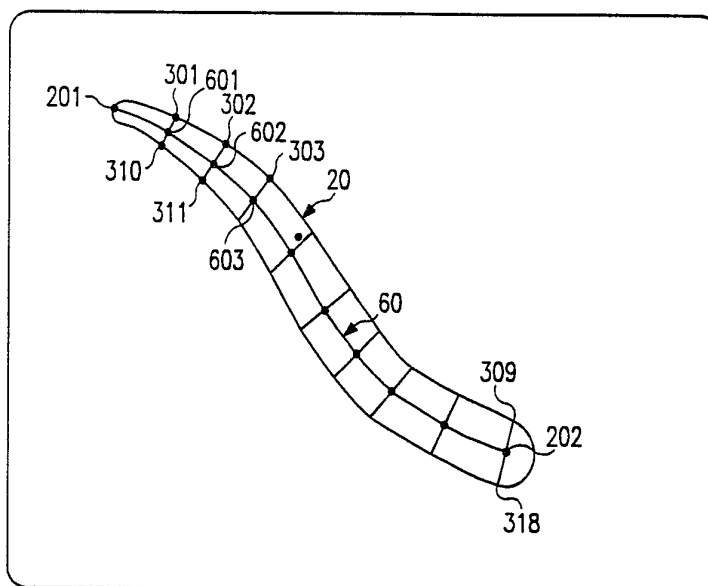


INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁵ : G06F 3/033	A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 93/16431 (43) International Publication Date: 19 August 1993 (19.08.93)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/US93/01178 (22) International Filing Date: 9 February 1993 (09.02.93) (30) Priority data: 07/833,957 11 February 1992 (11.02.92) US (71) Applicant: ALTSYS CORPORATION [US/US]; 269 W. Renner Road, Richardson, TX 75080 (US). (72) Inventors: VON EHR, James, R., II ; 3116 Kingsbridge Drive, Plano, TX 75075 (US). AHLQUIST, John, B., Jr. ; 402 Overland Drive, Garland, TX 75040 (US). SEALS-MASON, Samantha ; 504 N. Church Street, McKinney, TX 75069 (US). (74) Agents: TANNENBAUM, David, H. et al.; Winstead Sechrest & Minick, 5400 Renaissance Tower, 1201 Elm Street, Dallas, TX 75270 (US).		(81) Designated States: JP, European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE). Published <i>With international search report.</i> <i>With amended claims and statement.</i>

(54) Title: SYSTEM AND METHOD OF GENERATING VARIABLE WIDTH LINES**(57) Abstract**

There is disclosed a video graphics system and method for creating variable width lines such that the lines may be easily edited. As a line image is created, a center point of that image along its length is temporarily established having width information at various points. This width information is used to create an outline of image of the desired shape, the outline having point data spaced at intervals. This point data can then be edited by a user to create different shapes. In situations where a pressure sensitive stylus is used to create the variable length line, a look-back technique is employed to insure that the line remains wide at the end point even though the user is reducing pressure as the system is removed from the pad.

FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AT	Austria	FR	France	MR	Mauritania
AU	Australia	GA	Gabon	MW	Malawi
BB	Barbados	GB	United Kingdom	NL	Netherlands
BE	Belgium	GN	Guinea	NO	Norway
BF	Burkina Faso	GR	Greece	NZ	New Zealand
BG	Bulgaria	HU	Hungary	PL	Poland
BJ	Benin	IE	Ireland	PT	Portugal
BR	Brazil	IT	Italy	RO	Romania
CA	Canada	JP	Japan	RU	Russian Federation
CF	Central African Republic	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	SD	Sudan
CG	Congo	KR	Republic of Korea	SE	Sweden
CH	Switzerland	KZ	Kazakhstan	SK	Slovak Republic
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	LI	Liechtenstein	SN	Senegal
CM	Cameroon	LK	Sri Lanka	SU	Soviet Union
CS	Czechoslovakia	LU	Luxembourg	TD	Chad
CZ	Czech Republic	MC	Monaco	TG	Togo
DE	Germany	MG	Madagascar	UA	Ukraine
DK	Denmark	ML	Mali	US	United States of America
ES	Spain	MN	Mongolia	VN	Viet Nam
FI	Finland				

SYSTEM AND METHOD OF GENERATING VARIABLE WIDTH LINES

TECHNICAL FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to graphics software and
5 more particularly to a system and method for generating
variable width lines by using pressure sensitive
techniques or simulations thereof.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

In traditional artistic endeavors, an artist creates attractive visual effects by using a paintbrush to create lines, strokes or paths that have different widths along its length. The artist would traditionally accomplish this by varying the pressure, or the angle, of the moving brush. In computer graphics, variable line widths are not easy to achieve and when achieved are not easily changed.

For the most part existing graphics systems allow users to construct constant width paths by moving a pen (or mouse) over a pad. Such existing graphics software systems generally approximate varying width lines by forcing the user to create a path which describes the width boundaries of the desired stroke. The system then fills in between the boundaries to create the image of the variable width line.

Currently there are two major divisions between kinds of graphic software systems, one of which is generally referred to as raster or paint systems, and the other major division being vector based or outline based graphics software systems.

In the raster based systems, images are created by composing thousands of tiny dots. The advantage of this is that it allows for very free expression but it is very hard to edit discrete shapes once the initial line is drawn.

In raster systems, it is possible to approximate a traditional paintbrush effect by using a pressure sensitive pen which creates a range of dots across the screen. The problem is that when the user is finished drawing the line, it is very hard to go back and fine

tune the shape because the image consists of a plurality of disconnected dots. Essentially, each created dot must be individually modified to create a different shape.

5 A vector based system describes shapes by a series of mathematical outlines. For example, a circle would be described as the mathematical outline of a circle along with an instruction that it should be filled. Using traditional vector graphics programs, a user
10 would describe a variable width line but would have to think about what the boundary, i.e., the outline, of that final shape would be. These systems run counter to traditional artistic techniques and do not follow the normal mind flow of an artist.

15 Accordingly, one problem with the prior art graphics systems is that they are very difficult to use to obtain a traditional artist effect.

A further problem is that existing systems do not allow artists to create images in a manner which
20 parallels their traditional training, i.e., by moving a paintbrush (stylus) over a pad.

Another problem with the prior art is that once a line has been created, it is very difficult to change that line and to create different graphic images of the
25 width characteristics of the line.

A further problem exists when variable width lines are being created by a pressure stylus since at the end of the line the user would normally lift up on the stylus, thereby reducing the pressure. In a logical
30 format then the line at the end would always become very thin because thin lines are a result of low pressure on the stylus. Thus, there is a need for a

system which creates wide lines by heavy pressure on a stylus (pen) which allows a user to pick up on the pen at the end of the line and not create a very thin line.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

These problems and others have been solved by graphics presentation software consisting of a system and method of generating variable width lines which in one embodiment, utilizes the force exerted on a surface to control the width of the line as the line is being generated. In this system the line is created in such a manner that it can be edited easily at any point to change the width. This editing function is controlled by traditional graphics editing techniques which rely upon the particular format followed by the initial line creation.

The system operates such that as the user moves a pen (or operates a key pad and mouse) a line image is created which contains direction and width information. The path shape information along with the variable width data (obtained by the pressure of the pen or by key pad data) is used to construct an actual boundary shape similar to one that the user desires. Thus, while in prior art systems, the outline must be created first, then filled in, this graphics system operates in the exact opposite manner such that the line width is created first, and then the outline formed from the line width. It is the creation of the outline then that allows for the easy editing of the image. Once the outline is created, there are a number of points created pertaining to the shape of the line and the width of the line at that point. Any one of these points then can be edited to change the line characteristics.

When the line is first created, the system operates to store the center line and the width at various points along the center line. It is from this

stored data that points are created which form the outline for display to the user.

The system is designed to prevent the line from always becoming thin when pressure is removed as a user is releasing pressure at the natural end of a stroke. This system relies on a special filtering technique which compares the relative movement and pressure change of the stylus. Depending upon certain criteria, some information that is received from the stylus regarding pressure or location changes may be ignored. The system uses a look-back technique to see where the last several points were and what their thickness was to determine whether it looks like the user is really trying to make a thinner line or whether the user is, in fact, removing the pen from the pad.

Thus, one technical advantage of our system is that a user can move a stylus across a pad and by pressing harder, or softer, can create variable lines having variable widths.

Another technical advantage of our system is the creation of a graphics system which, depending upon line width information, creates an outline of the desired line in image format on a screen, such that the image contains points editable for controlling subsequent outlines of images.

A still further technical advantage is that our system allows a user to move a stylus across a pad to create an image of the line and to sense the pressure of the stylus at any point to create variable thickness lines.

