
Table of Contents

Table of Contents	iii
List of Figures	v
List of Tables	vii
Chapter 1 General Rules	1-1
1.1 Spelling	1-1
1.2 Grammar and Punctuation	1-1
1.2.1 Capital Letters	1-1
1.2.2 Commas	1-1
1.2.3 Dashes, Slashes, and Hyphens.....	1-1
1.2.3.1 Dashes	1-1
1.2.3.2 Slashes.....	1-1
1.2.3.3 Hyphens	1-2
1.3 Symbol Characters.....	1-2
1.4 Numbers	1-2
1.5 Menu Path Carats	1-2
1.6 Text Element Settings	1-3
1.7 Filenames	1-4
1.8 Metadata Labels	1-4
1.8.1 Metadata Family Labels.....	1-5
1.8.2 Graphics Labels	1-6
1.8.3 Feature Labels.....	1-6
1.8.4 Function Labels	1-9
1.8.5 Component Labels.....	1-9
Chapter 2 Front Matter	2-1
2.1 DocBooks	2-1
2.1.1 DocBook Title Page	2-1
2.1.2 DocBook Revision Page	2-1
2.2 DITA Books.....	2-2
2.2.1 DITA Book Title Page	2-2
2.2.2 DITA Book Revision Page.....	2-2
2.3 Title Page Superscript	2-3
Chapter 3 Tech Pubs Arbortext Procedures	3-1
3.1 Updating The ACM Server	3-1
3.2 Graphics	3-1
3.2.1 Bulk Uploading of Graphics To The Database.....	3-2
3.2.2 Updating A Graphic In The Database	3-4
3.2.3 Side-by-Side Graphics	3-8
3.3 Landscape Pages.....	3-8
3.4 DITA Notes, Cautions, And Warnings	3-12
3.5 DITA: Addresses.....	3-12

3.6 Baseline Documents	3-12
3.6.1 Save A Baseline Version of a Book	3-13
3.6.2 View A Baseline Book	3-19
3.7 US Government Proprietary Statement	3-25
Chapter 4 Translations	4-1
4.1 Translating A Book	4-1
4.1.1 Language Suffixes in Document Numbers.....	4-2
4.1.2 Prepare a Book For Translation	4-4
4.1.2.1 Exporting Generated Text.....	4-5
4.1.3 Receiving A Translated Book	4-7
4.1.3.1 Importing Generated Text.....	4-9
4.1.3.2 Common Problems With Translation Documents.....	4-11



List of Figures

Figure 3-1.	Single Landscape Topic.....	3-9
Figure 3-2.	Sequential Landscape Topics	3-9
Figure 3-3.	Newpage Attribute	3-11
Figure 3-4.	Sample 1_Baselines Folder List.....	3-18
Figure 4-1.	English Language Manual Document Number Example	4-3
Figure 4-2.	Spanish Language Manual Document Number Example.....	4-3
Figure 4-3.	Finding Parent XML File	4-8
Figure 4-4.	Chapter, Figure, Table Not Translated.....	4-12
Figure 4-5.	Mixed Translation of Footer.....	4-12
Figure 4-6.	File Language Attribute.....	4-12
Figure 4-7.	Revision Statement, Broken.....	4-13
Figure 4-8.	Revision Statement, Correct.....	4-13
Figure 4-9.	ITAR Export Statement, Broken.....	4-13
Figure 4-10.	Address, Broken.....	4-13
Figure 4-11.	Address, Correct.....	4-13
Figure 4-12.	Address Carriage Returns (Lines Element)	4-14
Figure 5-1.	Sample Tech Pubs Approval Form.....	5-2
Figure 5-2.	Sample Technical Publications Check List.....	5-4

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List of Tables

Table 1-1. Symbol Character Key Combinations 1-2
Table 1-2. Text Element Settings..... 1-3
Table 1-3. Filename Convention 1-4
Table 4-1. Language Suffixes 4-2
Table 4-2. Two Letter Language Codes 4-9

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Chapter 1 General Rules

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

The elements which precede the chapters in the Docbooks and DITA books are linked to critical parts of the stylesheets. Therefore, none of these elements should be deleted as this will disrupt the functioning of the stylesheets. These elements should be edited to accurately reflect the information for the system being covered by the manual.

1.1 Spelling

FLIR Surveillance publications written in English use US, not British, spellings.

1.2 Grammar and Punctuation

1.2.1 Capital Letters

Nouns: Do not use initial capitals for words unless they are proper nouns.

Run-on headings: If text is prefixed with a run-on heading that ends in a colon, the word following the colon starts with a capital letter.

1.2.2 Commas

Commas: Use the Oxford comma before conjunctions such as “and” or “or”. Example: Red, blue, and green.

1.2.3 Dashes, Slashes, and Hyphens

Dashes, slashes, and hyphens are punctuation marks used to indicate a relationship between words or phrases.

1.2.3.1 Dashes

A dash comes between words as a form of division or to indicate a range. En dashes, without a space before and after, are used instead of “and” and “to”. Examples: 25–50, January–April.

1.2.3.2 Slashes

A slash, without a space before and after, is used to indicate a choice. Example: Imaging hot/cold areas.

1.2.3.3 Hyphens

Hyphens are used to join words. Use hyphens sparingly. In general, omit hyphens in words unless they look strange without a hyphen (refer to dictionary).

Hyphenate compound adjectives occurring before nouns with the following exceptions:

- Well known adjective phrases. Example: Molded-plastic cup, but not stainless steel cup.
- Phrases with adjectives ending in “y”. Example: High-powered car, but not highly powered car.

Hyphenate compound nouns when necessary to prevent ambiguity. Example: Plastic wire-fastener, since “plastic wire fastener” could mean plastic-wire fastener.

1.3 Symbol Characters

The following table provides the key combinations to render symbols in a document.

Table 1-1. Symbol Character Key Combinations

Symbol	Explanation	Key Combination
—	em dash	Alt+0151
–	en dash	Alt+0150
™	trademark sign	Alt+0153
©	copyright sign	Alt+0169
®	registered trademark sign	Alt+0174
°	degree sign	Alt+0176
–	minus sign	Alt+0150
…	ellipsis sign	Alt+0133
±	plus/minus sign	Alt+0177

1.4 Numbers

In general usage, numbers below 10 use letters, and numbers above nine use numerals.

Numbers used to express a measurement (e.g., 5 psi) will use numerals in all situations.

1.5 Menu Path Carats

When writing a menu path, e.g. Main Menu > Display > Display Preference, a space will be placed before and after the carats (>).

1.6 Text Element Settings

The below table provides the stylesheet settings for the various text elements in a document. These settings are to be considered the text requirements for any FLIR Surveillance Tech Pubs documents created in Arbortext.

Table 1-2. Text Element Settings

Element	Text				Indent		Spacing	
	Font Family	Font Size	Bold	Color	Align-ment	Indentation	Before	After
Main Book Title	Sanserif	36	Yes	Blue	Centered			
Book Title (Generated Text_ufe: FrontMatterBlue24-Font)	Sanserif	24	Yes	Blue	Centered		0.4in	0.4in
Revision Title (Title in Front Matter)	Sanserif	24	Yes	Blue	Left		0.5em	0em
Chapter	Sanserif	24	Yes	Blue	Left		0.5em	1em
Section 1.2	Sanserif	14	Yes	Blue	Left		1em	0.5em
Section 1.2.3	Sanserif	14	Yes	Blue	Left		1em	0.5em
Section 1..2.3.4	Sanserif	14	Yes	Blue	Left		0.75em	0.25em
Section 1.2.3.4.5	Sanserif	14	Yes	Blue	Left		0.5em	0.25em
Para	Arial	12	No	Black	Justified		7pt	0pt
Warning (note attribute)	Arial	12			Left	Left 0.5in Right 0.5in	6pt	6pt
ufe:Warning	Arial	18	Yes	Black (Red text shading)	Centered			
Caution (note attribute)	Arial	12			Left	Left 0.5in Right 0.5in	6pt	6pt
ufe:Caution	Arial	18	Yes	Black (Yellow text shading)	Centered			
Note	Arial	12			Left	Left 0.5in Right 0.5in		
ufe>Note	Arial	18	Yes		Centered		0pt	0pt
Figure Title	Sanserif	block-title property set	Yes	Blue	Centered	Left 1pt First line -1pt	0.5em	0em

Table 1-2. Text Element Settings (Continued)

Element	Text				Indent		Spacing	
Table Entry	Arial	10	No	Black	Left			
List Item	Arial	12	No	Black	Justified		7pt	0pt
Header/Footer Text (ufe: headerfooterfor- mat)	Arial	De- rived from Table Entry	De- rived from Table Entry	Derived from Table Entry	Derived from Table Entry		0pt	0pt

1.7 Filenames

All filenames stored in the Arbortext Content Manager shall use underscores (`_`) in lieu of spaces, commas, hyphens, etc. Hyphens may be used where they are the normal part of the function or component (e.g. RS-422).

Table 1-3. Filename Convention

LRU_TFU_Front_View_380HD	Acceptable
LRU_TFU_Front View_380HD	Unacceptable
LRU, TFU, Frontview, 380HD	Unacceptable
LRU_TFU_Frontview_380-HD	Unacceptable

The filenames for manuals should not include the Revision letter in the filename.

1.8 Metadata Labels

Metadata labels are used to tag a file with information which can be used to locate the file. A metadata label should not duplicate text which is already contained in the file.

Metadata labels should be attached to each of the following:

- Book
- Bookmap
- Caution
- Chapter
- DITA Concept
- DITA Map
- DITA Reference
- DITA Task
- DITA Topic
- Graphic
- Note
- Warning

The metadata labels described in this document shall be used in lieu of any other variations in spelling or usage.

Labels can be used in combination to narrow down the specificity of the file. For example, a graphic can be tagged with a Family label, the Component ID graphics tag, and the Blending Feature tag.

1.8.1 Metadata Family Labels

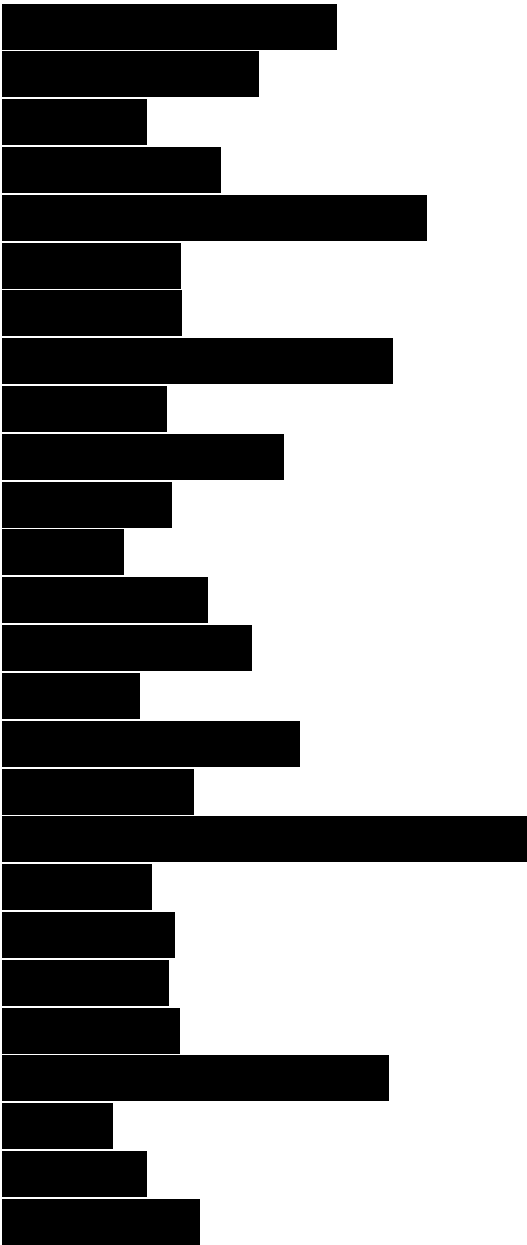
- BS (for files which apply to all BRITE Star family products)
 - BSII (for BRITE Star II)
 - BSDP (for BRITE Star DP)
 - BSBII (for BRITE Star Block II)
- SS (for files which apply to all Star SAFIRE Series family products, excluding Star SAFIRE 380 products)
 - SSIII (for Star SAFIRE III)
 - SSHD (for Star SAFIRE HD)
- SS380 (for files which apply to all Star SAFIRE family products)
 - 380HD (for Star SAFIRE 380–HD)
 - 380HLD (for Star SAFIRE 380–HLD)
 - 380THD (for TacFLIR 380–HD)
 - 380THLD (for TacFLIR 380–HLD)
 - 380HDC (for Star SAFIRE 380–HDc)

1.8.2 Graphics Labels

Graphics are divided into five categories:

- Component identification
- Symbology
- Demonstration (or sample)
- System menus
- Corporate (logos, etc.)

