

Important:

View the OPBorder/**pdf** file first
as the Ovation Pro document OPBorder/**dps** is
not complete as long as the new border
definitions have not been installed

An overview of possible borders, old and new, for Ovation Pro.

The new Border definitions are in a text file named !Border2.

Add this file to the directory.....!OvnResDir.Borders. Two files are presented, one for RiscOS and one for the Windoze version of Ovation Pro.

The basics for border creation

The basic information on borders is to be found in the Manual, page 272. As one can read the borders are constructed out of lines. Of the two basic types of borders that can be used -draw files and text files- only the latter are discussed in this document.

The border text file knows two Commands: **Line** and **Border**. **Border** uses the definition of **Line** to establish the display of the border. The **Line** definition is:

Line <n> <pattern> <size> <join>

where, and this is a correction to what is stated in the manual,

<n> is the identification (*meaning any single character*) of the line style.

When supplied Ovation Pro comes with 6 **Line** definitions (with <n> in the range 0 to 6) and 16 **Border** definitions constructed from them.

In the new !Border2 file, I have used characters 0..9, a..z and A..Z for <n> and given the **Line** definitions a name of the form #LNN, a name meaning nothing to Ovation Pro. Names L54 to L58 have not yet been defined.

This file also mentions the definitions of the original !Border file so as to have a better overview. They have been commented out so that they do not appear twice in the Frame Border Menu (SC_F).

The **Line** definition establishes a dash pattern. The border is defined by combining one or more **Line** definitions in the **Border** command, with or without gaps which then runs parallel lines to each other. The gaps result in spaces between the lines.

The new !Border2 file defines 47 new lines and more than 130 new borders. The borders are grouped as follows:

#00 to #60	single line borders, old and new
#100 to #108	multi line borders as originally defined
#109 to #119	new dual line borders without and with spacers
#120 to #122	dual line borders and the use of gaps
#150 to #186	triple line borders, the middle line showing the different Line definitions. Border 185_Holed35 is somewhat special. By inserting many gaps the lines of the border appear seemingly thinner when used with the same width as border #184. See also the borders ##120 to 122.
#250 onwards	Decorative borders using multi-line definitions.

Total symmetry cannot be guaranteed as this is contradictory to the definitions of the lines used in the borders. But slightly changing the size of the frame may lead to a nicer result. Also,

Borders2

when using round borders, do bear in mind that the line pattern is based on rectangles. Which makes perfect rounding difficult.

Use these border definitions for your personal documents only as other users of Ovation Pro may not have these border definitions and therefore cannot read the document as you edited it. The best way is to have a 2nd copy of Ovation Pro on your Hard disc which you can rename to !OvnProB. Adapted sprite files come with the new border definition file. Just drag these sprite files into !OvnProB, they will overwrite the existing sprite files. But bear in mind that the !Boot file dictates which sprite will show on the Icon bar.

The new Borders

On the following pages all the borders are shown including those initially part of the program. The latter are shown with a light green colour in the smaller frame.

Two frames are shown for each border style. The smaller one has a frame 1 or 2mm wide, the bigger frames are 4mm (black/white) to 7mm wide (the multi-line and "golden" coloured frames). The "gold" colour used has been added to this document. It is Generic119.

In the top left corner of every big frame the Border name is mentioned followed by the Line definition(s) used. In a gray frame the number according to the !Border2 file has been added.

At present to make life easier: selecting a frame from the Frame Border Menu is maybe not so easy with so many border definitions. But you can select/copy a frame from this document (not the pdf version) and then drag-and-drop or paste it into your own document.

It is not totally impossible that one day a future version of Ovation Pro will mention the names of the borders in the Frame Border Menu.

In this document 5 line styles (#L54 to #L58) have not yet been defined. Feel free to explore more possibilities.

Page 15 is almost blank. Here you can try out your own experiments on the Border definitions, definitions from Border 275_ onwards.

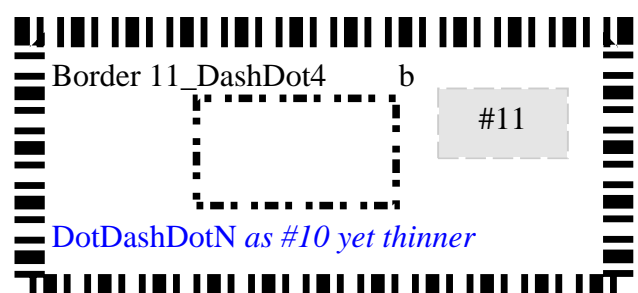
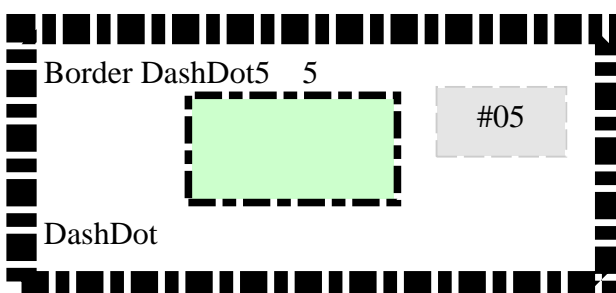
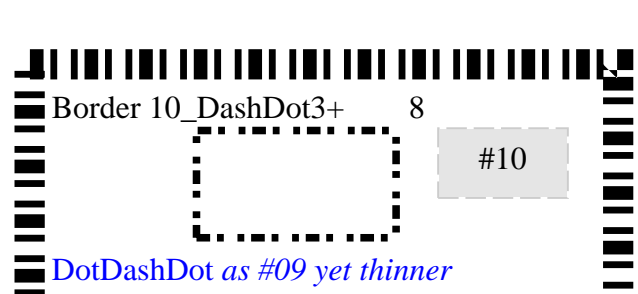
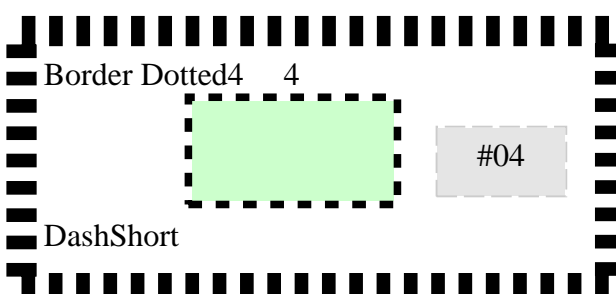
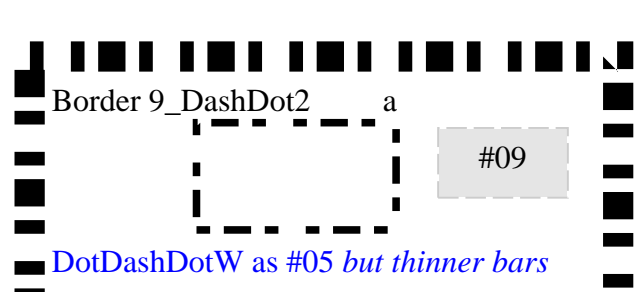
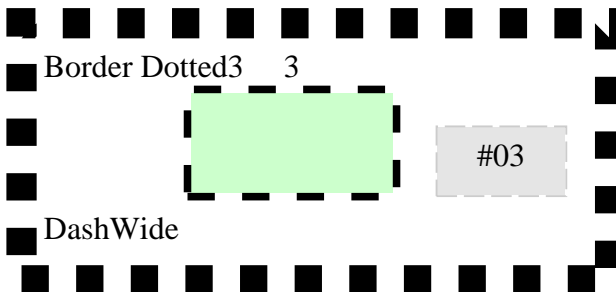
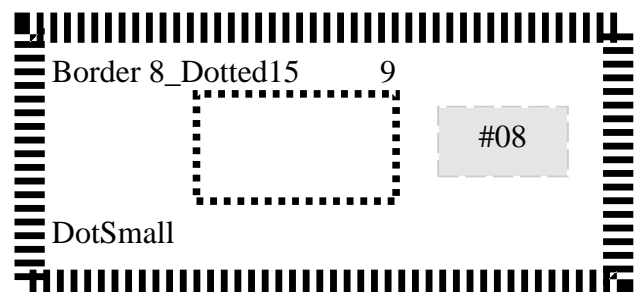
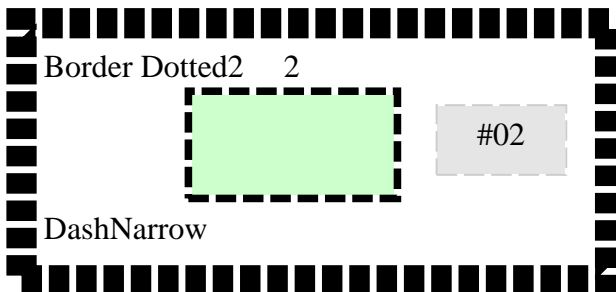
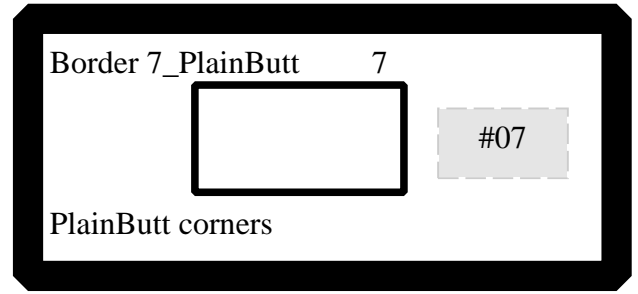
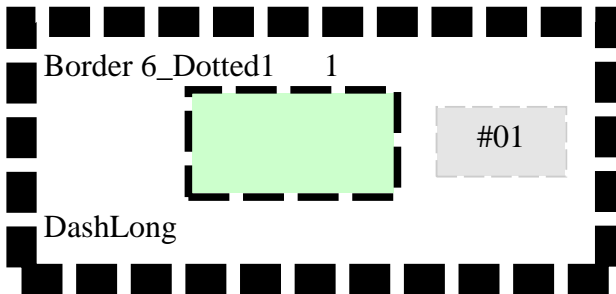
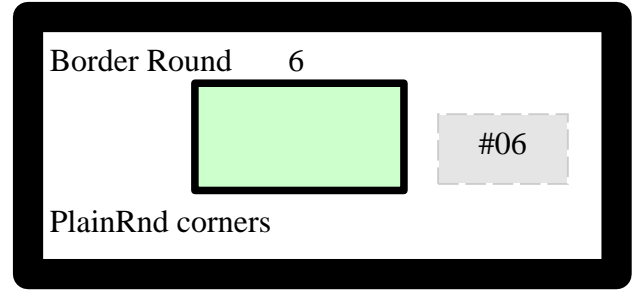
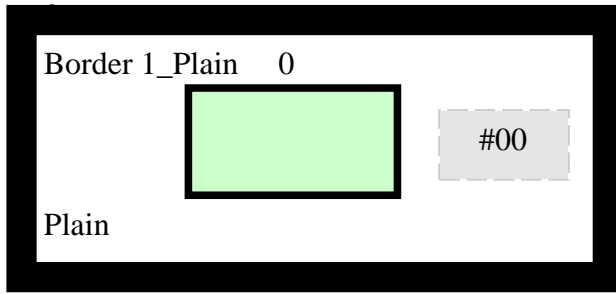
On page 16 a demonstration is given how to add a coloured background to a frame. Full instructions are given.

