

## Introduction

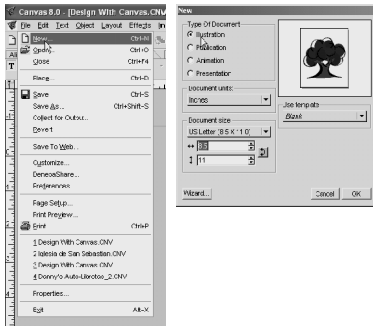


Illustration documents are general-purpose documents for all types of illustrations and graphics. You can specify a custom document size, and the document can have multiple pages (called “sheets”), with multiple layers on each sheet. When the active document is an Illustration, the icons at the bottom of the window represent the document’s sheets. You can click an icon to move to that sheet.

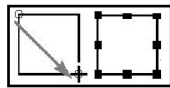
I really hate User’s Manuals and Starting Guides from Programs. They are written by persons who knows a lot about the program and nothing about you and me, the ones that are going to use the program. I presume that you bought this program for the same reason I did it. Both of us believed this was the program that was going to solve all of our design problems, and wanted to start using it at the very same moment it arrived to our hands. I want to warn you that I am really learning to use Canvas while I am writing this book, because when I opened the User’s Guide I got frustrated by all the information I needed to read before doing my first project. I do not want you to get frustrated by reading this book. So let start our first project. We will design our Business Card.

Launch Canvas if you have not already done it. Go to File > New > Illustration. This will create a letter size document, but the size of the document is not important for us at the present moment. At the left column you will find technical explanations of the topic

## Design with Canvas



To display the Toolbox:  
Choose Window >  
Palettes > Show  
Toolbox:. You can use the  
Rectangle tool to draw  
rectangles and squares.  
To draw with this tool, you  
drag from one corner to  
the other corner of the  
rectangle you want to create.



1 Select the Rectangle  
tool from the Rectangles  
Toolbox:.

2 Place the pointer where you  
want one corner of the shape  
and begin to drag diagonally to  
the opposite corner. The  
rectangle grows from the first  
corner as you drag.

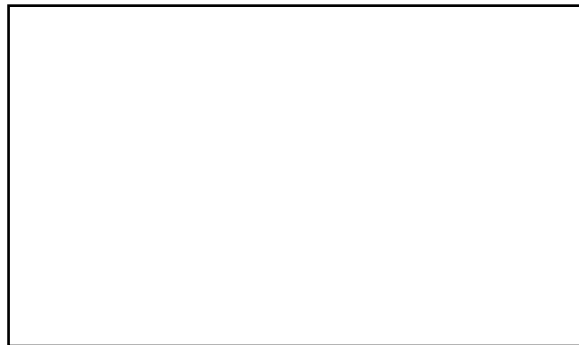
3 Release the mouse button  
when the rectangle is as big as  
you want. The rectangle  
appears with a handle at each  
corner and one at each side.

The handles show that the  
rectangle is selected. You can  
drag diagonally while pressing  
the Shift key to draw squares.

Try experimenting with the  
Rectangle tool to create  
different shapes.

treated. If you want to read it do it. This will help you to understand the program.

Now go to the Toolbox: and select the rectangle tool. Place the pointer where you want one corner of the shape and drag diagonally to the opposite corner. Open the Object Specifications (Control I) and type 2 in height and 3.5 in with. Click apply. Now we have drawn a rectangle the same size as the standard Business Card.



Your rectangle shall look like the one above. Mine is proportional smaller in order to fit it to the column with.

The Business Card should have at least .125 of margins, although I prefer .25. To set the margins you can drag ruler guides to the desired position or with the rectangle still selected go to Effects > Offset Path and type -0.25 in distance and 1 in copies. Click OK.

Before continuing let us create a Type Style for the Address in our Business Card . Go to Text > Type (Control T), press the Character

## Creating a Business Card

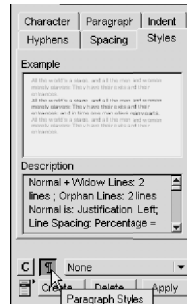
You can use the Offset Path command to create new objects that follow the path of a vector object. An offset object's path follows the inside or outside of the original object's path. You can specify the offset distance and the number of objects to create.

