

SUPRNMOTION



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- We guarantee the proper operation of this software only if it is used in the operation environment indicated in the system requirements.
- This system requires Mac OS X 10.4 or Windows XP Service Pack 2.
- We reserve the right to change the specifications of this software and the contents of these instructions without prior notice. For up-to-date information please consult the Sublime web site: <http://software.supramotion.de>

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1 Thank you

Thank you for purchasing a SupraMotion product.

Sublime is one of the best high-capacity subtitle programmes available at present. It has been optimised for cooperation with DVD Studio Pro, the leading DVD-authoring application for Mac. Sublime HD, our Blu-ray edition has been optimised for cooperation with Netblender DoStudio for Blu-ray authoring.

We have developed Sublime as we were not satisfied with the existing subtitle tools; we needed a programme that would make the time-consuming task of creating subtitles easier and more productive.

From now on you will also benefit from higher productivity. We believe that no other software is capable of a comparable speed and precision. Even in the future you will not regret having purchased Sublime as we are already planning some new features that will inspire you. But we also welcome your tips. If you feel that a feature is missing, please contact us by mail to support@supramotion.de for any suggestions how to improve the programme. Please also read these instructions carefully to make full use of Sublime's potential.

2 Overview

This manual can serve both as a simplified introduction and as a reference book for individual features. Before getting started we recommend an in-depth reading of chapter 3 (system requirements), chapter 4 (installation) and chapter 5 (tutorial), if necessary. If you prefer to explore the programme on your own, this is not a problem if you have already worked with related programmes as Sublime is comparatively easy to operate. However, at some point you should take time to read this manual as there are some tricks that can speed up your work.

2.1 Outline

The outline of the manual is as follows:

1. **System requirements** (chapter 3): Here you will find out if your system is powerful enough to create subtitles with Sublime and which additional software you may have to install.
2. **Installation** (chapter 4): The installation of Sublime is very easy. Here you will find out how to install Sublime and the additional tools required.
3. **Tutorial** (chapter 5): A fast-track introduction to Sublime. By getting an example of Sublime in use, you will learn about the basics of creating subtitles with Sublime
4. **Mode of operation** (chapter 6): In this chapter you will learn about the detailed mode of operation of the programme. You will find many useful tips to speed up your work and to make your work easier.

2.2 The symbols in use

- **(S)** This symbol tells you to press the key S on your keyboard.
- **ENTER** This symbol represents a special key on your keyboard.
- **COMMAND (S)** The combination of two or more keys means that these keys need to be pressed simultaneously.
- **File ► Save** indicates a menu command.



- Tip:

This is a tip! A special tip is highlighted like this.

Once again we would like to thank you for purchasing Sublime and wish you a productive and successful time using this software.

3 System requirements

3.1 Hardware

Sublime has been optimised so as to create subtitles quickly and smoothly with little hardware requirements. At this point we would like to stress that the use of a three-button mouse clearly boosts the speed of Sublime. Therefore these instructions imply the use of such a mouse even though it is possible to operate Sublime with a Mac standard mouse (or simply with the keyboard). You can set up your own keyboard allocation for this use (see chapter 6.11.3).

Hardware requirements depend on the video codec in use. A dual processor or dual core system is required to put subtitles into a MPEG2 video. You can improve the performance by choosing a codec that requires less computing power or hard disk performance respectively. Performance can be enhanced by switching off the video preview in the time line.

The photo JPEG codec provides a good basis for fast work even on less powerful computers. This codec is already contained in Quicktime.

DV codecs that create data files of an acceptable size with a compression ratio of about 5:1 are a good alternative. These data files provide a good basis for your work with Sublime without overcharging your CPU.

Recommended hardware requirements:

- Mac OS X: Computer with 500 MHz G4 processor or faster. Any Intel CPU based Mac.
- Windows: Pentium 4 Processor or faster (CPU with SSE instruction set)
- A minimum RAM of 256 MB
- Graphics card with a minimum video storage of 16 MB
- A mouse with 3 or more buttons

3.2 Software

Sublime requires little regarding the software installed. If you want to create subtitles in MPEG2-encoded films, you should install the Quicktime MPEG-2 playback component (available at <http://store.apple.com>).

If you are a DVD Studio Pro user, the Quicktime MPEG-2 playback has already been supplied with the software by Apple. Mac OS X 10.4 supplies all necessary software components, so there are no further software requirements.

On Windows, installation of Quicktime and the Quicktime MPEG-2 playback component is recommended (see <http://www.apple.com/quicktime/download/>).

4 Installation

4.1 Windows

4.1.1 Quicktime

In Windows, installing Quicktime is optional, but recommended, in order to use Mac OS X Quicktime videos in Sublime. Quicktime is free and can be downloaded at: <http://www.apple.com/quicktime/download/> . You should also consider installing Quicktime MPEG-2 playback to be able to create the subtitles in the final encoded DVD video material. This Quicktime component is available in the Apple online shop at <http://store.apple.com>.

4.1.2 Sublime

To install Sublime on a Windows computer, simply launch the installation program of Sublime. It will guide you through the installation. After installation is complete, you can launch Sublime with the desktop shortcut or Sublime program entries from the Windows Start menu.

4.2 OS X

4.2.1 Quicktime

In Mac OS X installing Quicktime is not necessary as Quicktime has already been installed with your system software. If your computer provides sufficient speed, you should consider installing Quicktime MPEG-2 playback to be able to create the subtitles in the final encoded video material. This Quicktime component is available in the Apple online shop at <http://store.apple.com>. The Quicktime MPEG-2 playback is also available on the DVD Studio Pro installation DVD.

4.2.2 Sublime

In Mac OS X the installation of Sublime is very easy. Insert the installation DVD and put the Sublime programme into your APPLICATIONS folder.

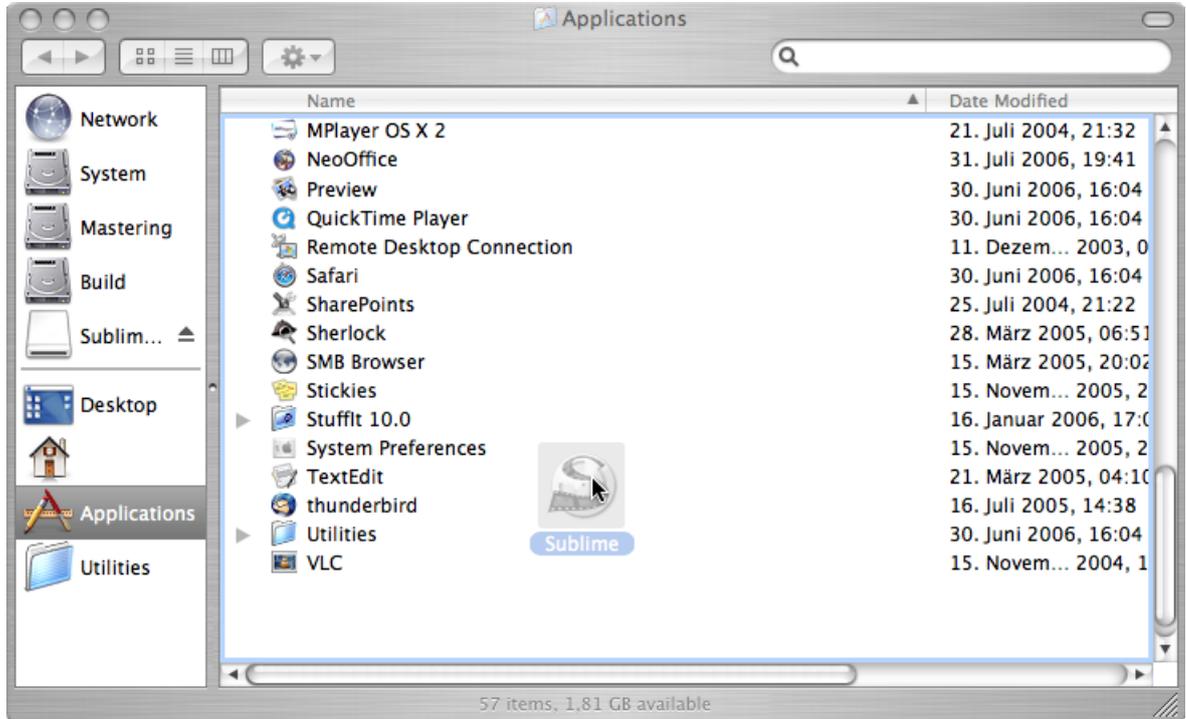


Figure 4.1: Installation

For an easy start of Sublime drag the application from the APPLICATIONS folder to the DOCK to create a shortcut for quick access.



Figure 4.2: Dock

5 Tutorial

In the text below we will present you four tutorials that show you the easy and very intuitive work with Sublime.

5.1 Transcription

In this tutorial we assume that you do not have access to any scripts or text files for your video material. This means that you will have to generate the subtitles yourself.

5.1.1 Importing a video file

After starting Sublime, first load your video via the menu command **File ► Import Video...**. On the installation DVD there is a video file called `TUTORIAL.MOV` in the folder `TUTORIAL`. Please select this video file for import. After your video and audio file have been imported and analysed, your video file will be shown in the video preview. In the arranger on the right you will see your video file and the corresponding audio waveform. Use the middle button of your mouse to move the current position (the red playmarker) in the arranger. The video preview will then show you the chosen picture. Click on the **PLAY** button or press **SPACE** to start the playback from the current position. You can stop the playback by clicking on the **STOP** button or by pressing **SPACE** again. If you move your mouse to the time line in the arranger, press the mouse button on the left and move your mouse up and down, you can use a zoom and scroll feature in Sublime. The bar above the time line on the left shows the current zoom factor. You can also zoom by scrolling up and down the bar; however, the playmarker is the centre.

5.1.2 Visual settings

Zoom into the audio waveform until you can easily visualise individual sentences of the film: play the video by pressing the **PLAY** button or simply by using **SPACE**. During the playback you can optimise the zoom factor to suit your purposes. By dragging the bar of the waveform display (above right) you can enlarge the vertical

display of the waveform and further improve the display. By pressing **SPACE** again, you can terminate the playback.

5.1.3 Creating a subtitle

Now play your video from the beginning. Once you have reached the first sentence (which can normally also be seen in the sound track), stop the playback. Start an empty subtitle line in your subtitle list with **INSERT**, by clicking on the + button or by doubleclicking on a free space in the subtitle list. Use the left key on your mouse to click into the newly created line of the subtitle list and write down the sentence you have just heard. A word-wrap is indicated as a vertical line. For a word-wrap, please press **COMMAND** **RETURN**. This is the easiest way to create subtitles of more than one line. Press **ENTER** to end the entry.

5.1.4 Inserting a subtitle

Now use the left mouse button to click into the subtitle line you have just typed. Keep the mouse button pressed continuously and drag the subtitle line into the lowest track of the arranger, which has been empty so far. Your subtitle will now appear in a box. When the mouse button is released, the beginning and end of the subtitle will automatically be timed and taken into the subtitle list. In the arranger those times are visualised by two yellow marks. Now you can use your mouse to easily shift, shorten or expand the box within the track until it perfectly fits the relevant audio sequence. To shift the subtitle box, move the mouse to the centre of the box and make sure you do not see the **CHANGE SIZE SYMBOL**. Now you can shift the subtitle box by dragging the mouse. You may have to increase the zoom factor first to be able to do that. To shorten or expand the box, move your mouse to the left or right side of the subtitle box until you can see the **CHANGE SIZE SYMBOL**. By keeping the mouse button pressed and dragging the mouse, you can easily change the start or end position. Now place the middle mouse button onto the red playmarker (which shows you the current playback position) a couple of seconds before the subtitle box you have just inserted and play your video by pressing **SPACE**. In the video preview your subtitle is now faded in and out at the times indicated. If you want to review the subtitle you have just inserted during the playback, you can use the keys **A** and **S** to navigate the playback position in the arrangement.

5.1.5 Alternative method

Sublime provides you with yet another method to insert subtitles. Use the yellow playmarkers that indicate the starting and end times of your subtitles, not the subtitle boxes.