A still further technical advantage of our system is to monitor the pressure and direction data from a

stylus to create the proper width of the line at the end point of the line even though the user was in the process of reducing pressure on the stylus.

5 A still further technical advantage of our system is the ability to generate a font having variable width segments and to display the font on a video terminal or a printer.

The foregoing has outlined rather broadly the features and technical advantages of the present
10 invention in order that the detailed description of the invention that follows may be better understood. Additional features and advantages of the invention will be described hereinafter which form the subject of the claims of the invention. It should be appreciated
15 by those skilled in the art that the conception and the specific embodiment disclosed may be readily utilized as a basis for modifying or designing other structures for carrying out the same purposes of the present invention. It should also be realized by those skilled
20 in the art that such equivalent constructions do not depart from the spirit and scope of the invention as set forth in the appended claims.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

For a more complete understanding of the present invention, and the advantages thereof, reference is now made to the following descriptions taken in conjunction
5 with the accompanying drawings, in which:

FIGURE 1 shows an overall system of the embodiment in which the invention could possibly reside;

FIGURE 2 shows a variable width line created on a monitor screen;

10 FIGURE 3 shows the outline form of the variable width line;

FIGURE 4 shows the expansion of the variable width line at a point;

15 FIGURE 5 shows the center line or spine of the variable width line;

FIGURE 6 shows the center line or spine with various points and corresponding width information after filtering;

20 FIGURE 7 shows the outline form of the variable width line in FIGURE 6;

FIGURE 8 is a flowchart of the variable-weight pen drawing process;

FIGURE 9 is a flowchart detailing the process for capturing points and widths;

25 FIGURE 10 shows the filling-in of the end-points of the variable width line;

FIGURE 11 is a flowchart detailing end-point filtering; and

30 FIGURE 12 is a flowchart for finding the minimum and maximum width values to be utilized within the curve fitter.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

In order to produce the variable width lines as described in the present invention, the reader is recommended to purchase the "FONTOGRAPHER" software
5 from Altsys Corporation, 269 W. Renner Road, Richardson, Texas 75080, hereby incorporated by reference herein. With this software, a user may produce fonts for printing composed of the variable width lines.

10 Turning first to FIGURE 1, there is shown a system 10 which has in it, in one example, a computer graphics display 11 and keypad 12. Also connected to the computer graphics display 11 is mouse 14 with its associated pad 13 and also connected to the computer
15 graphics display 11 is pressure sensitive tablet 15 and its associated pen 16 and also connected to the computer graphics display 11 is a reservoir 18 containing a fluid 19 with its associated stylus 17. Displayed on the screen is an image 20 having a
20 variable width from beginning to end. This image can be created in any number of different ways, either from the keypad and from a mouse or from a pressure sensitive tablet or from a stylus with a fluid-filled reservoir. In addition, there are many other methods
25 in which such a image can be created using the principles of our invention.

If the image were to be created using pressure sensitive tablet 15 and pen 16, the user would grasp the pen 16 and proceed to move the pen 16 across the
30 pressure sensitive tablet 15. The variable width of the line is described by using the pressure sensitive tablet 15 in two forms. The current position (or direction) of the line is represented by the user

moving the pen 16 over the tablet 15 and is represented by the position of the pen 16 on the tablet 15.

Simultaneously the user may vary the width of the line at any point by changing the pressure of the pen 16 on the tablet 15. This allows the user to simultaneously vary both the position and width of the line. This is one of the most fluid and simple techniques for the user to specify a variable width shape and follows the most natural inclination of an artist. One possible alternative method for the user to specify a variable width shape would be to use the mouse 14 and keypad 12 in conjunction with each other, the mouse 14 being used to vary the position, that is, describing the position and direction of the shape by moving the mouse 14 on its pad 13, and simultaneously varying the width by using various keys on the keypad 12 to either increase or decrease the width at a given point. Alternatively, the user could hold down a varying number of keys to represent a varying width at a given point. Another possible alternative method for the user to specify a variable width shape would be to move stylus 17 within the fluid 19 wherein the current position of the line is represented by the user moving the stylus 17 through the fluid 19 within the reservoir 18. Simultaneously, the user may vary the width of the line at any point by changing the depth of the stylus 17 within the fluid 19 causing the level of the fluid 19 to correspondingly change which is sensed by a sensing device within the reservoir 18.

In yet another alternative embodiment, the reservoir 18 containing the fluid 19 (or a pressurized gas) could be attached to the end of the stylus 17 in such a manner that the whole combination could be moved along any surface with the pressure exerted by the user

on the stylus 17 measured by the displacement of the fluid 19 by the end of the stylus 17, or by the force from the stylus 17 exerted on a pressurized gas within the reservoir.

5 FIGURE 2 depicts an example of a user-created variable width shape 20 beginning from point 201 and ending at point 202. Cursor 21 is the point used to describe the current position and width of the shape.

10 It will be recalled that this shape is created by the user moving a stylus 16 for example from point 201 to 202 and increasing the pressure on the stylus 16 as it is moving across the pad 15. The increasing pressure on the stylus 16 produces an increasingly wider shape as depicted in the present example. Also,
15 as previously discussed, this could have been accomplished with a mouse 14 and a keypad 12, a stylus 17 and a fluid-filled reservoir 18 or any other number of ways of inputting data. Of course, shape 20 could be varied in dimensions such that it becomes wider or
20 thinner as the line progresses; this shape has not been shown, but any number of widths and changes in widths can be accomplished using this system. Therefore, there can be an infinite number of shapes and widths utilizing the system of the present invention. In the
25 embodiment shown line 20 is essentially a straight line, but it could certainly be a curved line or a circle or any other of an infinite number of shapes and sizes.

30 The illustration in FIGURE 3 shows the results of the actual curve expansion after the user has finished specifying the shape that he wants. Shape 20 is still depicted here with beginning point 201 and ending point 202. However, rather than described as simply a shape

20, it is now described as the boundary outline of the shape 20 that was described in FIGURE 2. Utilizing the system of the present invention, a user can determine which part of shape 20 requires editing. Points have
5 been added along the shape 20 at the change points of the shape 20, where the boundary outline of the shape 20 changes direction significantly, so that the user can alter the shape 20 in the manner to be discussed. Therefore, it is important to note that the points that
10 are added such as point 304 are added by the system at strategic points along the line such that the user can thereafter modify the line and create a new line in any economical fashion. It should also be noted that so long as pressure remains on the stylus 16 or so long as
15 the line is continuing to be created, the entire form of the line is visible on the screen. When the user lets up or stops creating the line, the form is substituted for by the outline points. It is at this point that the points are added to the line for
20 purposes of editing.

FIGURE 4 shows the same form depicted in FIGURES 2 and 3 after the user has made a slight modification to the outline. This FIGURE 4 is used to demonstrate that the boundary outline created by this technique is fully
25 modifiable and easy to reshape in any manner that the user desires. For example, the cursor 21 which was used to create the line in shape 20 in FIGURE 2 upon release from the creation line is then moved to, for example, point 304 along the shape 20 and captures
30 point 304 in any one of the well known techniques and drags point 304 to a new point on the screen, thereby creating a different thickness of shape 20 in the center of line 201-202 as shown in FIGURE 4. Of course, the cursor 21 could then be moved to any other

point along the outline of shape 20 and similarly move that point in any direction, again changing the thickness of the shape 20 at the newly selected point.

Referring next to FIGURE 5 there is shown a
5 representation of an internal structure used within the system to contain temporary information while the user is first constructing the shape 20 depicted in FIGURE 2. Basically, 50 is the center line or spine and set of widths that are later used to construct shape 20.
10 Object 50 is composed of two discrete sets of data, locations and widths. Locations are such as 501, 502, etc. Every location has associated with it a width 510, 511, 512, etc. A new sample is taken along the object 50 anytime the user specifies a change in
15 location or width by moving the stylus 16 over the tablet 15 or by changing the pressure of the stylus 16 upon the tablet 15. The end result is a center line or spine used to describe the center of the desired shape 20 and a width at each point along that spine
20 indicating the desired final width at that point.

FIGURE 6 shows the information in object 50 of FIGURE 5 after a filtering process. The result is a filtering of the very large number of samples taken for each minute change the user specified into a small
25 number of points to describe the center line of the desired shape 60. Each remaining point still contains a desired width. The number of samples has been filtered to the minimum number of points that can be used to most closely approximate the curve that the
30 user has drawn. The actual choice of the placement and number of points on shape 60 is dependent not only upon the complexity of the curve but also on the variability of the widths. Normally, if the shape 60 was purely a straight line, it could be described with only two

points. However, if the width varied considerably, more points would have to be inserted in order to describe the changes in widths. Thus, the required number of points does depend on two factors, both the
5 accuracy with which the curve can be described and the accuracy with which the variability of width can be described without losing an unacceptable number of changes in the widths as inputted by the user. This system for describing a number of points will be
10 detailed hereinafter with respect to FIGURE 8.

