the

IngramSpark

Guide to Independent Publishing

by Brendan Clark



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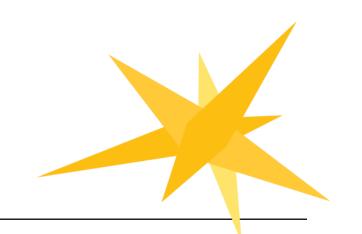
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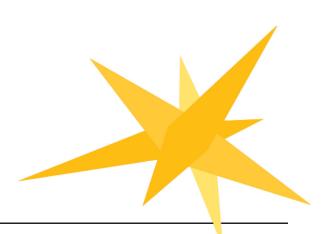


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INTRODUCTION

Publishing: Traditional vs Independent

To the delight of authors everywhere, recent advances in print-on-demand technology have lowered the cost of short-run book manufacturing and made the opportunity of independently publishing oneself accessible to thousands of writers. The practice of "indie" publishing has been employed to great success throughout literary history (e.g. Mark Twain, Beatrix Potter, Stephen King, Barbara Freethy, and Hugh Howey, among many others), yet within the past several decades, it has been prohibitively difficult for authors to distribute their books on a national level, unless they have been signed by an established publishing house.

In most cases, traditional publishing requires a process of submitting one's manuscript to agents, who in turn pitch the manuscript to acquisitions editors at publishing houses. Once the book has been accepted, the publisher invests in the cost of editing, designing, producing, marketing, and distributing the book. Authors who choose to publish themselves essentially shoulder the responsibility and costs for all of these tasks. In exchange, indie authors retain absolute artistic control, not to mention a higher percentage of the profits from their total book sales.

Don't make the mistake of underestimating the various compounding costs of publishing a book! The process of preparing a manuscript for production, getting it in print, digitizing it as an e-book, and then publicizing it to readers involves a massive investment of time—several months at least, sometimes even a full year. Authors should also be prepared for the financial investment involved in ISBN (see page 56) registration, paying freelancers or service providers for editing and design services, paying a printer for the cost of materials, printing promo materials, hiring publicity agents and website designers, etc.

There's a very good reason entire corporations are built around the process of shepherding a book from its roughest form to bookstore shelves—when done right, it can be a lengthy and expensive process. To deal with these obstacles, publishing houses delegate tasks to skilled professionals with experience in crafting books. Likewise, indie authors would be wise to surround themselves with professionals who specialize in the particular phases of polishing and publicizing books. We'll discuss those professionals, and how to make the most of their services, in later sections of this guide.

Those who have experienced the entirety of this process often draw a startlingly accurate analogy between publishing a book and birthing a child. Both are an arduous, emotional journey, in which months of labor and devotion culminate in the creation of something totally unique. Just like expectant mothers and fathers, authors must exercise a great deal of patience and often endure considerable stress while the development of their manuscript takes place. But just as an infant bears the genetic code of its parents, a finished book bears the artistic signature of its author—no one else could have written your book but you.

Titles published in the traditional fashion typically receive significantly more exposure than indie titles, due to the tremendous marketing efforts of industry professionals and the distribution channels connecting publishers with retailers and the

general public. However, truly committed indie published authors can invest in marketing to dramatically enhance the sales potential of their books. There are numerous ways to generate buzz for a new book—hang up posters around town, have an article written about your book in your local newspaper, raise funds through an online crowdfunding campaign like Kickstarter or Inkshares, offer signed copies to folks who preorder the book, make noise on social media, suggest your book to local book groups, and schedule a reading event at your local bookstore. Later on, we'll discuss how national distribution can be essential for reaching distant readers, once your marketing has spread interest in your book beyond your own circle of acquaintances.

Bear in mind that indie publishing should not be viewed as an exclusive alternative, but as a possible step along the path to being traditionally published. Consider how much more impressive a well-edited bound paperback would be than a loose-leaf manuscript in the eyes of an agent. This arrangement is a win for publishing houses as well; in their eyes, an indie book that has already established a readership and demonstrated strong sales is a much safer investment than a totally unproven title that could become either a hit or a flop.

Many excellent books have been written on the general topic of self- and indie publishing. In this book, my goal is to guide you through a uniquely versatile tool for accomplishing your indie publishing goals—IngramSpark.

Welcome to IngramSpark

If you were to ask the employees at almost any bookstore in the United States where the books on their shelves came from, they'd likely tell you that most were ordered from Ingram. Established nearly 50 years ago, Ingram Content Group is the largest book distributor in the world, serving 39,000+ book retailers worldwide, of both the brick-and-mortar and the online variety.

Ingram's primary function is to channel books from publishing houses to retailers, but the distributor also owns the world's most technologically advanced print-on-demand company, Lightning Source, which produces books at multiple facilities around the world. In July of 2013, Ingram introduced IngramSpark as a portal for independent publishers and authors to access its print-on-demand services, print distribution channels, and e-book distribution channels—these complementary functions make IngramSpark a true one-stop platform for publishers who want an easy and comprehensive way to bring their books to a national audience.

Since then, IngramSpark has expanded its services to include resources for editing your manuscript, designing your book, shipping books directly to your customers, and promoting your book to retailers and libraries. Since books uploaded through IngramSpark are entered into the same database as frontlist titles from established publishers, retailers can search for and order these books as they would any other distributed title. When such orders are placed, your book is printed on demand, shipped to the retailer (with the option for trade standard wholesale terms), and sold to readers.

For the next few chapters, I'd like to walk you through the most essential steps to preparing a manuscript for production and discuss how IngramSpark can be utilized effectively for each step; then, we'll explore the process of uploading and managing your titles from the IngramSpark online Dashboard.

While the magnitude and variety of steps involved here may seem intimidating at first, IngramSpark is designed to streamline the process into a sensible order. This book includes a glossary should you encounter any unfamiliar terminology. Also, Ingram's responsive customer support team is available at [www.ingramspark.com/Portal/Help] to answer any questions you might have.



PREPRODUCTION

Editing

Once you've finished writing your manuscript, think of it as a roughly hewn sculpture. The raw materials have been compiled, the basic shape is there, but it takes a great deal of polishing before the project can be considered finished.

In writing, as in life, errors happen to everyone. And anyone who has been working on a manuscript for a long time is much less likely to spot grammatical mistakes than a reader approaching the manuscript for the first time. Seek a fresh set of eyes that can identify errors that the writer's eyes are likely to miss, or that can offer feedback regarding stylistic choices and organization.

Some particularly common errors to watch out for include:

- **Verb tense:** Jump, jumped, jumping, or will jump? Several verb tenses are acceptable depending on what kind of book is being written, but it is essential to keep your verb tense accurate and consistent.
- Apostrophes: Be sure to use apostrophes for contractions and posses-

sives, and use no apostrophe for plurals (e.g. "Don't eat Mary's cookies.") Also, remember that "its" is possessive, while "it's" is a contraction for it is (e.g. "It's great when a business honors its values").

- Misspellings: Keep a dictionary handy. Most publishers use Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, 10th ed. Or use the Internet, if you prefer.
- Sentence fragment: Any sentence that lacks both a subject and a predicate (i.e. an action). For example, "The marathon runner tied his shoes," is a complete sentence, whereas "The marathon runner," and "Tied his shoes," are both sentence fragments.
- **Comma splice:** When two independent clauses are separated by a comma rather than a semicolon or a period.

If any of the terms above sound like gibberish, it would probably be a good idea to enlist the help of an experienced editor. Feedback from family, friends, and neighbors can be a vital aspect of your manuscript's development—that said, professional editors have the skills to root out persistent global errors and hard-to-spot grammatical errors that most folks miss. Don't underestimate the value of a trained outside perspective!

The best way to get on the same page with a freelance editor is to send her or him a small sample of your manuscript (e.g. 10-20 pages) as a test-drive. This way, you can get a sense of the editor's style, ask for a cost estimate using the sample as a point of reference, and identify any issues in the feedback before the editor commits to working on the entire manuscript.

Be sure to communicate clearly regarding the variety of edits your manuscript needs. Freelance editing services will typically fall into one of three categories: **PROOFREADING** involves weeding out all typos, misspellings, and punctuation errors. It is the least rigorous editing style, and therefore usually the most affordable.

COPYEDITING often includes correcting line errors, but also addresses formatting issues, fact-checking, and general stylistic consistency.

CONTENT EDITING delves deeper to provide qualitative feedback on the subject matter of a manuscript. In the case of fiction, the editor helps streamline the plot structure, comments on believability, and offers suggestions on various elements of the narrative. For nonfiction, the editor would primarily focus on clarity, flow, and how to most effectively organize the sections of the book. This variety of editing is by far the most intensive, and as such carries the highest price tag.

This stage of the process typically involves a substantial investment of time, but don't get discouraged! Ultimately, your book will be more polished and easier to read as a result of being thoroughly edited. Try inquiring about local editors at any schools, bookstores, or libraries in your area; you can also try the Chamber of Commerce.

