


Chuangda Platemaking Software Operating Manual

(This software is applicable to the full series of fully automatic computer control systems of Guangdong Chuangda Automation Equipment Co., Ltd.)

V3.6.19

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



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2. Introduction

Dear customers: Thank you very much for using the specialized platemaking system software for computer jacquard machines produced by Foshan Chuangda Enterprise Co., Ltd. Before installing and using this software, it is recommended that you read this manual first to understand how to install and correctly use the platemaking software.

This software is easy to operate, convenient for pattern creation and modification and automatically generates various weaving process diagrams. Currently, it integrates the functions of the majority of popular printing software.

3. Software operation requirements

Operating System: Win7/Win8/Win10 English/Simplified Chinese Version

Intel Pentium 2G Hz or AMD Athlon 2G Hz or above

2GB or above memory (4GB recommended)

256MB or more of hard disk space for software installation

Display: Above 17 inches (Recommended resolution is 1280X800 or higher).

The computer has a USB interface.

4. Interface Style

This platemaking software is a graphical operation software developed on the Microsoft Windows operating system, consisting of a pull-down menu, pop-up menu, toolbar menu, drawing area, indicator bar, etc. The interface is intuitive and easy to operate as shown in Figure 4-1.

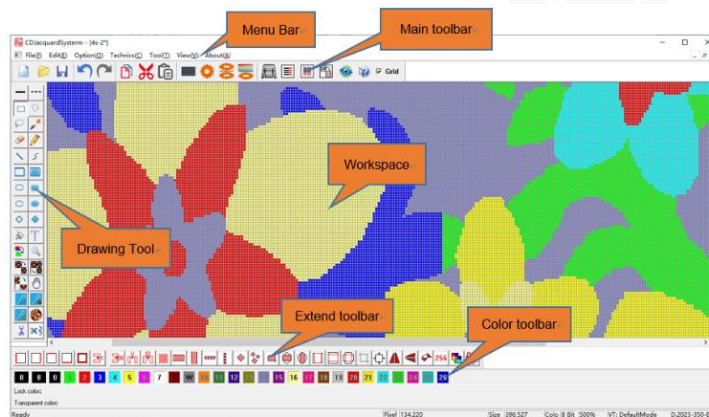


Figure 4-1

5. Main Functional Modules

5.1 Software Installation

Firstly, choose to download the installation package at the download center of Chuangda Company (<http://www.fscd.cn/>). Unzip the selected installation package to obtain an installation file. Double click on the installation file to proceed with the installation.

The installation homepage interface is shown in Figure 5-1.

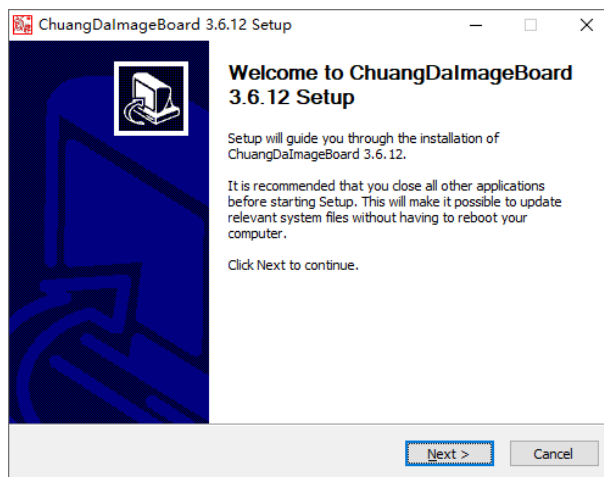


Figure 5-1

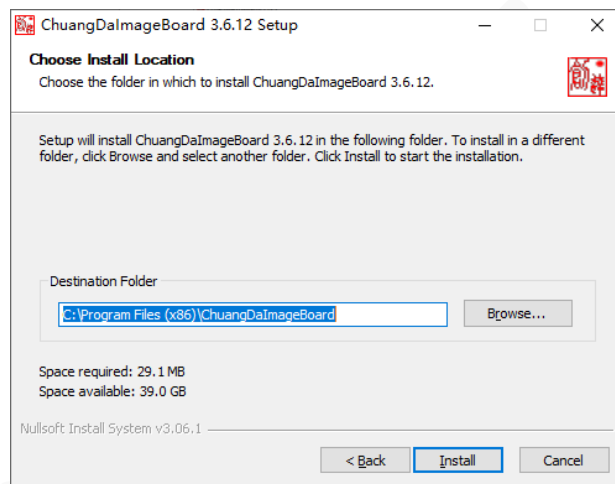


Figure 5-2

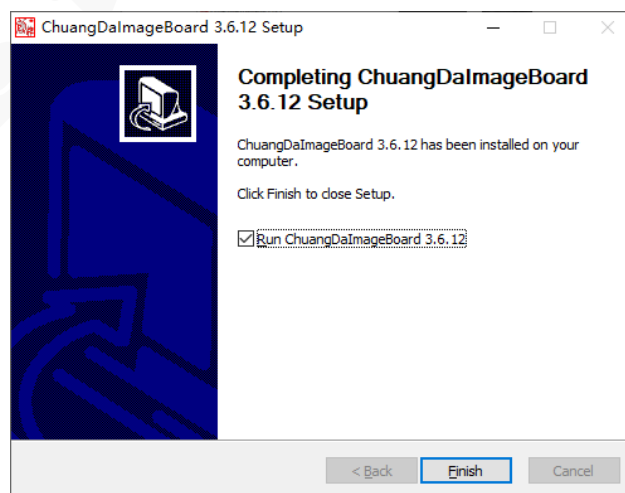



Figure 5-3

5.2 Drawing Design

5.2.1 Create New Graphic

Click the icon  on the toolbar and follow the prompts in Figure 5-4 to create a new drawing area. The initial color setting can be set to colors 0-9 as the background color.

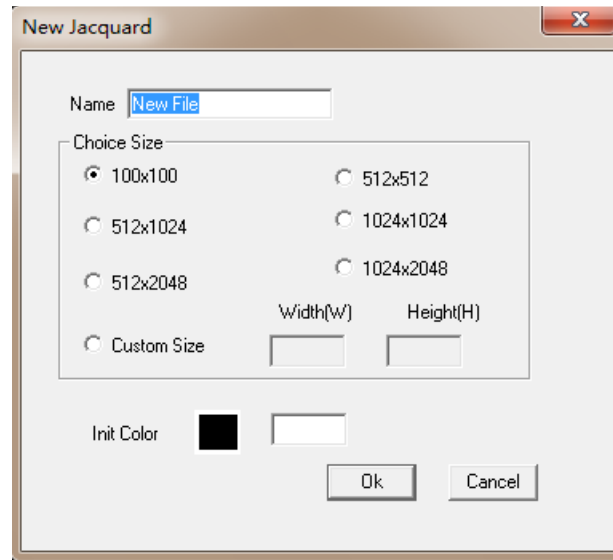



Figure 5-4

5.2.2 Open Bitmap and CCD Engineering Drawing

The files that this software can save are divided into CCD engineering files and CD files. CD files are processing files that can be read and processed on jacquard computers. Jacquard computers that can recognize and process CD files include the 8000 series and 3000PULS series. If you would like to know if your jacquard computer supports CD files, please refer to the user manual of the jacquard computer.

Click  or “File” → “Open...” on the menu bar to choose to open BMP images or CCD or CCMD engineering files for editing. The BMP file opened here is 256 colors. You can use the “Import Picture File” function in Figure 5-5 to import multiple formats of picture files, including BMP, JPEG, and PNG files.

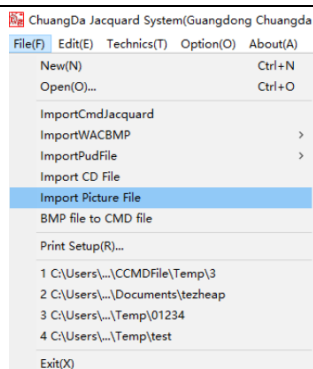


Figure 5-5

5.2.3 Open WAC Original or Exploded View

Click on “File” on the menu bar to → “Import WAC files”.

5.2.4 Save 256-color BMP File

Click “File” on the menu bar ->Save. Save type select BMP can be the current edit graphics to save 256 color BMP file.

6. Toolbar Icons

6.1 Drawing Tools



Choose a line width for drawing graphics, divided into four levels, each ranging from 1 to 4 pixels.



Figure 6-1



Linetype Settings

Select a line type for drawing graphics. The line type includes dotted lines, dashed lines, etc.

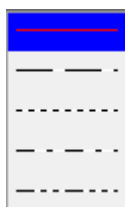


Figure 6-2



Region Selection

Move the cursor to the starting point of the area to be selected and click the left mouse button without releasing it. Drag the mouse to the end point of the graphic selection area and release the left mouse button to end. Set the selection area for editing (copy, paste, cut, etc.), as shown in Figure 6-3. When dragging a box, you can see the mouse position and selected size in the information bar. Using the right button to perform the same operation has the same effect.

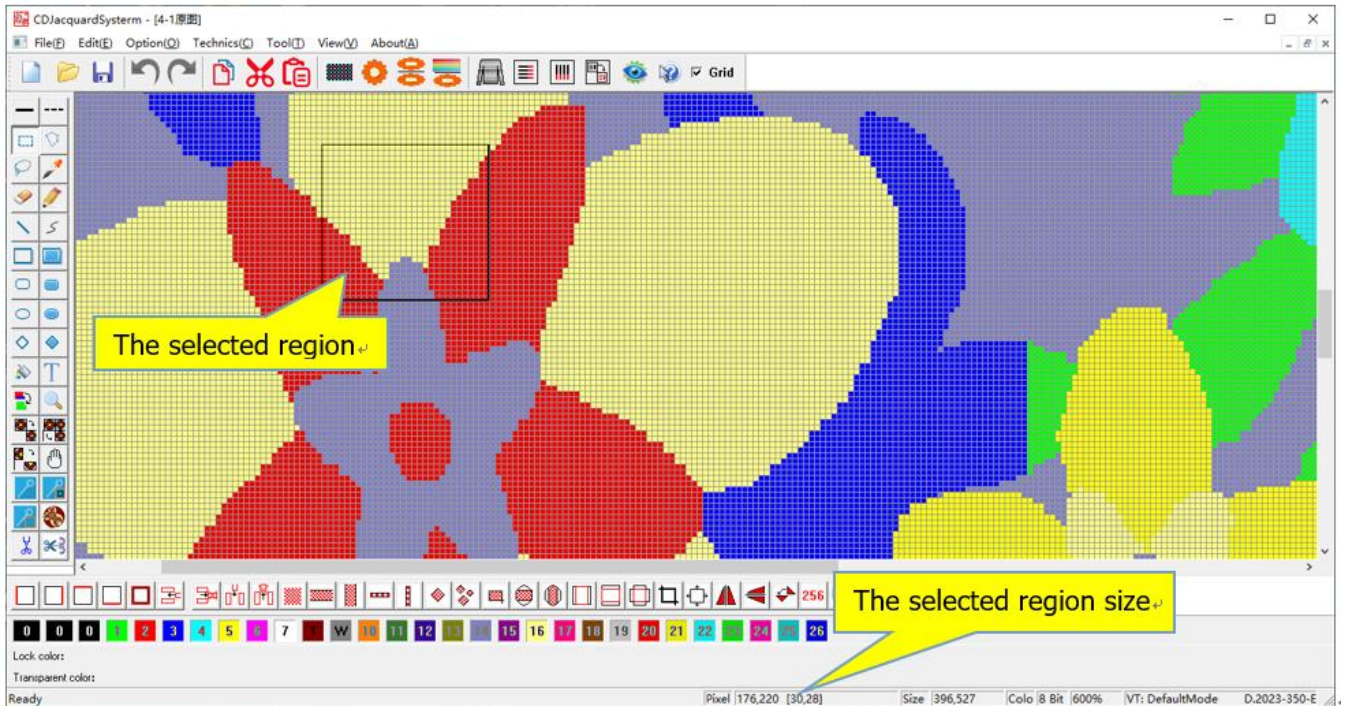


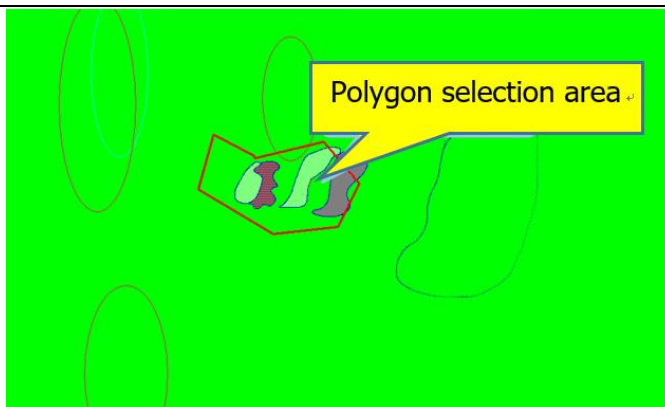
Figure 6-3

At this point, clicking the right mouse button can select to copy the selected area. This box can be moved freely - move the mouse to the selected area, press the left mouse button, drag the mouse, and the selection box will follow.



Polygon Selection Tool

This tool is suitable for a pattern where the edge line is a polygon formed by multiple straight lines. At this point, you can click the polygon tool and confirm the selection of a polygon point with the left mouse button. After selecting multiple polygon points, double-clicking will connect the starting point and the last point to form a polygon selection area. Then, copy, cut, paste, delete, and other operations on the selection area are available and then use other tools as needed. Before double-clicking on the left button to confirm, right-click to cancel one selection point forward in sequence.



Polygon Selection Area



Free Graph Selection Tool

This tool is suitable for selecting any graphic area in the drawing area. Click the left button to confirm the starting point, hold down the left button and draw any shape as needed. After drawing the shape, double-click to confirm. This will connect the starting point and the last point into a closed selection area, and then copy, cut, paste, delete, and other operations on the selection area. Then, use other tools as needed. You can right-click to clear all selected points before double-clicking to confirm.

The selection area is shown in the following figure:



Free Graphic Selection Area



Color Selection

This function is used to sample a certain color in the graph to set the foreground or background color. First, click on the color selection tool, and then left click on the color in the drawing area to draw the current color as the foreground color, and right click to draw the current color as the background color.



Eraser

After clicking the icon with the left mouse button, hold down the left mouse button to erase the corresponding part. Note that the erased color is the background color.



Pencil Tool

Click the mouse and freely draw points or curves using the current color block. Click once to create one pixel, hold down the left button and drag the cursor to draw a continuous line segment. After reaching the target position, release the left button to set it as the foreground color. Using the right button for the same operation can also achieve the same function, except that the color is the set background color.



Line Tool

Move the cursor to the starting point, click the left button, drag the cursor to the ending point, and release the left button to complete the drawing. The color of the line is the foreground color. If you need to cancel the current operation, press Ctrl+z to cancel the drawn graph. Right-click to perform the same operation to draw a straight line, with the line color as the background color.



Curve Drawing

The drawing of a curve is divided into three steps. Both left and right buttons can achieve the same function, except that the color drawn by the left button is the foreground color, and the color drawn by the right button is the background color. Taking left click operation as an example:

Step 1: Hold down the left mouse button and move the cursor to the destination point. A straight line will appear in the area, as shown in Figure 6-5.

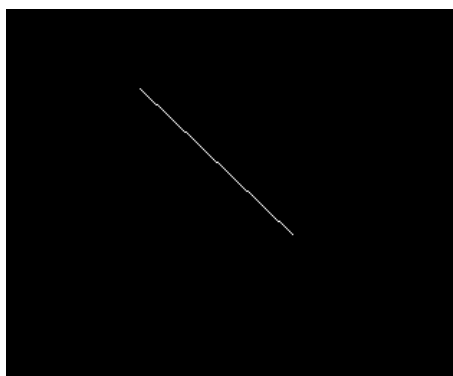


Figure 6-5

Step 2: At this point, click the left mouse button again and drag the curve to a target position. As shown in Figure 6-6.

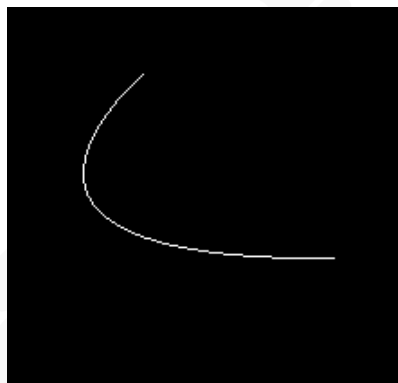


Figure 6-6

Step 3: Click the left mouse button and drag the curve to another target position, as shown in Figure 6-7. The curve color is the foreground color.

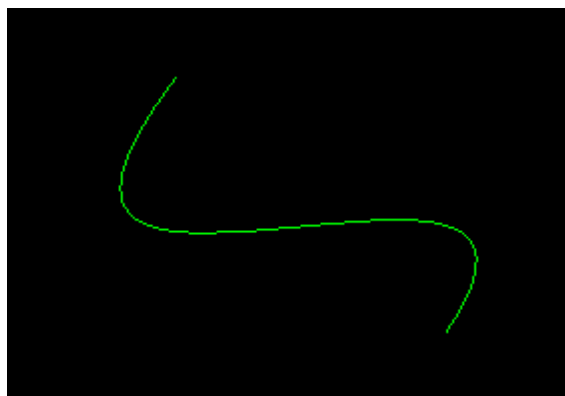


Figure 6-7



Hollow Rectangle

Press the left mouse button to determine a vertex of the rectangle, drag the cursor in the desired diagonal direction, and release the mouse to complete the rectangle. The color of the rectangle is the foreground color. Using the right mouse button to perform the same operation can also draw a rectangle with a background color.



Fill Rectangle

Press the left mouse button to determine a vertex of the rectangle, drag the cursor along the desired diagonal direction, and release the mouse to complete a filled rectangle. The color inside the rectangular box is the foreground color. Using the right mouse button to perform the same operation can also draw a filled rectangle. The color is opposite to the left click drawn (the color inside the box is the background color).



Hollow Rounded Rectangle

Press the left mouse button to determine a vertex of the rounded rectangle, drag the cursor in the desired diagonal direction, and release the mouse to complete the rounded rectangle. The rounded rectangle color is the foreground color. Using the right mouse button to perform the same operation can also draw a rounded rectangle, with the rounded rectangle color as the background color.



Solid Rounded Rectangle

Press the left mouse button to determine a vertex of the rounded rectangle, drag the cursor along the desired diagonal direction, and release the mouse to complete a rounded filled rectangle. The color of the rounded rectangle border is the foreground color, and the color inside the box is the background color. Using the right mouse button to perform the same operation can also draw a rounded filled rectangle. The color inside the rounded rectangular box is the background color.



Hollow Ellipse

Press the left mouse button to determine a vertex of the ellipse, drag the cursor in the desired diagonal direction, and release the mouse to complete the ellipse.

The elliptical color is the foreground color. Using the right mouse button to perform the same operation can also draw an ellipse, with the ellipse color as the background color.



Solid Ellipse

Press the left mouse button to determine a vertex of the ellipse, drag the cursor in the desired diagonal direction, and release the mouse to complete a filling ellipse. The color inside the elliptical box is the foreground color. Using the right mouse button to perform the same operation can also draw a filled ellipse. The color inside the elliptical box is the background color.



Hollow Diamond

Press the left mouse button to determine a vertex of the diamond, drag the cursor in the desired diagonal direction, and release the mouse to complete the diamond. The diamond color is the foreground color. By right-clicking, you can also draw a diamond with the diamond color as the background color.



Solid Diamond

Press the left mouse button to determine a vertex of the diamond, drag the cursor in the desired diagonal direction, and release the mouse to complete a filling diamond. The color inside the diamond box is the foreground color. Using the right button to perform the same operation can also draw a filled diamond. The color inside the diamond box is the background color.



Fill

Specify the background color and fill the enclosed color block area.

Note: If the edges of the object to be filled are discontinuous, the fill color will leak and spread to the remaining drawing area. It is necessary to find and close the breakpoint.



Text Tools

After selecting text input, click the left mouse button on the drawing area where you want to add text, and the system will automatically jump to the text input box. You can set standard font formats by clicking on the font function.



Color Transformation

Set the front shadow color, click on color transformation, select the color to be transformed in the drawing area, and a window similar to Figure 6-8 will pop up.

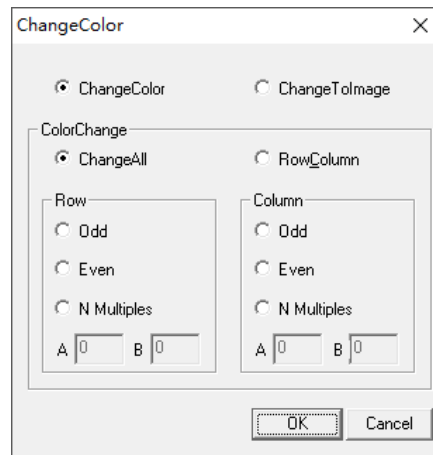



Figure 6-8

Click on the corresponding function to replace the selected color with a foreground or background color (Left click on the color in the drawing area ---- Replace it with a foreground color and right click on the color----Replace it with a background color).

Color transformation can be used not only for the entire drawing area, but also for region color transformation: Firstly, click the selection box tool , follow the region selection steps, double-click to confirm the selection of the desired color transformation area, as shown in Figure 6-9.

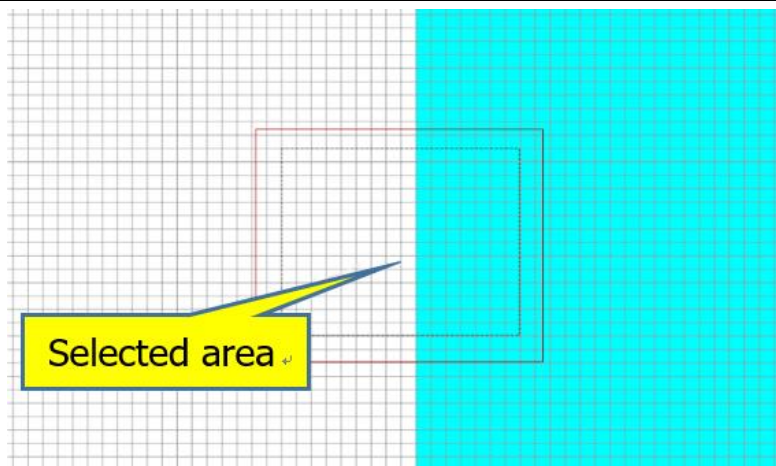



Figure 6-9

Then click on the color transformation tool , select the selected area in Figure 6-9, and click on the color you want to replace to perform the color transformation of the area.




Magnifying Glass

To zoom in or out of a graphic, click the icon and then click the left button once in an area of the graphic area (centered around the cursor), zooming in twice each time until the maximum size is 50:1. Right-click to zoom out twice at a time. Up to a minimum of 1/10: 1. **Note: Rolling the scroll wheel can also zoom in and out.**



Pattern Replication

After moving the cursor to the starting point of the graph, click the left mouse button without releasing it. Drag the mouse to the end point of the graph and release the left mouse button to end. Set the circle selection area. After selecting an area, you can move the mouse over it and the cursor will change to a  shape. Holding down the left mouse button can drag the area to the desired position. Release the left mouse button and the window shown in Figure 6-10 will pop up.

