

Graphic Localization: Simple Graphics



**PRINT ME OUT AND FOLLOW!
USE A COLOR PRINTER IF POSSIBLE.**

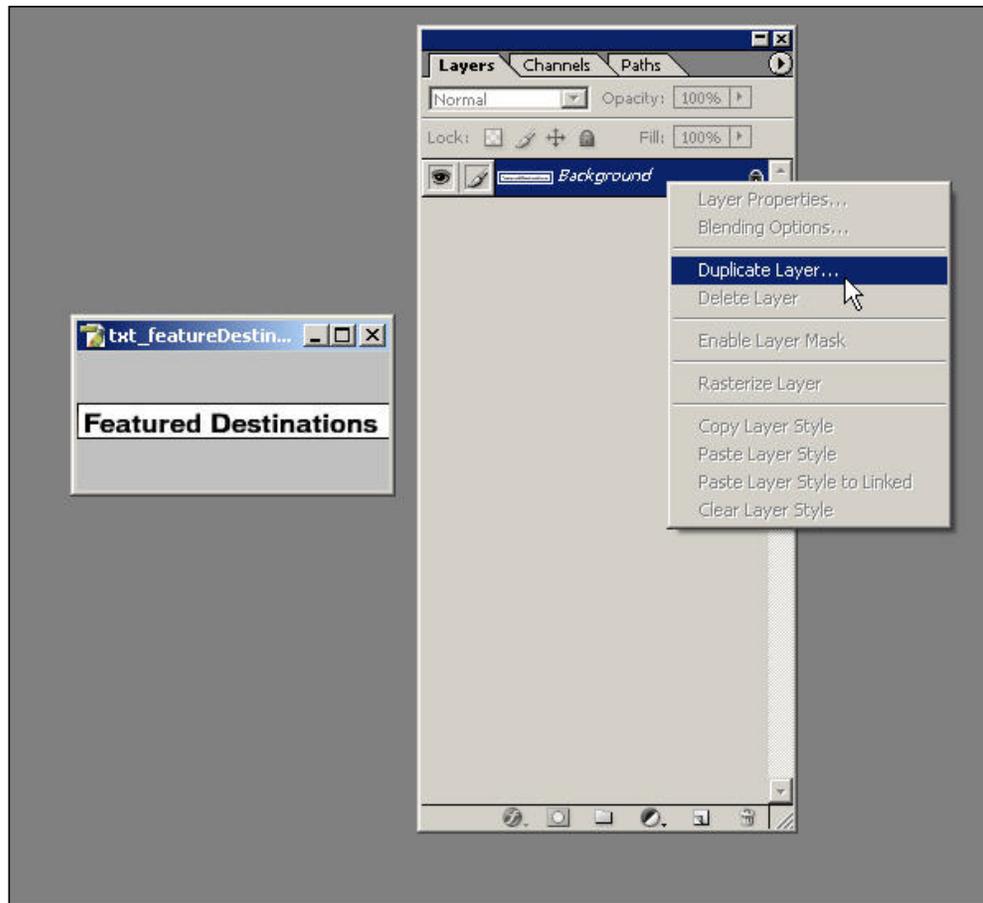
Step #3: Localizing Images

1. In the PhotoShop menu go to **Image > Mode > RGB Color**

- Note: Anytime you work with "flattened" images you need to first *switch* the color mode to RGB, otherwise you will not be able to effectively create a new "layered" image

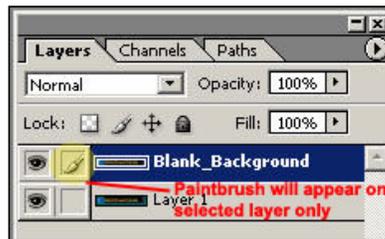
2. Next, make a copy of original image for the background by:

- Clicking once (selecting) the layer listed in the Layers palette
 - In our example here the layer is called "Background" (if you work with a GIF the layer will be called "Layer 1")
 - NOTE: If you do not see the layers palette go to **Window > Layers** in the PhotoShop menu and it should appear on your workspace.
- Right-clicking on "Background"
- Selecting "Duplicate Layer..."

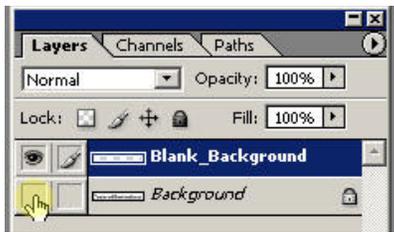


3. A dialog will pop up asking what you want to name the new layer **As**: call it "Blank_Background"

4. Make sure you have the layer you named "Blank_Background" selected. You will know it is the currently selected layer because you will see the layer is highlighted blue *and* a paintbrush will be in the second box from the left (to the right of the box with the eye in it).



5. Switch off the visibility of the original image ("Background") by clicking on the eye thus turning it off



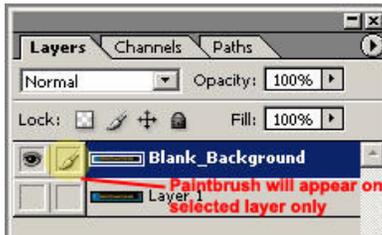
6. Go to the tools palette and click on the Zoom tool

Zoom in by clicking on the image until the line where the text starts and background stops is clearly visible (usually at about 300% zoom)