A special thanks to David Pilling, Martin Würthner and John Tytgat who helped sort out the limitations in creating new borders. Which partly explains why not many more line definitions have been used. The definitions presented here are compatible with both the RiscOs and Windoze versions of Ovation Pro and with PDFmaker. The latter program uses Ghostscript which has -at present- its limitations.

« ÷÷÷÷...÷÷÷÷ » « ÷÷÷÷...÷÷÷÷ » « ÷÷÷÷...÷÷÷÷ » « ÷÷÷÷...÷÷÷÷ »

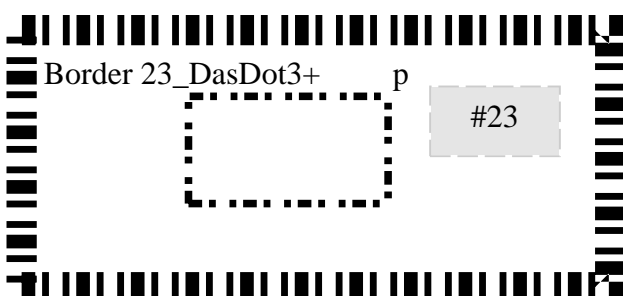
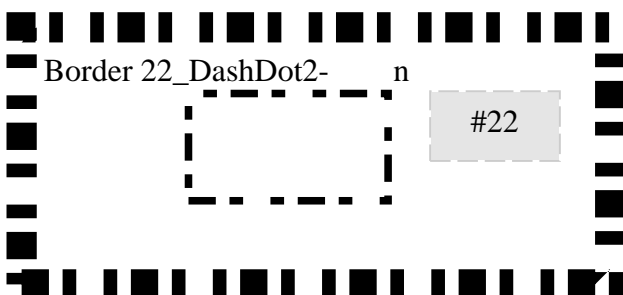
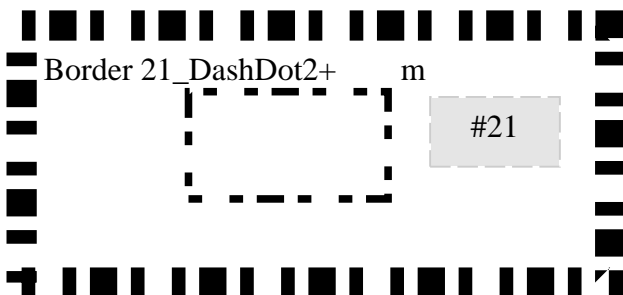
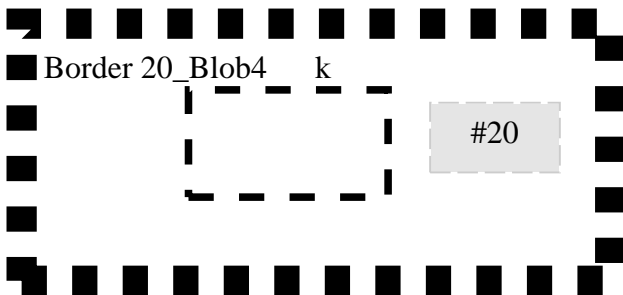
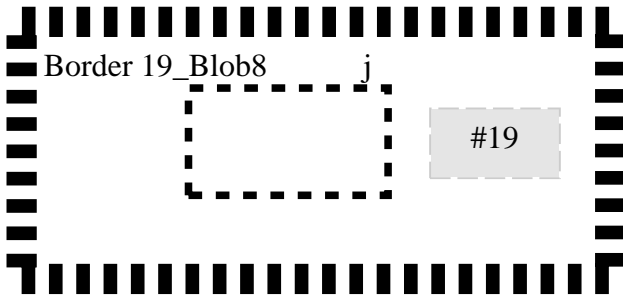
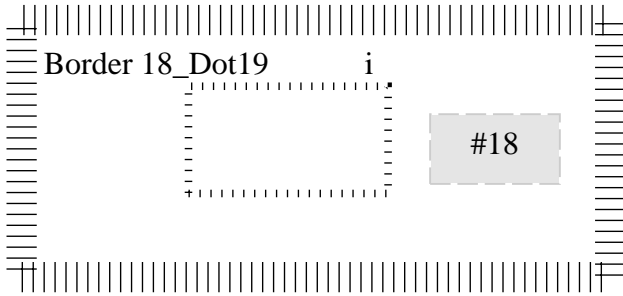
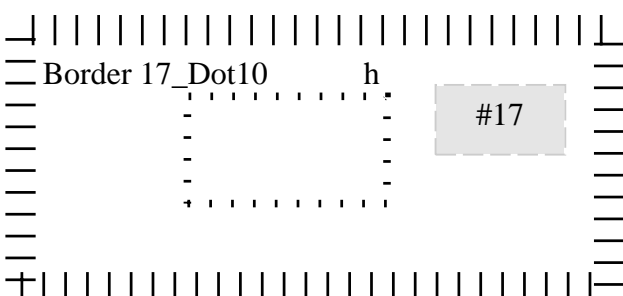
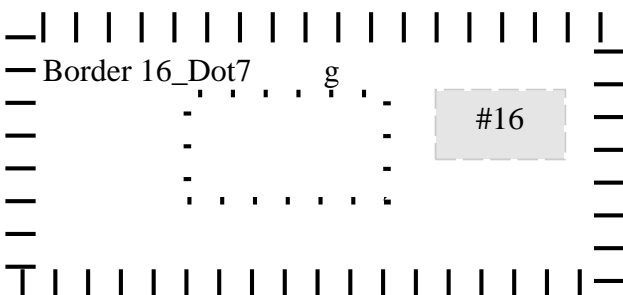
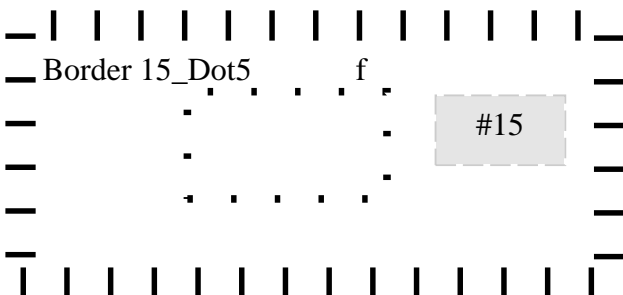
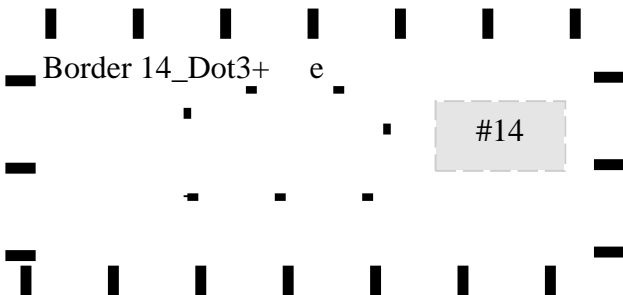
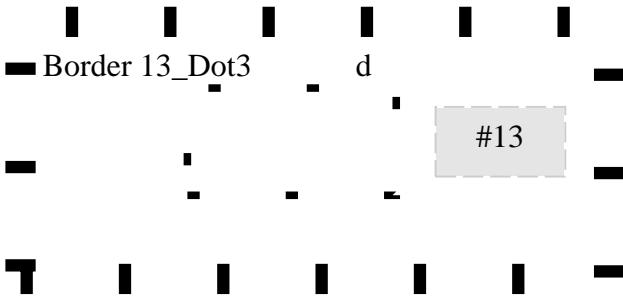
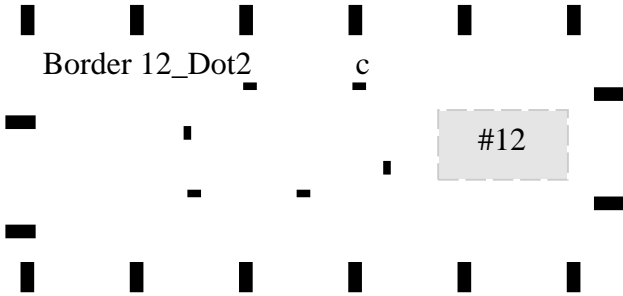
For the technically minded. A line is defined by 32 bits, one's and zero's. Now 32 bits of one's, being &FFFFFFFF, gives a solid line, all Zero's give a blank line. Mark that 16×1 followed by 16×0 is basically the same as having the digits 1 and 0 sixteen times after each other (&55555555 or &AAAAAAAA, both not accepted by Ghostscript). The size then depends on **Size** defined in the **Line** definition.