Graphic Design

Interior

Designing the physical appearance of your book is another crucial step in the development of your manuscript. Before your book is ready to be printed, its pages must be sized according to the printer's specifications.

If you were to examine a published book, you'll notice that there's more than just text on every page—page numbers, chapter headings, flourishes separating



SMALL FORMAT

4.37×7	5.25×8	5.83×8.27	7.44×9.69
5.06×7.81	5.5×8.25	6.14×9.21	8×8
5×7	5.5×8.5	6.69×9.61	8.5×8.5
5×8	6×9	7.5×9.25	8.5×9

LARGE FORMAT

6.625×10.25	8×10	8.25×11	8.5×11
7×10	8×10.88	8.268×11.693	

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sections of text, photos, illustrations, page headings with the title and author name—these elements are all added during the design phase. Not only should a reader be able to understand the content you've written, they should also be able to identify where they currently are in your book and be able to clearly see where distinct sections begin and end.

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To my friend Dorothy Nicholson, who never once stopped believing in me, and whom I'll never forget. — P. F.

To Nanette, Marcia, Kaylene, Monica, and Michelle, who encourage me on the writing journey. — A. D.



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▲ Robert

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For the animals, who enrich our human lives And for my grandchildren, Tristan and Alyssa

HERBAL DIRECTORY

HERBAL CLASSES, SCHOOLS, APPRENTICE PROGRAMS

California School of Herbal Studies, 9309 California 116, Forestville, California 95436 www.cshs.com

Good Earth Garden School, Ellen Vande Visse, P.O. Box 2905, Palmer, AK. 99645; see www.goodearthgardenschool.com for GEGS classes in organic gardening and communicating with nature and Janice Schofield herbal classes)

SAGE, Rosemary Gladstar, P.O. Box 420, East Barre, Vermont 05649, www.sagemt.com Sweetgrass School of Herbalism, Robyn Klein, 6101 Shadow Circle

Drive, Bozeman, Montana 59715

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Alaskan Flower Essence Project, P.O. Box 1090, Victor, Montana 59875 www.alaskanessences.com

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The Wild'Erb Company, Ohio Valley Herbal Products, Inc. 125 Saint George Street, Suite 5, East Liverpool, OH 43920; www.thewilderbcompany.com

lean's Greens, 1545 Columbia Turnpike, Schodack, NY 12033; www.jeansgreens.com (herbs, supplies, containers, essential oils)

HERBAL ASSOCIATIONS AND PUBLICATIONS

Alaska Native Plant Society, P.O. Box 141613 Anchorage, AK 99514: native plant walks and newsletter; www.aknps.org

Alaska Mycological Society, P.O. Box 2526, Homer, AK 99603; The Wild Food Forum (quarterly newsletter) www.ecoimages-us.com

Abundant Life Seeds, P.O. Box 157, Saginaw, Oregon 97472; www.abundantlifeseeds.com

Seeds of Change P.O. Box 15700 Sante Fe, New Mexico 87506; www.seedsofchange.com (organically grown and heirloom seeds)

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Examples of typical front and back matter page layouts. Clockwise from top left: dedication, index, and references pages.

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The best way to ensure that the visual appearance of your pages encourages smooth reading is to hire a professional graphic designer. Some designers plug the writer's text into a premade template, while others build each book from scratch; in both cases, the designer's primary function is to mold your manuscript from a shapeless text block into an attractively presented, well-organized set of bindable pages. An experienced designer can also give informed recommendations on font choices, line length and spacing, and page margin width, all of which have a massive impact on your book's readability.

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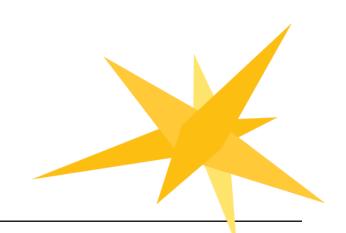
As the outside shell of your book, the cover overwhelmingly determines a potential reader's first impression. Like it or not, people do judge books by their covers. Folks browsing in bookstores are far more likely to pick something up off the shelf if it catches their eyes with an engaging cover (one that "pops," as they say in the book business), while an unattractive cover practically guarantees that your book will remain untouched and undiscovered.

Covers also provide a great deal of functional information. A synopsis on the back, ideally with positive marketing blurbs alongside it, is often the first place readers will look to answer the question of whether a particular book is the sort of book they'd enjoy. An author photo with accompanying bio helps brand your book as yours. In the case of paperbacks, the book's list price should be displayed on the back cover, while most hardcovers display the price on one of the inside flaps of the dust jacket. Finally, a barcode can be easily scanned by retailers for sales and inventory purposes.

Whether you want your book bound in a tastefully minimalist solid color or a multilayered collage of images and elaborate lettering, professional graphic designers possess the skills and experience to turn your vision into reality. Typically, a designer will confer with the author to discuss the general aesthetic of the cover and to collect any images the author may have compiled for design purposes. Then the designer will build the cover spread and send a draft to the author, making adjustments to the details as needed. Trust me, it's incredible what a graphic designer can do with a few scanned photos and a bit of artistic direction.

Like most print-on-demand binderies, IngramSpark requires that cover files be submitted as a full spread—back cover, spine, and front cover, with a quarter inch

of bleed space on all outside edges of the spread. IngramSpark provides you with a helpful template customized to your book's particular size specs and spine width, upon which you superimpose your cover spread before uploading (more on this in the "Title Upload" chapter).



BINDING FORMATS

Black & White vs Color

Throughout the process of crafting your manuscript, it's wise to keep the finished form of your book constantly in the back of your mind. Many indie authors stick to one binding type (e.g. paperback only or e-book only) for simplicity and efficiency. Others emulate the traditional pattern used by major publishing houses—simultaneous hardcover and digital release, followed by paperback release 6 to 12 months later.

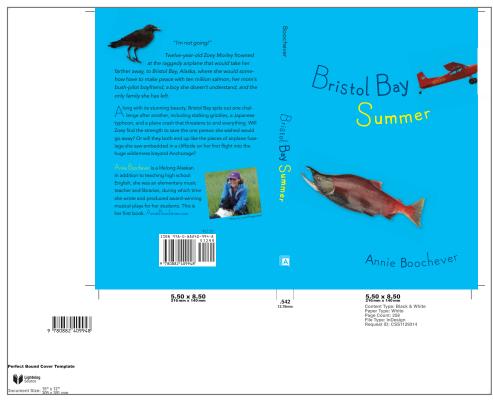
If you're unsure of which binding type would be the best fit for your book, consider above all else the preferences of the people who will read your book. One of the many perks of publishing independently is the freedom to mix and match binding types to suit the particular tastes of your audience. Since it can be difficult to know at the outset what formats your readers prefer, it's advisable to choose as many formats as you can afford. Most traditional publishers simultaneously publish their titles in multiple formats—hardcover, paperback, and e-book—all at the same time. With this approach, you know that you're covering your bases; lucky for you, IngramSpark supports all formats.

One of the first decisions you'll need to make is whether the interior of your print book should be produced in black & white or in full color. For novelists and nonfiction writers who don't include images in their text, this should be an easy choice. Black & white print, often called grayscale, is considerably cheaper than color; that said, the cost of color book printing has sharply dropped in recent years, making it increasingly viable for independent publishers. This has been especially good news for authors and illustrators of children's picture books, who can affordably publish their own creations without wading through the particularly competitive kids' book industry. Color printing also opens up opportunities for scientific writers using graphs and diagrams, artists who want to publish a visual gallery of their work in book form, and writers of hybrid books that combine photographs or imagery with poetry or essays.

IngramSpark offers black & white printing on white paper or cream paper, along with color printing at several cost levels. Standard color printing on 70lb white paper achieves a full color effect for minimal expense, while premium color printing on 70lb white paper features more crisp, vibrant, high-quality ink—essential for photo books and books with full-page illustrations.

Paperback

By a long shot, the perfect-bound trade paperback is the most commonly printed book in the indie publishing arena. Its compact, lightweight shape makes it inexpensive to ship, which combined with its modest production cost has made the paperback the print format of choice for any publisher on a budget. Furthermore, many people who habitually read on-the-go prefer paperbacks, since they are more easily portable and are easier to hold on to than heavier books. Perfect binding involves printing the pages with toner or ink and binding the page block to a printed and laminated coverstock with hot glue.



A softbound cover designed using the IngramSpark Cover Template Generator.

Out of all the binding formats, a 6x9 paperback offers the most page area per dollar spent and the least waste of paper in production. That said, the most important consideration when deciding on your final binding specs is what looks and feels right for your book. Since books with smaller page dimensions can hold less text on each page than books with larger page dimensions, the smaller version of a given book will have more total pages than the larger version of that same book. The total number of pages determines a book's spine width, so authors can adjust page size to give their books a thinner or thicker shelf presence.

