

TEFview Manual v2.69 for Mac

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1 Introduction

1.1 Overview

TEFview is a free program for viewing, listening to, and printing TablEdit tablature files (.TEF format).

TablEdit tablature files are created with [TablEdit](#)®, a program for creating, editing, printing and listening to tablature and sheet music (standard notation) for guitar and other fretted, stringed instruments.

TablEdit is a program for Windows. A Mac version and a Pocket PC edition are also available.

For more information, to download a demo of TablEdit, or to [upgrade](#) to the TablEdit Tablature Editor, go to the TablEdit web site at: <http://www.tabledit.com/>

- ▶ [Layout](#)
- ▶ [Printing features](#)
- ▶ [Files operations](#)
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- ▶ [General](#)
- ▶ [Keyboard hotkeys](#)

Note: Mike Dodds of www.acoustic-guitar-player.com has created this [video tutorial](#) on using TEFview:

1.2 Installation

Installation

To install TEFview, you'll need to mount tefview.dmg on your desktop.

Then move the TEFview sub-folder into your Applications folder and copy the TEF265.TTF True Type Font into the "\users*your name*\Library\Fonts" folder. If you are running OSX Leopard or later, this operation is useless: you can leave the font in the folder where TEFview is installed.

To run the the program, double click on TEFview Application in the Finder, or create an alias on the Desktop. No specific installation routine is required. If you are running OSX Snow Leopard or later, you will have to install [Rosetta](#) if it is not already installed. Rosetta dynamically translates TEFview - which is a PowerPC application - to work with your Intel based Mac.

Re-installation

In order to restore all of the default parameters, simply start TEFview while keeping the **[alt]** key held down.

1.3 TablEdit's Features

TablEdit is a program for creating, editing, printing and listening to tablature and sheet music (standard notation) for guitar and other fretted, stringed instruments.

Additionally, TabEdit, while designed for guitarists, by guitarists, is not limited to guitar like other tablature programs. Through ongoing consultation with experts on other instruments, TabEdit has developed support for harmonica, mountain dulcimer, diatonic accordion, drums, lute, violin, tin whistle, recorder, xaphoon, oud, pedal steel guitar and banjo (even taking into consideration the special aspect of the fifth string).

TabEdit can open/import ASCII, MIDI, ABC, Bucket O' Tab, TabRite and Wayne Cripps files, as well as files created by earlier versions of TabEdit. Files can be saved in TabEdit format or exported to ASCII, RTF, HTML, ABC, MIDI or WAV formats.

TabEdit is a program for Windows. A Mac version is also available as well as Pocket TabEdit, the Pocket PC version.

So, What does TabEdit for Mac have to offer you? Read on...

- TabEdit supports both tablature and standard notation.
- TabEdit features instant conversion from standard notation to tablature and vice-versa.
- TabEdit can manage up to 16 instruments of from 3 to 12 strings each (even support for 5-string banjo, lute, fiddle, diatonic dulcimer, drums, diatonic accordion and harmonica, pedal steel guitar, recorder, tin whistle, minisax, oud...)
- TabEdit supports English, French, German and Spanish as build-in languages.
- TabEdit has help files available in English, French, German and Spanish.
- TabEdit's Multi Document Interface (MDI) allows the opening of multiple TabEdit files at the same time.
- TabEdit offers full screen multitrack editing and multitrack printing.
- TabEdit features high quality printout of tablature and/or musical staves.
- TabEdit can print chord diagrams and head sheets.
- TabEdit offers playback of tablatures via MIDI output with complete real time sound control (volume, balance, voices...).
- TabEdit allows import and export of MIDI files (format 1 or 0), ASCII or ABC files. NIFF (Notation Interchange File Format) and TabRite import. HTML, RTF and LilyPond files export.
- TabEdit opens/saves Music XML, opens Waynes Cripps, Buckett o'Tab and TabRite files.
- TabEdit allows editing and construction of custom chord diagrams.
- and TabEdit has many other features:
 - various effects (hammer-on, pull-off, chokes, bend, slide, vibrato, roll, grace notes, muted notes, rasgueado, etc.),
 - alternate tunings, transpositions,
 - complete control over note duration and attack for each note,
 - lyrics, fingerings and pick strokes, tempo and time signature changes, crescendo,
 - insertion of playing and historical notes,
 - transposition,

- juke box & file manager,
- scale inspector...

