

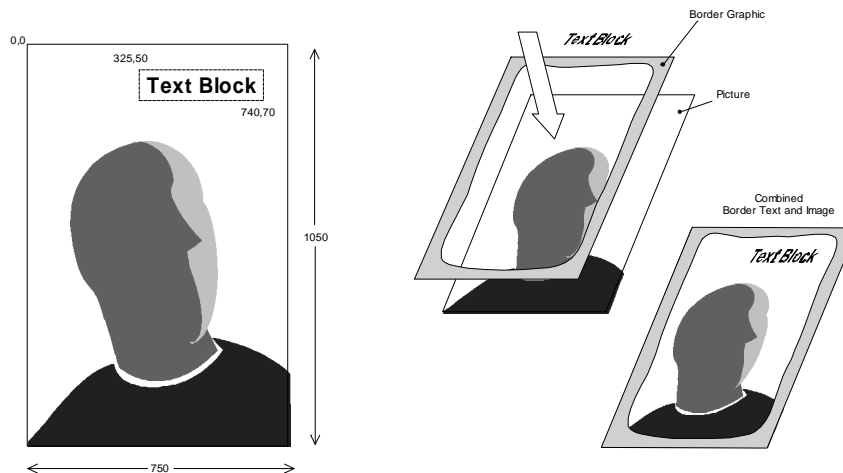
All Express Digital borders are made up of collection of files. The most important of these is the CRD file. This is the file that describes the border and all other files associated with this border. The CRD file can have any filename, but it must end with the CRD extension (e.g., border.crd). The CRD file is just a simple text file that contains keywords that are used by the program to define the border. All other files are optional when building a border.

If you are creating graphic borders you will need to have a program that can create targa files (such as Adobe Photoshop). Targa files are the graphic files that allow a photograph to show through a border (by using an alpha channel). Due to the complexity and number of different graphic programs, we recommend having an understanding of the program prior to attempting to create borders.

If you are using Adobe Photoshop, you can find online tutorials as well as recommended books and videos on their site at <http://www.adobe.com/misc/training.html>.

Traditional Borders

Traditional borders are simply made up of picture that has a graphic file merged on top of it and several text blocks placed on top of the merged image. To describe which graphic and what text will be in the border, you have to build a CRD file. The card file is simply a text file that contains information about the border. You can simply edit the file in Notepad and save it as a text file, but with a CRD extension.



To see how to do this let's start by building a CRD file for some simple borders.

Simple Text Border

DESCRIPTION:	<Your Border Name>	This is the border name that appears in the border menu in ExpressPhoto.
CARDTYPE:	SIMPLE	This tells the program that this border has no editable text.
FRONT:	NONE	NONE indicates that there is no border image file to overlay on top of picture
ORIENTATION:	Portrait	Specifies how the picture is to be oriented in the border, Portrait or Landscape (Portrait mean Vertical and Landscape means Horizontal)
Text:	<Copyright © 2000>	This is the text to placed on the picture – The brackets are not displayed, they are just start and stop characters to indicate the beginning and end of text. This allows text with spaces to be entered.
BOX:	10,20,740,100	These numbers represent the text box coordinates that define the bounding areas of the text box.

FONT: <Arial> 40
COLOR: 255,255,0
SHADOW: 0,0,0
ALIGNMENT: CENTER TOP
WORDWRAP: YES

(10-Left side of box) (20-Top of box) (740-Right side of box) (100-Bottom of box)
 The coordinate units for text in borders is top = 0, left = 0, bottom = 1050 and right = 750 for portrait borders. For landscape borders right = 1050 and bottom = 750.
 The font name and the font size in pixels.
 The RGB values of the text color. First value is red second is green and third is blue. The min for each is 0 and the max is 255.
 The RGB values of the text shadow color. If you don't want a shadow for the text just omit this line from the CRD file. This will put a black
 The placement of text within the text box.
 (LEFT or CENTER or RIGHT and TOP or MIDDLE or BOTTOM)
 This tells ExpressPhoto to wrap the text like a word processor (YES or NO)