- to zoom out, hold down ALT while clicking on the image

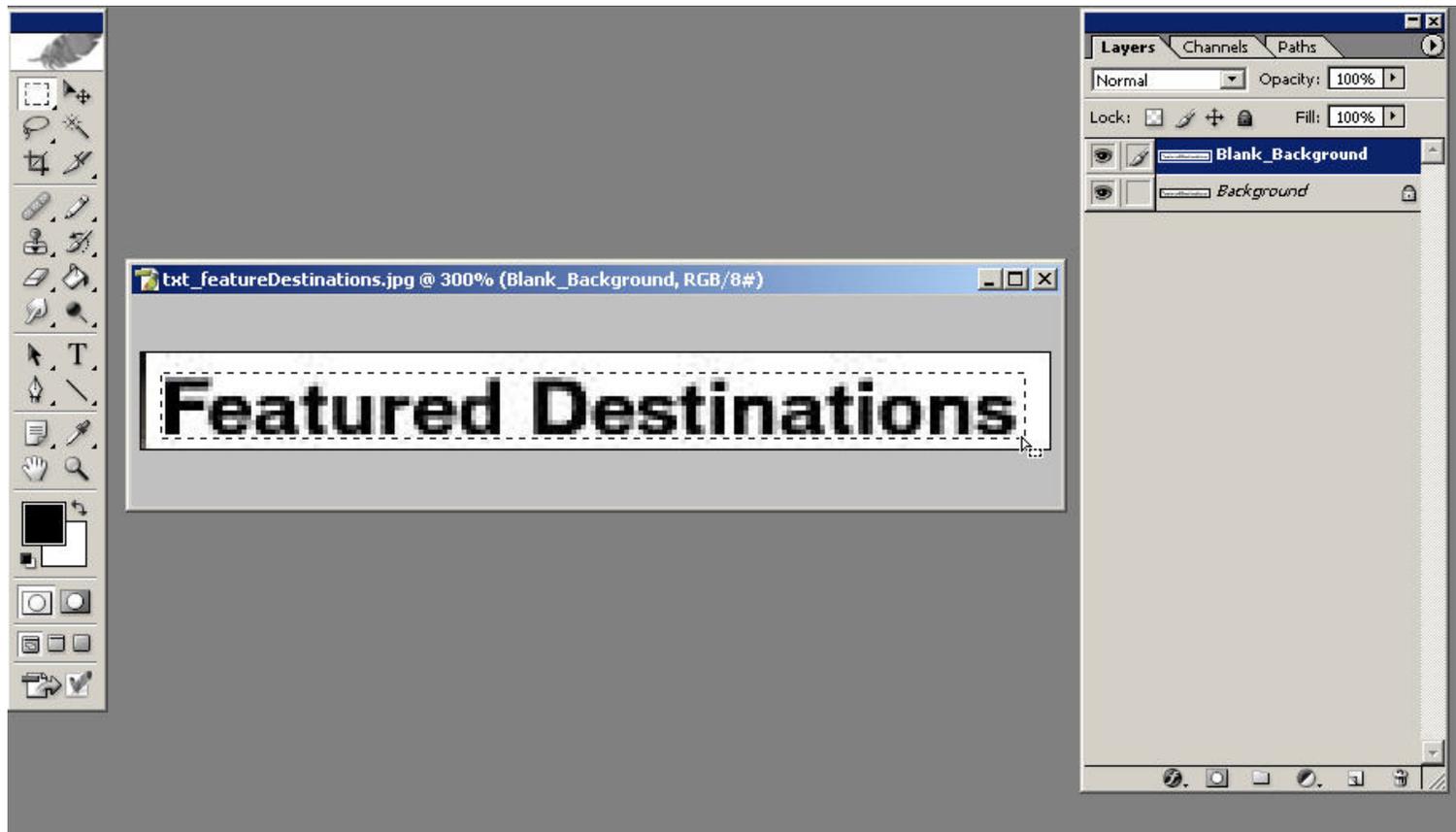
7. Stretch the edges of the window with the image in it (NOT the PhotoShop application window) out until the whole image is visible and the scroll bars around the image window do not appear any longer.

8. Again, make sure you have the layer you named "Blank_Background" selected.

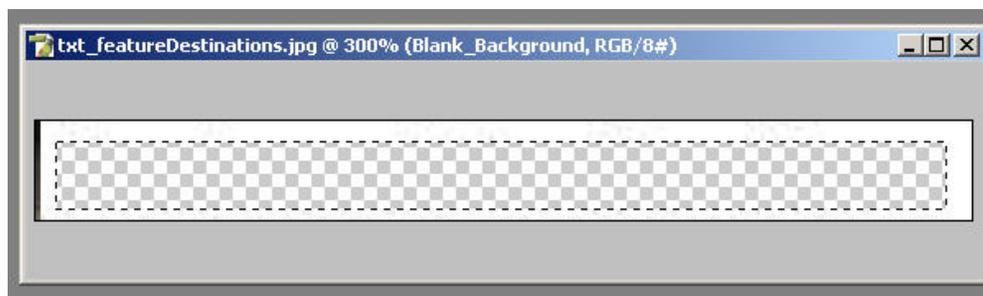


9. Go to the tools palette and click on the Marquee tool

10. Draw the marquee box around the text in the image in as small a box as possible



11. Hit the "Delete" key on your keyboard. The selected area will disappear.

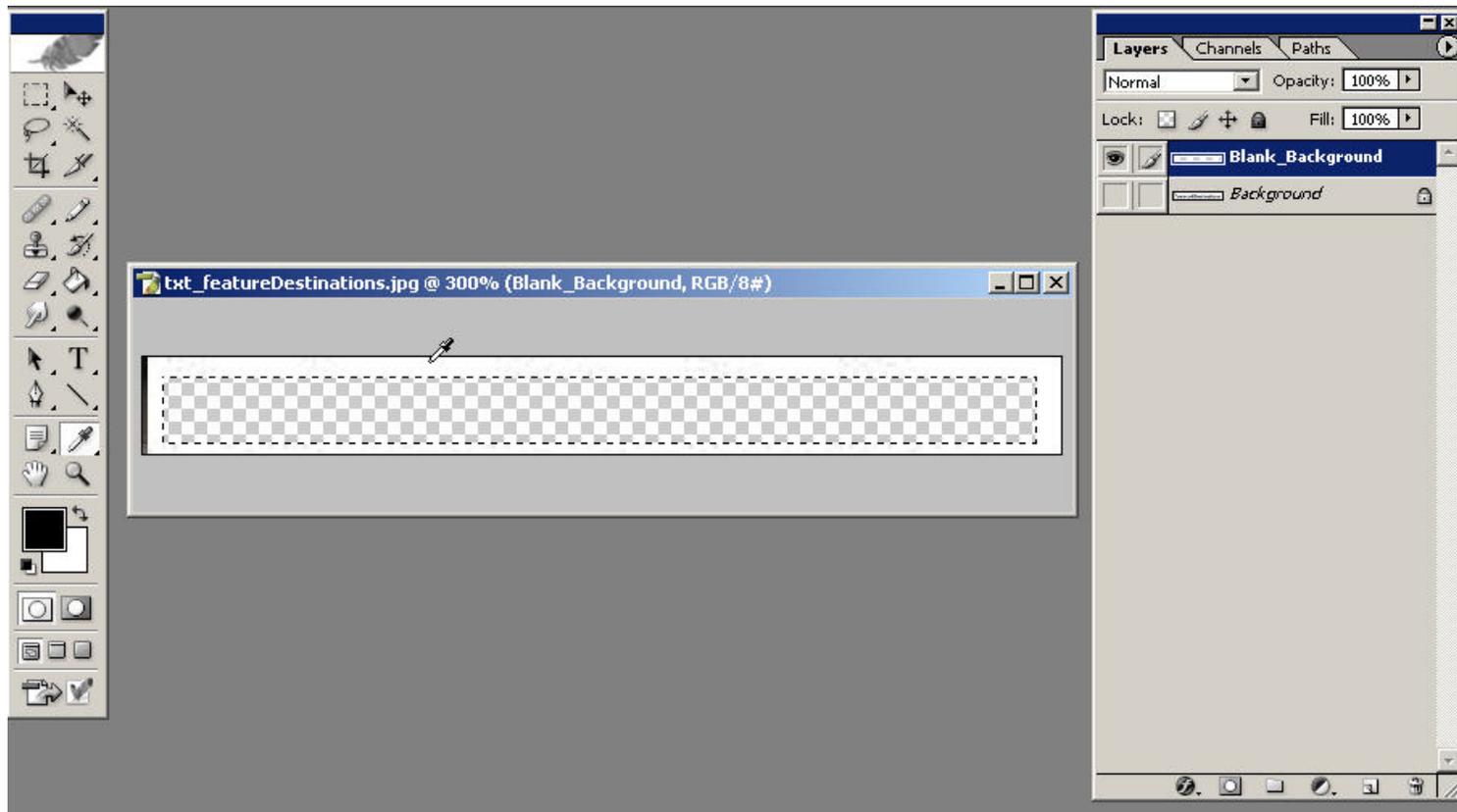


- If nothing happened MAKE SURE you have the correct layer selected in your layers palette!!!! (in step #8)