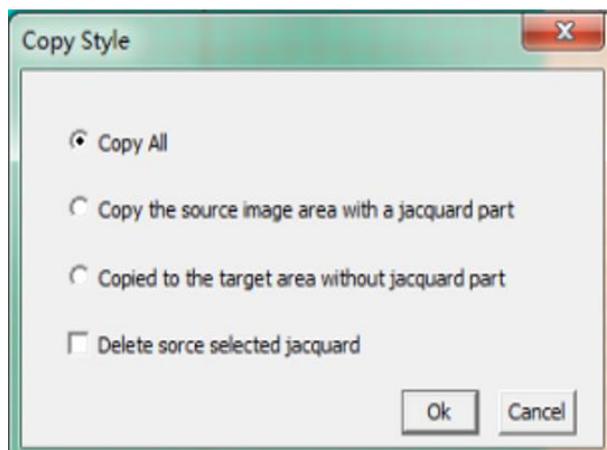


Figure 6-10

1. Copy All - Copy all the graphics in the selected area to the target area as shown in Figures 6-12;

2. Copy the mapped part of the source picture area - Copy all the graphical parts (non-black parts in the original picture) in the selected area to the target area, as shown in Figures 6-13;

3. Copy to the non-graphic part of the target area - Copy to the non-graphic part of the target area (the color in the target picture is black), and fill in the non-graphic part of the target picture with the source picture, as shown in Figures 6-14.

Note: Non-graphic parts - Areas with black color

The original figure is shown in Figures 6-11:

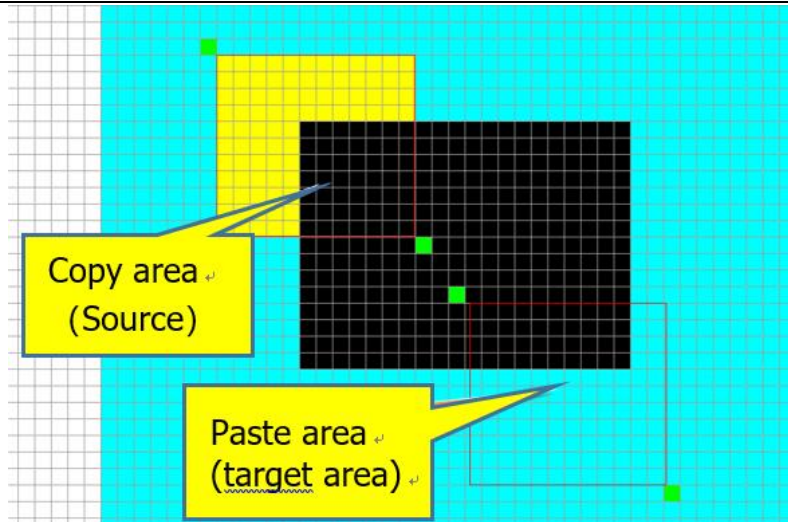


Figure 6-11

Graphics for different paste options:

1. Copy All

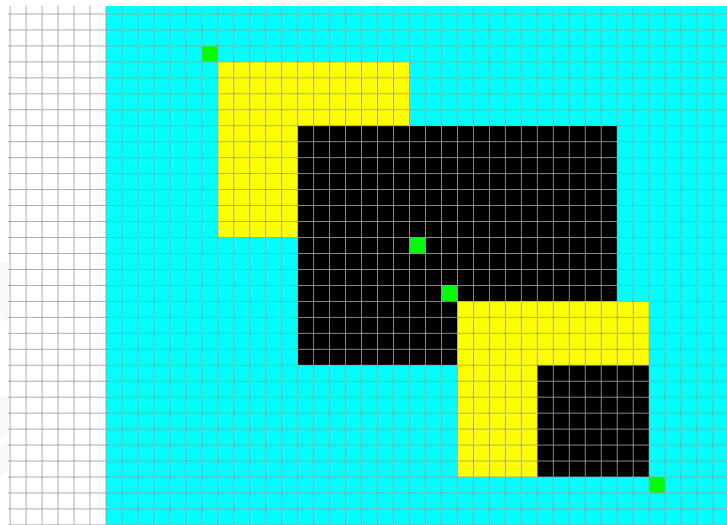


Figure 6-12

2. Copy the graphical parts of the source picture area.

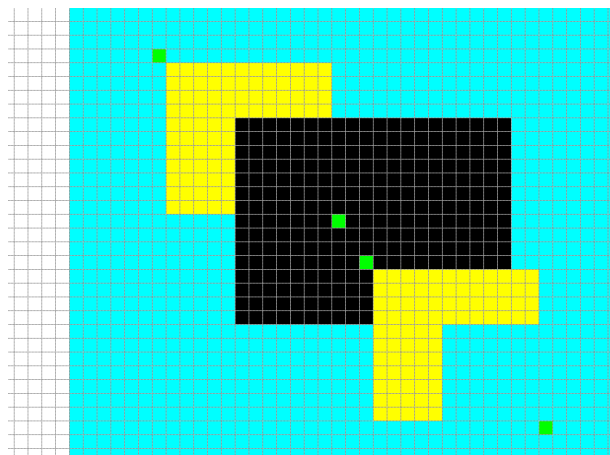


Figure 6-13

3. Copy to the destination area without graphics.

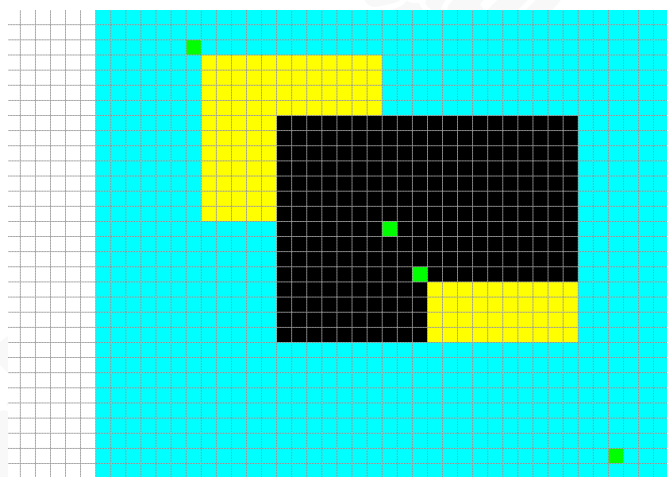


Figure 6-14



Pattern Transformation Replication

The basic function of “Pattern Transformation Copy” is the same as the “Pattern Copy” mentioned above, but this function can arbitrarily specify the size of the paste area. Using this function can be divided into two steps: Selecting the “Copy Area” and selecting the “Paste Area”:

1. Retrieve copy area:

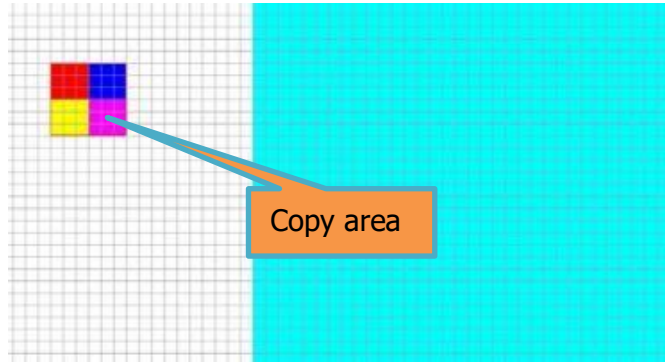


Figure 6-15

2. Remove the pasting area.

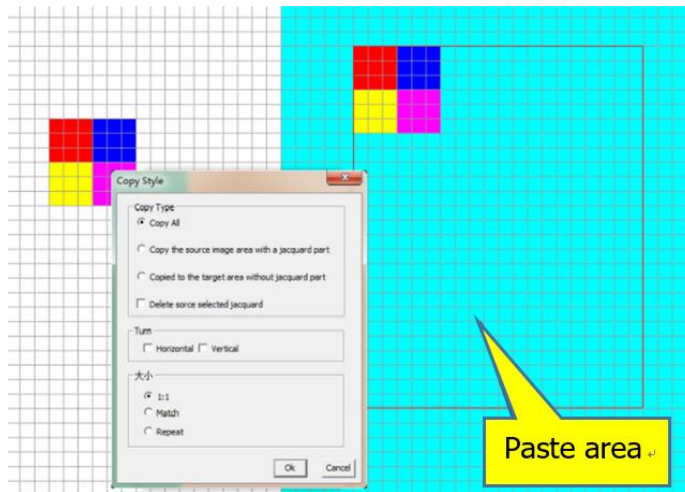
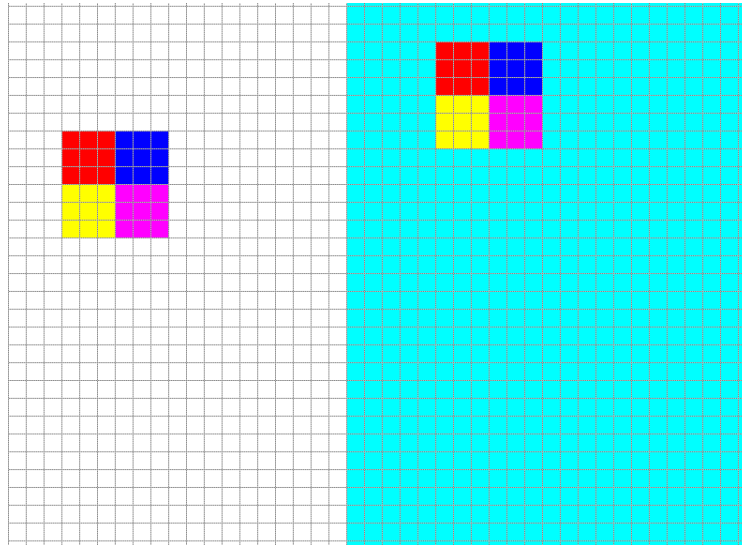


Figure 6-16

As you can see above, there are many options for pasting, among which the copy type has the same function as “Pattern Copy”. The following are the paste results of “Unchanged” (as shown in Figure 6-17), “Matched” (as shown in Figure 6-18), and “Repeated” (as shown in Figure 6-19) in size.



Figures 6-17 (Unchanged)

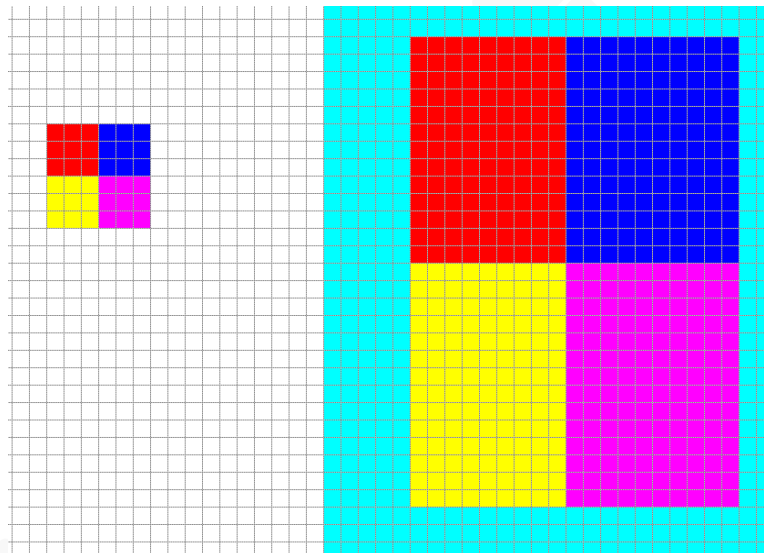


Figure 6-18 (Matched)

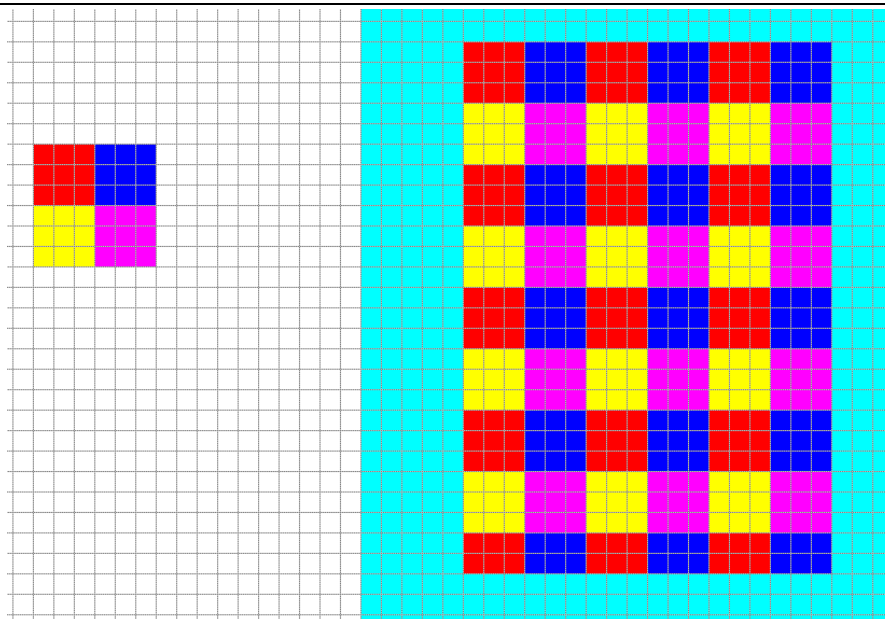


Figure 6-19 (Repeated)

Thereinto, there is also a flip function in the paste option. Below is the result of horizontal flip (as shown in Figure 6-20) and vertical flip (as shown in Figure 6-21) when the size function is “Matched” and the copy function is “Copy All”:

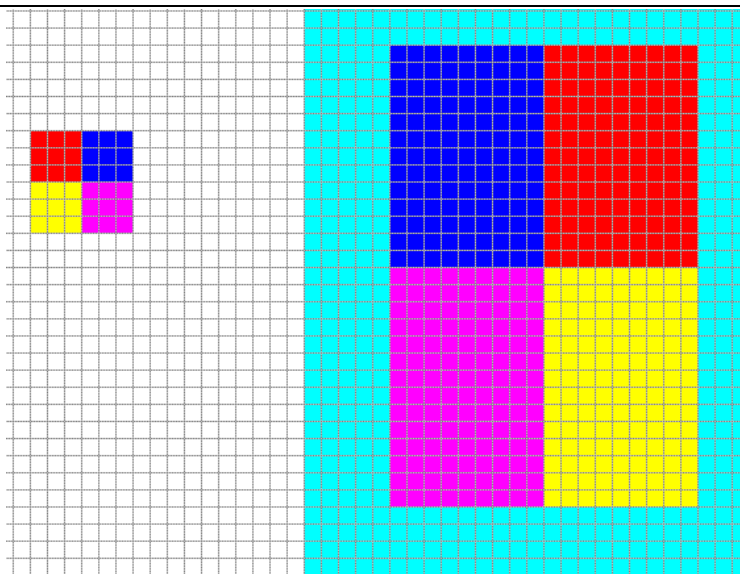


Figure 6-20 (Horizontal Flipping)

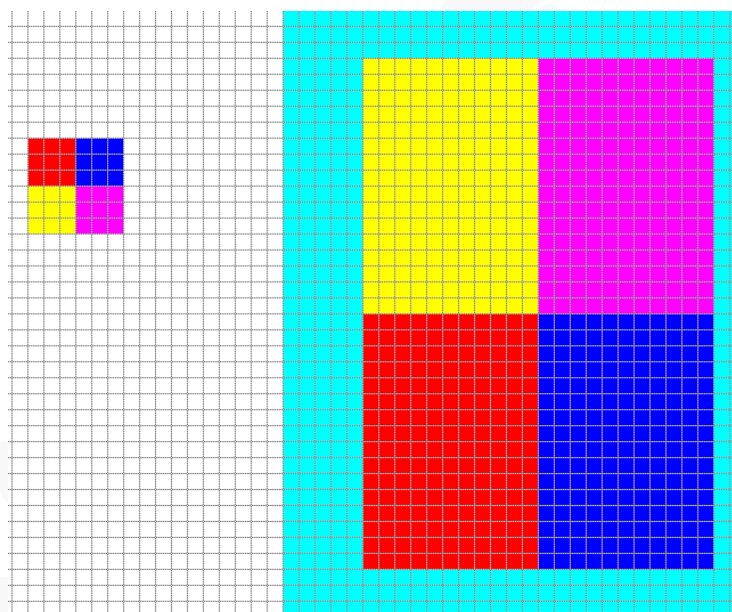


Figure 6-21 (Vertical Flipping)



Pattern Angle Rotation Replication

The basic function of pattern angle rotation replication is the same as “Pattern Copying”, but this function is additional, including the rotation and pasting function.

The pasting function box is as follows (Figure 6-22):

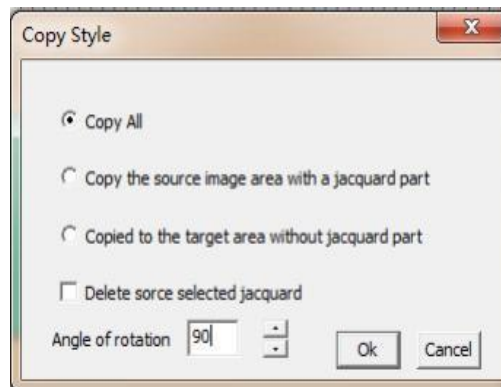


Figure 6-22

Thereinto, the rotation angle refers to the rotation angle of the copied area when pasting into the target area. The following diagram shows an angle set to 90 degrees.

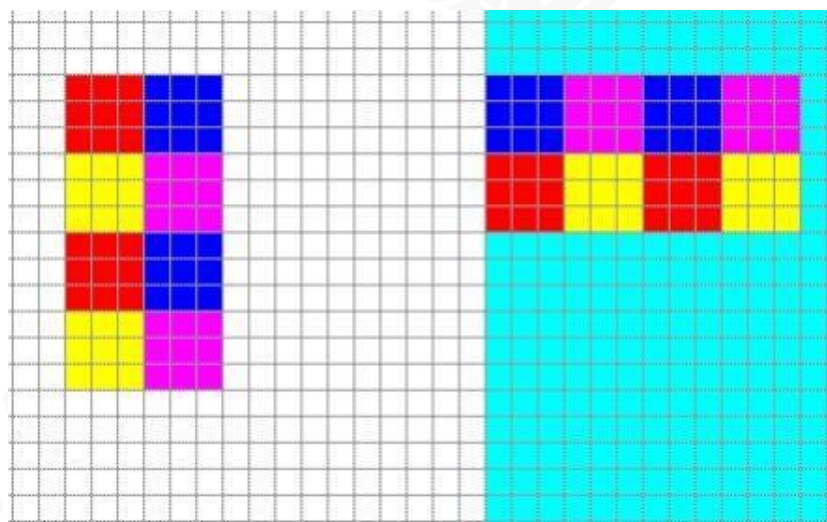


Figure 6-23



手型移动工具

Hand Mobile Tool

在画图区域使用该项，点击鼠标左键不放，移动鼠标，画图区域跟随移动，方便预览图形。

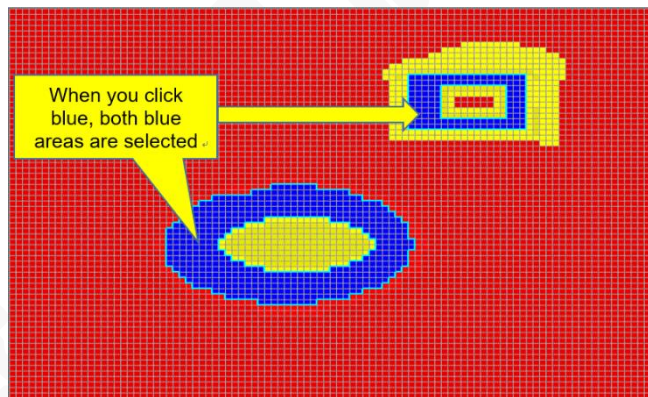
Use this option in the drawing area. Click and hold the left mouse button, move the mouse, and the drawing area will follow the movement, making it easy to preview the graphics.



Magic Wand (Global)

Click the left mouse button in the drawing area ->Release, and continuous areas of the same color in the entire picture will be automatically selected. The edge lines of the selected area will default to a line width of 3, with dashed lines and black color. You can also choose the corresponding tool to modify it. After selecting it, you can use the shortcut keys Ctrl+C (copy), Ctrl+V (paste), Delete (delete), or use the copy and paste buttons in the toolbar, You can also click on the “Edit ->Copy to New Window” function in the menu bar after selecting an area, and a new window will be created with the selected area color and its bounding rectangle size.

As shown in the figure, pressing the left button at the blue pattern will select both blue area blocks in the picture, and the edge lines will be displayed according to the selected line shape, line width and foreground color.

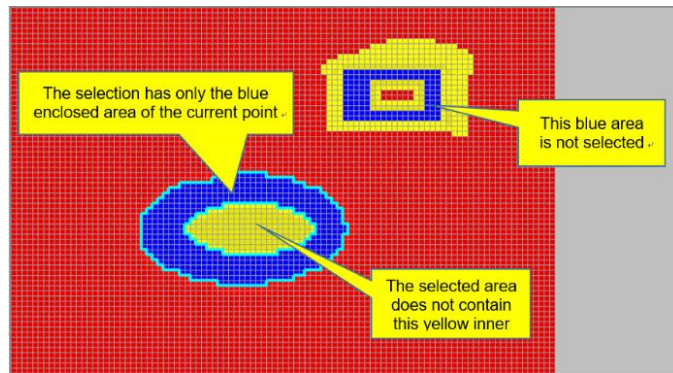


Magic Wand (Global) Selection Area



Magic Wand (Exclude)

The selection range of this tool is only a continuous enclosed area of the selected point. Not included means that if there are areas within the selection that do not match the selected color, they will not be included. Other operations are the same as magic wand (global).

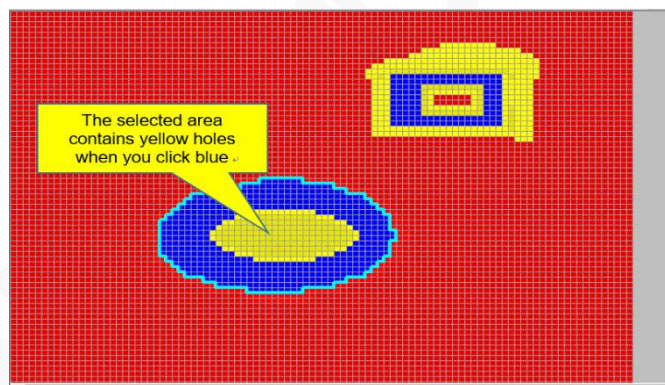


Magic Wand (Exclude) Selection Area



Magic Wand (Include)

The selection range of this tool is only a continuous enclosed area of selected points, which means that if there are internal colors that are inconsistent with the selected color, they will also be included in the selection area. Other operations are the same as magic wands (global).