In FIGURE 7 there is superimposed shape 20 from FIGURE 3 and shape 60 from FIGURE 6 to show how shape 20 is actually derived from shape 60. Shape 60 describes the spine or center line of the desired form
15 with a represented width at every point. A technique well known in the art is used to expand shape 60 into shape 20, that is, every point and width on shape 60 is going to be expanded out to become two points on the boundary for shape 20. The technique for doing so is a
20 prior art technique known as centerline figure expansion which is available from Texas Instrument's CAD systems dating back to the late 1960's.

The flowchart of FIGURE 8 illustrates how the system of the present invention implements
25 variable-weight pen drawing.

The procedure begins at 801 and at 802 the points lying on the midpoint or spine of the variable-width stroke are captured from the drawing tablet along with the pressure at each of those points. Simple input
30 filtering is also performed at this time. This is explained in more detail in FIGURE 9.

Next at 803, filtering of the ends of the shape is required to remove random jitter at the end of the stroke. This process is explained in more detail in FIGURE 11.

5 The variable-width drawing process moves to 804 where points with minimum and maximum width are marked for the curve fitter so that they are forced to be fit and cannot be removed during curve fitting. This is required to maintain width accuracy. This is further
10 explained in FIGURE 12.

At 805, the process of curve fitting reduces the large number of x-y points obtained by tracking an input device like a mouse or data tablet, or by contour-following a scanned image, to a much smaller
15 number (typically 1% or less of the original point count) of line or curve segments that closely approximate the original data. Algorithms to do this with line segments or certain classes of curve segments are well known in the literature. In particular, a
20 prior art algorithm to do interactive curve fitting for piecewise Bezier curves was first publicly demonstrated at the introduction of Aldus® FreeHand™ 1.0, in November 1987 (the program drew its name from this innovative capability of curve fitting freehand
25 drawings). This algorithm calculates the average incoming and outgoing slope at each original input point, picks points of high curvature variation as important corner points, and fits the other original points as closely as possible using Bezier curves or
30 straight lines between the identified corner points. The algorithm is modified in the following ways for variable width fitting: 1) During curve fitting the prior art algorithm had removed original input points unneeded for accurate fitting; the modified version

does not remove minimum and maximum width points
flagged in step 803. This preserves width variations
along curves. 2) During clean-up after initial
fitting, the prior art algorithm had removed colinear
5 curve-fitted points (i.e. a point lying on a straight
line connecting its previous and next curve-fit point
neighbors); the modified version does not remove these
colinear points if their width is significantly (5-10%)
different from the adjacent points. This preserves
10 width variations in straight lines. 3) During
clean-up, the prior art algorithm had averaged nearby
corner points together to reduce them to one point.
The modified version also averages their widths if they
are close to the same width, or maintains them as
15 separate points if not.

Thereafter, at 806, during expansion, the expanded
curve is offset from the spine by $1/2$ the expansion
width on each side of the spine, in a direction
perpendicular to the slope of the curve at that point.
20 Each curve-fit point along the spine of the
variable-width line has an associated width collected
at data input time, and possibly filtered during curve
fitting. This works similarly to prior art first shown
in Fontographer 3.0 in August 1990, but with a
25 modification to allow a different width at each point
being expanded. The end points of the expanded curve
are fixed up as requested (with either blunt or round
caps), and self-overlap is removed if it was inserted
during expansion. This expansion process is not fully
30 documented here, being prior art.

The important aspect of the present invention is
that without the previously described curve fitting, or
a process equivalent to such curve fitting, it is not
possible to know the actual slope at each expansion

point on the spine, and thus it is not possible to accurately know how to expand the curve in a direction perpendicular to the slope of the curve. Determining the true slope at a point requires knowing both the
5 incoming slope and the outgoing slope. If this expansion was attempted during initial point capture, the outgoing slope of each point would not yet be known, so the expansion would not be accurately computable.

10 Two alternative methods of performing the entire variable-stroke pen drawing process are: 1) to use the graphical feedback provided during the initial drawing as a bitmap which could be curve fit by tracing its outer perimeter, or 2) to capture the spine and width,
15 possibly performing simple filtering on the points and their widths, then draw the result into a temporary bitmap and curve fit to that bitmap. While initially considering both possibilities, the current invention improves upon them by allowing for curve fit and
20 expansion as two separate steps. Thus, it is possible to maintain the original spine points together with width information at each of those points, and perform the expansion at a later time, possibly after editing either the coordinates of the points on the spine,
25 their widths, or inserting or deleting other points and widths.

Referring now to FIGURE 9, there is shown the flowchart detailing the capturing of points and widths
802 as previously shown in FIGURE 8. This includes
30 some simple filtering for handling the endpoint of the stroke. On a pressure sensitive data tablet, the pressure necessarily goes to zero at the end of each stroke as the stylus is lifted from the tablet surface, although this zero width is not desired if the stroke

had high pressure just before the pen lift. Also during the lift up, it is very likely that the pen position will jitter slightly, giving inaccurate positional information which would distort the end of the stroke if not compensated for. This capture process eliminates most such problems, and the final filtering in detail drawing 802 completes the filtering process.

Initially at 901, the points lying on the midpoint or spine of the variable-width stroke are captured from the drawing tablet or other input device (such as a mouse) along with the pressure at each of those points, and stored in a memory array for later processing. This pressure can be interpreted as the width of the round or oval stroke at that point, as it is treated herein, or in a variety of other ways, such as intensity of color, color gradation, or pen angle and/or width for a calligraphic pen stroke. If the input device is not capable of reporting pressure, it can be simulated by pressing a variable number of keys on the keyboard during point input (more keys for more pressure), or by pressing one key to increase pressure and another key to decrease pressure. If pen angle is reported by the input device, this also can be stored in a similar fashion for directly controlling the angle of a calligraphic pen, or controlling another dimension of variation (for example the pressure could control the width of a stroke and the angle could control its shading or horizontal/vertical aspect ratio).

Next at 902, the process asks whether the pen is lifted up from the pad, or the mouse button is released. If yes, the capturing of the information is completed and the system proceeds to analyze it (see 803 in FIGURE 8).

If the pen or mouse button is not up, the process proceeds to 903 where it decides if the location of the current point is relatively distant from the previous point (e.g., farther than 3 to 4 units). If it is
5 distant, it is then stored in the point capture array 905.

If the current point is close to the previous point, then the process determines at 904 whether or not the pressure from the pen, for example, is
10 decreasing. If yes, this new point is not stored. If this is part of the final pen lift, this step prevents spurious data from being stored. If this occurs during the middle of a stroke, the moving pen position will soon be farther away from the last stored point
15 location, and that new point will be stored.

If the pressure is not decreasing, then at 905 the new point and its pressure (and angle, if that is captured) are stored in an array of points for later processing. The point array is expanded as necessary
20 to hold as many points as are captured.

Next at 906, graphical feedback is given to the user. For a variable weight round or oval pen, a circle or oval is drawn at this new point and at the previous point, and a four-sided polygon is drawn to
25 fill in between the circles as shown in FIGURE 10. The circles 1001, 1002 are drawn with a radius corresponding to the stroke width at each point, and the polygon is drawn perpendicular to the line 1003 connecting the new point and the previous point,
30 projecting out a distance equal to 1/2 the width at the corresponding point. Frequently this polygon is unnecessary, due to the points being very close together, but during fast drawing motions the

point-to-point spacing may be large enough to leave gaps without this polygon.

The process then returns to 901 to repeat the steps for the next point drawn.

5 Referring next to FIGURE 11 there is illustrated a flowchart for end-point filtering (see 803, FIGURE 8). This process cleans up final hooks and jags caused by lifting up on the pen at the end of a stroke. It is very easy to wiggle the pen a bit at the end of a
10 stroke, and if unfiltered, this wiggle would be curve fit, causing a nasty jag at best, or a self-intersecting figure at worst. This filtering attempts to determine the true end point, before the pen has lifted.

15 Beginning at 1101, the variable check_radius is set to a large number, for example 32000. This is the radius within which widths are checked. The variable match_point is also set to -1.

Next at 1102, the system scans backwards from the
20 end point within a circle of radius check_radius, which is the circular radius within which points must lie to be checked by the algorithm, finds the maximum width point and notes its point number in variable new_max, which is the point number of the maximum-width point
25 found so far in the width scanning process.

Thereafter at 1103, the system sets the check_radius to 1.5 times the maximum width found in step 1102.