1.8.3 Feature Labels



[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[Redacted text block]

1.8.4 Function Labels

1.8.5 Component Labels

[Redacted text block]

[Redacted text block]

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Chapter 2 Front Matter

Many of the elements in the front matter section are used to generate text throughout the document. Caution should therefore be exercised when editing front matter material.

2.1 DocBooks

2.1.1 DocBook Title Page

The “title” element should be edited to reflect the system name.

The “subtitle” element should be edited to reflect the type of manual (Operator’s Manual, Component Maintenance Manual, etc.).

The “titleabbrev” element should be edited to reflect the distribution of the manual as follows:

- Global Edition — Manuals which are distributed to all FLIR customers.
- US Edition — Manuals restricted to domestic customers only.
- International Edition — Manuals for FLIR’s overseas customers.

The “pubsnumber” element should be edited to reflect the correct document number and revision level.

The “date” element should be edited to reflect the date of publication.

The “address” element should not require any changes.

The first “productname” element should be edited to reflect the correct system name.

The first “releaseinfo” element should be edited to reflect the FLIR Technology Level.

The fourth “releaseinfo” element should be edited to reflect the system and its patents. If there are no patents, do not delete this element. Enter “Not Applicable”.

The “copyright” element should be edited to reflect the current year.

The “revhistory” element should be edited to add a new “revision” element to reflect the current edition and the changes made to the document.

NOTE

The “revhistory” element needs to fit on one page of the document. To shorten the Revision page, delete the “revdescription” element from the oldest revisions.

2.1.2 DocBook Revision Page

The Revision list shall be from the most current document revision back to the initial release date information, if it all fits. If necessary, the oldest revisions should be abbreviated to just the revision letter and release date, or deleted, to fit the Revision page onto one page.

The following statement is contained within generated text elements and placed at the bottom of the Revision page:

- FLIR® Systems Inc. maintains the highest standards of design, manufacturing, and service for its products. We reserve the right to continually revise and improve this product. This document describes the state of the system at the time of publication, and may not reflect the system configuration (hardware and software) at all times in the future.

2.2 DITA Books

2.2.1 DITA Book Title Page

The “mainbooktitle” element should be edited to reflect the system name.

The “booktitlealt” element should be edited to reflect the type of manual (Operator’s Manual, Component Maintenance Manual, etc.).

The “publisherinformation” element should not require any changes.

The “bookpartno” element should be edited to reflect the correct document number and revision level.

The “edition” element should be edited to reflect the distribution of the manual as follows:

- Global Edition — Manuals which are distributed to all FLIR customers.
- US Edition — Manuals restricted to domestic customers only.
- International Edition — Manuals for FLIR’s overseas customers.

The “bookrights” element should be edited to reflect the date of publication.

The first “data” element should be edited to reflect the correct system name.

The second “data” element should be edited to reflect the FLIR Technology Level.

The fourth “data” element should be edited to reflect the system and its patents. If there are no patents, do not delete this element. Enter “Not Applicable”.

The fifth “data” element should be edited to reflect the current year.

2.2.2 DITA Book Revision Page

The Revision page is a separate reference topic on the bookmap. This topic will list from the most current document revision back to the initial release date information, if it all fits on one page. If necessary, the oldest revisions should be abbreviated to just the revision letter and release date, or deleted, to fit the Revision page onto one page.

The following statement is contained within generated text elements and placed at the bottom of the Revision page:

- FLIR® Systems Inc. maintains the highest standards of design, manufacturing, and service for its products. We reserve the right to continually revise and improve this product. This document describes the state of the system at the time of publication, and may not reflect the system configuration (hardware and software) at all times in the future.

2.3 Title Page Superscript

The means used to render the trademark symbol used in the title page will be an exception to the use of Alt codes for rendering trademarks used elsewhere in a manual. The title page trademark symbols will be rendered using the superscript elements.

In Docbook, the trademark symbol (™) should have “largetitle” in the role attribute for the superscript element inside the title element.

In DITA, the trademark symbol should have “largetitle” in the outputclass attribute for the sup element inside the mainbooktitle element.

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Chapter 3 Tech Pubs Arbortext Procedures

3.1 Updating The ACM Server

[Redacted content]

3.2 Graphics

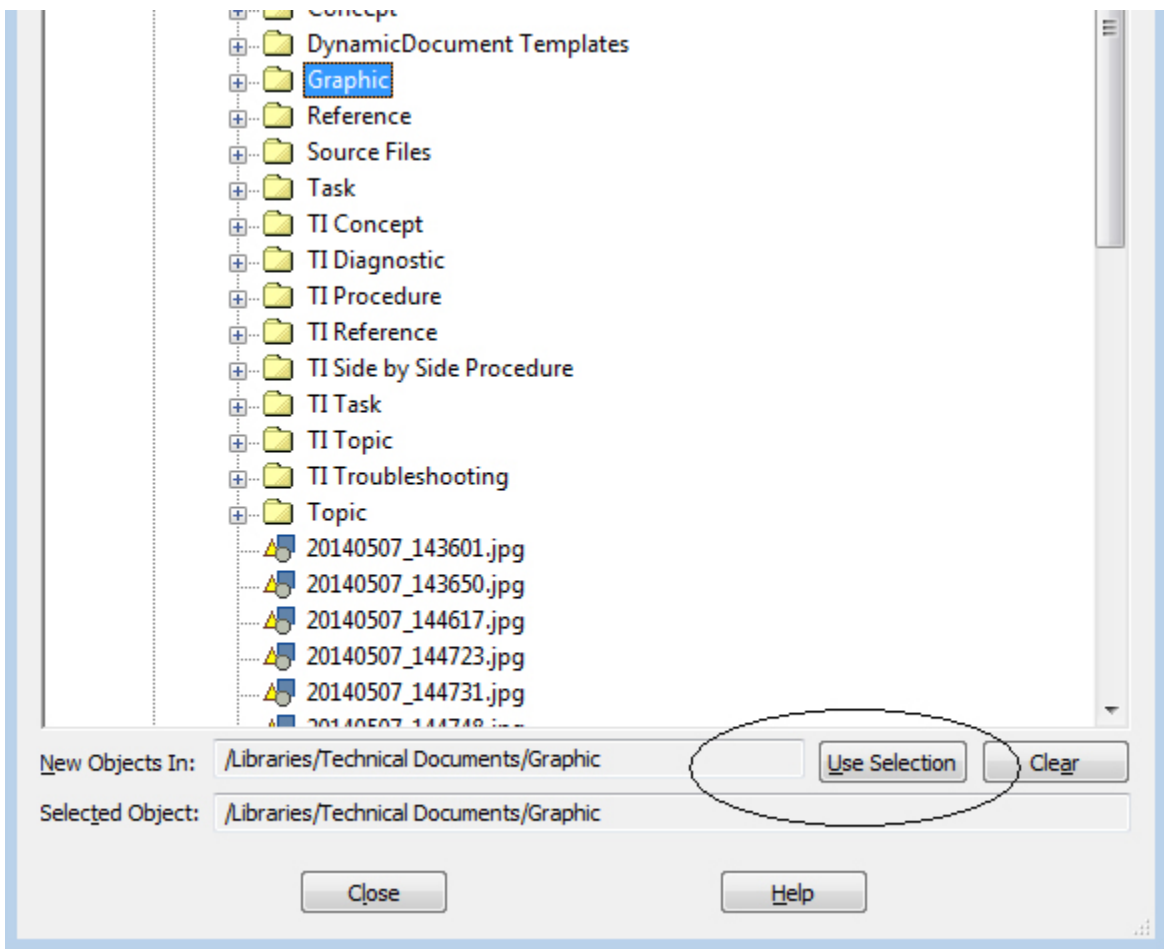
This section deals with graphics management in the manuals and database.

[Redacted content]

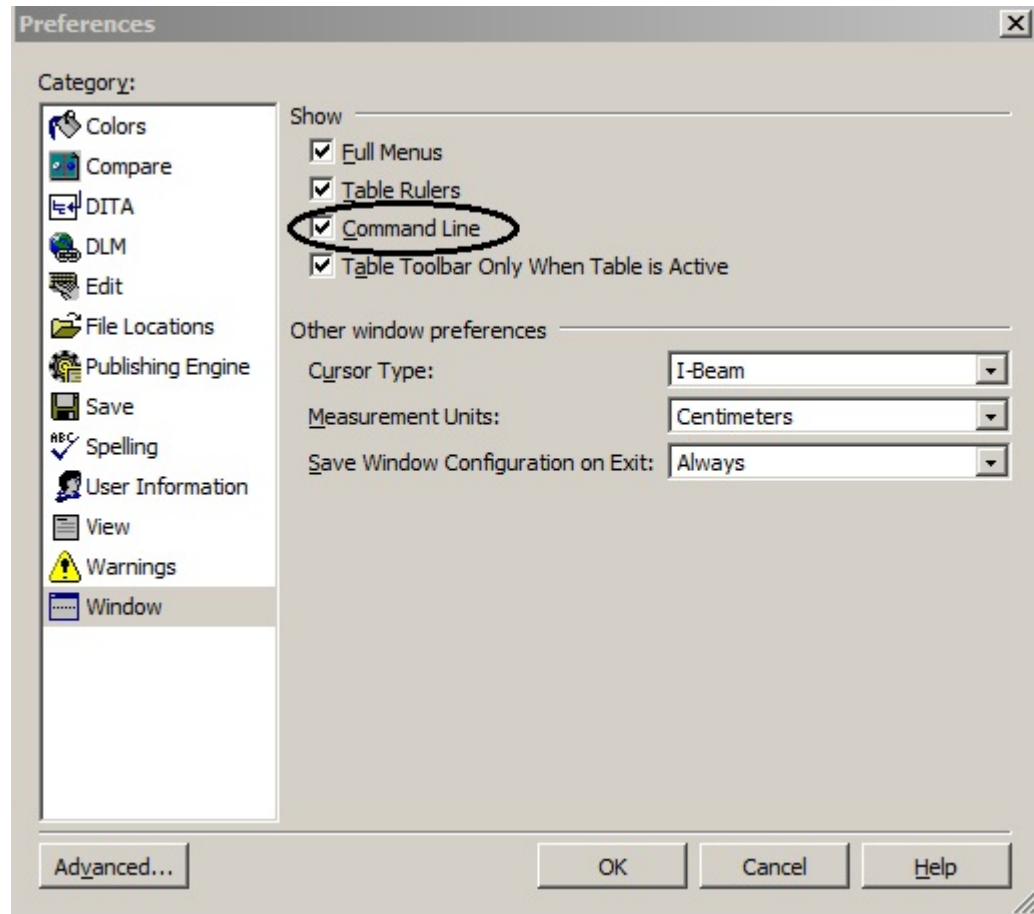
3.2.1 Bulk Uploading of Graphics To The Database

Add multiple graphics to the ACM all at once as follows:

1. Move all graphics to be uploaded to a dedicated folder for that purpose. Make note of the folder path.
2. Open Arbortext Editor and connect to the ACM (Object > Connect).
3. Open Object > Browser.
4. in the Browser, navigate to the ACM Server and select the folder to which the graphics are to be uploaded.
5. Click the Use Selection button to set the location for the new object creation.



6. Select Tool > Preferences and check the Command Line box.



7. Click OK to close the Preferences dialog box.
8. In the Command line, enter `import_graphic_folder("path")`

NOTE

Path = the path of the folder containing the graphics to be uploaded; e.g. C:\Graphics

NOTE

Use “ ” quotes to pass the Path parameter as a string

NOTE

A backslash in the path must be doubled; e.g. “C:\Graphics”, use “C:\\Graphics”

```
Command: import_graphic_folder("C:\\SVN\\flir\\samples\\book1")
```

3.2.2 Updating A Graphic In The Database

A graphic will occasionally need to be updated in the database, and then used in the same locations in the manuals, under the same filename, as the older version of the graphic. Since the older version graphic was used in older versions of the manuals, it is not possible or wise to delete the older version graphic. This procedure explains how to replace a graphic with an updated version of the graphic so that it appears in the correct locations in the manuals going forward, while preserving the record of the older version.

Update a graphic in the database as follows:

1. Open an internet browser and navigate to Windchill.
2. Go to Navigator, then click on the Browse tab.
3. Expand Technical Publications and go to the Folders bullet item.
4. Go to the Graphic folder.
5. Click on the graphic to be updated.
6. Make note of the graphic version.