IngramSpark prints perfect-bound paperbacks in all of the sizes listed under the "Graphic Design" heading (see page 11); feel free to experiment with several potential dimensions when deciding on the right size and width for your book (more on this process under the "Basic Metadata" heading on page 40). Typically, books with fewer pages tend to be published in smaller formats to make them feel more substantial, while books with more pages tend to be published in larger formats to keep the spine from being too thick. In the end, it all comes down to some combination of taste and cost.

An alternative to the perfect-bound paperback for short books (4 to 48 pages) is the saddle stitch paperback, also called booklet or chapbook. These follow the same binding procedure as perfect-bound books, except that the pages are bound to the cover with staples rather than glue. The saddle stitching process saves a great deal of cost in binding, though books printed in this fashion cannot have any spine text.

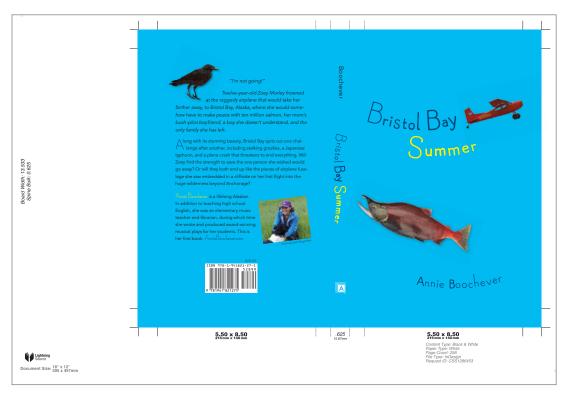
Because saddle stitch paperbacks cannot be easily identified while spine-out on a shelf, they sell best when featured on a spinner or table display. The chapbook style lends itself particularly to collections of poetry, instruction manuals, or pocket-sized field guides.



The above image shows what the same title would look like as a cased-in binding (left) and a perfect bind (right).

Hardcover

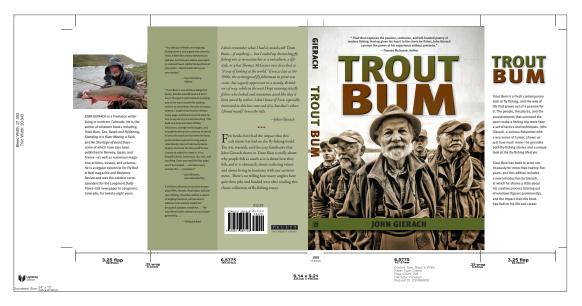
Unlike many print-on-demand services, IngramSpark supports hardcover bookbinding in a variety of sizes, with or without a dust jacket. For traditional publishers, the hardcover represents the flagship edition of a given book; hardcore book collectors pursue first-edition hardcovers above all else. For debut books in most mainstream genres, the hardcover is typically



The same title as show on page 21, but now designed in a cased-in hardbound template. Note the space needed on a hardbound in order to wrap around the board material.

released several months to a year before the paperback, in order to maximize sales to the portion of the market most dedicated to buying that particular title—this practice has become increasingly popular with ambitious indie publishers, thanks in large part to the advent of affordable print-on-demand hardcover binding.

Hardcovers produced by IngramSpark are made in two very similar processes: case binding and cloth binding. In both cases, pages of printed text are combined into a block that is stitched to a rigid cover. The crucial difference is that case bound covers are made of cardboard wrapped in laminated paper that has the cover image printed directly on it, while cloth bound covers are made of cardboard covered



A dust jacket designed using the IngramSpark "cloth binding" Cover Template Generator.

(predictably) in fabric. While the production cost involved may deter some authors, hardcovers should be considered in every way the deluxe version of a book; committed readers are often willing to pay more in exchange for their durability and aforementioned collector's value.

The most obvious example of case bound books are large format hardcover textbooks, along with cookbooks and art anthologies. Sturdy and resistant to shelf

wear, this binding style is also perfect for those who approach reading as a form of weight lifting. Case binding can also be used to great effect in small formats such as gift books, novellas, and journals.

Most debut fiction titles first appear on bookstore shelves as a cloth bound hardcover with a dust jacket—likewise for debut titles in the history, biography,



The dust jacket on the final product.

science, and social studies genres. IngramSpark cloth-binds with either blue or gray fabric, with the option of embossing the spine of one's book with the title and author name in gold lettering. The dust jacket wraps around the rigid cover, with inside flaps on the left and right typically used for the book's synopsis and author bio, respectively.

One thing to keep in mind when designing cover images for these formats is the extra bleed space required by hardcover templates, due to the paper cover wrapping around the cardboard coverstock. In the case of cloth bound cover spreads, the extra space afforded by the flaps of the dust jacket gives much more room for extra artwork or positive reviews recommending the book to readers.

E-book

Finally, IngramSpark allows authors to upload the digital edition of their books to a variety of mainline e-book platforms all at once. Once your e-book enters Ingram's distribution channels, it becomes discoverable to readers shopping on Amazon Kindle, Apple iBooks, Barnes & Noble Nook, or Kobo readers.

Many book buyers today use e-readers and tablets as an alternative or supplement to traditional print books. Certain genres in particular have been adopted by digital readers, including science fiction, paranormal fiction, and romance. Many of the greatest rags-to-riches stories in the independent publishing world originated in these niche interest groups and developed a dedicated fan base before spilling into the general market of readers.

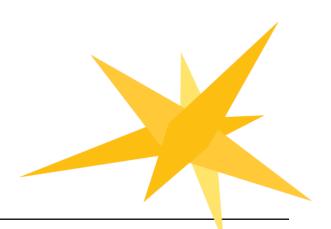
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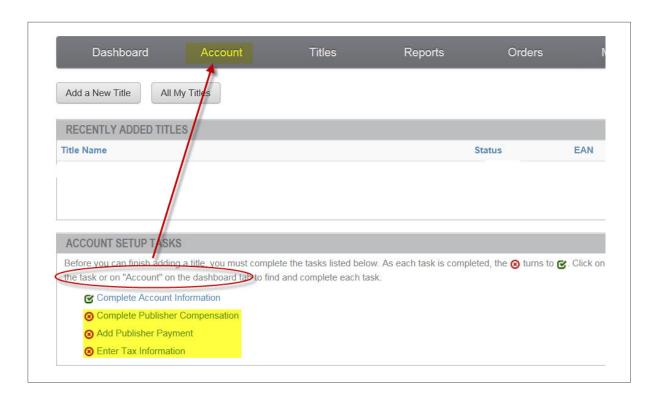
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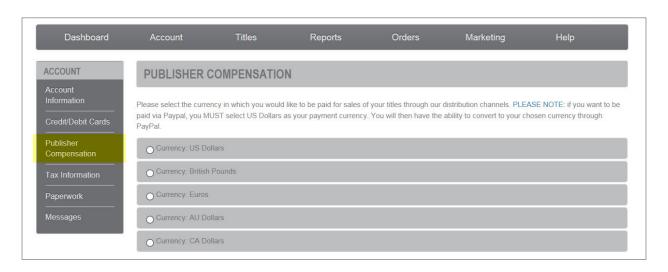
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NOTES:



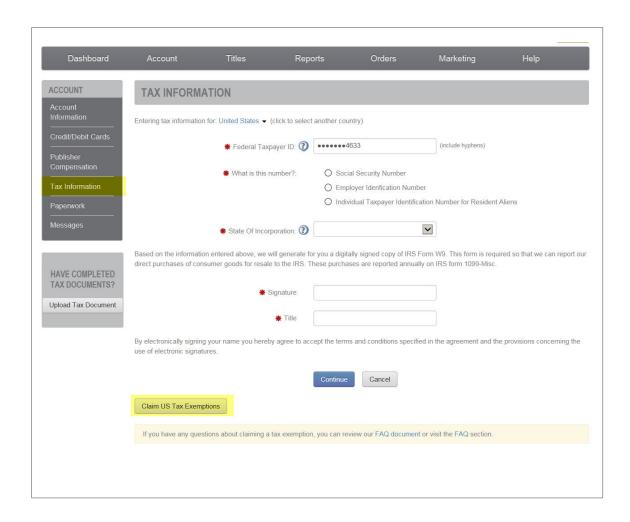


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NOTES:					
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3

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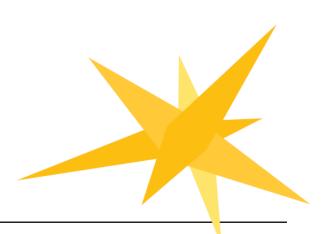
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MARKETING: This tab gives you access to Ingram's marketing channels (more on this in the "Marketing" chapter).