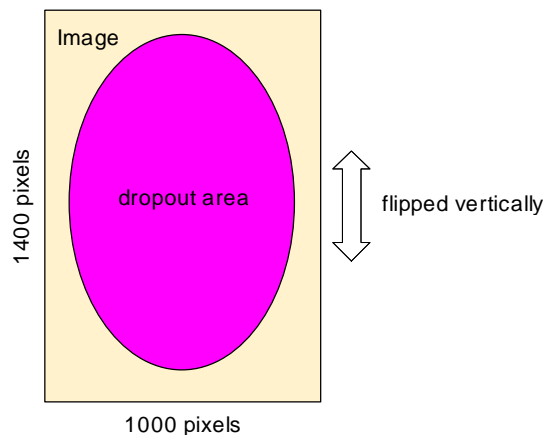
All you have to do is save this file as "simple.crd" and put it in the borders directory for ExpressPhoto and restart the application. When you start up ExpressPhoto "Your Border Name" will show up as one of the border choices. If you select it, it will orient the picture to portrait (vertical) and put the copyright notice text on the top of the border in yellow with a black shadow using the Arial style font. You can play around with the color, shadow, font, size, and alignment values to change the look of the text.

Now that we have done the simplest case let's try a graphic overlay border.

NOTE: Border CRD file cannot have spaces in the filename

Simple Graphic Border

DESCRIPTION: <My Simple Border> This is the border name that appears in the border menu in ExpressPhoto.
CARDTYPE: SIMPLE This tells the program that this border has no editable text.
FRONT: Border.bmp 0,255,255 Border.bmp is a bitmap file created in Microsoft paint, Photoshop, Picture publisher that is 1400 pixels tall by 1000 pixels wide and
ORIENTATION: Portrait Specifies how the picture is to be oriented in the border, Portrait or Landscape (Portrait mean Vertical and Landscape means Horizontal)



Step to create a simple border image

1. Open image editing package

2. Create new border image 1000 pixels wide by 1400 pixel tall
3. Draw, import or add border graphics.
4. Choose dropout color to use – it must not be a color in the border graphic image. Try magenta RGB 0,255,255.
5. Paint or draw the cut out area with the dropout color. Anywhere in the border image color is equal to the dropout color the picture will show through in ExpressPhoto.
6. Now flip the entire border image vertically. (This is done to make loading faster)
7. Save the file to the borders directory with as a windows bitmap file (*.bmp) without spaces in the filename.
8. For ease of management it is recommended to call the border image file the same name as the CRD file, but this is not required. Example: if our CRD is going to be SIMPLEOVERLAY.CRD I would call the border image SIMPLEOVERLAY.BMP

For horizontal border images do the same except change the width to 1400 and the height to 1000

Simple Green Screen Borders

DESCRIPTION:	<My Chroma Border>	This is the border name that appears in the border menu in ExpressPhoto.
CARDTYPE:	SIMPLE	This tells the program that this border has no editable text.
FRONT:	NONE	We do not have an overlay bitmap image for this border, but we could.
ORIENTATION:	Portrait	Specifies how the picture is to be oriented in the border, Portrait or Landscape
KEYBACKGROUND:	Backdrop.bmp	This backdrop image will replace the green or blue screen in the picture

NOTE: The backdrop image file like the border image file is flipped vertically for performance reasons.

This illustrates the simplest green screen border. Instead of putting the border on top of the image we place the backdrop image behind the picture. The backdrop image replaces any green (or blue) screen parts of the picture. You can also add a border image in front to create even more interesting chroma-key borders. To do this, just add a border image to the front part of the border CRD file. Let's use the same one as before.

FRONT: **Border.bmp 0,255,255**

Now that the card file is ready we need to make the backdrop image file.

Steps to Create a Backdrop Image:

1. Open image editing package.
2. Create new backdrop image 1000 pixels wide by 1400 pixels tall.
3. Import a backdrop scene.
4. Now flip the entire border image vertically.
5. Save the file to the borders directory as a windows bitmap file (*.bmp) without spaces in the filename.
6. For ease of management it is recommended to call the border image file the same name as the CRD file, but this is not required. Example: if our CRD is going to be SIMPLEOVERLAY.CRD I would call the border image SIMPLEOVERLAY.BMP

For horizontal backdrop images do the same except change the width to 1400 and the height to 1000 pixels.