Use the left mouse button to shift the left playmarker to the beginning of the sentence and use the right mouse button to move the right playmarker to the end of the sentence (or the end of the subtitle alternatively). Use **(P)** to play the audio sequence delimited by the playmarkers if you want to listen to the respective sequence several times. Now write down the text of the subtitles as described in chapter 5.1.3. Press **(ENTER)** to confirm entry and press **(S)** subsequently. The starting and end times will automatically show in the subtitle list, a new subtitle will be created and the playmarkers will automatically move further to the right in the audio track. In the subtitle box of the arranger you will see the subtitle you inserted in a subtitle box.

5.2 Script mode

In frequent cases there is a script for the creation of a subtitle track. Apart from the dialogue there is also redundant information (plot, names of characters). As a rule scripts have no (or useless) timecode information. The formatting of scripts varies, ranging from tables in word documents to continuous text. There is no single standard.

5.2.1 Importing text

For your work with scripts Sublime has two possibilities of importing text.

- **Importing standard text:** Open the menu option **File ► Import Subtitles...** and select `SCRIPT.RTF` in the folder `TUTORIAL` on your installation DVD. Confirm your selection.
- **Import via clipboard:** Open `SCRIP.RTF` in a text editor, highlight the text you want to import into Sublime and copy it to the clipboard, using **(COMMAND) (C)**. Change to Sublime, click on the subtitle list to focus it and insert the copied text into the subtitle list, using **(COMMAND) (V)**.

After successfully completing the import, you will have a series of lines without any formatting or time information in your subtitle list. Besides there may be redundant text scraps, such as names of characters or short plots which were included in the imported script. This information may often appear in separate lines; you can delete them using multi selection: select the respective lines using your mouse, simultaneously pressing the **(COMMAND)** key and delete them using **(BACKSPACE)** or **(DELETE)**. If there is text in a subtitle you do not want to use, delete it separately by highlighting the text in the editor mode and confirm deletion by pressing **(BACKSPACE)** or **(DELETE)**.

5.2.2 Editing

In the left-hand error column you will repeatedly be shown a capital L . This indicates that a subtitle line is too long, i.e. some characters are not within the visible area. Before inserting subtitles, you should correct these errors: You can automatically move from one faulty line to the next by pressing **(.)** or **(,)** (search backward or forward) if you are not in the subtitle editing mode. To quit the editing mode, press **(ENTER)** or use the mouse to click on a point outside the activated subtitle. Correct the lines marked L by manually inserting word-wraps (vertical line) or by splitting the subtitle up into two or more subtitles. In Sublime you can generate word-wraps by using the AUTOMATIC WORDWRAP feature. Activate the respective subtitle line and press **(COMMAND) (W)** . Sublime will automatically insert a word-wrap where it makes sense, this may be a punctuation mark or the middle of the sentence. Of course you can also go on inserting manual word-wraps by moving the cursor to the respective point in the subtitle line and by pressing **(COMMAND) (ENTER)** . Besides you can split up a subtitle into two or more subtitles (if the subtitle is too long or does not make sense). Click on the respective subtitle line and place the text position bar wherever you want to divide the subtitle. By pressing **(COMMAND) (K)** you divide the subtitle at the chosen point. If you find that a subtitle has been divided at the wrong point, you can merge two subtitles using **(COMMAND) (J)** . This means that the highlighted subtitle will be merged with the following line. An automatic word-wrap will be inserted at the interface. By pressing **(COMMAND) (SHIFT) (M)** you will add a hyphen with a space in addition to the word-wrap. This is how the presence of two different speakers is usually indicated within a subtitle. If you have made a mistake while editing a subtitle, you can correct it (as well as all other editing steps) by using **(COMMAND) (Z)** .

5.2.3 Inserting subtitles

Now you can actually start inserting your subtitles. Press **(SPACE)** to play your video. Press **(D)** to rewind, press **(A)** to fast-forward. The red playmarker in the arranger shows you the current playback position. Once you have reached the spoken sequence in the audio file, click on the subtitle list and drag the respective line underneath the audio track in the arranger while keeping the left mouse button pressed continuously. Now you will see a subtitle box. When you release the mouse button, starting and end time of the subtitle will automatically appear in your subtitle list. If your subtitle box does not exactly match the spoken sequence, you can shorten or expand it by dragging it in the subtitle track. Times will automatically be updated and adopted. Sublime has a standard length for each subtitle, which is the result of a minimum display time and the number of characters per subtitle. If there are pauses in a conversation or if a

person speaks exceptionally fast or slowly, you may want to adapt the display duration manually. Now you can insert your subtitles one after the other. If you feel that you need to format them, stop the playback by pressing **SPACE** and click twice into the respective line of the subtitle list. Now you can edit it. If you have accidentally inserted the wrong subtitle, you can delete the times of this subtitle by clicking on the respective subtitle box in the arranger and by pressing **BACKSPACE** or **DELETE**. If you change the order of the subtitle boxes in the arranger, the order of the subtitle list will automatically be changed as well. The sorting is always identical. If you leave out subtitles while inserting them, they will maintain their current position in the list. If you replace these subtitles later, they will take their proper position within the time list. Save the completed file as SMA-file by using the menu command **File ► Save** or by using the shortcut **COMMAND S**.

5.3 Styles

Sublime has numerous formats for your subtitles; you can design and use different styles. Within one style you can choose font, color, outline, antialias, position and other features. These styles are fully supported by DVD Studio Pro.

5.3.1 Basic information on styles

First open the subtitle file you have generated previously or the file `TUTORIAL.SMA` in the folder `TUTORIAL`. Apart from the video and audio file the subtitle list with its timecode information will be loaded. As you can see in the styles column of the subtitle list, the default style is the standard selection; it automatically applies to all subtitles in your list. Apart from that you can select as many other styles as you like. If you would like to highlight people in your film, you can assign them different colors in your subtitles. You can also highlight a voice-over by using italics, for instance. You can use styles to give captions a special appearance. Styles also produce pleasant results in subtitle tracks for hearing-impaired people. By pressing the **E** button to the right of the subtitle list or by using **COMMAND ALT E**, open the editor sidebar (**EDITOR PANES**). Activate the **STYLES** dialog. In this tutorial you will work with four different styles. Use the **DEFAULT STYLE** for standard flashes, use the second style of voice-over passages, use the third style for text flashes and the fourth for text overlaps. To use a new style, press the **+** button in the **STYLES** dialog (use the **++** button to duplicate the activated style). Insert the respective name of the style into the area **NAME**. Now create three more styles called *voice-over*, *text flashes* und *text overlaps*.

5.3.2 Font

Select the font for the respective style in the font settings. Make sure default style has been activated in the styles selection, select *default style* ARIAL BOLD with a size of 26 if Arial is installed on your computer. If this is not the case, select a different sans-serif boldface. For the styles *text flashes* and *text overlaps* please select the same font settings. For the styles *voice-over* please select ARIAL BOLD ITALIC, size 26 as well. In the preview below the FONT settings you will immediately be shown the selected style with selected changes. Apart from the original size you can set a zoom factor of 200 to 400 percent.

5.3.3 Alignment

In the ALIGNMENT settings you can select the position as well as the fading in and out of subtitles of a style. The presettings of Sublime need not be changed for *default* and *voice-over* styles. For the style *text flashes* (which has to be highlighted in the styles dialog), set a FADE IN and FADE OUT of 6 frames. Use the controllers next to the FADE IN/OUT text. Additionally activate the button FORCE DISPLAY to make sure text flashes are always subtitled even though no subtitle track has been activated in the DVD recorder. Besides subtitles of the style *text overlaps* should be aligned towards the top to avoid subsequent overlapping with text flashes. Activate this style in the styles selection and select TOP instead of BOTTOM in the second pulldown menu behind HORIZONTAL/VERTICAL ALIGN.

5.3.4 Colors

In the COLORS selection area you can determine the color settings of your styles. For the *default style* and the style *text overlaps* just change the transparency of the frame and set it to 12. 15 means no transparency, 0 indicates that the color is perfectly transparent. Please do not change yellow as text color, black as frame and yellow-black as antialias. Use the same settings for the *voice-over* style. Additionally assign the text color (MAIN) to palette entry number four (white) and the antialias to palette entry number five. As we want to use grey as antialias, we need to add this color to the palette. Click on the fifth palette entry to do this; select a shade of grey in the color settings. Close the color settings. You will now see the changes in the palette and in the preview.

Now select the style *text flashes*. Select a second frame instead of the antialias (by pressing the key ANTIALIAS). Select 2 pixels for the first frame, 4 pixels for the second frame. Assign the text color to the fourth palette entry (white) and the two frame colors

to the second palette entry (black) respectively. Additionally select a transparency of 10 for the second frame.

5.3.5 Adopting styles

Now you need to assign the respective style to your subtitles. You can do this using multi selection. Press **COMMAND** and highlight all subtitle lines with a voice-over. Select the *voice-over* style in one of the selected lines in the pulldown menu of the style. This style will now be assigned to all highlighted lines. For all pre-inserted subtitles select the style *text overlaps*. Assign the style *text flashes* to the first subtitle.

5.3.6 Saving and loading styles

You can save the styles you have just generated and re-load them for a later subtitle project which is to use the same styles again. This saves you from reconfiguring; besides your subtitles will always have the same appearance. To do this, click on **SAVE** in the **STYLES** dialog. Select a storage location and choose a file name. For a new subtitle project just import this file via the key **LOAD**.

5.4 Export

Once all subtitles have been inserted and formatted, exporting them will be the last step. Sublime has two different formats (apart from the SMA-format, which is only suitable for adaption within Sublime). You can both export a text STL file and render graphics files, where the styles you have generated are converted authentically. Text STL files are mainly suitable for buffering, e.g. if several people working with different programmes generate subtitles. The styles are exported by the STL file; however, the file is not suitable for import into DVD Studio Pro as DVD Studio Pro is not capable of converting all styles information of the STL document. For import into DVD Studio Pro it is a good idea to export your subtitles as graphics files.

5.4.1 Export Rendering

Before rendering your subtitles, you ought to check if there are any mistakes left in your subtitle list. Use  or  to check it. Make sure you correct potential mistakes now. Once your document is free of mistakes, you can start the rendering process by using the menu command **File ► Export STL with Bitmaps**. Select a folder where Sublime is to save your subtitles and choose a name for the corresponding STL file. If you want to

change the file in Windows, please make sure you do not use special characters in your file name. Now start the rendering process.



If there are still time overlaps in your subtitle list at this point, the mistake will be pointed out to you before the rendering process as DVD Studio Pro will not import these subtitles later. At this point Sublime will also indicate if you have forgotten to assign starting and end times to a subtitle as such subtitles will not be rendered.

During the rendering process the progress window will show you how many subtitles have already been exported. As soon as all subtitles have been successfully exported, you will see the message `ALL BITMAPS HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFULLY EXPORTED` in the status bar below on your left.

5.4.2 Importing DVD Studio Pro

Now open DVD Studio Pro. Start a project by importing the video and audio file of this tutorial and putting it in a track. Enter the first subtitle track and import the `TUTORIAL.STL` file via **► Import Subtitle Files**. After the import DVD Studio Pro will tell you how many subtitles files have been imported. This number should be identical with the number of files exported from Sublime.

5.4.3 Palette settings

In a last step you need to transfer the palette settings from Sublime to DVD Studio Pro. Unfortunately the STL format does not support palette information. The standard palettes of Sublime and DVD Studio Pro are identical, so you only need to change palette entries in DVD Studio Pro. In the chapter 5.3.4 you have changed the palette entry five to grey. Transfer this shade of grey to DVD Studio Pro now. To do this, click on a subtitle in DVD Studio Pro. The subtitle window will open on the right. Activate the `COLORS` tab. As Sublime exports pictures in four colors, activate the `CHROMA` settings. In the window below on your left you can now edit the palette. In the palette window you can see that the palette is identical with the one in Sublime (except for the fifth entry, which has been changed by you). Transfer your shade of grey into this palette entry and close the palette window.

At this stage the formatting of your subtitle track has been completed.

5.5 Translating Subtitles

5.5.1 Creating and editing more than one subtitle list

Having started Sublime, import your language file as described in the tutorial *Script mode*. Go to the bottom left corner and click +. Insert the new language title. Click okay. You will now see the original language in the right-hand column of the subtitle list and the new language track in the left-hand column. Translate by referring to the right-hand column and edit the text in the left-hand column as usual. If you wish to create a third subtitle track, repeat the process described above. The third language file will automatically appear in the left-hand column of the subtitle list. The linked language in the right-hand column will be the second language file you created. However, if you wish to refer to the original text, go to the bottom right corner, click the arrow button and select the original language. If you do not wish to refer to any language file other than the edited one, select *No linked language*. You can create and edit as many subtitle files as you like by repeating the steps described above.