The screenshot shows the Arbortext Windchill interface. The main content area displays the details for a graphic file named "380-hd menus 3.jpg, A.1". The "Visualization and Attributes" section shows a small thumbnail of the graphic and the following metadata:

- Name: 380-hd menus 3.jpg
- Number: 0000001123
- Status: Checked in
- Modified By: Luke Lyons
- Last Modified: 2013-11-15 11:32 PST

Below this, the "Where Used" section shows a table of objects that depend on this graphic. The table has columns for Name, Number, File Name, Dependency Type, Version, State, and Object Type. The first row, representing the graphic itself, is circled, and its "Version" column value "A.1" is also circled.

Name	Number	File Name	Dependency Type	Version	State	Object Type
380-hd menus 3.jpg	0000001123	c:[svn]\flir\samples\book1\380-hd menus 3.jpg	Initially Selected	A.1	In Work	Graphic
380-hd menus 3.jpg	0000001761	0000001761.xml	Member	A.1	In Work	Section
Star SAFIRE® 380-HD Menus: S...	0000003529	0000003529.xml	Member	A.1	In Work	Topic
Track	0000001226	0000001226.xml	Member	A.3	In Work	Section

7. From the Actions drop down menu, select Check Out.
8. Click OK in the Workspace screen which opens.
9. From the Actions drop down menu, select Check In.
10. In the check in screen which opens, select Choose File and navigate to the location of the new graphic and select the graphic file.

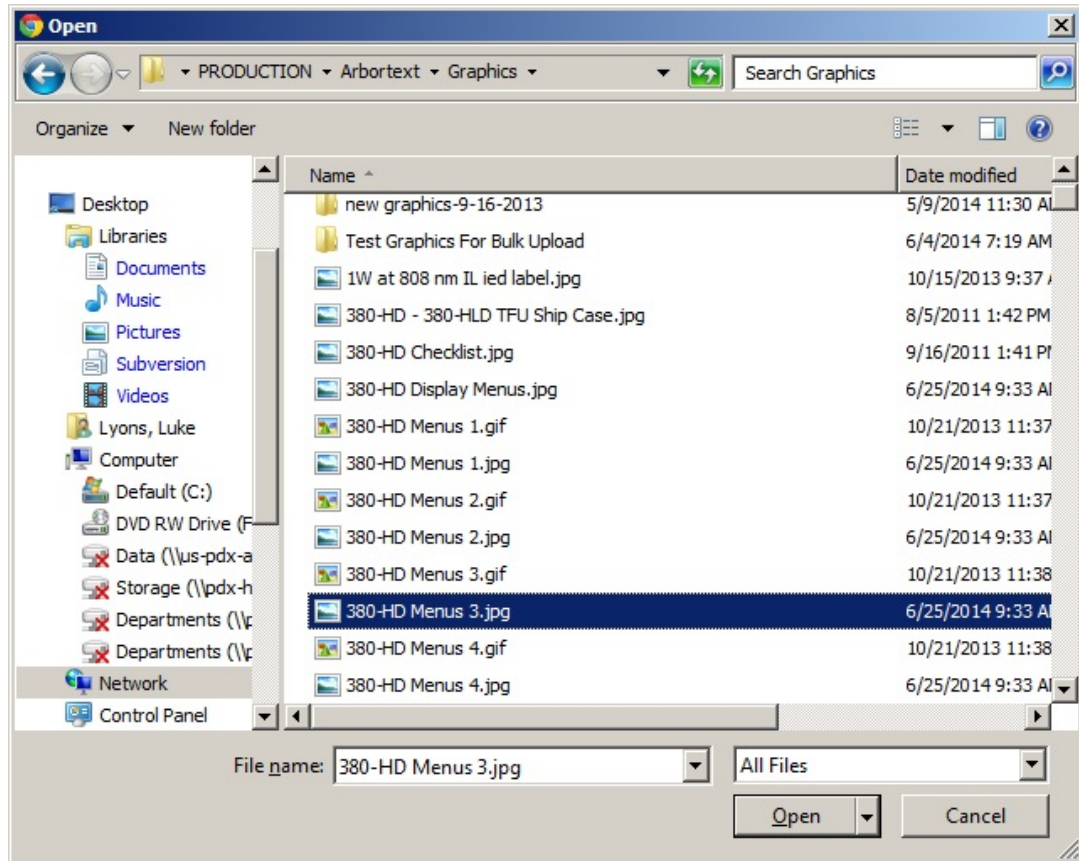
*File No file chosen

- Perform upload (use specified primary content file)
- Do not perform upload (keep existing primary content file)

Comments:

NOTE

Make sure the new graphic file name is in the identical location of the graphic being replaced, and has the identical filename as the graphic being replaced.



11. Click Open to choose the file.
12. Make sure the graphic filename is in the Choose File field.
13. Enter the reason the graphic is being updated in the Comments field.
14. Click OK.
15. Make sure the graphic Version has been changed to a higher version than noted above.

3.2.3 Side-by-Side Graphics

Make a graphic side-by-side with a paragraph as follows:

1. Make sure the image element precedes the paragraph element with which it will be side-by-side.
2. Open the image element attributes.
3. Go to the Image tab and make sure the placement field has “inline” selected.
4. Go to the Other tab and enter “sidebyside” in the outputclass field.
5. Select OK to save the change to the element attributes.

3.3 Landscape Pages

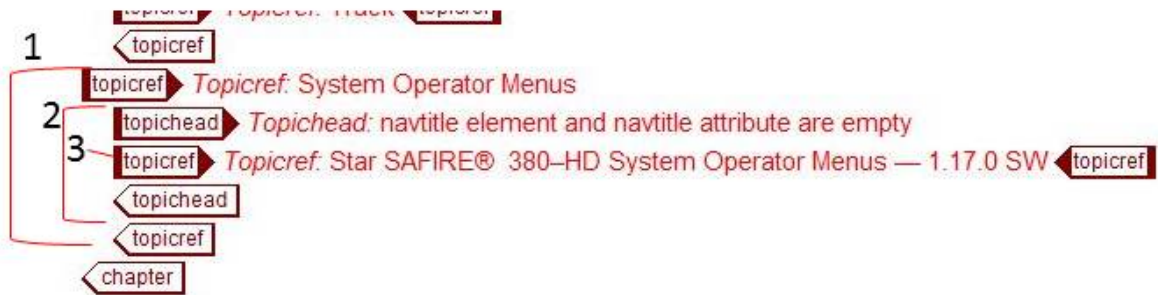
A landscape document structure is designed to start a document on an even numbered page in the landscape format.

The landscape pages must be within self-contained topics. A topic cannot have both landscape and portrait pages in it.

A topic which contains landscape pages must be placed in the bookmap inside a topichead element which in turn must be inside a top level topic in a chapter. The topichead element acts as a container for landscape page topics.

If there are several topics in a row which are landscape, they can all be placed inside one topichead element.

Figure 3-1. Single Landscape Topic



Single Landscape Topic	
1	Top level topic in chapter
2	topichead container
3	Landscape page topic

Figure 3-2. Sequential Landscape Topics

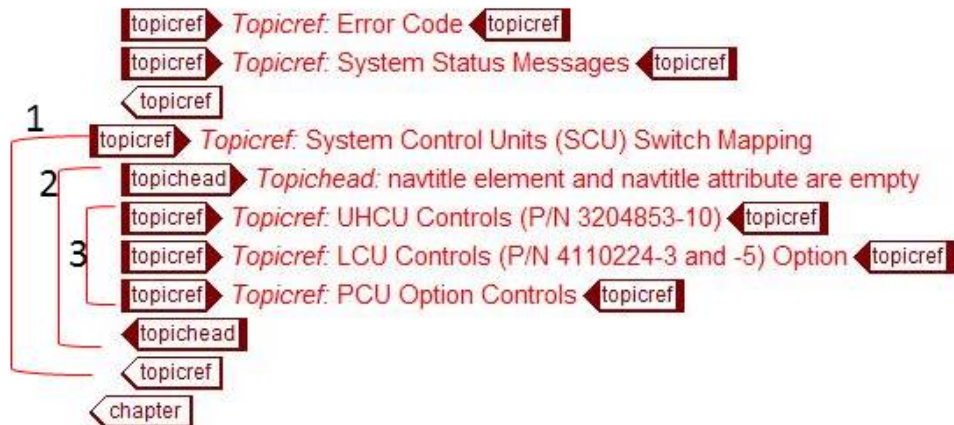


Figure 3-2. Sequential Landscape Topics (continued)

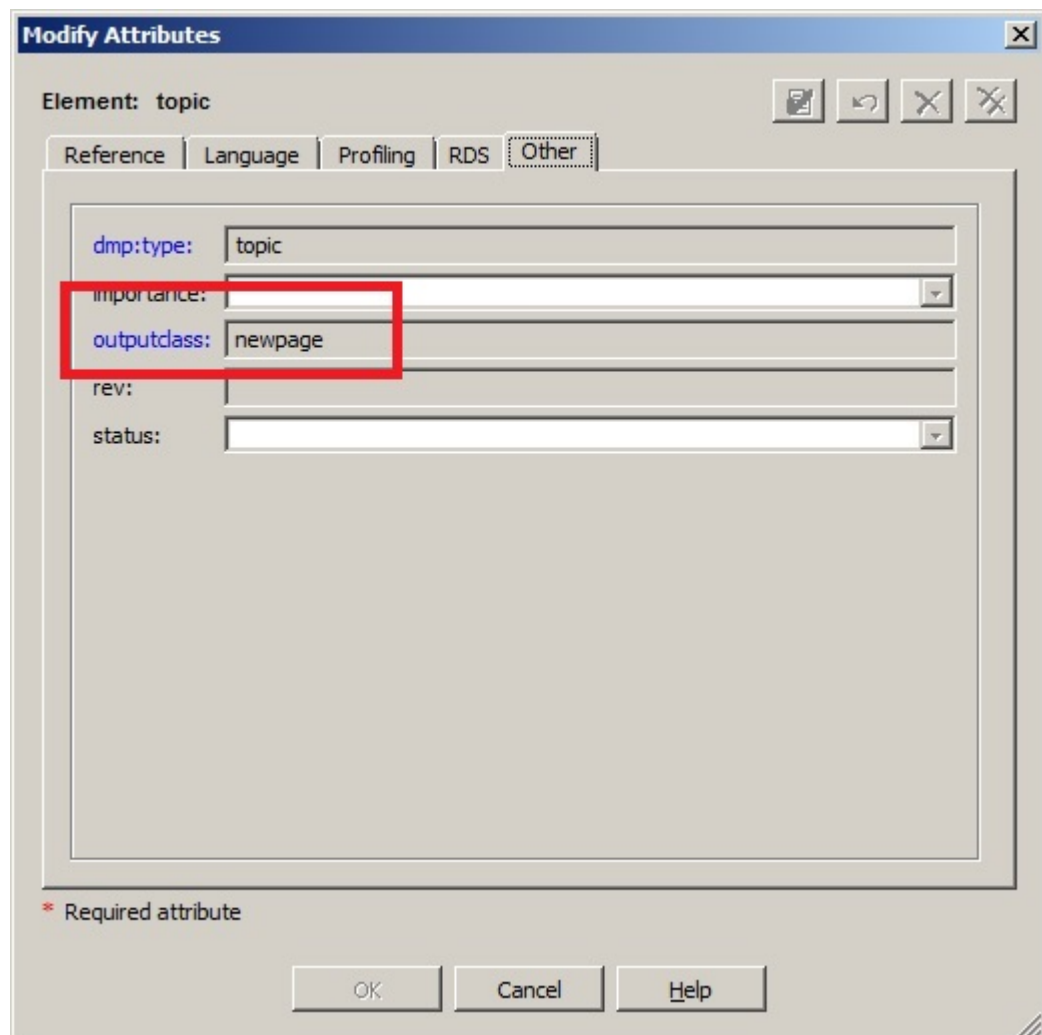
Sequential Landscape Topics	
1	Top level topic in chapter
2	topichead container
3	Multiple landscape page topics

A landscape topic can be a DITA topic or a DITA concept.

Make landscape pages in a document as follows:

1. Check out the book to be modified in Arbortext Editor with Styler.
2. Create a top level topic on the bookmap for the landscape section.
3. Place a topichead element inside the top level topic.
4. Insert the DITA concept(s) or DITA topic(s) inside the topichead container which are to be in landscape mode.
5. Place the cursor inside the beginning of the topichead element.
6. Select the Modify Attributes function.
7. Go to the Other tab in the Modify Attributes pop-up window.
8. Enter newpage in the outputclass field.

Figure 3-3. Newpage Attribute



9. Select OK to save the change to the element attributes.
10. Check in the book.

11. Run a pdf of the book, and make sure the pages are landscaped.

3.4 DITA Notes, Cautions, And Warnings

Notes, Cautions, and Warnings are found in topics in the Browser Reference folder. Existing Notes, Cautions, and Warnings are linked into a document from the relevant DITA reference topic, much the same way a graphic is linked into a topic from the Browser Graphic folder.