Sophisticated Graphic Borders

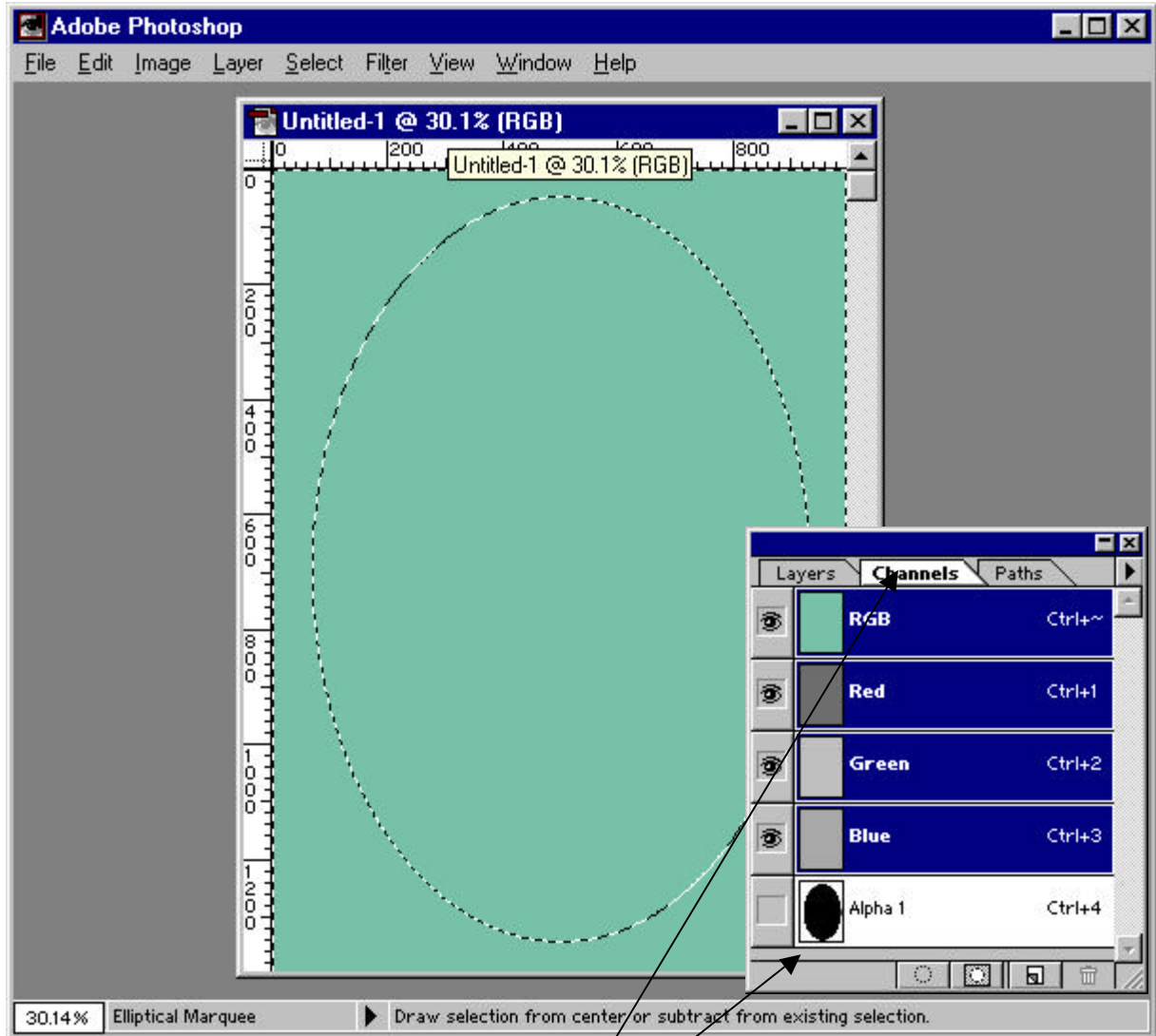
The graphic image borders we have described so far have been simple color dropout images. These are simple to create but are not the most interesting border images that we can use. We also support alpha channel border images. Instead of Windows bitmap files we use Targa or TGA files that have an additional layer of information called an alpha channel. This layer of information is used to determine how the picture is merged with the border image. The alpha channel ranges in value from 0 to 255 at each pixel. A value of 0 (i.e., black) indicates the pixel should be the picture, a value of 255 (i.e., white) indicates that the pixel should be the border, a value of 128 indicates that the pixel is half of the picture and half of the border. In this way we can produce soft edge borders and transparent borders. This is a little more complicated to create but if you follow these steps it is straightforward.