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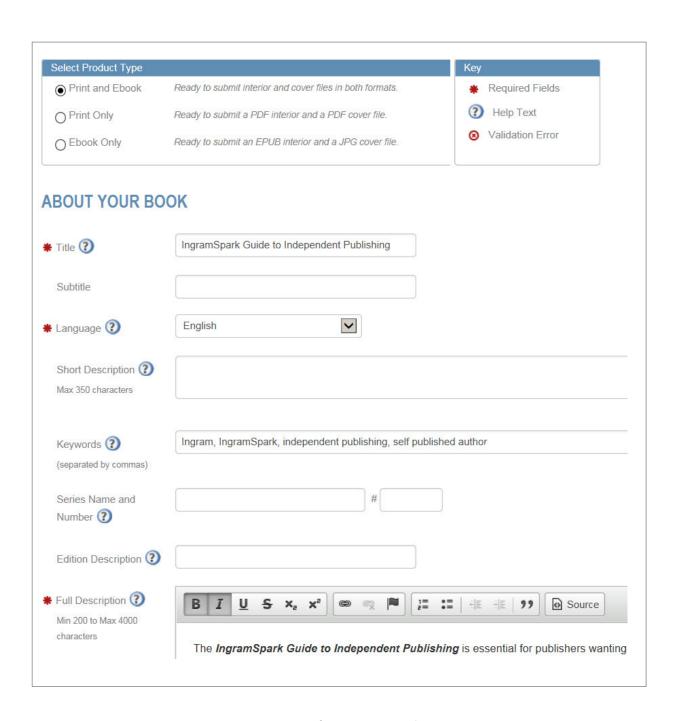
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SHORT DESCRIPTION: A very brief summary of your book's content. Think of this as an elevator pitch (i.e. a descriptive mini-speech introducing someone to your book, which should be quick enough to

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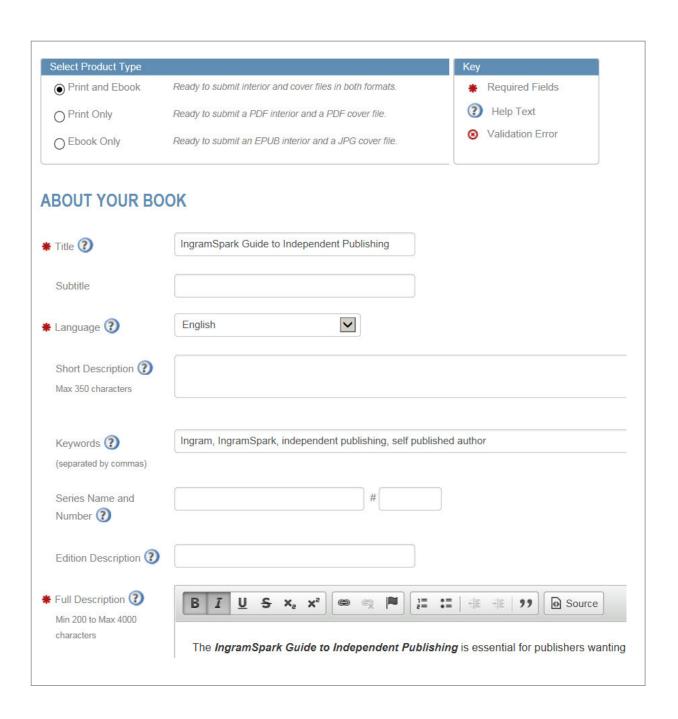


Step 1 of 7 - Basic Metadata

deliver while riding an elevator). Once you've writ-NOTES: ten it down, practice it out loud so you've got it memorized the next time you're in an elevator! **KEYWORDS:** Enter 4-8 words that explicitly reflect the content of your book (e.g. memoir, paranormal, Renaissance, bildungsroman, etc). These keywords will help your book appear in online searches made by customers browsing by subject. **SERIES NAME AND NUMBER:** If your book is part of a series, enter the name of the series here to link all titles in that series together. Then enter the correct number of the book you're uploading, to keep your titles in the correct order. Some series have unique names (e.g. the His Dark Materials trilogy), while others are simply named after the first book (e.g. the Redwall series), or named after the main protagonist (e.g. the Harry Hole novels). **EDITION DESCRIPTION:** For your first time uploading any given title, enter "1st edition" in this field. If your book undergoes a significant revision or if you add a chapter or more of new content (enough to warrant assigning the new version a unique ISBN), the new version should be marked "2nd edition."

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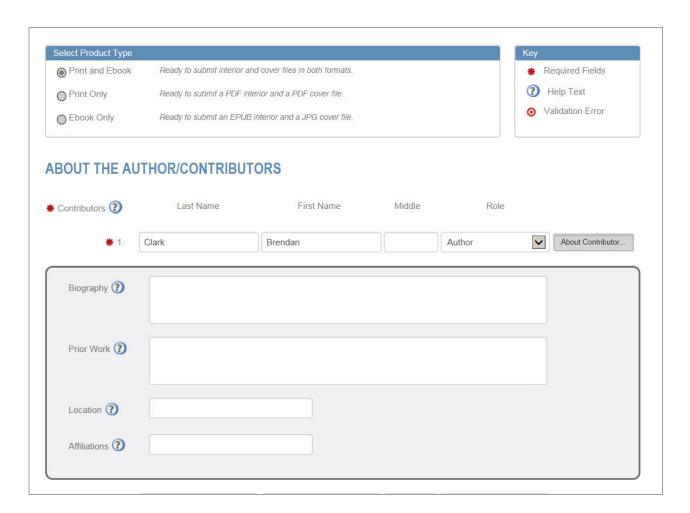
Step 1 of 7 - Basic Metadata cont'd

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Step 2 of 7

trick is to be brief, while also communicating something unique and interesting about yourself.	NOTES:
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Step 3 of 7

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	O Color
Binding Type	Paperback
	Perfect Bound Glued spine with color laminated cover
	Saddle Stitch Stapled pages with color laminated cover, 4-48 page count
	○ Hardback
Laminate Type	○ Cloth(None)
	Gloss
	Matte
* Page Count ?	150

Step 4 of 7

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Note: blank white cells indicate not available Standard/Select Color **Premium Color** Paper Types 50lb/80gsm Creme 50lb/75gsm White 70lb/105gsm White 50lb/75gsm White 70lb/105gsm White 24-900 pgs(PF) 24-840 pgs(HC) 4-48 pgs(SS) 18-900 pgs (PF) 18-840 pgs (HC) Page Range 18-1050 pgs 18-1200 pgs 24-1200 pgs 18-1200 pgs Premium Color Available B&W Available Standard/Select Color Available 152 x 102 4 x 6 erfectbound 4 x 7 178 x 102 erfectbound 4.25 x 7 178 x 108 erfectbound 4.37 x 7 178 x 111 4.72 x 7.48 190 x 120 Perfectbound 178 x 127 5 x 7 erfectbound 5 x 8 203 x 127 Cloth (Gray) Jacketed (Blue Cloth) 5.06 x 7.81 198 x 129 Perfectbound 5.25 x 8 203 x 133 erfectbound 5.5 x 8.25 210 x 140 Perfectbound ase Laminate loth (Blue) 5.5 X 8.5 (Demy 8vo) Cloth (Gray) Jacketed (Blue Cloth) 216 X 140 Jacketed (Gray Cloth) SIZ 5.83 x 8.27 210 X 148 Perfectbound Case Laminate 6 x 9 229 x 152 Cloth (Gray) Jacketed (Blue Cloth) Jacketed (Gray Cloth) addle Stitch ase Laminate 6.14 x 9.21 234 x 156 Cloth (Gray) acketed (Blue Cloth) Jacketed (Gray Cloth) 6.625 x 10.25 260 x 168 Saddle Stitch erfectbound 6.69 x 9.61 244 x 170 Perfectbound 7 x 10 254 x 178 7.44 x 9.69 246 x 189 Perfectbound 7.50 x 9.25 235 x 191 ase Laminate 8 x 8 203 x 203 ase Laminate

Perforation Available for Standard Color Perfectbound 50lb/75gsm Sizes: 6 x 9, 7.5 x 9.25, 8 x 10, 8.5 x 11

