NAME

rash – Sun Raster to PostScript translator

SYNOPSIS

rash [–**2**] [–*n***x***m*] [–**s** *width height* [[–**H** *height*] [–**S** *height*] [–**W** *width*]
[–**l** *xpos ypos*] [–**c** *xpos ypos*] [–**R** *angle*] [–**e**] [–**i**] [–**m**] [–**n**] [–**p** *prolog*]
[–**r**] [–**w***wrapper*] [*filename...*]

DESCRIPTION

rash converts a Sun Raster file into a PostScript file, using a PostScript "wrapper" to surround the raster input. By default, it creates a color PostScript file if given a color image and a monochrome PostScript file if given a monochrome image.

By default, **rash** centers the image on the page and orient and scale it to fill up as much of the printable area as possible while preserving the image's aspect ratio.

All the options regarding the size of the raster file take a number followed by a unit, where a unit is one of **in**, **cm**. **mm**, or **point**. measurements and units can be combined; it is possible to have a length of "1 in .5 cm", for example. The default measurement unit is points.

rash is most often used with the **PreLimn** filter manager, part of the **NeWSprint** package.

OPTIONS

–**2** Scale the image by a factor of 2. Each pixel in the rasterfile is printed as 4 pixels (2 x 2) on the output device.

–*n***x***m* Scale the image by a factor of *n* in the horizontal direction and *m* in the vertical direction. If only one number is specified, both dimensions are scaled evenly.

–**s** *width height* Scale the image to the specified width and height. This option does not preserve the original raster's aspect ratio.

–**H** *height* Scale the image (preserving aspect ratio) to the specified height.

–**S** *height* Same as –**H.**

–**W** *width* Scale the image (preserving aspect ratio) to the specified width.

–**l** *xpos ypos* Locate the lower left corner of the image *xpos* and *ypos* units in the x and y direction. The origin is at the lower left corner of the page.

–**c** *xpos ypos* Locate the center of the image *xpos* and *ypos* units from the center of the page.

–**R** *angle* Rotate the image to the specified angle, in degrees. (Probably most useful with the –**c** option.)

–**e** Output Encapsulated PostScript (EPSF). The –**c**, –**2**, – *n* **x** *m*, and –**i** options are illegal when producing EPSF, the –**n** option is ignored, and a size argument (one of –**s**, –**H**, –**S**, or –**W**) is required.

–**i** Reduce the scale, if necessary, to an integral number of pixels output for each pixel input. This can improve output quality in some situations, notably when printing a screen dump which includes icons.

–**m** If the input is a color rasterfile, convert it to 8-bit gray scale.

–n Do not output a **showpage** command at the end of the file, for PostScript files that will be imported into other documents. If you are converting a rasterfile to PostScript for inclusion in another document, the –**e** option (EPSF) may be a better idea.

–p *prolog* Output the PostScript to the specified file rather than to the standard output.

–r Print in landscape mode

–w *wrapper* Use the specified file as the PostScript wrapper.

WARNINGS

If you are sending a color rasterfile to a PostScript printer that does not implement the **colorimage** operator, you should override printing in color by using the –**m** option.

Sun Raster format uses 1 for black values and 0 for white. PostScript uses the reverse values. **rash** converts all values to PostScript equivalents.

SEE ALSO

rasterfile(5),

PostScript Language Reference Manual
PostScript Document Structuring Conventions
Encapsulated PostScript Files
PreLimn User's Guide
NeWSprint Installation and Administration Guide

BUGS

rash may not output "true" EPSF; it relies on the wrapper file for the proper structuring.