Borders, single line

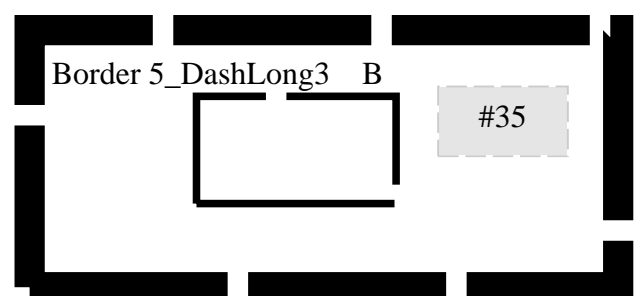
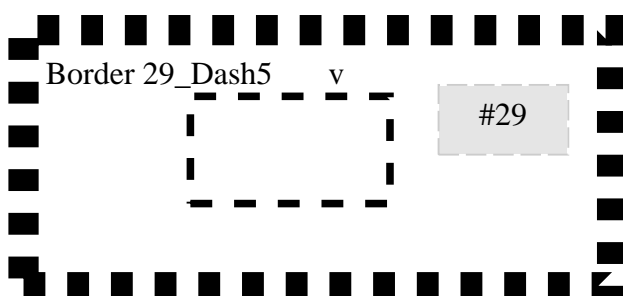
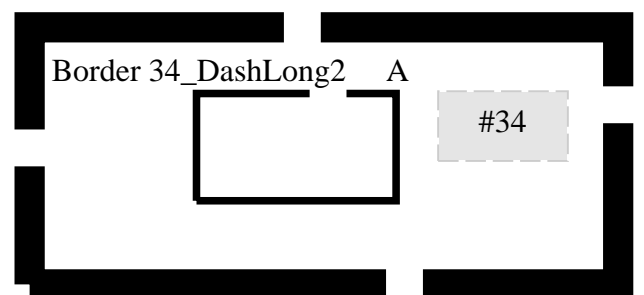
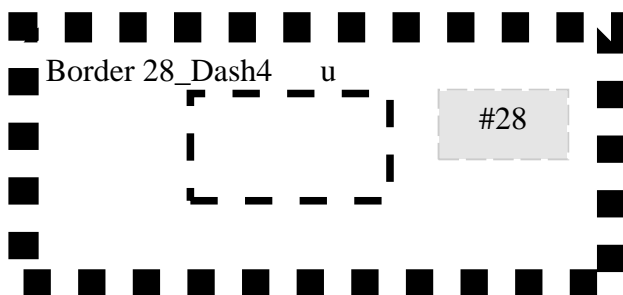
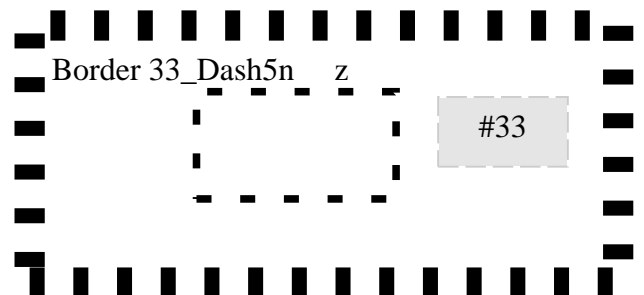
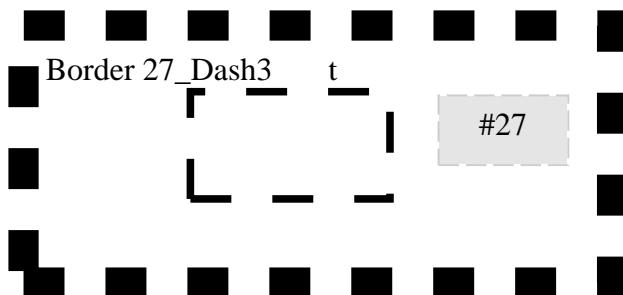
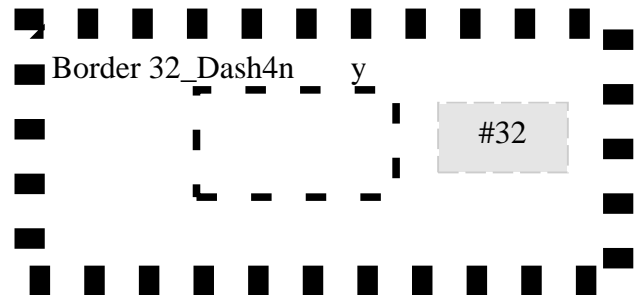
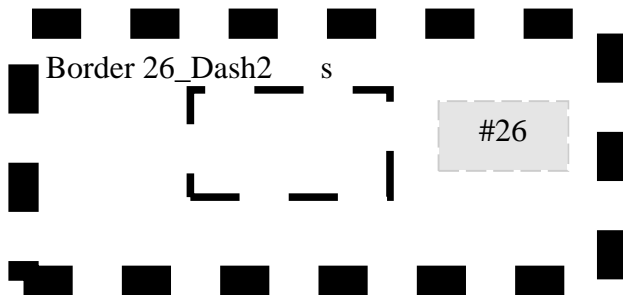
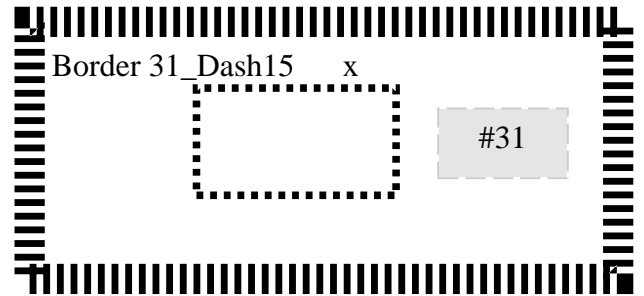
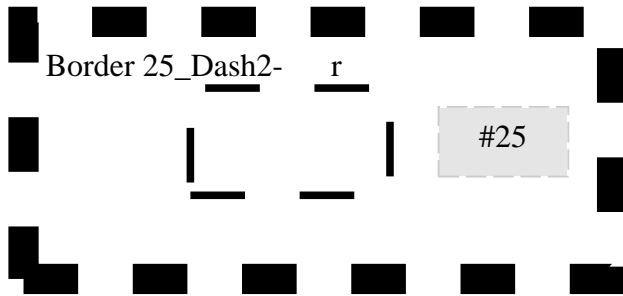
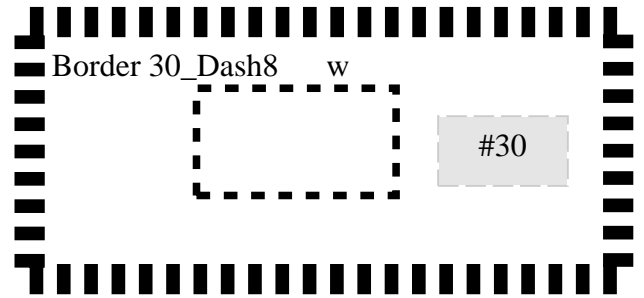
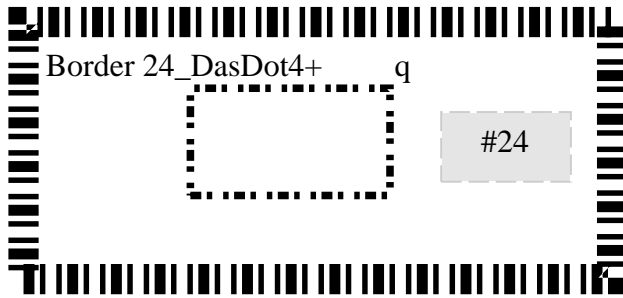


Original borders are in green

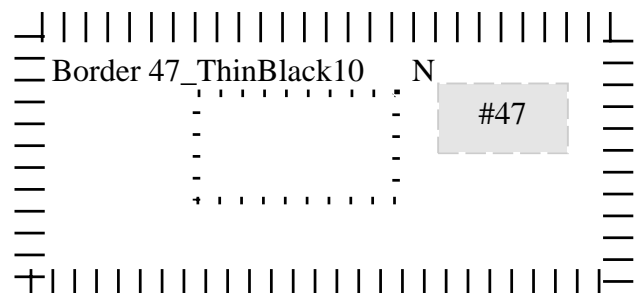
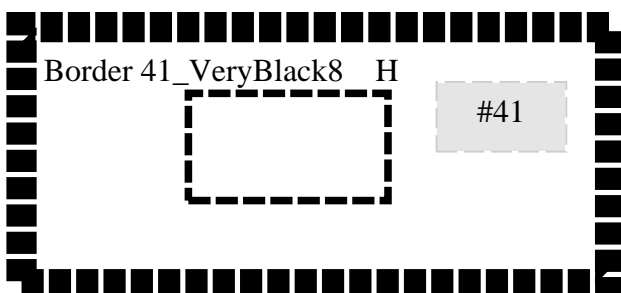
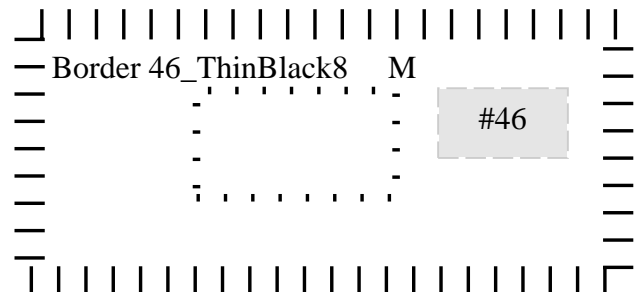
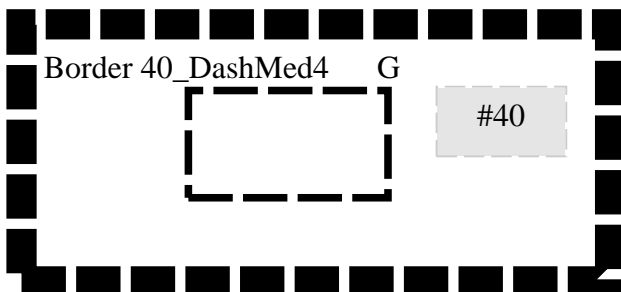
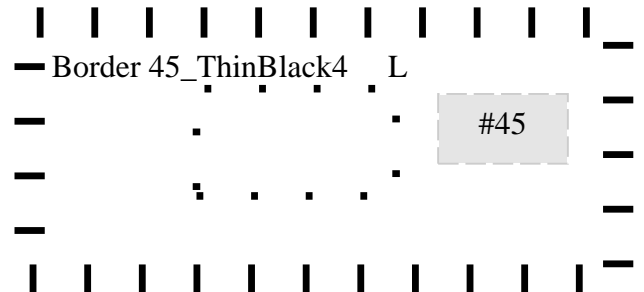
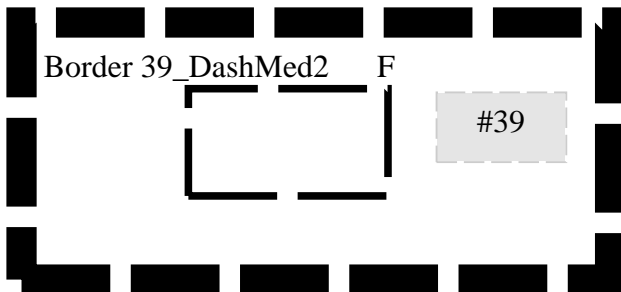
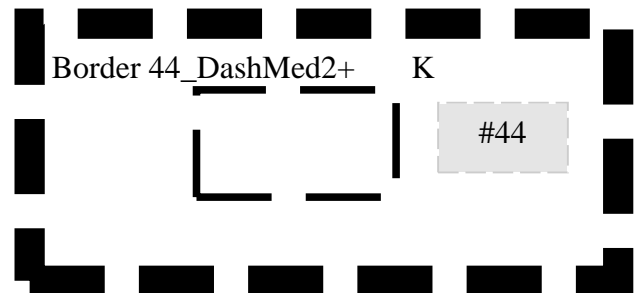
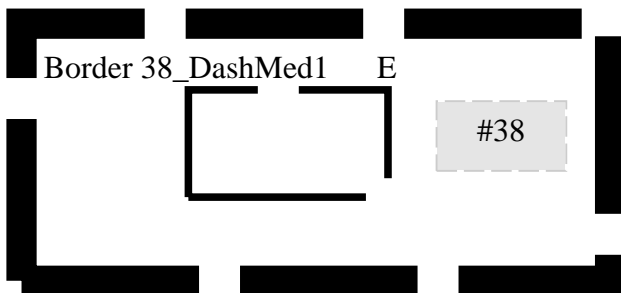
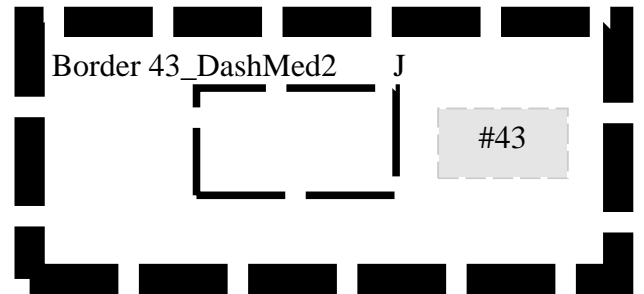
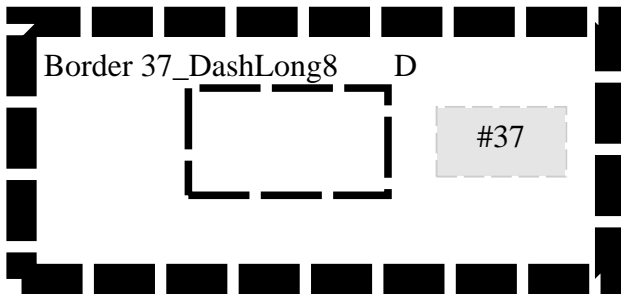
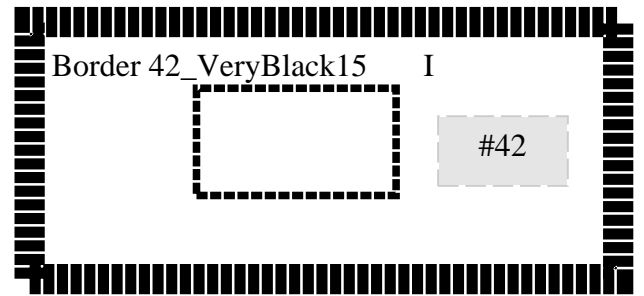
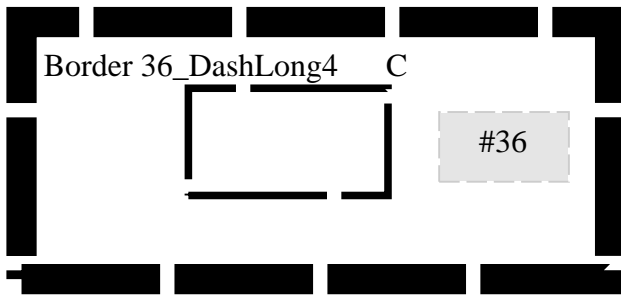
Borders, single line