DESCRIPTION:	<My Alpha Border>	This is the border name that appears in the border menu in ExpressPhoto.
CARDTYPE:	SIMPLE	This tells the program that this border has no editable text.
FRONT:	Alpha.tga 0,0,0	ALPHA.TGA is a alpha targa file that includes an alpha channel to determine how the picture shows through
ORIENTATION:	Portrait	

Steps to Create a Targa Border Image in Photoshop:

1. Open Photoshop.
2. Create new image 1000 pixels wide by 1400 pixels tall at 300 dots per inch. For horizontal, change the width to 1400 and the height to 1000.
3. Draw, import or create border. For this case just fill the border with a color.
4. Now click and hold down the marquee button on the tool palette until the button flies out. Select the elliptical marquee (selection) tool.
5. Draw an ellipse where you want the picture to show through.
6. Click on the 'select' menu and click 'inverse'.
7. Now click the 'select' menu and click 'save selection' and hit ok.



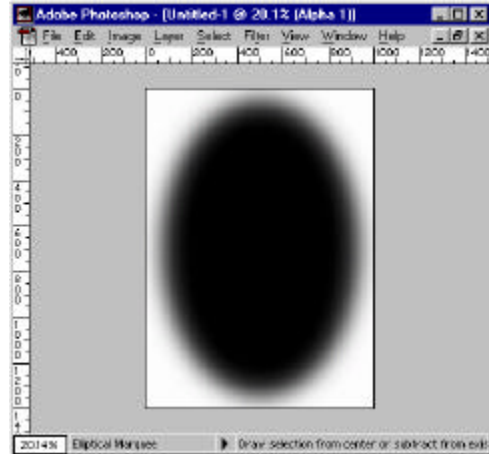


8. Click on the channel palette to see your drop out.
9. Black indicates where the picture will be and white is where the border will be.
10. Now save the border.
11. Click the 'File' menu and click "Save As". Choose 'Targa' in the 'Save As' combo box and specify your border name. We will use ALPHA.TGA in this example. Also make sure you have chosen the ExpressPhoto border directory. You shouldn't use spaces in the filename. You do not need to flip the image vertically as we did with the bitmap files.
12. For ease of management it is recommended to call the border image file the same name as the CRD file, but this is not required.
13. Click 'Save' in the 'Save As Dialog'.
14. Another dialog appears for Targa Options. Select 32 bits per pixel.
15. You are done. Close Photoshop.

Advanced Graphic Borders

For enhanced graphic borders we will start taking advantage of the alpha channel.

1. Follow the steps one through eight described above.
2. Click on the alpha channel channel.
3. You should be looking at a black oval on a white background.
4. Click on the 'Select' menu and click 'Deselect'.
5. Now let's soften the edge of the oval.
6. Click on the 'Filter' menu and click 'Blur', then 'Gaussian Blur' and move the slider to 50 pixels and click ok.
7. You now have a black oval faded into the white background. This will result in the picture fading into the border. What this means is any thing gray is transparent. You can experiment with this by drawing on the alpha channel to achieve interesting results.
8. Click the 'File' menu and click "Save As". Choose 'Targa' in the 'Save As' combo box and specify your border name.
9. Click 'Save' in the 'Save As Dialog'.
10. Another dialog appears for Targa Options. Select 32 bits per pixel.
11. You are done. Close Photoshop



To learn more about making more sophisticated border images, I suggest opening some of the Targa files that ship in our Border Paks to see how our artists are using the alpha channel. This will greatly help you understand the techniques we use and how you can take advantage of Photoshop to create unique and valuable borders for your customers.

Painting or filling the image black for this alpha channel border will result in a dark vignette border. By changing it to white will result in a light vignette that looks great with grayscale (black and white) images. Let's modify our border to do this.

Steps to Create a Light Vignette Grayscale Border:

1. Open Alpha.tga border we just created in Photoshop.
2. Make sure you are not working in the alpha channel but the RGB channel.
3. Click the 'Edit' menu and select 'Fill'. Choose 'Use' combo box and choose 'White'.
4. Save the targa file to LVIGNETTE.TGA
5. Edit the card file as described below. Add the "Effect:" line to make the picture and border 'grayscale'. You could also write 'sepia tone' for an aged duotone look.