5.5.2 Editing subtitles boxes from more than one subtitle list in the arranger

It is advisable to spot the subtitles of the original language as usual before creating other language files as Sublime will automatically *clone* the original language file when creating a new language file, which includes the spotted subtitles. This will save you from spotting every language track individually.



If you wish to move or adjust the subtitle boxes in the arranger, you can do so. However, please note that only the subtitle boxes of the edited language can be modified in the arranger. If a subtitle box is moved too far from its corresponding subtitle box in the linked language track, Sublime will suggest a correction by creating a red arrow pointing to the left or right in the right-hand column of the subtitle list.

If you have several subtitle tracks in the arranger and wish concentrate on the editable subtitle boxes, you can select the option *No linked language* on the bottom right and activate the Hide others button next to it. This ensures that only the relevant subtitle track is displayed.



5.5.3 Importing and exporting files in the translator mode

You can import and export files in the translator mode as usual. However, please note that only one language file, i.e. the edited one, can be imported and exported.

Annotations

We hope that in the course of these tutorials you have become familiar with the basics of Sublime. When working with Sublime every day, you may want to do some tasks simultaneously or change the order of the steps specified in these tutorials. However, there was no other possible outline as we sought to ensure intelligibility and a transparent classification as regards content. In the course of time you will surely discover more features, tricks and applications to create your ideal work style. In the following chapter [6](#) you will be given a full overview of the features of Sublime.

6 Mode of operation

6.1 Project Settings

Before starting a new project, you first should define which target format you are going to use the subtitles for: Blu-ray or DVD. This can be done via Sublime's project settings dialog. This dialog will by default show up with every new project you are started, unless you've explicitly set an option in the dialog itself not to do so. The settings can then be shown by clicking on the menu command **Options ► Project Settings...** .

- **Target:** The target format of your project. Selecting Blu-ray will allow you colorize subtitles freely, and always render titles with anti-alias. It will also enable the export to DoStudio files (.doSt). Selecting DVD will enable export of Spruce Subtitle files as used by DVD Studio Pro, and only allow creating visual font styles that are compatible with the DVD format. Projects can later on be converted from one to another target format, but its recommended to start with the target format that you are going to export the titles to.
- **Format:** The video resolution of the product. Sublime's error checks (i.e: how many characters fit into the display), the subtitle preview and rendering do rely on this setting.
- **Framerate:** The frame-rate of the project, which is important for the final rendering process and preview of the project in Sublime.
- **Make Default:** When clicked, the current settings will be used by default for new projects in Sublime.

6.2 Import

6.2.1 Video

Video files are imported via the menu command **File ► Import Video...** .

Formats

Sublime supports all video formats that can also be viewed with Quicktime Player. They may vary depending on what Quicktime plug-ins are installed on the computer.

The advantage is that Sublime perfectly adapts to your work environment as you can use all audio and video codecs installed in your system.

If the imported video does not start at time code 00:00:00:00, Sublime can adopt this time offset (TAPE OFFSET) for your project after referring back to you. You will learn more about this matter in chapter 6.2.3. Depending on the frame rate of the video Sublime will also decide whether your project is a PAL or NTSC format. However, you can manually change the frame rate and the video format after the import by using the menu commands **Options ► Video Format** and **Options ► Frame Rate** . You can change both the standard video format, which is used to start every new Sublime project, and the frame rate in DEFAULT PREFERENCES (chapter 6.11.4) at any time.

Video and audio

If the video selected has an audio track, the audio track will automatically be imported via **File ► Import Video...** . If you want to use a different audio track, you can simply load it after importing the video via the menu command **File ► Import Audio...** .

Audio data from video files is mostly compressed; therefore Sublime will automatically generate an uncompressed audio WAV file and save it in the folder of your video file. However, this is only possible if the relevant folder is writable. The audio file generated will be re-used when you reload your project; this means that decompression will have to be performed once only. By working with uncompressed audio material Sublime takes less computing time during your work. If you load a video from a CD or DVD (or unwritable material), Sublime will save the audio file in a temporary directory. However, this file cannot be re-used when the project is reloaded.

Video without audio

If the video selected has no audio track, the audio track which may have already been loaded will not be replaced. If you still want to delete the existing audio file, you can do this by using the menu command **Edit ► Delete Audio File** .

6.2.2 Audio

Audio files are imported into Sublime via the menu command **File ► Import Audio...** . Please note that stereo files are also shown as mixed mono audio tracks in the arranger.

This improves the general presentation as the presentation of a stereo track would bisect the vertical resolution whereas the mono presentation should normally be sufficient for editing subtitles.

It is basically possible to work with an audio file only, i.e. without a video. This remarkably enhances the working speed on slow computers. Unfortunately in this case it is impossible to ensure that the subtitles do not cover important areas of the picture. Alternatively you can temporarily remove the video window via the menu command `View ► View VideoWindow`. The hidden video window does not require any computing power.



Audio formats

The following audio formats can be imported into Sublime:

- **WAV files:** Any uncompressed PCM WAV files can be loaded the way they are normally used in Microsoft Windows.
- **AIFF files:** Any uncompressed AIFF files can be loaded the way they are normally used in Mac OS X.
- **Other formats:** You can use other compressed audio formats in Sublime (such as MP3) if they are supported by Quicktime. Please note: if you can play the file in Quicktime Player, you can also use it in Sublime. This rule also applies to video files.

Analysis/loading time

When an audio file is loaded for the first time (either via a video file or directly), Sublime generates an overview of the audio data to ensure quick navigation and presentation of the audio waveform in the arranger. This is visualised when the waveform is gradually set up from left to right in the arranger. As soon as all of the audio file has been analysed, the overview will be buffered. If you reload this audio file later, there will be no analysis. The whole waveform will be shown immediately.

6.2.3 Subtitles

Subtitle files are imported into Sublime via `File ► Import Subtitles...`. Subtitles that have been created previously can be saved, i.e. they can be mixed with the newly imported ones. If your project already has subtitles, Sublime will check via a dialog if those subtitles are to be deleted or not.

Subtitle formats

The following subtitle formats can be imported into Sublime:

- **SMA files:** The SMA format corresponds to the internal Sublime format. As not all subtitle formats (see STL) support the whole set of formats possible in Sublime, we recommend that you always use the SMA format as a working format and that you export to one of the other formats as a final step. Besides the SMA format saves both the audio and video file references used and the current window positions, i.e. the whole working status as it was last used by you.
- **TXT and RTF files:** Text files in a TXT or RTF format (Rich Text Format) can be imported, too; however, there is no information on styles and time. Every line from the text file will be converted into one subtitle (without any information on time, with the `DEFAULT STYLE`). Empty lines are ignored, i.e. they are not imported. You can also import via the clipboard (see chapter 6.5.4).
- **STL files:** STL (Spruce Subtitle Format) is the standard subtitle format of DVD Studio Pro. The subtitling options of DVD Studio Pro are fully supported and even upgraded by Sublime. Sublime supports mere TXT files (.TXT) or RTF files in an STL format (.STL.RTF or .RTF).
- **EBU STL files:** EBU STL (this is not the Spruce Subtitle Format!) is a binary format which is mainly used by the FAB subtitler. Sublime fully supports this format with all official EBU encodings.
- **Final Cut Pro XML files:** Sublime supports the basic import of Final Cut XML files. Please note that currently only the text and timing information of FCP text generators are imported. Video and Audio sequences or other generators are currently ignored.
- **SoftNi SUB files:** Softni SUBs are the standard subtitle format of the subtitling software from SoftNi.
- **MicroDVD SUB files:** Another SUB format which is used by a software called MicroDVD.
- **Subrip SRT files:** This is a widely used format in the public domain.



If you want to create subtitles with a global time offset (if the film does not start at time code 00:00:00:00, for instance), you can indicate this time offset in Sublime before or after the import as the time offset is not indicated in STL files. To do this, activate the menu option **Options ► Set Global Tapeoffset...** . You are requested to insert the relevant offset then.

6.3 Overview user interface

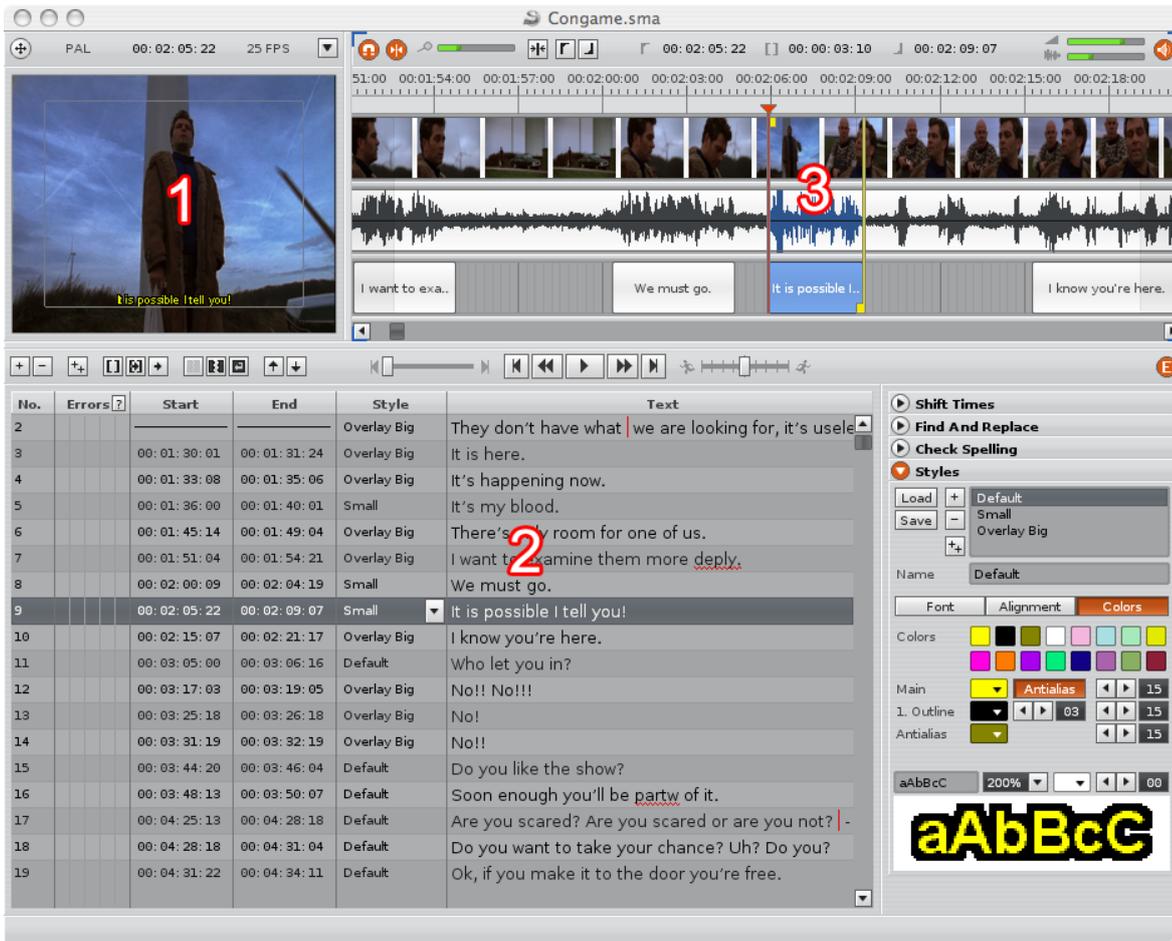


Figure 6.1: User interface

Sublime is divided up into three units:

1. The video preview (chapter 6.4)
2. The subtitle list (chapter 6.5) with the editor sidebar (chapter 6.6)
3. The arranger (chapter 6.7)

6.4 Video preview



Figure 6.2: Video preview

In the preview window you can continually check if you are satisfied with the rendition and presentation of your subtitles or if you need to do further text or time formatting or correcting. Here the imported video and a precise preview of the inserted subtitles are displayed.