You can offset one vector object at a time. Composite objects created by the Concentric Circles, Spiral, Cube, GridMaker, or Multigon tools cannot be offset. To offset an object 1 Select a vector object and choose Effects > Offset Path.

2 In the Offset Path dialog box, type the offset distance in the Distance box. In the Copies box, type the number of copies to make. Click OK to create the offset objects. Canvas applies the current inks and stroke to offset objects.

The new objects appear in front of the original if they are smaller; otherwise, they appear behind it. The direction of the offset depends on whether you type a positive or negative Distance value.

When you offset an object that has an open path, type a negative value to offset the new object to the inside of the curve. Type a positive value to offset the new object to the outside of the curve. When you offset an object that has a closed path, type a negative number to offset the new



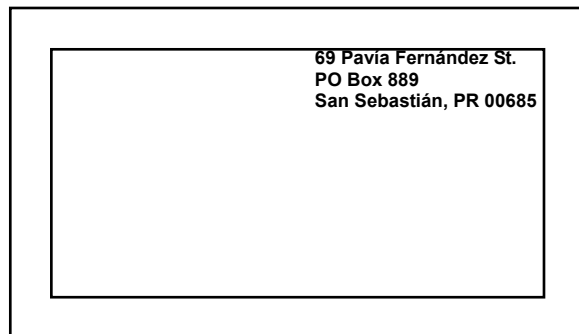
Tab, select Arial in the font name, type 7 in size, click the Paragraph Tab and click left in Justification and type 0 in Before paragraph and After paragraph, click the Styles tab, press the Paragraph Styles and Create, type a name for the Style. I called

mine Business Card Address

Now type your address, or if you want type mine.

69 Pavía Fernández St.  
PO Box 889  
San Sebastián, PR 00685

Place the Text cursor anywhere in your text block and press Control A to select all the text. Go to Text > Type (Control T), press the Styles tab, open the Fly out and select the name for the Style you already created, click Apply. Select the Selection tool (The arrow at the left upper side of the Tool Box) and drag the text box to a position more or less as the one in the example.



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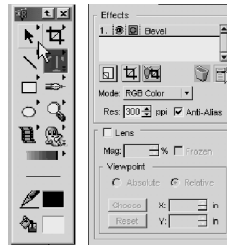
object to the inside of the original path. Type a positive number to offset the new object to the outside of the original path.

An offset object can differ in shape from the original object, if a large offset distance makes the path cross itself to follow narrow angles or tight curves of the original object.

Applying effects Commands and options for Sprite Effects include the following:

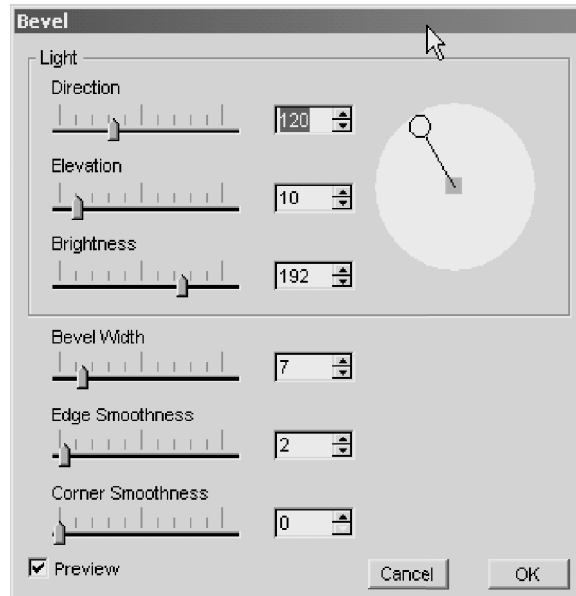
- Commands in the Object > Sprite Effects submenu, which let you apply and edit effects.

- The Sprite Effects palette, which lets you apply, edit, and remove Sprite Effects, and select lens options. Because many types of filters and adjustments can be applied through Sprite Effects, general procedures are given here. You can locate specific information for effects commands by looking up the commands in the index.