12. Go to the tools palette and click on the *Dropper* tool

13. Place the tip of the dropper on the background color (in this case the white that surrounded the original text)



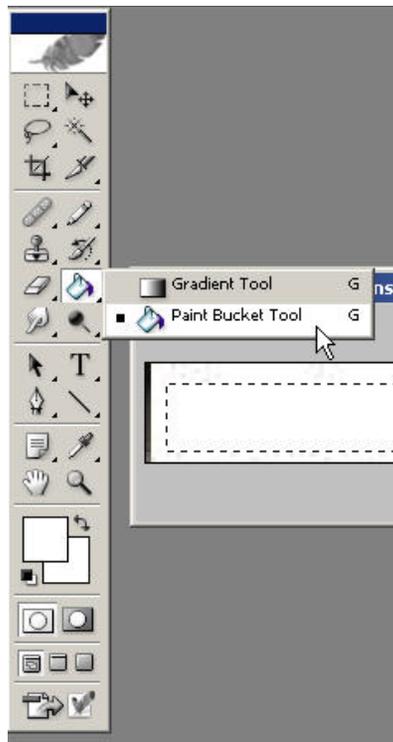
14. Click on your mouse while the dropper is over the color you want. The color will now appear in the color picker (the two solid color boxes under the Zoom & Grab tools in the tool palette)



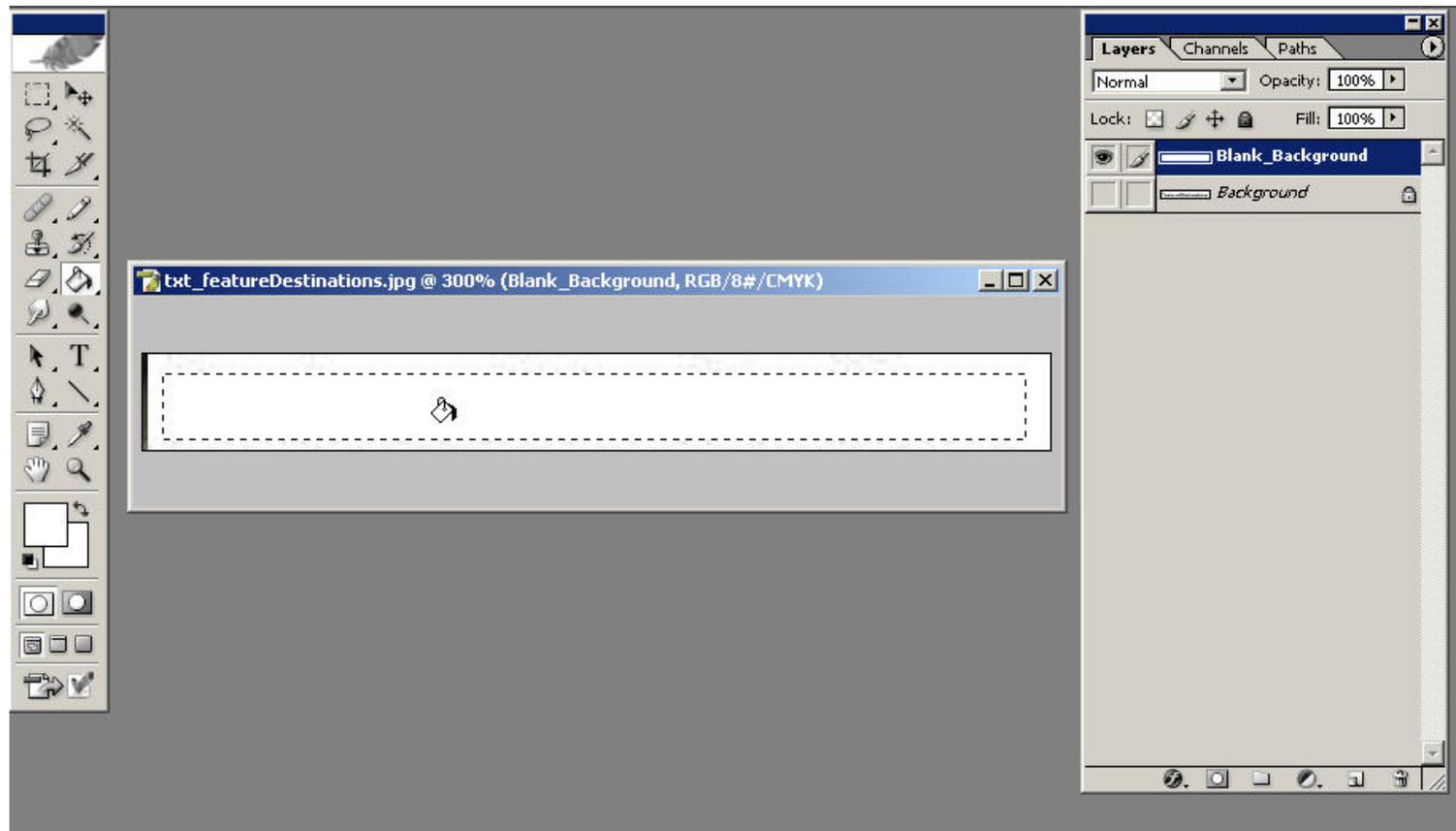
15. Go to the tools palletete and click and hold down your mouse button on the *Gradient* tool



This will make another tool option appear. Select the *Paint Bucket* tool.



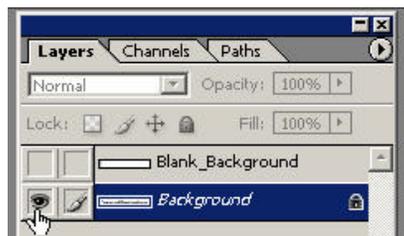
16. Place the paint bucket inside the "hollow" space in your image and click once. This will flood the hollow space with the color you selected using the Dropper tool in step #13



17. Hit CTRL + D (or **Select > Deselect** from the PhotoShop menu) to make the marquee go away.

17-2. Go to the layers palette, switch off the visibility of the "blank" image layer you created ("Blank_Background") by clicking on the eye next to it thus turning it off.

Now, select the the layer named "Background" ("Layer 1" if you are working with a GIF). Switch on the visibility of the layer by clicking on the blank grey box to the far left of the layer. Your layers palette should look like this...