6.4.1 Display on an external monitor

The video window can be separated from the main window either to view it on an external monitor or to view the video display without any scaling. The size of the preview window automatically adjusts to the preview size set. The size of video preview integrated into the main window can be changed; just drag the mouse along the edges of the video preview. The the proportion between the video preview and the subtitle text will be automatically adjusted to the video display selected.

If you have connected a second monitor to your computer, you can drag the video window you have just separated to the second monitor via your desktop. The position of the preview window will be saved in the SMA project. If you reload your project, the preview window will be at the position last used (the second monitor in this case).

6.4.2 View safe area

In the video preview `SAFE AREA` marks an area which can be displayed by most standard TVs. Subtitles should never go beyond this area to ensure that your subtitles can be displayed as a whole on as many TVs as possible. If one subtitle goes beyond this area, Sublime will automatically indicate an error in the subtitle list (see chapter 6.5.2) even though the marking has not been activated in the video window. Consequently the option in the video preview is only for visual control.

6.4.3 Video display

The settings of the video display enable you to check if the subtitles can be read when DVD player or TV settings are different. The error display `L - THE TEXT DOES NOT FIT INTO THE SAFE AREA` will adjust to the change of the display format.

Square pixel (unscaled)

In the `SQUARE PIXEL (UNSCALED)` display the imported video is shown without scaling. The pixel aspect ratio of your imported video will be ignored in this display. If you have imported an anamorphic 16:9 video, the video will look horizontally jolted. This is the standard setting you should use for your work in Sublime as the subtitles can be read very well here. Besides this preview takes little resources. Other preview formats are mainly used for visual, temporary control.

Full Frame (4:3 Video -> 4:3 Display)

In this setting both your imported video and your subtitles are scaled to a 4:3 pixel aspect ratio. Select this setting for preview if your imported video is in a 4:3 format.

Pan & Scan (4:3 Video -> 16:9 Display)

This stretches the 4:3 imported video and the subtitles, showing them as a 16:9 TV shows them in a `PAN & SCAN` mode. Only a section of the 4:3 video will be presented.

Letterbox (16:9 Video -> 4:3 Display)

This stretches the 16:9 imported video and the subtitles, showing them as a 4:3 TV shows them if it uses the LETTERBOX mode. This setting preserves the 16:9 aspect ratio of the visual material by introducing black bars which are not used by the video at the top and at the bottom of the picture.

Widescreen (16:9 Video -> 16:9 Display)

This stretches the 16:9 imported video and the subtitles, showing them as a 16:9 TV shows them.

6.5 Subtitle list

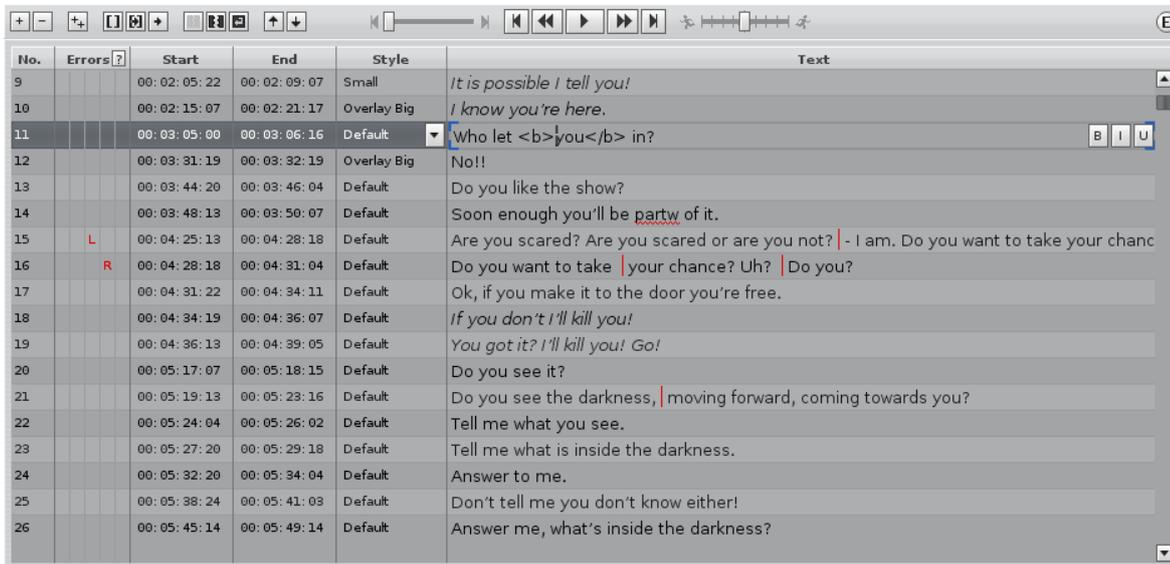


Figure 6.3: Subtitle list

The subtitle list is the most important of the three units in Sublime as it represents the actual result of your work. Here you will edit the text of your subtitles, insert new subtitles and allocate styles.

Sublime always automatically sorts the subtitle list via the set times so that the order of the subtitles in the list always corresponds to the order of their chronological appearance. The order of the subtitles in the subtitle list is always identical with the one in the arranger. As long as no times have been assigned to the subtitles, Sublime leaves them at their current position in the list.

As in many other programmes subtitles are selected via the mouse (by clicking on the subtitle once) or via keyboard commands. If you keep **SHIFT** pressed while clicking the mouse, the current selection will be expanded, i.e. several subtitles will be highlighted simultaneously. If you keep **COMMAND** pressed while clicking, you can add new subtitles to the selection or take highlighted subtitles out of the selection individually. If you prefer to work with your keyboard, keep **SHIFT** pressed and navigate in the list by using **UP** or **DOWN** at the same time. This is another way of selecting several subtitles. By combining it with **HOME** or **END** respectively, you can select all subtitles from the beginning or the end of the list up to the current selected subtitle.

6.5.1 Column sections

Error display

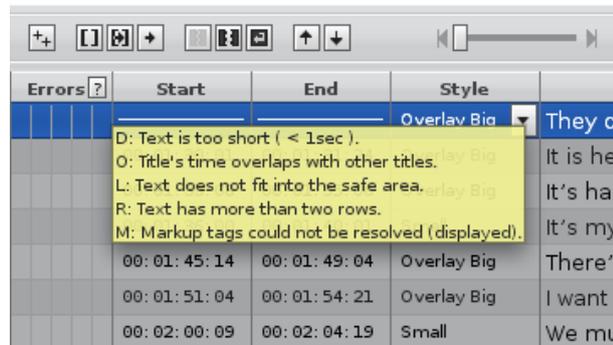


Figure 6.4: Error display

In the **ERRORS** column the most important errors in your document will be pointed out to you. Apart from overlaps you will be shown lines that are too short, too much text, subtitles of more than two lines and incorrect text selections. You will find a detailed description in the chapter **ERRORS**. If you are not sure about the meaning of the various error codes, just click on the small **?** button in the **ERRORS** line. You will find a short description of the error symbols there.

The beginning of a subtitle

The time code where your subtitle starts can be found in the **START** column. If you have not assigned any time to your subtitle yet, there is no time code there. You will be shown a horizontal line. You can change the times either by moving the subtitle boxes in the arranger (see chapter 6.7.3) or by manually inserting the times into the column. To do this, use your mouse to click into the existing time code or press **SHIFT** **ENTER**. The frame rate used for the visualisation of the time code depends on the frame rate chosen for the project. You can set the frame rate at **Options ► Frame Rate**. The current frame rate is indicated above the video preview.

The end and length of a subtitle

The time code where your subtitle ends or the length of your subtitle can be found in the **END** or the **LENGTH** column alternatively. If you have not assigned any times to the subtitle yet, no time code will be indicated here. You can change the times either by moving the boxes in the arranger or by inserting the times into the column manually. To do this use the mouse to click into the existing time code or press **COMMAND**

SHIFT **ENTER** . Go to **Options ▶ Show Lengths** to select length or end. This setting is applied to all projects.

Styles

The selected text styles of your subtitles are shown in the **STYLES** column. A text style is a set of format definitions for subtitles. You can use it to group and change display options for subtitles quickly and easily. You will find a detailed description of styles in the chapter 6.6.5. The **DEFAULT STYLE** is set as a standard. It is always available and cannot be deleted. If you have defined several styles, you can select the appropriate style in the drop-down section of the selected subtitle. You can also do this for several subtitles at a time: select more than one subtitle in the subtitle list and click on the small drop-down symbol above or below in the selection of the subtitle list.

Subtitle line

You will find the text of your subtitle in the **TEXT** column. A word-wrap is visualised by a red vertical line (|). As soon as you have started the editing mode for the selected subtitle by double clicking with your mouse or by pressing **ENTER**, you will discover three new buttons next to the subtitle which is to be edited. These buttons control text formats in addition to those in the style settings. If you edit a text with a style which does not use bold fonts, for instance, you can use these **MARKUP TAGS** to highlight individual passages, words or letters in your text in bold type. The three buttons will help you by automatically inserting the necessary markups into your text.

- **COMMAND** **B** Sets the selected text in bold and inserts a beginning/end markup (und).
- **COMMAND** **I** Sets the selected text in italics and inserts a beginning/end markup (<i> und </i>).
- **COMMAND** **U** Underlines the selected text and inserts a beginning/end markup (<u> und </u>) as for the previous commands.

Alternatively you can type these character strings in manually.

Markups can also be combined; for instance, a text with <i>markups</i> will look like this: a **text with *markups***.

In the editing mode texts from other programmes can simply be pasted from the clipboard (**COMMAND **V**) or copied to the clipboard (**COMMAND** **C**) to import them into other programmes.**



In the following paragraph you will find a list of other keyboard commands to edit subtitles:

- **COMMAND** **ENTER** Inserts a word-wrap.
- **TAB** Moves the editing focus to the next subtitle in the list.
- **SHIFT** **TAB** Moves the editing focus to the previous subtitle in the list.

6.5.2 Error display

Sublime has been preconfigured to check the subtitle list for certain errors so that the final subtitle file is the best result and the subtitles created can be imported into DVD Studio Pro without any problems. In the left-hand column of the subtitle list (**Errors**) the following errors are indicated:

Too short display duration (Error message: D - Duration)

Every subtitle ought to be shown for a certain time, depending on the length of the text. If a subtitle is on display for less than one second, Sublime automatically indicates an error in the left-hand column.



When spotting subtitles you ought to bear in mind that a text that is longer than two lines needs to be on display for a longer time than a short, single-line text. However, you should also note that subtitles that are shown for too long can be a nuisance. Subtitles of songs can be an exception. Sublime automatically generates the length of the relevant subtitle lines in accordance with the length of the relevant text. You may have to adapt those lines in the arranger (see chapter 6.7) if the speaking speed changes and if there are pauses.

Overlapping (Error message: O - Overlapping)

An overlap is indicated when the starting and end time of two or more subtitles overlap. If this error occurs, you either have to move the subtitle boxes of the relevant subtitles in the arranger or you have to adapt the times in the **START/END** column of the subtitle list manually. Contiguous times (e.g. end time 10:20:12:24, starting time 10:20:12:24) are acceptable and do not provoke an error message.

Too much text (Error message: L - Long Text)

Every subtitle line can only present a limited amount of text, in accordance with font, size and video format (NTSC or PAL). To ensure the legibility of subtitles, you ought to use a minimum font size of 23 points (which also depends on the font). A font size of 26 points has been preset. If the text of a subtitle line exceeds the visible area (see chapter 6.4.2), Sublime will show you an error message in the left-hand column. At the same time you will see how much of your text cannot be displayed in the preview window.

You have several possibilities of showing a long text all the same:

- You can divide the subtitle up into two (or more) subtitles.
- You can insert a word-wrap (or you can let Sublime do this for you automatically by using the `WRAP` command).
- You can shorten the text so that it will not exceed the visible area.
- You can choose a smaller font. This may make sense when there are several text lines in your document that are too long. However, you should bear in mind the legibility of your subtitles.



More than two lines (Error message: R - Too many rows)

To ensure the legibility of the subtitles, no subtitle should be longer than two lines. Otherwise Sublime will indicate an error in the left-hand column.

Markup error (Error message: M - Markup error)

If **BOLD** and/or *ITALIC* markups are used in the subtitle text (see chapter 6.5.1), **BOLD** and/or *ITALIC* types of the selected font must be available.