Type the first letter of your name > Control A, and select the font that you like. Mine is Garamond Extra Black, 150 points size. Select the letter with the Selection

Tool, go to Window > Palettes > Sprite Effects > New Effect > Effect > Stylize > Bevel and set the Bevel Window with the values in the example, Direction 120, Elevation

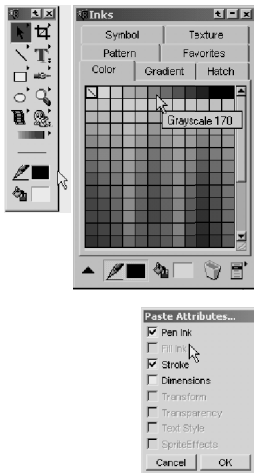
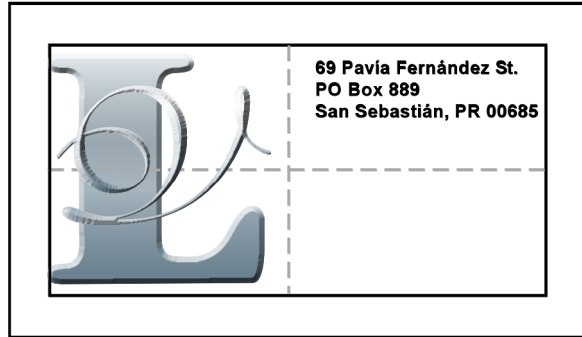


10, Brightness 192, Bevel With 7, Edge Smoothness 2, click apply.

Now type the first letter of your last name > Control A, and select the font that you like. In order to see a preview of the installed fonts you can go to Window > Palettes >

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View Fonts. I set mine to Shirley Volante BT, 72 points. Repeat the Sprite Effect we applied to your initial and make the necessary changes



till you like the effect. Drag your letters to the position in the example.

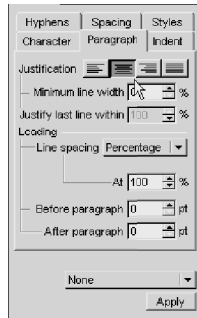
Select the Curve Tool and draw a vertical line as in the example. Be sure to press the Shift Key to maintain the line vertical. Go to Window > Palettes > Strokes. Press the Dash Tab and select the Dash line that you like.

Open the Pen Ink Palette, press the Color Tab and

select the gray that you like.

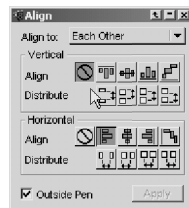
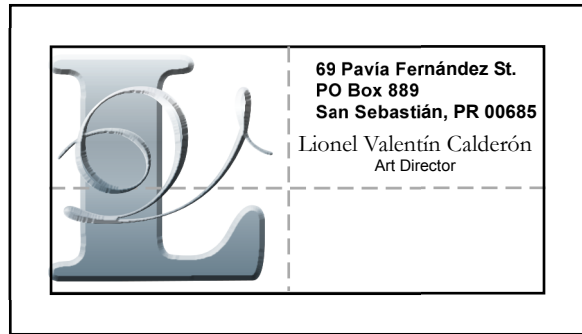
Draw the horizontal line as in the example. Press Esc. Key > Control B to send the line to the back. Select the vertical line and copy it to the clipboard. Select the horizontal line, go to Edit > Paste Attributes. Place a check mark

## Design with Canvas



on Pen Ink and Strokes, click OK. Both lines have the same attributes.

Type your name, press enter and type your title. With the Text Cursor select your name by dragging over it, go to Type > Character and set it in the same font you used for your initial. Type 10 in size, press apply. Drag over your title and set it to the same font you used in your address, Type 7 in size, press apply. Press Control A, press the Paragraph Tab,



press Center Justification, click Apply Position your name as in the example. If you need to move the Horizontal line do it.

Type your telephone number, press Enter and type your fax number. Set this text block to Arial Bold, 10 points, Left Alignment. Select the Selection Tool, Shift click your address, go to Align and press Left Alignment, click Apply. Move your Telephone text block vertically using the Down Arrow to the position in the example. Select the rectangle to which we applied the Offset Effect and delete it. (We draw a new rectangle just to show you the

## Creating a Business Card

size). Now we have finished our first project and we are just learning Canvas. What a powerful Program, don't you think so. Your finished Business Card should look like the one in the example.



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