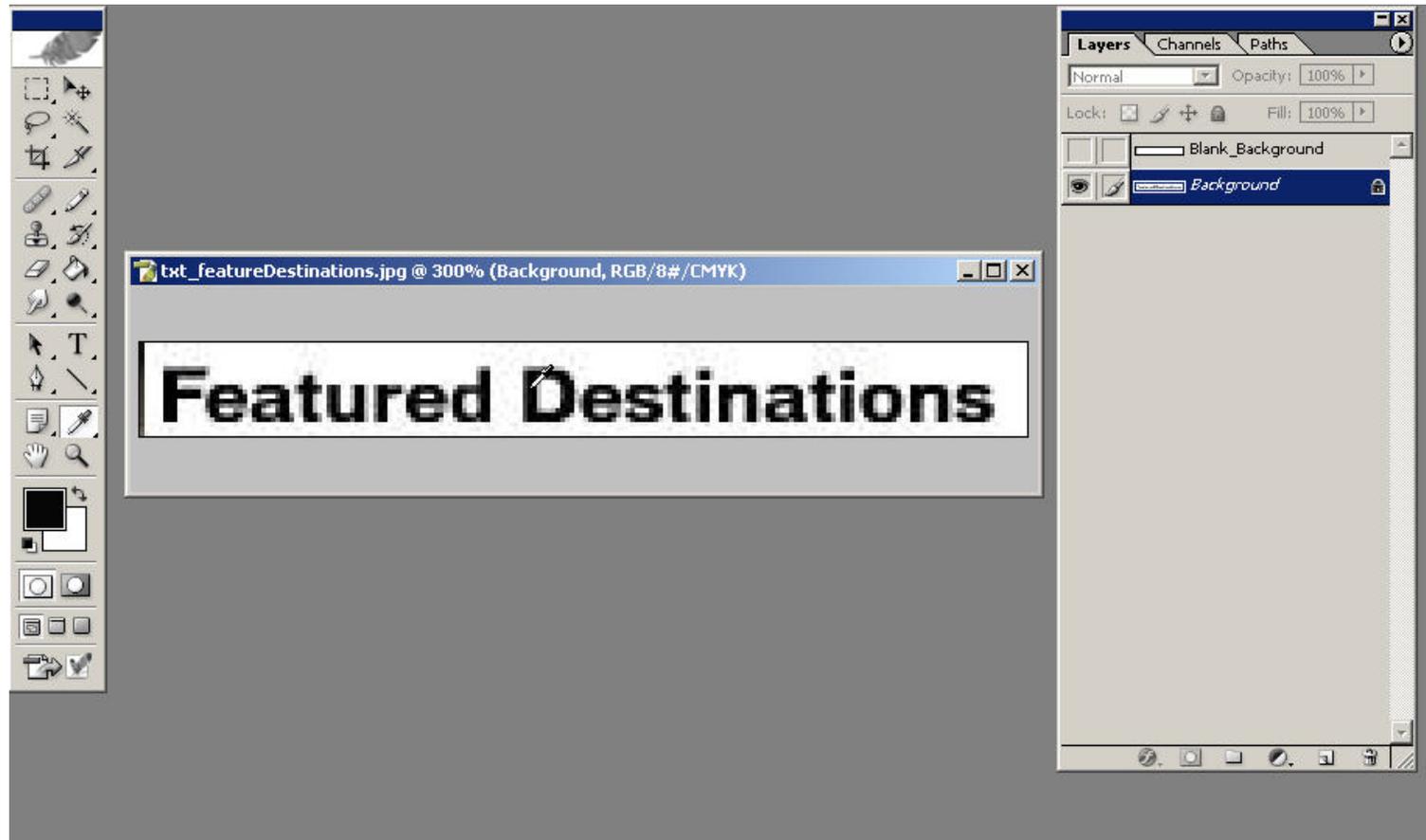
18. Now you will see the original source image on your workspace.

- Feel free to mess around with turning on/off the visibility of the layers to get the hang of it if you wish. Just make sure to put yourself back to the way the palette is shown in step #17.

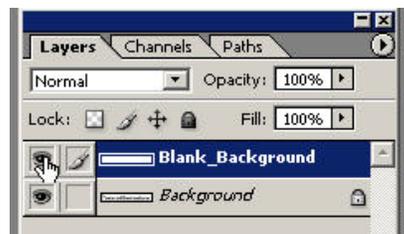


18. Go to the tools palette and click on the *Dropper* tool

19. Find the darkest, solid color pixel "block" you can from the original text (in this case it is solid black) and place the dropper tip over it. Click once to pick up the color.



20. In the layers palette, select the the layer named "Blank_Background." Switch on the visibility of "Blank_Background" by clicking on the blank grey box to the far left of the layer. Your layers palette should look like this...