UNDERLINE markups are always available as they are simulated by Sublime for every font. To find out which font has those types, just check in the list of fonts if the font you have selected also appears as the type **BOLD** , **BOLDITALIC** or *ITALIC* . If these types are not available, Sublime will render them in the font you selected without the type and indicate an M error.

6.5.3 Toolbar



Figure 6.5: Toolbar of the subtitle list

Insert

INSERT Inserts a new, empty subtitle line after the selected subtitle.

If the subtitle list is empty, you can create new entries by using the mouse to double click on any position in the subtitle list.



Delete

DELETE or **BACKSPACE** Deletes the selected subtitles from the list without copying them to the clipboard.

Duplicate

COMMAND **D** Generates a copy of the currently selected subtitle. If starting and end times are available, they are changed to avoid overlaps.

Apply Markers

W Sets the starting and end times for the subtitle selected in the subtitle list to the times of the starting and end markers in the arranger.

Apply Markers and Advance

S Sets the starting and end times for the subtitle selected in the subtitle list to the times of the starting and end markers in the arranger. Subsequently the playmarkers are moved further to the right and the next subtitle line in the list is selected.

Advance

TAB Advances the starting and end markers by one interval.

Merge

COMMAND **M** Executes a `MERGE SELECTED` command (see chapter 6.5.4).

Split

COMMAND **K** Executes a `SPLIT` command (see chapter 6.5.4).

Wrap

COMMAND **W** Executes a `WRAP` command (see chapter 6.5.4).

Previous Error

, Moves to the previous subtitle in the subtitle list where errors are indicated in the error column.

Next Error

 Moves to the next subtitle in the subtitle list where errors are indicated in the error column.

Playback Navigation

It shows the current playback position in relation to the whole length of the arrangement. Drag the button to move the playback position or click into the bar next to the button to skip back and forth in the playback.

Transport

- Starting position: Sets the playmarker to the starting position.
- Rewind: Sets back the playmarker.
- Play/Stop (): Starts or stops playback.
- Fast forward: Advances the playmarker.
- End position: Sets the playmarker to the end position of the arrangement.

Playback speed

During the playback you can manipulate the playback speed, e.g. to replay passages you missed while inserting subtitle times without having to stop the playback.

Use  and  to fast-forward or rewind during insertion.  will increase the playback speed,  will rewind without stopping.



6.5.4 Other functions

Other functions are available via the context menu (use your mouse to click on an entry in the subtitle list) and via the following keyboard commands:

Cut

  Copies the subtitles you have selected to the clipboard and deletes them. Deleted subtitles will not appear in the arranger.

Copy

  Copies the subtitles you have selected to the clipboard.

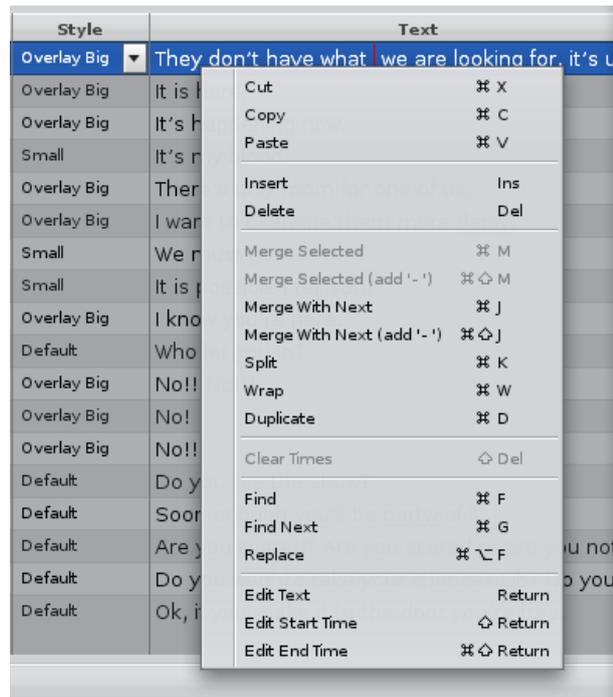


Figure 6.6: Context menu

Paste

COMMAND **V** Pastes subtitles (with their times, if available) from the clipboard to the subtitle list. You can also insert subtitles or text from other programmes via the clipboard. To do this, just paste the copied text line by line without empty lines to the subtitle list as for TXT/RTF import (see chapter 6.2.3). This is particularly handy when you want to import subtitles from a script, for instance.

Merge Selected

COMMAND **M** At least two subtitles have to be selected. The MERGE command merges the selected subtitles into a new one. The text is merged by word-wraps. If times have already been set, they are joined; the new subtitle is given the starting time of the first and the end time of the last subtitle.

Merge Selected (add -)

COMMAND **SHIFT** **M** Cf. MERGE SELECTED ; however, the merged texts are not only separated by a word-wrap but a word-wrap and a subsequent space and a hyphen. A hyphen is used to indicate the presence of two different speakers within one subtitle.

Merge with Next

COMMAND **J** Merges the currently selected subtitle with the following subtitle. Again the text is separated by a word-wrap.

Merge with Next (add -)

COMMAND **SHIFT** **J** Cf. `MERGE WITH NEXT` ; however, not only a word-wrap but a word-wrap plus a subsequent space and hyphen will be inserted.

Split

COMMAND **K** Splits the selected subtitle up into two new ones. The split is automatically performed where punctuation marks occur, in the middle of the sentence or between words. If starting and end times have been set, Sublime will automatically preserve them in accordance with the length of texts.

Wrap

COMMAND **W** If a subtitle is too long and consists of one line only, you can use this command to automatically insert a word-wrap. Again, as for the `SPLIT` command, Sublime will separate the text at punctuation marks so that you will not have to re-edit the text.

Find

COMMAND **F** Searches for text in the subtitle list and opens the `FIND` sidebar. In the chapter [6.6](#) you will find a detailed description of the `FIND` sidebar.

Find Next

COMMAND **G** Once a search has been started, you can use this command to carry it on.

Replace

COMMAND **H** Searches and replaces text in a subtitle list. In the chapter [6.6](#) you will find a detailed description of the `REPLACE` sidebar.

Clear Time

COMMAND **DELETE** Deletes the starting and end times of the selected subtitles (if available).

Edit Text

ENTER Starts the editing mode for the selected subtitle text.

Edit Start Time

COMMAND **ENTER** If times are available for the selected subtitle, this command will start the editing mode for the starting time.

Edit End Time

COMMAND **SHIFT** **ENTER** If times are available for the selected subtitle, this command will start the editing mode for the end time or length of the subtitle.

6.6 Editor sidebar



Figure 6.7: Editor sidebar

Press the **E** button on the right in the programme or press **COMMAND** **ALT** **E** to collapse or expand the editor sidebar. The editor sidebar provides you with comprehensive opportunities in your work with subtitles.

6.6.1 Shift times

It may frequently be necessary to shift the times in your subtitles. This feature enables you to to shift all subtitles back or forth in time. You can also shift selected subtitles. This may be necessary if you are working with various movie versions and you only have to change individual passages. Select the **ALL** or **MARKED** buttons, insert the time shift for the subtitles and confirm by pressing the **SHIFT** button. **MARKED** refers to the subtitles selected in the subtitle list or in the arranger.



Figure 6.8: Editor sidebar: Shift times

6.6.2 Scale times

If you want to edit subtitles made for a different framerate than the one you are going to use, you can rescale the timings of your subtitles with the Scale Times pane in Sublime. Select the `ALL` or `MARKED` buttons to define which subtitles you want to scale, then use either the `FRAMERATES` mode to let Sublime use an appropriate factor for framerate conversions, or manually scale by a given factor with the `FACTOR` mode.

Start scaling at the first clip

This option lets you define if you want to keep the time of the first subtitle in the selected range untouched, which means the scaling will start at that point instead of the beginning of the timeline.

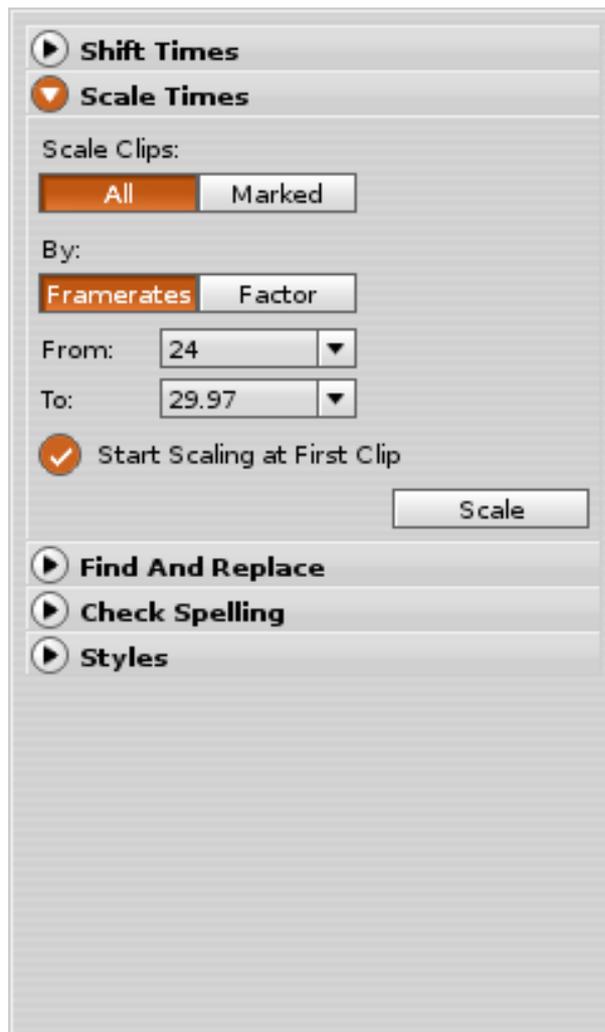


Figure 6.9: Editor sidebar: Scale times

6.6.3 Find and replace

Here you can search for text in all existing subtitles or replace text. By pressing **COMMAND** **F**, you will leave the subtitle list and directly get to the search input box, where you can fill in the text you are looking for. If you press **RETURN** or click on the **Find Next** button, the text you are searching will be highlighted in the subtitle list. If you want to search the text from the highlighted point, just press **COMMAND** **G**, **F3** or the **FIND NEXT** button again. To replace text, just press the **REPLACE** button, which enables you to replace text step by step. By pressing **TAB** or **SHIFT** **TAB** you can quickly switch from **REPLACE** to **FIND**.

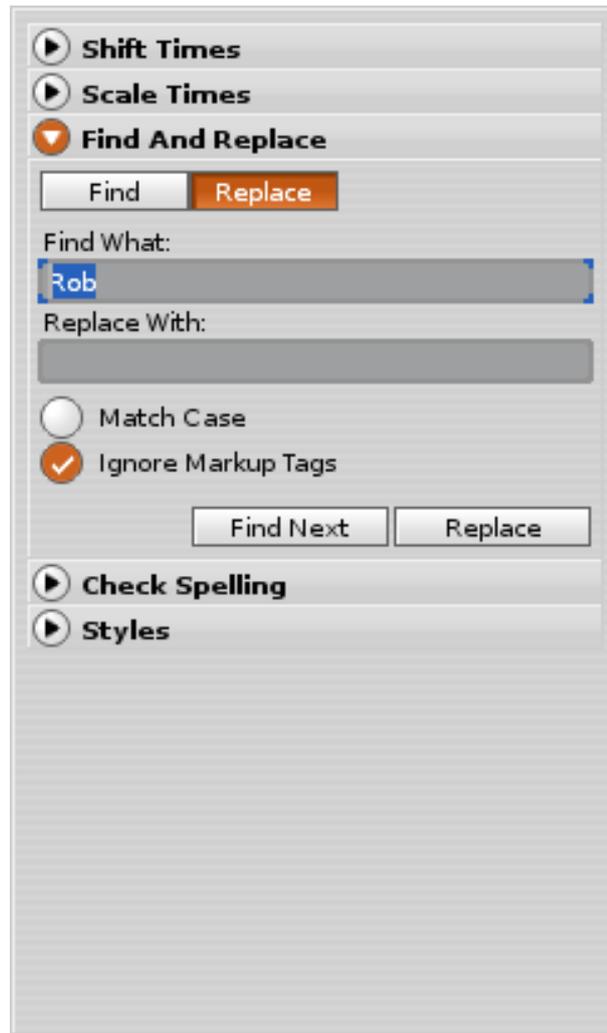


Figure 6.10: Editor sidebar: Find and replace

Match Case

If this option is activated, Sublime will be case sensitive when searching and replacing text.