Notes are in the List of Notes reference topic. Cautions are in the List of Cautions reference topic. Warnings are in the List of Tech Pubs Warnings reference topic.

Insert an existing Note, Caution, or Warning as follows:

1. Place the cursor in the document where the Note, Caution, or Warning is to be inserted.
2. In the Browser, go to Technical Publications Reference folder and select the relevant List topic.
3. Click on View to open the List reference topic.
- 4.

3.5 DITA: Addresses

Addresses are to be placed in a formal table. In the table, type the address inside a “lines” element. If a page break occurs during the printing of an address, open the “lines” attributes and type “address” in the outputclass field.

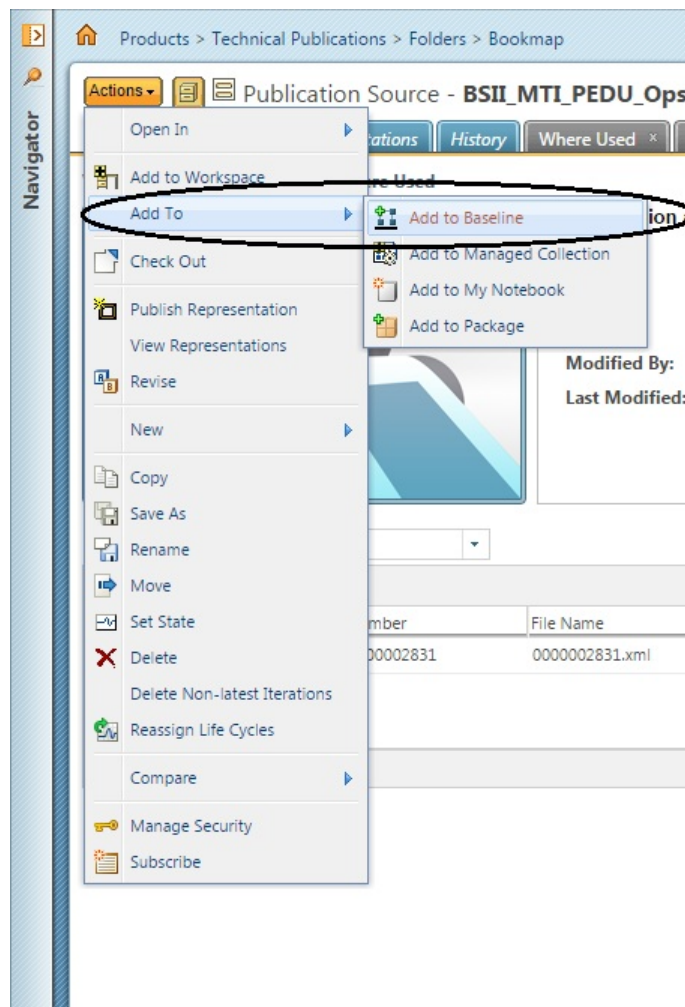
3.6 Baseline Documents

When a document is completed, a baseline of the document should be made to preserve a record of the document as it stood at that time. This section describes how to save and view a baseline document.

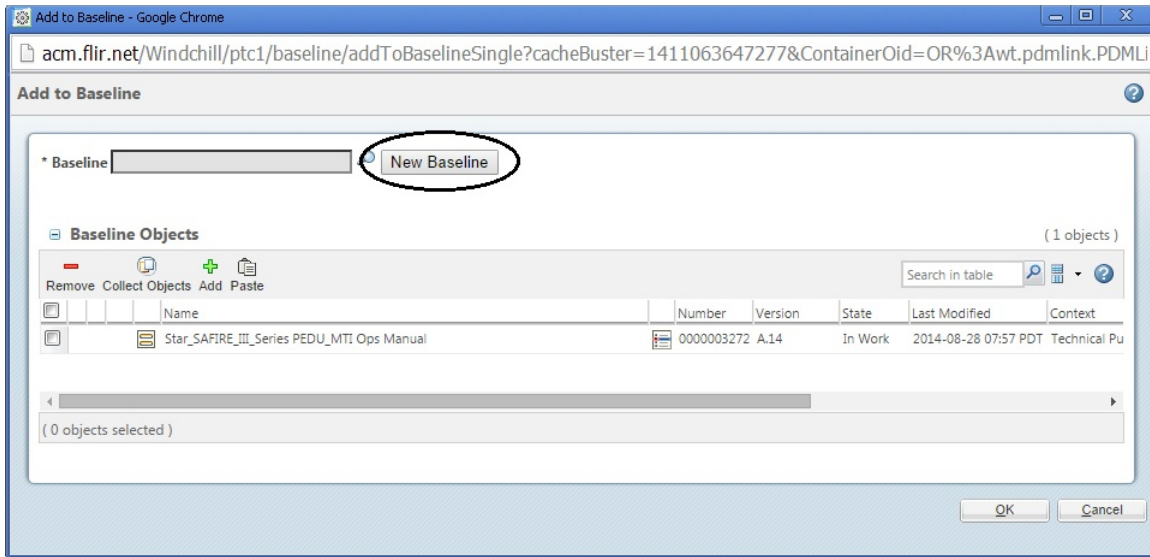
3.6.1 Save A Baseline Version of a Book

Save a baseline version of a book as follows:

1. Open an internet browser and navigate to Windchill.
2. Go to Navigator, then click on the Browse tab.
3. Expand Technical Publications and go to the Folders bullet item.
4. Go to the Book (Docbooks) or Bookmap (DITA books) folder as applicable.
5. Click on the book or bookmap name to be baselined.
6. Click on the Actions dropdown menu and select Add To > Add To Baseline.



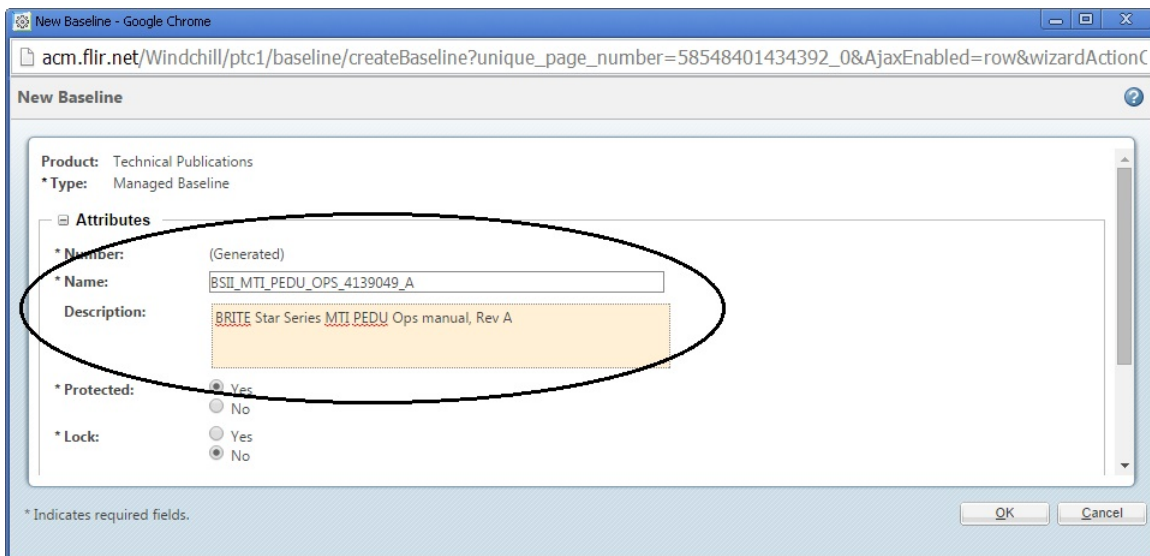
7. In the pop-up window which opens, click on the New Baseline button.



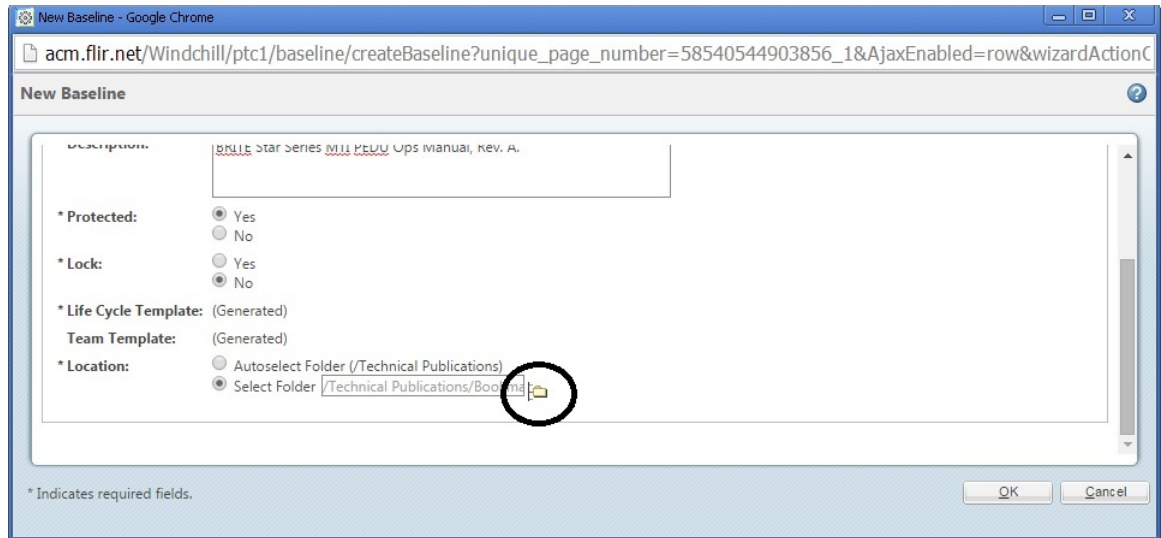
- In the second pop-up window which opens, fill in the Name and Description fields.

NOTE

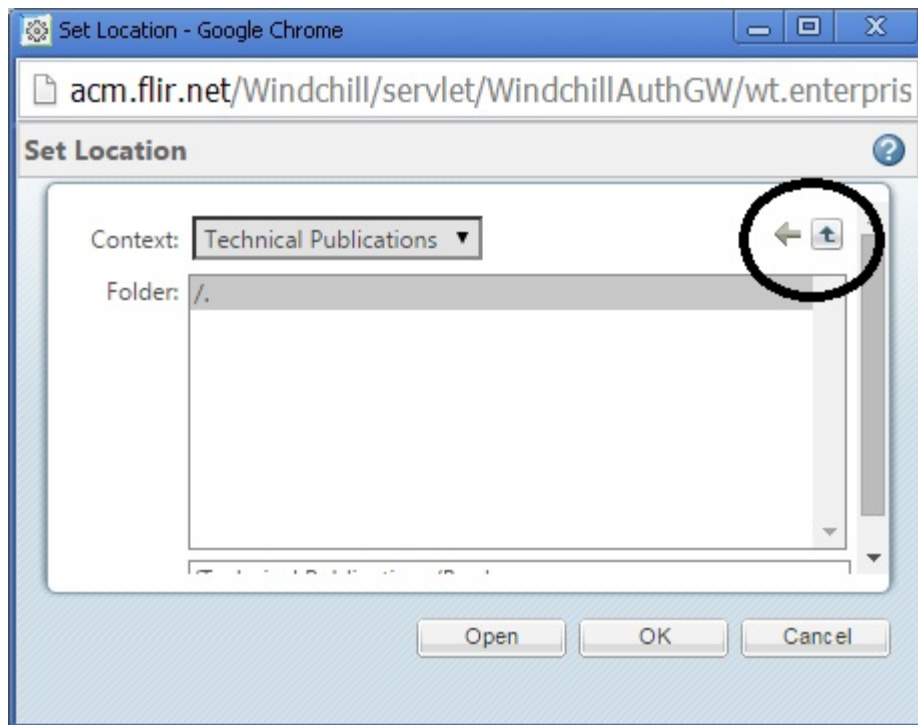
Generally, the Name will be identical to the document being baselined, followed by an underscore and the Revision letter of the document.



