into the computer. The <u>fax</u> will be saved into the <u>default incoming directory</u> and named according to a date stamp.

**Background operation** The mode in which a program is running when it is operating simultaneously with another program that is usually associated with programs which operate transparent to the user. **See also** Memory-resident.

**Binary file** A <u>file</u> containing characters or codes that are in machine-readable form.

**Bitmap** An image <u>file</u> consisting of an array of bits. The <u>FaxModem</u> reads and transmits these bits. In this manual, <u>bitmap</u> is used interchangeable with <u>Fax File</u> or <u>Fax</u> Format <u>File</u>.

**Boot** To start, or restart your computer, loading the disk operating system (DOS) and configuring it.

**Broadcasting** The term applied to sending a single document to many recipients with a single command.

**CCITT (Consultative Committee International Telephone and Telegraph)** a communications industry trade group, mostly associated with the task of devising and setting standards.

**Check box** A small square box appearing in a <u>dialog box</u> that can be selected or cleared. When the <u>check box</u> is selected, an X appears in the box. The box represents a program option or parameter which can be set.

**Choose** To use a mouse or key combinations to <u>select</u> an item, object or command.

**Clipboard** A temporary storage area used to transfer data within or between applications.

**Close** To remove a document, <u>file</u>, <u>dialog box</u>, or <u>window</u> from an <u>application</u>, or to remove an <u>application</u> from the Windows <u>desktop</u>.

**Command buttons menu** These items occur in a <u>dialog box</u> and are objects representing task choices.

**Commands** An object on the screen, usually associated with a <u>menu</u>, which is used as an instruction to the <u>application</u> to perform a certain task. Program <u>commands</u> may be in the form of a horizontal bar <u>menu</u> item, <u>pull-down menu</u> items, or command buttons as in the case of <u>dialog boxes</u>.

**Cover Page** A pre-designed page accompanying <u>faxmail</u>, detailing information about the sender, <u>recipient</u>, and the document being transmitted. Multiple <u>Cover Pages</u> may be designed and selected for use in the sending <u>event</u>. Information may be automatically merged into the <u>Cover Page</u> during the sending process from

the computer or system FaxBooks. The <u>Cover Page</u> may be included, not included, or used as the only page sent.

**CONFIG.SYS** A configurations <u>file</u> located in the <u>root directory</u> of the computer used to configure the computers environment during <u>boot</u>-up.

**Control Menu** The main <u>FaxMail menu</u> which is loaded by the Control Program. The <u>menu</u> attaches itself to the <u>pull-down menu</u> associated with the Windows <u>system button</u>. Since the Windows <u>system button</u> is available in the Windows environment, through the Main <u>Title Bar</u>, the <u>Control Menu</u> is available to all Windows applications, at all times. In this manual, <u>Control Menu</u> is used interchangeable with <u><Fax></u>, <u>FaxMail menu</u>, Main <u>Menu</u>, or System menu.

**Conventional Memory** The first 640K of <u>memory</u> in MS-DOS environment that is used to run applications. It is sometimes referred to as base <u>memory</u>.

**Conversion** The process of reading the structure or arrangement of data in a <u>file</u> and creating a new <u>file</u> wherein the information is the same but is in a different format. In this instance, converting a Windows <u>application</u> file to <u>fax</u>.

**Copy files** To reproduce a second instance of a <u>file</u> on the disk, under the same or a different name.

**Copy item** To place a copy of selected text or a graphics object onto the Windows <u>clipboard</u> for the purpose of transferring to another location within the same <u>application</u> or to another <u>application</u>.

**Current item** Describes the item last selected which becomes the <u>default</u> until another is selected. In this manual it applies to FaxBooks, <u>Groups</u>, files, recipients, and directories.

**Cut** To move text or a graphic from a current <u>application</u> to the Windows <u>Clipboard</u>. This command removes the item from the program <u>file</u> as opposed to using the Copy command which places a copy of the selected item onto the <u>clipboard</u> but leaves the original item in place.

**DCX Files** Bitmap files representing Fax format files which contain multiple pages. The D represents a document as opposed to a single page file.

**Data file** Any <u>file</u> created within, or by, an <u>application</u> such as word processors, spreadsheets, or databases. Also referred to as document, or correspondence, in this manual.

**Default** The condition to which an optional parameter is set each time it is displayed, such as a <u>default</u> directory, printer, <u>file</u>, or configuration setting.

**Desktop** The main screen for Windows on which the main <u>menu</u>, group boxes, and program icons appear.

**Dialog box** A rectangular box which (1) provides information, (2) requests information, or (3) offers commands for actions to be taken.

**Directories** A collection of files and/or subdirectories that are stored at the same location on the disk. The name of the directory identifies its location on the disk. Used to organize information stored on the disk. In this manual, the term is used interchangeable with Path.

**Disk drive** A device used to store and retrieve data stored on disk; usually represented by a letter. A drive may also be a <u>network</u> drive, CD-ROM drives, or RAM drives.

**Documentation** Refers to any printed or On-line material used as a manual, instruction, or tutorial relating to the application.

