STYLE BUNDLE Volume 1

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14 Styles in SD (4:3) and HD (16:9) Formats.

Note: small differences may occur between the two formats

2 Merge Over Image

2 portrait images rotate into each other over a landscape image. They form a diamond-like shape as they rotate and merge together.

2x2 Landscape by 2

There are 8 landscape images to view. An initial 4 are shown. Then, two rotate and flip, thus revealing another 4 images. Two of the images will have dual use as a background image.

Comments.
Not all images are the same size. So, while you may use any image size you want, portrait or landscape, for your 8 images, you may have to change the default zoom size of the images. After applying the style, go to Slide Options-Effects-Motion Effects. Now, select the layer that is too small (not wide enough, or not tall enough, or both). Change the zoom amount in the x and/or y until the image no longer appears to be getting any larger. Each image layer is masked to a maximum size. So, all you need to do is to enlarge your image until the masked area is filled. On each of the affected layers, change the zoom setting only on those keyframes that are not locked!

3By Portrait Fall Off 1

3 Portrait images zoom around the screen, merge so that each frames the other. They rotate out side by side. Then the outer 2 rotate on the inner corners and fall away with the center image then following them.

Comments.
The images used in this style are NOT masked. Therefore, the alignment of the images may differ from the original style. This is due to the fact that each camera may have a different sized image. The initial design used images of 1536x2048. If your images are larger or smaller, you will need to adjust the pan-x values and possibly the zoom-y values to get the images to be the same size when the images are lined up side-by-side.

Apply the style, then go to Slide Options-Effects-Motion Effects. Layer 1 is the center image and its position should not change. Change only the locations for Layers 2 and 3. Change their location settings in keyframes 5 and 12 only. If you find it necessary to change the zoom amounts to get each image to about the same size, change the zoom settings at keyframe 5 and beyond unless you find it necessary to make some adjustments earlier. This is because the images line up side-by-side between keyframes 4 and 5. Prior to that they move around until on top of each other (forming a kind a frame effect) until they reach kf4.

3By Portrait Fall Off 2

3 Portrait images zoom around the screen, merge so that each frames the other. They then slide out side by side. Then the outer 2 rotate on the inner corners and fall followed by the center image.

See comments for 3By Portrait Fall Off 1.

Curve Zoom and Fade Away

4 landscape images. 3 layers, one at a time, will reduce in size, blur, and curve out of the viewing area.

Frame 1

A single image is framed with 3 borders. Plus there is a border shadow in the top and left sides. A shadow is also included for the entire frame. The image appears in a hole masked out of a duplicate. The borders and shadow zoom out at a different rate from that of the image.

Frame 2
A simple frame with subdued corners and a border shadow in the upper and left sides. The outside border also has a shadow. The image is duplicated several times and these act as supplemental movement objects. They zoom out as the image zooms in. The frame does not change size.

Frame 3
An image used as a background has a hole punched in it. It's then used also as the image within a border and a subdued border that's animated. A small border is placed around then center image.

Page Curl, Full Screen 1
This page peel is a basic full screen version. It requires 2 Landscape images.

Page Curl, Full Screen 2
This page peel is full screen of a landscape image. It reveals a portrait image underneath. Arrange your layers: Layer 1= Landscape 1; Layer 2= Portrait; Layer 3= Landscape 2. The 2nd landscape image is ONLY a background image (it's not used for viewing).

Page Curl, Portrait 1
A portrait image in the center of the screen is removed from view by a page curl of that image. It reveals the background image for viewing.

Page Curl, Portrait 2
The initial portrait image is page peeled away to reveal another portrait image below it. That image then fades to reveal the background image. Arrange your images this way: layer 1=Portrait; layer 2=Landscape; layer 3=Portrait.

Two Portraits from One
2 Portrait images exit from an intial Portrait image as it rotates about its vertical axis. These 2 layer rotate into each other at their top edges to reveal the background image. Need 3 Portrait Images and 1 Landscape (backdrop image). Put the portrait images in the top three layers and the landscape image in the lowest layer.

View Column Image Pro
You'll need 8 images for this style. The first 7 images will appear in a column on the right of the screen while the 8th image will become the background image. A colored pointer will appear next to one of the images in the column. The pointer moves to each image in the column in turn and as it does so, the larger version of that image appears in the window to the right of the column of images. This style accepts portrait and landscape images in the various image layers. You may need to resize the image to fit in the window and the column image holding box.

Comment.
Images that are not large enough to fill the designated column placeholder or the larger viewing area next to that column of images will need to have their zoom value increased. For instance, if you're using a portrait image versus a landscape image, you will need to increase the zoom value in both the column layers' keyframes and the viewing windows' keyframes. For instance, if layer 4 (img 5) was a portrait, you would go to Slide Options-Effects-Motion Effects and change the zoom values of keyframes 1 and 2 to a value that fills the viewing window. Then, go to layer 16 (Image 5) and change the values for keyframes 1 and 2 such that the image fills the mask completely (and you don't see the edges of the image any longer (you will notice that when the image is too small, the margin area on either side or the top/bottom will be larger than the other images equivalent areas. When the image has been increased in size appropriately, the margins around it will look the same as the other images. The margins around each of the images should roughly be the same on all sides.