8 x 10

254 x 203

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ase Laminate addle Stitch

TRIM SIZE MATRIX

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		Product and Paper Types	B& 50lb/80gsm Creme	SW 50lb/75gsm White	50lb/75gsm White	Standard/Select Colo 45lb/66gsm White	70lb/105gsm White	Premium Color 70lb/105gsm White
		Page Range	18-1050 pgs	18-1200 pgs	18-1200 pgs	24-1200 pgs	18-900 pgs (PF) 18-840 pgs (HC)	24-900 pgs(PF) 24-840 pgs(HC) 4-48 pgs(SS)
inches	mm	Bindtype	☐ B&W	/ Available		Standard/Select Color A	Available	Premium Color Available
8 x 10.88	276 x 203	Perfectbound Case Laminate						
		Perfectbound						
8.25 x 10.75	273 x 210	Case Laminate Saddle Stitch						
8.25 x 11	280 x 210	Perfectbound						
8.268 x 11.693 (A4)	297 x 210	Perfectbound						
8.5 x 8.5	216 x 216	Perfectbound Case Laminate Saddle Stitch						
8.5 x 9	229 x 216	Perfectbound						
8.5 x 11	280 x 216	Perfectbound Case Laminate Saddle Stitch						
	8 x 10.88 8.25 x 10.75 8.25 x 11 8.268 x 11.693 (A4) 8.5 x 8.5 8.5 x 9	8 x 10.88 276 x 203 8.25 x 10.75 273 x 210 8.25 x 11 280 x 210 8.268 x 11.693 297 x 210 8.5 x 8.5 216 x 216 8.5 x 9 229 x 216 8.5 x 11 280 x 216	Paper Types	Paper Types	Paper Types Solib/80gsm Solib/75gsm White	Paper Types Sollb/80gsm Sollb/75gsm White Paper Types Sollb/80gsm Creme Sollb/75gsm White Paper Types Paper Types Sollb/80gsm Sollb/75gsm White Paper Types Sollb/80gsm Sollb/75gsm White Paper Types Sollb/80gsm Sollb/75gsm White Paper Types Sollb/80gsm Sollb/80	Paper Types Solib/80gsm Solib/75gsm White White White White Page Range 18-1050 pgs 18-1200 pgs 18-1200 pgs 24-1200 pgs	Paper Types Solib/80gsm Solib/75gsm White Wh

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Note: blank white cells indicate not available

		Product and	B8	kW.		Standard/Select Colo	r	Premium Color
		Paper Types	50lb/80gsm Creme	50lb/75gsm White	50lb/75gsm White	45lb/66gsm White	70lb/105gsm White	70lb/105gsm White
		Page Ranges		min 18 pgs- (max below)	min 18 pgs- (max below)	min 24 pgs- (max below)	min 18 pgs- (max below)	min 24 pgs- (max below)
inches	mm	Bindtype	☐ B&W	/ Available		Standard/Select Color A	Available	Premium Color Available
6.625 x 10.25	260 x 168	Perfectbound		1200	1200	1200	900	900
6.69 x 9.61 (pinched crown)	244 x 170	Perfectbound		1200	1200	1200	900	900
7 x 10	254 x 178	Perfectbound		1140	1140	1200	740	740
7.44 x 9.69 (crown 4vo)	246 x 189	Perfectbound		900	900	1020	640	
7.50 x 9.25	235 x 191	Perfectbound		840	840	1020	640	640
8 x 8	203 x 203	Perfectbound		580	580	700	440	440
8 x 10 8 x 10.88	254 x 203	Perfectbound		580	580	700	440	440
8 x 10.88	276 x 203	Perfectbound		580	580	700	440	440
8.25 x 10.75	273 x 210	Perfectbound		500	500	540	340	340
8.25 x 11	280 x 210	Perfectbound		500	500	540	340	
8.5 x 8.5	216 x 216	Perfectbound		240	240	280	180	180
8.5 x 9	229 x 216	Perfectbound		240	240	280	180	180
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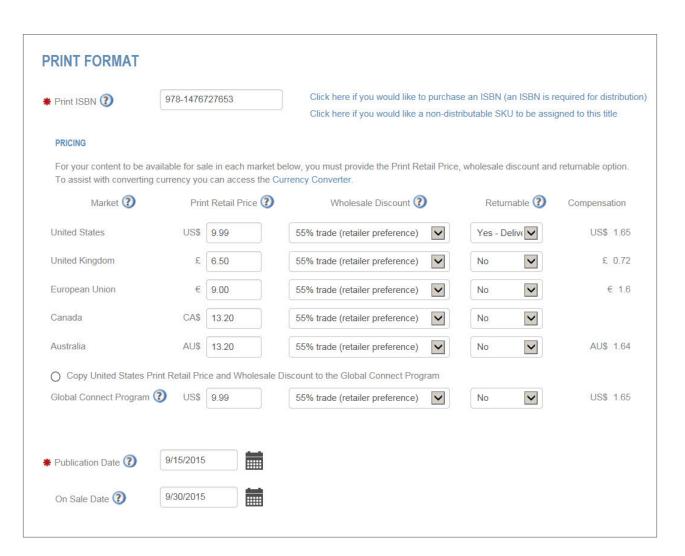
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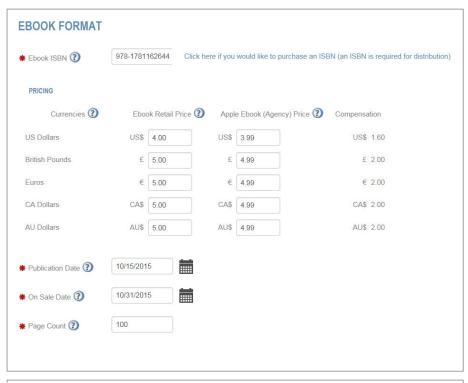
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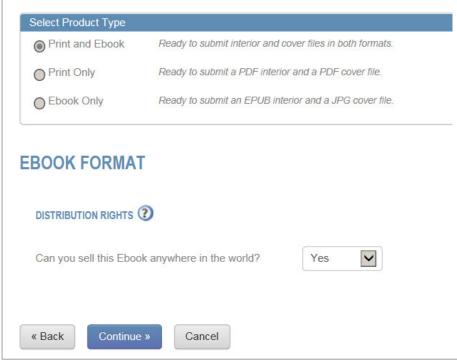
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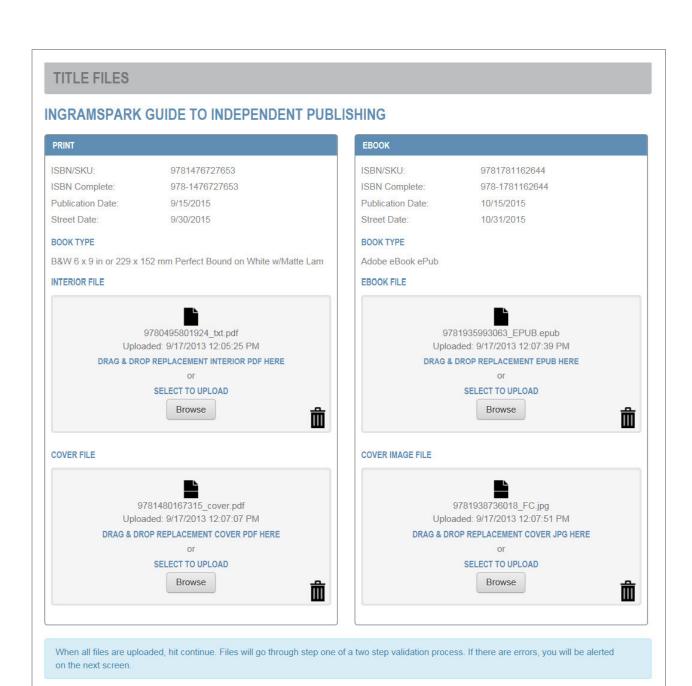
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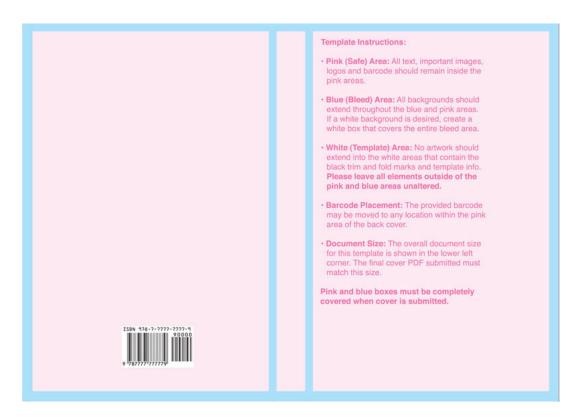
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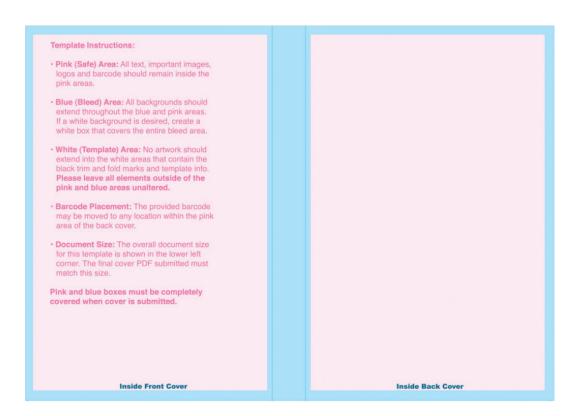
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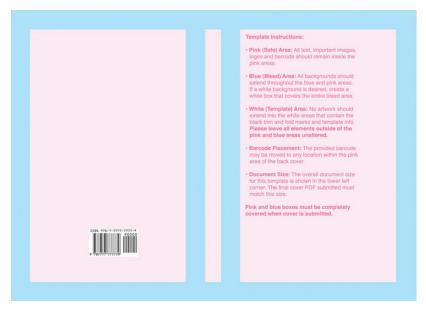
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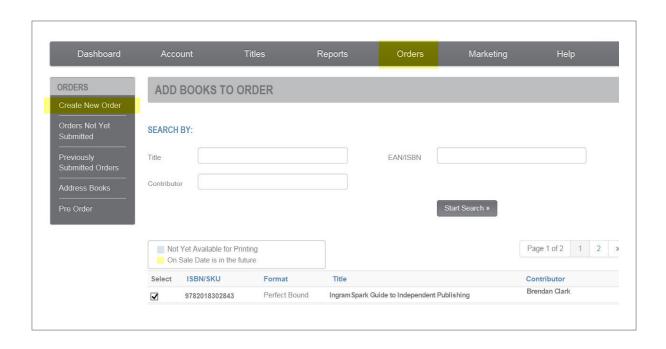
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Before printing books that you intend to sell, I very strongly recommend that you order a single bound copy to proofread first (if you have multiple proofreaders, print a few copies so your readers can work on the text simultaneously). It's worth taking the extra time to get it right; cover art and page images can look very different in print from the way they do on a computer screen, and some formatting glitches can be tough to spot until they're seen on a printed page. No one wants to open up an entire box of books only to find that someone's name was misspelled in the acknowledgments or that a page is missing from the epilogue.