**Double-click** To press and release the mouse button, two times in rapidly succession, without moving the mouse position. The first click selects the object to which the mouse is pointed, the second click initiates an action. A <u>double-click</u> is

usually done using the left mouse button.

**DPI (Dots Per Inch)** The number of dots included in each square inch of the bitmap file, characterizing the density or resolution of the resulting image. The fax file is defined as being in standard resolution if it contains 100 X 200 DPI, or in fine resolution if the bitmap contains 200 X 200 DPI. The higher the number of Dots Per Inch the higher the quality of the fax image, but also the more time required to transfer the file.

**Driver** A special program designed usually as an interface between an <u>application</u> and a device of some sort, such as a printer or <u>FaxModem</u>.

**Drop-down list box** A single line <u>dialog box</u> which, when you <u>select</u> its down arrow, drops down to display a list of choices. In this manual, the term in used interchangeable with Combo box.

**Edit box** A box where information may be typed. The <u>edit box</u> may be blank or contain information, that you can edit, when it appears.

**Entries** Refers to an individual entry within an item, such as <u>entries</u> in the FaxBook list box.

**Error Correction** A feature or functionality of the <u>FaxModem</u> board which automatically corrects any errors which occur in data transmission during the sending process. For <u>Error Correction</u> to work, both the sending and receiving <u>FaxModem</u> has to support this feature.

**Event** Any instruction given to the <u>FaxMail</u> system initiating a transaction, whether send or receive, whether successfully completed, aborted, or unsuccessful.

**Event Monitor** The <u>dialog box</u> which appears after a Send command has been given to transmit a <u>fax</u> and gives information about the currently <u>active event</u>.

**Events Log** A <u>file</u> which contains listing of events or transactions in the <u>FaxMail</u> system.

**Expanded Memory** Memory, in addition to <u>conventional memory</u>, that is available to applications.

**Expansion Memory** Any <u>memory</u> available above the <u>conventional memory</u> level available to systems that conform to LIM EMS (Lotus Intel Microsoft <u>Expanded Memory</u> Specification).

**Extended Memory** <u>Memory</u> in addition to <u>conventional memory</u> located above the first one megabyte of <u>memory</u>.

**Fax** A contraction of the word Facsimile. It is used interchangeably with the word Facsimile, and often used as a noun or a verb.

**Fax Button** < Fax > See: System Button.

**FaxModem** A peripheral device inserted into an expansion slot in the computer or plugged into a COM port, giving the computer fax capabilities.

**Fax Converter Driver** A software device <u>driver</u> which mimics a printer <u>driver</u>, and whose purpose is to convert an <u>application file</u> format to a <u>bitmap file</u> for <u>fax</u> transmission, thus allowing you to print on remote <u>fax</u> machines as if they were your printers..

**Fax Format Files** An image <u>file</u> consisting of an array of bits. The <u>FaxModem</u> software reads, processes and transmits these bits. In this manual, the term is used interchangeable with <u>Bitmap</u> and <u>Fax File</u>.

**Fax Resolution** The term applied to the <u>resolution</u> in which the <u>fax file</u> or <u>bitmap</u> is stored and/or transmitted. **See also** DPI and Resolution.

**Fax Server** A computer workstation, usually associated with networks, which is designed to manage <u>fax</u> activity for the <u>network</u>.

**FaxBook** A <u>file</u> containing a listing of, and information on, frequently dialed <u>fax</u>

machines or FaxModems.

**FaxMail** An abbreviation for FaxMail for Windows.

**faxmail** The term applied to the transfer of information using <u>fax</u> technology. **File** A document or <u>application</u> that has been given a name. Documents are usually stored as files in Windows.

**File format** The structure or arrangement of data stored in a file.

**Fonts** A graphic design applied to all numerals, symbols, and characters in an alphabet. A font usually comes in different sizes and provides different styles for emphasizing text.

**Font types** Fonts are designed to be used on, or with specific, devices, such as screen <u>fonts</u>, printer <u>fonts</u>, soft(ware) <u>fonts</u>, and cartridge <u>fonts</u>.

**Foreground operation** The mode of operating an <u>application</u> is in when it is <u>active</u> and interacting with the user. **See also** <u>Background operation</u>.

**Generating Correspondence** The process of using a Windows <u>application</u> or <u>FaxMail</u> NotePad to create a <u>file</u> or document to be transmitted by <u>fax</u>.

**Graphic User Interface** Also known as **GUI**, is a design in which the <u>application</u> presents the user with a series of graphical objects such as text, icons, etc, representing <u>commands</u> or tasks which the <u>application</u> executes. Windows is a GUI system.

**Groups** A <u>Groups</u> of <u>entries</u> in a <u>FaxBook</u> which may be selected and combined together to form a subset of the <u>FaxBook</u>, for example, within the <u>FaxBook</u> containing all Customers, a group is formed containing names of East Coast Customers. Used to send <u>faxmail</u> to more than one <u>recipient</u> with a single command.

**Group Window** A windows for the purpose of storing a group of icons within the Program Manager.

**GUI** See Graphic User Interface.

**Header** The information placed at the top of the <u>fax</u> page pertaining to its point of origin, time and date etc.