For a demonstration of TabEdit's main features go to <http://el-kay.com/tabledit/>

1.4 Upgrade to TabEdit

TEFview is distributed as **FreeWare**. You are free to use and redistribute TEFview providing you do not modify the program or the distribution archive in any way.

At some point you may wish to create your own tablatures in the TabEdit format. When this time arrives you will need the TabEdit Tablature Editor.

TabEdit is distributed as **Shareware**. If you like the program, you should register it. Registering will give you access, without the demo limitations, to all the functions of TabEdit.

- You'll be able to create tablatures of more than 16 measures. Precisely, the Demo version only saves a part of the score that equals 16 4/4 measures for a 6 string instrument. This means for example: for a four guitar tab, only the first four measures (or the first eight in 2/4) will be saved, the rest will be truncated.
- Your tablatures will be readable by [TEFview](#).
- The export functions will no longer be limited to 16 measures.
- The "ghost" text "**TabEdit Version Demo**" will no longer appear on your printouts.
- The "nag" dialog will no longer be displayed each time TabEdit starts playback of a tablature.

Registering will also allow you:

- to receive free technical and artistic support
- to access resources reserved for registered users only
- to establish contact with other registered users
- to be automatically informed of the frequently released updates **which are provided free of charge**
- and last, but certainly not least, to encourage the author to continue development of the software.

How to register:

- Use the "register online" form at <http://www.tabledit.com/reg/index.shtml>.

Upon receipt/confirmation of your payment we'll send you your personal registration information via e-mail.

1.5 About this Manual

A note on conventions

The following conventions have been used throughout this on-line manual:

- Menu options are enclosed within curly brackets, i.e. **{File}{Open}** where the first item represents the menu concerned and the second the individual menu option. Where only a single item is listed in this manner it refers to the corresponding menu.

- Key-presses (including keyboard shortcuts or [hot keys](#)) are enclosed in square brackets with a plus sign between keys where more than one key is concerned, e.g. **[*]+[O]**



Help & Manual

<http://www.helpandmanual.com/>

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2 Layout

2.1 Screen Interface

Screen Interface

In standard mode, the main screen is divided in two parts.

- The upper part shows the stave.
- The lower part shows the tablature.

Viewing Scales

There are four viewing scales available from **{Display}**.

- Scale to 1/8 Notes
- Scale to 1/16 Notes (default)
- Scale to 1/32 Notes
- Scale to 1/64th Notes

The scales are based on the interval of the notes so that viewing and editing (with [TableEdit](#)) can be done more easily. For example, you will have difficulty viewing 1/32nd notes when shown in the "Scale to 1/8 Notes" view, but selecting "Scale to 1/32 Notes" will allow you to view 1/32nd notes very easily.

The first three of these viewing modes can be reached via [keyboard shortcuts](#) (**[shift]+[F7...9]**). The last, 1/64th mode, can only be reached from the **{Display}** menu or by clicking on the small icon at the extreme left end of the ruler.

Ruler

The scaled and moveable ruler allows you to find your way through the score. It displays both the measure numbers and the intervals.

By clicking on the note icon at the left of the ruler, you change the [view](#) scale (left click to reduce it, right click to increase it)

You can drag the ruler with the mouse or even hide it by entering a suitable value (e.g. 999) in **{Display}{Display options}**.

Pressing **[F2]** will hide the ruler until you press **[F2]** again.