Your first step is to click the "Create New Order" link on the side menu. This will prompt you to check any titles you want to include in the order. Titles that are in the upload or revision process will be

- NOTES.



highlighted in blue, meaning they cannot be ordered yet; titles that have an on sale date in the future will be highlighted in yellow, meaning that you can either ship the print run ahead of the on sale date or put the order on hold as a preorder until the day the title is officially released. Since you can print multiple different titles on the same order, don't feel like you need to place separate orders for each individual title! Once you've checked the correct title(s), click the "Add Items to Order" button.

You will be taken to the "Edit Order" page, titled at the top with a unique ID number for your order. (If you clicked the "Order" button next to a recent title on the Dashboard, you would have been directed straight to this page.) Here, you can select the shipping address where the bound books should be delivered and the return address that should show on the box. If you are shipping the books to yourself, these addresses should be the same. You also have the option of shipping full orders of books to retailers or even individual customers; when you do this, the return address will identify you, the indie publisher, as the original shipper. Use this to fulfill distant orders quickly and efficiently, from the comfort of your own home.

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For each title you previously selected, enter a quantity of books to be printed; for the purposes of efficient shipping, the "Carton Qty" refers to the number of copies of that particular book that can be shipped in a single box. Once the quantities are correct, click the "Update Order" button on the bottom of the screen and the system will calculate the total cost of your order. This will include the per unit printing

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1-99 units = 10% off 1000-1499 units = 40% off

100–249 units = 15% off 1500–1999 units = 45% off

250-499 units = 25% off 2000+ units = 50% off

500-999 units = 35% off

your print runs, and most importantly, be realistic about keeping supply consistent with demand. We all know the dreaded stereotype of the self-published author with a garage full to bursting with thousands of unsold books. Ordering print runs in large quantities will save money per unit, but you're not doing yourself any favors if those books never sell.

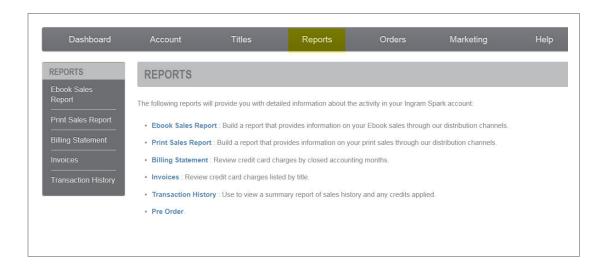
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MARKETING

Breathe a deep sigh of relief; you've successfully developed your book into a product that can be printed, purchased, and enjoyed. But this immediately begs the question, who will buy your book? Certainly your immediate family and close friends will, because you've surely told them all about it. This simple word-of-mouth is the most basic and perhaps most important form of marketing; one person verbally introduces a new title to another person, then that person tells all of her friends about it, and so on.

Who else will buy your book? You can be sure not many people will go looking for your book if they've never heard of it before, and your book can't speak for itself (not in the literal sense, at least). As an independent publisher, your most daunting responsibility is reaching out to readers in the midst of an extremely oversaturated entertainment market. This chapter will explore strategies for encouraging more widespread awareness of your book through creative, targeted marketing.

Before we move on, it should be noted that the question "Who will buy your book?" operates on a deeper level than just identifying the demographic of readers most likely to purchase your book. It's a question that has hopefully been somewhere in the back of your mind throughout your creative process. Who is your

intended audience? Who are you trying to deliver a message to? Keep your readers constantly in mind, and they will bring much-needed focus to both your craft and your marketing efforts.

Before you start publicizing your book, spend some time brainstorming a detailed marketing plan that includes print advertising, reading events, advertising through local publications, online social media blasts, reviewers whom you can ask for feedback, tradeshows relevant to the topic of your book, and niche audiences that might be interested in your book. If that seems overwhelming, try visualizing your reader.

When you visualize your reader, you can infer where they would be most likely to discover a new book like yours. Do they hang out in coffee shops and other public places? Put up some posters around town. Do they search for books online? Create a webpage for your book, make noise about it through online channels, and build a thorough online platform that will attract curious readers. Do they go to the local library or bookstore for recommendations? You'd better be sure the librarians and booksellers who work there are aware of your book, or at least have it on their shelves. Do they read book reviews in literary publications? Get your book reviewed, and if it's a good review, proudly publish the glowing recommendation where people can see it.

In the case of the latter two examples, the biggest obstacle is getting your book in the hands of someone in the trenches of the book industry. I recommend a little trick publishing houses have been using for years: give free books to people who make lots of book recommendations to the general public (i.e. booksellers, librarians, and reviewers). These professional bookworms often know about newly published titles before they've even hit the market because they've read books sent to them by publishers, making them uniquely positioned to build momentum for a particular title through self-perpetuating word-of-mouth. Time to get some padded envelopes and put this chain reaction to work for your book!

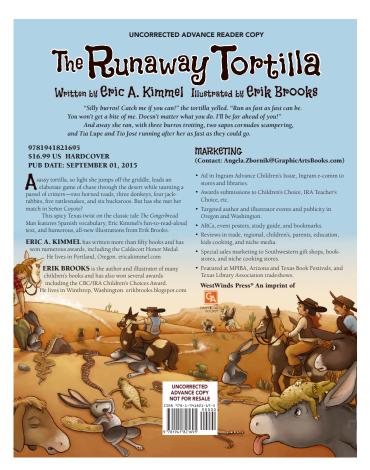
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Since they are sent out to advance readers several months before anyone is legally allowed to sell the title, ARCs are often marked "not for sale." Sometimes they are even sent out before the book has been fully edited and designed, meaning that typos and a plain cover are acceptable in ARCs; as such, readers are duly cautioned to not use direct quotes from the prepub version of the book. The main idea is to generate advance praise for your book and to get your book on the radar of people who will mention it to other potential readers right when it hits the shelves.

As an independent publisher, you don't have many of the advantages publishing houses bring to the table, including a known reputation for quality books and sales reps who talk up their favorite titles in discussions with retailers. What you can bring to the table are your local connection with booksellers and librarians in your regional area, the enthusiasm to convince readers that your book is worth a shot, and the persistence to follow up and ask for feedback.

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Every time you interact with booksellers, librarians, or any of your advance readers, remember that you're not doing them a favor by giving them a book to read (if anything, they're doing you a favor by reading it). Don't be afraid to show your enthusiasm for your book, but be careful to not come off as obnoxious

or evangelistic. Be appreciative, be friendly, be courteous, and most importantly, be respectful.

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Bear in mind that the practice of giving away (or hand selling) books to increase local buzz shouldn't necessarily stop after your book has been released. Get into the good habit of carrying a couple extra copies in your bag as you go about your daily business; you never know when you'll run into an acquaintance or random stranger who might be interested in your book, so be prepared. For improvised hand-selling opportunities to folks who use e-readers, print up business cards with a weblink they can use to download your e-book.

Promote Your Titles via IngramSpark

Another way that booksellers and librarians discover new books to add to their inventory is through trade catalogs they receive from publishers and distributors. A professional book buyer will sit down with these catalogs, full to bursting with blurbs and exciting new titles, and decide which titles will show up on their shelves next season. Wouldn't it be great if your book were in one of those catalogs, where

HINT: Combining this strategy with sending ARCs is especially effective; two points of contact with book industry professionals are always better than one.