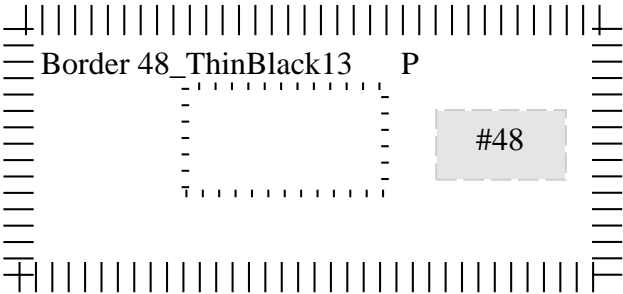


Borders, single line

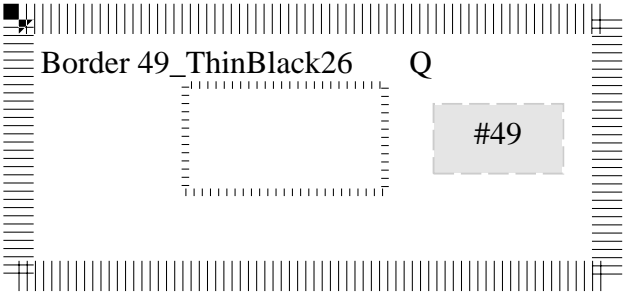


Borders, single line

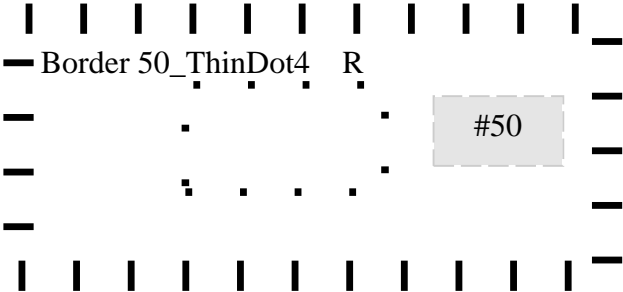




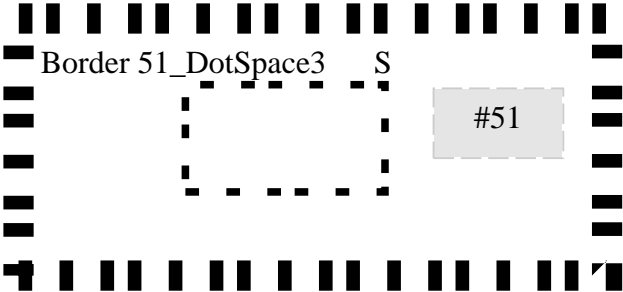
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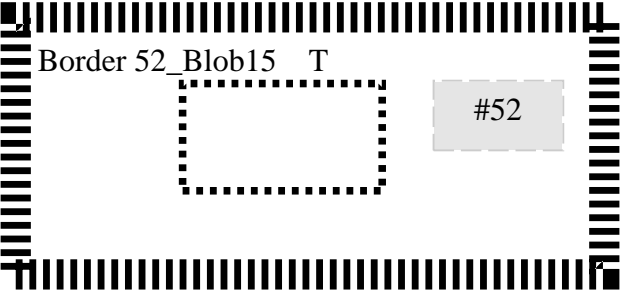
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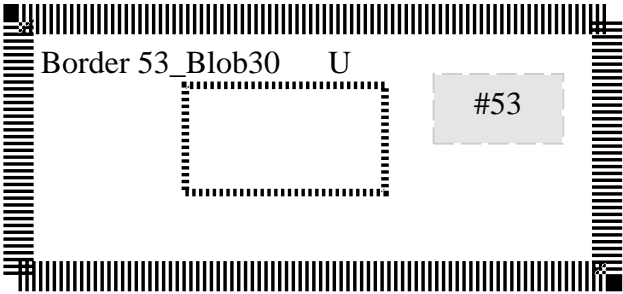
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#57

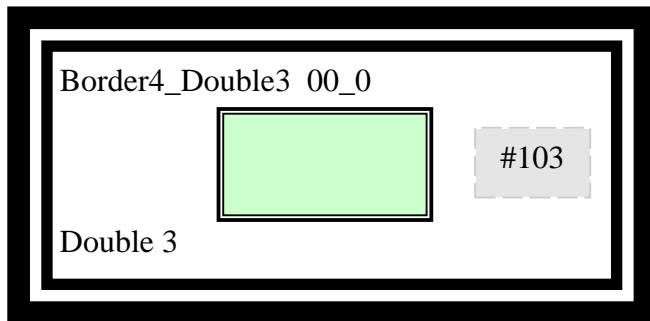
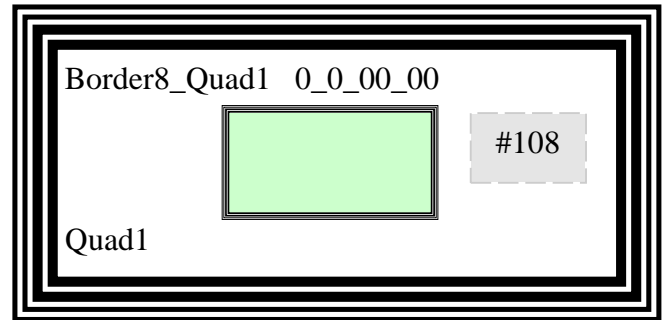
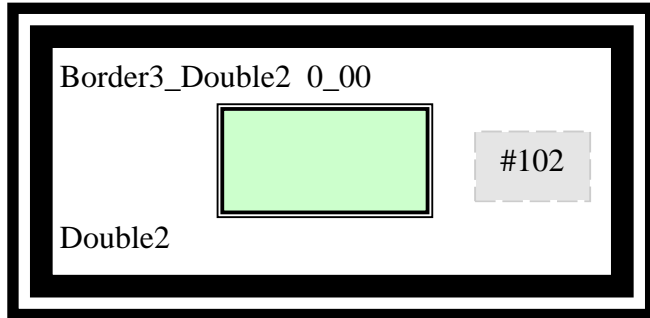
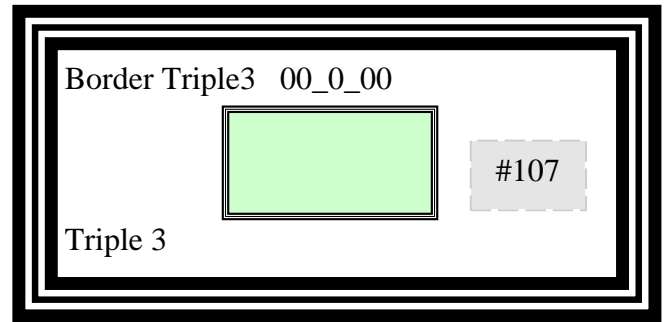
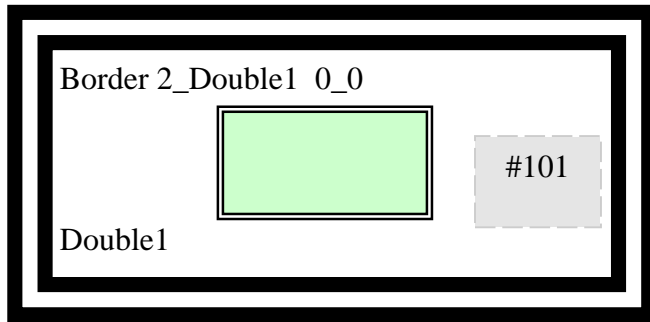