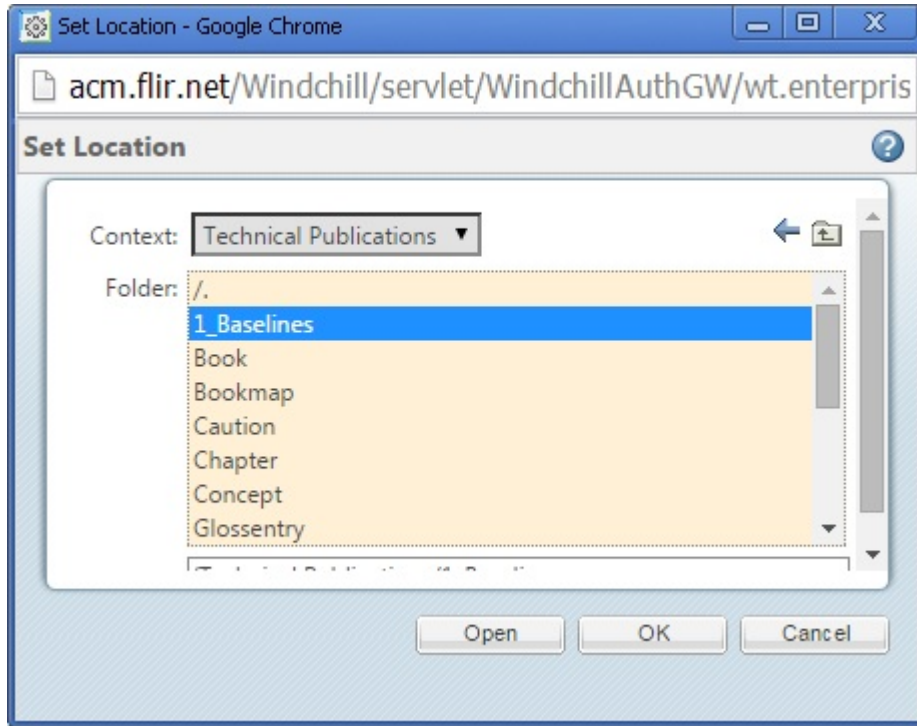
- Scroll down to the Select Folder field and click on the directory symbol next to it.



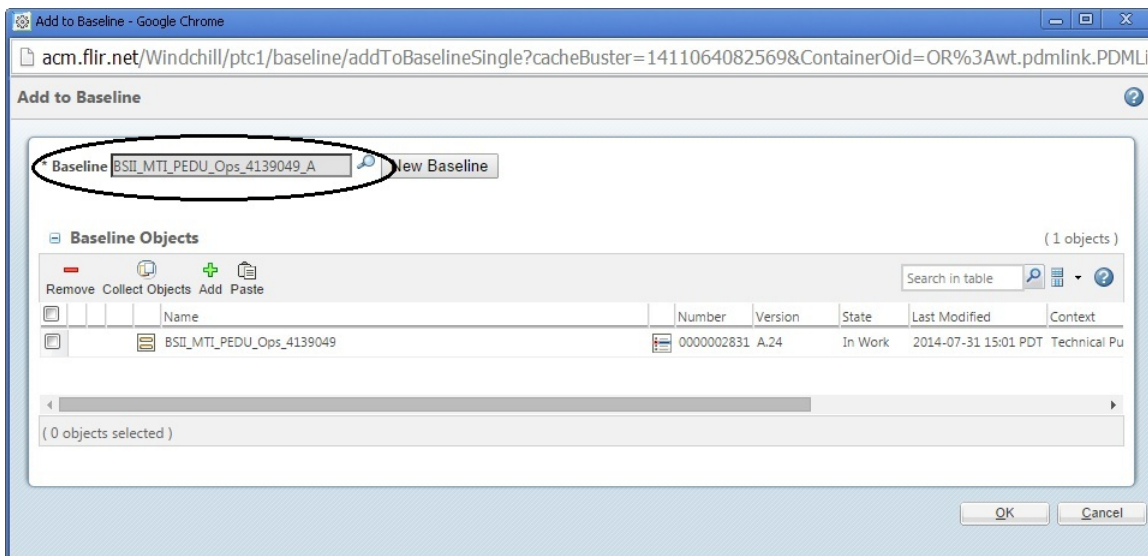
10. In the third pop-up window which opens, click on the Up One Level icon.



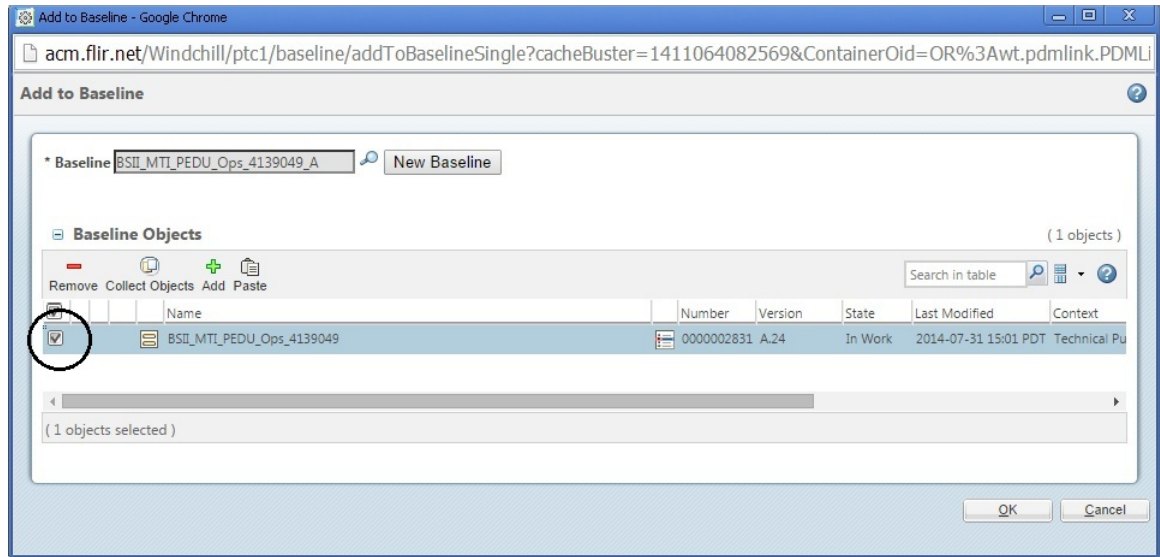
11. Select the 1_Baselines folder from the list.



12. Click OK and the third pop-up window will close.
13. Click OK in the second pop-up window, and it will close.
14. Observe the information placed in the Name field is now in the Baseline field in the first pop-up window.

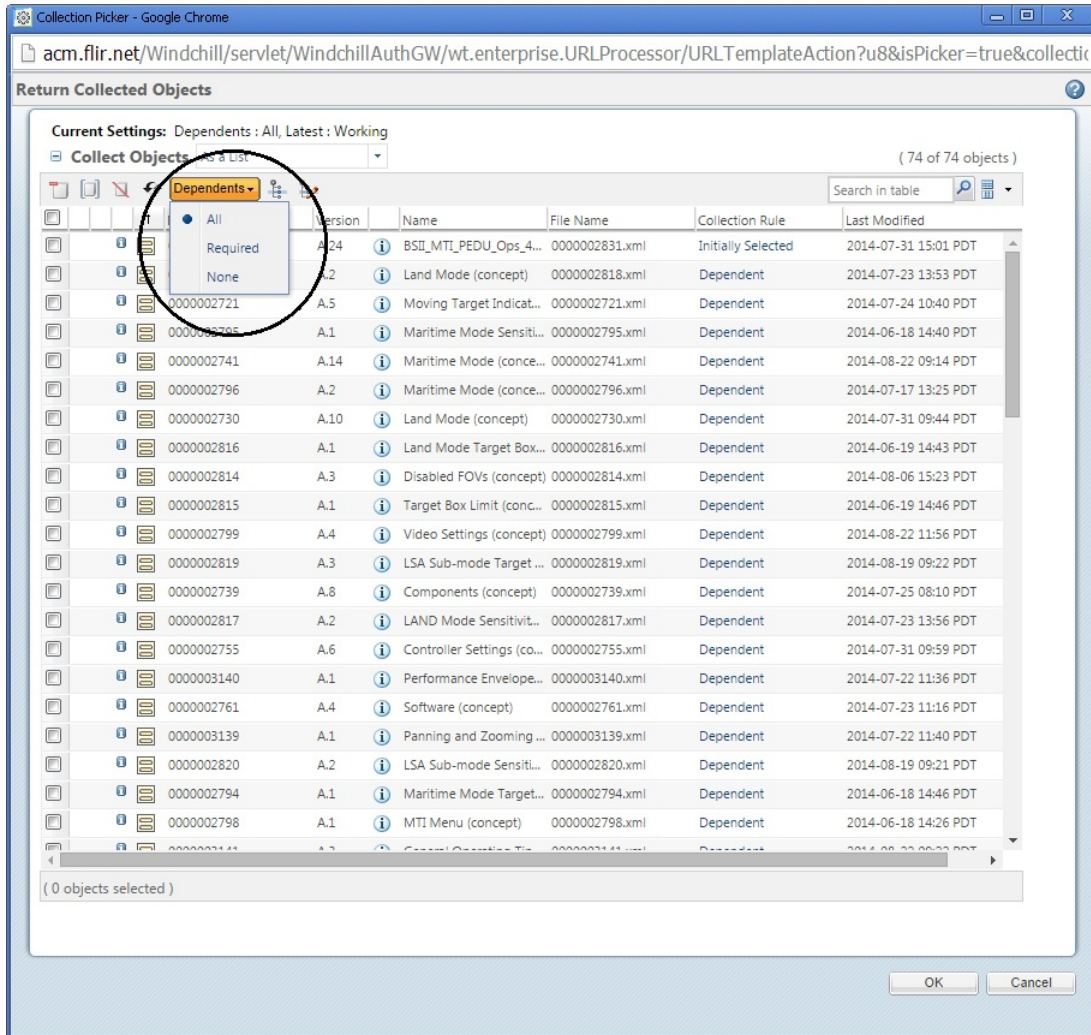


15. In the Baseline Objects section of the first pop-up window, place a check mark in the box for the document to be baselined.



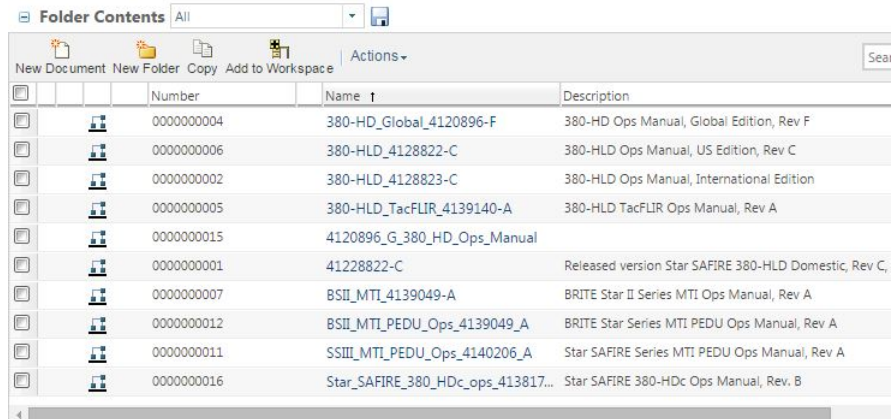
16. Click on Collect Objects and observe another pop-up window opens.

17. In the new pop-up window, click on the Dependents dropdown menu and select All.



18. Click OK and observe the new pop-up window closes.
19. Click OK in the first pop-up window.
20. Go to the 1_Baselines folder and observe the new baseline document has been created.

Figure 3-4. Sample 1_Baselines Folder List

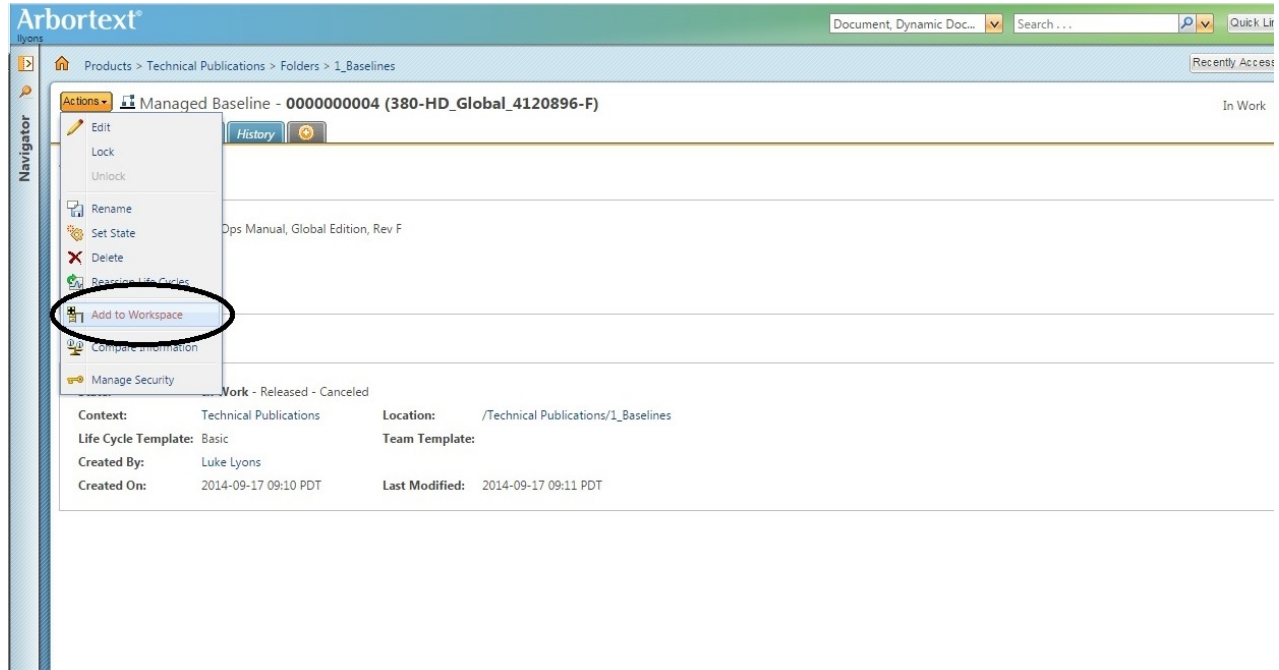


3.6.2 View A Baseline Book

This procedure describes how to view a baselined document as it appeared at the time it was preserved.