Fingerboard

Display}{Fingerboard} opens a secondary window placed, by default, on the right-hand side of the screen. This represents the fingerboard of the instrument. Although the initial display is, by default, vertical, the fingerboard can also be dragged and docked onto another side of the screen. You can also change its orientation with the [Screen Option](#) dialog.

[⌘]+[B] shows/hides the Fingerboard.

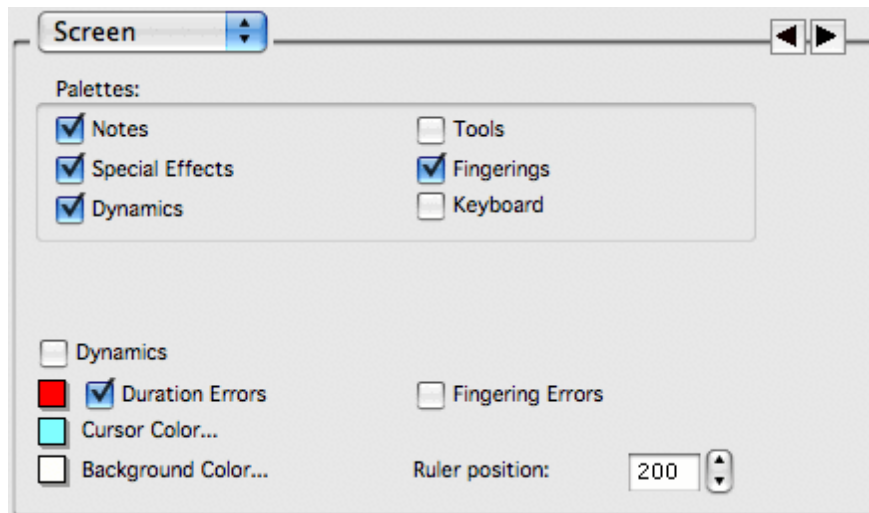
If a capo has been assigned to the instrument in the current module, it will be displayed at the assigned fret position.

During [MIDI playback](#), TEFview displays the fret positions being used in real time.

When MIDI playback is off, TEFview displays the fret positions used in the current measure.

2.2 Screen Options

The items in this tab determine a number of the program (as opposed to tablature) elements displayed on your screen.



Fingerboard

Allows the display of a graphical fretboard on the screen. Click [here](#) for more information.

Duration Errors

This option causes the following to be displayed in a different color in the tablature:

- any note whose assigned duration is impossible, e.g. a 1/4 note followed by another note on the same string at an interval of an 1/8th note
- 1/4 notes or greater entered on an off-beat

Duration errors can be displayed in the color of your choice in the tablature. The color is set to red by default but can be changed by clicking on the colored box. Doing so will open the standard Windows color selection palette containing the basic colors for the color resolution you are currently using (i.e. 16 colors, High Color, True Color). You can select from any of these colors. You may also, if you wish,

define your own custom colors by clicking on **[Define Custom Colors]**.

If this option is selected, notes whose stems have been forced one way or another or whose scale alteration has been changed manually are also displayed in color. Notes whose stems have been forced downwards are displayed in blue, those whose stems have been forced upwards are displayed in red and notes whose alteration have been set manually are displayed in yellow. This is a valuable tool for proofreading tablatures.

Cursor Color

This, as you may have guessed, allows you to change the color of the cursor. This option will be useful for those of you using background colors other than white or off-white. If you select a color other than cyan-blue, the cursor displayed during MIDI playback will have the same color as the program cursor. Otherwise, the playback cursor will remain the default navy blue.

The procedure for changing the color is the same as that described above under "**Duration Errors**".

Background Color

This allows you to change the background color used for TEFview's working window from the default white. Other than the basic question of personal taste, this can be useful if you find that the standard white background results in too much screen glare for your eyes.

The procedure is the same as described above under "**Duration Errors**".

Dynamics

Causes the dynamic level of each note to be displayed next to it. This allows you to "fine tune" the sound produced by a tablature on MIDI playback. This is very important when producing what is referred to as a "**Performance**" tablature which is one step up from a "**Note-for-note**" tablature as it's concerned with the playback quality as well as the accuracy of the transcription, itself. The display of dynamics can also be toggled on/off from the keyboard by pressing **[V]**.