**Highlighted** Indicates that an object or text has been selected and may be affected by your next action. <u>Highlighted</u> text may appears in reverse video on monochrome monitors, or in reverse color, or different colors, on color monitors.

**Icon** A graphical representation of various elements in Windows, such as <u>disk</u> <u>drives</u>, files, and applications.

**Incoming Directory** The directory determined at installation or in the SetUp Configurations box, which becomes the <u>default</u> directory into which all incoming <u>faxmail</u> is stored by <u>default</u> when you release it from the Receive <u>Queue</u>.

**Install program** The program that installs <u>application</u> software on your hard disk.

**List box** A box listing available choices. For example, a list of all available files in a directory. If all the choices wont fit, the <u>list box</u> has a vertical <u>scroll</u> bar.

**Load High** Also known as LH; the process or command to load a <u>file</u> into a <u>memory</u> area other than in <u>conventional memory</u>.

**LogFile** A <u>file</u> which contain a listing of events having occurred in the <u>FaxMail</u> system. This <u>file</u> is saved from the <u>Events Log Window</u> with <Move/Save Log>, and can be read and displayed using any text editor or word processor; preferable FaxMail NotePad or Windows Notepad.

**Management, files** Refers to the process of dividing the hard disk into <u>directories</u> and subdirectories in a logical and organized fashion, making information storage and retrieval more efficient.

**Memory** See definitions under Conventional, Expanded and <u>Extended Memory</u>. **Memory resident software** Software that is loaded into <u>memory</u> and is <u>active</u> in the background, even when another applications are <u>active</u>. Sometimes referred to as TSR (Terminate and Stay Resident) software.

**Menu** A list of items representing tasks which the software can perform. The most common form of menus are the horizontal bar menus, <u>pull-down menus</u>, and command buttons, however, graphic objects such as icons may also represent menus.

**Menu bar** The horizontal bar containing names of all the <u>application</u> menus, located just beneath the <u>title bar</u>.

**Merge** The action of loading the contents of one <u>file</u> into another, usually at a determinable point.

**Move As** The action of moving a <u>file</u> from one location (directory or <u>subdirectory</u>) to another, with the option of simultaneously changing its name.

**Network** Two or more computers connected by cables or other means for the purpose of allowing them to share peripheral equipment and/or to exchange information.

**Notification** The act of being notified by a <u>dialog box</u> upon the arrival of <u>faxmail</u> into the computer.

**Open** To display the contents of a <u>file</u> in a <u>Window</u>, or to enlarge an <u>icon</u> into a Window.

**Outgoing directory** The directory, determined at installation or in the SetUp Configurations box, which becomes the <u>default</u> directory into which all outgoing <u>faxmail</u> is stored, by <u>default</u>, while waiting for an <u>event</u> in the Send <u>Queue</u> to <u>fax</u> it.

**PCX files** A <u>bitmap</u> or <u>fax</u> <u>file</u> format which contains a single page.

**Parallel port** A connection on a computer, where you plug in a cable for a parallel device such as a printer.

**Paste** To transfer the contents of the <u>Clipboard</u> to an <u>application</u>. Many applications have a <u>Paste</u> command that performs this task.

**Pop-out menu** An extended <u>menu</u> which pops out from a <u>pull-down menu</u>, when additional choices or selections are available.

**Printer driver** Software that interfaces a program to a printer. The  $\underline{\text{FaxMail}}$  Convert to Fax  $\underline{\text{fax}}$  converter  $\underline{\text{driver}}$  interacts with Windows like a printer  $\underline{\text{driver}}$  in its action of converting an  $\underline{\text{application}}$   $\underline{\text{file}}$  to a  $\underline{\text{fax}}$ .

**Pull-down menu** The items of task choices which pull down from the <u>menu bar</u>. **FaxMail Convert to Fax** The name of the <u>fax</u> converter <u>driver</u> which builds <u>bitmap</u> files from <u>application</u> files for the purpose of faxing.

**Protected mode** The operating mode of a computer that is capable of addressing extended memory directly.

**Protocol** A set of rules that define how computers or devices such as <u>FaxModems</u>, designed for communications, talk to each other.

**Queue** A holding area which contains a list of events which have been sent to or received from the <u>FaxModem</u>, awaiting execution, in turn. <u>FaxMail</u> has many queues, including the Future Send <u>Queue</u> and the Receive <u>Queue</u>.

**Quit** To <u>close</u> all <u>open</u> files and exit a <u>window</u> in an <u>application</u>, or an <u>application</u> itself.

**Radio button** A small round button that appears in a <u>dialog box</u> and is used to <u>select</u> an option. Within a group of related option buttons, you can <u>select</u> only one choice. Example:

ONot Selected

Selected

**RAM (Random Access Memory)** The <u>memory</u> that is used to run applications and perform other necessary tasks in the computer. When the computer is turned off, all information in RAM is lost.