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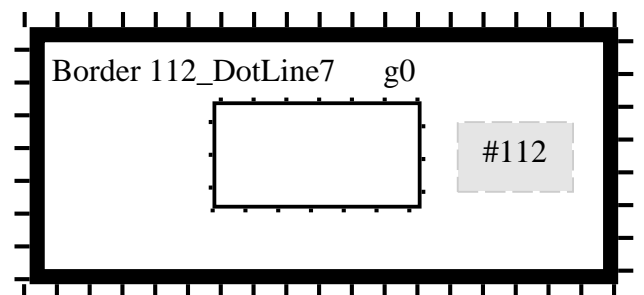
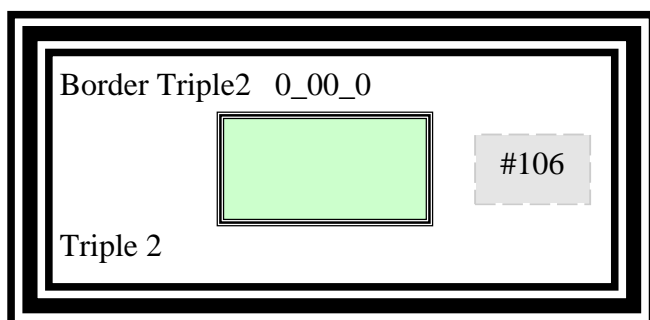
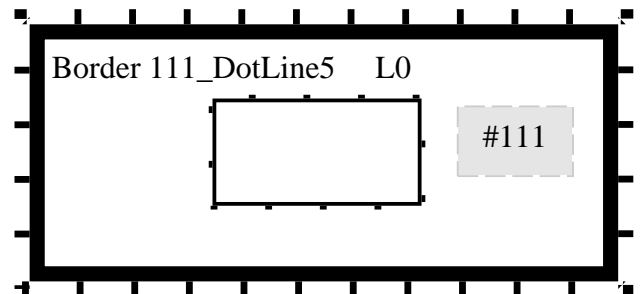
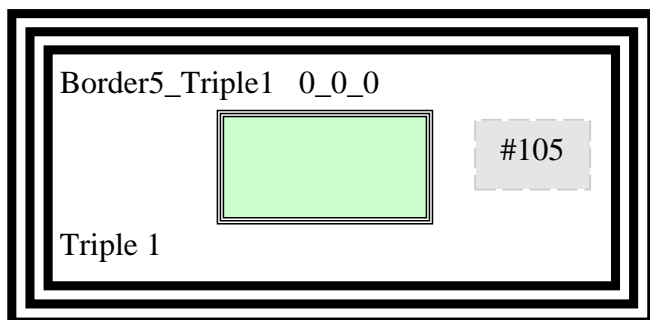
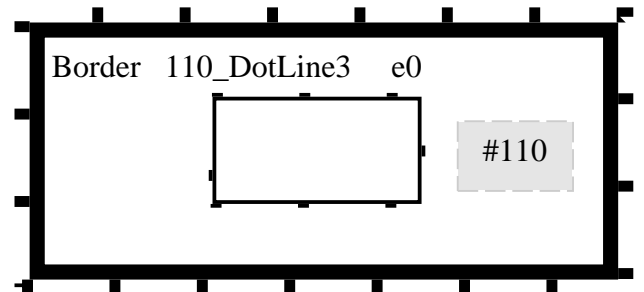
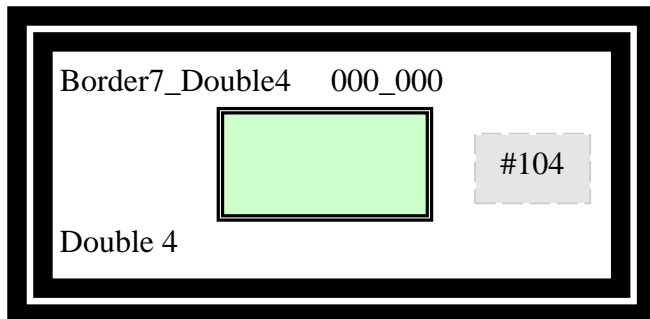
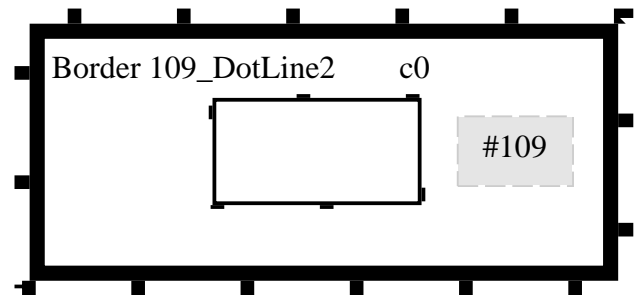


#59

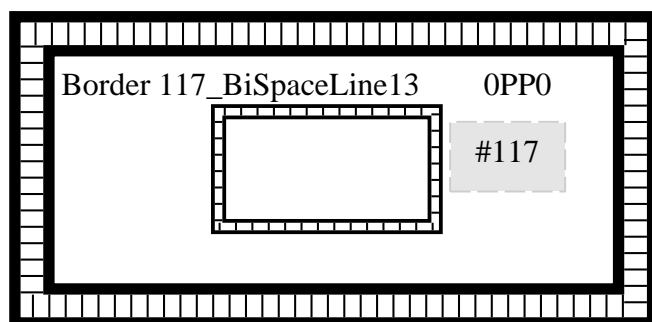
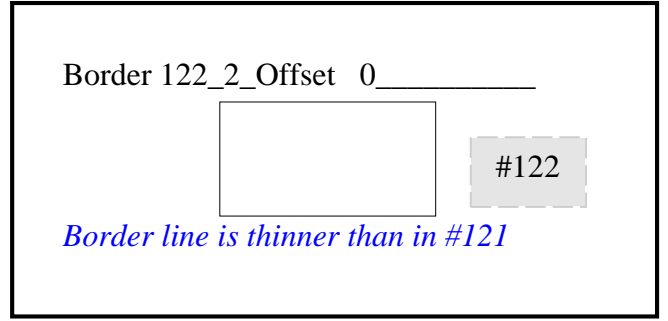
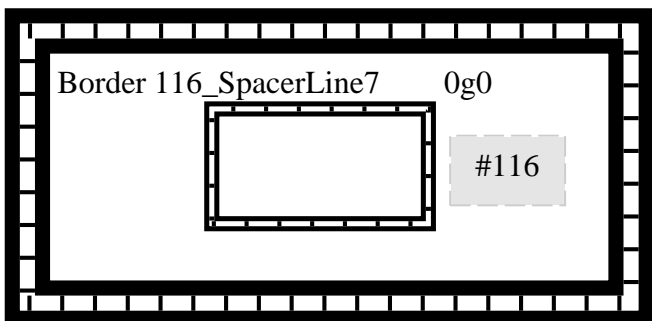
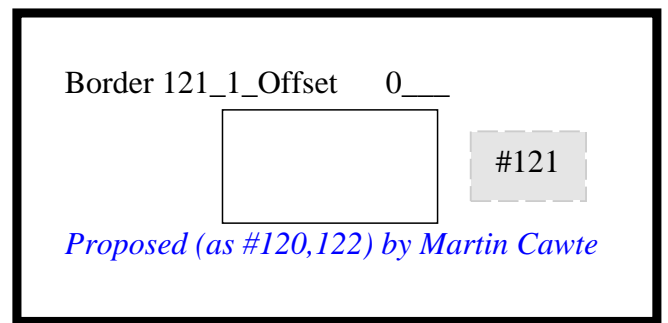
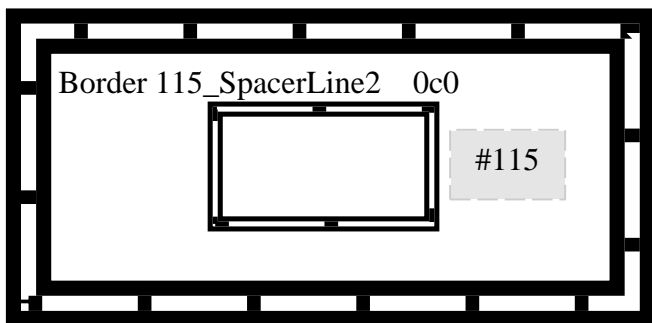
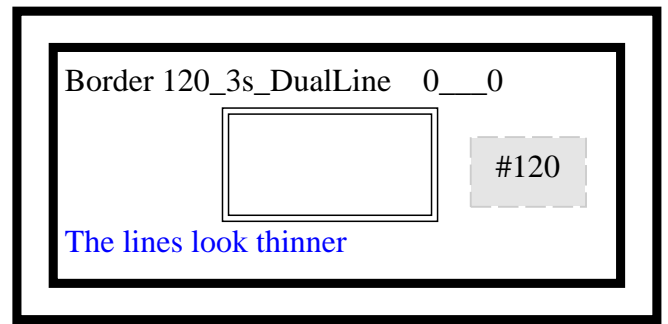
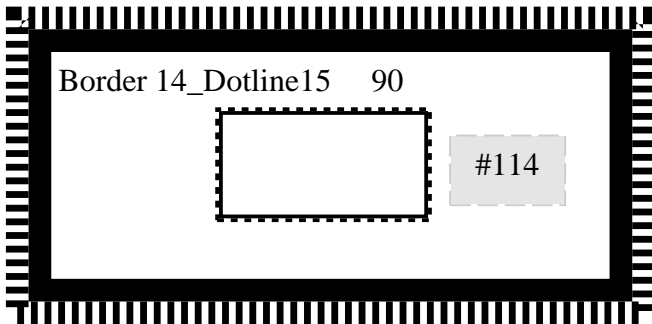
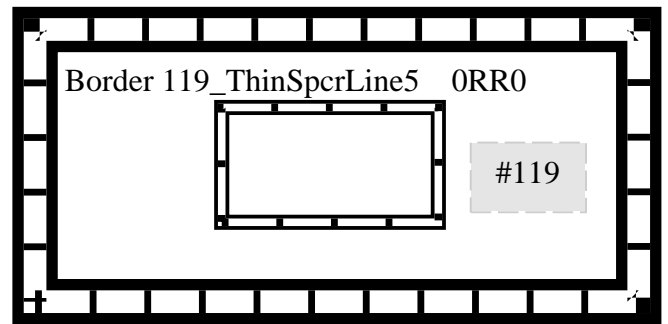
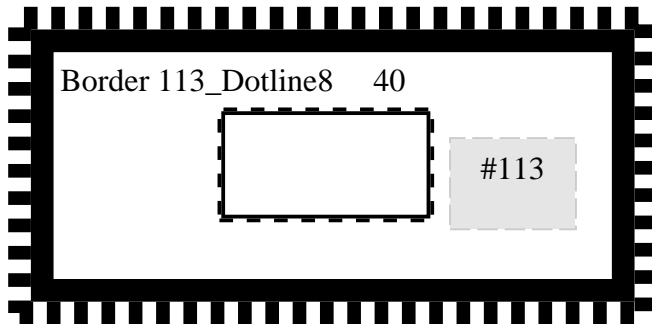
Borders, dual, triple line and miscellaneous