Fingering Errors

Stringed instruments

When TEFview encounters a chord implying an impossible extension of the fingers, this will be enclosed by a thick, red line.

Accordion

TEFview checks the agreement between basses and chords and the bellows direction (**Push/Pull**) specified for melody notes. It also warns you when two notes requiring opposite bellows directions are defined as being played simultaneously.

Ruler Position

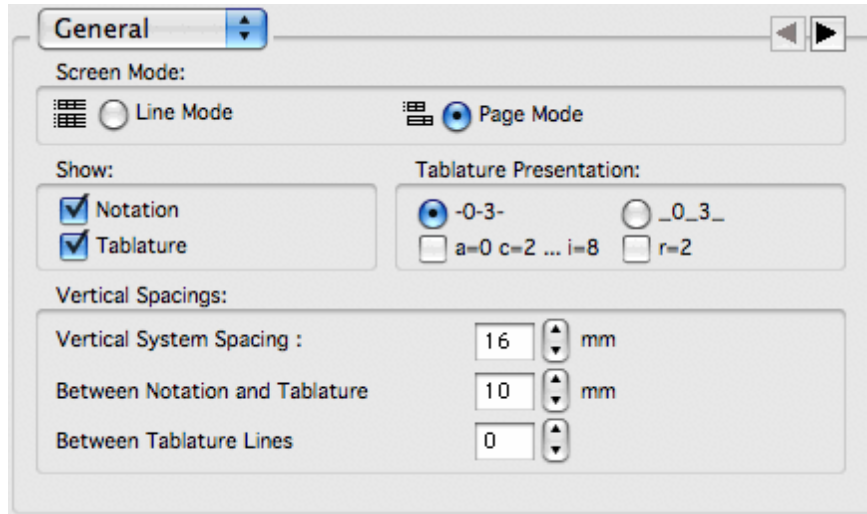
This allows you to set the vertical position of the ruler. Any change made by "**dragging**" the ruler to a new position with the mouse is automatically reflected here.

2.3 Languages

TEFview is a multilingual program which includes four main languages: English, French, German and Spanish. You can go from any of these languages to another, without leaving the program, via **{File} {Languages}**. The selection made will affect all of TEFview's menus and dialogs.

2.4 General Options

This tab of the "Options" dialog controls the general appearance of your tablature on your monitor screen.



Show Tablature / Notation

These options determine whether TEFview will display the Tablature and/or the notation of the modules.

The small button marked "M" in the bottom, right-hand corner of the main TEFview window allows you to cycle conveniently through the various settings (Notation, Tablature, Notation + Tablature).

Line Mode / Page Mode

This portion of the dialog allows you to choose your general display mode (not to be confused with [View mode](#), the scale width of the measures).

If the "Page Mode" option is selected, TEFview displays the tablature and/or the notation of the active module only on multiple lines, using the entire height of the TEFview screen.

If the "Line Mode" option is selected, TEFview will display the contents of all modules contained within the tablature in stacked lines. Each module occupies one line. In order to select a module, simply click on it or move the cursor to the desired module.

By default, all the modules share the same Tablature/Notation screen mode. You can, however, specify a different screen mode for a given module in the [Multitrack](#) tab. The specified screen mode will remain unchanged when changing the general screen mode of the tablature unless you make the change from within the module concerned.

Keeping **[Shift]** held down when clicking on the "M" button will allow you to toggle between Page mode or Line Mode.

Tablature Presentation

The radio button labeled "--0-3--" is selected by default. This means that the lines of the tablature grid cross the center of the numbers. The button labeled "_0_3_" allows you to modify the vertical placement of the numbers in relation to the grid lines. Clicking on the three small, blue dots on the far right of the "General" tab opens a sub-dialog allowing you to adjust the vertical alignment of the digits in relation to the tablature grid when you choose to place the digits between the lines of the grid rather than on them. This allows necessary adjustment when a larger than usual font is used.