Magic Wand (Include) Selection Area



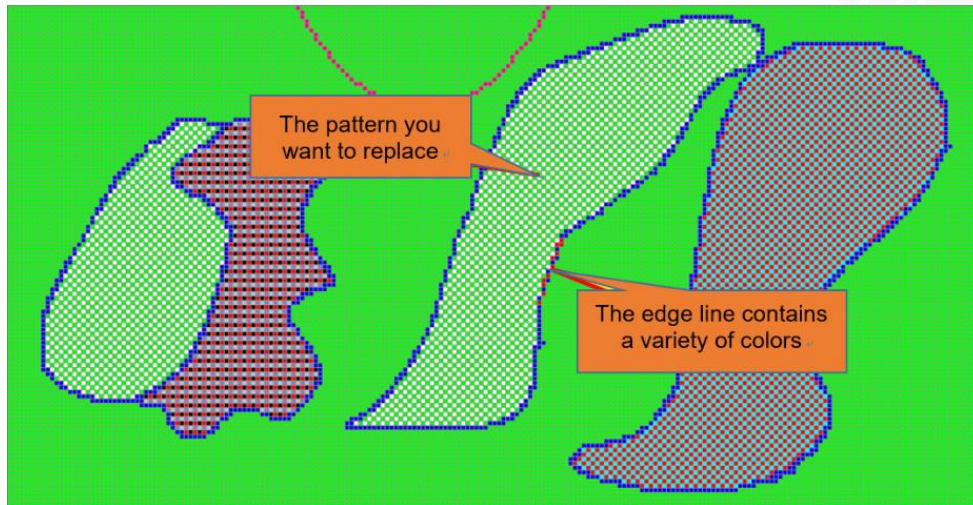
Envelope Line

This tool is applicable to an area surrounded by edge lines that has already been filled with patterns. If it is not the desired effect and other tools cannot choose to modify, the envelope tool can be used to select modifications.

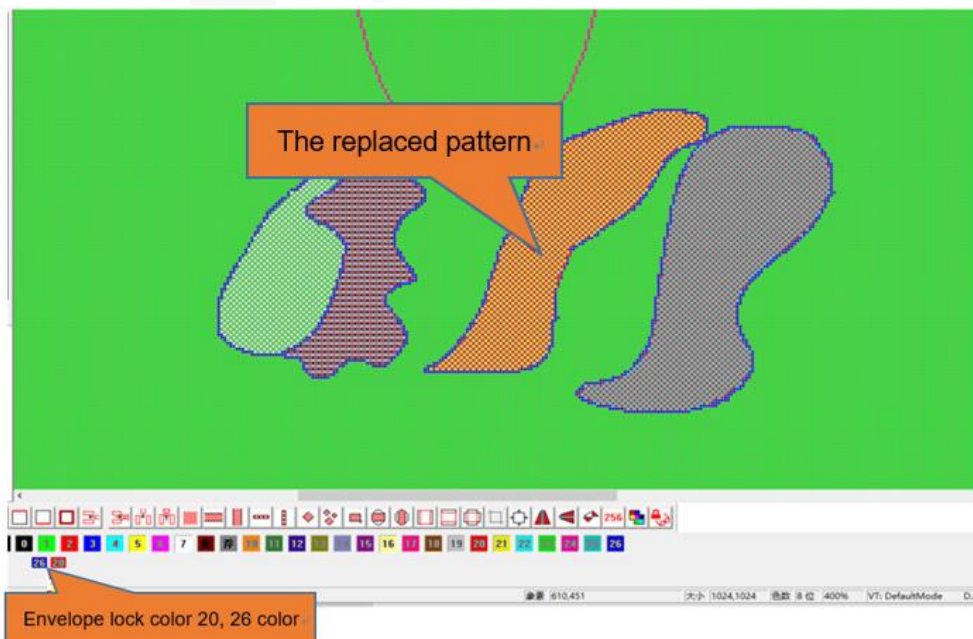
After clicking the “Envelope Line” tool, hold down the Shift key and click on the color you want to use as the envelope line. This means that the selected color (multiple colors can be selected) is locked as the envelope line color. The locked

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color will be displayed in the Lock Color toolbar, and then click inside the envelope. The envelope line area will be selected. If you feel that the envelope line is not displayed clearly, you can modify the foreground color and line width to change it, and then press the Delete key to delete it, Then use other tools for operation, such as rectangular filling, area filling, etc. Taking rectangular filling as an example: click “Edit Fill Pattern” to select a new pattern, then click the “Area Fill” tool, and then left click in the previously deleted area. The area selected by the envelope line will be filled with the new pattern. The original and effect pictures are as follows:





Original Picture



Effect Picture

Scissors and Circular Cutting Tools

 Scissors Tool: To use this tool, click on this icon in the drawing tool, and then move the mouse to the drawing area. Scissors and cutting lines will appear. If necessary, right-click to switch the direction of the scissors and press the left button to cut the pattern in the direction of the scissors opening, changing the size of the pattern.

 Circular Scissors Tool: To use this tool, click this icon in the drawing toolbar, and then move the mouse to the drawing area to display the scissors circular cursor and cutting line. You can use the right button to switch the direction of the scissors opening as needed. Pressing the left button on the pattern will move horizontally or vertically according to the direction of the scissors opening, but it will not change the size of the pattern.

6.2 Toolbar



Figure 6-24 Main Toolbar



Figure 6-25 Extended Toolbar



Create New File

This icon is used to create a new drawing file. Clicking on this icon will bring up the following window.

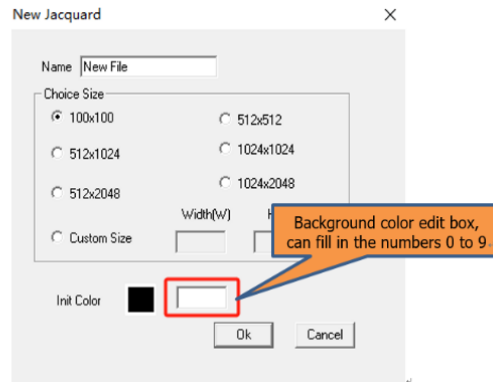


Figure 6-26

“Pattern Name”: You can customize the name of the drawing file or use the system default name - “Create New File”.

“Select Size”: Select the size of the drawing file, and the system will have 6 default specifications for users to choose from. Users can also customize the size of the drawing file.

“Initial color”: It refers to the background color of the drawing area. Users can use the default color - " black "or choose one of the colors" 0-9 "as the background color. The selection method is simply to fill in the corresponding number in the edit box.



Open File

Click this icon to open 256-color BMP images and CCMD engineering files.



Save

Save the current document in the CCMD project file format.



Revoke

Cancel the operation of the current Figure. Click on one time, the system cancel one step. The default is 10 times.



Redo

Recover the cancelled operation. Click on one time, then recover one step. The recovery times are the same with cancellation times.

Note: These two icons have no effect on decomposing events.



Copy



Cut



Paste



Circle Cutting Treatment

This function is mainly used to process the original picture with “1-N Separation”.

The function of “Cutting” is to achieve single number needle production and double number needle production; The function of “Circle” is to achieve double number needle output and single number needle output.

The corresponding interface is as follows:

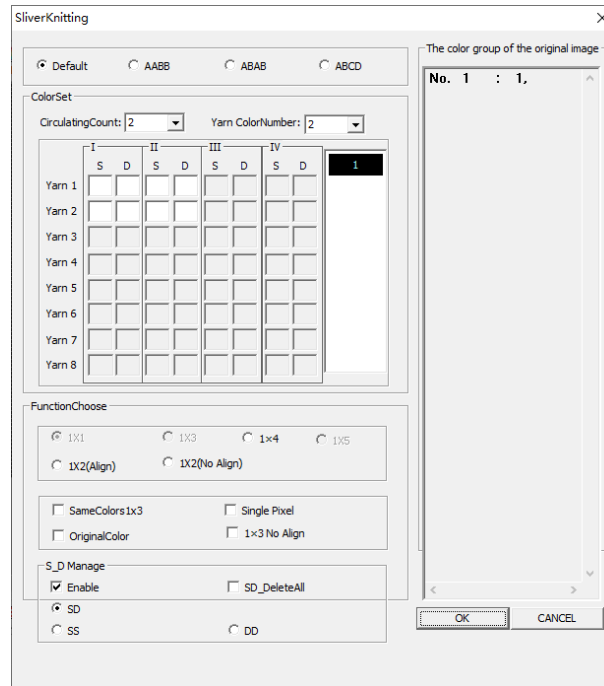


Figure 6-27

After the circle cutting process is completed, simply click on one of these

three icons  to output the exploded view.



Unilateral Decomposition



Double-sided Decomposition



Jacquard Thread Adjustment Decomposition

Clicking one of the three buttons will bring up the following interface:

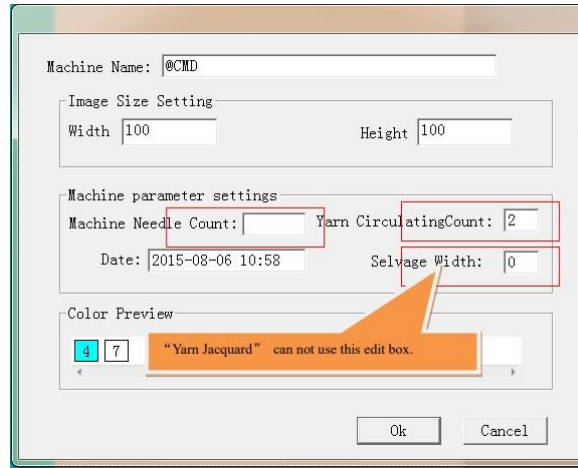


Figure 6-28

Enter the decomposition window (using the thread adjustment jacquard as an example) as follows:

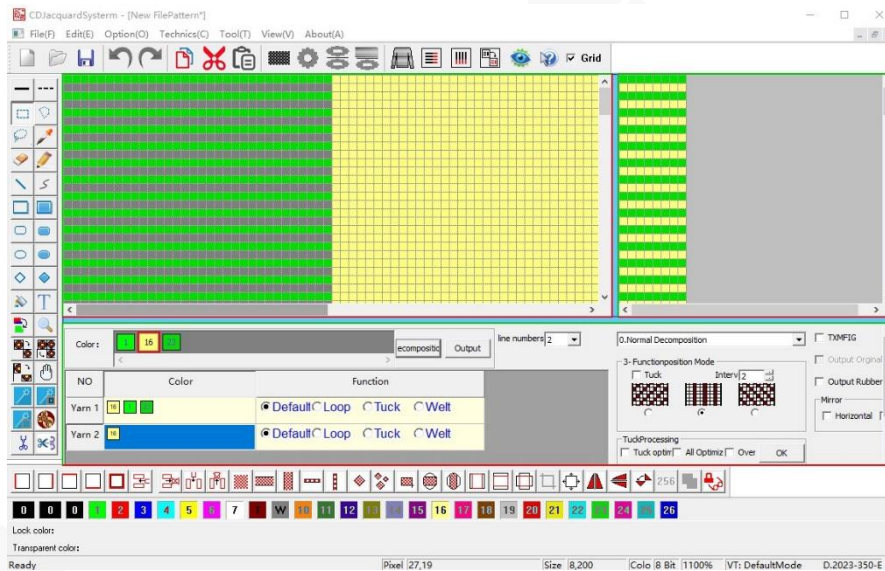


Figure 6-29

The parameter setting box is as follows:

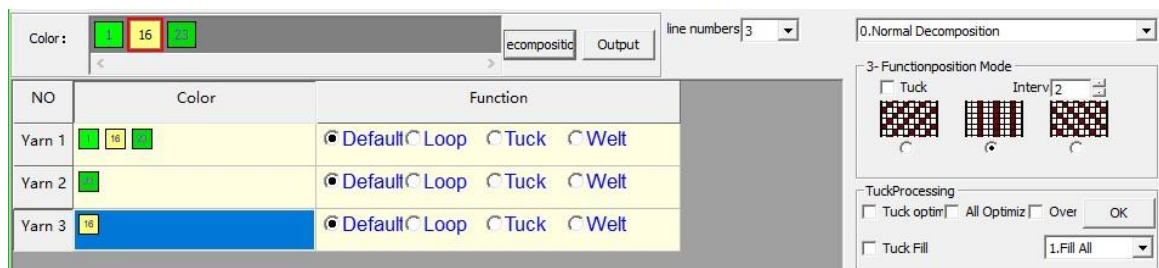


Figure 6-30

The number of decomposition lines (i.e. the total number of cycles) corresponds to the total number of yarns, which can be re-selected at any time and the yarns will also increase or decrease accordingly.

Among them, “Yarn n” represents the number of cycles, “Yarn 1” represents the “First Cycle”, and so on.

Double click the color on the color box to select the desired color for the current number of paths. The specific steps are as follows:

- 1)
- 2)

If you want to cancel the corresponding color in “Yarn n”, double click on the color in “Yarn n”.

The function selection box is as follows:

NO	Color	Function
Yarn 1	*****	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Default <input type="radio"/> Loop <input type="radio"/> Tuck <input type="radio"/> Welt
Yarn 2	*****	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Default <input type="radio"/> Loop <input type="radio"/> Tuck <input type="radio"/> Welt
Yarn 3	*****	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Default <input type="radio"/> Loop <input type="radio"/> Tuck <input type="radio"/> Welt

Default : The color you choose will appear in the row.

Loop : All the color in the source image row will appear in the row.

Tuck : Base on the "Default", and according to the rules of 'A' and 'B'(as show in the Figure 6-28) to add "Tuck color".

Welt : This row will be full of gray color.

Figure 6-31

NO	Color	Function	TuckA	XB
Yarn 1	*****	<input type="radio"/> Default <input type="radio"/> Loop <input checked="" type="radio"/> Tuck <input type="radio"/> Welt	1	2
Yarn 2	*****	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Default <input type="radio"/> Loop <input type="radio"/> Tuck <input type="radio"/> Welt		
Yarn 3	*****	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Default <input type="radio"/> Loop <input type="radio"/> Tuck <input type="radio"/> Welt		

Figure 6-32

The decomposition mode selection box is as follows:

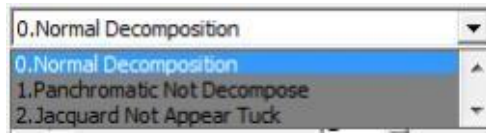


Figure 6-33

All decomposition modes of the decomposition window provide “Normal Decomposition” and “Full Color Non-decomposition”, only “Line Adjustment Jacquard” includes “Full Color Non-decomposition Optimization”.

Thereinto, “Full Color Non-decomposition” refers to when there is only one color in a row in the original picture, that row does not need to be decomposed and appears directly in the exploded view.

(Full Color Non-decomposition Optimization: This value appears in the jacquard pattern adjustment line decomposition, which only removes all emerging lines that appear in the full color non-decomposition.)

Three Position Modes:

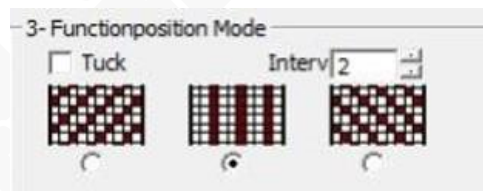


Figure 6-34

To select this mode, the following steps are required:

1. Click on the “Circle Collection” selection box in Figure 6-34.
2. Select the interval or manually enter the number of intervals; What is the interval between two circles along the way of the interval.
3. Choose a circle collection style and provide three styles: Positive 45 degree parallel, vertical parallel, and negative 45 degree parallel.

Once all parameters are set, you can click on the decomposition (below are the decomposition graphs for two different parameters).

After the decomposition is completed, click the output button to output the pattern diagram (which can be read on the machine). **Note that the name of the pattern diagram must not be the same as the name of the engineering drawing.**

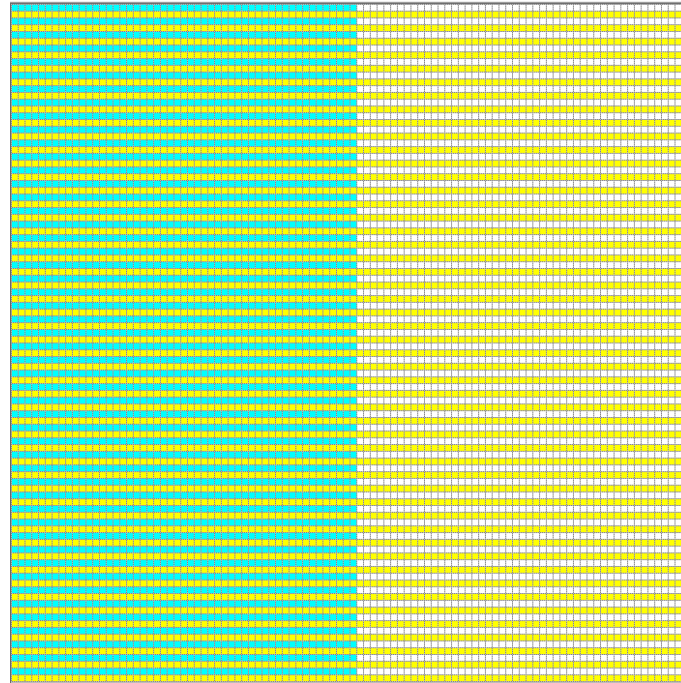


Figure 6-35 (Original Picture)

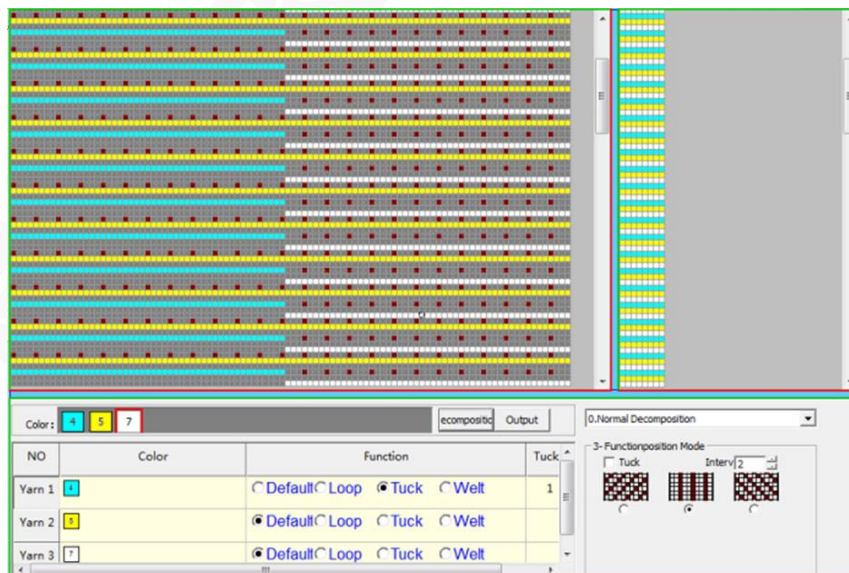


Figure 6-36 (Exploded View 1)

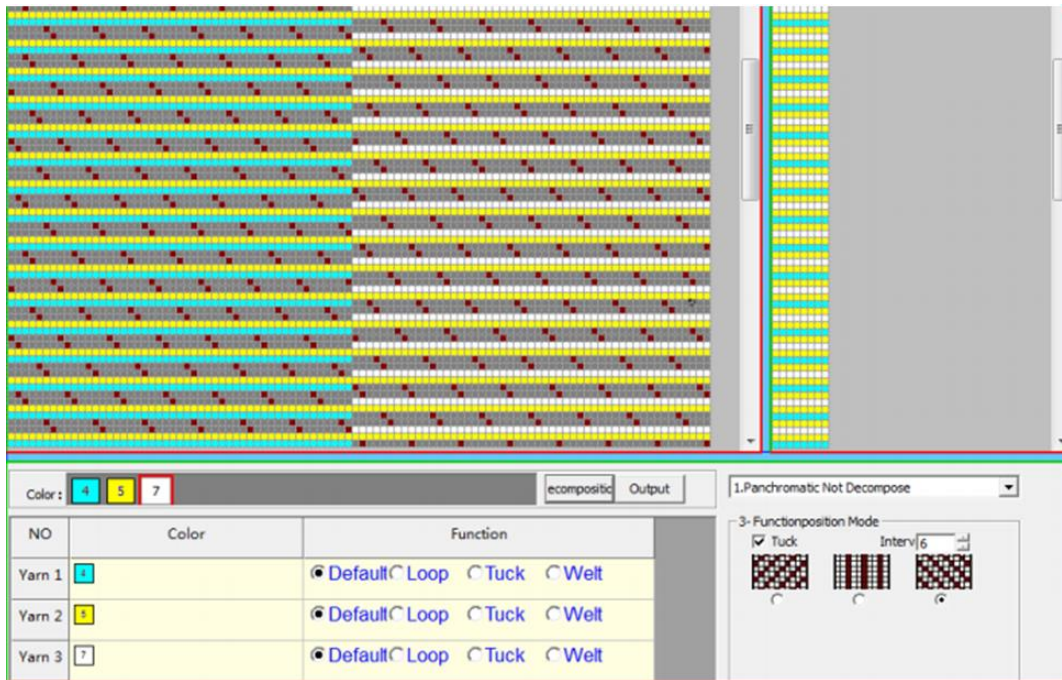
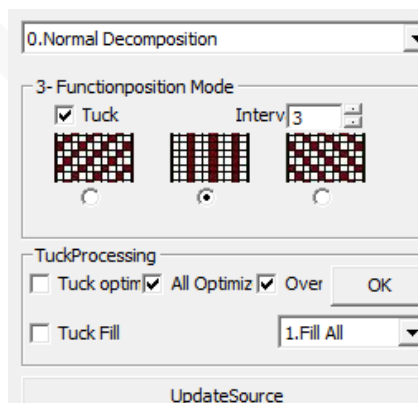


Figure 6-37 (Exploded View 2)

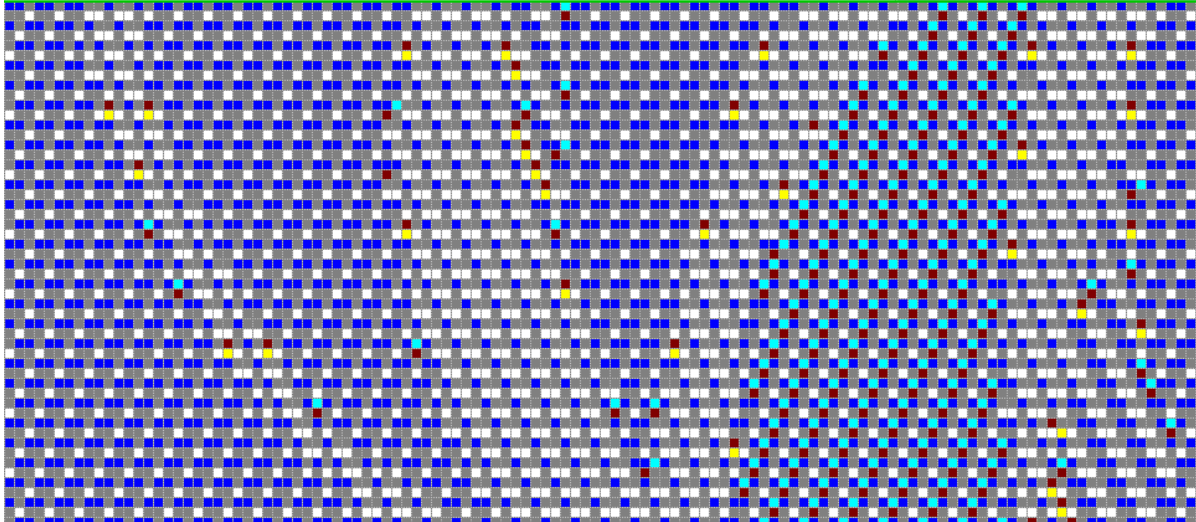
Circle Collection Point Processing

When it is necessary to regularly insert set circle collection points in the exploded view, use the set circle collection processing function, as shown in the following figure.