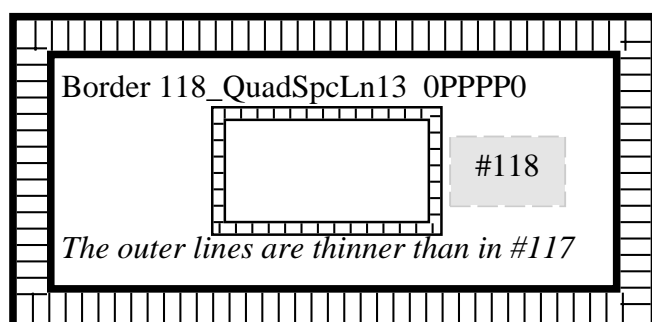
Original borders are in green



Borders, dual, triple line and miscellaneous




#123



#124


Borders, triple line

Border 151_Holed01 0_1_0




#151

Border 157_Holed07 0_v_0




#157

Border 152_Holed02 0_3_0




#152

Border 158_Holed08 0_y_0




#158

Border 153_Holed03 0_y_0




#153

Border 159_Holed09 0_u_0




#159

Border 154_Holed04 0_4_0




#154

Border 160_Holed10 0_t_0




#160

Border 155_Holed05 0_2_0




#155

Border 161_Holed11 0_s_0




#161

Border 156_Holed06 0_x_0



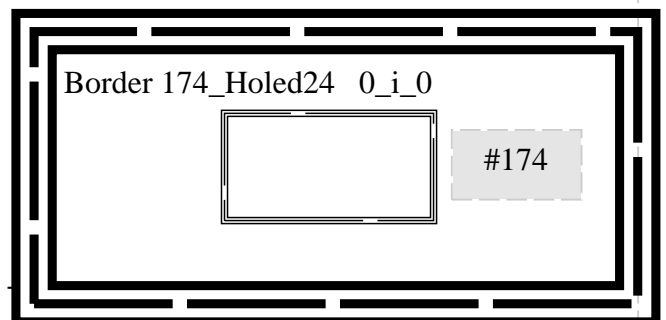
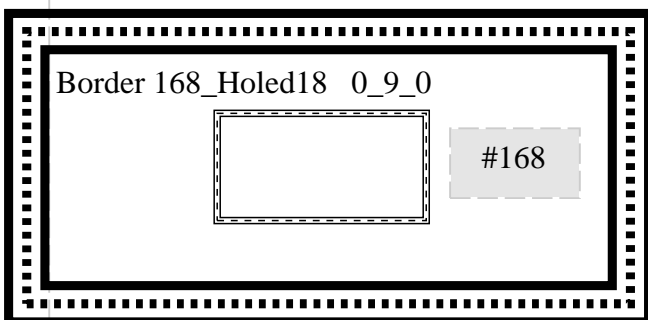
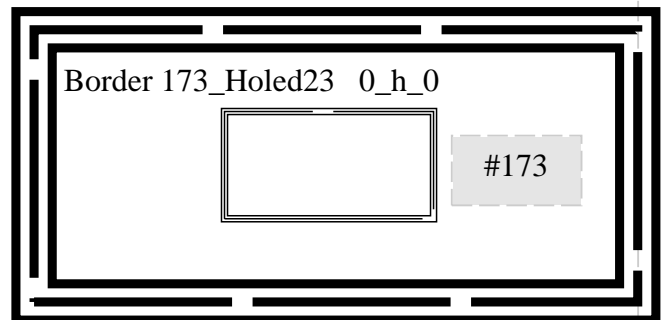
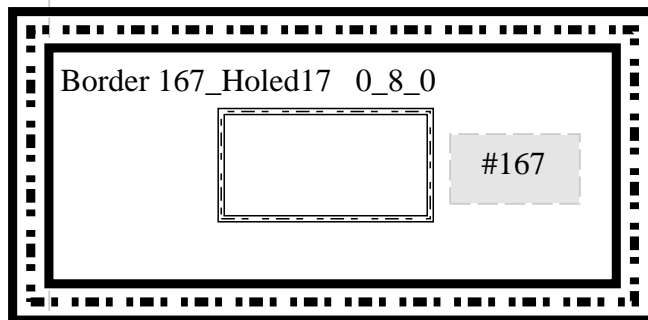
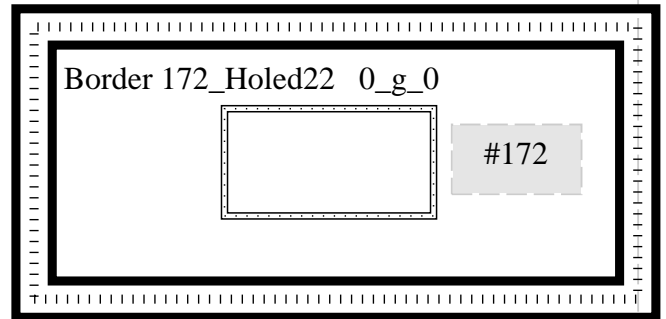
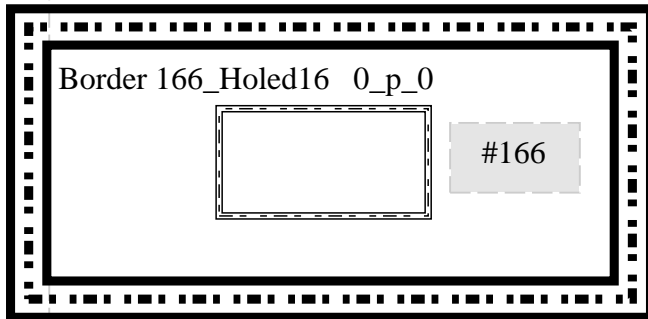
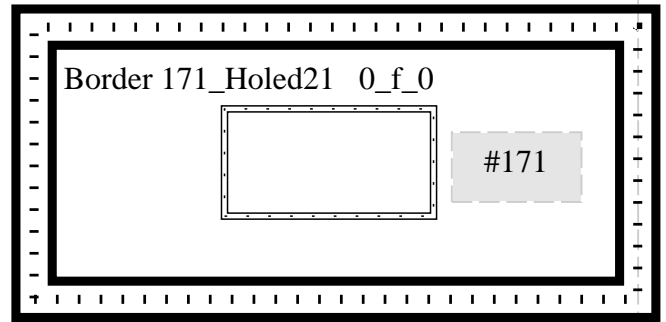
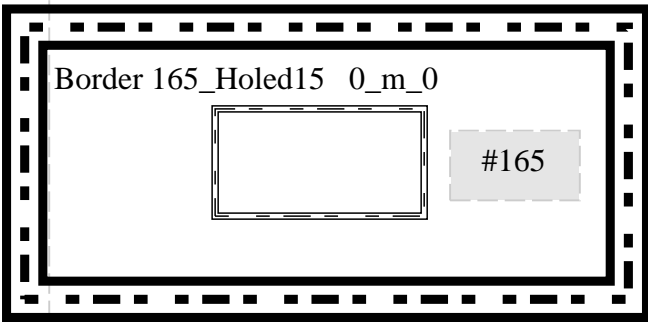
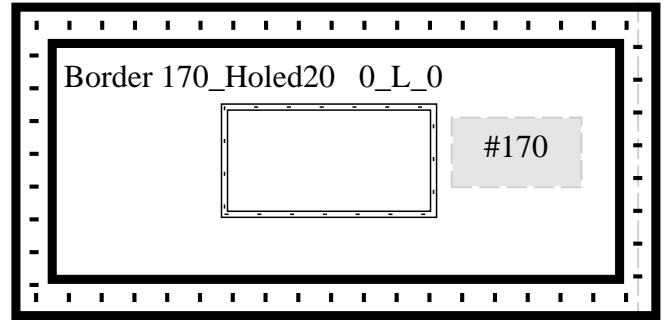
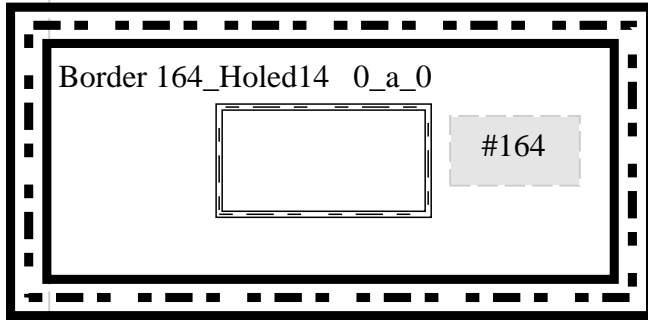
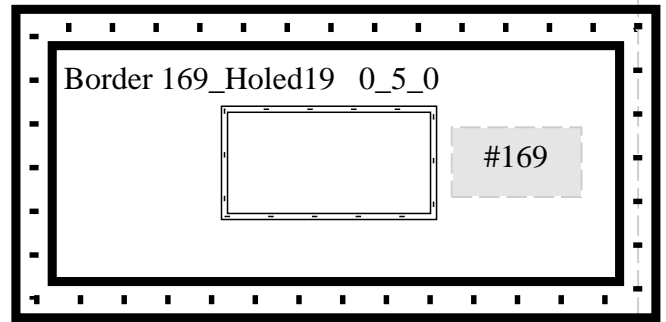
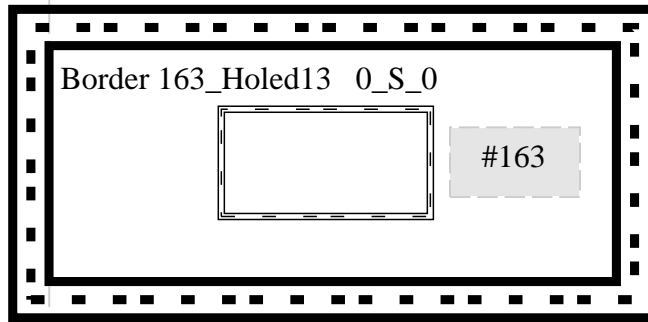
#156