You can also choose to have the tablature displayed in a form where the usual numbers are replaced by letters of the alphabet. In this case, "a" replaces "0", "b" replaces "1", etc. The letter "j" is skipped.

These conventions have their origins in the earliest form of tablature (sifra or chifra) as a notational system.

Note: Press **[\$]** (**[shift][4]**) to change the numbers in the tablature to scale notes (C,D,E,F, etc.) This comes in handy to print a fretboard map showing notes on all strings/frets.

Vertical spacings

Between Systems

Sets the vertical spacing, expressed in millimeters, between rows both on-screen and on printouts. This distance can also be set in Multitrack mode using the mouse by "dragging" the small, colored square located beneath the measure at the left-hand end of the current system.

Between Notation and Tablature

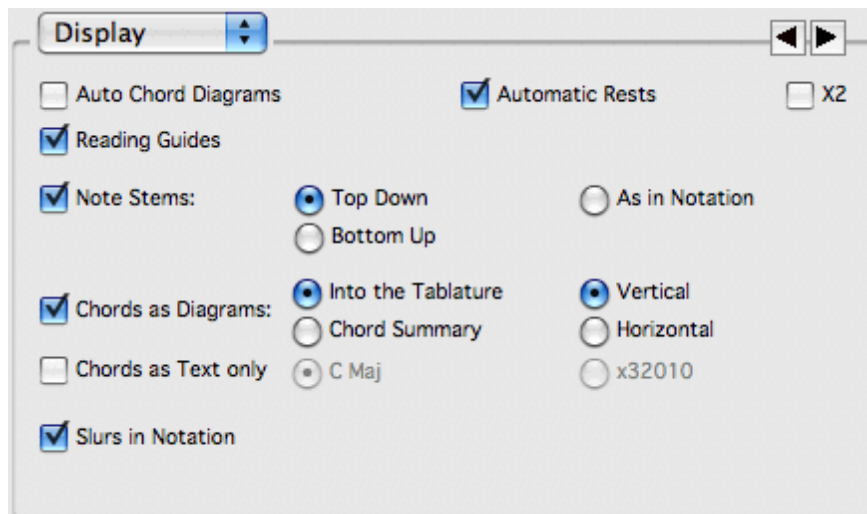
Sets the vertical spacing, expressed in millimeters, between the standard notation and the tablature both on-screen and on printouts. This has no effect unless both of these elements are selected. This distance can also be set using the mouse by "dragging" the small, colored square located above the measure at the left-hand end of the tablature.

Between Tablature Lines

This sets the vertical separation, expressed in pixels, between the lines of the tablature grid. Care must be taken to select a font of an appropriate size to avoid collisions both on-screen and on printouts.

2.5 Display Options

The "**Display**" tab allows you to define the display of chord diagrams, note stems, endings, repeats, etc. in your tablatures. The settings made here affect both the on-screen appearance and your printouts.



Auto Chord Diagrams

The chord positions used in an arrangement are directly related to the playability of the piece. Certain licks may require the use of specific, often unorthodox, chord shapes. TEFview analyzes the fingerings

in the tablature and attempts to recognize the chord positions it finds. If it succeeds, it automatically displays a chord diagram above the location concerned. TEFview then attempts to identify the chord and, if successful, displays its name underneath the diagram. This may help you to rapidly determine the most convenient left hand fingering to use.

If you're not satisfied with the result, you can disable the option. In this case, automatic chord diagrams will neither be displayed on the screen nor included on your printouts.

Reading Guides

This option controls whether the "reading guides" deduced from the Reading List are displayed or not. It has no effect on actual MIDI playback which will follow the entries of the Reading List in either case.

Automatic Rests

This option allows the display of the rests automatically deduced by TEFview from the position and duration of the notes in each measure in the notation. These automatic rests will also be printed out in both the notation and the tablature if the "**Rests in Tablature**" option in the [Printing options](#) dialog is selected.