DESCRIPTION:	<My BW Vignette>	This is the border name that appears in the border menu in ExpressPhoto.
CARDTYPE:	SIMPLE	This tells the program that this border has no editable text.
FRONT:	LVIGNETTE.TGA 0,0,0	Our alpha targa file that is our light edge vignette.
ORIENTATION:	Portrait	
EFFECT:	Grayscale	Grayscale or Sepia tone

6. Save the card file and restart ExpressPhoto.

Adding Multiple Text Elements and Variables

Let's go back to our simple text border and add another text element at the bottom of the picture that will display today's date. The following border illustrates how to do multiple text objects on the same border as well as how to use built in text variables. To add another text block we just add another text block definition. This entails adding a text line, a box line for the location, the font line for the font and size to use, the color line for the color of the font, and the alignment line. We are also going to combine the date with a text label to form a sentence.

DESCRIPTION:	<Your Border Name>	This is the border name that appears in the border menu in ExpressPhoto.
CARDTYPE:	SIMPLE	This tells the program that this border has no editable text.
FRONT:	NONE	NONE indicates that there is no border image file to overlay on top of picture
ORIENTATION:	Portrait	Specifies how the picture is to be oriented in the border, Portrait or Landscape (Portrait mean Vertical and Landscape means Horizontal)
Text:	<Copyright 2000>	This is the text to placed on the picture – The brackets are not displayed, they are just start and stop characters to indicate the beginning and end of a text. This allows text with spaces to be entered.
BOX:	10,20,740,100	These numbers represent the text box coordinates that define the bounding areas of the text box. (10-Left side of box) (20-Top of box) (740-Right side of box) (100-Bottom of box) The coordinate units for text in borders is top = 0, left = 0, bottom = 1050 and right = 750 for portrait borders. For landscape borders right = 1050 and bottom = 750.
FONT:	<Arial> 40	The font name and the font size in pixels.
COLOR:	255,255,0	The RGB values of the text color. First value is red second is green and third is blue. The min for each is 0 and the max is 255.
SHADOW:	0,0,0	The RGB values of the text shadow color. If you don't want a shadow for the text just omit this line from the CRD file. This will put a black
ALIGNMENT:	CENTER TOP	The placement of text within the text box. (LEFT or CENTER or RIGHT and TOP or MIDDLE or BOTTOM)
WORDWRAP:	YES	This tells ExpressPhoto to wrap the text like a word processor (YES or NO)
Text:	<Today is > *Date	This will put the text "Today is 07/01/00" on the border centered on the bottom. The part in brackets is just simple text. The *Date is a text variable. This will be replaced with the actual date when the border is loaded. Notice how you can create a sentence by putting together simple text and variables. To do this just keep adding text or variable on the same line separated by spaces. See below for more examples.
BOX:	10,1000,740,1040	
FONT:	<Arial> 20	
COLOR:	255,255,255	White
ALIGNMENT:	CENTER BOTTOM	

Note that the text variables are not surrounded by the brackets (<>). Also all variables are prefixed with the * character. This tells the program that the name to follow is a variable. There are many variables that you can use. Below is the list of the available variables along with the definition of what it represents.

*Date	Date in format MM/DD/YY
*LongDate	Date in format Weekday Month DD, Year
*Month	Month number (1-12)
*MonthName	Month Name
*Day	Day Number (1-31)
*DayName	Day Name (Monday, Tuesday, etc.)
*Year	Year Number (2000, 2001)

*Time	Time in format HH: MMpm
*Time24	Time in military format HH:MM
*Filename	Filename of picture file
*FilenameShort	Filename without extension of picture file
*FilePath	Full path name of picture file
*Copyright	Copyright notice in form "Copyright © YYYY"
*Filename#	Filename of picture # where # is between 0 and one minus the number of pictures.
*FilenameShort#	Filename of picture # without extension where # is between 0 and one minus the number of pictures.
*FilePath#	Full pathname of picture file # where # is between 0 and one minus the number of pictures.

Here are a few examples of how to use these built in text variables in your borders.

Text:	<Today is > *Date < at > *Time	"Today is 07/01/00 at 01:31pm"
Text:	*Filename	"Ed00134.jpg"
Text:	*Copyright < Express Digital>	"Copyright © 2000 Express Digital"
Text:	<Graduation Class > *Year	"Graduation Class 2000"

Adding Editable Text to Borders

Before, we created simple text borders that had static text, which was the same for every picture. Now let's add the capability to modify the text for each border. To do this we will have to have to add a few more lines to the CRD file, that will tell ExpressPhoto to prompt us when the border is loaded. Let's get started.