Ignore Markups

If this option is activated, markups (``, ``, `<i>`, `</i>`, `<u>`, `</u>`) will be ignored during the search. If this option is deactivated, you can specifically search for markups or even replace them.

6.6.4 Check Spelling

Here you can spellcheck and correct your subtitle texts.



Figure 6.11: Editor sidebar: Check Spelling

Misspelled Word / Find Next

Shows the to be corrected word. **FIND NEXT** will highlight the next misspelled word in the subtitle list.

Dictionary / Ignore

Selects the dictionary (language) for the spellchecking. **IGNORE** adds the currently highlighted word into the dictionary. Note that the global dictionary will not be modified, the word will only be ignored for the current active document.

Correction / Change)

Shows the correction that is used when replacing the currently highlighted misspelled word. You can either choose a new word from the **SUGGESTIONS** list below (by clicking

with the mouse button on an item in the list), or simply type in a new word. By clicking the button **CHANGE** , the highlighted word is replaced with the word in the correction field and jumps to the next misspelled word.

Suggestions

Shows a list of guesses, which correct the highlighted misspelled word. By double clicking one of these items, the misspelled words gets automatically replaced with the one that you have clicked. A single click will just choose the word for the manual correction.

Check Spelling as You Type

With this option enabled, all misspelled words will be automatically underlined red in the subtitle list. This way you can recognize spelling mistakes while typing in or editing new texts, without the spellchecking pane open.



You can navigate to the previous or next titles with errors via the keyboard shortcuts **←** and **→** or **OPTION ←** and **OPTION →**. Holding down **OPTION** will ignore errors from the error column, so that you can quickly navigate through all the titles with spelling errors.

6.6.5 Styles

What are styles?

The **STYLES** concept in Sublime enables you to quickly group and re-use text formats for subtitles. By choosing a style you determine the appearance of the subtitles (e.g. font, position, colors) and assign this appearance to the relevant subtitles. If you want to have the same design for all subtitles, just set **DEFAULT STYLE** accordingly; this style has been preset as a standard for every new subtitle. For instance, if you want to visualise different speakers in the subtitles (e.g. by using different colors), just create a style for every speaker. In the subtitle list you can assign the subtitles their relevant style via the **STYLES** column. Text flashes that are mostly aligned towards the top of the picture to avoid overlaps with previous text can easily be created with styles. The same applies to subtitle tracks for the hearing impaired; they include voice-overs that are specially earmarked. Styles can help you design them easily and attractively.

Creating styles

In the above list you can see all styles that are currently available for your project. By pressing the **+** button you can create a new style with standard settings. Having been selected in the list, it can be edited. To delete an existing style, select it in the list



Figure 6.12: Editor sidebar: Styles

and press the **+** button. If you want to duplicate a style, select the style you want to duplicate first, then press the **+** button. The existing features of a style will thus be adopted.

Saving/ Loading styles

A complete set of styles can be exported and imported if you use the **LOAD** and **SAVE** buttons. That way you can re-use the style settings for different projects.

Font

Once you have activated the **FONT** button, you can choose the font for the selected style in the list. To do this, just select the name in the list of fonts available. If you insert the name of the font into the **SEARCH** box, the list will only show fonts of the name you have entered. Thus you can search for bold fonts, for instance. You can set

the size of the font in the editing field on your right above the font list. You can also find the name of the current font there.

Alignment

- **I,O FADE** : Here you can determine if the subtitles of the current style should be faded in or out. The fading duration is measured in frames. A 0 duration will prevent any fading.
- **H,V ALIGN** : Here you can set the horizontal and vertical alignment of your subtitles. **CENTER** for horizontal alignment and **BOTTOM** for vertical alignment is the standard.
- **X,Y OFFSET** : Here you can set an additional **OFFSET** for the alignment of the text in relation to the set alignment. This may be useful when you are working with a 16:9 letterbox video and the subtitles ought to be visible on a 16:9 TV with an enlarged picture range.
- **H, V SPACE** : Controls the space between characters (**H-SPACING**) and lines (**V-SPACING**).
- **FORCED DISPLAY** : By activating the button **F** , you can assign the attribute **FORCED DISPLAY** to your style. This means that all subtitles that have been assigned this style are always displayed, no matter if the relevant subtitle track has been activated or not. This may be useful when there is written text in a foreign language in a video and you want to create subtitles for it that need to be displayed, even though the viewer has not selected a subtitle track.

Colors

If you have activated the **COLORS** button, there are more potential style settings referring to palette entries and the use of outlines and antialias.

- **COLORS** : Available for DVD projects only. In Blu-Ray projects, colors can be set freely. According to DVD specification you can use 16 different palette entries (colors) for every subtitle track. However, you can only use four different colors for every subtitle (including the background colour, i.e. three colors for the font). This palette is displayed here; you can set the 16 different colors individually. To do this, just click on the colour entry you want to change. The standard palette you can see in Sublime corresponds to the standard palette of DVD Studio Pro. If you change the colors of this palette in Sublime, you also need to change them in DVD Studio Pro as the STL format cannot adopt the colour data.

- **OUTLINE/ANTIALIAS** : Available for DVD projects only. Two different display varieties for your subtitles are available in Sublime. They are determined mainly by the fact that the colour range per subtitle is limited to four. You can either combine one outline with one antialias or choose two different outlines. If you do not want any outline, just select 0 for outline. For the intensity of the relevant outline you can choose between 0 and 8 pixels; the antialiased intensity is preset. Use the drop-down window to select the relevant palette entry for font, outline and antialias.
- **2. SPEAKER** : Available for DVD projects only when the color mode is set to 2. Speaker. Always available for Blu-Ray projects. With the 2. Speaker color you can, within every style, display a part of the text with an alternative text color. This often is used in Subtitles to show that the text was spoken by two different speakers. To use the 2. speaker color in subtitles wrap the text into `<s2>` this text will be shown with 2. Speaker color`</s2>` markups.
- **OPACITY** : Available for DVD projects only. You can determine a transparency (**OPACITY**) for font, outline and antialias; it ranges from 0 (not visible) to 15 (fully visible).

Preview

The preview window enables you to view the style settings at various zoom levels. Apart from the full scale you can zoom the preview to 200 and 400 percent. Using the right-hand drop-down window you select a background colour from the palette. The field next to it controls the transparency of the background colors (as it does for other text colors). The preview cannot display all style attributes (e.g. the vertical line spacing or the alignment). To view the style changes in real-time, just select a line in the subtitle list that uses the current style. The changes will then appear in the window of the video preview.

6.7 Arranger

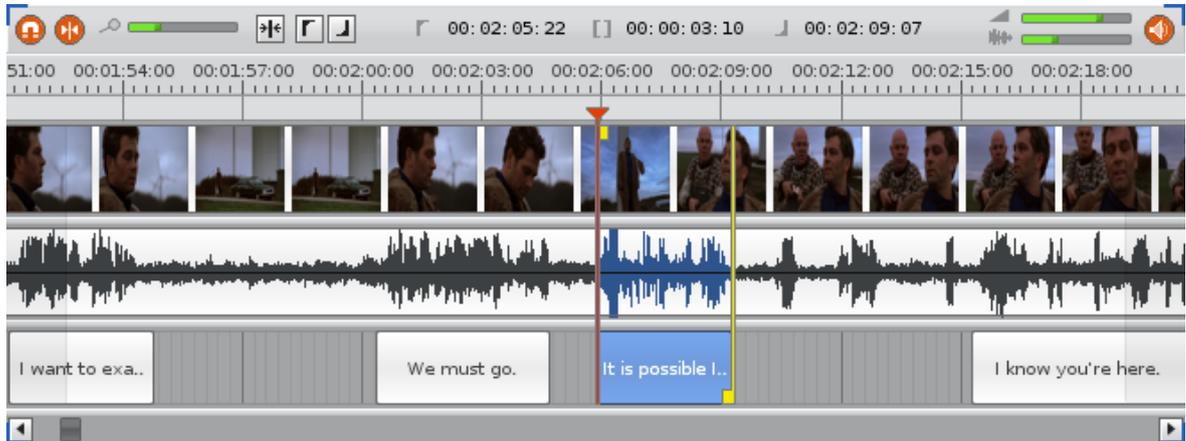


Figure 6.13: Arranger

The arranger can be subdivided into the following sections:

- Video display (chapter 6.7.1)
- Waveform display (chapter 6.7.2)
- Subtitle boxes (chapter 6.7.3)

The video and audio display is optional, i.e. in Sublime you can create subtitles without any video or audio material, if this makes sense. To hide the video or audio track in the overview, use **View ► View Video Overview** or **View ► View Audio Overview** respectively.

In the arranger only the subtitle track is edited. The audio and video track are only used for the overview. The subtitle editing in the arranger can be performed quickly and conveniently. Please consult our detailed tutorial, which gives you an in-depth description of how to work with the arranger.

6.7.1 Video display

The video track displays a chronological overview of the currently imported video. Depending on the zoom level (the higher the zoom level, the more detailed the preview) sections of the video or the whole video will be displayed. This simplifies the navigation within the video and can provide a basis for manual scene identification when the zoom level is very high. Just zoom into the arranger until you can see the individual frames of the video in the overview.

6.7.2 Waveform display

Just like the video track the audio track displays a chronological overview of the currently imported audio track. The audio track plays a particularly vital role when subtitles are generated as text passages are visible in the audio track due to the waveform display. This means that even before the playback you can see if a subtitle has been inserted in the wrong position or if a subtitle is totally missing. The volume of the audio material and the vertical scale of the waveform can be defined by the user in the toolbar of the arranger.

6.7.3 Subtitle boxes

Even beginners can use the subtitle track effectively and intuitively to create subtitles in real-time and/or edit them. You can insert new subtitles from the subtitle list using Drag & Drop or existing subtitles can be shifted or scaled up/down.

Dragging from the subtitle list

Even during the playback you can drag subtitles from the subtitle list to the arranger to insert new times for subtitles or to correct existing times. As long as the subtitle has not been dropped in the arranger, you can navigate in the arranger by pointing the mouse at the left-hand or right-hand edge of the arranger. You can also do this via the keyboard pressing **SHIFT** **A** or **SHIFT** **D**. Just use the mouse wheel above the arranger tracks or **PAGEUP** or **PAGEDOWN** to zoom during the dropping process. During the playback you can navigate in the arranger using **A** and **D**. However, you need to activate the FOLLOW PLAYMARKER option to do this. You can drag the existing subtitle boxes in the subtitle track to a different position to correct subtitle times.

Automatic length measurement

As soon as you drag a subtitle from the subtitle list, Sublime applies a complex algorithm to set an initial standard length of the subtitle (if no times have been set yet). Depending on the number of words, sentences and lines during the dragging process from the subtitle list the length that corresponds to the relevant language sequence is predetermined automatically. If there are pauses or if a person speaks particularly fast or slowly, you may have to adapt the display duration manually. Otherwise you just have to position the subtitles chronologically in the arranger using your mouse.

Expand/ Shorten

If you want to change the initial length of the subtitle all the same, you can do this by using Drag & Drop (as for positioning). Move your mouse to the left-hand or right-hand edge of the subtitle box until the mouse pointer shows the CHANGE SIZE SYMBOL . By pressing the mouse button and dragging you can simply change the starting and end position. As for the Drag & Drop from the subtitle list you can use a shortcut to navigate in the arranger (**SHIFT** **A** or **SHIFT** **D** for scrolling, **PAGEUP** or **PAGEDOWN** for zooming or the mouse wheel for zooming).

Alternatively the starting and end times of the subtitle can be changed in the subtitle list (see chapter 6.5).

Shift

You can use the mouse in the arranger to shift a subtitle which has already been inserted. To do this, move the mouse into the middle of the subtitle box until the mouse pointer does not show the CHANGE SIZE SYMBOL . By pressing the mouse button and dragging you can shift the subtitle box.

Delete

To delete the subtitle times only, you can either select the subtitle in the arranger by mouse click and press **DELETE** or **BACKSPACE** ; or you can press **CONTROL** **X** , which first copies the selected subtitle to the clipboard and deletes it then.