**Receive Queue** A holding area in which all incoming <u>faxmail</u> is stored until acted upon.

**Recipient** The selection made from the <u>FaxBook</u> to whom the <u>faxmail</u> transmission is intended.

**Resolution** A measure of quality of the <u>fax</u> image, measured by the number of <u>DPI</u>. <u>Fax</u> files may be transmitted in either standard (100 X 200 <u>DPI</u>) or fine (200 X 200 <u>DPI</u>) <u>resolution</u>. The higher the <u>DPI</u> the higher quality and detail the image is capable of, however, the longer the transmission time.

**Root directory** The highest directory of a disk. The <u>root directory</u> is created when you format a disk, and contains system files needed to configure your computer upon <u>boot</u>-up.

**Scheduled Events** Any task given to the <u>FaxModem</u> <u>queue</u> to perform, usually associated with having scheduled the <u>event</u> for some future date/time.

**Screen font** A roster font designed to duplicate a printer font on the screen.

**Scroll** To move text or graphics up, down, left or right, in order to see parts of the <u>file</u> that cannot be seen on the screen or in the <u>list box</u>.

**Select** To highlight an item by clicking it with the mouse or using key combinations. Selecting does not initiate an action. After selecting an item, you choose the action you want to affect the item.

**Future Send Queue** A holding area in which all Send <u>Fax</u> events scheduled for future transmission are stored, awaiting execution by the <u>FaxModem-Driver</u>, in turn. **Soft font** A font that is downloaded to your printer from a disk.

**Spool** To print a document or <u>file</u> in the background while working on some other task.

**Subdirectory** A directory contained within another directory. All <u>directories</u> are subdirectories of the <u>root directory</u>.

**Swap Files** An area of your hard disk that is set aside for exclusive use by Windows in 386 enhanced mode. This area is used when your system runs low of memory.

**System Button** The small gray button at the extreme upper left of the monitor, contained in the <u>title bar</u>. This button gives access to the Windows system <u>menu</u> and is replaced with the <u>FaxMail</u> Control Program button when the Control Program is loaded. This manual refers to the <u>System Button</u> as  $\leq$ Fax $\geq$ .

**System Menu** The Windows system <u>menu</u> which contains <u>menu</u> choices available to all Windows applications. When the <u>Fax</u> Control Program is loaded, <u>FaxMail menu</u> items are appended to the <u>System button menu</u>.

**Tab Buttons** A series of buttons marked with the alphabet which serve as an index to <u>entries</u> in the <u>FaxBook</u> <u>list box</u>. Also the <Tab> key on your computer keyboard.

**Text file** A <u>file</u> containing only letters, digits and symbols. A text <u>file</u> usually consists of characters from the ASCII character set. <u>Text files</u> can be created using the FaxMail NotePad Window.

**Title bar** The horizontal bar located at the top of a <u>window</u> and containing the title of the <u>window</u>. In Windows, the <u>title bar</u> contains the System <u>menu</u> button. When the <u>FaxMail</u> Control Program is loaded, the Windows <u>System button</u> is replaced with the <u>FaxMail</u> button, indicating that the program is <u>active</u>. This

<u>FaxMail</u> button is referred to as <u><Fax></u> in this manual.

**View** To cause a <u>fax</u> <u>file</u> to be displayed on the monitor screen.

**Virtual machine** An environment created by Windows running in 386 enhanced mode in which an <u>application</u> can run and behave as if it had an entire machine all to itself. Windows in 386 enhanced mode can have multiple applications running in their own separate <u>virtual machines</u> at the same time.

**Virtual memory** A <u>memory</u> management system used by Windows running in 386 mode, which allows Windows to behave as if there were more <u>memory</u> than is actually present in the system.

**Wild card** A character that represents any character. In a filename, an \* (asterisk) is used as a <u>wild card</u> to represent any character or group of characters that might match that position in the filename.

**Window** A rectangular area of the screen in which you may run an <u>application</u> or <u>view</u> a document.

**Work pad** The area of a <u>window</u> that displays the information contained in a document or file with which you are working.

**WYSIWYF (What You See Is What You Fax)** A term applied to the feature where what is viewed on the screen in your <u>application</u> will be <u>fax</u> just as it appears when you print it to a high quality printer.

**Active** Describes the item last selected which becomes the <u>default</u> until another is selected. It applies to FaxBooks, <u>Groups</u>, files, recipients, and <u>directories</u> etc.

**Application** A computer software program which performs a particular task, such as a word processor or spreadsheet. In this manual, the term is used interchangeably with the word program.

**ASCII text** American Standard Code for Information Interchange 8-bit character set. <u>ASCII text</u> files may be transmitted by <u>fax</u> with the need to first be converted to a <u>bitmap</u>.

**AUTOEXEC.BAT** The batch <u>file</u> which resides in the <u>root directory</u> and is executed when the computer is turned on. Its purpose is to (Automatically Execute) a series of <u>commands</u> or automatically load files or programs.

**Auto-Print** To automatically print <u>faxmail</u> upon its arrival into the computer.

**Auto-Save** To automatically save <u>faxmail</u> upon its arrival into the computer. The <u>fax</u> will be saved into the <u>default</u> <u>incoming directory</u> and named according to a date stamp.