First we must define our new variables. Let's say we want the customers name, age and team on the border.

We must first create an event definition file in notepad with the extension of DEF. In notepad add the following lines then save the file with the same name as the border with the DEF extension (e.g., variable.def). The first line describes the first variable we want the user to input about the customer. The prompt will name the edit box as Name. (The & character is there to allow the N character to be used at a shortcut key, though not necessary). The next < > is for the default value to show up in the edit box. For our case we just want it to start empty. We continue defining fields for the age and team name. Note we added a default team name since this will be used for a specific team for this event. Once we have defined the fields we can now reference them in the border file.

VARIABLES.DEF

```
FIELD1:      <&Name>          <>
FIELD2:      <&Team Name>    <Cowboys>
```

Now save the file variables.def file from notepad and now create a new CRD file that references it. Also we need to change the card type to custom to tell ExpressPhoto that this requires text entry.

VARIABLES.CRD

```
DESCRIPTION:  <My Variables>          This is the border name that appears in the border menu in ExpressPhoto.
```

EVENT:	variable.def	File that describes each variable so that the program can prompt the user.
CARDTYPE:	CUSTOM	This tells the program that this border has no editable text.
FRONT:	NONE	NONE indicates that there is no border image file to overlay on top of picture
ORIENTATION:	Portrait	Specifies how the picture is to be oriented in the border, Portrait or Landscape (Portrait mean Vertical and Landscape means Horizontal)
Text:	*Field1	The text on the picture will be whatever the user typed into the prompt dialogs edit box for Name (field1).
BOX:	10,20,740,60	Bounding box for the text
FONT:	<Arial> 40	The font name and the font size in pixels.
COLOR:	0,0,255	Text Color – blue
SHADOW:	255,255,255	White shadow behind the text
ALIGNMENT:	CENTER TOP	
Text:	*Field2	The text on the picture will be whatever the user typed into the prompt dialogs edit box for Team Name (field2).
BOX:	10,60,740,80	Bounding box for the text
FONT:	<Arial> 20	The font name and the font size in pixels.
COLOR:	0,128,0	Text Color – dark green
ALIGNMENT:	CENTER TOP	The placement of text within the text box.

Now when you load this new border a dialog will prompt you for the information in the DEF file as well as a comment field. Once you have entered the data ExpressPhoto will display the text.

You can also use the ***Comment** field name that is built into the custom text dialog prompt.

Making Trading Cards

One of the neat things about ExpressPhoto Pro is the ability to make trading cards. The only real different between a trading card and a regular border is the addition of the back. This provides another bitmap image that can be used as the back of the trading card. The ExpressPhoto Pro software will load the front and back images when the border is selected. The back is a great place to add text and information about the player. We add text to the back the same way that we added it to the front. Let's try making a trading card.

We start by defining what information we would like on the card. This is done again in notepad with the DEF file. For this trading card we want the players first name, last name, team name, jersey number, team year, age, height, weight and batting average to be displayed on the card in various places. The DEF file needed for this would look like this and named "trading.def".

TRADING.DEF

```

FIELD1:      <&First Name>    <>
FIELD2:      <&Last Name>     <>
FIELD3:      <&Team>          <>
FIELD4:      <&Number>        <>
FIELD5:      <&Year>          <2000>
FIELD6:      <&Age>           <>
FIELD7:      <&Height>        <>
FIELD8:      <&Weight>        <>
FIELD9:      <&Batting Avg>   <>

```

NOTE: Ten is the most fields you define for a traditional border (see Super Borders if you need more.)

Now we will build the CRD file that describes the trading card. All that is needed is to add a back description. I have changed the front also to reference these new text elements as well as adding a front border that matches the back.