6.7.4 Timeline

The timeline has the purpose of both visualising the time of the currently displayed section in the arranger and facilitating navigation in the arranger. By clicking and dragging the mouse in the timeline you can scroll by moving the mouse to the left and right and zoom by moving the mouse up and down. Scrolling and zooming can be combined. The visualisation of times depends on the currently selected frame rate. It can be changed in the options menu. Please note that the selected frame rate does not only serve as a visualisation. The selected frame rate is always used during the export to an STL format. Please make sure that it corresponds to the final DVD frame rate.

6.7.5 Markers

Playmarkers

Marks the current playback position. It can be set freely; use the middle mouse button or the navigation bar to do this. During the playback you will see two markers: the position where you started from and the current playback position. The current playback position can also be viewed and edited above the video preview.

Left/right marker

Use the left and right markers to insert subtitles via the keyboard and to select the starting and end times of the subtitles. The times of the current starting and end marker and the resulting length can be seen and edited in the toolbar. They can easily be set in the arranger with the left and right mouse button in the arranger as soon as you do not click on a subtitle box.

6.7.6 Toolbar

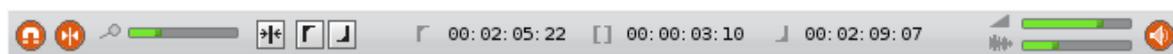


Figure 6.14: Toolbar of the arranger

Snapping

This feature ensures that the subtitle boxes and existing subtitle boxes or markers snap together during Drag & Drop from the subtitle list or of existing subtitle boxes from the arranger.

Follow playmarker

If this option is activated, the currently visible section in the arranger follows the playback position during the playback. Please note the slightly shaded areas on the left and right in the arranger. Those are the areas never crossed by the playmarkers if this option is activated. Thus during the playback you can always check when the arranger will automatically scroll on during the insertion of new subtitles.

Zooming

The visible sector in the arranger centred on the playback position is scaled up or down.

Centring on the playmarker

Immediately scrolls the currently visible section in the arranger to the playback position, no matter if the FOLLOW PLAYMARKER option is activated or not.

Volume

Sets the volume of the audio signal from the audio track in the arranger; Sublime renders the signal in the playback mode.

Waveform display

Sets the vertical scale of the audio waveform in the arranger. You can raise the visualisation of the waveform to simplify the visual identification of text passages.

Audio Scrubbing

Is this option enabled, navigating the play marker through the arrangement (via the mouse or keyboard shortcuts) will play the underlying audio for a short time. By using the keyboard shortcuts **A** and **D** you can step frame wise through the arrangement, even when the playback is stopped.

6.7.7 Other features

Other features are available via the context menu (click the right mouse button on a subtitle box) and via keyboard commands:

Selecting subtitle boxes

Subtitle boxes can be selected in the arranger for subsequent operations. You can do this either by pointing at and clicking on a subtitle box (if you keep **SHIFT** pressed, this will not cancel an existing selection) or via keyboard commands:

- **RIGHT** or **LEFT** Selects the previous/next subtitle in the arranger.
- **COMMAND** **RIGHT** or **LEFT** Selects the last/first subtitle.
- **COMMAND** **SHIFT** **RIGHT** or **LEFT** Selects all subtitles up to the last/ first one.
- **COMMAND** **A** Selects all subtitles.
- **COMMAND** **D** Selects no subtitle.

You can also use the mouse to select several subtitles. To do this, use the so-called rubber band selection. Click on an area without any subtitles. Hold down the mouse button and move the pointer across the subtitles you want to select. All subtitles between the first click and the current pointer position will be selected.

The selections in the subtitle list and in the arranger are synchronised automatically. This means that you can select subtitles in the arranger for commands in the subtitle list and vice versa.

Cut

COMMAND **X** Copies the selected subtitles to the clipboard first and deletes them both from the arranger and the subtitle list then. This means that you can easily shift selected subtitles to a different position by using Copy & Paste.

Copy

COMMAND **C** Copies the selected subtitles to the clipboard and pastes them to a different position in the arranger via the `PASTE` command.

Paste

COMMAND **V** Pastes subtitles from the clipboard to the current playback position. You can also paste subtitles or text from other programmes via the clipboard. As for TXT/RTF import (see chapter 6.2.3), the copied text will be inserted into the subtitle list line by line without empty lines. This is particularly handy if you want to import subtitles from a script, for instance.

Delete

DELETE or **BACKSPACE** Deletes subtitles from the arranger without copying them to the clipboard. However, not the whole subtitle but only the set times are deleted from the list. This can also be done in the subtitle list via the `DELETE TIMES` command.

Select All

COMMAND **A** Selects all existing subtitles in the arranger.

Deselect

COMMAND **D** Deselects all subtitles in the arranger.

6.8 Translator mode

No.	Errors	Start	End	Style	English	German
26		00:04:24:09	00:04:26:01	Default##	It's nasty out there, isn't it?	Das Wasser sieht ungemütlich aus, hä?
27	D	00:04:29:18	00:04:30:16	Default##	I'm Steven.	Ich bin Steven.
28		00:04:36:04	00:04:39:04	Default##	This is my wife Julia and our son Alex.	Das ist meine Frau Julia, und unser Sohn Alex!
29		00:04:48:05	00:04:49:12	Default##	My name's Joe.	Mein Name ist Joe!
30		00:05:01:13	00:05:03:00	Default##	What you got in the bag Joe?	Was hast du da in dem Sa Steven.
31	D	00:05:03:01	00:05:04:00	Default##	Steven.	
32		00:05:14:22	00:05:18:05	Default##	I made it myself! I got lots!	Habe ich selbst gemacht, wisst ihr? Ich, ich hab gan
33		00:05:29:22	00:05:31:06	Default##	Wanna pet it?	Willst du mal streicheln?
34		00:05:32:23	00:05:35:06	Default##	It ain't gonna bite ya: it's dead already!	Das beißt dich nicht. Das ist schon lange tot!
35		00:05:39:24	00:05:42:16	Default##	I trade ?em fer oil. Ya got oil?	Ich, äh, tausche sie gegen Öl. Habt ihr vielleicht Öl?
36		00:05:43:17	00:05:45:09	Default##	No, we don't have any oil.	Nein, wir, wir haben kein Öl!
37		00:05:47:10	00:05:48:12	Default##	Terbacca?	Tabak, hä?
38		00:05:50:00	00:05:51:01	Default##	Sorry.	Leider nicht!
39		00:05:53:23	00:05:56:15	Default##	Rope? - Steven! Stop it.	Ein Seil vielleicht? Steven! Hör auf.
40	L	00:05:57:15	00:06:00:11	Default##	Actually I don't think we have anything that you'd want.	Also ich glaube, wir haben gar nichts, was du brauch
41		00:06:02:04	00:06:03:21	Default##	Naaaa. Ya got lots.	Doch, ganz viel sogar!

Figure 6.15: Translator mode in the Subtitle List

This new feature enables translators to directly edit or compare and create multi-language versions of their subtitles in Sublime. By *cloning* the initial language, translators can create several language tracks without having to leave Sublime. Besides they can also do swift timing corrections for each translation.

6.8.1 Creating more than one subtitle list

If you want to add a subtitle list, look at the bottom left corner of Sublime. Click + and enter the new language title you want to add. After you have clicked okay, the new language will be displayed on the left-hand side of your subtitle list. You can now edit the new language as usual. The right-hand side has been set to be called *Main Language* by default. However, if you wish to rename it, you can do so. Please note that only the left-hand column of the subtitle list can be edited. It is highlighted on the bottom left. The right-hand column cannot be changed or amended. This will stop you from accidentally changing the original text. If you wish to edit the (original) language in the right-hand column, click the name of this language in the bottom left corner. The lists will then be switched so that you can edit the original. By clicking + in the bottom left corner, you can add as many as languages as you like. However, only two languages at a time will be displayed in the subtitle list. By clicking - you can remove the language highlighted below.

6.8.2 Duplicating, removing or renaming a language

If you click the arrow button next to the languages or if you use the right mouse button, you can duplicate, remove or rename the selected language. If you do not allocate a

name to the duplicated language, Sublime will automatically generate a name by using the name of the selected language and adding # in front to mark it as a different track.

6.8.3 Linking languages

You can link various different languages by selecting one of the languages in the list on the bottom left (which is the one to be edited) and by clicking the arrow button on the bottom right, which will open the list of the other language tracks you created. Select the language you wish to be your non-editable language. This option is very useful if you have several language tracks as it enables you to compare the edited language with the other languages one by one. You can switch the linked languages with a single click without having to close the file you are working on. If you do not wish to check on any language other than the edited one, click the arrow button on the bottom right and select the option *No linked language*. Only the edited language will then be displayed in the subtitle list.

6.8.4 Displaying and editing several language files in the arranger

If the `HIDE OTHERS` button on the bottom right is not activated, the audio files and subtitle tracks of all languages you created will be displayed in the arranger. If it is activated, you will be shown the audio file of the edited language and the subtitle track(s) of the language(s) displayed in your subtitle list. As usual, you can individually move subtitles or adjust their length for each language in the arranger during the spotting process. Please note that the language currently edited in your subtitle list is the only one whose subtitle boxes can be adjusted in the arranger. However, if the subtitle in one track is moved too far from its corresponding subtitle in the linked language track, Sublime will suggest a correction by creating a red arrow pointing to the right or left in the subtitle list below.

6.9 Export

6.9.1 SMA file

As we pointed out in the chapter on import, the SMA format is the internal file format of Sublime. We recommend that you always use the SMA format as a working format and the other formats only for the final export.

6.9.2 Text STL

AVAILABLE FOR DVD PROJECTS ONLY Text STL files (STL files without rendered bitmaps) can be saved either as mere TXT files or as RTF files (.STL.RTF). As long as no special characters are used in the document you want to export, Sublime will automatically select the TXT format. If the subtitles you want to export do not contain US-ASCII characters (which may be interpreted differently by various computers), Sublime will suggest saving the file in the RTF format. The RTF format ensures that all characters, no matter which typeset they are from, are always saved correctly and are preserved during the editing process in other text processing programmes or in other system software. This means that the STL file, for instance, can also be manually edited in a text editor by Windows users. The STL format is wholly supported by Sublime. Even the styles you used are converted during the export to an STL format.



Please note that the style formats of your STL document may be lost as soon as you import it into a subtitle programme other than Sublime.

6.9.3 Bitmap STL

AVAILABLE FOR DVD PROJECTS ONLY For the graphics STL format Sublime renders all inserted subtitles as bitmaps. They can be imported into DVD Studio Pro subsequently. This means that you can use all formatting features of Sublime without having to fall back on the partly incorrect rendering engine of DVD Studio Pro. The pictures are generated in a separate step after the STL file has been saved; they are saved in a folder next to the STL file. The STL file contains file references relating to these files. If you want to shift the STL file in the finder, you equally have to shift the picture folder so that DVD Studio Pro can find the files during the import.

Subtitles no times have been set for are not rendered. If your document contains one or more subtitles without any time, Sublime will point this out to you before the rendering process. Thus you can make sure that you have not overlooked the relevant subtitles.

6.9.4 DoStudio, rendered

AVAILABLE FOR BLU-RAY PROJECTS ONLY Exports subtitles into the blue-ray .doSt (DoStudio) format. Each subtitle frame will be rendered as a picture. A text file which defines the project formats and picture times will be saved next to the pictures. Pictures are saved as 8-Bit PNG images with transparency enabled.

6.10 Video Export



Figure 6.16: Videoexport

With Sublime's video export feature you can render your Sublime project as a self-contained Quicktime movie. This movie can be played back on any computer that has Quicktime installed (Sublime is not required for playback). This way you can create presentations of your work, or create high quality subtitled movies without having to master/render them in DVD Studio Pro.

Further, the video export allows to render movie files which only contain a video subtitle track. This video can then be imported into e.g. Final Cut Pro, to create and edit subtitled movies. To create such subtitle only movie files, simply disable the export of audio and video tracks as described below.

6.10.1 Destination

Allows you to specify where to export the movie file. Sublime memorizes your last used folder, hitting the **Browse** button will open up a dialog to select a new folder. By

default the movies destination file name is set from the current projects file name. You can change this file name as well.