Border 162_Holed11 0_r_0



#162

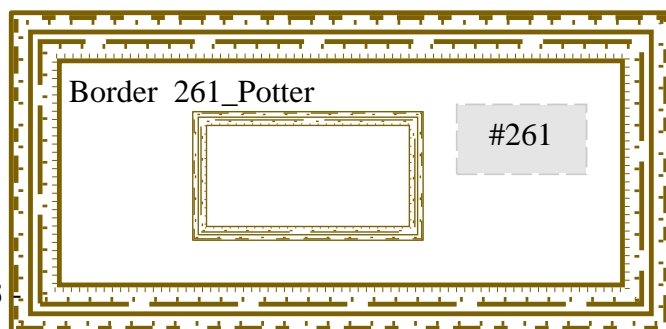
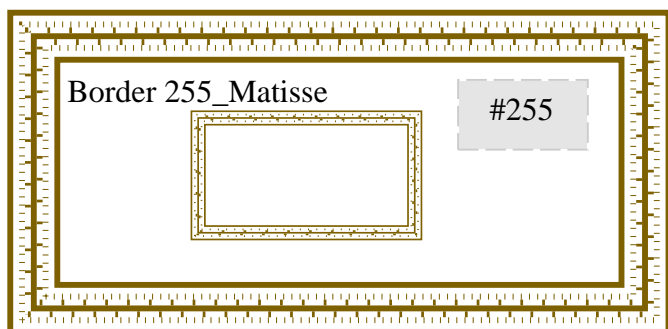
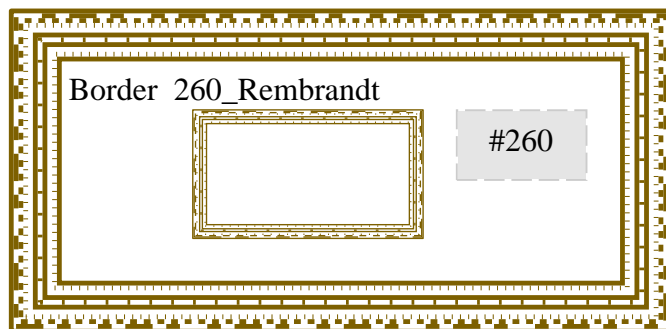
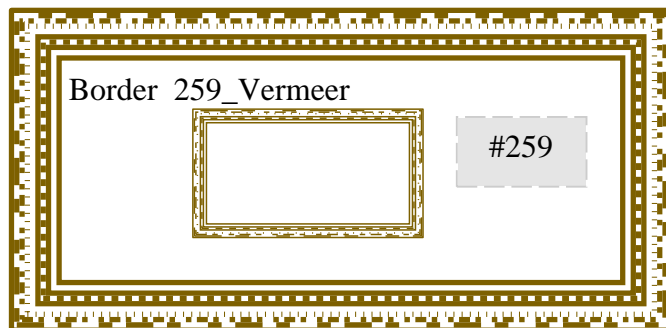
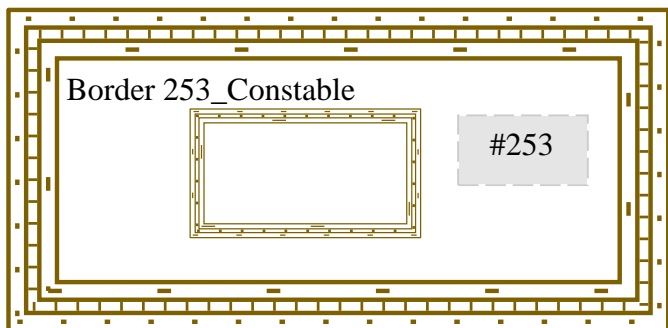
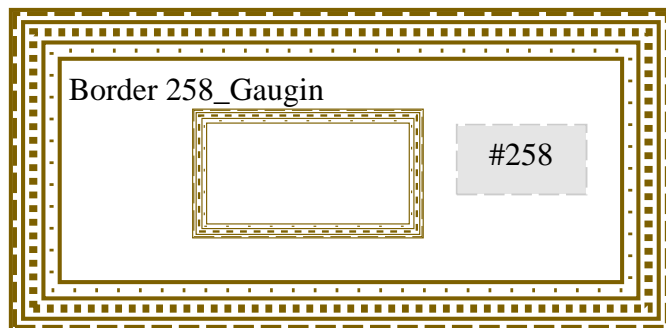
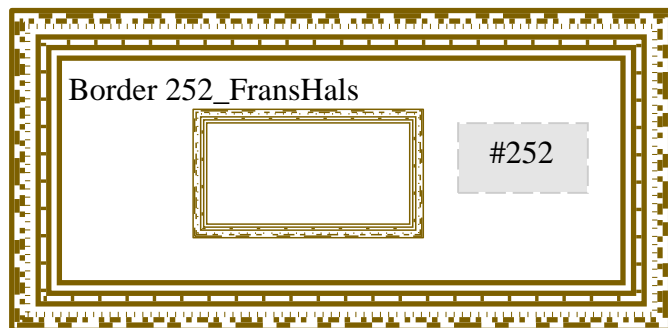
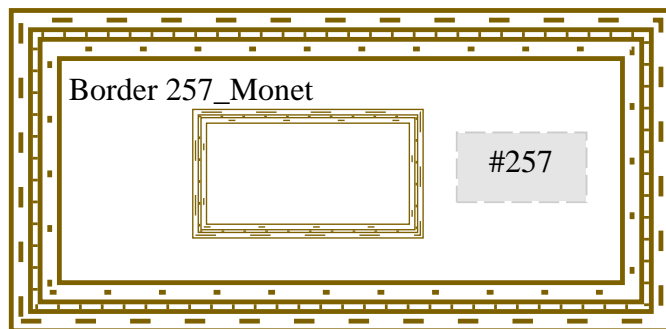
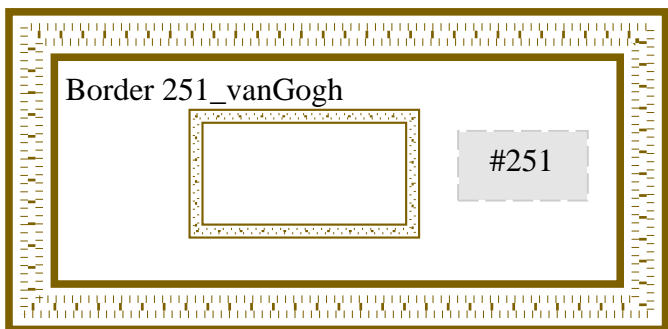
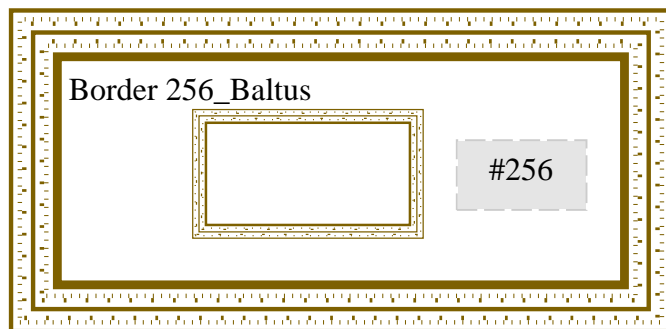
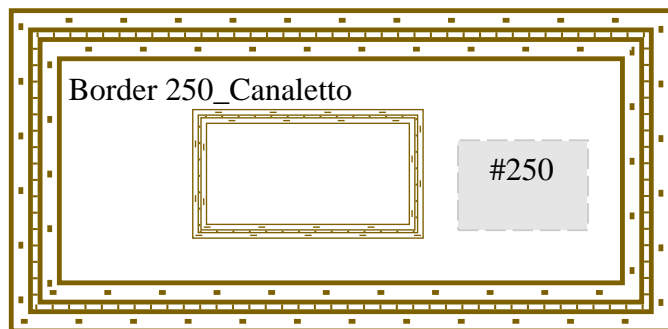
Borders, triple line