**Background operation** The mode in which a program is running when it is operating simultaneously with another program that is usually associated with programs which operate transparent to the user. **See also** Memory-resident.

**Binary file** A <u>file</u> containing characters or codes that are in machine-readable form.

**Bitmap** An image <u>file</u> consisting of an array of bits. The <u>FaxModem</u> reads and transmits these bits. In this manual, <u>bitmap</u> is used interchangeable with <u>Fax File</u> or <u>Fax</u> Format <u>File</u>.

**Boot** To start, or restart your computer, loading the disk operating system (DOS) and configuring it.

**Broadcasting** The term applied to sending a single document to many recipients with a single command.

**CCITT (Consultative Committee International Telephone and Telegraph)** communications industry trade group, mostly associated with the task of devising and setting standards.

**Check box** A small square box appearing in a <u>dialog box</u> that can be selected or cleared. When the <u>check box</u> is selected, an X appears in the box. The box represents a program option or parameter which can be set.

**Choose** To use a mouse or key combinations to <u>select</u> an item, object or command.

**Clipboard** A temporary storage area used to transfer data within or between applications.

**Close** To remove a document, <u>file</u>, <u>dialog box</u>, or <u>window</u> from an <u>application</u>, or to remove an <u>application</u> from the Windows <u>desktop</u>.

**Commands** An object on the screen, usually associated with a <u>menu</u>, which is used as an instruction to the <u>application</u> to perform a certain task. Program <u>commands</u> may be in the form of a horizontal bar <u>menu</u> item, <u>pull-down menu</u> items, or command buttons as in the case of <u>dialog boxes</u>.

**Cover Page** A pre-designed page accompanying <u>faxmail</u>, detailing information about the sender, <u>recipient</u>, and the document being transmitted. Multiple <u>Cover Pages</u> may be designed and selected for use in the sending <u>event</u>. Information may be automatically merged into the <u>Cover Page</u> during the sending process from the computer or system FaxBooks. The <u>Cover Page</u> may be included, not included, or used as the only page sent.

**CONFIG.SYS** A configurations <u>file</u> located in the <u>root directory</u> of the computer used to configure the computers environment during <u>boot</u>-up.

**Command buttons menu** These items occur in a <u>dialog box</u> and are objects representing task choices.

**Control Menu** The main <u>FaxMail menu</u> which is loaded by the Control Program. The <u>menu</u> attaches itself to the <u>pull-down menu</u> associated with the Windows <u>system button</u>. Since the Windows <u>system button</u> is available in the Windows environment, through the Main <u>Title Bar</u>, the <u>Control Menu</u> is available to all Windows applications, at all times. In this manual, <u>Control Menu</u> is used interchangeable with <u><Fax></u>, <u>FaxMail menu</u>, Main <u>Menu</u>, or System <u>menu</u>.

**Conventional Memory** The first 640K of <u>memory</u> in MS-DOS environment that is used to run applications. It is sometimes referred to as base <u>memory</u>.

**Conversion** The process of reading the structure or arrangement of data in a <u>file</u> and creating a new <u>file</u> wherein the information is the same but is in a different format. In this instance, converting a Windows <u>application file</u> to <u>fax</u>.

**Copy files** To reproduce a second instance of a <u>file</u> on the disk, under the same or a different name.

**Copy item** To place a copy of selected text or a graphics object onto the Windows <u>clipboard</u> for the purpose of transferring to another location within the same <u>application</u> or to another <u>application</u>.

**Current item** Describes the item last selected which becomes the <u>default</u> until another is selected. In this manual it applies to FaxBooks, <u>Groups</u>, files, recipients, and <u>directories</u>.

**Cut** To move text or a graphic from a current <u>application</u> to the Windows <u>Clipboard</u>. This command removes the item from the program <u>file</u> as opposed to using the Copy command which places a copy of the selected item onto the <u>clipboard</u> but leaves the original item in place.

**DCX Files** Bitmap files representing Fax format files which contain multiple pages. The D represents a document as opposed to a single page file.

**Data file** Any <u>file</u> created within, or by, an <u>application</u> such as word processors, spreadsheets, or databases. Also referred to as document, or correspondence, in this manual.

**Default** The condition to which an optional parameter is set each time it is displayed, such as a <u>default</u> directory, printer, <u>file</u>, or configuration setting.

 $\textbf{Desktop} \quad$  The main screen for Windows on which the main  $\underline{\text{menu}},$  group boxes, and program icons appear.

**Dialog box** A rectangular box which (1) provides information, (2) requests information, or (3) offers <u>commands</u> for actions to be taken.

**Directories** A collection of files and/or subdirectories that are stored at the same location on the disk. The name of the directory identifies its location on the disk. Used to organize information stored on the disk. In this manual, the term is used interchangeable with Path.

**Disk drive** A device used to store and retrieve data stored on disk; usually represented by a letter. A drive may also be a <u>network</u> drive, CD-ROM drives, or RAM drives.

**Documentation** Refers to any printed or On-line material used as a manual, instruction, or tutorial relating to the <u>application</u>.