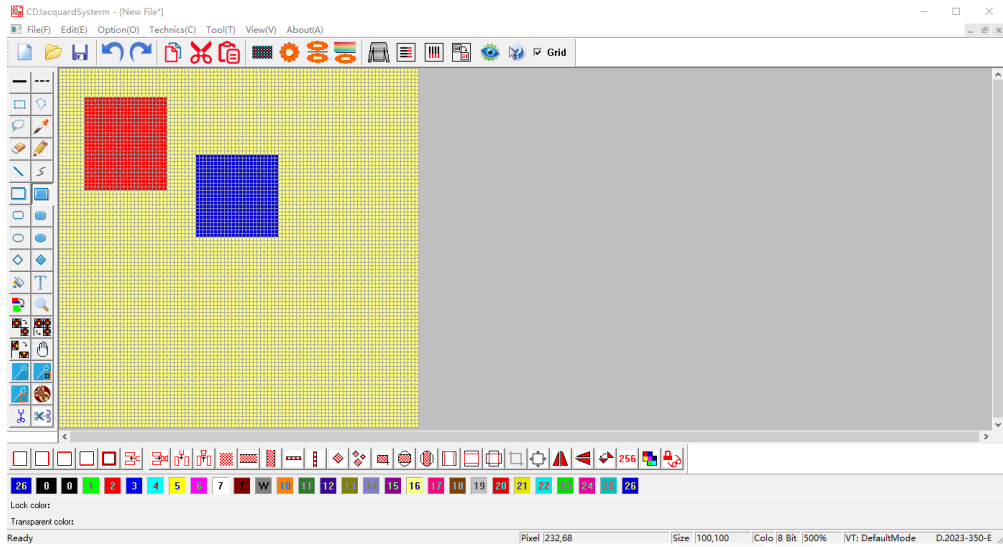
Before decomposition, click on the selection box in front of the “Circle Collection” mark, as shown in the above figure, and then select the interval as required. Here, select 3 to insert a set circle collection for every 3 floating line points, and then click the decomposition button to decompose. Next, perform circle collection processing on the exploded view. Select the “Optimize All” option in the circle collection processing check box. If you also select "Overlap" and take

the interval of 3 as an example, two pole points will be inserted in the middle of only 5 consecutive floating point points, overlapping one circle point. Otherwise, 5 consecutive floating point points will be inserted into 1 circle point. Finally, click to insert the circle collection, and the result is shown in the following figure.

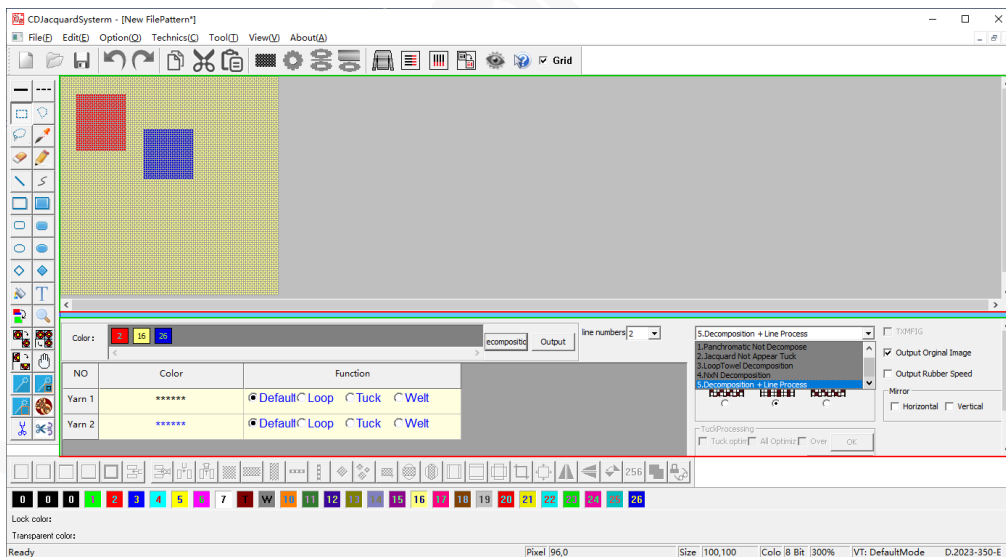


Ordinary Decomposition+Line by Line Processing

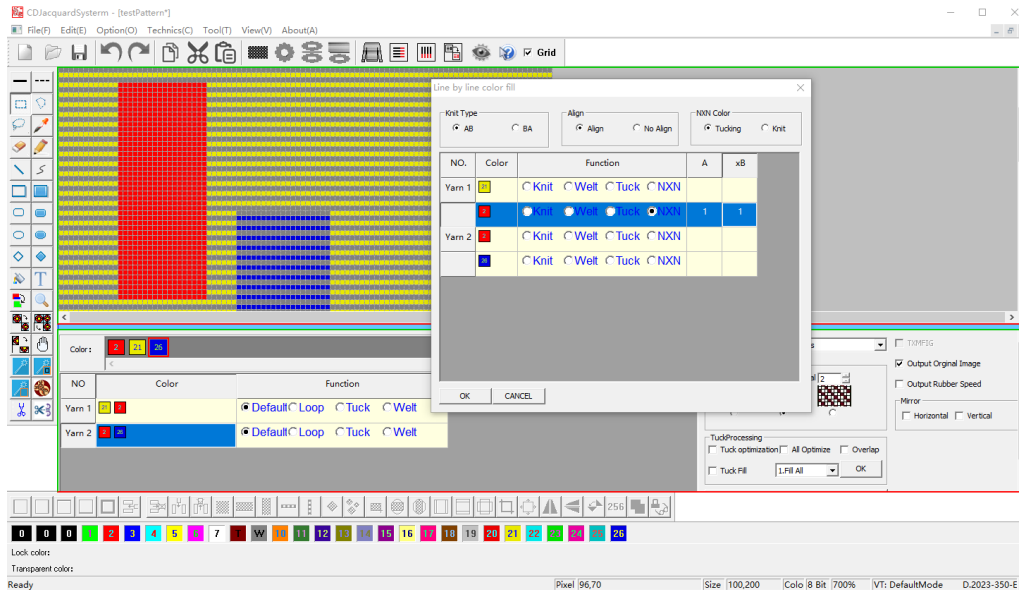
This function adds a line by line processing function to ordinary decomposition operations. Multiple colors are selected on a single yarn, and different colors can be filled with tissues such as float, loop and 1/1 separate spacing, achieving more decomposition forms. The following figures represent the steps of decomposition.



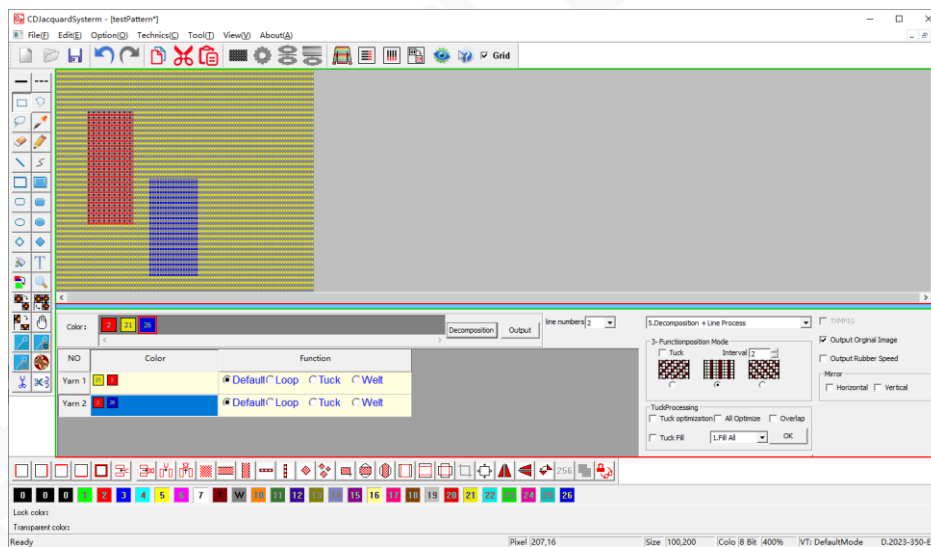
Input Original Picture



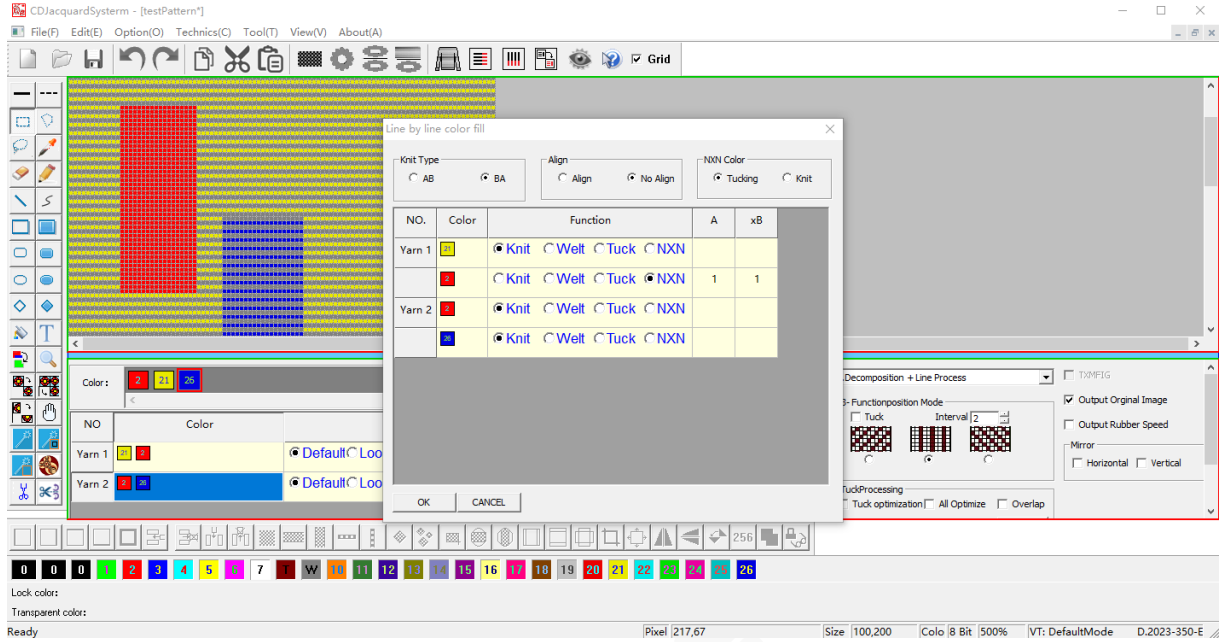
Select Ordinary Decomposition+Line by Line Processing Mode



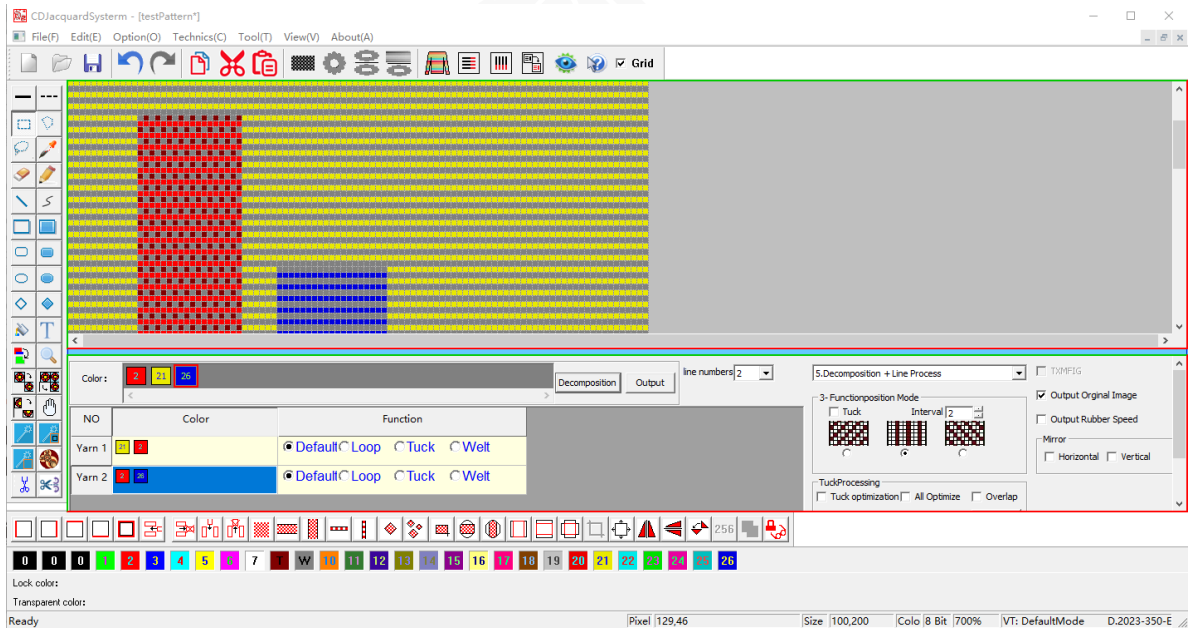
Choose multiple colors for each yarn, fill the red position of the first yarn with a 1/1 separate tissue and weave the other colors for output.



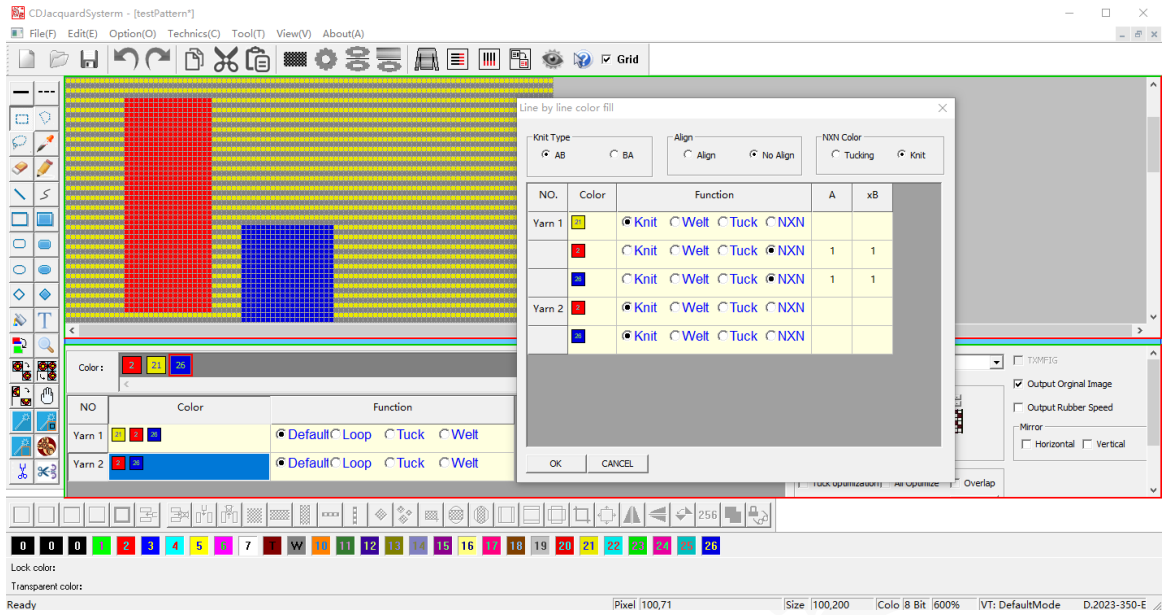
The effect of the above decomposition is that the weaving method is AB, which means odd number of stitches are produced first, otherwise even number of stitches are produced. The organization method is alignment, and the color of NXN is either a circle collection color or a weaving color, which is the original red color.



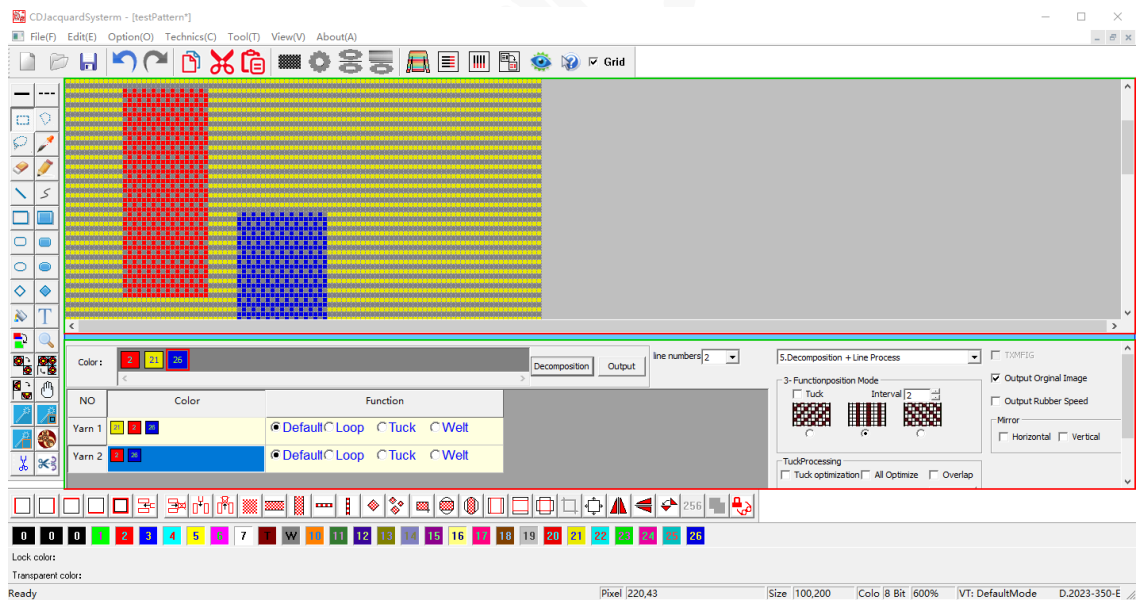
Alignment Method Using Interleaving Method



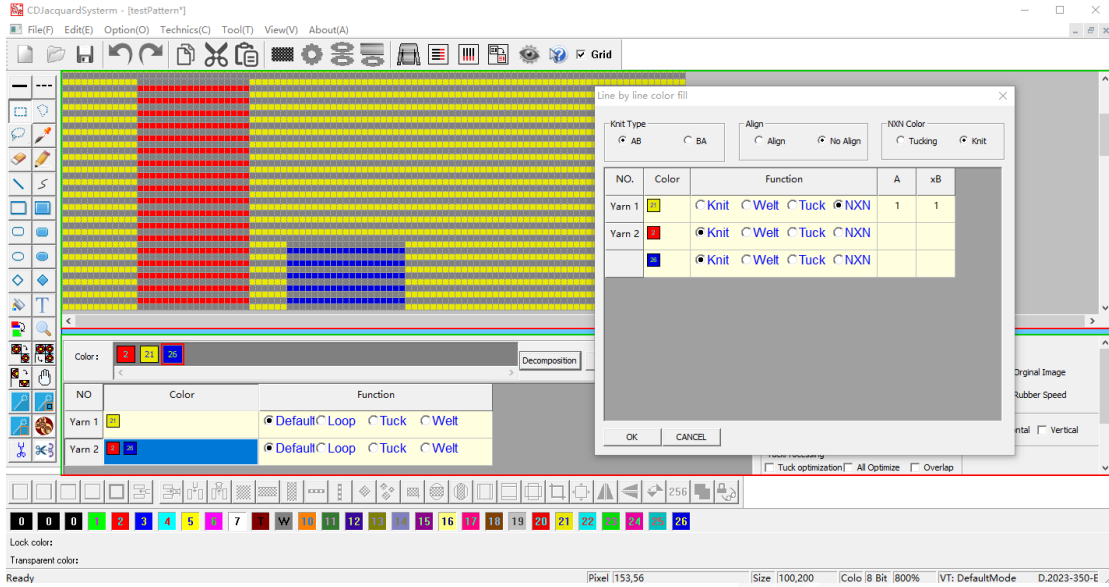
The Effect of Interleaving Method



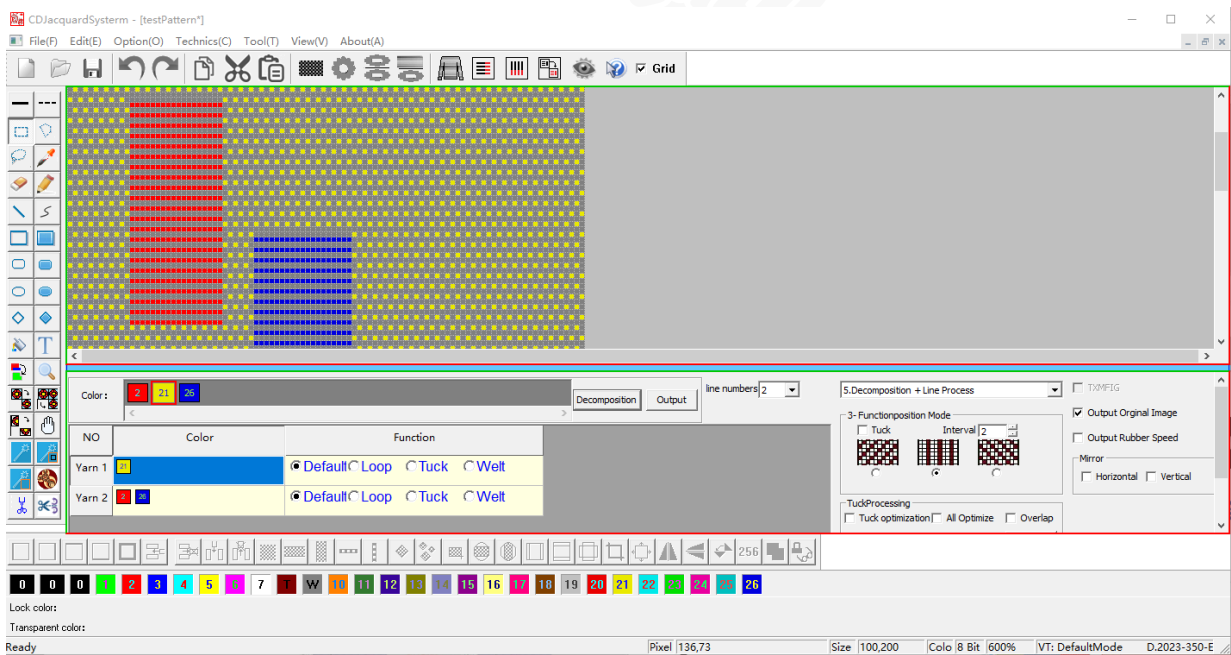
Example of NXN Using Woven Colors



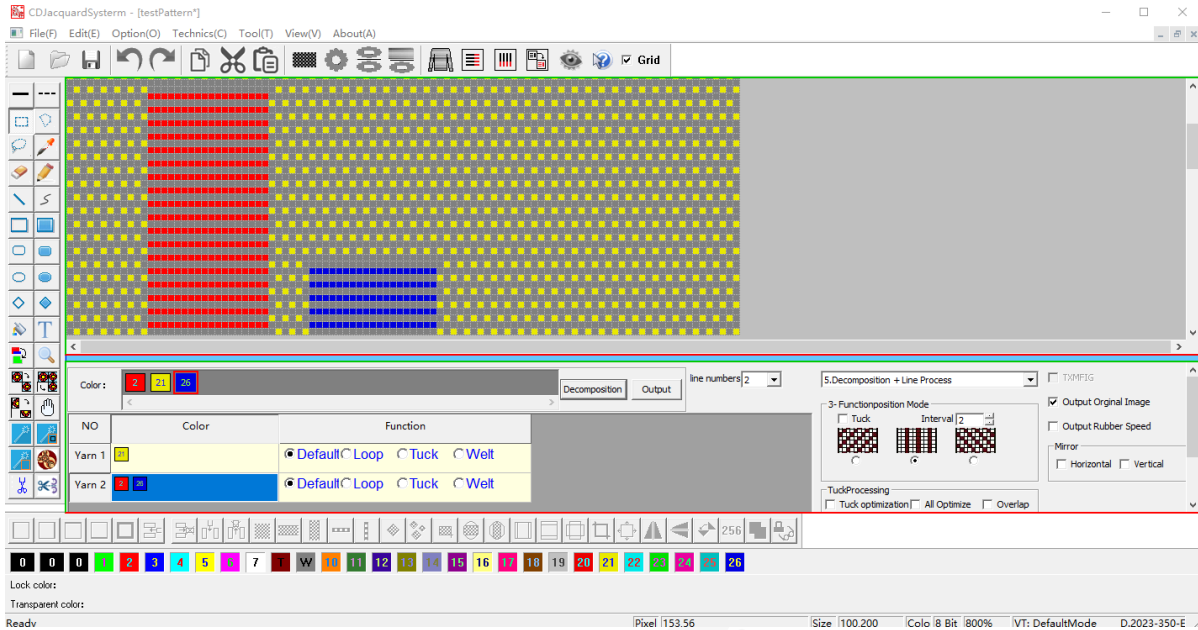
The Effect of NXN Using Woven Colors



The weaving mode uses AB and the alignment is decomposed using interleaving.



