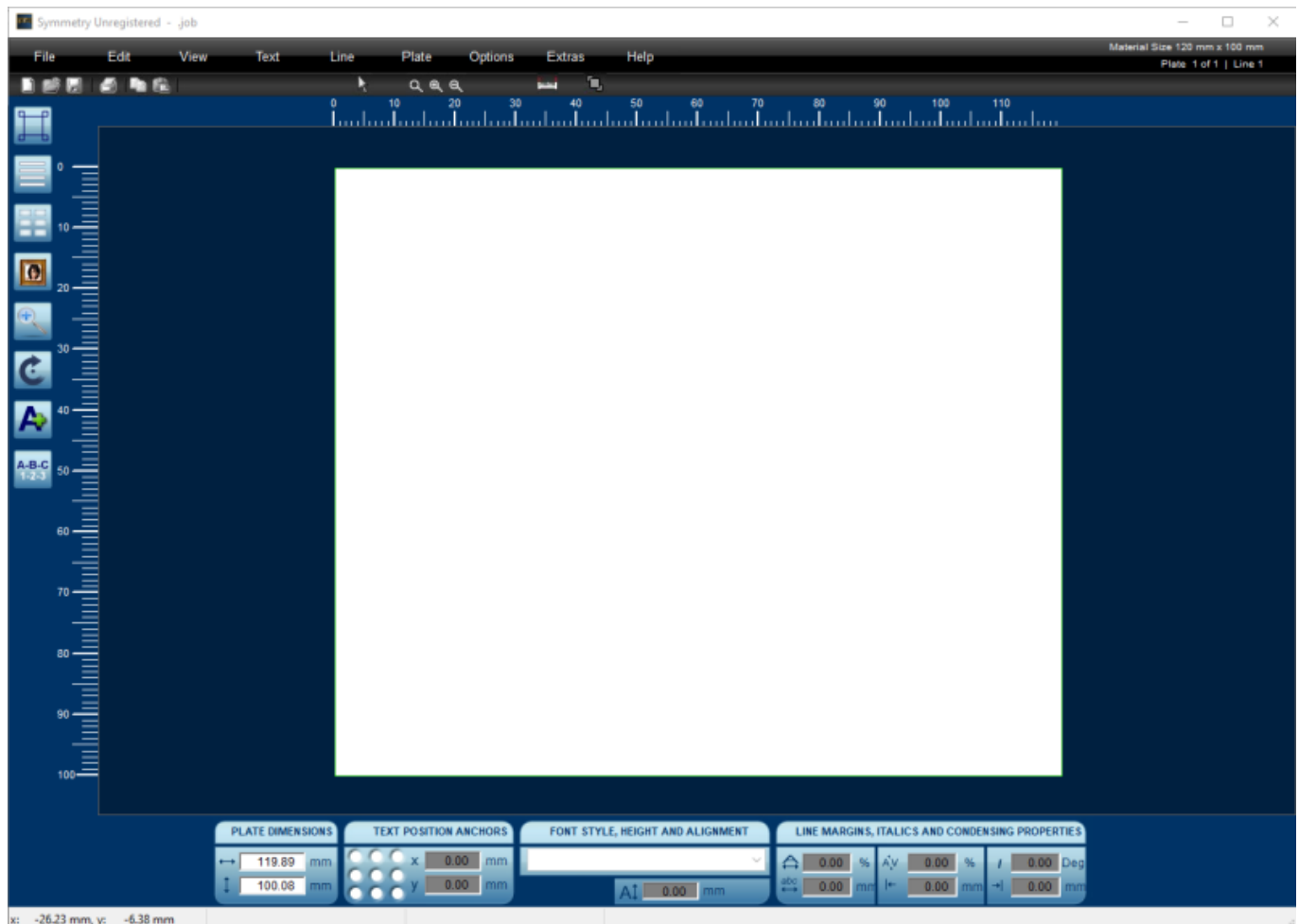
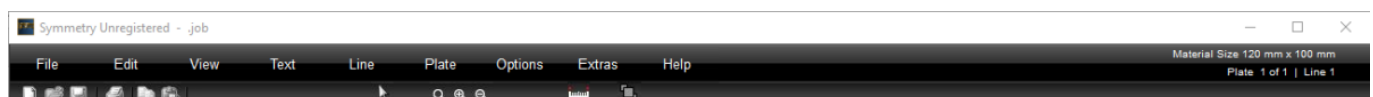


Symmetry Main Screen

This is what your main screen looks like when a new job has been opened:



Let us have a look in detail at the different components of this screen. We will start at the top part of the screen, then to the left and the bottom, and end with the central part.



Top part

The **top part** of your main screen consists of (from top to bottom)

- the **Title bar**, with in its left corner the Symmetry software icon and title, followed by the **registration status** and the **name of the job** that is open. When a new job, unsaved has been opened, there will be either "Untitled.job" or simply ".job".

In the right hand corner you will see the typical **Windows icons**  allowing you to **minimize** , to **maximize**  or **resize**, and to **close**  the Symmetry screen,

effectively leaving the programme.