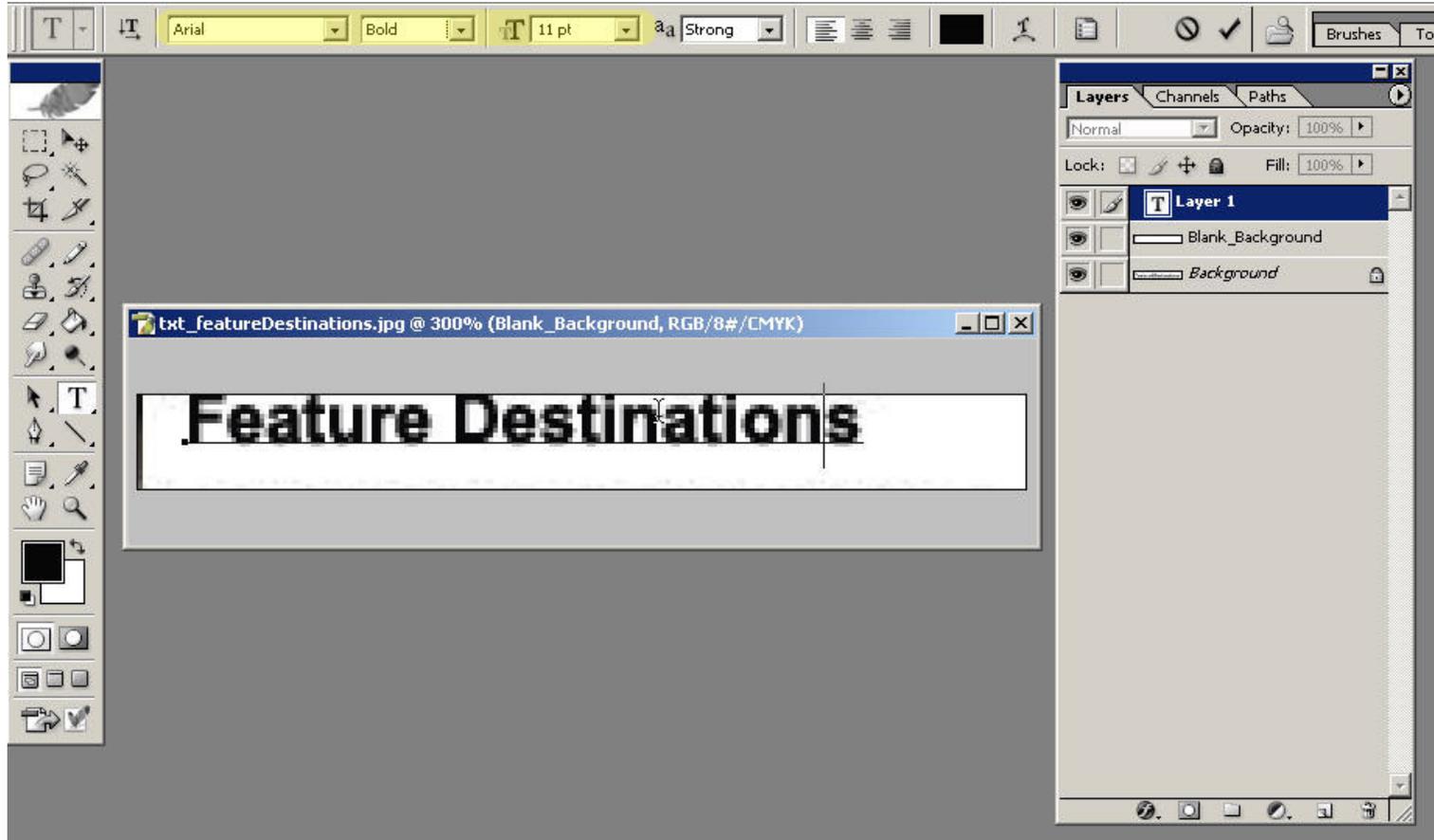


21. Go to the tools palette and click on the *Text* tool

22. Go over to the image and double-click on top of it. A cursor will appear. Type the same words as in the original source ("Background" layer) -- in this case "Feature Destinations".

You can change the font, point size and weight of the font by using the toolbar highlighted in yellow in this screenshot...

IMPORTANT: You must have the text you type selected (highlighted) in order for any changes you make in the text toolbar to have an effect.



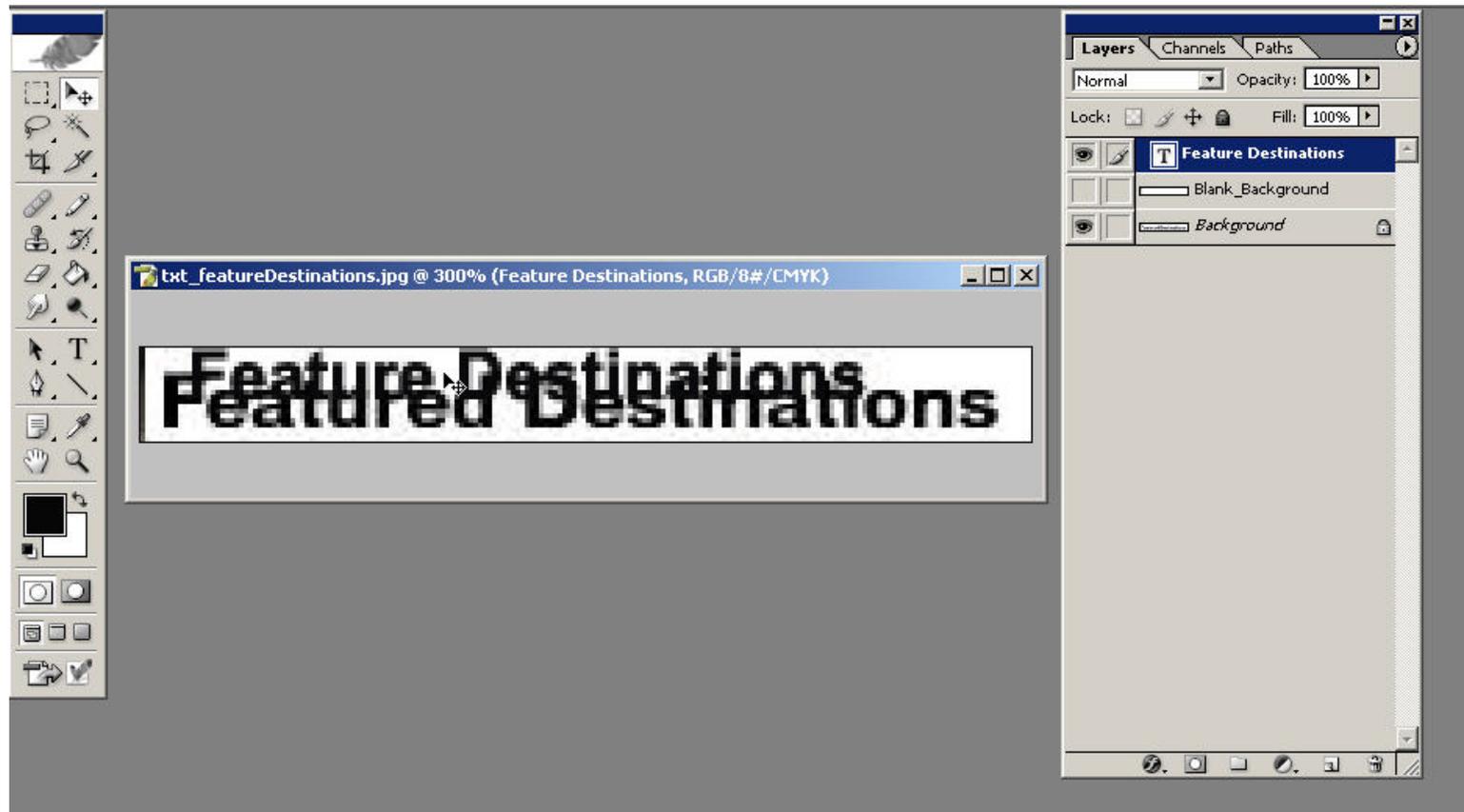
23. Turn off the "blank" layer ("Blank_Background"), but keep your text layer selected. If you switch your selection to another layer by accident, simply re-select the text layer you created (called "Feature Destinations" in this example). Remember the selected layer is indicated by the paintbrush in the second box.