View a baselined book as follows:

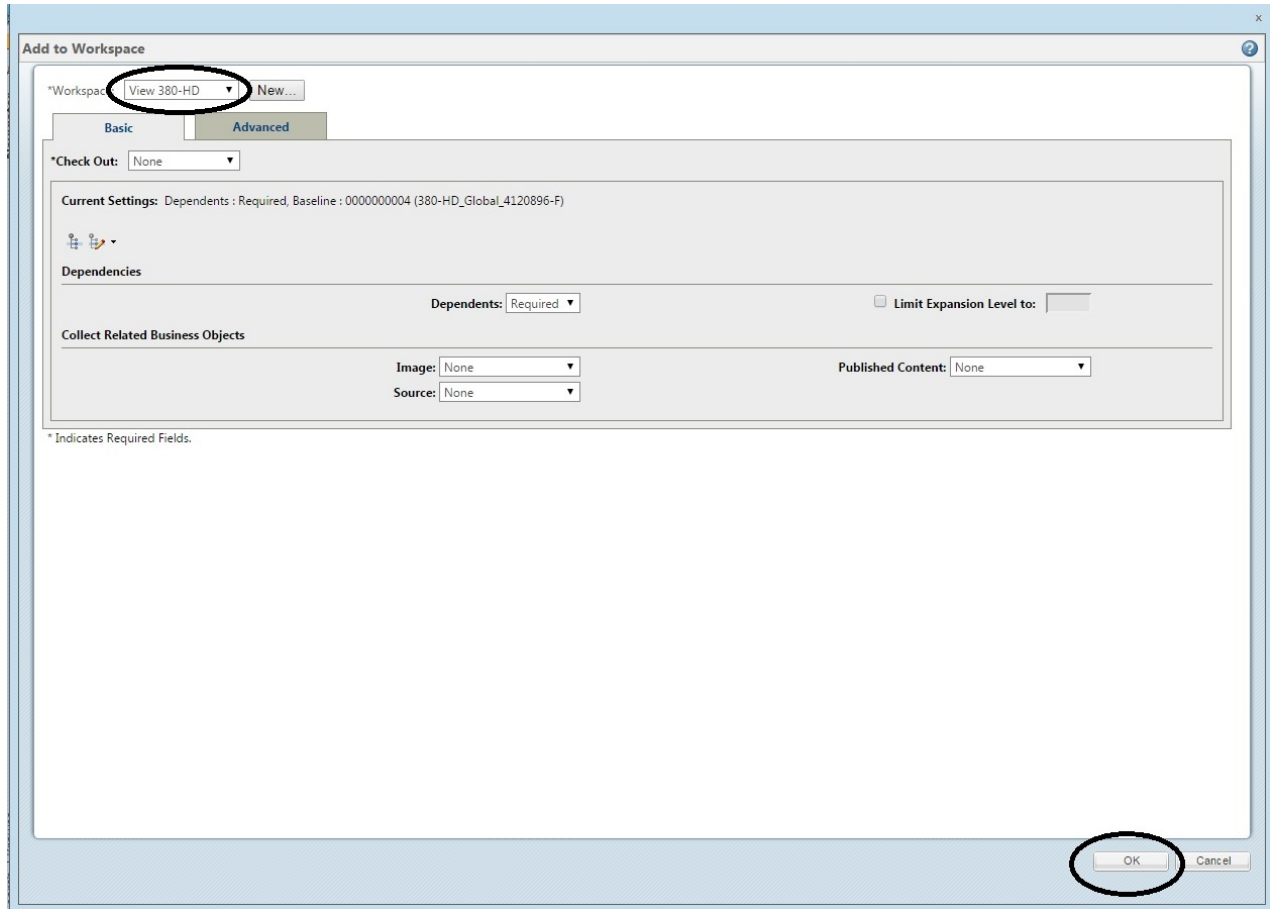
1. Open an internet browser and navigate to Windchill.
2. Go to Navigator, then click on the Browse tab.
3. Expand Technical Publications and go to the Folders bullet item.
4. Go to the 1_Baselines folder.
5. Click on the baseline book or bookmap to be viewed.
6. Click on the Actions dropdown menu and select Add To Workspace.



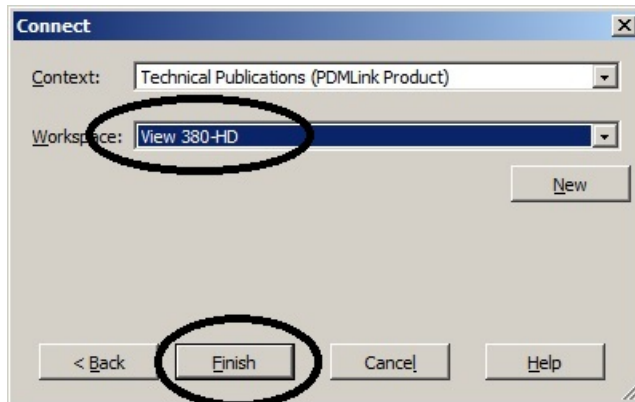
7. Use the Workspace dropdown to select an empty workspace. If there is no empty workspace, select New.

The screenshot shows the 'Add to Workspace' dialog box. At the top, there is a 'Workspace' field with the value '11DEC14' and a 'New...' button circled in black. Below this are two tabs: 'Basic' and 'Advanced', with 'Advanced' selected. The 'Check Out' dropdown is set to 'None'. The 'Current Settings' section shows 'Dependents: Required, Baseline: 0000000004 (380-HD_Global_4120896-F)'. The 'Dependencies' section has a 'Dependents' dropdown set to 'Required' and a 'Limit Expansion Level to:' field. The 'Collect Related Business Objects' section has three dropdowns: 'Image' set to 'None', 'Source' set to 'None', and 'Published Content' set to 'None'. A note at the bottom left reads '* Indicates Required Fields.' The 'OK' and 'Cancel' buttons are at the bottom right.

8. In the pop-up window which opens, in the Name field, enter the name of the baseline manual that is going to be viewed.
9. Click OK.
10. Make sure the new workspace name is in the Workspace field and click OK.

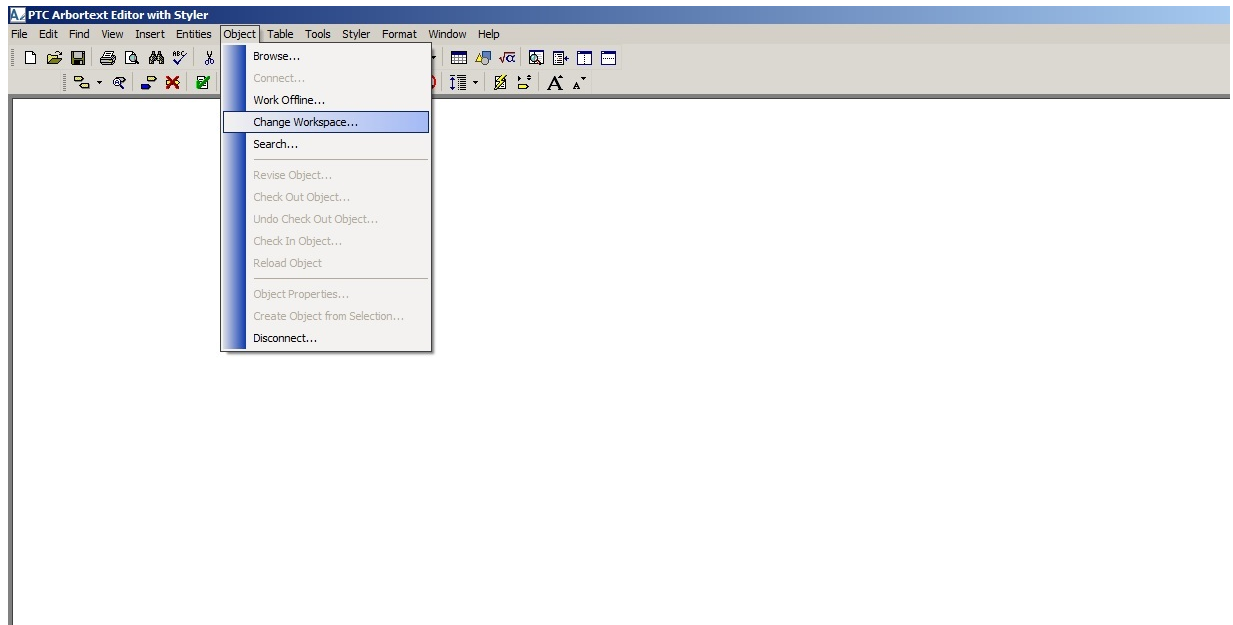


11. Open Arbortext.
12. If not logged in to Arbortext:
 - a. Select Object > Connect and log in.
 - b. In the Workspace field during login, use the drop down menu to select the workspace that was just created in Windchill and then click Finish.

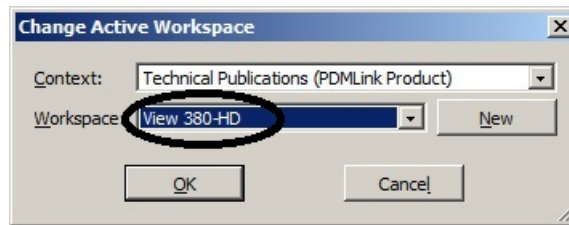


13. If already logged in to Arbortext:

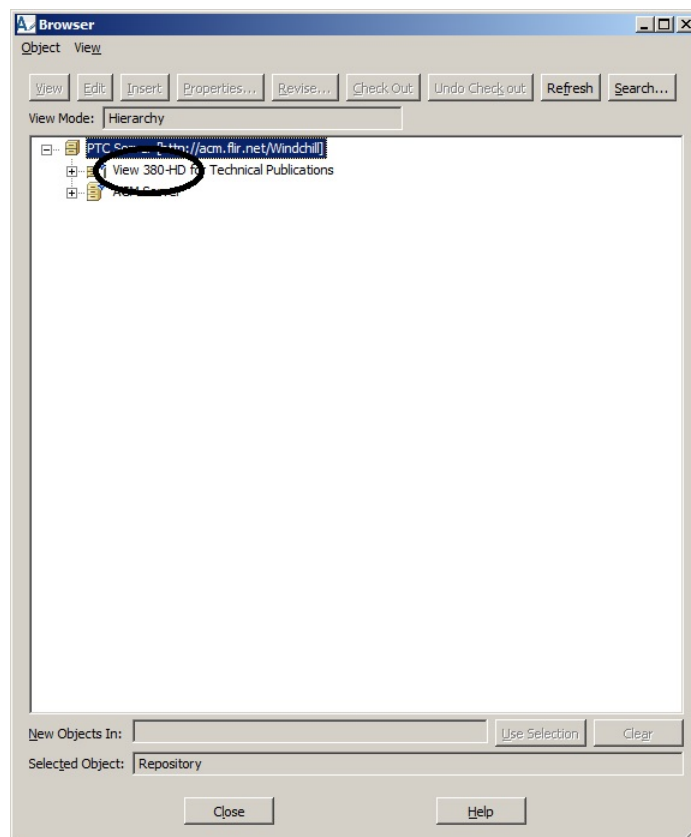
- a. Select Object > Change Workspace.