The "**X2**" option allows the management of automatic rests for two voices thus providing an effective method of verifying corrections within the score.

Note stems

Controls the direction used for note stems in the **tablature**.

Top down

Causes all stems to be displayed downwards from the numbers in the tablature

Bottom up

Causes all stems to be displayed upwards from the numbers in the tablature

As in Notation

Causes the note stems in the tablature to be displayed with the same orientation as those in the stave. Thus, bass note stems will be displayed downwards and treble note stems will be displayed upwards. In this case, the letters indicating hammer-ons and pull-offs will not be displayed in the tablature. It will be left up to the reader to "deduce" the correct effect from the direction of play.

Note: In tablature, whole notes have no stem at all and half notes have an half stem. Pressing **[Shift] +[Y]** will cause all notes in the tablature to be associated with a stem, even half and whole notes.

Chord Diagrams

Controls how custom chord diagrams are displayed and their placement on printouts. Please note that Custom Chord diagrams will not be included in printouts unless this item is selected!

If "**Into the tablature**" is selected, custom chord diagrams will be displayed in full above their point of insertion in the tablature both on-screen and on printouts.

If, on the other hand, "**Chord Summary**" is selected, only the chord name will be displayed above the insertion point in the tablature. The chord diagrams, themselves, will not be included anywhere within the on-screen display and will be included as a group, on the first page, before the tablature on printouts.

The orientation of the diagrams can be selected. Although displayed vertically by default, they can also be displayed horizontally.

Finally, you can choose to display chord or scale diagrams in color. Select the diagram marker and press **[C]**. The color assigned to the diagram will be that which has been set in **Options>Advanced>Colored Notes** for the string on which the marker is located.

Note: When the "Chord Diagrams" is deactivated, the chord diagrams are displayed, but "greyed out" on the screen to allow you to visualize and edit them, if necessary.

Chord as Text Only

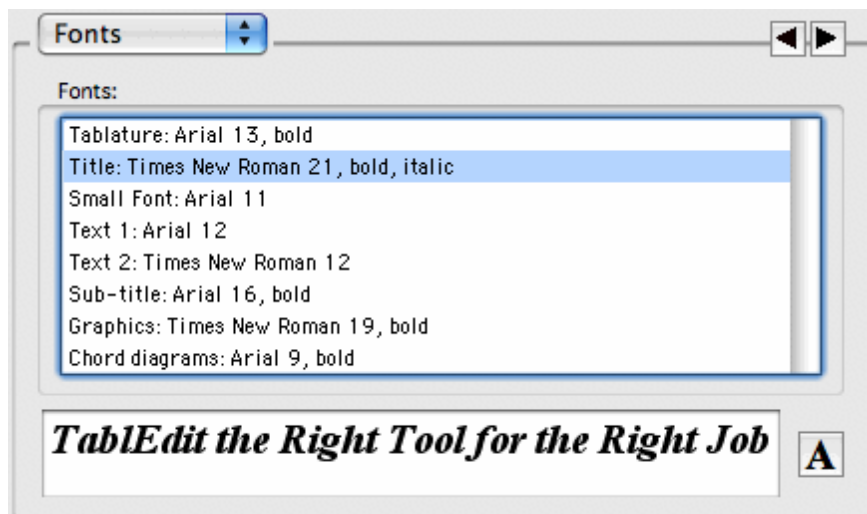
This and the previous option are mutually exclusive. It allows you to display only the name (e.g. "C Maj") of the chord or its description in the format "**x32010**" (for the C Major chord).

Effects in Notation

This allows the display, in the staff, of connecting marks (ties) between notes to which certain special effects (ringing notes, bends, etc.) have been applied.

2.6 Font Options

The "Fonts" tab allows you to select the fonts to be used both on the screen and on your printouts.