24. Now you will see both your text you typed and the original text in your image.

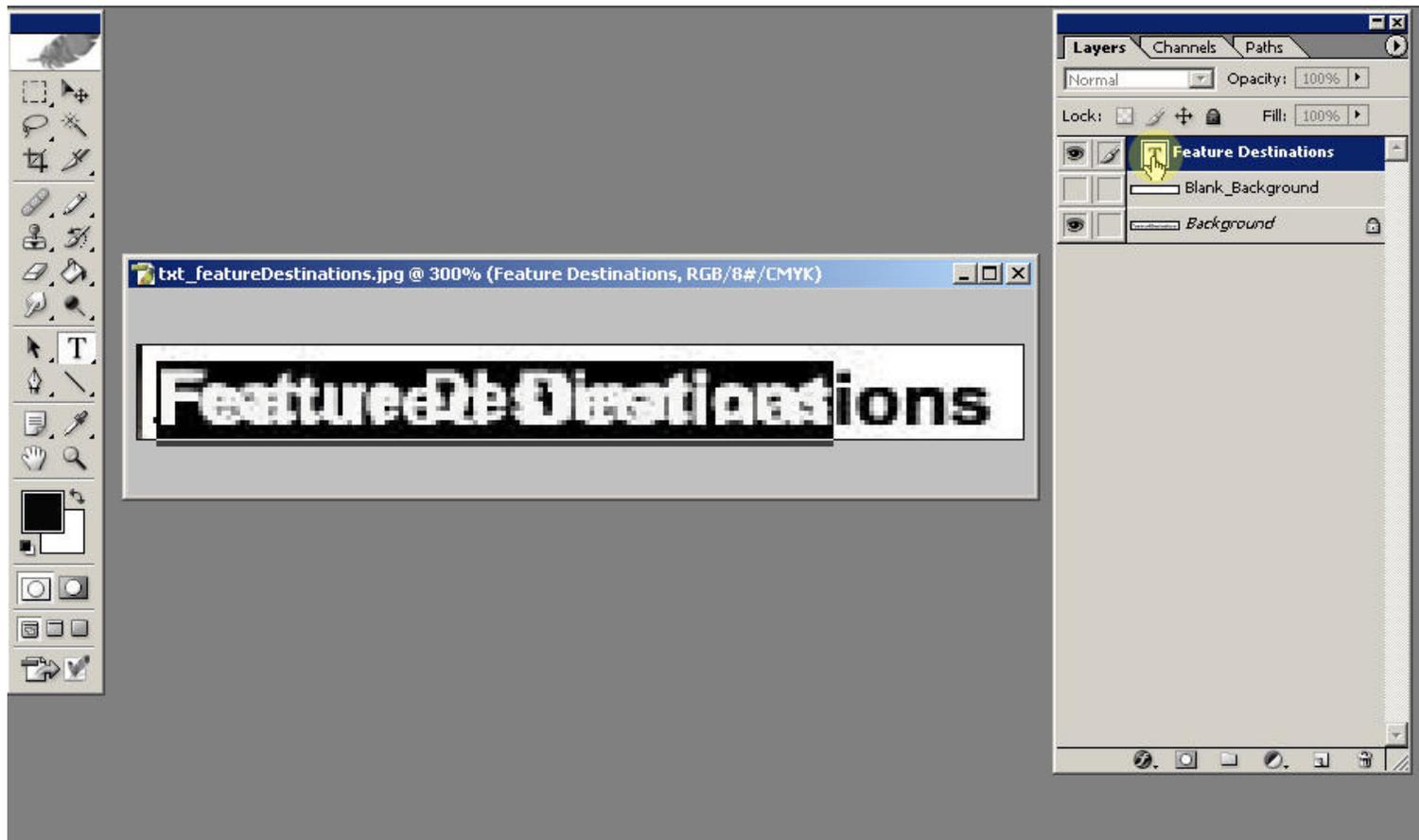


25. Select the Move tool from the tools palette.

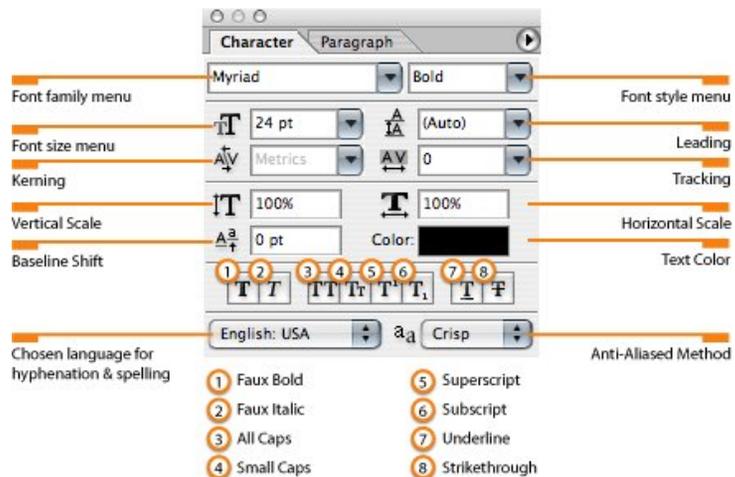
26. Now go to the text you typed. Click and hold down the mouse button on top of the text and move your mouse around until you have lined up your text layer with the left bottom edge of the source text. You can also use the arrow keys to nudge the text layer in any direction one pixel at a time.



27. Once the text layer is in place. Go to the layers palette and double-click on the "T" with box around it. This will cause all the text in the text layer you created to be selected (highlighted).



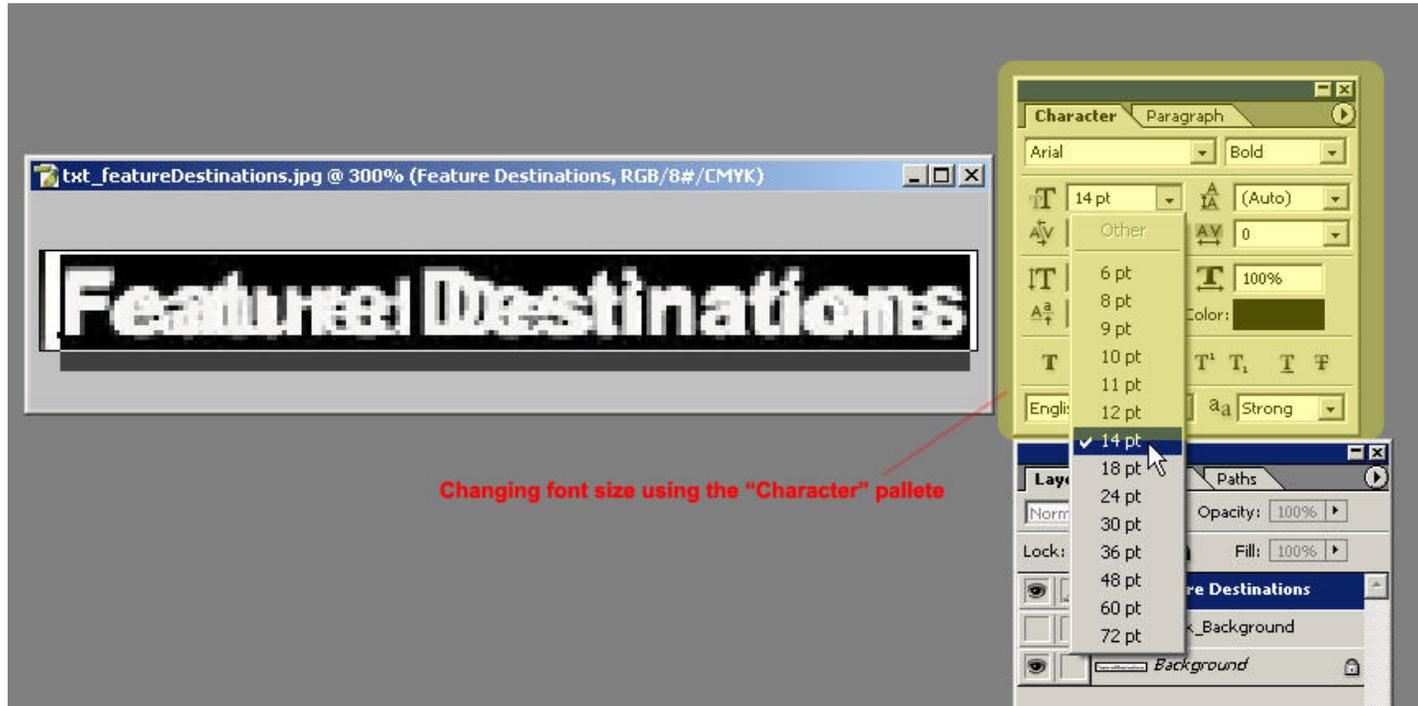
28. Using the "Character" palette mess around with the fonts, weight, point size and "anti-aliased method" of the text until you find the combination that most closely resembles the source.