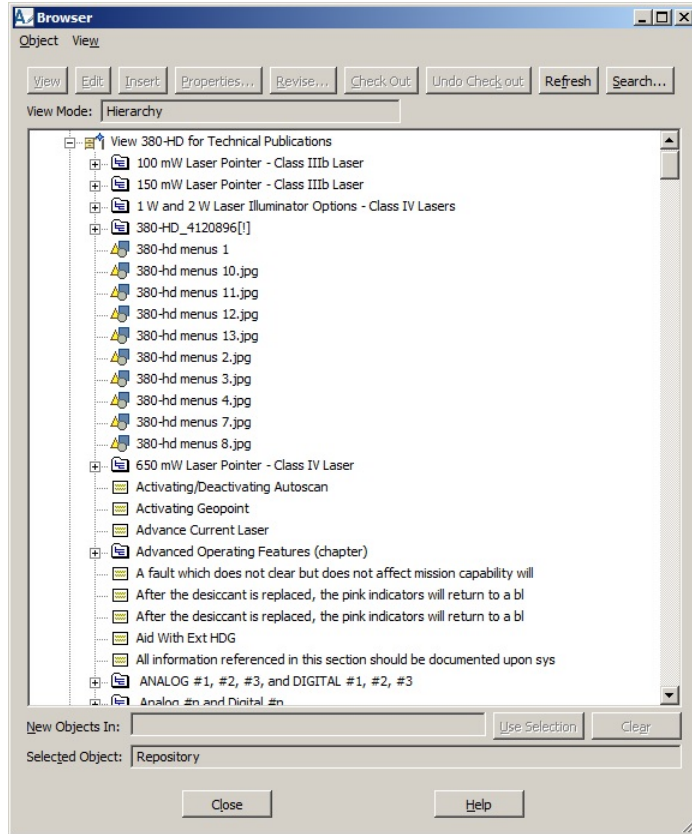
- b. Use the drop down menu to select the workspace that was just created in Windchill and then click OK.



14. In the Arbortext Browser, open the baseline manual in the Workspace.



15. Expanding the Workspace will reveal all of the components of the baselined manual as they stood at the time the baseline was created.



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Chapter 4 Translations

4.1 Translating A Book

[REDACTED] to

4.1.1 Language Suffixes in Document Numbers

Translated manuals will be assigned a suffix number, after the document number, to indicate the language of the manual in FLIR's supply system. The -1 suffix is reserved for Compact Discs. The table below is to be used to assign the proper language suffix number to the document number:

Table 4-1. Language Suffixes

Suffix	Language	Code	Language
-2	Spanish	-21	Korean
-3	German	-22	Lithuanian
-4	Turkish	-23	Latvian
-5	Arabic	-24	Maltese
-6	Bulgarian	-25	Norwegian
-7	Catalan	-26	Dutch
-8	Czech	-27	Norwegian Nynorsk
-9	Danish	-28	Polish
-10	Greek	-29	Portuguese
-11	Estonian	-30	Romanian
-12	Finnish	-31	Russian
-13	French	-32	Slovak
-14	Swiss German	-33	Slovenian
-15	Hebrew	-34	Swedish
-16	Croatian	-34	Thai
-17	Hungarian	-35	Chinese, simplified
-18	Icelandic	-36	Chinese, Traditional
-19	Italian		
-20	Japanese		

Figure 4-1. English Language Manual Document Number Example

Star SAFIRE® 380–HD
Component Maintenance Manual
Global Edition

4120949 Rev. B

31 March 2016

Figure 4-2. Spanish Language Manual Document Number Example

Star SAFIRE® 380–HD
Manual de mantenimiento de
componentes
Edición Global

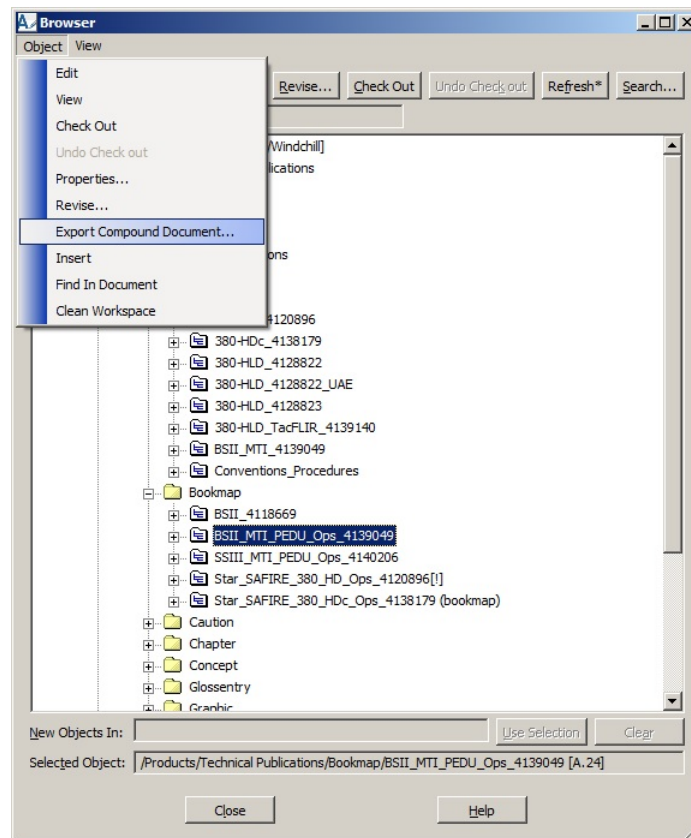
4120949–2 Rev. B

31 de marzo de 2016

4.1.2 Prepare a Book For Translation

Prepare a book (DITA or Docbook) for translation as follows:

1. Create a file folder to which the book components will be exported:
 - a. Give the folder the same name as the book.
 - b. Create a sub-folder called “Files Sent” and make this the target folder below.
2. Open Arbortext and connect to the document server.
3. Open the Browser.
4. In the Browser window, highlight the book to be translated.
5. In the Browser window, go to the Object menu and select Export Compound Document.



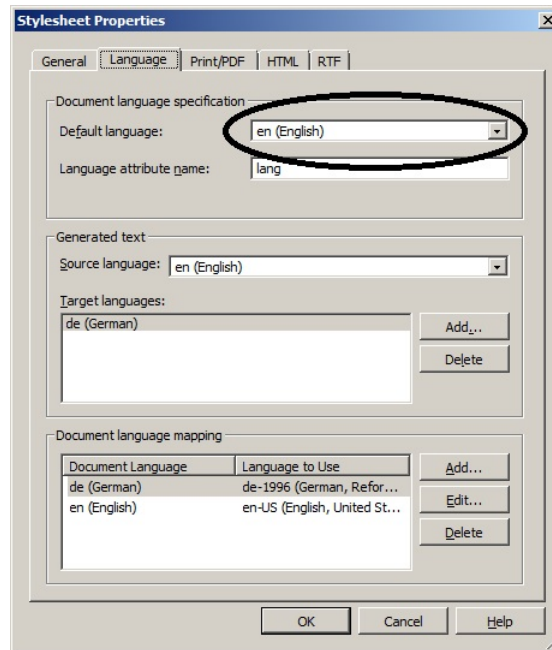
6. In the Browse For Folder pop-up window, navigate to the “Files Sent” folder created in Step 1.
7. Click OK.
8. After the book files have been exported, navigate to the file folder in Windows Explorer.
9. Zip the exported files and send the zip file to the translators.

4.1.2.1 Exporting Generated Text

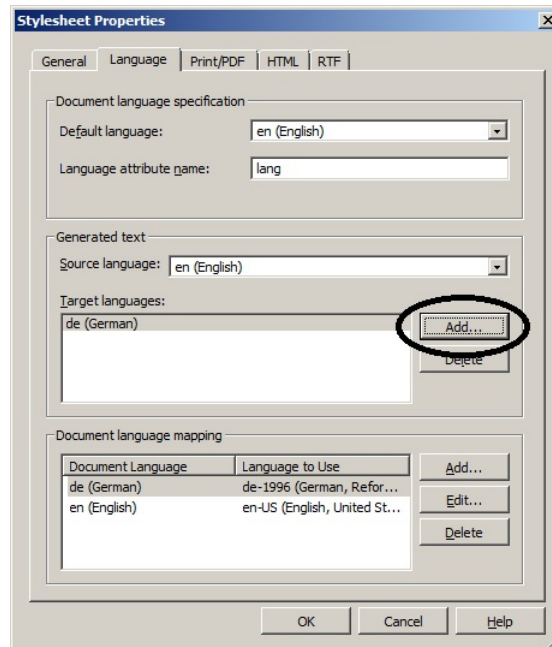
A stylesheet (DITA or Docbook) contains generated text which is not within the body of the book files, but which appears in the final product. This generated text must also be translated to the destination language the first time a book is translated to that language.

Create an exportable generated text file for translation as follows:

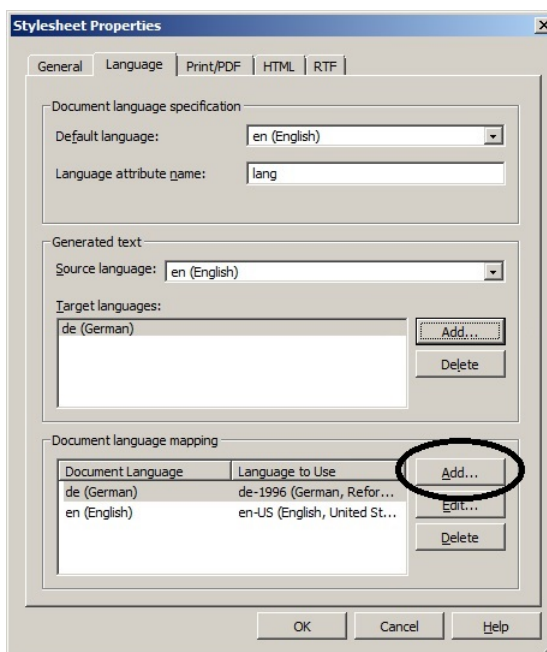
1. Use the Arbortext Browser to open a book.
2. Open the stylesheet relevant to the book.
3. In the stylesheet menu, go to Tools > Language Properties.
4. Make sure the Default language is set to en (English).



5. In the Target languages section of the Language Properties, select Add.



6. In the Add Target Language pop-up window, use the drop down menu to select the target language and then select OK.
7. In the Document language mapping section of Language Properties, select Add.



8. In the Add Document Language Mapping pop-up window, use the drop down menu to select the target language and then select OK.
9. Select OK again.
10. In the stylesheet menu, select Tools > Export Generated Text.
11. Navigate to the "Files Sent" folder created in the Prepare A Book For Translation section of this document.
12. Click OK if a warning pop-up shows up.
13. In Windows Explorer, navigate to the file destination folder and send the relevant dita-base_style_xx.xlf file to the translators.

4.1.3 Receiving A Translated Book

A book will come back from [REDACTED] in the form of hundreds of individual files. These will usually be zipped into a single file. The received files will not include any graphic files which were sent, and so these will need to be copied from the Files Sent folder created when preparing the book for transmission to the translators, and pasted into the folder where the received files will reside.

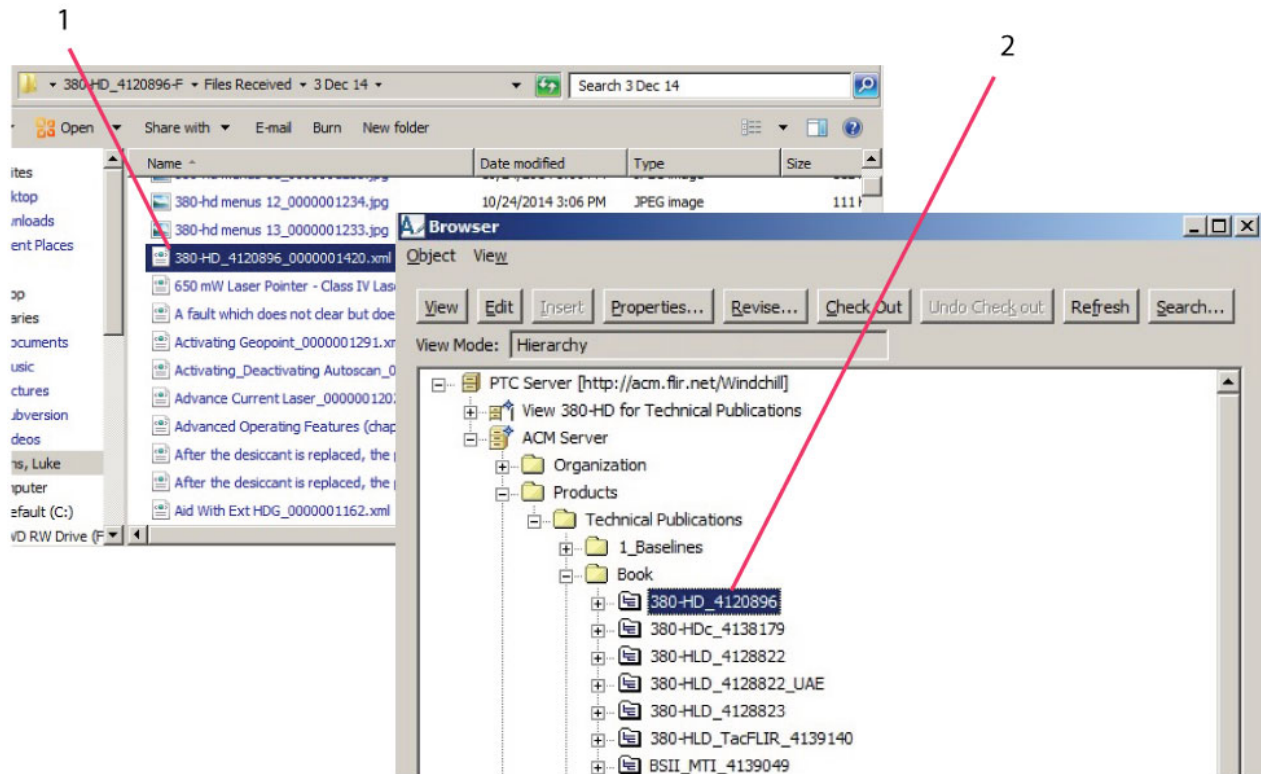
The foreign language book should not be burst into Windchill. The translators maintain a database of the foreign language documents from FLIR.