- **"Tablature"** The font that will be used to display and print the tablature. The spaces between the tablature lines and the ruler graduations are determined by the size of the Tablature font so that the fret numbers are never superimposed on one another. It's important to choose a font which provides the most legible spacing.
- **"Title" & "Sub-title"** The fonts to be used to print the [header information](#). The Sub-title font will be used to print the name of the Author.
- **"Small Font"** The font used to display and to print the special effects, the fingerings and the tied notes in tablature.
- **"Text 1" & "Text 2"** The fonts used by default to display and to print the texts. The "Text 1" font is also used to display pitch changes as the "Text 2" font is used to display grace notes.
- **"Graphics"** The font used to display and to print the time signature in tablature. The color selected for this font is also used for both the tablature and standard notation lines, repeat signs, clefs, etc...
- **"Chord diagrams"** The font used to display and to print the chord name above the diagram. The

color selected for this font will be used by default for painting the chord diagrams.

- The time signature in notation is always displayed and printed out using TEF265.TTF. Its attributes cannot be changed.

To change a font, double-click on the desired element in the font list (or select it with the cursor keys) then press **[Return]** and then select the desired typeface, style, color and point size from the font selector. You can also press the large button which display a preview of the currently selected font.

2.7 Window Menu

```

C_l_ose
Cascad_e
Tile_v_ertical
Tile_h_orizontal
-----
 1 Colonel Frazer.tef
 ✓ 2 Wonderful Land.tef

```

TEFview features a Multi Document Interface (MDI) allowing several windows to be handled simultaneously. Each window can contain a single *.tef file.

TEFview does not open a new window unless the current tablature has been modified or if you expressly request that it do so. By default, the new file is opened in the currently active window and, thus, replaces the file that was previously occupying the window.

Close

Closes the active window.

Cascade

Displays all the currently open windows in a single stack with only the title bar and the far left edge of the bottomed windows visible,

Tile vertical/horizontal

Splits the working screen vertically or horizontally (depending on which item you select) into enough sections to display all of the currently open tablatures. Unless you work with a large screen at a fairly high resolution, two is about the practical limit.

Beneath these standard items, you'll find a list of all currently open windows. Clicking on any item in the list will bring the corresponding window to the top or simply activate the corresponding tablature if one of the display modes described above are in use.

3 Printing features

3.1 Print

{File}{Print} or **[⌘]+[P]** calls up the standard Windows "**Print**" dialog so that you can choose which pages are to be printed out and the printout resolution to be used. The current module is printed out according to the parameters set in **{File}{Options...}>Page Layout**.

The "**Print**" dialog also provides access to the system dialog containing the controls for the installed printer. Here, you can select the printer to use, page orientation and the paper size.

Selecting this or the **Print Preview** option with an extended selection activated, the radio button labeled "**Selection**" is automatically switched on. This means that only the selected measures will be printed out.

You can also invoke the "**Printer Configuration**" dialog belonging to Windows or to the software which came with your printer. This will allow you to change printers or to alter the printer configuration as concerns page orientation (portrait/landscape) or to use printer specific options.

Blank sheet printout

If the module selected for printout is completely empty, TEFview will happily print out sheets of blank staves or tablature grids, depending on the setting made in **{File}{Options...}>General**. This can be very handy if you want to work things out by hand.

Multitrack printout

TEFview is capable of printing out several modules on the same page.

You can, for instance, choose to print out the notation from one module and the tablature from another. This can be very useful for producing a score containing an instrumental part and a vocal part.

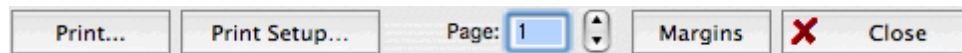
In order to select the modules to be printed, open the "**Options**" dialog and select the "**Multitrack**" tab. This opens a new sub-dialog in which you can select the modules to be printed and to specify if you want to print out the notation and/or the tablature.

The Demo Version of TablEdit prints the text "**TablEdit Version Demo**" in the middle of each stave.

