NAME

psnup − multiple pages per sheet

SYNOPSIS

psnup [**−w***width*] [**−h***height*] [**−p***paper*] [**−W***width*] [**−H***height*] [**−P***paper*] [**−l**|**−r**|**−f**] [**−c**] [**−m***margin*] [**−b***border*] [**−d**[*lwidth*]] [**−s***scale*] [*−nup*] [**−q**] [*infile* [*outfile*]]

DESCRIPTION

Psnup puts multiple logical pages onto each physical sheet of paper. The input PostScript file should follow the Adobe Document Structuring Conventions.

The **−w** option gives the paper width, and the **−h** option gives the paper height, specified in **pt**, **mm**, **cm**, or **in**. The **−p** option can be used instead, to set the paper size; otherwise a default value is used. See **paper**(1). The **−W**, **−H**, and **−P** options set the input paper size, if it is different from the output size. This makes it easy to impose pages of one size on a different size of paper.

The **−l** option should be used for pages which are in landscape orientation (rotated 90 degrees anticlockwise). The **−r** option should be used for pages which are in seascape orientation (rotated 90 degrees clockwise), and the **−f** option should be used for pages which have the width and height interchanged, but are not rotated.

Psnup normally uses ‘row-major’ layout, where adjacent pages are placed in rows across the paper. The **−c** option changes the order to ‘column-major’, where successive pages are placed in columns down the paper.

A margin to leave around the whole page can be specified with the **−m** option. This is useful for sheets of ‘thumbnail’ pages, because the normal page margins are reduced by putting multiple pages on a single sheet.

The **−b** option is used to specify an additional margin around each page on a sheet.

The **−d** option draws a line around the border of each page, of the specified width. If the *lwidth* parameter is omitted, a default linewidth of 1 point is assumed. The linewidth is relative to the original page dimensions, i.e., it is scaled down with the rest of the page.

The scale chosen by **psnup** can be overridden with the **−s** option. This is useful to merge pages which are already reduced.

The *−nup* option selects the number of logical pages to put on each sheet of paper. This can be any whole number; **psnup** tries to optimise the layout so that the minimum amount of space is wasted. If **psnup** cannot find a layout within its tolerance limit, it will abort with an error message. The alternative form **−n***nup* can also be used, for compatibility with other n-up programs.

Psnup normally prints the page numbers of the pages re-arranged; the **−q** option suppresses this.

EXAMPLES

The potential use of this utility is varied but one particular use is in conjunction with **psbook**(1). For example, using groff to create a PostScript document and lpr as the UNIX print spooler a typical command line might look like this:

groff -Tps -ms *file* | psbook | psnup -2 | lpr

where file is a 4 page document this command will result in a two page document printing two pages of *file* per page and rearranges the page order to match the input pages 4 and 1 on the first

output page and pages 2 then 3 of the input document on the second output page.

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SEE ALSO

TRADEMARKS

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BUGS

Psnup does not accept all DSC comments.