**Double-click** To press and release the mouse button, two times in rapidly succession, without moving the mouse position. The first click selects the object to which the mouse is pointed, the second click initiates an action. A <u>double-click</u> is usually done using the left mouse button.

**DPI (Dots Per Inch)** The number of dots included in each square inch of the bitmap file, characterizing the density or resolution of the resulting image. The fax file is defined as being in standard resolution if it contains 100 X 200 DPI, or in fine resolution if the bitmap contains 200 X 200 DPI. The higher the number of Dots Per Inch the higher the quality of the fax image, but also the more time required to transfer the file.

**Driver** A special program designed usually as an interface between an <u>application</u> and a device of some sort, such as a printer or <u>FaxModem</u>.

**Drop-down list box** A single line  $\underline{\text{dialog box}}$  which, when you  $\underline{\text{select}}$  its down arrow, drops down to display a list of choices. In this manual, the term in used interchangeable with Combo box.

**Edit box** A box where information may be typed. The  $\underline{\text{edit box}}$  may be blank or contain information, that you can edit, when it appears.

**Entries** Refers to an individual entry within an item, such as  $\underline{\text{entries}}$  in the  $\underline{\text{FaxBook}}$   $\underline{\text{list box}}$ .

**Error Correction** A feature or functionality of the <u>FaxModem</u> board which automatically corrects any errors which occur in data transmission during the sending process. For <u>Error Correction</u> to work, both the sending and receiving <u>FaxModem</u> has to support this feature.

**Event** Any instruction given to the <u>FaxMail</u> system initiating a transaction, whether send or receive, whether successfully completed, aborted, or unsuccessful.

**Event Monitor** The <u>dialog box</u> which appears after a Send command has been given to transmit a <u>fax</u> and gives information about the currently <u>active event</u>.

**Events Log** A <u>file</u> which contains listing of events or transactions in the <u>FaxMail</u> system.

**Expanded Memory** Memory, in addition to <u>conventional memory</u>, that is available to applications.

**Expansion Memory** Any <u>memory</u> available above the <u>conventional memory</u> level available to systems that conform to LIM EMS (Lotus Intel Microsoft <u>Expanded Memory</u> Specification).

**Extended Memory** Memory in addition to <u>conventional memory</u> located above the first one megabyte of <u>memory</u>.

**Fax** A contraction of the word Facsimile. It is used interchangeably with the word Facsimile, and often used as a noun or a verb.

**Fax Button** <a>Fax></a> See: <a>System Button</a>.

**FaxModem** A peripheral device inserted into an expansion slot in the computer or plugged into a COM port, giving the computer <u>fax</u> capabilities.

**Fax Converter Driver** A software device <u>driver</u> which mimics a printer <u>driver</u>, and whose purpose is to convert an <u>application file</u> format to a <u>bitmap file</u> for <u>fax</u> transmission, thus allowing you to print on remote <u>fax</u> machines as if they were your printers..

**Fax Format Files** An image <u>file</u> consisting of an array of bits. The <u>FaxModem</u> software reads, processes and transmits these bits. In this manual, the term is used interchangeable with <u>Bitmap</u> and <u>Fax File</u>.

**Fax Resolution** The term applied to the <u>resolution</u> in which the <u>fax file</u> or <u>bitmap</u> is stored and/or transmitted. **See also** <u>DPI</u> and <u>Resolution</u>.

**Fax Server** A computer workstation, usually associated with networks, which is designed to manage  $\underline{\mathsf{fax}}$  activity for the  $\underline{\mathsf{network}}$ .

**FaxMail** An abbreviation for <u>FaxMail</u> for Windows.

**faxmail** The term applied to the transfer of information using <u>fax</u> technology.

**File** A document or <u>application</u> that has been given a name. Documents are usually stored as files in Windows.

**File format** The structure or arrangement of data stored in a <u>file</u>.

**Fonts** A graphic design applied to all numerals, symbols, and characters in an alphabet. A font usually comes in different sizes and provides different styles for emphasizing text.

**Font types** Fonts are designed to be used on, or with specific, devices, such as screen <u>fonts</u>, printer <u>fonts</u>, soft(ware) <u>fonts</u>, and cartridge <u>fonts</u>.

**Foreground operation** The mode of operating an <u>application</u> is in when it is <u>active</u> and interacting with the user. **See also** <u>Background operation</u>.

**Generating Correspondence** The process of using a Windows <u>application</u> or <u>FaxMail</u> NotePad to create a <u>file</u> or document to be transmitted by <u>fax</u>.

**Graphic User Interface** Also known as **GUI**, is a design in which the <u>application</u> presents the user with a series of graphical objects such as text, icons, etc, representing <u>commands</u> or tasks which the <u>application</u> executes. Windows is a GUI system.

**Groups** A <u>Groups</u> of <u>entries</u> in a <u>FaxBook</u> which may be selected and combined together to form a subset of the <u>FaxBook</u>, for example, within the <u>FaxBook</u> containing all Customers, a group is formed containing names of East Coast Customers. Used to send <u>faxmail</u> to more than one <u>recipient</u> with a single command.