Decomposition Effect of AB Decomposition Mode



The decomposition effect of BA decomposition mode should be noted that interleaving mode is the only way to distinguish AB or BA, while alignment mode is not.

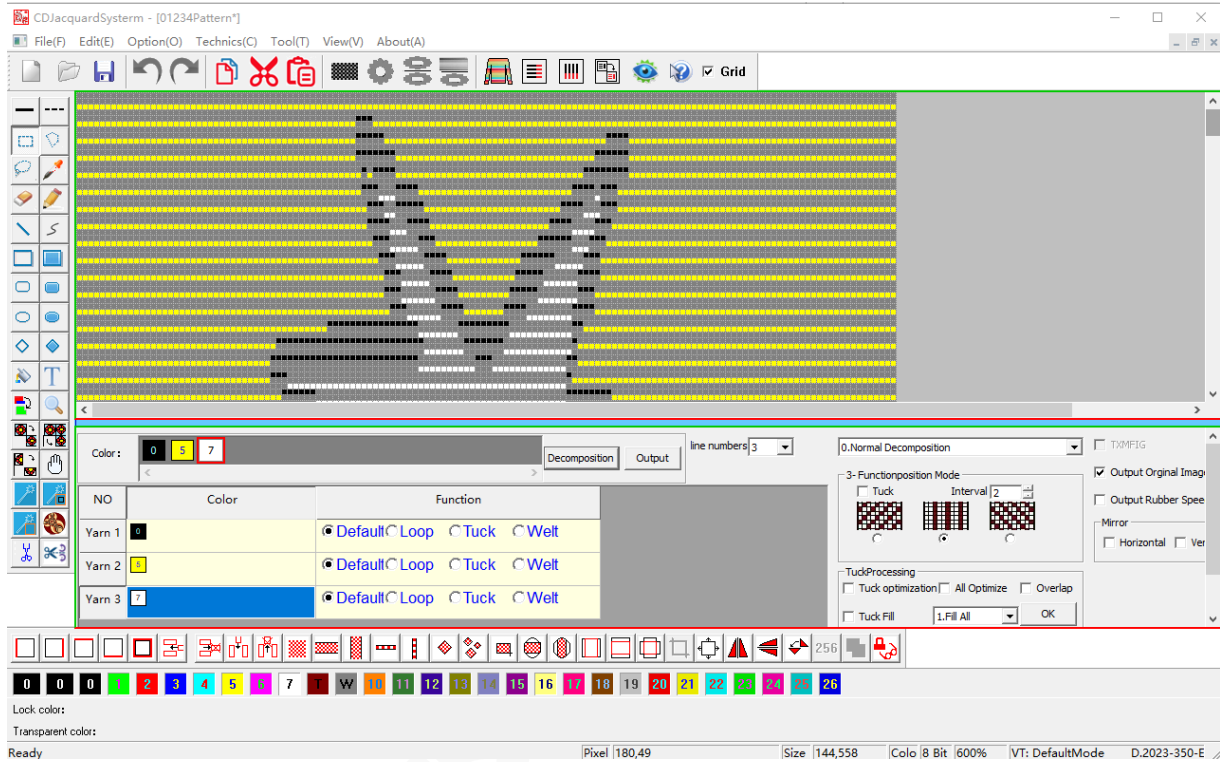
Export Original Picture to Exploded File

Generally, the CD decomposition file does not contain the original picture, and when opened on the printing software, it is in a browsing state and cannot be decomposed again. You can choose to output the original picture to a CD file, and when you open it again in the printing software, you can re decompose and generate a new exploded picture. The operation steps are as follows: After decomposing the pattern according to the requirements, click the “Output Original Picture” option in the lower right corner before clicking the output button, and finally click the output button to save the file, so that the CD file contains the original picture (as shown in the figure below).

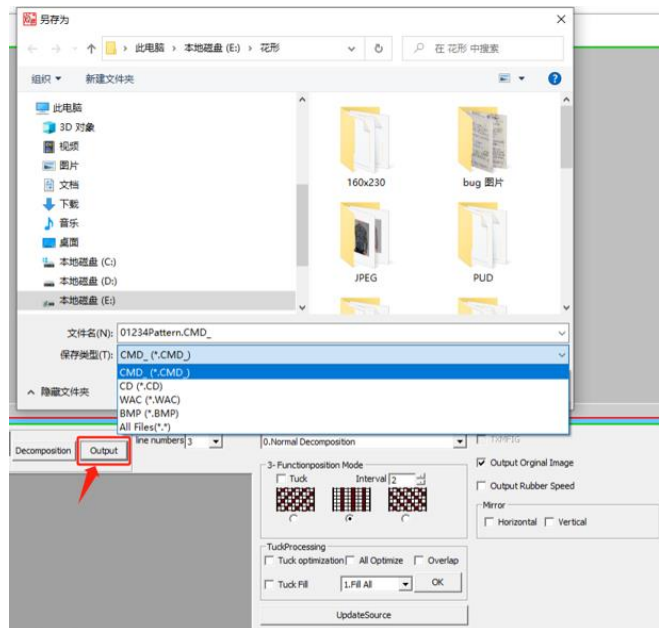
Open the CD file containing the original picture on the printing software, and the decomposition parameter bar will display the settings related to the previous decomposition. Modify the corresponding options and decompose again. At this time, the output button will display the word “Save”. Clicking “Save” will overwrite the original exploded view picture with the new one and save it to the

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original CD file. It should be noted that multiple CD files containing the original picture cannot be opened simultaneously (as shown in the figure below).



Set The Format of The Output Pattern File



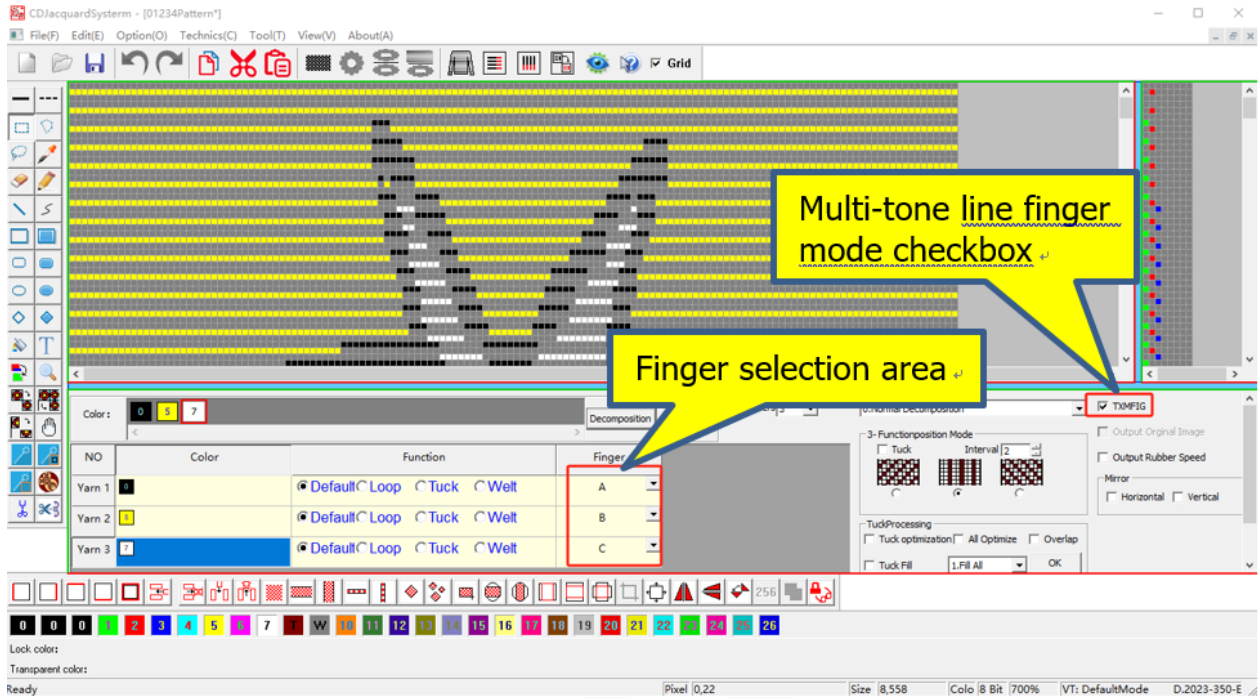
After clicking the output button, you can drop down and choose the save type :CMD, CD, WAC, BMP. The default is CMD file.

Set The Weaving Sequence of The Pattern on The Machine

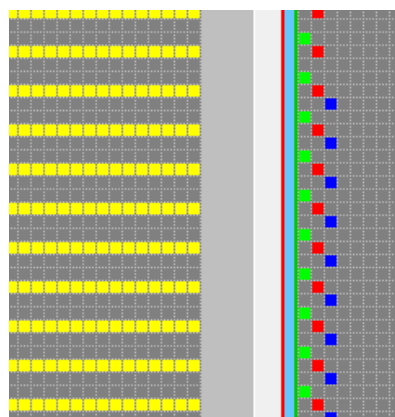
The order of data output in the exploded view can be changed during the output of the decomposition file. The mirroring function in the lower right corner can change the vertical and horizontal data output order of the exploded view. The operation object of the mirroring function is the original exploded view. Clicking on the exploded view takes effect, but clicking multiple times has the same effect as the first time (as shown in the above figure).

Multi-tone Finger Decomposition

When multiple fingers need to be placed on a color line during the thread adjustment jacquard decomposition, the multi thread adjustment finger decomposition mode needs to be used. Click on the “Multi-tone Line Finger Mode” selection box in the bottom right corner, and the “Line Finger” option will appear in the decomposition condition setting form. The available finger numbers are A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, totaling 8 fingers, corresponding to 1-8 fingers in the computer lining system. Designers can choose according to actual needs. The default is to sequentially draw a single finger, as shown in the following figure.



After selecting the conditions for decomposition, click on decomposition, and the data area of the line finger on the right displays the situation of the line finger exiting. The width of the alignment data in the line finger data area consists of eight color points, representing A~H fingers from left to right. The number of rows in the alignment data is equivalent to the corresponding rows in the left exploded view. The alignment data obtained according to the decomposition conditions set by the designer is shown in the following figure.

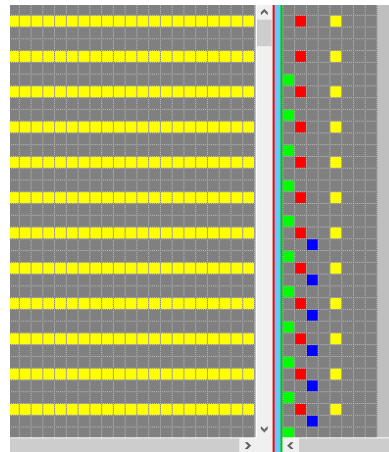


It should be noted that the data in the lining data area can still be manually modified after generation, but it must be noted that when setting colors at eight

positions, not only the positions should correspond, but the colors should also meet the requirements of the following color serial numbers. The following figure shows the situation where E (the 5th finger) fingers appear simultaneously on the yellow line. After editing, click Output to save the file.



Color Serial Number (Set is No. 8)



Add E Finger to The Yellow Line



Sweater Treatment

Set the parameters and click OK to complete the sweater processing.

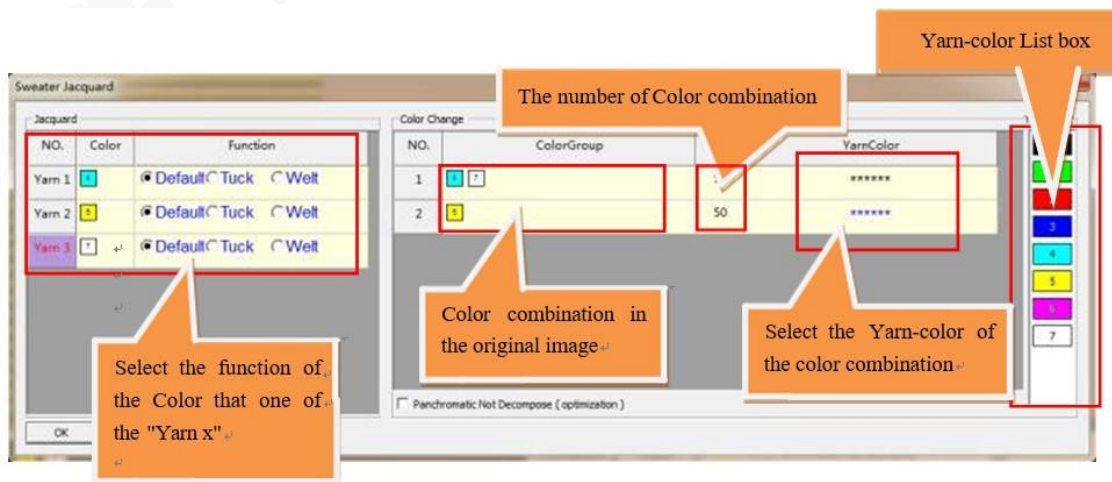


Figure 6-38



Row and Column Transformation

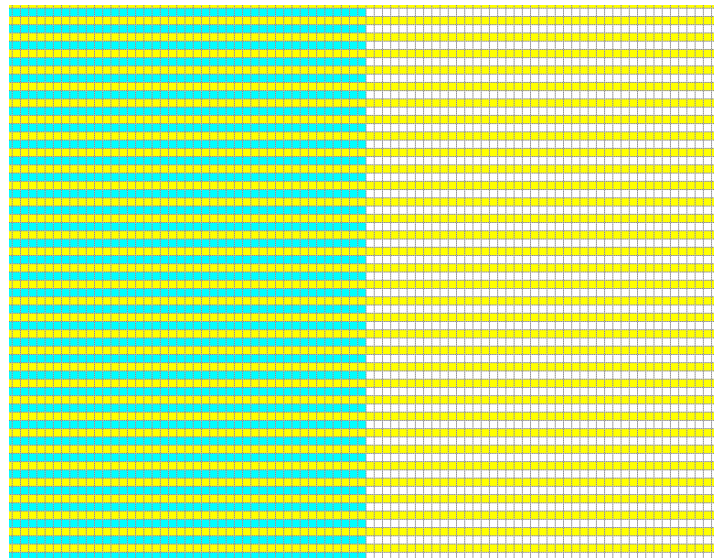


Figure 6-39 (Original Picture)



Row Transformation

Click this button and a window named row will pop up (as shown in Figure 6-40).

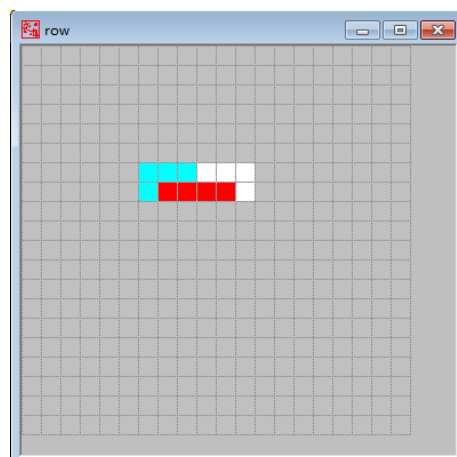






Figure 6-40

As shown in Figure 6-40,  will be replaced with , and if the color arrangement of  in the original picture exists, it will be replaced.

After setting the replacement rules (as shown in Figure 6-40), click on the original picture and then click  again. The colors on the original picture will be replaced (as shown in Figure 6-41).

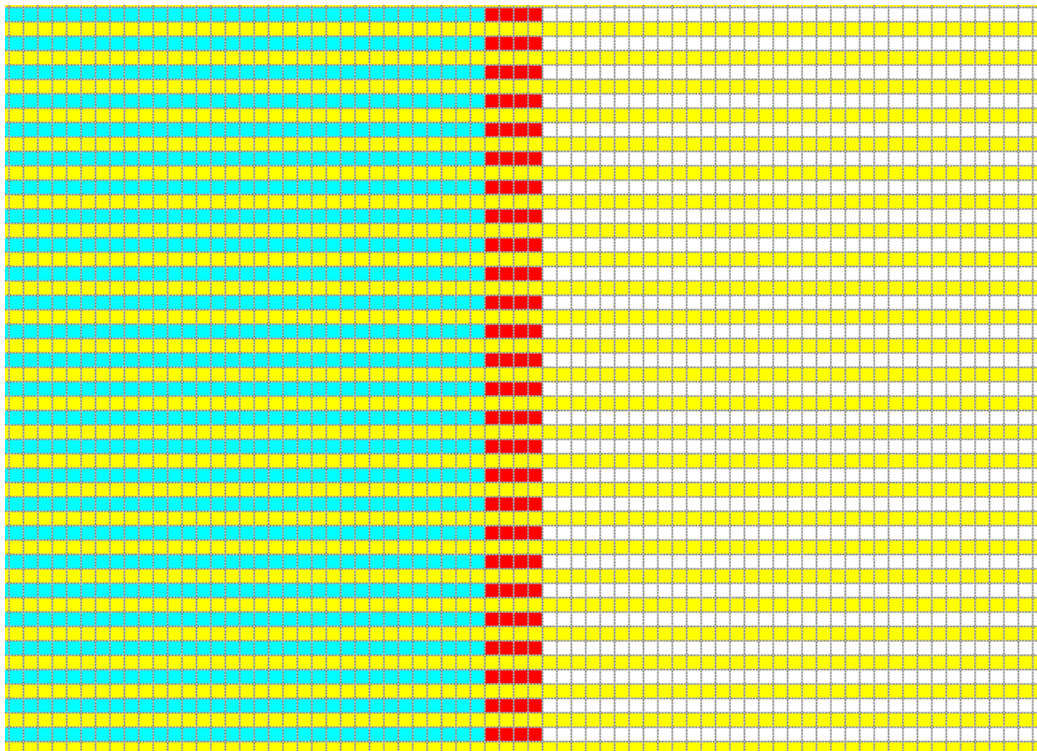


Figure 6-41 (Row Transformation Diagram)



Column Transformation

Click this button and a window named “col” will pop up (as shown in Figure 6-42).

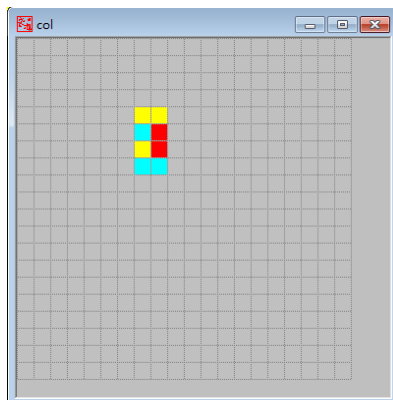







Figure 6-42

As shown in Figure 6-42,  on the right side is replaced with , and all columns appearing with  in the original picture will be replaced with .

After setting the replacement rules (as shown in Figure 6-42), click on the original picture and then click  again. The colors on the original picture will be replaced (as shown in Figure 6-43).

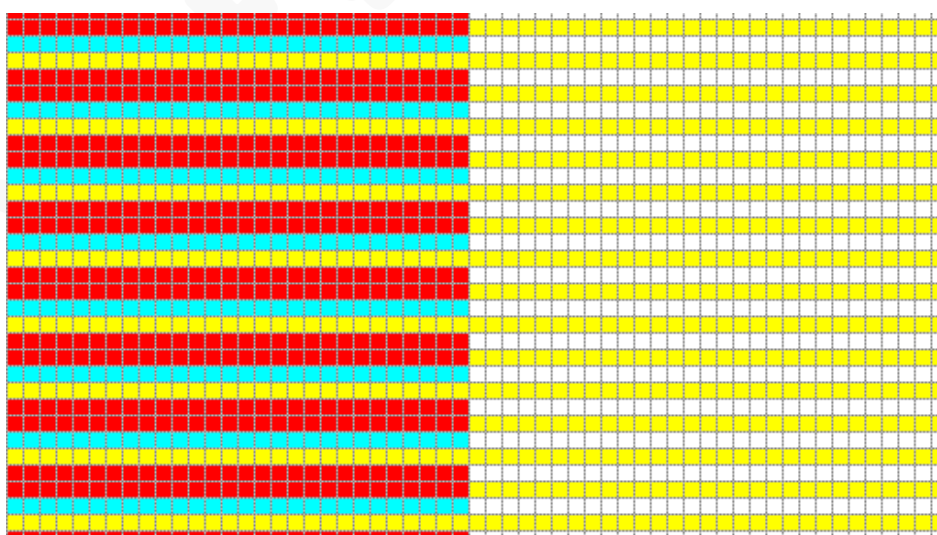


Figure 6-43



Pattern Preview

Click on the change icon and the interface shown in Figure 6-44 will appear. Setting parameters can preview the original picture in the X direction, Y direction and X-Y direction respectively; You can also use the shortcut keys X, Y, and D to preview.

