

## ERRATA

This page summarizes the last minute changes and fixes which have been applied to The Writer's Tool.

At the start of each change description is a reference to one or more pages in the manual which may require corrections and/or additions. As with the manual, page numbers preceded by R apply to the reference manual; those preceded by T refer to the tutorial. Other letters refer to appendices.

1. R-16 In the description of the **OPTION** key, strike the first two words, "In EDIT". The **OPTION** key will now cause the MAIN MENU to be displayed even if it is pressed while in another sub-menu.
2. R-10 Add a new command which affects block commands:  
CTRL-CLEAR Erases all block markers.
3. T-24, R-20, X-2 Since the **OPTION** key is now always used to enter the MAIN MENU, Directory Printing is accomplished with the **SELECT** key instead. Replace the appropriate references to **OPTION** with **SELECT**.
4. T-27, R-21 Normally, the **SAVE** command (from the DISKIO menu) will only save text from the current cursor position to the end of the file. The manual implies that you must return to **EDIT** mode to move the cursor if you start a **SAVE** and then discover that the cursor is not at the beginning. Not so! If you answer 'N' to the "Continue" query (after the "Warning: only part ..." message), you will be presented with another option: "SAVE ALL TEXT (Y/N)?". If you answer 'Y', the cursor is automatically moved to the beginning and all text is **SAVED**. (If you answer 'N', you are returned to **EDIT**.)
5. R-6 Another cursor movement command is available:  
CTRL-RETURN moves the cursor to the beginning of the next text line. It is equivalent to using CTRL-A followed by CTRL-↓.
6. R-20, T-25 Although the menu displays only choices 1 and 2 as requests for a directory listing, The Writer's Tool will recognize drives 3 and 4 (for **SAVE** and **LOAD** as well as directory). However, the disk as shipped from OSS is configured for only two drives. If you have 3 or 4 drives, you will have to copy all files to a disk already initialized and configured with a DOS which supports the additional drives. Presumably, if you have 3 or 4 drives you have a copy of such a DOS already. Be assured that The Writer's Tool works with virtually any DOS.
7. T-27, R-21,22 The manual implies that only the last file name by which you **LOAD**ed a file is remembered for use by a subsequent **SAVE**. Not true. If you **SAVE** a file using a different (or new) name, that name is remembered instead. This makes editing new files, etc., easier.
8. T-76 to T-82 The scheme used by The Writer's Tool for merge printing is compatible with that used by **SYNFILE** (from Synapse Software). To prepare a file for use with **MERGE**, follow the instructions in the **SYNFILE** manual for doing the same thing with AtariWriter. Sophisticated **SYNFILE** users may also opt to use the repeated items capability of **MERGE** (section 9.8) and/or the non-printing comments feature (section 9.6). Better documentation of this feature will be available soon.

## BUGS

There is only one known significant bug in The Writer's Tool at this time: Double Wide printing is not properly supported only when a line is justified. In particular, whenever a double-wide space is inserted in the justification process, its size is miscalculated. Double Wide does work when the format specifies .J0, when a headline is centered (.C), or when a header/footer is split (.A). We are working on a fix for .J1 mode.

## FUTURE FEATURES

Actually, these features are already present in The Writer's Tool, itself, but the support programs needed to easily use them are not yet ready. If you are reading this ERRATA sheet, you are entitled to one **FREE UPDATE**. Simply send back in your warranty registration card, and we will send you the update (with new manual pages) when it is ready. Anyway, here is what you can look forward to:

1. For printers with graphic capabilities, you will be able to define certain characters to be translated to graphic sequences. For example, you might have CTRL-C print out a copyright symbol. This is simpler than the method outlined in the manual.
2. You may "linkprint" graphics files. Any file with an extender of ".GGG" is assumed to be a "graphics" file which consists of (1) a single byte (which specifies the number of halflines occupied by the graphics "picture") and (2) an undefined number and type of bytes which will be sent, as is, to the printer. If you are able to write a program to produce such a file, you may experiment with this capability now. If not, we will have conversion programs available to translate from MicroPainter, Koala Pad, Atari Artist Pad, etc., files to the more popular printer formats.