6.10.2 Video Options

Render Mode

Here you can choose how (or if at all) the current projects video file is exported:

- **No Video:** Suppresses the export of your video track.
- **Copy Video:** Will copy your video track without modifying / recompressing it.
- **Recompress Video:** Recompresses the video track into a format of your choice. When this option is set, you will have to specify the compression options in a separate dialog. This dialog pops up as soon as you start rendering - hit the **Start:** button).

Preserve Aspect Ratio

Is this option set, any changes to the horizontal or vertical size of the destination video (see below) will respect the source videos aspect ratio. Is this option disabled, you can freely change the size of the destination video.

Video Size

This option only applies when recompressing the video. Here you can set/change the destination size of the video. The default size will be the original size of the imported video.

6.10.3 Subtitle Options

Allows you to set if subtitles should be rendered at all, or at which quality they should be rendered:

- **No Subtitles:** Suppresses the export of subtitles.
- **DVD Quality:** Exports subtitles in DVD quality (4 colors, simple single color antialias if selected in Sublimes font styles).
- **High Quality:** Exports subtitles in high quality (millions of colors, with detailed antialias). Note that due to technical reasons, opacity values from Sublimes style settings are ignored in this mode.

6.10.4 Audio Options

Allows you to setup how (or if at all) the audio track should be rendered:

- **No Audio:** Suppresses the export of the audio track.
- **Copy Audio:** Will copy the audio track without modifying / recompressing it.
- **Recompress Audio:** Recompresses the audio track into a new format. As with video compression, you will have to specify the compression options in a separate dialog.

6.10.5 Import into Final Cut Pro

Sublime saves subtitles in an animation track with an alpha channels within the Quicktime movie. If you want to use this alpha channel in Final Cut Pro:

- export the movie file with the options *Video Options -> Mode -> No Video*. This will generate a movie with a subtitle track only.
- Insert this file into FCP. In the FCP project window set *Alpha to Straight* and *Field Dominance to none*
- **After that**, put the track above your video in FCP

It will not work if you drag the subtitle clip after the video in the time line and set it to straight alpha afterwards. Don't use lighten or a matte / key effect. The alpha channel is generated by Sublime, is contained in the Quicktime movie.

6.11 Preferences

6.11.1 Audio

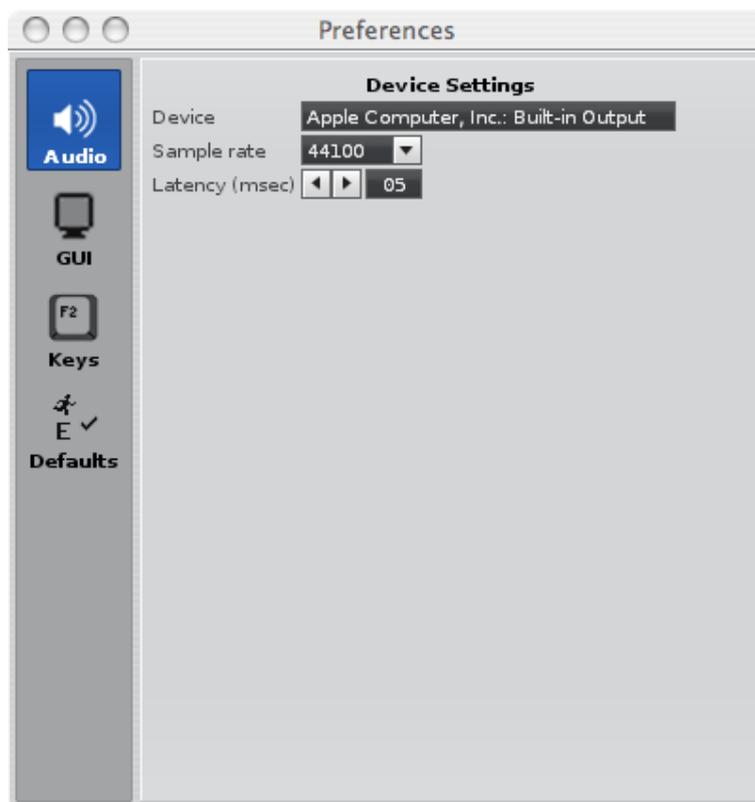


Figure 6.17: Audio preferences

Device

Here you can set the audio device which Sublime is to issue the audio signal from if you have several audio devices.

Sample Rate

Sets the sampling rate of the audio signal used by Sublime. You can use a low sampling rate to save computing power. Normally this is not necessary. Please also note that the sampling rate is automatically converted by imported audio files. You need not correct it via the audio output rate.

Latency

If you want to use a very slow computer for your work with Sublime, you can increase the audio latency here to prevent dropouts in the audio playback during high computing

load. However, as for the sampling rate this is not normally necessary.

6.11.2 GUI

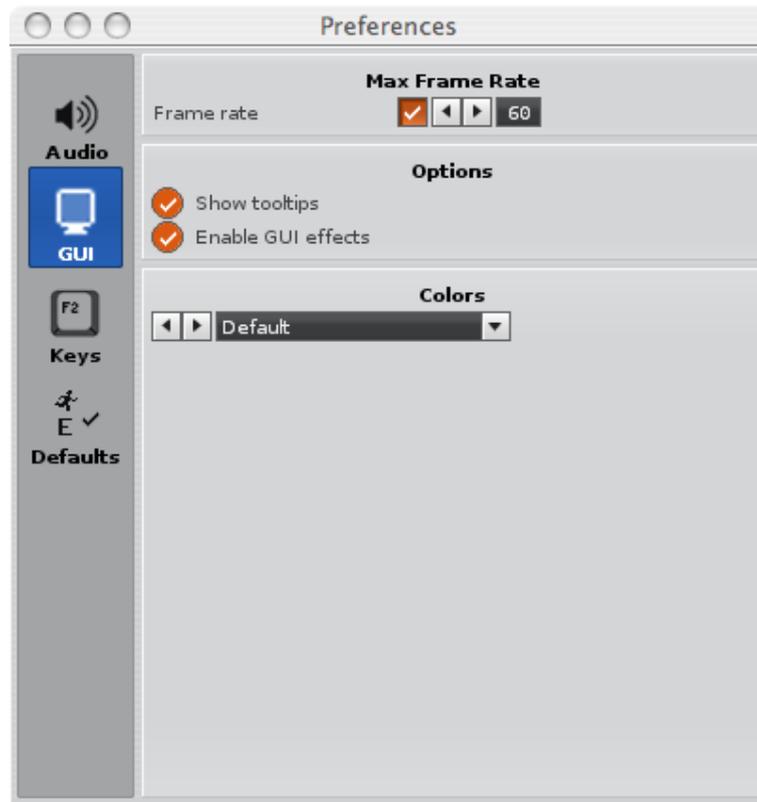


Figure 6.18: GUI preferences

GUI frame rate

Sets the frame rate of the Sublime interface (not the video playback). It is automatically adjusted to the computing load. If you have a very slow computer, it may be useful to reduce this rate. However, this will slow down the reaction of the Sublime interface.

Show tool tips

If this option is activated, Sublime will show small `TOOL TIP WINDOWS` for many areas in the interface as soon the mouse lingers over a button. Please also note the keyboard shortcuts in these tool tips. If you do not wish to see these windows, you can deactivate this option.

Colors

The Sublime interface can be presented in various colors. You can choose from several colour settings if you do not like the standard ones or if you prefer dark colors, for instance, as they do not strain your eyes that much during long working sessions.

6.11.3 Keys

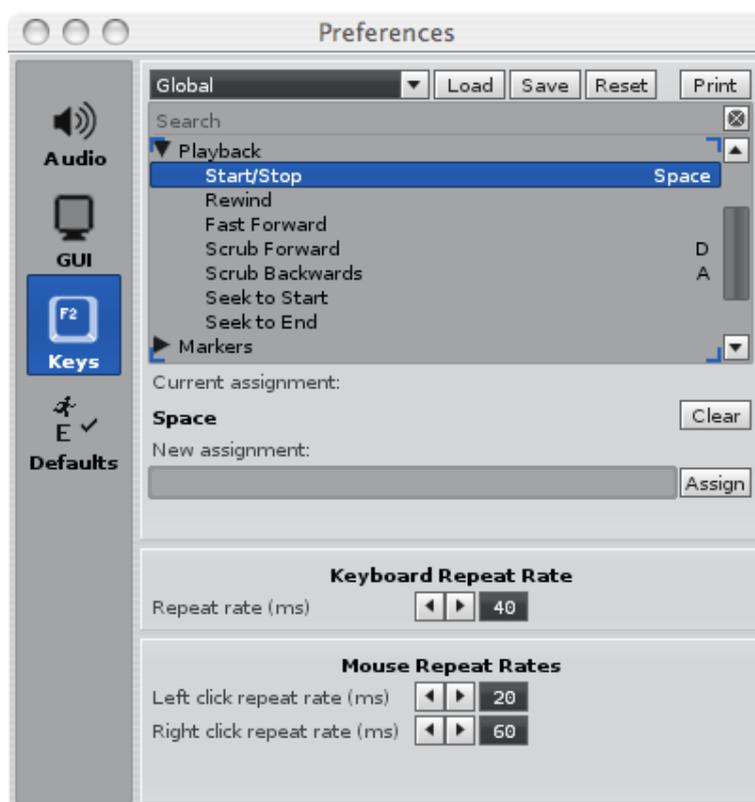


Figure 6.19: Keyboard preferences

Key bindings

Feel free to assign new keys to every Sublime feature that has a key binding. Search for the feature you want to change in the list; then click on the `NEW ASSIGNMENT` field to assign a new key. If there are conflicts with existing shortcuts, Sublime will point them out to you. A complete set of shortcuts can be imported and exported via the `LOAD` and `SAVE` buttons. To reestablish the standard setting described in this manual, please press the `RESET` button.

Keyboard Repeat Rate

Sets the keyboard repeat rate (for Power User).

Mouse Button Repeat Rate

Sets the mouse button repeat rate (for Power User).

6.11.4 Defaults

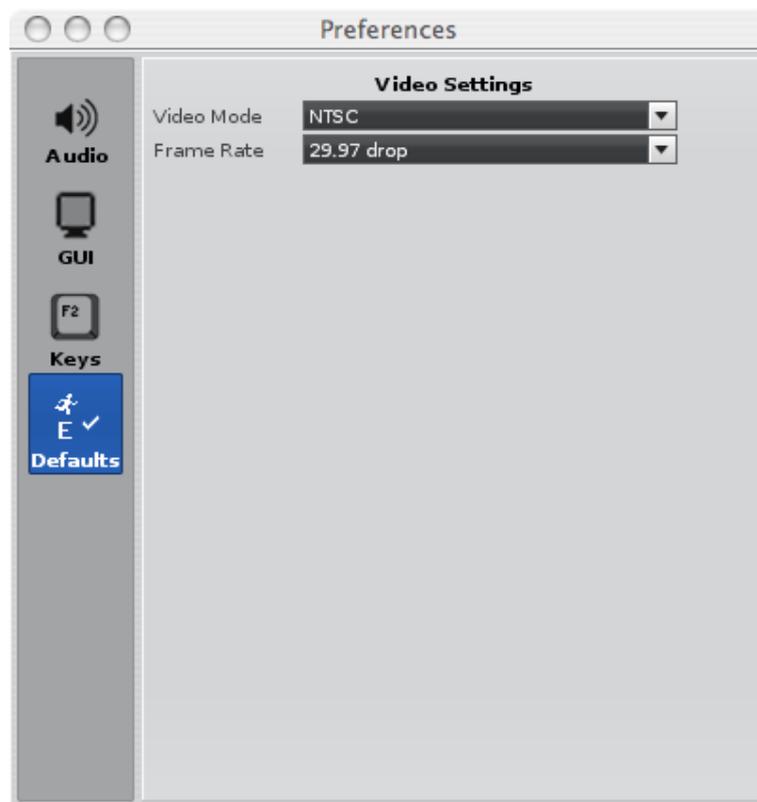


Figure 6.20: Default preferences

Video format

Sets the video format which Sublime uses to start a new project. If you are working without a video track, Sublime does not realise what video format the project is supposed to have. In this case the settings of the preferences are adopted. If they are not suitable, you will have to change the video format manually.

Frame Rate

As for the video format it sets the frame rate which Sublime uses to start a new project.

The frame rate is automatically adjusted during the import of the video.