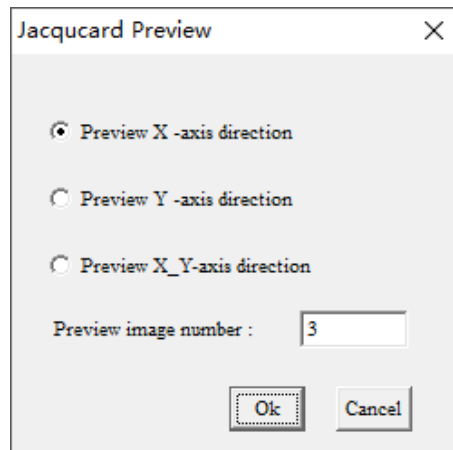




Figure 6-44

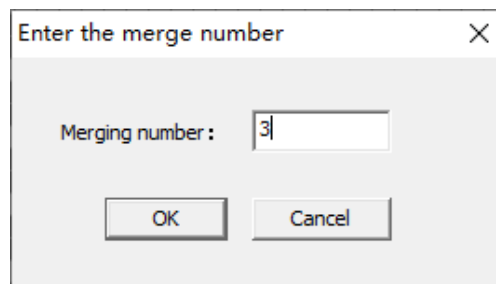


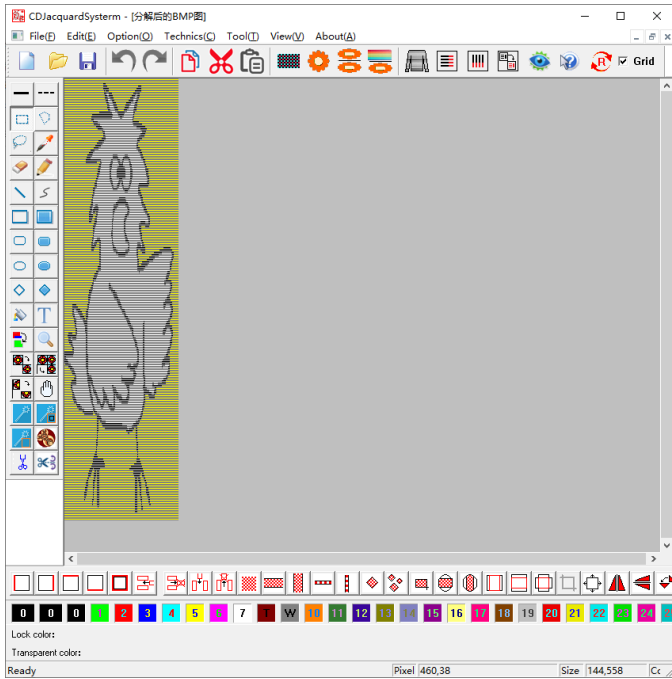
Original image recovery

Based on your description, here is the English translation of the process for restoring the original pattern image: First, open a pattern image. Then, check how many guides the pattern is decomposed into. Next,

select "Restore Original Image" under the File menu, or click  on the main toolbar. This will open a dialog box. In this dialog box, enter the number of guides to merge (which is the number of decomposition guides obtained from the previous check). Finally, click ok to restore the original image from the

decomposed image. After the original image is restored, you can click  to save the original image in BMP format.





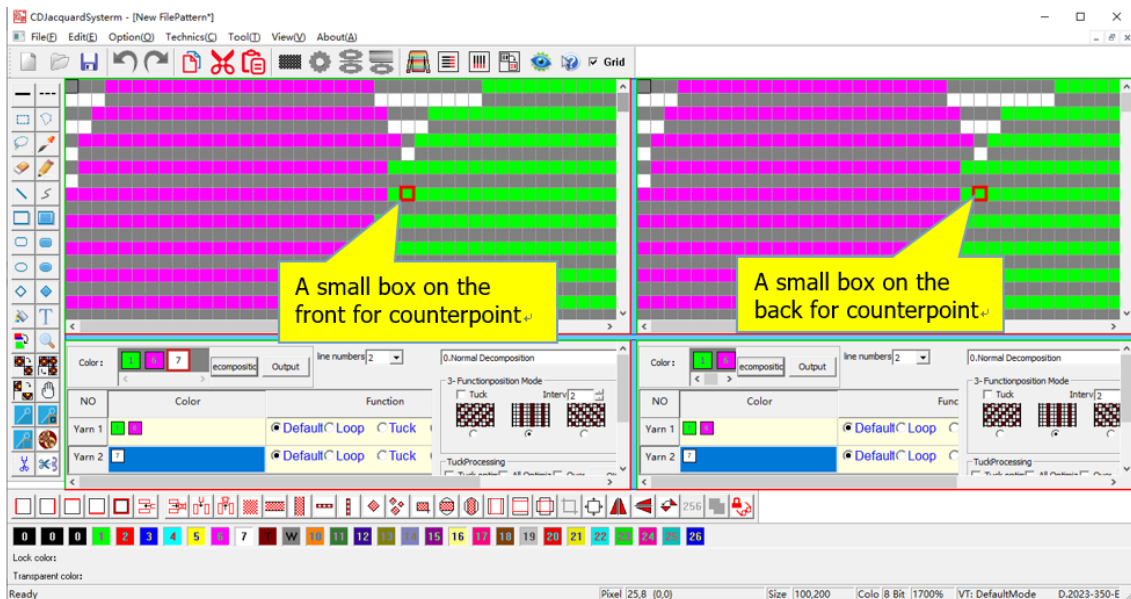
Original image (before restoration)



Restored image

Alignment Function of Double-sided Jacquard

The double-sided jacquard module provides the alignment function of the decomposed upper and lower patterns. When the decomposition button is clicked on both the upper and lower jacquard decomposition interfaces, a small red square appears in both exploded views to indicate the corresponding positions of the upper and lower exploded patterns. When the mouse moves over an exploded figure (upper or lower pattern), the small square also moves in the corresponding positions on both exploded views to assist designers in pattern comparison. Click the left mouse button to zoom in on the exploded view, and click the right mouse button to zoom out on the exploded view, as shown in the following figure.



From left to right, there are left edge drawing, right edge drawing, upper edge drawing, lower edge drawing, and surrounding edge drawing. You can see their functions by looking at the following renderings. The steps of the operation are to click the above tool buttons, move the mouse cursor to the color block where you want to draw the edge. At this point, the mouse cursor changes to a paint bucket shape, and click the left mouse button to draw the edge of the color block. Draw an edge with a color dot width on the inner edge of the selected color block, and the color of the edge is the foreground color of the color toolbar.

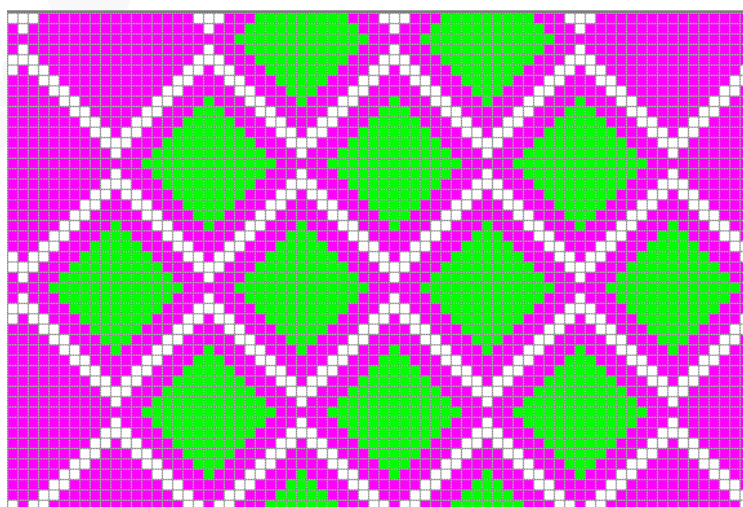


Figure 6-45 Original Picture



Left Edge Drawing

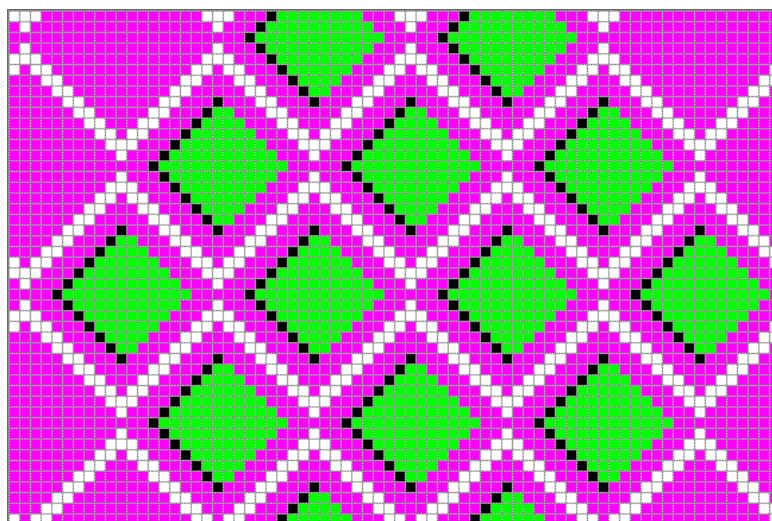


Figure 6-46 Left Edge Drawing of Green Color Block



Draw Right Edge

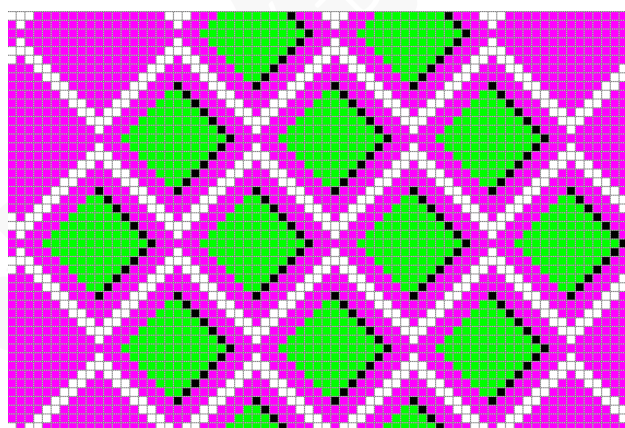


Figure 6-47 Right Edge Drawing of Green Color Block



Upper Edge Drawing

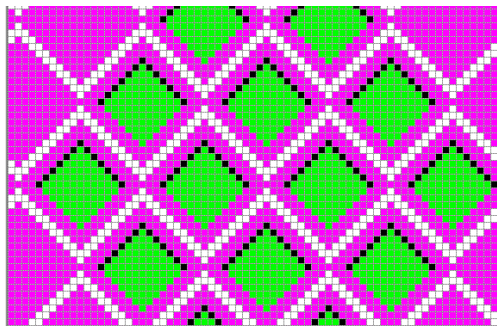


Figure 6-48 Upper Edge Drawing of Green Color Block



Lower Edge Drawing

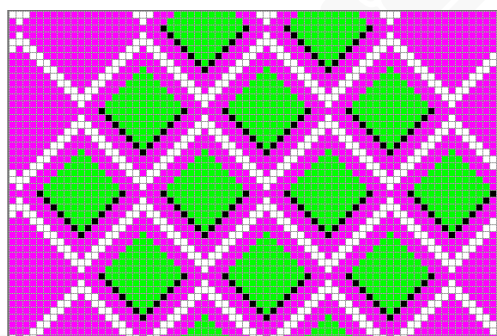


Figure 6-49 Lower Edge Drawing of Green Color Block



Around Edge Drawing

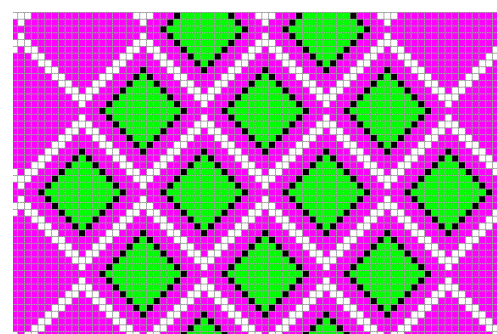


Figure 6-50 Around Edge Drawing of Green Color Block



Insertion and Deletion of Rows and Columns

From left to right are Insert Row, Delete Row, Insert Column, and Delete Column. Their function is to insert or delete a specified number of rows (or columns) at the specified starting row (or column), as shown in the following figure:

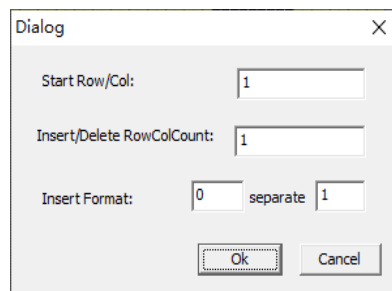


Figure 6-51



Pattern Filling



Filling Pattern Editing

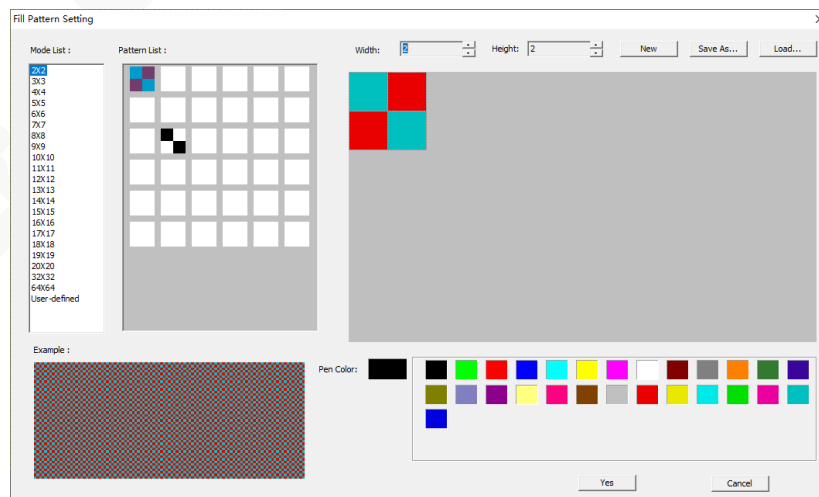
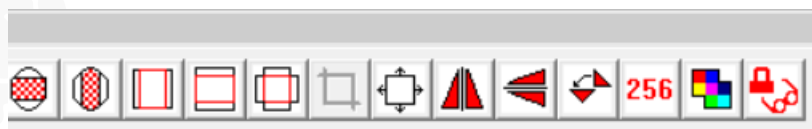


Figure 6-52

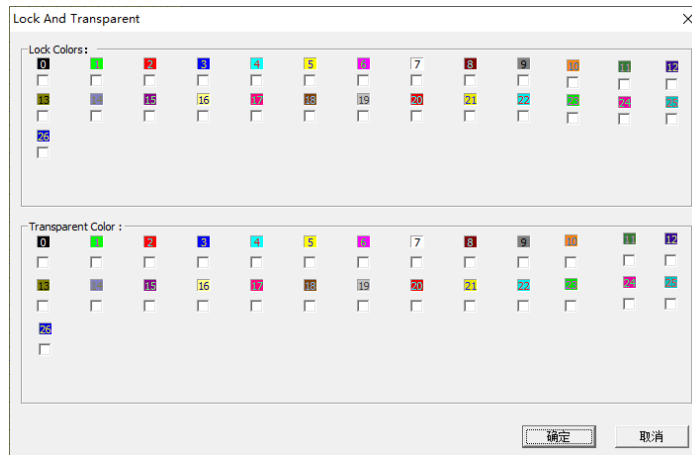
Size list, organization list, example explanation:

The size list lists the commonly used sizes of some organizations, and the last one is a custom size that can be set by the users according to their needs. The operation steps for customizing size are to first click on the customization item in the size list, then select one of the organization lists as the target for creating a new organization, then enter the length and width, click Create New File, or click on the blank space in the dialog box to complete the creation of a customized size. Then, the organization can be drawn; The organization list is classified by size. Clicking on the size list item will display all corresponding organization items. Clicking on the organization list item drawing area will display the corresponding organization for drawing or modification. When drawing the organization, it is saved in real-time and does not need to be saved separately; The example shows the currently selected or edited fill effect.

Open the filling pattern editing window, which will automatically load previously saved hatch patterns. Use the eleven colors in the palette to set the color of the brush to draw the pattern. If you need to save multiple patterns, you can click the “Save As...” button to save the patterns to the specified location. In the future, you can click the load button to load the bitmap. Select an organization item and click OK to lock the currently used filling organization. In the future, the filling function will use that organization until other organizations are locked using the same operation. Organization items can be copied and pasted for easy organization modification. The operation steps are to right-click on the organization item and click Copy, then click on the target organization item and click Paste to complete the organization copy.



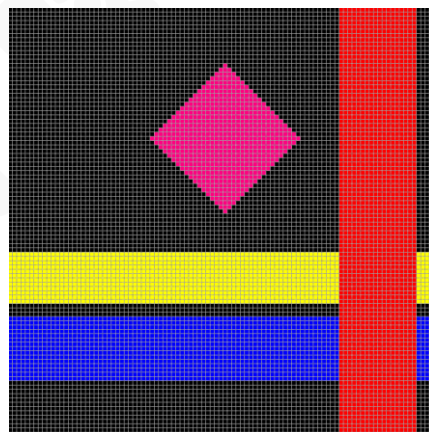
Lock and Transparent Color can be turned on.



Lock and Transparent Color Dialogs

Locked color refers to the selected color that will not be filled; Transparent color allows you to select which color in the fill style pattern is transparent, and the transparent color will display the background color after filling. After selecting the locked and transparent colors, click OK to take effect. If you click Cancel, it will not take effect.

The following figure shows the figure to be filled, and the explanation of filling operations will be focused on this figure later.



Figures 6-53: Figures that need to be filled



Full Row Filling and Full Column Filling

Fill in multiple rows or columns at the same time. After clicking this function, move the mouse to the first row position and press the left mouse button to drag the mouse to the last row to complete the filling of multiple rows of graphics. The function of multi-column filling is similar, dragging from the first column to the

last column to complete multi-column filling. As shown in the following figure, the yellow and red colors of the original picture are filled with patterns.

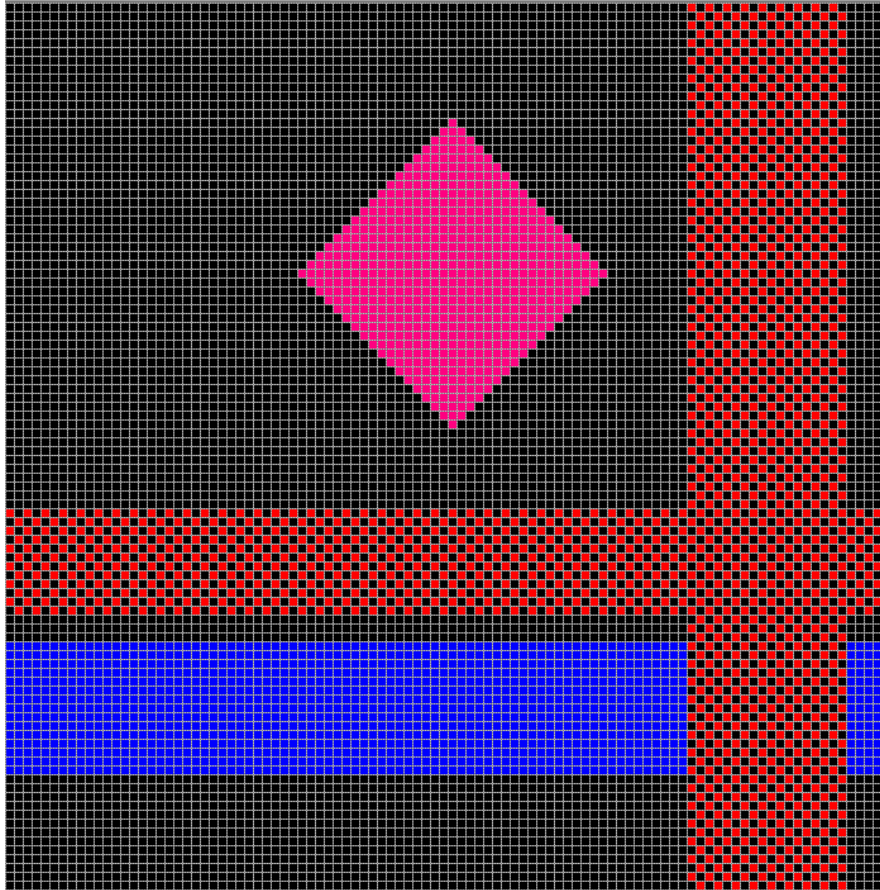
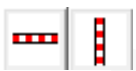
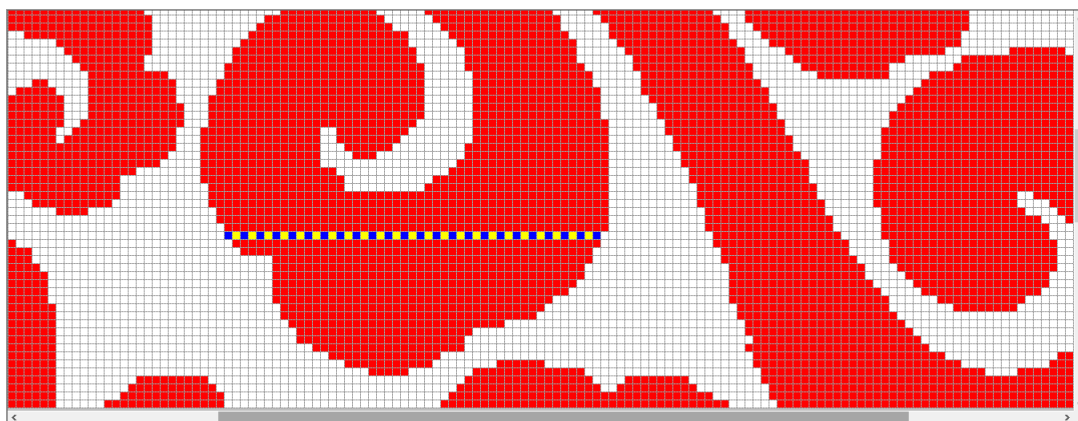


Figure 6-54



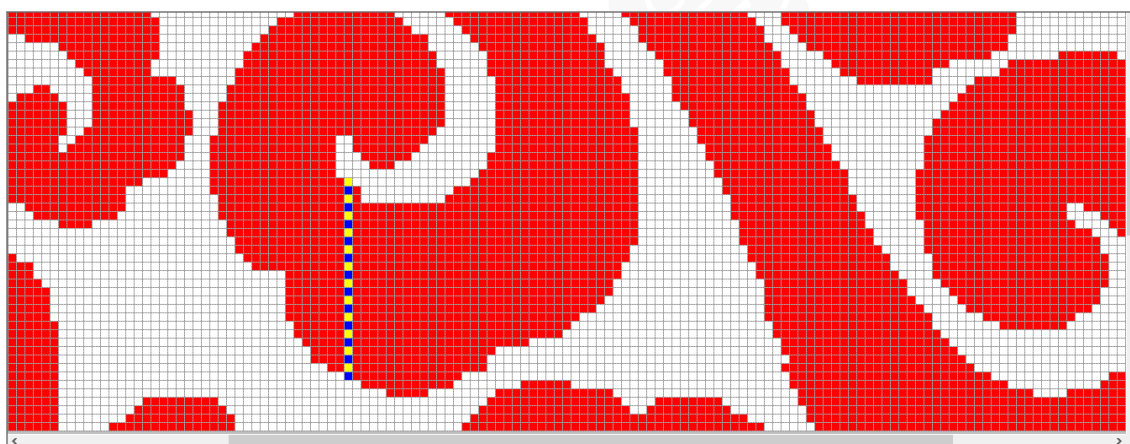
Single Row and Single Column Filling

Firstly, select the single row filling tool, move the filling cursor to the row to be filled, click the left mouse button, and a row of the same color will be filled with a pattern, as shown in the following figure.



Single Row Filling Effect Picture

The single column filling operation is similar to the single row filling operation, and the effect is shown in the following figure.



Single Column Filling Effect Picture



Separate Same Color Area Fill

Firstly, select the multi-area filling tool, move the mouse over an area of a different color on the pattern, and click the left mouse button. The same color area will be filled at the same time, as shown in the following picture.



Original Picture



Effect Picture



Area Filling and Rectangular Filling

Area filling fills a connected color block. When the edge encounters a color different from the color block, the filling stops. Move the mouse to the color block that needs to be filled and click the left mouse button to complete the filling. It should be noted that selecting a locked color in the fill pattern editing window does not work. If the fill operation is not successful, please check the lock settings. Rectangle filling, move the mouse to one diagonal point of the rectangle, press the left mouse button and drag to another diagonal point to complete the filling of the entire rectangle. The diamond and rectangle shown in the figure below are filled with patterns.