If you don't see the Character palette go to **Window > Character** and it should appear. To effect the text as you use the "Character" palette the text must be

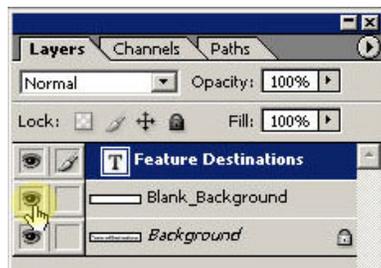
selected (highlighted) as done through step #27.

In order to clearly see your text and compare it to the source, alternate between turning the "blank" and text layer on and off.



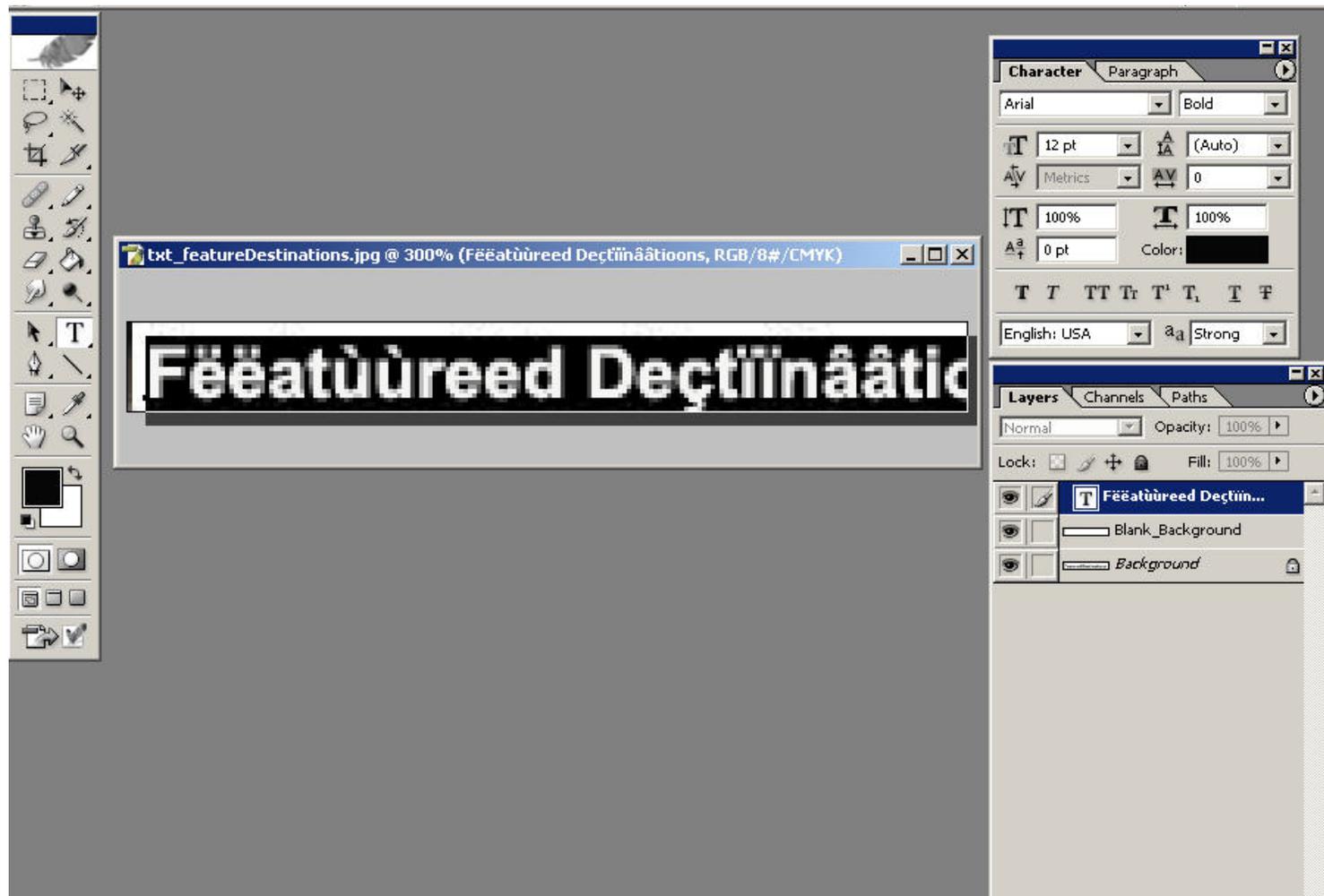
NOTE: You will rarely, if ever, get your text layer to be an EXACT shadow of the source text but, at the minimum, try to match the font weight/anti-alias...typical fonts used are Arial, Arial Black, Arial Narrow, Tahoma, Helvetica, Lucida Sans, Century Gothic, Garamond and Verdana.

29. Once you have a good match, turn all the layers on. If you switch your selection to another layer by accident, simply re-select the text layer you created (called "Feature Destinations" in this example). Remember the selected layer is indicated by the paintbrush in the second box.