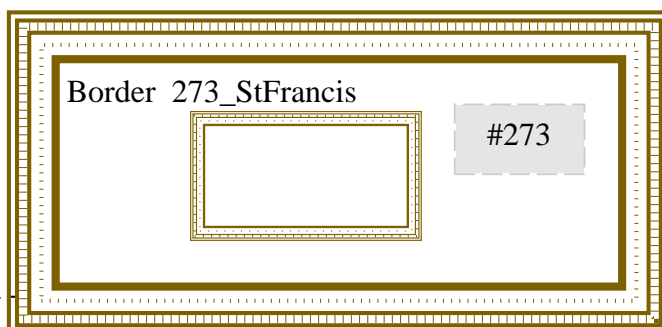
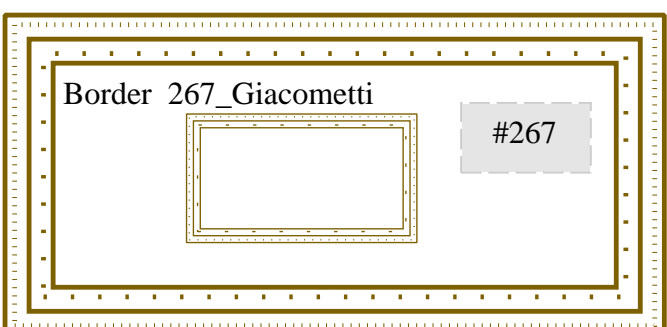
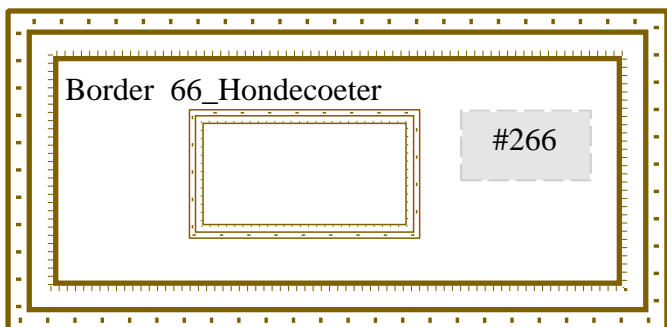
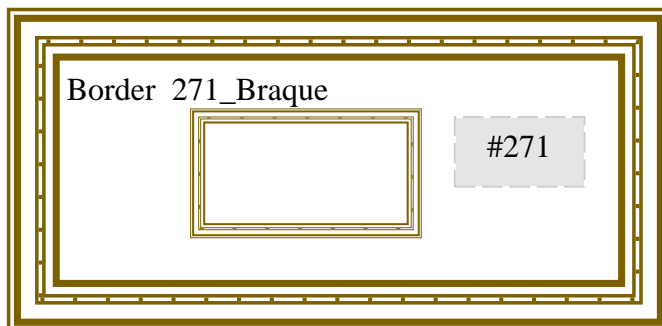
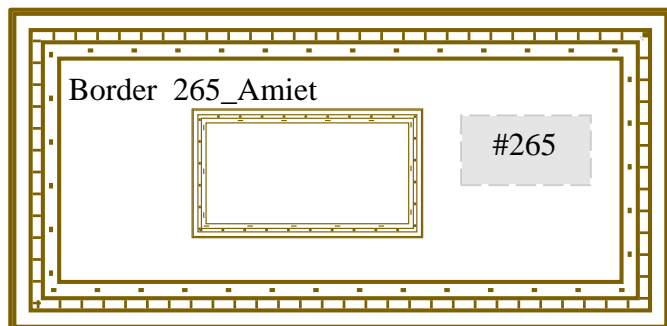
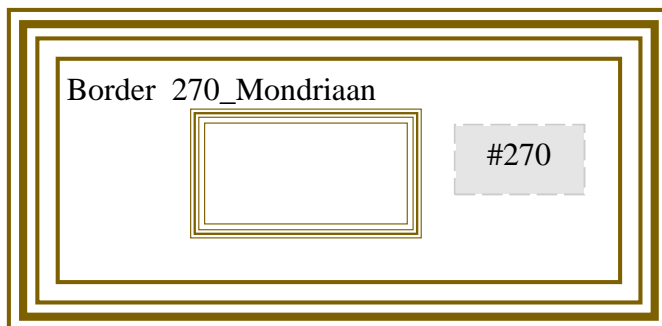
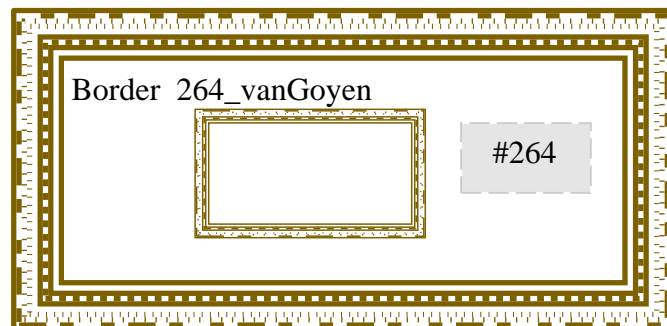
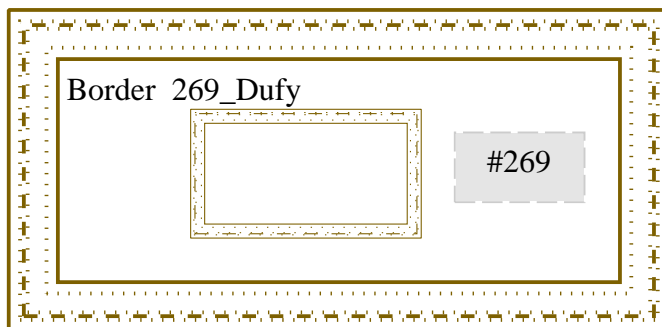
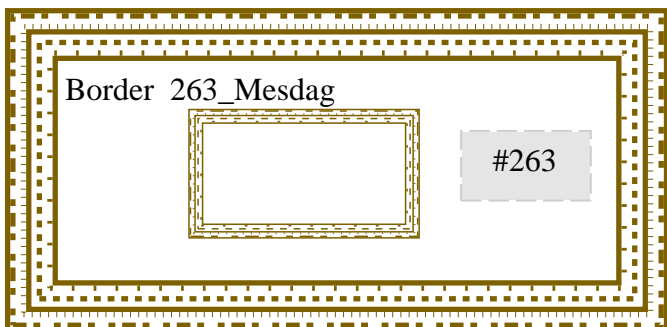
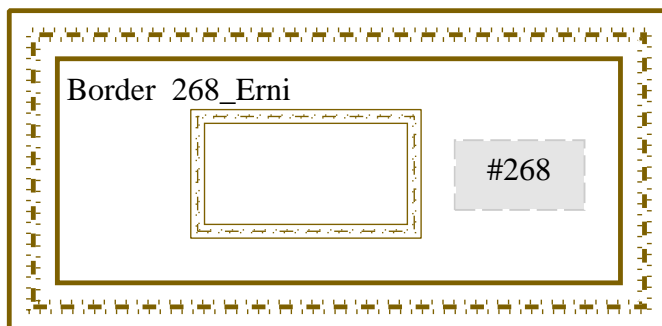
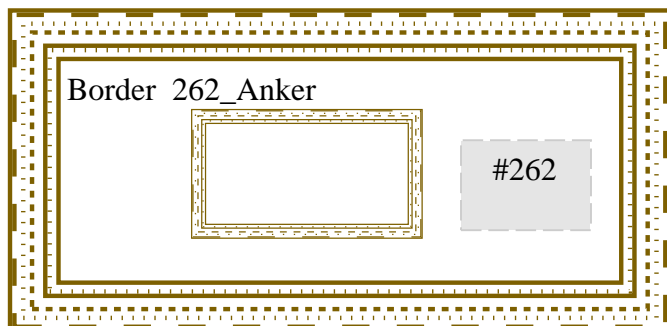
Borders, triple line

<div><div>Border 175_Holed25 0_B_0</div><div><div></div><div>#175</div></div></div>	<div><div>Border 181_Holed31 0_G_0</div><div><div></div><div>#181</div></div></div>
<div><div>Border 176_Holed26 0_C_0</div><div><div></div><div>#176</div></div></div>	<div><div>Border 182_Holed32 0_H_0</div><div><div></div><div>#182</div></div></div>
<div><div>Border 177_Holed27 0_D_0</div><div><div></div><div>#177</div></div></div>	<div><div>Border 183_Holed33 0_I_0</div><div><div></div><div>#183</div></div></div>
<div><div>Border 178_Holed28 0_E_0</div><div><div></div><div>#178</div></div></div>	<div><div>Border 184_Holed34 6_3_6</div><div><div></div><div>#184</div></div></div>
<div><div>Border 179_Holed29 0_F_0</div><div><div></div><div>#179</div></div></div>	<div><div>Border 185_Holed35 6_3_6</div><div><div><div>Same border as #184 but thinner lines due to added gaps</div><div></div><div>#185</div></div></div></div>
<div><div>Border 180_Holed30 0_K_0</div><div><div></div><div>#180</div></div></div>	<div></div>

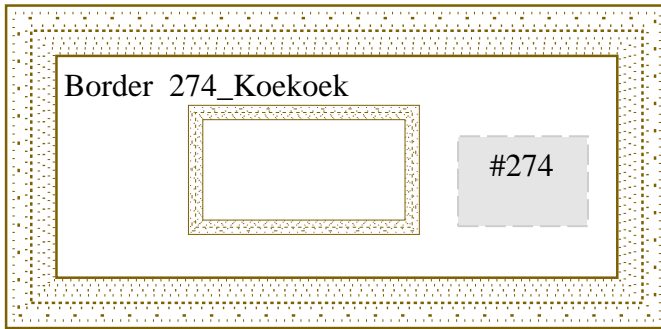
Borders, multiple line



Borders, multiple line



Borders, multiple line



#280

#275

#281

#276

#282

#277

#283

#278

#284

#279

#285

Borders, with background colouring

Enhancing the borders with a background colour can lead to a far better effect. This is possible as the borders exist of lines with gaps in between. An example.

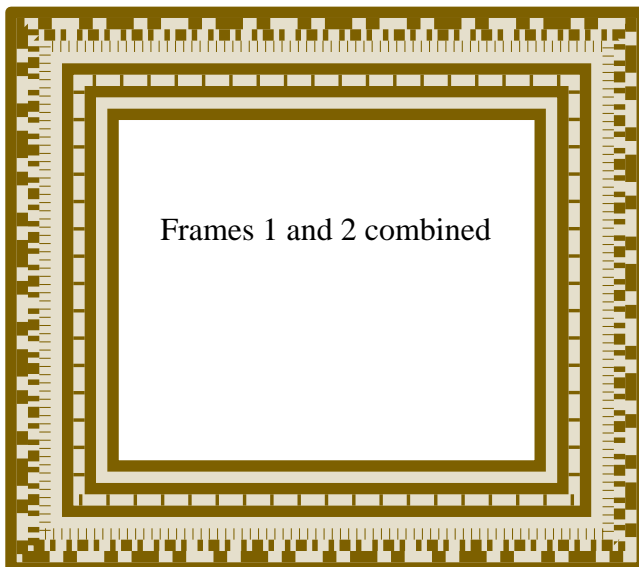
Start with a frame, say $55 \times 45\text{mm}$, insert the picture you want and add a border. Give this border a certain width, say 15mm. Here goes. Here I used as colour Generic119 at 100%.

The total size is then $(55+15+15) \times (45+15+15) = 85 \times 75\text{mm}$.



Then drag the 1st frame over the 2nd frame, select both (Shift-Contral-drag over both objects) and then group the two so you can easily move them around together.

Result: hereunder:



Now create a frame that is just a bit smaller than the 1st frame you made including the width of this border, say $82\frac{1}{2} \times 73\frac{1}{2}\text{mm}$. Select Modify Text Frame (F7) and give as background colour the same Generic119 but now at 20%.

Select the 1st frame and bring it to the front (Menu > Object > Front).



N.B. You cannot resize the **grouped** frames as the sizes of the two differ at the outset.



And another example

This frame has only a blue border at the top and behind that border is a graduated "Fill" frame. This blue frame shows the position of the top border.

