040b73747265616d747970656481a203840163c48403737373810a0a810b0b815f5f84012584067f411b312d37

163845_TMSCollage.tiff ¬ **Collage**

This tool opens the Bitmap Controller (;../TMSImg/Controller.rtfd;;¬), which is extended by the options and commands used for creating collages.

The *Collage* tools enable you to copy elements or parts of elements (which don't have to be images) into images or within an image.

Creating collages is similar to creating work masks. If, for example, you want to copy element B into image A, the elements must be placed on top of each other. Only overlapping parts will be copied.

When working with elements of different resolutions, OneVision automatically adjusts the resolution of the source data to that of the destination data to obtain the best looking result.

238300_paste.tiff ¬Figure: The Collage panel

Source
This portion of the panel lets you determine the source of the data you want to insert. The following sources are available:

Clone from Image
To use this function, select <*Dynamic Brush*> or <*Brush Toolbox*> as <*Impact Area*> in the Bitmap Controller.

The data for the collage are taken from within the target image. The cursor that is supplied for this functions consists of two parts: a cross hair and a brush shape. The brush shape depends on your selection in the *Dynamic Brush* panel or *Brush Toolbox* panel.

At first, both parts of the cursor are on top of each other and move as one. For cloning within an image, first position the cross hair at the spot from which you want to copy data. Holding down the *Shift* key fixes the cross hair so you can move the brush to the point where you want data to be copied. When you release the *Shift* key, both the cross hair and the brush are synchronized again. If you now press the left mouse button and move the brush, the data from the cross hair position will be copied to the area covered by the brush.
Pressing the *Ctrl* key reunites the brush and the cross hair.

Clone Stamp
 To use this function, select *<Dynamic Brush>* or *<Brush Toolbox>* as *<Impact Area>* in the Bitmap Controller. A stamp is a cut part of an image. It can be cut from the image your are modifying or from a different one.

Note: This option is only enabled if a stamp has been picked before. Picking stamps is described in the <Stamp> section (;TMSCollage.rtfd;Stempel;¬) of this chapter.

Montage
This option can not be selected directly, but is activated when you

connect the destination image with one or several source elements by using the <*Connect*> command (;../OneVision/WorkingIntro/Elementconnections.rtfd;;¬).

The images in a montage must overlap, as only overlapping parts are transferred from the source element to the destination image. If you have selected <*Image*> as the impact area in the Bitmap Controller, the command <*Apply*> copies into the destination image those parts of the source elements that overlap it. When using a brush, only the overlapping parts of the source elements touched by the brush are copied.

Options
Observe Transparency
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If this option is activated, the transparency channel of the source element   is used as its mask. This means that   the transparency of the source element strongly influences its effect on the destination image.
You should only deactivate this option if the source element is a bitmap or a blend. When this happens, the transparency of the source element is treated as any other channel. Do not use bitmaps that have been clipped or those that have been created using the Element Inspector's <*Pattern*> option.
Please refer to the chapter <Firmware - Technical Notes> (;../TMSImg/Firmware.rtf;;¬).

Interpolate
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Activating this option interpolates the edges of the source data when copying them, creating a smoother transition between the original image and the copied parts. Unsharpness and similar effects can be balanced with appropriate tools, such as filters.

<u>Note</u>: Creating large collages may considerably increase processing times.

Settings
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With this slider, you can balance the impact of the data in the source element with that in the destination image. For example, a value of 50% displays the copied image and the destination image with equal intensity. If you want the source data to have more weight, move the slider to the right. If the original data should be more visible, move it to the left.

Channel Selection
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These controls allow you to select a color model (RGB, CMY, HIS) and specify which channels should be used when copying data.

Feathering
This command opens an additional panel for feathering the edges of copied image parts.

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Figure: The Feathering panel

Destination Mask
If you select this option, the work mask of the destination image is feathered when image parts are inserted. The feathering of the mask is only temporary and is undone after finishing the collage operation.

Source Data
Activating this option feathers the edges of the source element when inserting it into the destination image.

Feather Area
This value determines the width of the area that will be feathered when inserting an image part. The higher the value for the feather area, the more processing time is required.

The relationship between the number of pixels and the measurement depends on the resolution of the image. The following selection determines which resolution will be the base for the calculation:

Original Image
The resolution of the original image is used.

Scaled Image
The resolution of the scaled image is used.

Stempel;¬Stamp
Pick

This command is only available when you are in ªEdit Elementº mode. Clicking the command puts you in a special edit mode, indicated by the command button remaining activated and the cursor changing to a rectangle of the maximum size of a brush shape. For leaving this mode you can either click the command again or press the right mouse button.

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For picking a stamp from an image, move the rectangle over it and press the left mouse button. The enclosed portion of the image is copied to the window at the left of the command button. If the selected area isn't correct, you can pick another one.

The whole stamp rectangle must remain inside the image frame, so the stamp area is completely filled. The size of the source image, then, must be at least the size of the stamp area.

After you've selected the stamp area, you can use a brush from the Brush Toolbox or Dynamic Brush for copying the stamp data into your destination image. The exact effect of this process depends on the shape, size, and characteristics of the brush. The brush always extract its data from the center of the stamp area.