At 1104, the system asks if the variable new_max
30 found in 1102 is different than the previous point of maximum width called match_point, which is the point

number of the previously matched point. If yes, it sets match_point to the value of new_max and continues the loop another time at 1102. The radius checked is decreasing as the end becomes closer, which means the
5 true desired radius is getting closer.

If the variable new_max is not different from the previous point of maximum width, the system proceeds to 1105 and works backwards from the end point to the first point outside a circle of radius check_radius
10 centered on that end point. This point number is saved in match_point and is the last known good point before the pen lift. The new_max is set to this point also.

At 1106 the new_max is set to its previous value plus one.

15 Then at 1107, the system asks whether the width at point new_max is less than the width at point match_point. If yes, lift up of the pen has started and the previous value of new_max should return as the number of the end point.

20 If the width is not decreasing, the system proceeds to 1108 and asks whether the distance from new_max to match_point is less than the previous distance from new_max to match_point. If yes, the furthest point of a jag that doubles back on itself has
25 just passed and should be thrown away. The end point becomes the previous value of new_max. If the distance is not too far, the system returns to 1106 to advance to the next point.

Now referring to FIGURE 12, there is shown a flow
30 chart detailing the process for minimum/maximum width finding. This process picks out minimum and maximum width values (min_width and max_width) that should be

retained by the curve fitter. It is insensitive to minor width variations which can be caused by jitter from the input device. It is likely that the input pressure, being an analog measurement digitized to fairly low accuracy, will vary slightly during a stroke. Such variations need to be filtered out or they will force an inordinate number of points to be generated by the curve fitter. However, if the variation is significant, it should be retained so the user can create a line that varies from thick to thin and back again which the curve fitter will properly fit.

Beginning with 1201, the min_width and max_width are initialized to initial values of 32000 and -32000 and a loop is begun for all points of the path. Next, at 1202, the system asks whether the width at this point is less than minimum. If yes, then at 1203 a new minimum is set at this point. If the width at this point is not less than the minimum, then at 1204 the system asks if the width at this point is greater than minimum, thus surpassing the minimum width point. If the width at the present point is equal to that of the previous point, then the system moves to 1208 to find the maximum width point. If the width is greater than minimum, then at 1205 the system will inquire whether the previous point is far enough away from the previous minima point (the exact distance being a parameter to this function), and if its width is sufficiently different from the last point.

If yes, then at 1206 the previous point is marked as a minima point.

The system proceeds to 1207 to reset the minimum width to this point's width.

Next at 1208 the system conducts a similar process and procedure as that of 1202-1207, except the procedural steps replace minimum with maximum, and replace greater-than with less-than, and less-than with greater-than. This process finds the maximum widths analogously to the process detailed above for minimum widths.

At 1209 the system asks if the end point of the variable width form has been reached. If no, the procedure is continued at 1202 for all points of the path. If the end point has been reached, the system ends at 1210.

Although the present invention and its advantages have been described in detail, it should be understood that various changes, substitutions and alterations can be made herein without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. The method of constructing a graphic representation of a line where the line has variable controlled widths along any segment thereof, said
5 method comprising the steps of:
 - accepting input from a user, said input including data pertaining to the direction of the line and to its width at any point along said line;
 - constructing from said input data an outline image
10 and mathematical representation of the boundary of said line, said outline representative of the composite of said line direction and width and said outline containing points spaced therealong, said points operable for editing said outline image.
- 15 2. The method set forth in claim 1 wherein said constructing step includes the intermediate step of:
 - establishing on a non-imaging basis a center line of said desired graphic representation of said line, said center line including initial points established
20 at various positions along said line, each said initial point having associated therewith vector data pertaining to the desired width of said image at each said associated initial point.
3. The method set forth in claim 1 wherein said
25 input is accepted from an object moving across a surface to define said desired line direction.
4. The method set forth in claim 3 wherein said width information is accepted from pressure data generated between said object and said surface during
30 the course of movement of said object.

5. The method set forth in claim 3 wherein said width information is accepted from a source external to said object.

6. The method set forth in claim 4 wherein said
5 object is a stylus having a point of contact with said surface.

7. The method set forth in claim 6 wherein said stylus cooperates with said surface to provide data representative of the pressure of said stylus point of
10 contact with said surface.

8. The method set forth in claim 1 further including the step of:

processing said accepted direction and width data to create at least one end point of said line image
15 based upon direction and width data pertaining to adjacent image line segments.

9. The method set forth in claim 1 further comprising the step of:

displaying, as an intermediate image prior to
20 creating said outline image, a replica image corresponding to the direction and width of said desired image as obtained from said accepted data, said intermediate image being displayed concurrently with the acceptance of said direction and width data.

25 10. The method set forth in claim 1 further including the steps of:

moving any selected ones of said outline points;
and

creating a revised outline of said desired image
30 incorporating all of said moved outline points.

11. The method set forth in claim 10 further including the step of:

displaying an image of the filled in shape of said outline.

5 12. A system for establishing a data file of positional editable curve control points, said data file created from a series of inputted data points, said inputted data points representative of a line including said line's direction and width at any point
10 therealong, said system comprising:

means for processing said data points into a replica image as obtained from said inputted data points; and

means operative at the end of said inputted data
15 points for creating said data file of editable curve control points as an outline of said replica image.

13. The system set forth in claim 12 further comprising:

means for controllably displaying said replica
20 image; and

means for displaying said outline image in substitution for said replica image.

14. The system set forth in claim 12 further including:

25 means operable while said outline image is displayed for rearranging any of said curve control points; and

means for displaying a new replica image corresponding to said rearranged curve control points.

30 15. The system set forth in claim 12 further including a video screen for displaying said images.

16. The system set forth in claim 12 further including a printer for displaying said images.

17. The system set forth in claim 12 further comprising:

5 means for generating said line direction data points; and

means for generating said line width data points.

18. The system set forth in claim 17 wherein said line direction data point generating means includes an
10 object moving across a medium.

19. The system set forth in claim 18 wherein said medium is hard and wherein said line width data point generating means includes means for determining the pressure of said object with respect to said medium.

15 20. The system set forth in claim 18 wherein said medium is in a fluid form and wherein said line width data point generating means includes means for determining the depth of immersion of said object with respect to said medium.

20 21. The system set forth in claim 17 wherein said line width data point generating means includes a signal source external from said object.

22. The system set forth in claim 12 wherein said processing means includes:

25 means for creating a set of data points representative of the center line of said replica outline, each said center line data point including data vectors pertaining to the width of said replica image at said point.

23. The system set forth in claim 12 further including:

means for modifying the width data at an end of said line in accordance with direction and width data
5 of adjacently received line data.

24. An apparatus for generating variable width lines onto a medium, said apparatus comprising:

an input device for inputting data corresponding to a desired line image, said data including direction
10 and width information at various points along said line image;

means for receiving said data; and

means controlled by said received data for creating said line image having a direction and width
15 which varies along the length of said line in accordance with said received direction and width data at said points along said line.

25. The apparatus of claim 24 wherein said input device is a pressure sensitive tablet with
20 corresponding stylus.

26. The apparatus of claim 24 wherein said created line image is presented on said medium substantially simultaneously with said inputting of said direction and width data.

25 27. The apparatus of claim 24 wherein the direction of said line image is varied by moving said stylus over said tablet and the width of said line image is varied at any point along said line image by altering the pressure from said stylus onto said
30 tablet.

AMENDED CLAIMS

[received by the International Bureau
on 22 July 1993 (22.07.93);
original claim 24 amended; other claims unchanged (6 pages)]

1. The method of constructing a graphic representation of a line where the line has variable controlled widths along any segment thereof, said method comprising the steps of:

accepting input from a user, said input including data pertaining to the direction of the line and to its width at any point along said line;

constructing from said input data an outline image and mathematical representation of the boundary of said line, said outline representative of the composite of said line direction and width and said outline containing points spaced therealong, said points operable for editing said outline image.

2. The method set forth in claim 1 wherein said constructing step includes the intermediate step of:

establishing on a non-imaging basis a center line of said desired graphic representation of said line, said center line including initial points established at various positions along said line, each said initial point having associated therewith vector data pertaining to the desired width of said image at each said associated initial point.

3. The method set forth in claim 1 wherein said input is accepted from an object moving across a surface to define said desired line direction.

4. The method set forth in claim 3 wherein said width information is accepted from pressure data generated between

said object and said surface during the course of movement of said object.

5. The method set forth in claim 3 wherein said width information is accepted from a source external to said object.

6. The method set forth in claim 4 wherein said object is a stylus having a point of contact with said surface.

7. The method set forth in claim 6 wherein said stylus cooperates with said surface to provide data representative of the pressure of said stylus point of contact with said surface.