Manage the received files as follows:

1. Go to the file folder which was created in the above section which prepared the book components for transmission to the translators.

2. Create a sub-folder called “Files Received”
3. Create a sub-sub-folder with the filename being the date the files were received from the translator, and make this the target folder below.
4. Unzip the file received from the translators and extract the files to the target folder.
5. Go to the related “Files Sent” folder and copy over all graphic files to the target folder.
6. Open Arbortext and connect to the document server.
7. In the Arbortext top menu line, select File > Open and navigate to the target folder.
8. The parent xml filename will match the book’s name as it appears in the Browser top level. Open the parent file.

Figure 4-3. Finding Parent XML File



Finding Parent XML File	
1	Parent XML filename
2	Browser top level book name

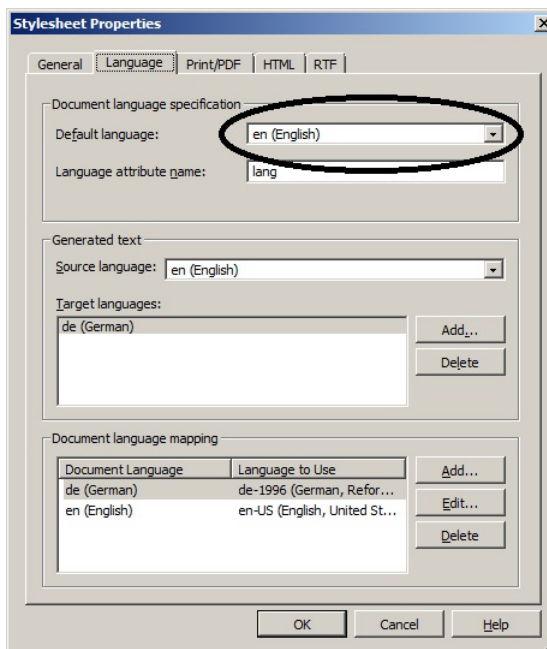
9. Once the bookmap is open, go to the [bookpartno] field and add the correct language suffix to the document part number. Use the table in the Language Suffixes in Document Numbers section of this chapter to find the correct suffix.

4.1.3.1 Importing Generated Text

A translated document is not complete until the generated text file has also been translated and imported into the document.

Import the generated text file as follows:

1. Open the relevant document.
2. Open the stylesheet relevant to the book.
3. In the stylesheet menu, go to Tools > Language Properties.
4. Make sure the Default language is set to “en (English)”.



5. In the Target languages section of the Language tab, make sure the Target languages section has the desired language code. Here are the two-letter codes for the languages which may be used:

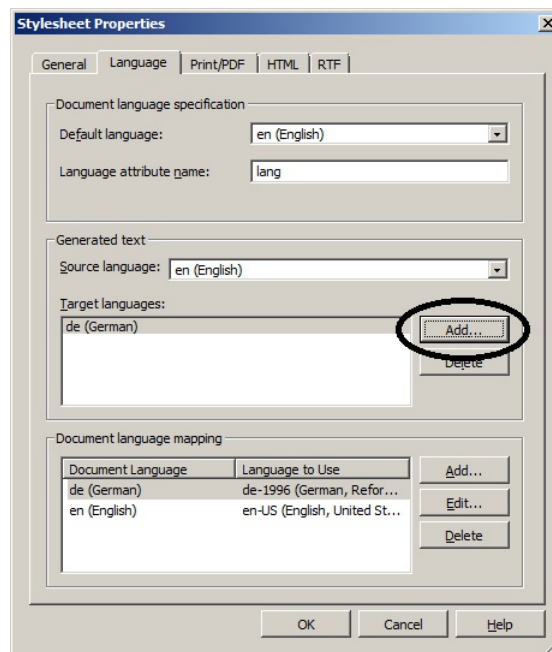
Table 4-2. Two Letter Language Codes

Code	Language	Code	Language
ar	Arabic	ja	Japanese
bg	Bulgarian	ko	Korean
ca	Catalan	lt	Lithuanian
cs	Czech	lv	Latvian
da	Danish	mt	Maltese
de	German	nb	Norwegian
el	Greek	nl	Dutch
en	English	nn	Norwegian Nynorsk

Table 4-2. Two Letter Language Codes (Continued)

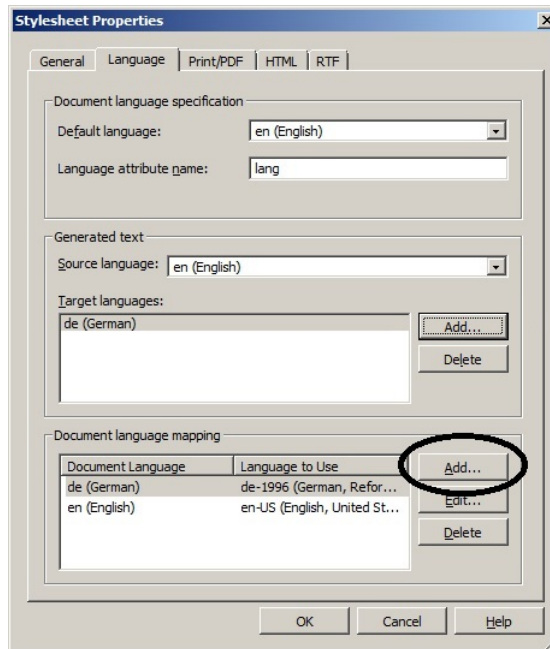
Code	Language	Code	Language
es	Spanish	pl	Polish
es-MX	Mexican Spanish	pt	Portuguese
et	Estonian	ro	Romanian
fi	Finnish	ru	Russian
fr	French	sk	Slovak
gsw	Swiss German	sl	Slovenian
he	Hebrew	sv	Swedish
hr	Croatian	th	Thai
hu	Hungarian	tr	Turkish
is	Icelandic	zh-Hans	Chinese, simplified
it	Italian	zh-Hant	Chinese, Traditional

6. If the target language is not correct:
 - a. Select the current target language and Delete
 - b. Select Add.
 - c. In the Add Target Language pop-up window, use the drop down menu to select the target language and then select OK.



7. In the Document language mapping section of the Language tab, make sure the target language is listed. If the target language is not listed:

- a. Select Add.



- b. In the Add Document Language Mapping pop-up window, use the drop down menu to select the target language and then select OK.
- c. Select OK again.
8. In the stylesheet menu, select Tools > Import Generated Text.
9. In Windows Explorer, navigate to [redacted] r
10. Click Import.
11. Create a pdf of the document and make sure the document translation is correct and complete.

4.1.3.2 Common Problems With Translation Documents

This section describes the [redacted] which may occur when receiving a translated Arbortext document back [redacted]

4.1.3.2.1 Generated Text Issues

One of the most common issues seen in translated documents is much of the generated text is in English in the foreign language translation. In particular, the words “Chapter”, “Figure”, “Table”, “Index”, “Glossary”, and “This page intentionally left blank” will appear to be untranslated. An example is shown below for a Spanish translation document.

Figure 4-4. Chapter, Figure, Table Not Translated

Table of Contents

Revisiones
 List of Figures
 List of Tables
 Chapter 1 Introducción al sistema.....
 1.1 Información general

Sometimes, the footers in the document will appear to be only partially translated. In the example below, the ITAR Export statement is still in English while the Proprietary statement is in Spanish.

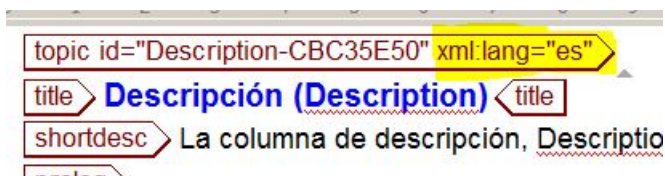
Figure 4-5. Mixed Translation of Footer



The most common cause of these problems is the failure [redacted] to run a software script which tags the translated files with the necessary language attribute.

[redacted] way to see if this is the cause is to open any random xml file [redacted] and check if the first element in the file is tagged with the language attribute. In the example below, the highlighted portion of the graphic indicates the topic ID contains the “es” (Spanish). If this attribute is missing, the software script was not run on the files. [redacted].

Figure 4-6. File Language Attribute



Another common problem with generated text occurs with the statement at the bottom of the Revision page. Unwanted line breaks occur in the statement, as shown below.

It has not been definitively determined what the source of this problem is, but it appears when Arbortext generates the English version of the XLF file, it puts line breaks in the Revision page statement portion of the file. These line breaks are then absorbed into the translated XLF file which comes back from the translators. The line breaks are visible when examining the sent XLF file, but are not visible when examining the received XLF file.



The below graphics show what a broken Revision statement looks like, and what a correct Revision statement should look like. Note the line breaks force most of the broken Revision statement off the page.

Figure 4-7. Revision Statement, Broken

*FLIR Surveillance, Inc. mantiene las normas más altas de diseño, fabricación y servicio para sus productos.

Figure 4-8. Revision Statement, Correct

*FLIR Surveillance, Inc. mantiene las normas más altas de diseño, fabricación y servicio para sus productos. Nos reservamos el derecho a revisar modificar y mejorar continuamente este producto. Este documento describe el estado del sistema en el momento de la publicación, y es posible que no refleje la configuración del sistema (hardware software) en todo momento en el futuro.

The solution for this problem appears to be to have the line breaks removed from the English version XLF file before translation.

Another common problem is a broken ITAR export statement in the footers. This problem is similar to the broken Revision page statement, and the cause appears to be the same. A line break is induced by Arbortext in the ITAR export statement when creating the XLF file that is sent [REDACTED].

Figure 4-9. ITAR Export Statement, Broken

©2015 PROPIEDAD de FLIR Surveillance, Inc. 3207669 Rev. P V
 Exportación controlada por ITAR—
 Consulte las restricciones para la exportación en la página de título

4.1.3.2.2 Miscellaneous Translation Issues

Chapter 7 of the Operators Manuals contains addresses. In DITA, these addresses are contained in lines elements. These carriage returns in them. Frequently, when translated files come back [REDACTED] the carriage returns have been removed from the addresses, and the addresses then end up in the printed manual as a single line. The graphics below show what a broken address looks like, and what the correct one looks like.

Figure 4-10. Address, Broken

Se proporcionará una confirmación de la RMA que detalla el servicio solicitado, direcciones de facturación/envío, junto con instrucciones para envío internacional.
 FLIR Surveillance, Inc. Attn: Service Department RMA# XXXXXXXXXXXX 27700 SW Parkway Avenue Wilsonville, OR 97070 USA

NOTE
 Si el cliente cambia en el campo la cerradura de combinación de los menús de

Figure 4-11. Address, Correct

addresses, along with international shipping instructions.
 FLIR Surveillance, Inc.
 Attn: Service Department
 RMA# XXXXXXXXXXXX
 27700 SW Parkway Avenue
 Wilsonville, OR 97070
 USA

The fix for this problem is to open the relevant translated file and restore the carriage returns (highlighted in the graphic below) in the lines element.

Figure 4-12. Address Carriage Returns (Lines Element)

The image shows a code editor window with a 'lines' element selected. The text inside the element is as follows:

```
lines  
FLIR Surveillance, Inc. ↵  
Attn: Service Department ↵  
RMA# XXXXXXXXXXXX ↵  
27700 SW Parkway Avenue ↵  
Wilsonville, OR 97070 ↵  
USA  
lines
```

The carriage return characters (↵) are highlighted in yellow, indicating they were missing in the original translation and need to be restored.