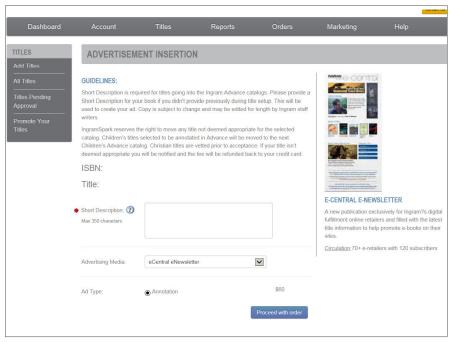
such literary-minded decision makers can find it? Fortunately, your established ally IngramSpark can help you here too. As the world's largest book distributor, Ingram issues its own series of catalogs to retailers and libraries—Ingram Advance Catalog (for adult fiction and nonfiction), Ingram Christian Advance Catalog (for books marketed to a primarily Christian audience), Ingram Children's Advance Catalog (for kids and young adult titles), and Ingram E-Central E-Newsletter (for digital titles).

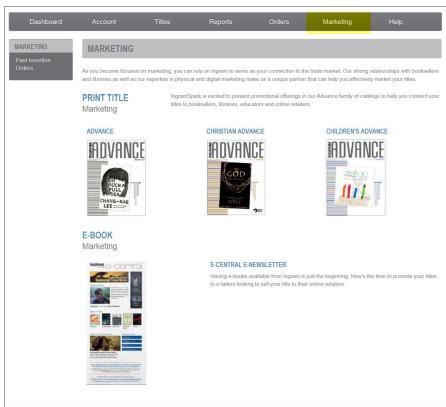
From your Dashboard or Titles screens, you can select "Promote" to upload your book's metadata to Ingram's print publicity department (along with positive reviews you've collected from advance readers and some enticing flavor text). Your book will then be included in the next installment of your preferred catalog, all of which are issued to retailers and librarians periodically throughout the year.

Social Media

In addition to word-of-mouth marketing and print publicity, generating buzz on the digital landscape can bring your book to thousands of readers all over the world. Building and maintaining an online platform for your book and for yourself as an author is perhaps your best chance of achieving a wide-spread readership beyond your regional area. This extensive and time-consuming process extends

NO	IES:	





HINT: When interacting online, remember to always be respectful instead of pushy, engaged in discussion rather than screaming your opinions from your little corner of the web.

from the nuts and bolts of having your book available for online purchase, to joining the online community of literary bloggers.

Before your book's official on sale date, you want online customers to be able to easily locate and purchase your book. Ingram's distribution channels will do some of this work for you by making your book discoverable through online book retailers. Be diligent about making sure those online listings are correct and functional. Try searching for your book with a search engine like Google; if it doesn't show up, you may need to make a website for your book and look into Search Engine Optimization. Once you do have a website up and running, be sure to include a hyperlink that takes your online visitors to a page where they can purchase your book, or provide them with easy instructions for ordering one directly from you.

Creating a Facebook page and a Twitter account for your book can open up many options for marketing your book. Be creative!

- Once you have some followers, offer signed copies of your book to any who preorder from a local bookstore.
- If you're still in the writing process or are writing a new book, let your followers submit artwork or ideas for character names for prizes.
- Create an events page for any reading events you have coming up and tweet about them

- Tweet, retweet, and generally interact with people online who share your interests, then suggest that they take a look at this cool title you just published independently.
- Once you've built a network with other writers and readers, you can reach out to people in their networks, and so on and so on.

Also, don't forget about Pinterest, Instagram, and especially YouTube. With a webcam or smartphone, you can film videos of yourself talking about your book and post them online as a sort of dialogue with your readership. Some authors even enlist the help of a video production company to create their own book trailers, which can be uploaded, shared, and disseminated to curious readers worldwide.

The vast macrocosm of bloggers on the Internet contains an immense community of literary reviewers, writers, and readers who share book recommendations in thousands of discussion threads over millions of websites, every second of every day. Entering into this community with just your book can feel like diving into the ocean, just to show the fish a seashell you found. Remember that you've got to start somewhere, and there's no wrong place to start.

Create a blog of your own, write a few posts about your writing process or the premise of your book or the factors that first inspired you to write, find some other bloggers who seem to share interests with you, comment on their posts, and watch your network start to grow. Blogging is all give and take; you've got to produce unique material and be reading and responding to others as well, in order to attract readers. Again, once that momentum gets going, your network will build on itself and you'll have a whole circle of online connections who can suggest your book to their connections, on and on.

Reading Events

Perhaps the most quintessential platform for pitching your book to prospective readers is the reading event, which gives authors the unique chance to connect with readers face-to-face. You can have a launch event on the day your book is released, or anytime within the first few months after your book hits store shelves. To get the ball rolling, contact your local bookstore or another public venue by phone or e-mail, then introduce yourself as an author hoping to schedule an event. Venues often fill their calendars several months in advance, so plan ahead and make contact well ahead of the time you'd ideally like to have your event.

Politely and briefly describe your book and the type of reading you have in mind—many authors opt for the time-honored formula of reading a few favorite passages and opening up the discussion for Q&A, while others present a multimedia slide-show or an activity that encourages audience participation. You can strengthen your case by describing positive feedback from reviewers, the other kinds of marketing you've invested in your book, and most importantly, your connections with the local community that would enable you to attract a large audience to your event. Once your venue has agreed to host you and set a calendar date for your event, start getting the word out to everyone you know!

On the day of your event, make sure your venue is well-stocked with your book and make sure plenty of copies are stacked up or put on display near the site of the reading (it's also wise to bring a few of your own extra copies, just in case). Providing refreshments, snacks, or promo giveaways is a nearly foolproof strategy for drawing complete strangers into your event; it's incredible how easily enticed people can be.

When you interact with potential readers at readings or signings, remember to be outgoing and engage people in conversation. A rehearsed lecture and choice paragraphs read aloud will certainly communicate to people what your book is

about, but ultimately the best way to know you're talking about something that interests your readers is to ask for their questions and answer them. You never quite know where such a discussion will go—stay positive, focus on what inspires you to write, don't give away too much of the story, and go with the flow.

After your event, be sure to thank the audience for attending and thank the venue for hosting you. Most literary event programs are funded primarily by sales of books at their events, so encourage everyone who attends your event to support the venue by purchasing a copy of the book there; this means never ever tell people at events to buy your book online! Always offer to sign books for readers, but be sure to personally inscribe books only after they have been paid for.

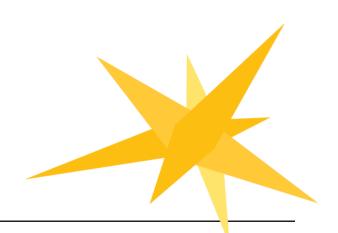
From there, it's on to the next event! If you have the flexibility to travel, take your book on tour and give readings in different cities along the road. Everywhere you go, be constantly on the lookout for opportunities to introduce new readers to the book you've published.

While the world of self-publishing can boast of extravagant success stories where previously unknown authors have risen to national prominence, those examples are very much the exception, not the rule. In truth, it is monumentally difficult to establish a national readership as an independent author. Remember that your book is just one in millions, and you likely don't have the funds to invest as much into marketing as any publishing house would.

It can be easy to get discouraged, but don't give up! Building enough of a fan base to carry your book to the forefront of the book market requires an incredible amount of publicity and often a good bit of dumb luck as well. Fortunately, IngramSpark provides you with the tools and discoverability to prime your book for the recognition it

deserves. From there, the more enthusiasm and persistence you devote to your book, the greater your ability to reach out to an entire world of readers.

I hope you've enjoyed this guided tour through the multilayered process of producing and distributing your books through IngramSpark. Now, it's time to take your next step as an informed, equipped independently published author. And IngramSpark will be there to help you every step of the way.



GLOSSARY

AGENCY PRICE: The price at which Apple sells the title through iTunes. All prices must be in dollar increments that end in .99, except if you set the price for \$0 (i.e., free).

BARCODE: A machine-readable image on the back of books to indicate ISBN and possibly the price. Barcodes are required by many retailers for print products that they carry. This can be in the form of an EAN (European Article Number) barcode, used for books, or a UPC (Universal Product Code) barcode, used more commonly in the US for non-book products.

CONTENT: The chapters or other formal divisions of a book or e-book.

CONTRIBUTORS: Up to three contributors (e.g. authors, editors, illustrators, etc) may be identified with a book. These are saved and communicated to retailers via IngramSpark catalog information.

COPYRIGHT: A form of intellectual property, giving the creator of an original work exclusive rights to that work's publication, distribution, and adaptation for a certain time period. After the time period, the work is said to enter the public domain. For information on US copyright laws, visit www.copyright.gov.

DESCRIPTION: This brief description of the book will be communicated to distribution partners who wish to describe and market the book on their website(s) and to their customers. We recommend that you provide a book description for all new books to assist booksellers in presenting your books to their customers. The book description should be at least 40 characters, but should not exceed 4,000 characters including spaces. In addition, no HTML tagging, bullets, or other special formatting should be embedded.