8. The method set forth in claim 1 further including the step of:

processing said accepted direction and width data to create at least one end point of said line image based upon direction and width data pertaining to adjacent image line segments.

9. The method set forth in claim 1 further comprising the step of:

displaying, as an intermediate image prior to creating said outline image, a replica image corresponding to the direction and width of said desired image as obtained from said accepted data, said intermediate image being displayed concurrently with the acceptance of said direction and width data.

10. The method set forth in claim 1 further including the steps of:

moving any selected ones of said outline points; and
creating a revised outline of said desired image incorporating all of said moved outline points.

11. The method set forth in claim 10 further including the step of:

displaying an image of the filled in shape of said outline.

12. A system for establishing a data file of positional editable curve control points, said data file created from a series of inputted data points, said inputted data points representative of a line including said line's direction and width at any point therealong, said system comprising:

means for processing said data points into a replica image as obtained from said inputted data points; and

means operative at the end of said inputted data points for creating said data file of editable curve control points as an outline of said replica image.

13. The system set forth in claim 12 further comprising:
means for controllably displaying said replica image; and
means for displaying said outline image in substitution for said replica image.

14. The system set forth in claim 12 further including:
means operable while said outline image is displayed for rearranging any of said curve control points; and
means for displaying a new replica image corresponding to said rearranged curve control points.

15. The system set forth in claim 12 further including a video screen for displaying said images.

16. The system set forth in claim 12 further including a printer for displaying said images.

17. The system set forth in claim 12 further comprising:
means for generating said line direction data points; and
means for generating said line width data points.

18. The system set forth in claim 17 wherein said line direction data point generating means includes an object moving across a medium.

19. The system set forth in claim 18 wherein said medium is hard and wherein said line width data point generating means includes means for determining the pressure of said object with respect to said medium.

20. The system set forth in claim 18 wherein said medium is in a fluid form and wherein said line width data point generating means includes means for determining the depth of immersion of said object with respect to said medium.

21. The system set forth in claim 17 wherein said line width data point generating means includes a signal source external from said object.

22. The system set forth in claim 12 wherein said processing means includes:

means for creating a set of data points representative of the center line of said replica outline, each said center line data point including data vectors pertaining to the width of said replica image at said point.

23. The system set forth in claim 12 further including:

means for modifying the width data at an end of said line in accordance with direction and width data of adjacently received line data.

24. An apparatus for generating variable width lines onto a medium, said apparatus comprising:

an input device for inputting data corresponding to a desired line image, said data including direction and width information at various points along said line image;

means for receiving said data; and

means controlled by said received data for creating said line image having a direction and width which varies along the length of said line in accordance with said received direction and width data at said points along said line, said line image having an outline representative of the composite of said direction and width, said outline containing points spaced therealong, said points operable for editing said outline.

25. The apparatus of claim 24 wherein said input device is a pressure sensitive tablet with corresponding stylus.

26. The apparatus of claim 24 wherein said created line image is presented on said medium substantially simultaneously with said inputting of said direction and width data.

27. The apparatus of claim 24 wherein the direction of said line image is varied by moving said stylus over said tablet and the width of said line image is varied at any point along said line image by altering the pressure from said stylus onto said tablet.

STATEMENT UNDER ARTICLE 19

The claimed invention of the present application is a system and method for generating variable width lines by using pressure sensitive techniques or simulations thereof.

A. PCT Patent No. 91/10952 (Wang Laboratories) discloses a computer based system for brush writing (calligraphy) employing a stylist operable on a working surface in a brush imitating manner. Wang Laboratories does not teach or disclose the inclusion of editable points along the outline of the created line image as is specifically claimed within the present invention. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully submits that the present invention is not anticipated nor it is obvious in view of Wang Laboratories.

B. U.S. Patent No. 4,796,020 to Budrikis et al. discloses a method and apparatus that employs precomputed line profiles to draw lines on a raster scan terminal with mostly horizontal or vertical "brush strokes" that develop the desired line profiles.

However, Budrikis et al. does not teach or disclose the creation of editable points lying along the outline of the created line image.

Accordingly, Applicant respectfully submits that the present invention is not anticipated nor is it obvious in view of Budrikis et al.

Neither Wang Laboratories nor Budrikis et al. solves the same type of problem as the present invention. Thus, Applicant submits that the present invention is not anticipated, nor is it obvious, in light of either or both of these patents.