**Group Window** A windows for the purpose of storing a group of icons within the Program Manager.

**GUI (Graphic User Interface)** A **GUI** is a design in which the <u>application</u> presents the user with a series of graphical objects such as text, icons, etc, representing <u>commands</u> or tasks which the <u>application</u> executes. Windows is a GUI system.

**Header** The information placed at the top of the  $\underline{\text{fax}}$  page pertaining to its point of origin, time and date etc.

**Highlighted** Indicates that an object or text has been selected and may be affected by your next action. <u>Highlighted</u> text may appears in reverse video on monochrome monitors, or in reverse color, or different colors, on color monitors.

**Icon** A graphical representation of various elements in Windows, such as  $\underline{\text{disk}}$   $\underline{\text{drives}}$ , files, and applications.

**Incoming Directory** The directory determined at installation or in the SetUp Configurations box, which becomes the <u>default</u> directory into which all incoming <u>faxmail</u> is stored by <u>default</u> when you release it from the Receive <u>Queue</u>.

 $\begin{tabular}{ll} \textbf{Install program} & \textbf{The program that installs } \underline{\textbf{application}} & \textbf{software on your hard} \\ \textbf{disk.} \\ \end{tabular}$ 

**List box** A box listing available choices. For example, a list of all available files in a directory. If all the choices wont fit, the <u>list box</u> has a vertical <u>scroll</u> bar.

**Load High** Also known as LH; the process or command to load a <u>file</u> into a <u>memory</u> area other than in <u>conventional memory</u>.

**LogFile** A <u>file</u> which contain a listing of events having occurred in the <u>FaxMail</u> system. This <u>file</u> is saved from the <u>Events Log Window</u> with <Move/Save Log>, and can be read and displayed using any text editor or word processor; preferable <u>FaxMail</u> NotePad or Windows Notepad.

**Management, files** Refers to the process of dividing the hard disk into <u>directories</u> and subdirectories in a logical and organized fashion, making information storage and retrieval more efficient.

**Memory** See definitions under Conventional, Expanded and <u>Extended Memory</u>.

**Memory resident software** Software that is loaded into <u>memory</u> and is <u>active</u> in the background, even when another applications are <u>active</u>. Sometimes referred to as TSR (Terminate and Stay Resident) software.

**Menu** A list of items representing tasks which the software can perform. The most common form of menus are the horizontal bar menus, <u>pull-down menus</u>, and command buttons, however, graphic objects such as icons may also represent menus.

**Menu bar** The horizontal bar containing names of all the <u>application</u> menus, located just beneath the <u>title bar</u>.

**Move As** The action of moving a <u>file</u> from one location (directory or <u>subdirectory</u>) to another, with the option of simultaneously changing its name.

**Network** Two or more computers connected by cables or other means for the purpose of allowing them to share peripheral equipment and/or to exchange information.

**Notification** The act of being notified by a  $\underline{\text{dialog box}}$  upon the arrival of  $\underline{\text{faxmail}}$  into the computer.

**Open** To display the contents of a <u>file</u> in a <u>Window</u>, or to enlarge an <u>icon</u> into a <u>Window</u>.

**Outgoing directory** The directory, determined at installation or in the SetUp Configurations box, which becomes the <u>default</u> directory into which all outgoing <u>faxmail</u> is stored, by <u>default</u>, while waiting for an <u>event</u> in the Send <u>Queue</u> to <u>fax</u> it.

**PCX files** A <u>bitmap</u> or <u>fax file</u> format which contains a single page.

**Parallel port** A connection on a computer, where you plug in a cable for a parallel device such as a printer.

**Paste** To transfer the contents of the <u>Clipboard</u> to an <u>application</u>. Many applications have a <u>Paste</u> command that performs this task.

**Pop-out menu** An extended <u>menu</u> which pops out from a <u>pull-down menu</u>, when additional choices or selections are available.

**Printer driver** Software that interfaces a program to a printer. The  $\underline{\mathsf{FaxMail}}$  Convert to  $\underline{\mathsf{Fax}}$  converter  $\underline{\mathsf{driver}}$  interacts with Windows like a printer  $\underline{\mathsf{driver}}$  in its action of converting an  $\underline{\mathsf{application}}$   $\underline{\mathsf{file}}$  to a  $\underline{\mathsf{fax}}$ .

**Pull-down menu** The items of task choices which pull down from the menu bar.

**FaxMail Convert to Fax** The name of the <u>fax</u> converter <u>driver</u> which builds <u>bitmap</u> files from <u>application</u> files for the purpose of faxing.

**Protected mode** The operating mode of a computer that is capable of addressing <u>extended memory</u> directly.

**Protocol** A set of rules that define how computers or devices such as <u>FaxModems</u>, designed for communications, talk to each other.

**Queue** A holding area which contains a list of events which have been sent to or received from the <u>FaxModem</u>, awaiting execution, in turn. <u>FaxMail</u> has many queues, including the Future Send <u>Queue</u> and the Receive <u>Queue</u>.