DIGITAL RIGHTS MANAGEMENT (DRM): A system or technology used to place limitations (in regards to access or copying) onto digital content (books, movies, music, etc). A publisher or author, not the retailer, determines the level of restrictions applied to it. This includes how many times content can be downloaded for a single purchase, and the number of devices (computers, readers, etc) to which the content can be transferred. DRM is usually administered by those that convert or sell the content.

DIRECT STORE PROGRAMS: A web portal from e-retailers, such as Apple and Barnes & Noble, where you can upload your content and then post for sale only in their online store.

DISTRIBUTOR: A party that handles all fulfillment, credit, and collections on behalf of a publisher. A distributor looks for an exclusive agreement with the publisher within geographic areas and types of markets and, therefore, is likely to stock all titles from a publisher in their warehouse. In the case of the book industry, a distributor would sell to retailers and to wholesalers.

DOWNLOAD: The act of transferring a file from the Internet to your computer or mobile device.

E-RETAILER (ONLINE RETAILER): An online retailer that sells books, both physical

and digital, and often other related merchandise to readers. E-retailers source their products from various players in the supply chain including publishers, wholesalers, distributors, and fulfillment companies.

EDITION: Version of a work. A new edition means that there have been a series of corrections and/or a new feature added (such as a preface, appendix, or additional content), or that the content has been revised.

ELECTRONIC BOOK/E-BOOK: Digital equivalent of a conventional printed book. E-books are read on personal computers, smartphones, or readers. There are many formats available; some can be used on multiple devices while others are only available on certain devices.

EPUB (.EPUB): A format from the International Digital Publishing Forum, ".epub" is the file extension of an XML format for digital books and publications. EPUB reflows content, so that text can be optimized for the display screen being used at the time.

FILE TRANSFER PROTOCOL (FTP): A way to transfer files to and from websites without using a browser. Usually requires FTP client software.

FULFILLMENT: The process of filling orders. Fulfillment firms usually provide storage, pick, pack, and ship services for publishers. A company can also offer file creation, storage, and delivery to online retailers or e-books. Could also be called Digital Distributor.

IMPRINT: An imprint is a trade name used by a publisher to identify a line of books or a publishing branch within the publishing organization. An imprint is distinguished from a corporate name in that it does not represent an entity with a corporate life of its own. The imprint appears on all books produced in the line. Imprints are optional and not required.

ISBN (INTERNATIONAL STANDARD BOOK NUMBER): A unique 13-digit number provided by your country's ISBN agency and assigned by the publisher to identify a particular format, edition, and publisher of a book. ISBNs are used worldwide as a unique identifier for each book title/format combination. They are used to simplify the distribution and purchase of books throughout the global supply chain.

.JPG OR .JPEG (JOINT PHOTOGRAPHIC EXPERTS GROUP): An image file format ideal for digital images with lots of colors, such as photographs and the cover image for your book.

KEYWORDS: Single words or short phrases that describe your book and help improve search results.

MARKET (CHANNEL): Bookselling outlets are often grouped by the type of customers they service. Examples include traditional bookstores (known as trade), bigbox stores (e.g. Costco, Target, Wal-Mart), religious bookstores, gift stores, libraries, and educational accounts. E-commerce or sales through an online channel are another market channel.

METADATA: Details about your title that booksellers and buyers need to know. It includes details specific to a particular form of the book (e.g. price, hardcover, paperback, publication date) as well as general information that may apply to all forms of your work (e.g. author, description, table of contents).

OFFSET PRINTING: Printing on a traditional printing press where many copies of a book are produced at one time.

ONIX: The international standard for representing and communicating book industry product information via electronic form. This XML standard is commonly used by retailers, distributors, and wholesalers to communicate with each other about books that are available for sale.

ON SALE DATE: The date to determine when a book may be sold by retail partners.

PAGE COUNT: Page count is the total number of pages in the book, including blanks and front matter. The total number of pages must be evenly divisible by 2.

PDF (.PDF): A file format developed by Adobe to allow the creation and sharing of documents that will look and print the same on any machine.

PRINT ON DEMAND (POD): Printing, usually from a digital file to a digital printer. In this case, the physical book is only printed when it is ordered. The exact number of copies ordered is what is printed. No extra copies are kept on warehouse shelves.

PUBLICATION DATE: The date on which a retail consumer or library may take possession of a product.

PUBLISHER: The entity that owns the legal right to make the product available. This can be the same entity as the author, a company formed by the author or a group of authors to publish their own works, a self-publishing service provider that assists the author in bringing the book to market, or a traditional publishing company that purchases the right to publish a work from an author.

REPRINT: A new batch of printed copies without substantial changes.

RETAILER: A store that sells books, and often other related merchandise, to readers. Retailers source their products from various players in the supply chain including publishers, wholesalers, and distributors.

RETURNS: Historically, publishers grant booksellers the right to return unwanted and/or overstocked copies of books. These books are considered "returnable." As books are returned, booksellers charge publishers for the cost (i.e. their purchase

price) of any books returned and expect to be reimbursed. The cost of returned books is either deducted or netted against the proceeds of book sales of the publishers' titles in the month returns are shipped to the publisher. IngramSpark supports standard industry conventions by allowing publishers to designate whether or not their titles can be returned. The publisher can make this designation at the time of initial title setup.

NON-RETURNABLE: Select this designation if you do not want to allow your titles to be sold on a returnable basis. IngramSpark will not accept returns from booksellers for any title so designated.

YES-DELIVER: Select this designation if you want to allow your titles to be sold on a returnable basis and you would like to receive a physical copy of the book returned. IngramSpark does not guarantee the condition of the book being returned.

RETURNS TO US ADDRESSES: If you select this option, you will be charged for the current wholesale cost of each book returned, plus a \$2.00 per book shipping and handling charge.

RETURNS TO NON-US/INTERNATIONAL ADDRESSES: If you select this option, you will be charged for the current wholesale cost of each book returned, plus a \$20.00 per book shipping and handling charge.

YES-DESTROY: Select this designation if you want to allow your titles to be sold on a returnable basis and you would not like to receive a physical copy of the book upon its return. If you select this option, you will be charged only for the current wholesale cost of each book returned. No shipping and handling fees will apply. IngramSpark will destroy any returned books that it receives if this option is selected. IngramSpark allows you to change

the return designations of a title at any time after initial title submission with 45 days prior written notice. You have the ability to change the return designation from your Dashboard. Select "Edit" and progress through to step number 4 of the process. Publishers may check the sales and returns activity of any or all titles at any time by logging into our publisher secure website.

STATUS: Indicates the availability of the book. The book industry uses terms, such as forthcoming (going to be published in the future), active (available for purchase now), and publication cancelled (item will not be published now or in the future). When telling customers about your title, you may be asked to supply this information.

SUBJECT: The IngramSpark distribution network partners use Subjects to categorize books. These categories briefly describe the content of a book. Retailers, distributors, and libraries require you to select at least one subject.

SUGGESTED RETAIL PRICE: Publishers determine the suggested retail list price on all titles in all markets. If pricing is not submitted the title will appear as unavailable for sale in that market.

TERRITORY RIGHT: The rights of a distributor, granted by the producer or supplier, to sell a product in a particular geographical area.

TITLE: The title information placed in this field will be used for all reporting and reseller catalog communications (where appropriate).

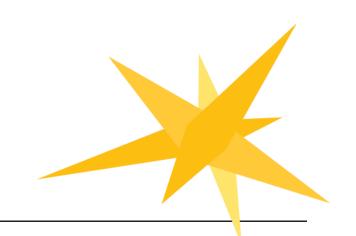
TRADE: Refers to traditional bookselling channels including independent bookstores (e.g. a single store, a local group of stores) and chain bookstores (e.g. Barnes & Noble, Hastings, Books-a-Million).

TRADE DISCOUNT: An amount or rate by which the catalog, list, or suggested retail price of an item is reduced when sold to a reseller. The trade discount reflects the reseller's profit margin

TRADING TERMS (AKA PUBLISHER DISCOUNT): Each publisher will need to set trading terms with each customer. When selling to distributors, wholesalers, or retail bookstores, you are expected to quote a price that allows them to resell the book and make money on that sale. First, you will set the retail price (the price the reader buys at) for each geographic market in which the product is available. This can be expressed in the local currency or in USD. Then you will set the price at which the distributor, wholesaler, or retailer would purchase from you.

WHOLESALER: A business that obtains books from publishers and their appointed distributors in order to fulfill orders for retailers and libraries. They offer non-exclusive distribution to publishers. Wholesalers will stock certain quantities of titles, but will usually not warehouse your entire inventory. Wholesalers meet customer requests for packaging books across a set of publishers and deliver the goods quickly to meet retailer or library needs.

Sources: Ingram, Bowker, IBPA, and Lulu from the uPublishu Conference at BookExpo America, May 2013.



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