1/6

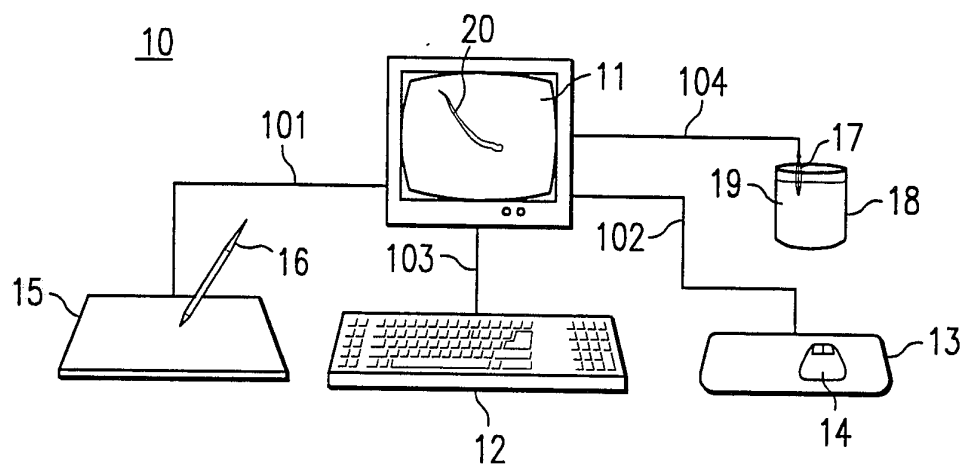


FIG. 1

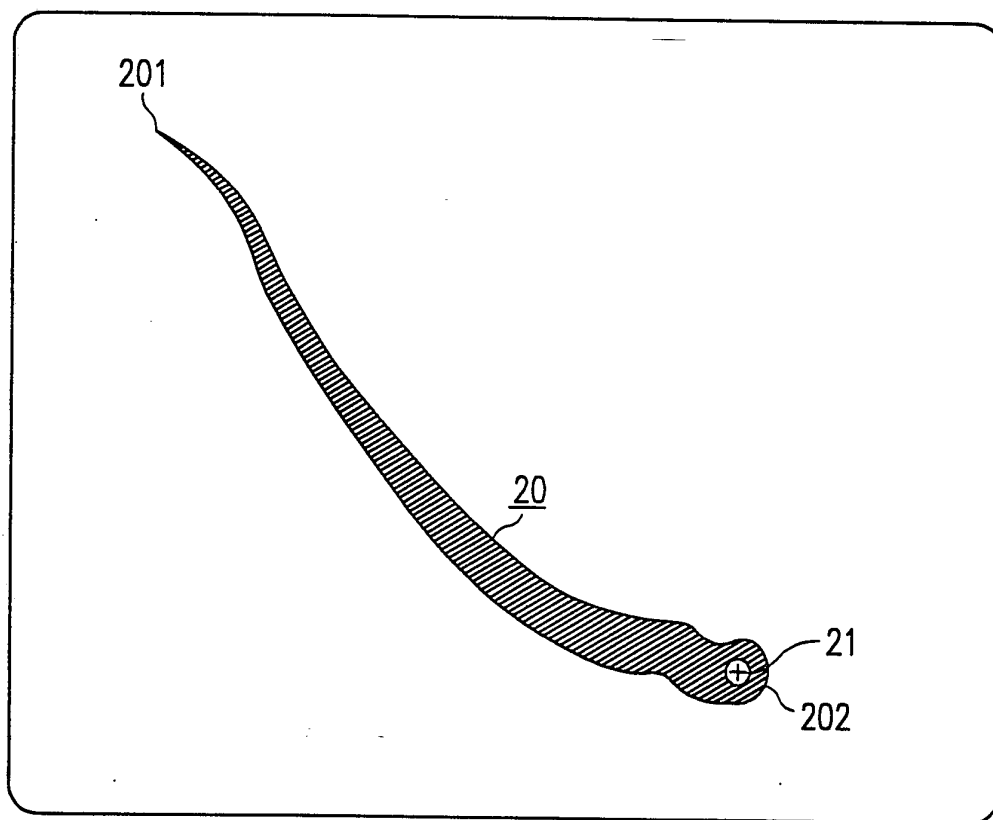


FIG. 2

2/6

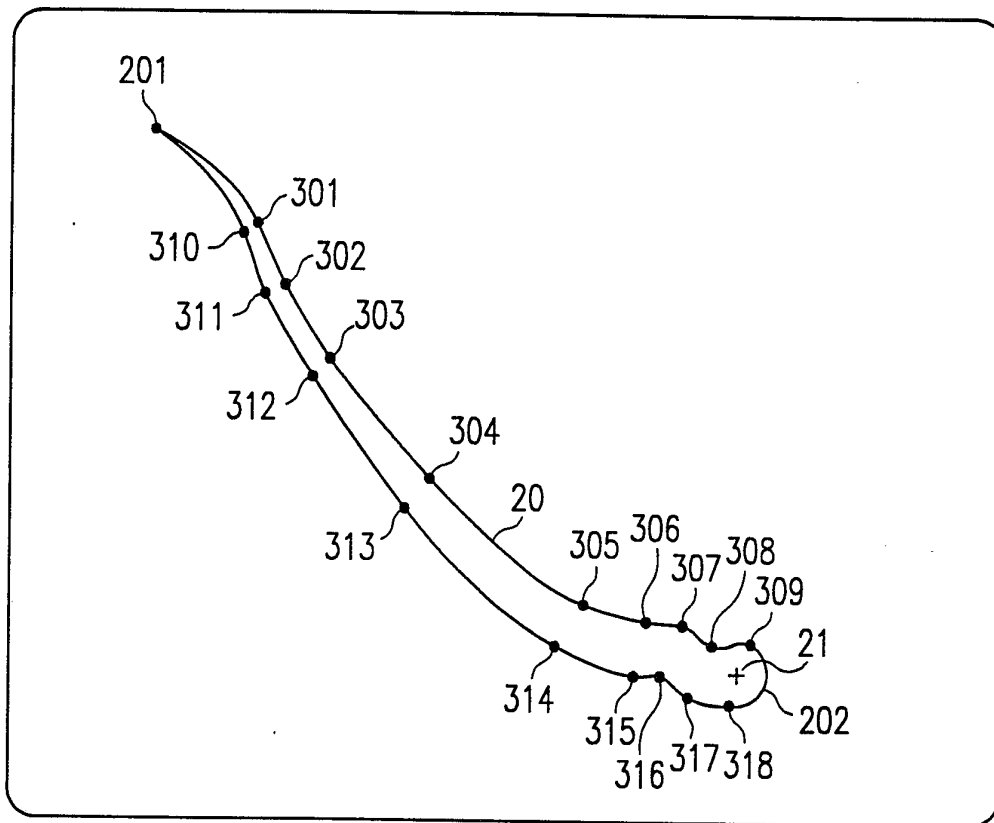


FIG. 3

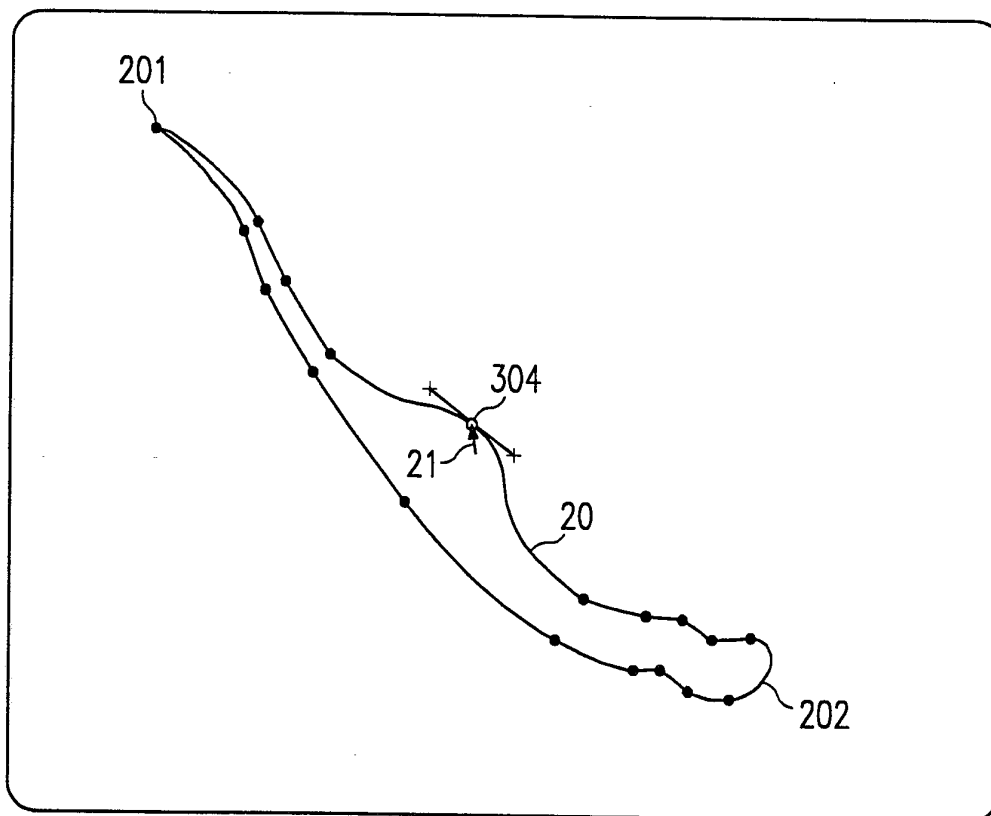


FIG. 4

3/6

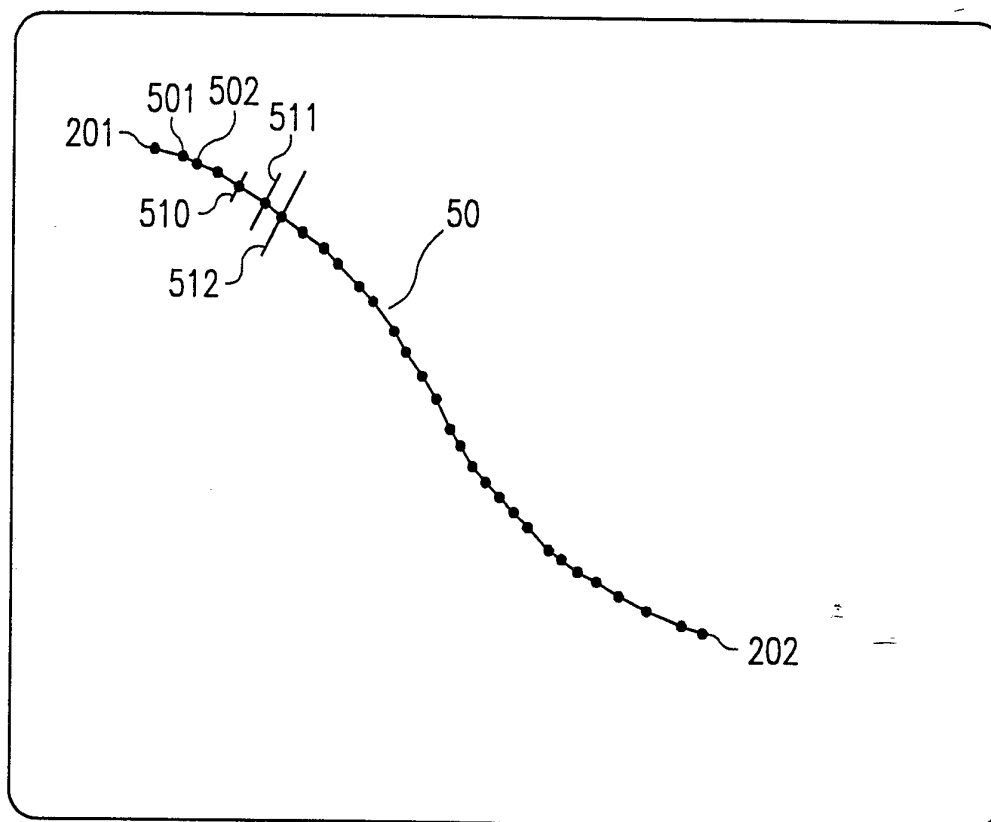


FIG. 5

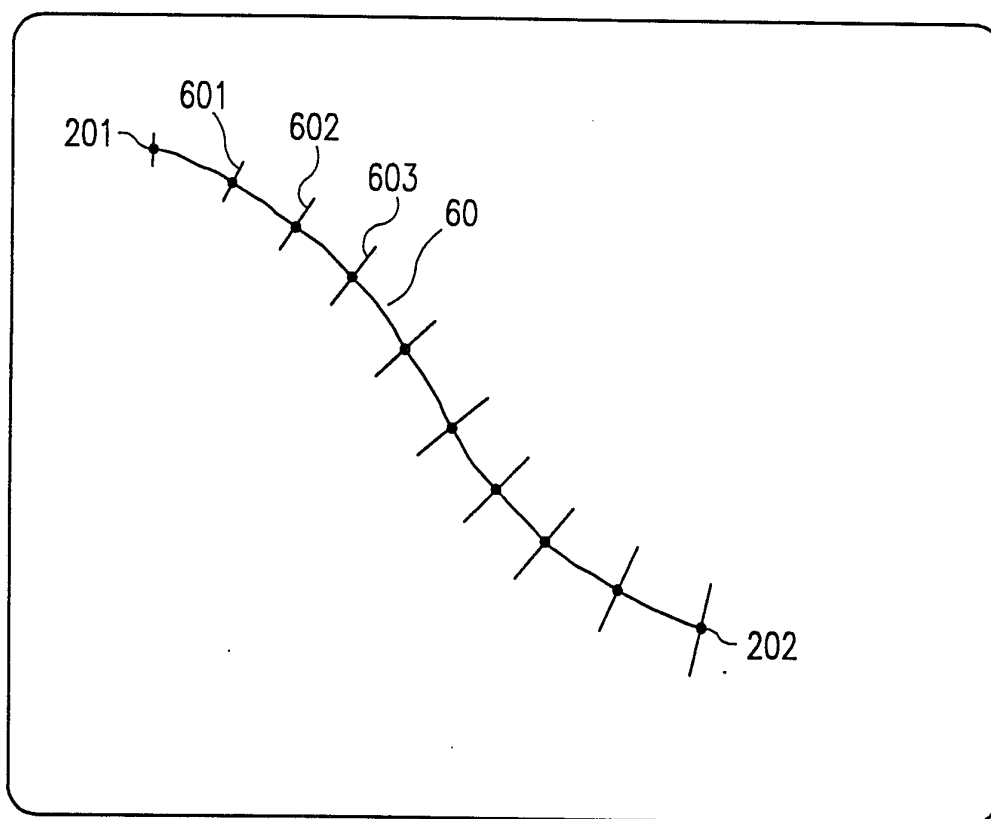


FIG. 6

4/6

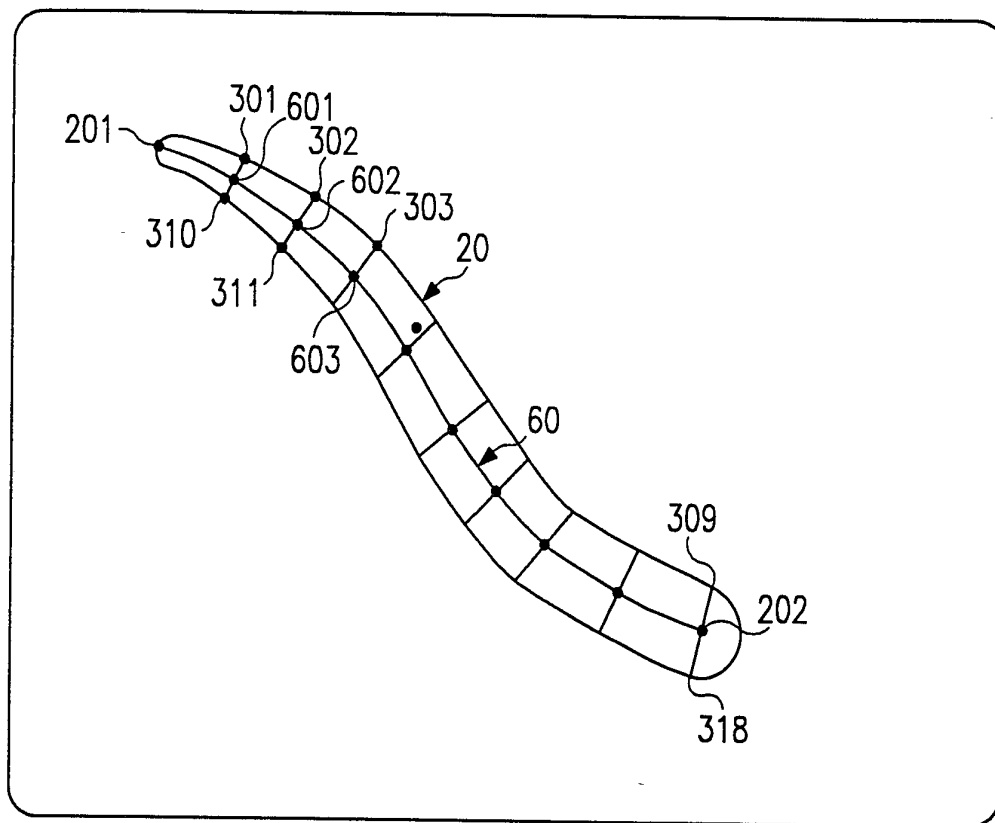


FIG. 7

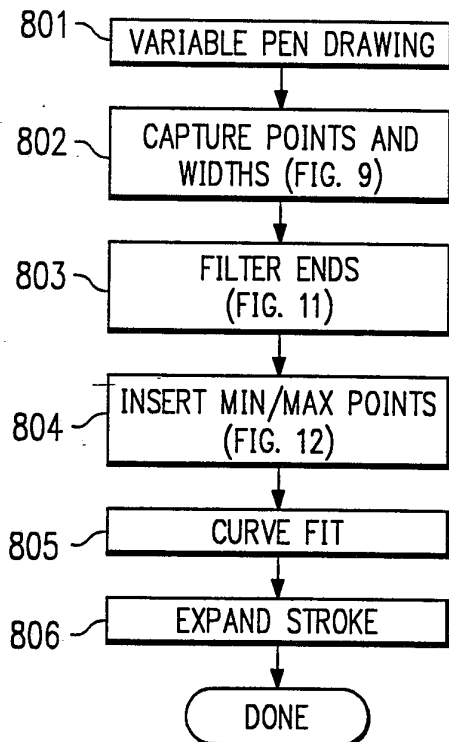


FIG. 8

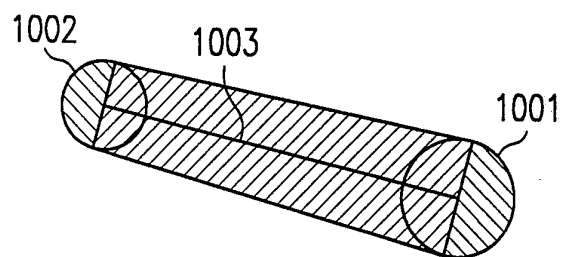


FIG. 10

5/6

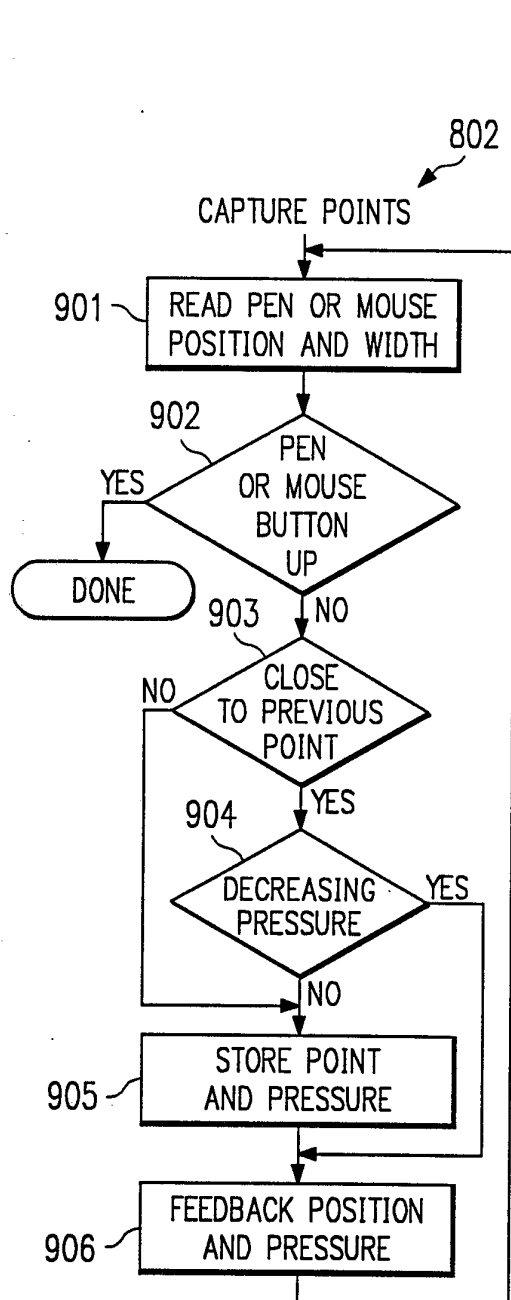


FIG. 9

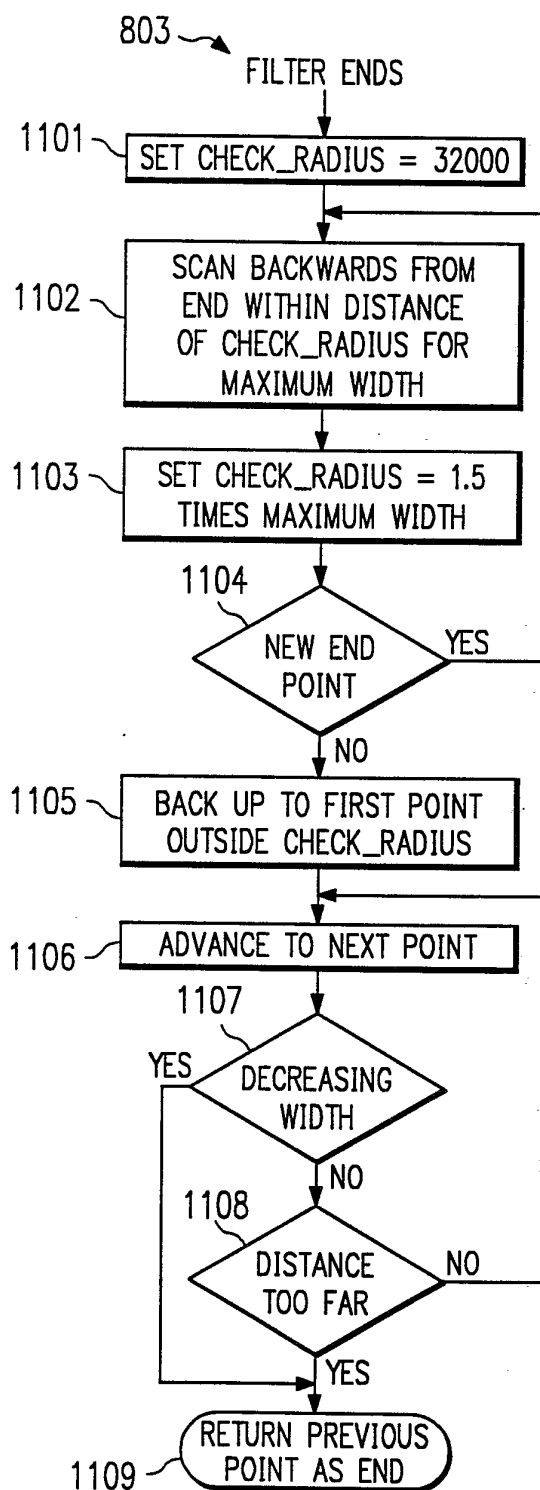


FIG. 11

6/6

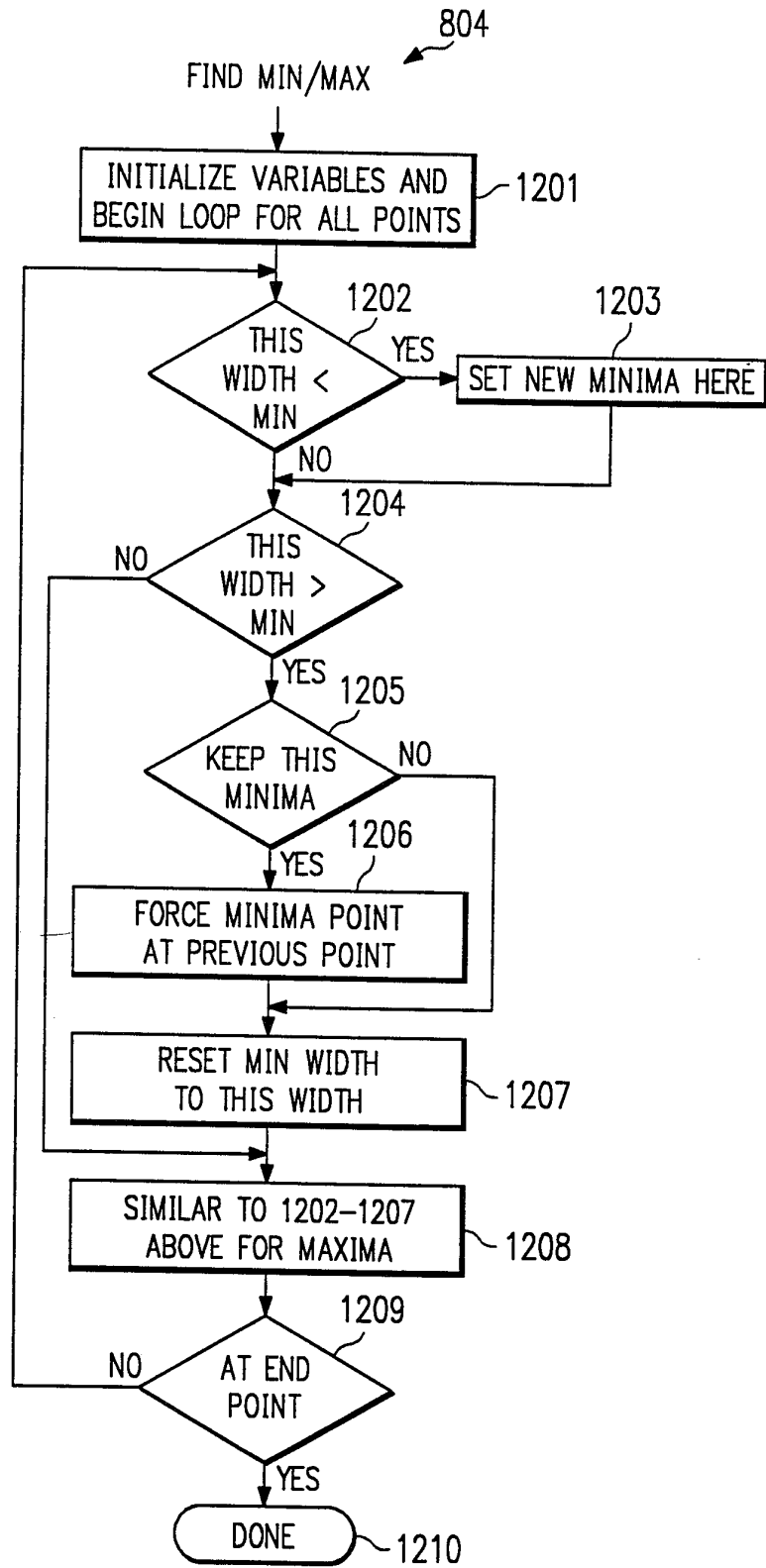


FIG. 12

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US 93/01178

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (if several classification symbols apply, indicate all)⁶

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC

Int.Cl. 5 G06F3/033

II. FIELDS SEARCHEDMinimum Documentation Searched⁷

Classification System	Classification Symbols
Int.Cl. 5	G06F

Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation