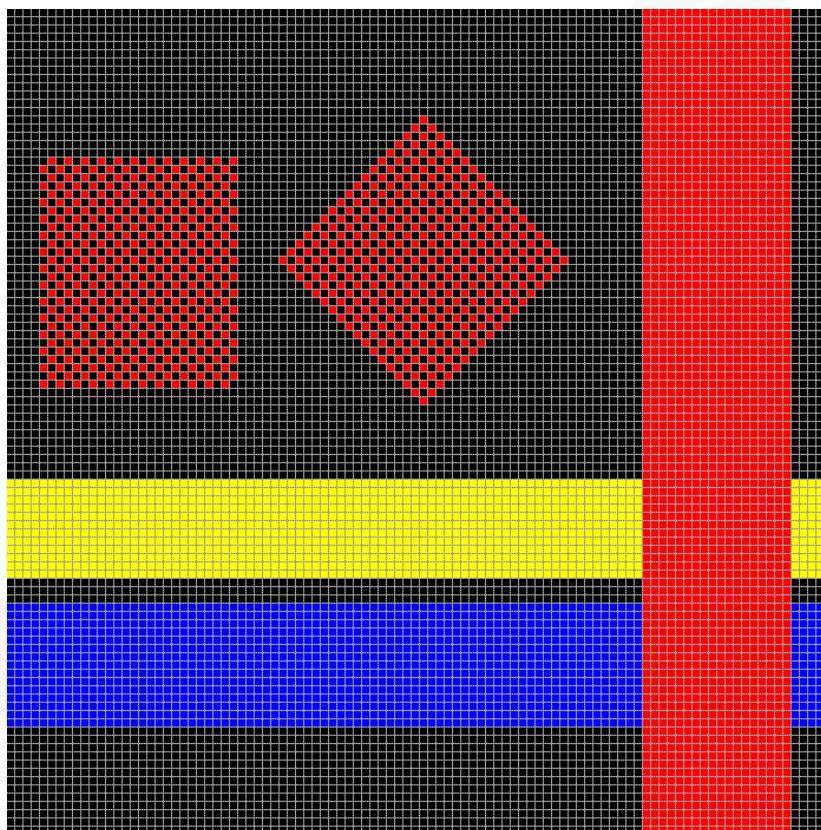


Figure 6-55



Multi-row Filling and Multi-column Filling within an Area

Fill the rows or columns within the area, and stop filling when encountering areas of different colors. Multiple rows or columns filled in the diamond shaped area as shown in the following figure.

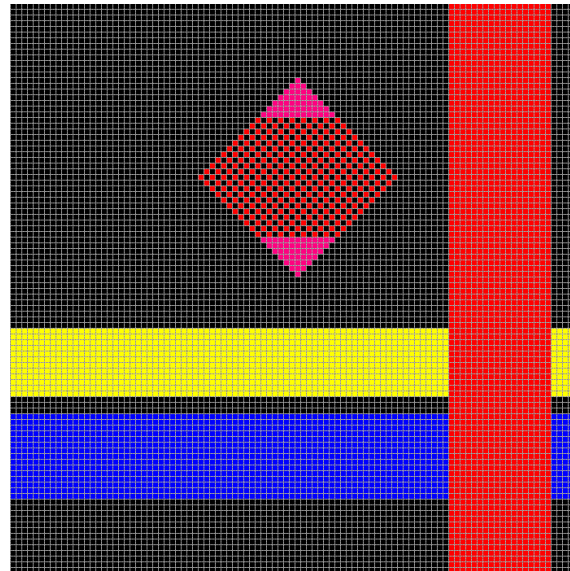


Figure 6-56

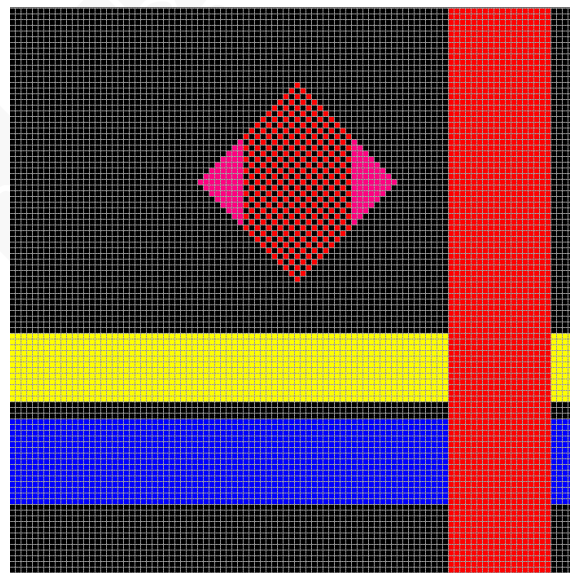


Figure 6-57



From left to right are horizontal expansion, vertical expansion, and horizontal vertical expansion. Click one of the buttons on the drawing tool to exit extended mode and return to graphic editing mode. The function is shown in the following figure.

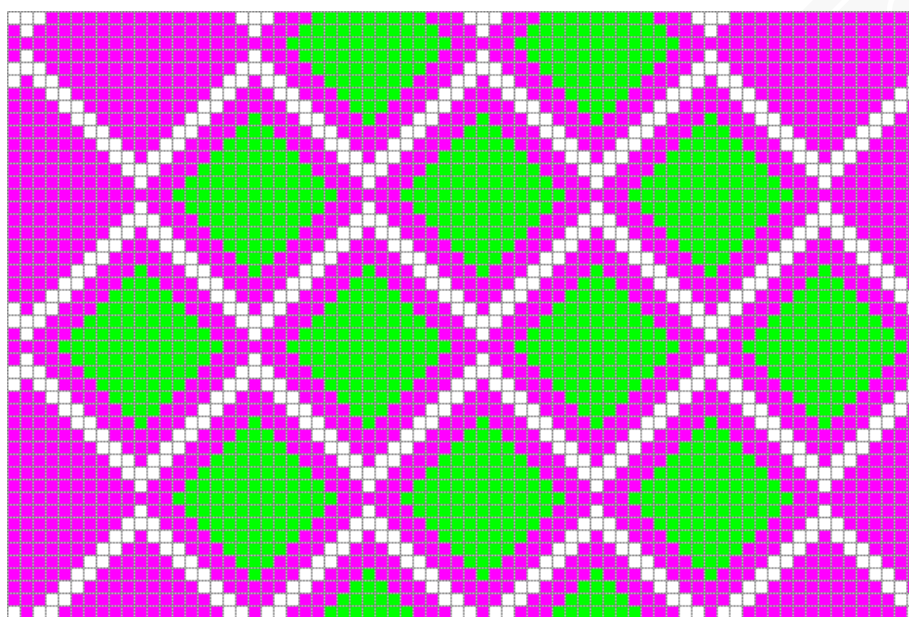


Figure 6-58 Original Picture

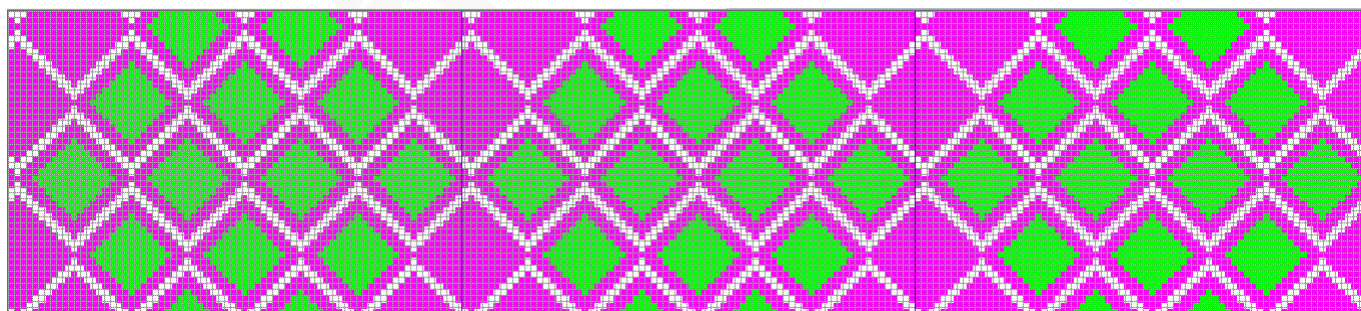


Figure 6-59 Horizontal Expansion

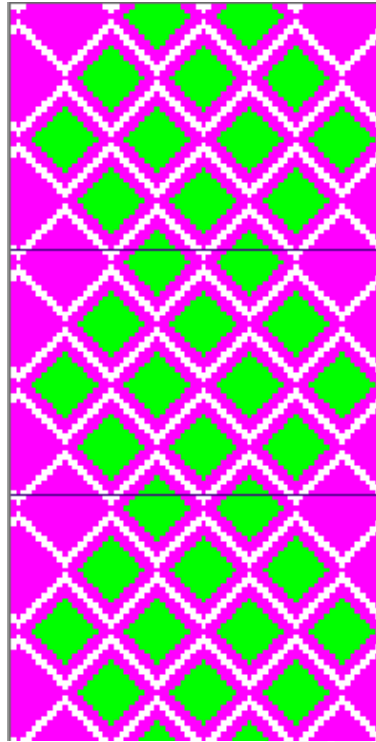


Figure 6-60 Vertical Expansion

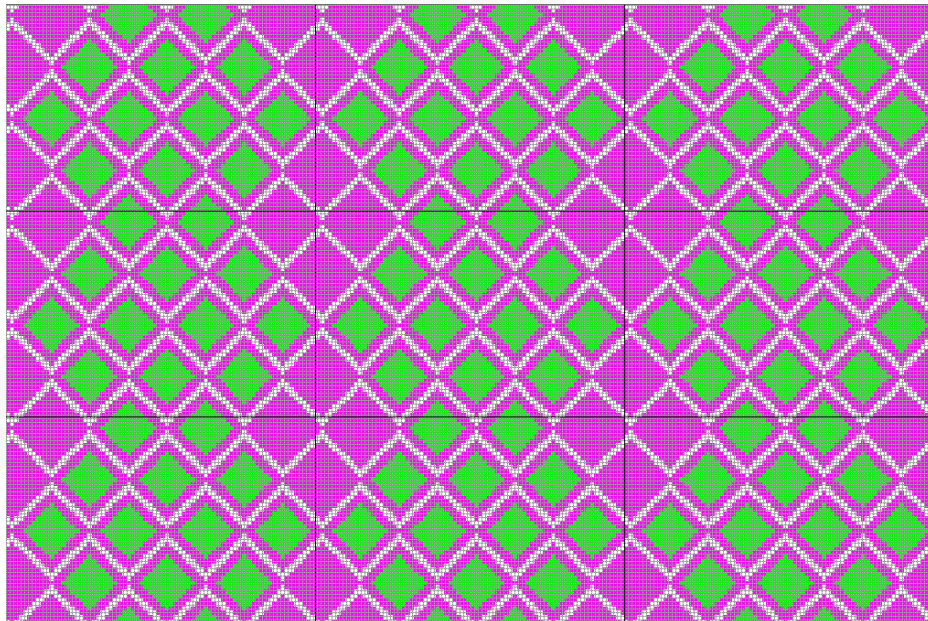


Figure 6-61 Horizontal and Vertical Expansion



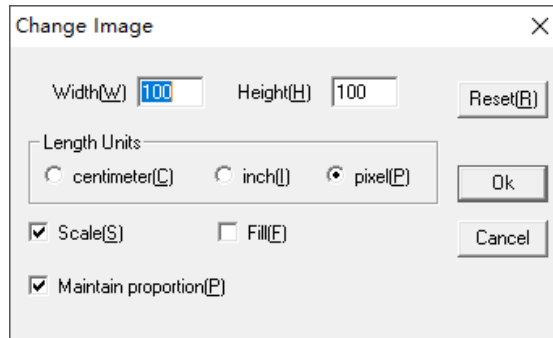
Horizontal Mirror, Vertical Mirror, Any Angle Rotation

Click on Horizontal Mirror (Vertical Mirror) and the entire bitmap will flip;

Click on any angle to rotate, and the entire bitmap will rotate according to the input angle.



Change a picture's size



Using this function, you can set and adjust any size of pattern, or restore unsatisfactory patterns. Graphic scaling is the process of zooming in or out an picture based on a set size and maintaining a ratio, with the picture pattern remaining roughly unchanged. Graphic repetition refers to filling a graphic with the original picture under the same conditions of graphic scaling, and the pattern becomes multiple original patterns that are repeatedly laid out.

When graphic scaling, graphic repetition, maintaining width and height ratio are not selected, the corresponding rows and columns will be added or deleted based on the set width and height compared to the original picture (Add and delete from the bottom right position).



Cropping

First, use the selection tool to select a rectangular area, double-click to confirm the area, and then click the crop button to select the shape outside the rectangle to be cropped. After there must be a circled area, the icon will be activated and highlighted. When the circled target exists, click the icon to crop, and the size of the graphic will change to the size of the cropped area.

256

Bitmap Color Transformation

The 256-color color transformation can preview the total colors on the original picture and convert the corresponding colors. The interface is as follows:

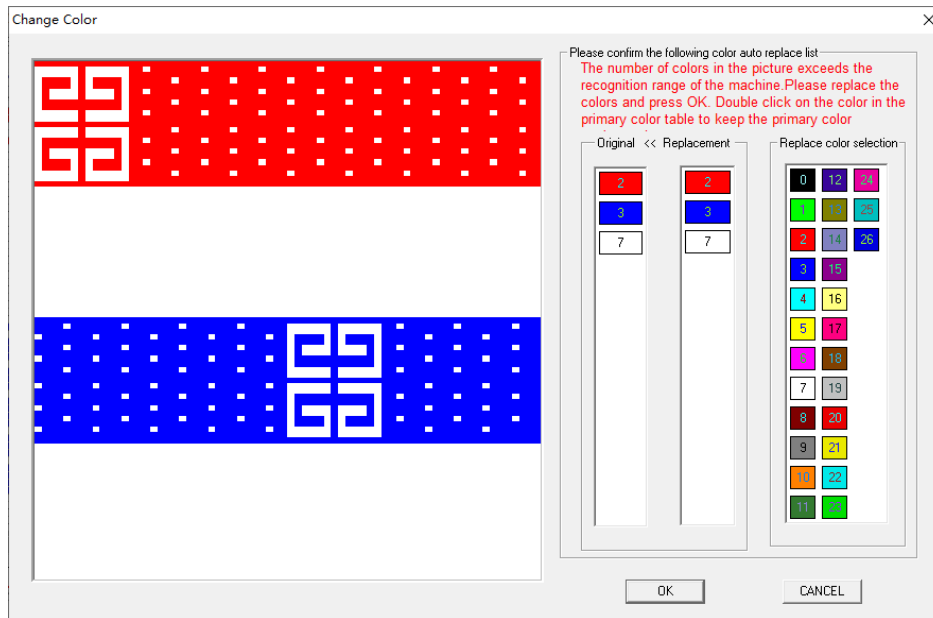


Figure 6-62



Cutting Circle Interleaving Decomposition Processing and the Use of ABCD Decomposition Mode

1. Default Interleaving Decomposition Type:

- (1) Open the BMP picture to be decomposed.
- (2) Click on the fur decomposition tool to open the loop cutting processing dialog box, as shown in Figure 6-63.
- (3) Select the default decomposition type.
- (4) Select the number of colors to decompose (i.e., the number of paths).
- (5) Enter the color serial numbers of the first and second routes in the cutting box or circle box, where entering in the cutting box indicates that the first needle starts to produce needles, and entering in the circle box indicates that the second needle starts to produce needles.
- (6) Select the option of “One Interval Three Staggered Decomposition” in the decomposition options, and do not worry about all other options.

- (7) Click the decomposition button, and then close the dialog box.
- (8) Click on single sided decomposition, set the yarn cycle number to 1 and set parameters such as needle count, as shown in Figure 6-64.
- (9) Click the decomposition button and click the output button to output the processing file, as shown in Figure 6-65.
- (10) Copy the processing files to the jacquard computer for operation and complete.

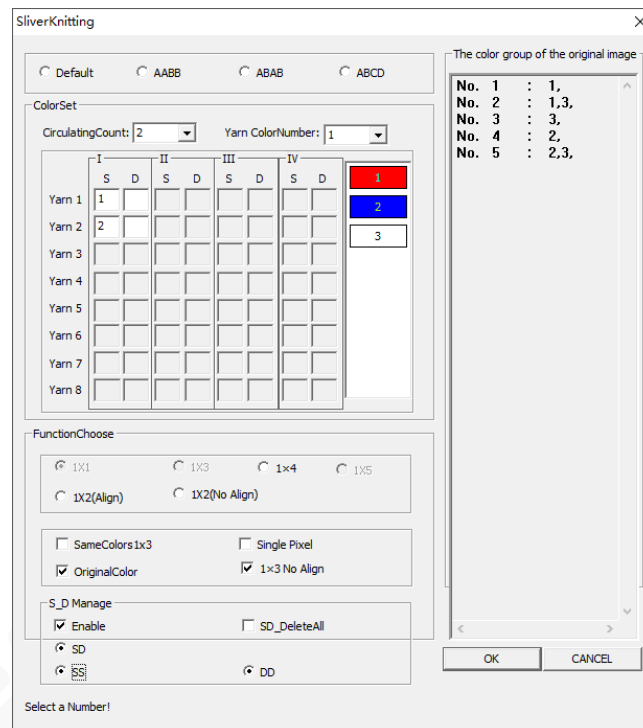


Figure 6-63

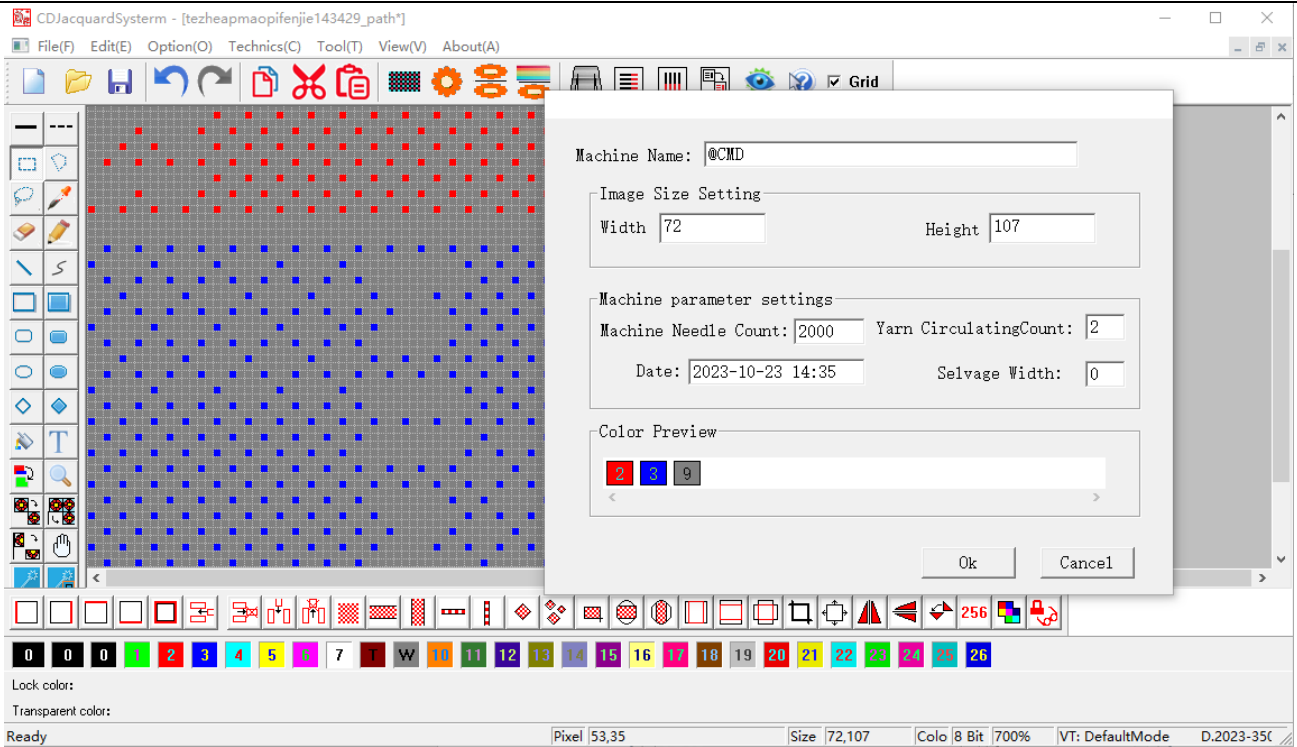


Figure 6-64

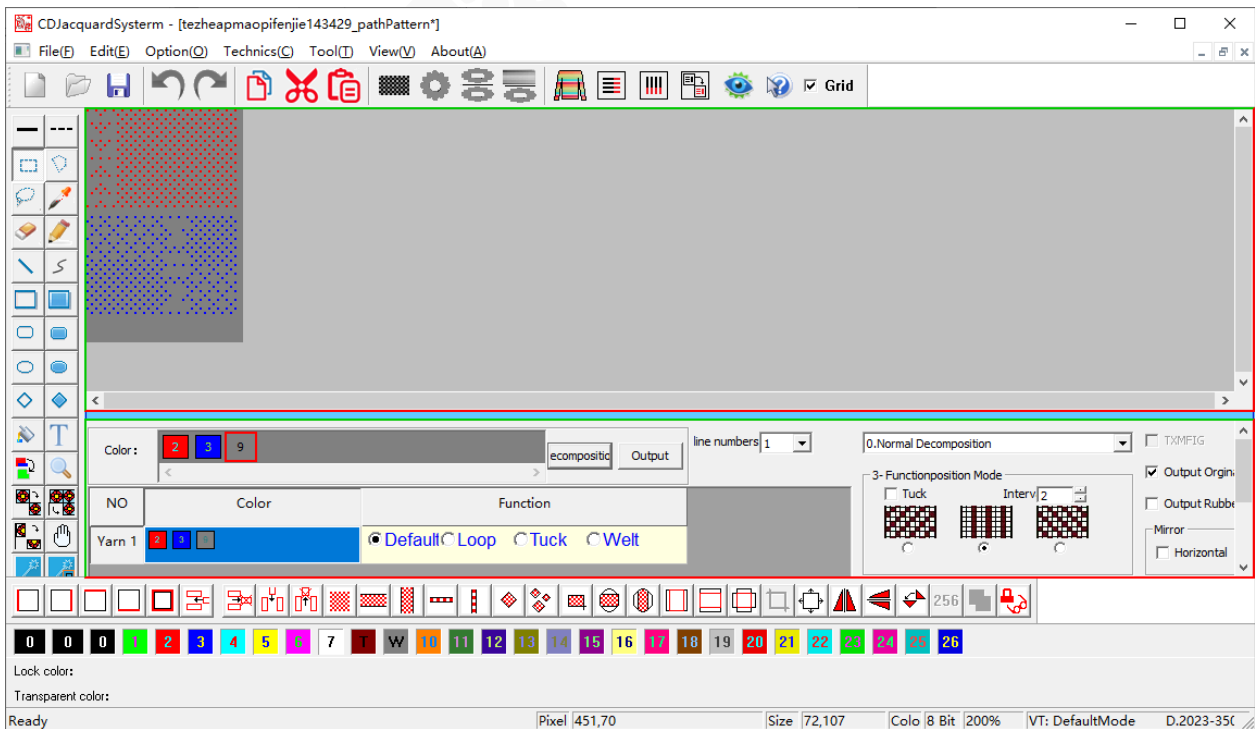


Figure 6-65

2. ABCD Type Fur Decomposition

- (1) Open the BMP picture to be decomposed.
- (2) Click on the fur decomposition tool to open the loop cutting processing dialog box, as shown in Figure 6-66.
- (3) Select ABCD for the decomposition type.
- (4) Select the number of colors to decompose (i.e., the number of paths), which is only used for binary decomposition.
- (5) Enter the color serial numbers of the first and second routes in the cutting box.
- (6) Select the option of “One Interval Three Staggered Decomposition” in the decomposition options, and do not worry about all other options.
- (7) Click the decomposition button and then close the dialog box.
- (8) Click on single sided decomposition, set the yarn cycle number to 1, and set parameters such as needle count as shown in Figure 6-64.
- (9) Click the decomposition button and click the output button to output the processing file as shown in Figure 6-65.
- (10) Copy the processing files to the jacquard computer for operation and complete.