30. Go to the layers palette and double-click on the "T" with the box around it in the text layer.

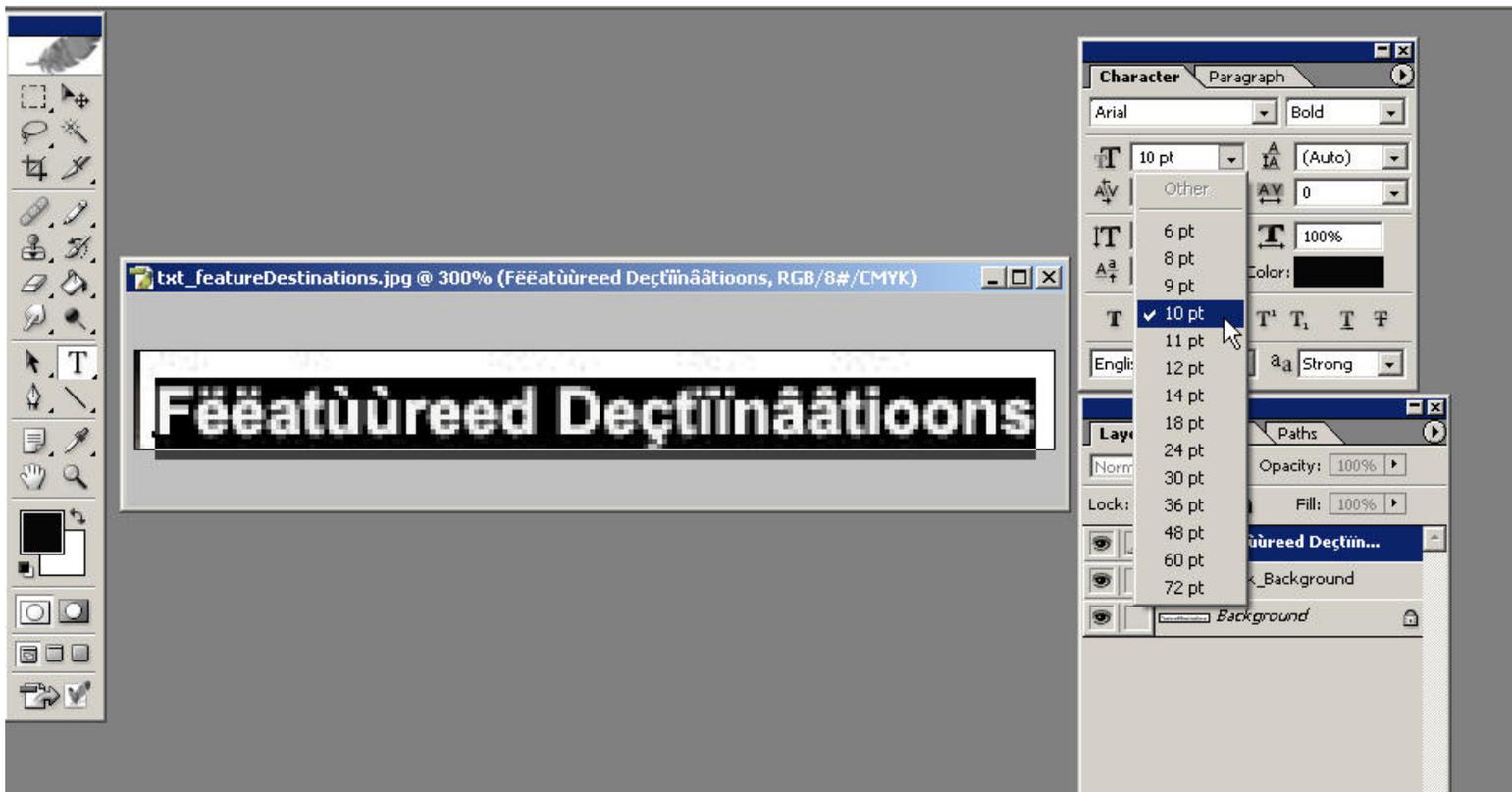
31. Now type (or copy/paste) your translation over the text.



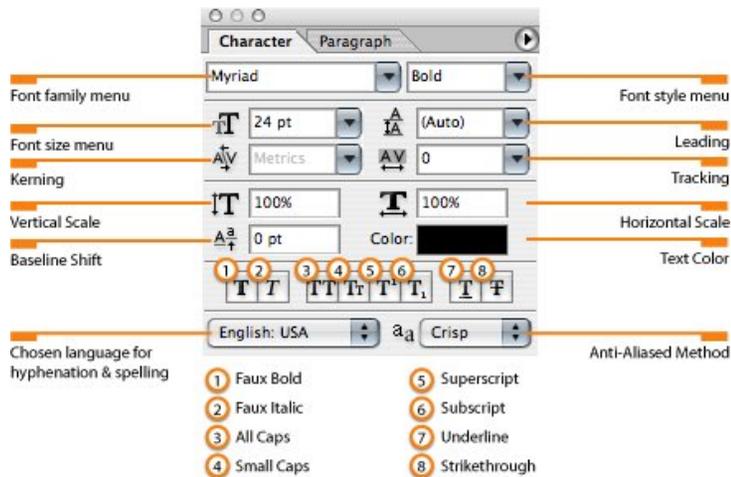
32. Once your translation is in place. Go to the layers palette and double-click on the "T" with the box around it in the text layer. This will cause all the text in the text layer you created to be re-selected (highlighted).

33. Using the "Characters" palette mess around with the fonts, leading, character spacing until you can get your translation to fit. If you don't see the Character palette go to **Window > Character** and it should appear. **REMEMBER** to effect the text as you use the "Character" palette the text must be selected (highlighted) as in step #30.

EXAMPLE: *Changing the font:*



The different areas of the character palette that can be adjusted to modify your text. To shrink text width use font size, leading, kerning, tracking or horizontal scale:



For more info on the options see: <http://www.informit.com/guides/content.asp?g=photoshop&seqNum=87&rl=1>

In some cases you might need to create two lines of text even if the source was one line and reduce font size accordingly. You might also need to

abbreviate your translation in other instances. If you need to move the text layer around use the *Move tool*.

34. Once you have the text in place and it fits in the image, zoom out with the *Zoom tool* (*ALT + click* to zoom out). Zoom out to 100% and look at the image..if it looks good proceed to the next step. If not go back and make any modifications needed to the text.

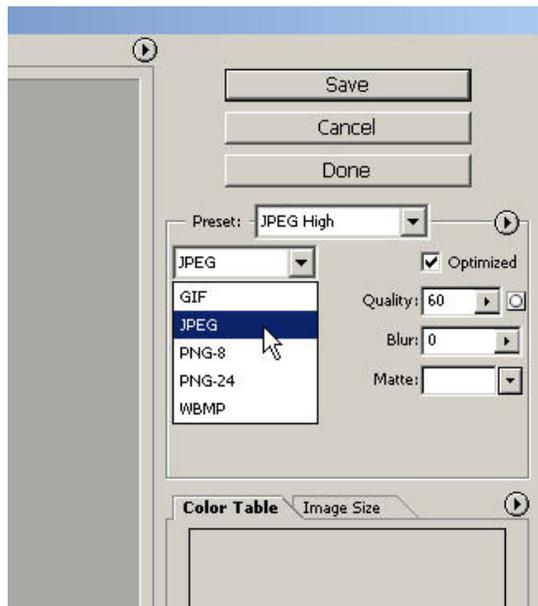
35. Save the layered image you have created (.psd) by going to **File > Save As...**

36. PhotoShop will automatically select the location where the original image was located. You do not need to change the location where the image is saved. The file **Format:** should show **PhotoShop (*.PSD, *.PDD)**

37. Click **Save**

38. You now need to save a "flat" version of the image to the original format to use for the web. PSD files are large and not supported by the World Wide Web. To do this go to **File > Save for Web...**

39. Select the same format for the "flat" graphic as the original source (in this case JPEG since the source was *txt_FeatureDestination.jpg*) from the pulldown to the right of the screen. The correct pulldown is shown here in the screenshot:



40. Click **Save** and overwrite the original image in 03_Trans (in this case I would save the "flat" image over *txt_FeatureDestination.jpg* at "03_Trans\assets\images")

41. When asked if you want to replace the original image click **OK**

NOW RIGHT-CLICK ON THE NEXT IMAGE IN XNVIEW, OPEN THE IMAGE IN PHOTOSHOP AND REPEAT THE STEPS 1-41.