- the **Menu bar**, containing 9 different menu options – which we will handle in detail later – and to the left, information about the active job (even if it is still blank at this stage).
- the **third row** contains a group of small icons, the **Icon bar**.
 - the *first series* [AFB] are shortcuts to menu options which you can also access through the menu bar. They are, from left to right:
 -  - “New job”,
 -  - “Open Job”,
 -  - “Save Job”,
 -  - “Output Job”,
 -  - “Copy current line”, and
 -  - “Paste on current line”
 - Those meanings (or “names”, if you like) also appear when you hover over each icon with your mouse cursor.
In this manual, you can read more about each of these functions by clicking above on their respective names.
 - a *second group* of small icons [AFB]
 - starts with an arrow similar to a mouse cursor [AFB], allowing you to simply select the complete text of a line in your job;
 - the three small magnifying glasses allow you to “Return to your previous zoom state” [AFB], to Zoom in [AFB], or to Zoom out [AFB]
 - then there are the ruler icon [AFB] and the “Move to front” icon [AFB].

Left part: the Shortcut bar

The left part of your screen contains seven, although larger, icons.  Again, they are shortcuts  which are also accessible through the menu system. You get to see their names when hovering over them with your mouse cursor. Depending on whether the entire plate area or an individual line is selected, the shortcut panel to the left will change.

The shortcuts for an **entire plate** are:

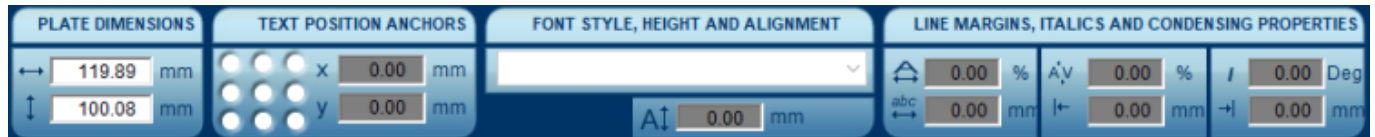
-  “Plate borders”
-  “Autoplate”
-  “Multiplate”
-  “Insert Bitmap/Vector”
-  “Zoom to plate”
-  “Rotate plate”

-  "Draw new line"
-  "Serialize"

For an **individual line**, the shortcuts are:

-  "Easy Arc"
-  "Fixed Arc"
-  "Fill Line"
-  "Zoom in"
-  "Rotate Line"
-  "Delete Line"

Bottom part



The bottom part of the main screen contains data about the active job and line. The relevant parameters carry a white background. You can click on them and enter any acceptable value at any time, or, for the font style, you can click on the arrow to open the drop-down menu.

The above screenshot is also showing some parameters that are greyed out, which means that at this stage they are not accessible.

■ Plate Dimensions

- Width 
- Height

■ Text Position Anchors

The so-called "Anchors" for the position of a line of text are the reference points, 9 in total, which determine the exact position of each text line. There are three types of anchors: the center point anchor, the four corner anchors, and the four side anchors.

For the sake of clarity, image we have a 60 mm wide text line, height 20 mm, with a center point at 50 mm (being the horizontal position, measured from the left) and 25 mm (being the vertical position, measured from the top). This will give us the following values for the anchor points:

- the **Center point anchor**: $x = 50.00$ mm, $y = 25$ mm
- the four **Corner anchors**:
 - top left: $x = 20.00$ mm, $y = 14$ mm
 - top right: $x = 80.00$ mm, $y = 14$ mm
 - bottom left: $x = 20.00$ mm, $y = 36$ mm
 - bottom right: $x = 80.00$ mm, $y = 36$ mm
- and the four **Side anchors**.
 - top: $x = 50.00$ mm, $y = 14$ mm
 - bottom: $x = 50.00$ mm, $y = 36$ mm
 - left: $x = 20.00$ mm, $y = 25$ mm
 - right: $x = 80.00$ mm, $y = 25$ mm

Notes

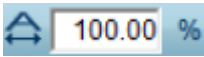
There is no way to change the x or y value for any single anchor point: by manually changing the position of any of these anchor points, be it the x or the y value, all other values will automatically be adapted accordingly.

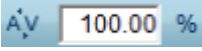
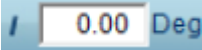
- For all **top** anchor points, the **y value** will always be the same (14 mm). The same goes for the **bottom** anchor points ($y = 36$ mm), as well as for the **centerpoint and left and right** side anchors ($y = 25$ mm).
- Similarly, the **x axis values** will be identical for the **top and bottom left** anchors ($x = 20$ mm), for the **top and bottom right** anchors ($x = 80$ mm), and for **centerpoint and top and bottom** side anchors ($x = 50$ mm).

■ Font style, height and alignment

- **Font style**  (drop down menu)
- **Font alignment**: three icons , representing **Left AFB.**, **Center AFB.** and **Right AFB.** alignment. By clicking either one, the other two or greyed out.
- **Font height**
- **Font colour**

■ Line margins, italics and condensing properties

-  - **Character Condensation** : Allows you to narrow or widen a text line. For more detailed information, please refer to the [condense mode](#) page.

-  - **Length of text on this line** : When you modify the text length manually, the character and space condensation will be modified in order to fit the required length.
Please note, however, that once the text length is changed manually, the only way to make another change is manually. Changing the character condensation will modify the space condensation, and vice versa, but the line length will be left untouched.
-  - **Intercharacter space condensation**: Works the same way as the character condensation, but for the spacing in between characters only.
-  - **Left margin of this line**: Sets the left margin of the current text line.
-  - **Italicization of this line**: Allows you to change the characters from upright to a certain angle. A positive value will make the text slant forwards – i.e. the italics as we know them –, a negative angle will have the text slant backards.
-  - **Right margin of this line**: Sets the right margin of the current text line.

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