

Technical Note PR12

SetLineWidth Revealed

CONTENTS

[Introduction](#)

[References](#)

[Downloadables](#)

This technical note describes the internal implementation, and correct method of using, the `SetLineWidth` Picture Comment.

[Nov 01 1987]

Introduction

The `SetLineWidth` picture comment provides a way of accessing PostScript's 'setlinewidth' operator. Since the LaserWriter resolution is roughly four times that of the Macintosh screen, fractional line widths can be printed. The `SetLineWidth` PicComment provides a way for applications to access these fractional line widths through PostScript, without having to use floating point numbers.

First of all, the LaserWriter has an internal state that is stored in a number of PostScript variables. For more information on PostScript variables, see the *PostScript Language Reference Manual*. Some operations performed on the LaserWriter cause the values of these variables to change. One of these variables contains the width of the printer's pen. The `SetLineWidth` picture comment works by changing the value of this variable.

Before we look at what the `SetLineWidth` comment does, let's look at the argument passed to the comment. The argument is represented as a QuickDraw Point, however it is interpreted by the LaserWriter as a fraction. The LaserWriter interprets a `point(h,v)` to be a real number whose value is (v / h) . This means that a point whose value is `h=2, v=1`, will be converted to 0.5 before being used by the LaserWriter. If you wanted to pass a value of 0.25, you would pass a point whose value is `h=4, v=1`. For 1.25, pass a point, `h=4, v= 5`.

In addition to the pen width variable, there is a variable that is used for scaling the pen's width. This variable, named `pnm` for Pen Multiplier, contains a real number which is applied to the pen width. The default value of `pnm` is 1.0, which causes no scaling of the line width.

Whenever the `SetLineWidth` PicComment is sent to the LaserWriter, the current value of `pnm` is replaced by the value passed to the PicComment. The current pen size is then scaled by the new value of `pnm`. The following example will display four lines of different sizes. It is meant to illustrate the interaction between the QuickDraw `PenSize` procedure and the `SetLineWidth` PicComment.

```

TYPE
  widthHdl    = ^widthPtr;
  widthPtr    = ^widthPt;
  widthPt     = Point;

VAR
  theWidth:   widthHdl;

BEGIN

```

At this point, it is assumed that `PrPageOpen` has been called, and the print manager is ready to accept data.

The first thing we do is set the scaling factor to 1.0. This way, no scaling will be performed when we call `PenSize`.

```
theWidth := widthHdl(NewHandle(SizeOf(widthPt)));
(*Real programs do error checking here... *)
SetPt(theWidth^^, 1, 1);
```

Here we call `PenSize`. Because the `pnm` has been set to 1.0, the pen size(1,1) times the multiplier (1.0) yields 1,1.

```
PenSize(1, 1);
MoveTo(50, 100);
LineTo(500, 100);
MoveTo(50, 125);
```

Now we will use the `SetLineWidth` `PicComment` to change the pen size. Note that when we change the scaling factor, the pen size changes as well.

```
SetPt(theWidth^^, 1, 5);
PicComment(SetLineWidth, SIZEOF(widthPt), Handle(theWidth));
MoveTo(50, 200);
LineTo(500, 200);
MoveTo(50, 225);
```

If any calls to `PenSize` are made at this point, the new pen size will be scaled by 5.0. This is because the `SetLineWidth` `PicComment` is still in effect. We will now send a `SetLineWidth` `PicComment` to revert the scaling factor back to 1.0.

```
SetPt(theWidth^^, 5, 1);
PicComment(SetLineWidth, SIZEOF(widthPt), Handle(theWidth));
MoveTo(50, 300);
LineTo(500,300);
MoveTo(50, 325);
```

Since the scaling is once again 1.0, `PenSize` calls at this point will not be scaled. Here we explicitly set the scaling factor to 1.0 before changing the pen size. This makes it easier to see what scaling will be applied to the next call to `PenSize`.

```
SetPt(theWidth^^, 1, 1);
PicComment(SetLineWidth, SIZEOF(widthPt), Handle(theWidth));
PenSize(1, 1);
MoveTo(50, 400);
LineTo(500,400);
MoveTo(50, 425);
DrawString('1.0 times 1 point pen size = 1 point thickness');
(* Dispose of the handle when you are through with it! *)
```

When printed, the above example will produce the following:

1 point thickness.

5.0 times 1 point pen size = 5 point thickness.

0.2 times 5 point pen size = 1 point thickness.

1.0 times 1 point pen size = 1 point thickness.

To summarize, there are four things to remember when using the `SetLineWidth` PicComment:

1. The argument to the `SetLineWidth` PicComment is specified as a point, though it is actually interpreted by the LaserWriter as a real number. The point value is specified as h, v , and the LaserWriter interprets the value as v / h .
2. The `SetLineWidth` PicComment affects both the height and width of the pen, even though the name suggests otherwise.
3. When you send the `SetLineWidth` PicComment, the current pen size will be scaled. Any drawing that is done after the PicComment is set, will be done with the scaled pen size.
4. When you call the QuickDraw `PenSize` procedure, the pen size will be scaled after it has been set. For example, if your scaling factor is 0.5, and you set the pen size to 2,2, the actual pen size will be 1,1. If you don't want the scaling to occur, make sure to send a `SetLineWidth` PicComment, with the point argument set to 1,1. The next call to `PenSize` will then be scaled by 1.0, which will have no effect.

[Back to top](#)

References

LaserWriter Reference Manual

PostScript Language Reference Manual

PostScript Language Tutorial and Cookbook

[Back to top](#)

Downloadables



Acrobat version of this Note (K).

[Download](#)

Technical Notes by [Date](#) | [Number](#) | [Technology](#) | [Title](#)
[Developer Documentation](#) | [Technical Q&As](#) | [Development Kits](#) | [Sample Code](#)