TRADING.CRD

DESCRIPTION:	<My Trading Card>	This is the border name that appears in the border menu in ExpressPhoto.
EVENT:	Trading.def	File that describes each variable so that the program can prompt the user.
CARDTYPE:	CUSTOM	This tells the program that this border has no editable text.
FRONT:	Trading.tga 0,0,0	Built in Photoshop to match back.
ORIENTATION:	Portrait	Specifies how the picture is to be oriented in the border, Portrait or Landscape
Text:	*Field2	Last Name on top of the front of the trading cards
BOX:	10,20,740,100	Box for the text
FONT:	<Arial> 40	The font name and the font size in pixels.
COLOR:	0,0,0	Text Color – Black
ALIGNMENT:	CENTER TOP	Text alignment within box
Text:	*Field3	Team name on bottom front of trading card
BOX:	10,960,510,1040	Box for the text
FONT:	<Arial> 20	The font name and the font size in pixels.
COLOR:	255,255,255	Text Color – White
ALIGNMENT:	CENTER BOTTOM	Text alignment within box
Text:	*Field4	Large Player Number on bottom right corner of the front of the card
BOX:	520,800,740,1040	Box for the text
FONT:	<Arial> 180	The font name and the font size in pixels.
COLOR:	255,255,255	Text Color – White
ALIGNMENT:	CENTER BOTTOM	Text alignment within box
BACK:	Back.BMP	Bitmap image used fro the back of the trading card
Text:	<Name: > *Field1 < > *Field2	First and last Name – note the < > space added in between the names
BOX:	150,190,710,250	Box for the text
FONT:	<Arial> 50	The font name and the font size in pixels.
COLOR:	255,255,0	Text Color – Yellow
ALIGNMENT:	CENTER MIDDLE	Text alignment within box
Text:	<Team: > *Field3	Team name
BOX:	150,250,710,310	Box for the text
FONT:	<Arial> 50	The font name and the font size in pixels.
COLOR:	255,255,0	Text Color – Yellow
ALIGNMENT:	CENTER MIDDLE	Text alignment within box
Text:	<Number: > *Field4	Number
BOX:	150,310,710,370	Box for the text

FONT:	<Arial> 50	The font name and the font size in pixels.
COLOR:	255,255,0	Text Color – Yellow
ALIGNMENT:	CENTER MIDDLE	Text alignment within box
Text:	<Year: > *Field5	Year
BOX:	150,370,710,430	Box for the text
FONT:	<Arial> 50	The font name and the font size in pixels.
COLOR:	255,255,0	Text Color – Yellow
ALIGNMENT:	CENTER MIDDLE	Text alignment within box
Text:	<Age: > *Field6	Age
BOX:	150,430,710,490	Box for the text
FONT:	<Arial> 50	The font name and the font size in pixels.
COLOR:	255,255,0	Text Color – Yellow
ALIGNMENT:	CENTER MIDDLE	Text alignment within box
Text:	<Height: > *Field7	Height
BOX:	150,490,710,550	Box for the text
FONT:	<Arial> 50	The font name and the font size in pixels.
COLOR:	255,255,0	Text Color – Yellow
ALIGNMENT:	CENTER MIDDLE	Text alignment within box
Text:	<Weight: >*Field8	Weight
BOX:	150,550,710,610	Box for the text
FONT:	<Arial> 50	The font name and the font size in pixels.
COLOR:	255,255,0	Text Color – Yellow
ALIGNMENT:	CENTER MIDDLE	Text alignment within box
Text:	<Average: > *Field9	Batting Average
BOX:	150,550,710,610	Box for the text
FONT:	<Arial> 50	The font name and the font size in pixels.
COLOR:	255,255,0	Text Color – Yellow
ALIGNMENT:	CENTER MIDDLE	Text alignment within box
Text:	*Comment	Comment
BOX:	150,550,710,1050	Box for the text
FONT:	<Arial> 50	The font name and the font size in pixels.
COLOR:	255,255,0	Text Color – Yellow
ALIGNMENT:	CENTER TOP	Text alignment within box

Notice how we reference the text field names on both the front and back. We can reference the fields as many times as we like with different formatting and embedded in sentences.

Another neat trick to simplify the previous CRD definition is to use the MORETEXT tag. This tag allows you to add additional lines of text together with the same formatting. It is like adding a carriage return between text tags. Below we have made the back simpler by utilizing this special tag.