 $\textbf{Quit} \quad \text{To } \underline{\text{close}} \text{ all } \underline{\text{open}} \text{ files and exit a } \underline{\text{window}} \text{ in an } \underline{\text{application}}, \text{ or an } \underline{\text{application}} \text{ itself.}$ 

**Radio button** A small round button that appears in a <u>dialog box</u> and is used to <u>select</u> an option. Within a group of related option buttons, you can <u>select</u> only one choice. Example:

ONot Selected

Selected

**RAM (Random Access Memory)** The <u>memory</u> that is used to run applications and perform other necessary tasks in the computer. When the computer is turned off, all information in RAM is lost.

**Receive Queue** A holding area in which all incoming <u>faxmail</u> is stored until acted upon.

**Recipient** The selection made from the  $\underline{\mathsf{FaxBook}}$  to whom the  $\underline{\mathsf{faxmail}}$  transmission is intended.

**Resolution** A measure of quality of the  $\underline{\text{fax}}$  image, measured by the number of  $\underline{\text{DPI}}$ .  $\underline{\text{Fax}}$  files may be transmitted in either standard (100 X 200  $\underline{\text{DPI}}$ ) or fine (200 X 200  $\underline{\text{DPI}}$ ) resolution. The higher the  $\underline{\text{DPI}}$  the higher quality and detail the image is capable of, however, the longer the transmission time.

**Root directory** The highest directory of a disk. The <u>root directory</u> is created when you format a disk, and contains system files needed to configure your computer upon  $\underline{boot}$ -up.

**Scheduled Events** Any task given to the <u>FaxModem</u> <u>queue</u> to perform, usually associated with having scheduled the <u>event</u> for some future date/time.

**Screen font** A roster font designed to duplicate a printer font on the screen.

**Scroll** To move text or graphics up, down, left or right, in order to see parts of the  $\underline{\text{file}}$  that cannot be seen on the screen or in the  $\underline{\text{list box}}$ .

**Select** To highlight an item by clicking it with the mouse or using key combinations. Selecting does not initiate an action. After selecting an item, you <a href="choose">choose</a> the action you want to affect the item.

**Future Send Queue** A holding area in which all Send <u>Fax</u> events scheduled for future transmission are stored, awaiting execution by the <u>FaxModem-Driver</u>, in turn.

**Soft font** A font that is downloaded to your printer from a disk.

Spool To print a document or file in the background while working on some other task.

**Subdirectory** A directory contained within another directory. All  $\underline{\text{directories}}$  are subdirectories of the  $\underline{\text{root directory}}$ .

**Swap Files** An area of your hard disk that is set aside for exclusive use by Windows in 386 enhanced mode. This area is used when your system runs low of memory.

**System Button** The small gray button at the extreme upper left of the monitor, contained in the <u>title bar</u>. This button gives access to the Windows system <u>menu</u> and is replaced with the <u>FaxMail</u> Control Program button when the Control Program is loaded. This manual refers to the <u>System Button</u> as  $\leq$ Fax $\geq$ .

**System Menu** The Windows system  $\underline{\text{menu}}$  which contains  $\underline{\text{menu}}$  choices available to all Windows applications. When the  $\underline{\text{Fax}}$  Control Program is loaded,  $\underline{\text{FaxMail}}$   $\underline{\text{menu}}$  items are appended to the  $\underline{\text{System button}}$   $\underline{\text{menu}}$ .

**Tab Buttons** A series of buttons marked with the alphabet which serve as an index to <u>entries</u> in the <u>FaxBook list box</u>. Also the <Tab> key on your computer keyboard.

**Text file** A <u>file</u> containing only letters, digits and symbols. A text <u>file</u> usually consists of characters from the ASCII character set. <u>Text files</u> can be created using the <u>FaxMail</u> NotePad <u>Window</u>.

**Title bar** The horizontal bar located at the top of a <u>window</u> and containing the title of the <u>window</u>. In Windows, the <u>title bar</u> contains the System <u>menu</u> button. When the <u>FaxMail</u> Control Program is loaded, the Windows <u>System button</u> is replaced with the <u>FaxMail</u> button, indicating that the program is <u>active</u>. This <u>FaxMail</u> button is referred to as  $\leq$ Fax $\geq$  in this manual.

**View** To cause a <u>fax file</u> to be displayed on the monitor screen.

**Virtual machine** An environment created by Windows running in 386 enhanced mode in which an <u>application</u> can run and behave as if it had an entire machine all to itself. Windows in 386 enhanced mode can have multiple applications running in their own separate <u>virtual machines</u> at the same time.

**Virtual memory** A <u>memory</u> management system used by Windows running in 386 mode, which allows Windows to behave as if there were more <u>memory</u> than is actually present in the system.

**Wild card** A character that represents any character. In a filename, an  $^*$  (asterisk) is used as a <u>wild card</u> to represent any character or group of characters that might match that position in the filename.

**Window** A rectangular area of the screen in which you may run an <u>application</u> or <u>view</u> a document.

**Work pad** The area of a <u>window</u> that displays the information contained in a document or <u>file</u> with which you are working.

**WYSIWYF (What You See Is What You Fax)** A term applied to the feature where what is viewed on the screen in your <u>application</u> will be faxed just as it appears when you print it to a high quality printer.