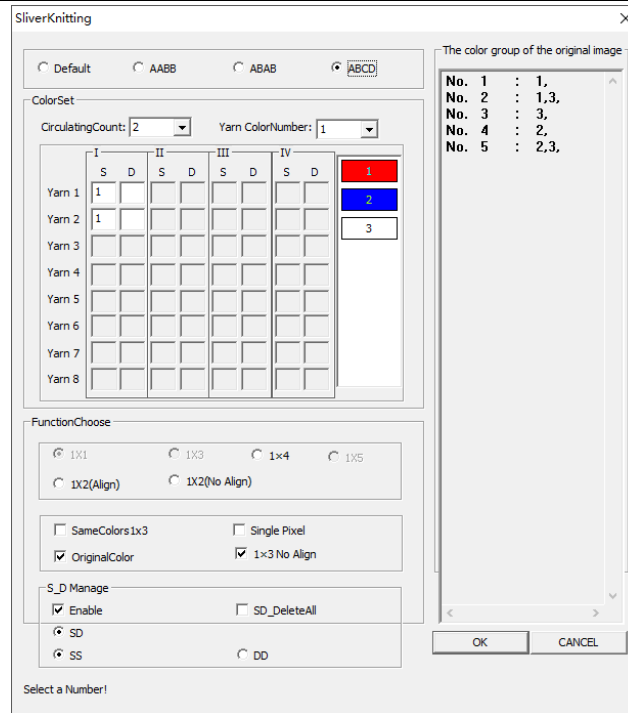


Figure 6-66

6.3 Color Toolbar

Color toolbar settings for foreground and background colors.

Foreground color/background color: The first two colors are the foreground color and background color, which determine the color of the lines used in the drawing and the fill color of the enclosed shape.

Color Palette: It includes 27 commonly used colors. When a new bitmap is loaded, the new color will be automatically added to the back of the palette in order according to the amount of colors. First click on the foreground or background color button, and then click on the colors in the subsequent palette to set the foreground and background colors. You can also click on the foreground or background color button again to open the color definition dialog box to set colors outside of the palette as shown in Figures 6-67.



Figure 6-67

7. Menu Bar

7.1 Documents

This includes functions such as creating, opening, closing, saving, importing, and printing as shown in Figure 7-1 below.

Functions of Create New File, Open, and Save are the same as those on the regular toolbar.

Import CMD and CD format functions to open Chuangda's proprietary file formats, including exploded views.

Import the WAC format, this function can open the WAC format for plate making, which is fully compatible with WAC products.

Import picture files, this function can open BMP, JPEG, PNG format picture files.

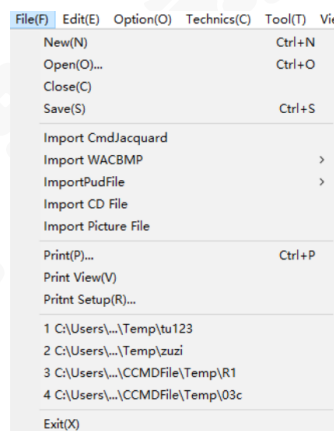


Figure 7-1

7.2 Editing

Changing the size: You can increase or decrease the number of rows and columns in the bitmap;

Paste as New File: You can paste the copied content into a new file;

Copy New Form: You can copy the selected area or copied content into a new file;

Paste From: You can paste another bitmap into it as a file.

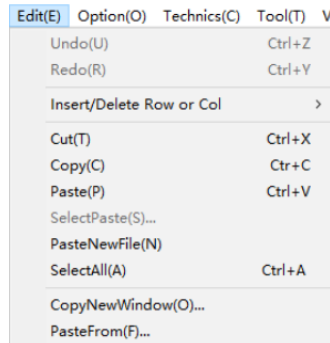


Figure 7-2

7.3 Options

In the viewing function bar, you can display/hide the toolbar, status bar, toolbox, and settings box as well as switch the length units of the picture between pixels, inches, and millimeters.

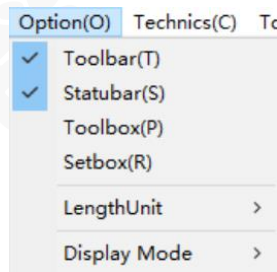


Figure 7-3

7.4 Technology

The technology menu contains buttons for various decomposition functions, corresponding to the decomposition button functions on the toolbar.

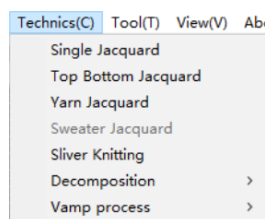


Figure 7-4

7.5 Tools

This menu is used to reduce the color of the bitmap and the pop-up window is shown in the following figure.

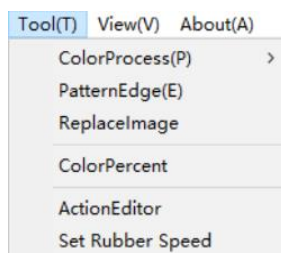


Figure 7-5

7.6 Views

Multiple current windows can be operated.

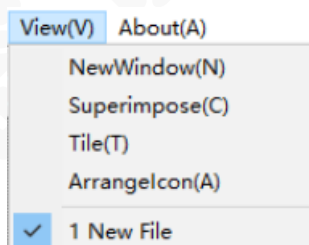


Figure 7-6

7.7 About

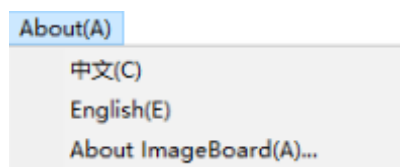


Figure 7-7

After clicking on “Chinese” and “English”, restart the software to switch languages.

8. Combination Functions

8.1 Quick Loop Cutting Process

1. Open or draw a graphic.

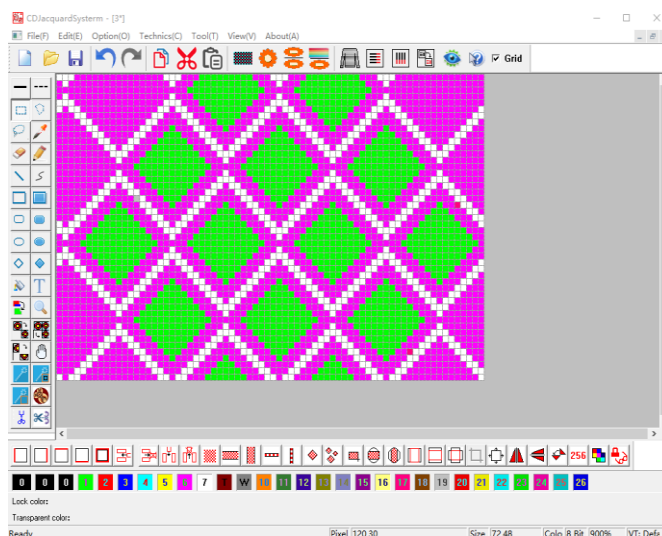



Figure 8-1

2. Set the width of the graphic based on the number of stitches on the machine:
Click the zoom button  to open the zoom dialog box. Select 1024 to set the width of the graphic, and the zoom options can be “Graphic Zoom” or “Graphic Repeat”. Click OK to complete the graphic size setting.

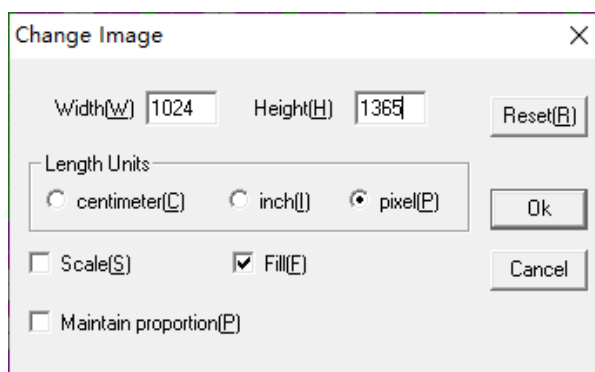


Figure 8-2

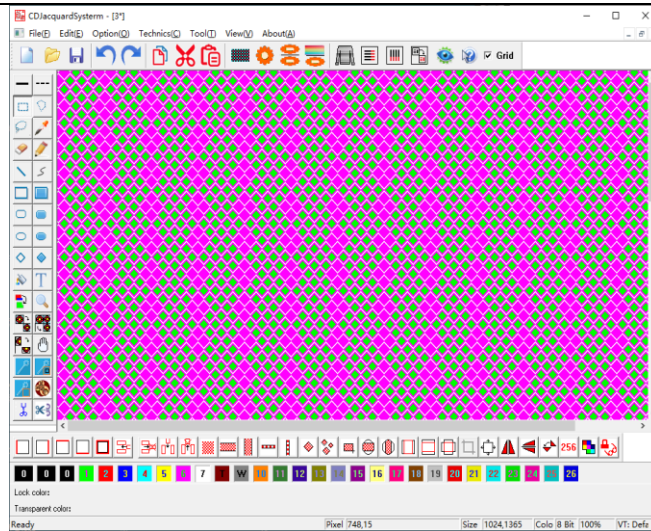


Figure 8-3

3. Use the fill function to fill in the required organization.

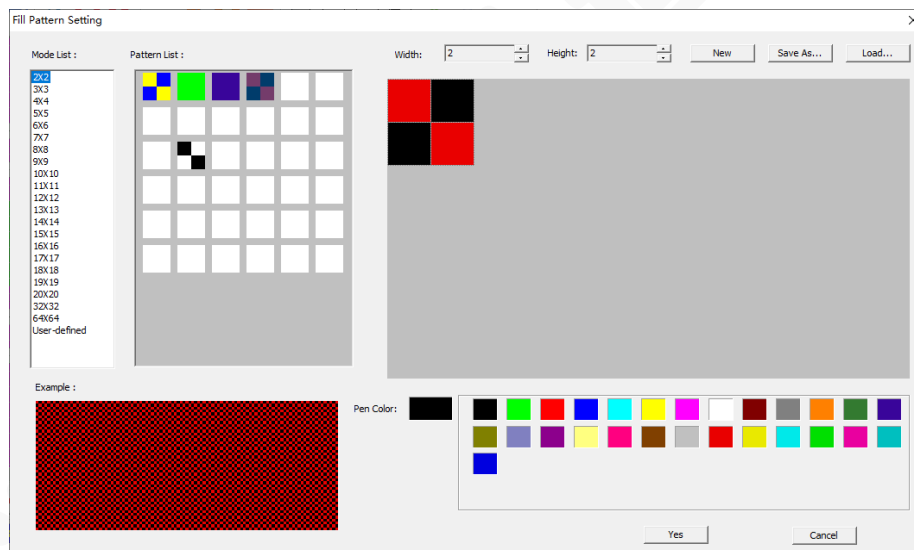


Figure 8-4

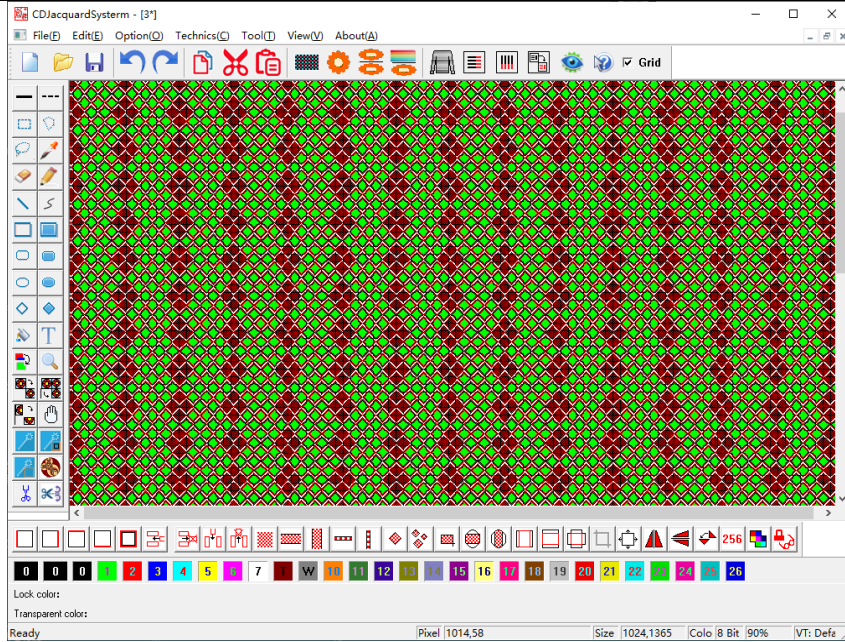


Figure 8-5

4. Save as Computer File.

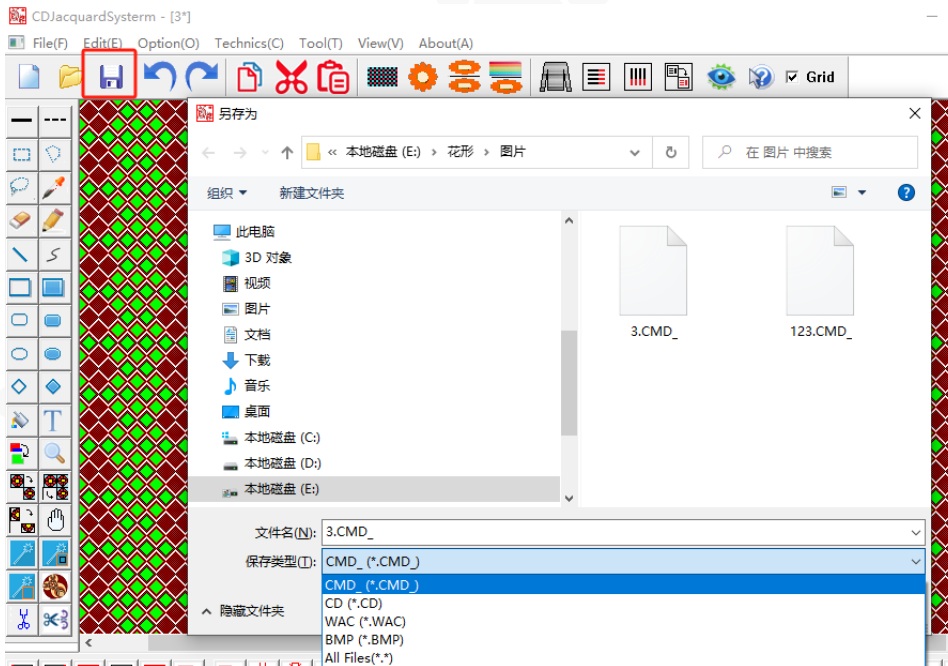


Figure 8-6

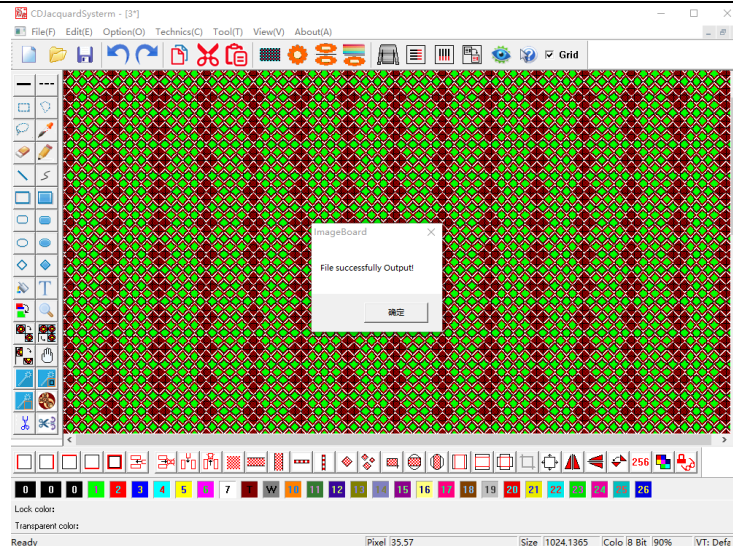


Figure 8-7

8.2 Converting BMP Files to CMD Files

1. Click on the BMP to CMD file option in the file menu to open the following file conversion window.

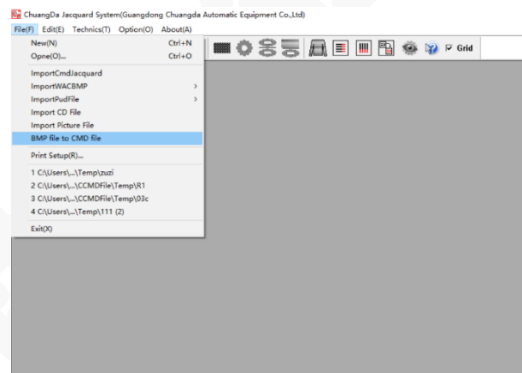


Figure 8-8

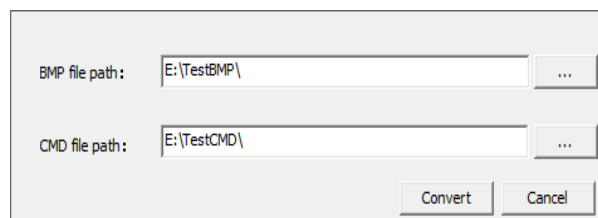


Figure 8-9

2. Specify the path to store BMP files and the path to save CMD files, click Convert to convert all BMP files in the specified BMP files into CMD files and click Cancel to exit.

9. After-sales Service

Foshan Chuangda Enterprise Co., Ltd. provides the most comprehensive after-sales service. For the latest updates on the company's products, please log in to the following website:

<http://www.gdcd.cn> <http://www.fscd.cn>

After-sales Service Outlets:

★ Company Headquarters:

Address: Building 11, Zone D, New Light Source Industrial Base, Luocun Avenue, Luocun Town, Nanhai District, Foshan City, Guangdong Province

Contact Person: Mr. Xie 18927770657

Mr. Yang 13620112034

After-sales Phone Number:+86-82629566-802

Fax:+86-0757-82622156

Email: sales@fscd.cn

★ Quanzhou, Fujian Province:

Address: Room 1101, Building 5, Yangjiang Huayuan, Shuangbin Street, Luojiang District, Quanzhou City, Fujian Province

Contact Person: Mr. Yu 15728723489

★ Shaoxing, Zhejiang Province:

Address: Room 804, Building 5, Huyue Mingting South, Huashe Sub-district, Keqiao District, Shaoxing City, Zhejiang Province

Contact Person: Mr. Xu 18927770664

Mr. Zhong 18927770659

★ Changshu, Jiangsu Province:

Address: Room 503, Unit 2, Building 12, No. 9 Yinhe North Road, Guli Town,
Changshu City, Suzhou City, Jiangsu Province

Contact Person: Mr. Chen 18989515781

★ Shantou, Guangdong Province:

Address: No. 45 Jiudouyi Street, Jinguang South Road, Xiashan, Chaonan
District, Shantou City, Guangdong Province

Contact Person: Mr. Zheng 18902745958

Mr. Luo 18927770667

选针器制造专家

10. Appendix: Action Editor Description

10.1 Page Introduction



10.2 Key Functions

Add Segment: Clicking this button will add a paragraph at the end.

Insert Segment: Select a paragraph in the navigation bar and click Insert to insert a paragraph.

Delete Segment: Select a paragraph in the navigation bar and click Delete.

Add Step: Select a section of the navigation bar and click this button.

Insert Step: Select a section or step in the navigation bar, and click this button to complete the insertion.

Delete Step: Select a step in the navigation bar and click this button to delete it.

Add Action: Click on a certain step in the navigation bar and click this button to complete the addition of the action.

Insert Action: Click on an action in the action editing table, and click this button to complete the action.

Delete Action: Click on an action in the action editing table, and click this button to delete the action.

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Clear: Clear all action data.

Save: Save the current editing table as an acx file.

Import: Import an acx file.

10.3 Parameter Description

The action editor executes instructions according to each “Action”.

Thereinto, “Segment” refers to the group of “Steps”, while “Steps” refers to the group of each “Action”.

1. The “Action Category” includes five categories: “Density Motor Upper Plate”, “Density Motor Lower Plate”, “Speed”, “Yarn Feeding Motor” and “Air Valve”.

2. “Action Name”

If the “Action Category” is “Density Motor Upper Plate” or “Density Motor Lower Plate”, a certain density motor action can be specified.

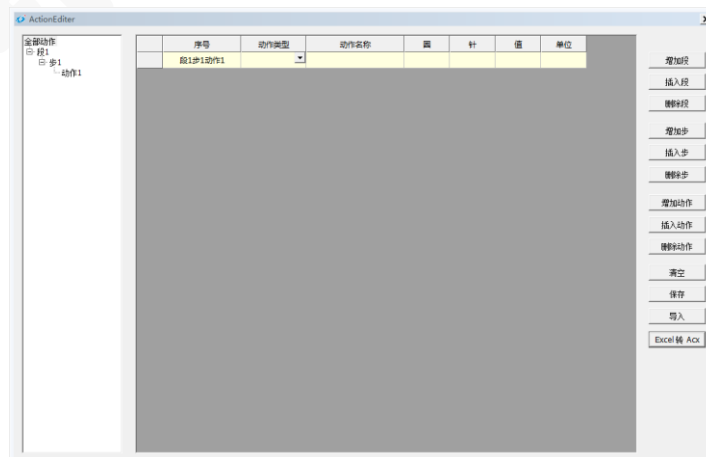
3. Specified triggering conditions for the action of “Circle” and “Needle”

If the “Circle” is 3 and the “Needle” is 120, the action will appear at 120th the needle in the third circle.

4. The “Value” refers to the value of the action.

I. Excel Import Function

1. Click on the EXCEL to ACX button and select the data file.



2. Create a data file using the following template. Note that the valve numbers are 1-34 and should be saved in consecutive columns.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1	步	圈	速度	电机1	电机2	电机3	电机4 (可备注)	气阀1	气阀2
2		2	100-23					电机和气阀的数据格式为：针数-数值如100-22		
3										
4										
5										
6										

	AD	AE	AF	AG	AH	AI	AJ	AK	AL	AM	AN	AO	AP
1	气阀22	气阀23	气阀24	气阀25	气阀26	气阀27	气阀28	气阀29	气阀30	气阀31	气阀32	气阀33	气阀34
2													

3. Select the location to save the ACX file and generate the ACX file.