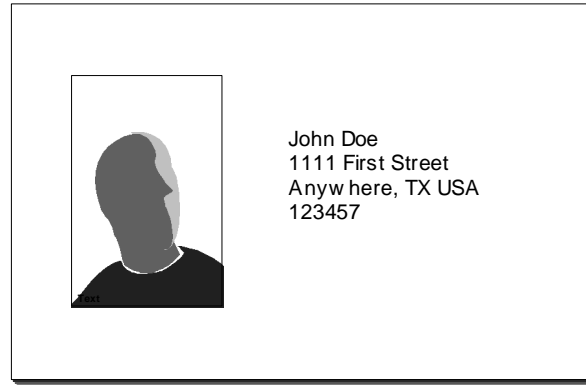
BACK:	Back.BMP	Bitmap image used fro the back of the trading card
Text:	<Name: > *Field1 < > *Field2	First and last name
MoreText:	<Team: > *Field3	Team name
MoreText:	<Number: > *Field4	Number
MoreText:	<Year: > *Field5	Year

MoreText:	<Age: > *Field6	Age
MoreText:	<Height: > *Field7	Height
MoreText:	<Weight: >*Field8	Weight
MoreText:	<Average: > *Field9	Batting Average
BOX:	150,190,710,250	Box for the text
FONT:	<Arial> 50	The font name and the font size in pixels.
COLOR:	255,255,0	Text Color – Yellow
ALIGNMENT:	CENTER MIDDLE	Text alignment within box
Wordwrap:	Yes	
Text:	*Comment	Comment
BOX:	150,550,710,1050	Box for the text
FONT:	<Arial> 50	The font name and the font size in pixels.
COLOR:	255,255,0	Text Color – Yellow
ALIGNMENT:	CENTER TOP	Text alignment within box

As you can see the more text tag greatly simplifies the CRD file.

Positioning and Scaling the Picture in the Border

By default the picture is always placed in the center of the border or page and scaled to fit the best it can. This is normally fine but sometimes the border needs to place the picture somewhere else. A good example is an ID card. The ID card needs the vertical picture placed on a horizontal card to the scaled down and to the left. We also need to add text information to the ID card.



IDCARD.DEF

```

FIELD1:      <&Full Name>      <>
FIELD2:      <&Address>        <>
FIELD3:      <&City>           <>
FIELD4:      <&State>          <>
FIELD5:      <&Zip>            <>
FIELD6:      <&Country>       <USA>
  
```

IDCARD.CRD

```

DESCRIPTION:  <My ID Card>      This is the border name that appears in the border menu in ExpressPhoto.
CARDTYPE:    CUSTOM             This tells the program that this border has no editable text.

FRONT:       IDCARD.TGA 0,0,0   Horizontal (1400x1000 pixel) ID card bitmap with hole for picture on left side.
ORIENTATION: Portrait          Specifies how the picture is to be oriented in the border
PicturePosition: 150,150       Specifies offset from top left
PictureScale     500           Specifies scale percent – 1000 equal 100 %, 500 equals 50%, 2000 equals 200%
                                and 125 = 12.5 % etc

Text:        *Field1           First and last name
MoreText:    *Field2           Address
MoreText:    *Field3 <, > *Field4 < > *Field6  City, State Country
MoreText:    *Field5           Zip
MoreText:    *Comment          Comment
BOX:         500,120,1050,700   Box for the text
FONT:        <Arial> 30        The font name and the font size in pixels.
COLOR:       0,0,0             Text Color
ALIGNMENT:   LEFT TOP         Text alignment within box
  
```

Adding Effects to a Card

Effects that can be added to a border are: grayscale and sepia tone. Grayscale essentially turns the border, text and picture into a black and white picture. Sepia tone is used to make the border, text and picture look like an old time photo. To add an effect all we need to do is add the effect tag to the following the FRONT and/or BACK tag.

DESCRIPTION: <Your Border Name>

CARDTYPE: SIMPLE

FRONT: NONE

ORIENTATION: Portrait

EFFECT: Grayscale Grayscale or Sepia tone

Super Borders

More to come...

APPENDIX A

Color Table Values

These are some common RGB values that can be used in the border CRD files for shadows, text and dropout color definitions. You are not limited to these values. This table is just provided for a quick reference of some of the most popular colors and grayscale values.

0,0,0	0,0,128	0,0,255
0,128,0	0,128,128	0,128,255
0,255,0	0,255,128	0,255,255
120,0,0	128,0,128	128,0,255
128,128,0	128,128,128	128,128,255
128,255,0	128,255,128	128,255,255
255,0,0	255,0,128	255,0,255
255,128,0	255,128,128	255,128,255
FFFF00	255,255,128	255,255,255

Grayscale Table Value

Grayscale is when the red green and blue components are equal.

0,0,0	32,32,32	64,64,64	96,96,96	
128,128,128	160,160,160	192,192,192	224,224,224	255,255,255