to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched⁸**III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT⁹**

Category ¹⁰	Citation of Document, ¹¹ with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages ¹²	Relevant to Claim No. ¹³
X A	WO,A,9 110 952 (WANG LABORATORIES) 25 July 1991 see page 3, line 34 - page 5 see page 10, line 36 - page 11, line 23	24-27 1,3,4,6, 12, 15-19,22
X A	US,A,4 796 020 (BUDRIKIS Z. L.) 3 January 1989 see column 2, line 47 - line 58 see column 3, line 34 - column 4, line 15 see column 5, line 35 - line 39	24-27 1-4,6-9, 15,18, 19,22

¹⁰ Special categories of cited documents:

- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"&" document member of the same patent family

IV. CERTIFICATION

Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search 04 JUNE 1993	Date of Mailing of this International Search Report 5 JUN 93
International Searching Authority EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE	Signature of Authorized Officer BAILAS A.

III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT (CONTINUED FROM THE SECOND SHEET)		
Category °	Citation of Document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to Claim No.
A	ACM COMPUTER SCIENCE CONFERENCE 21 February 1989, NEW YORK, US pages 162 - 165 ELLIS W. E. 'PostScript, Bezier Curves, and Chinese Characters' see page 164, left column, line 1 - line 30 ---	1,10,13, 14
A	EP,A,0 453 243 (CROSFIELD ELECTRONICS LIMITED) 23 October 1991 see claim 1; figure 1 -----	5,21,25

**ANNEX TO THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT
ON INTERNATIONAL PATENT APPLICATION NO.**

US 9301178
SA 70765

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report. The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on
The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

04/06/93

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO-A-9110952	25-07-91	AU-A- 6160990	05-08-91
		CA-A- 2070833	09-07-91
		EP-A- 0509996	28-10-92
		US-A- 5155813	13-10-92

US-A-4796020	03-01-89	None	

EP-A-0453243	23-10-91	JP-A- 4227521	17-08-92