See also: <http://el-kay.com/tabledit/PrintOptions.htm>

3.2 Print Preview

The "**Print Preview**" window shows the score as it will be printed. This allows you to visually proof the printout of your tablature without having to actually print it out first.



[Print] takes you directly to the printout process and prints everything displayed in the preview.

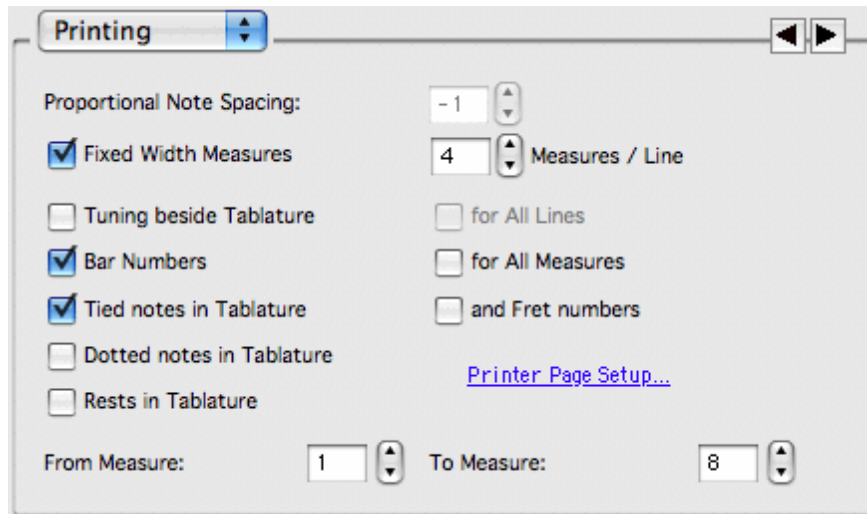
[Print setup...] opens a "tabbed" dialog containing relevant portions of the **Options** dialog so that you can adjust the settings. Any changes you make here can be viewed directly (without closing the dialog) by clicking on **[Apply]**. The "**Preview**" button of the Options dialog is then replaced by two << and >> buttons which allow you to browse the print preview without quitting the dialog.

[|-] allows you to show/hide the page layout margins before a screen capture.

[Close] closes the preview screen and returns you directly to the tablature.

3.3 Printing Options

This dialog allows you to select a variety of elements for inclusion on your printouts. It also allows you to set a specific scale for the overall size of the printout.



Proportional Note Spacing

This value sets the horizontal spacing between notes in both the tablature and the staff. This allows tablatures to be expanded or condensed to some degree.

Fixed Width Measures

If this is selected, TEFview will produce measures of identical width (like those you see on the screen) taking only the intervals of the tablature into account. This generally results in a slightly larger number of pages for the printout. If the option is selected, the "**Proportional Note Spacing**" value described above has no effect.

The "**Measures/Line**" box to the right allows you to set the number of measures to be printed per line of tablature. Keep in mind that too high a number of measures per line will result in the tablature "bunching up" and make it harder to read. Four or five measures is about right for standard paper sizes.

Print Scale Adjustment

This setting affects the character and staff/tablature size of your printouts. Setting it to a value other than 100% allows you to increase or decrease the print size by degrees in order to optimize paper use or to increase it for greater legibility, e.g. when printing out chord sheets. The available settings range from 33% to 133% of the original size. If you choose to define this variable as other than 100%, measure size as expressed in millimeters will, of course, have only relative significance.

Adjust to ... Pages

This variable tells TEFview to adjust the size of the printout to fit within the indicated number of pages. This option is incompatible with the preceding one.

Print Tuning

Causes the tuning to be printed next to the corresponding strings to the left of the first row of tablature. The "**for all Lines**" check box causes the tuning to be printed for each staff.

Print Bar Numbers

Causes the appropriate bar (measure) number to be printed above the first measure in each row of tablature as a reference. "**for All Measures**" causes the measure number to be printed above each measure on printouts.

Tied notes in Tablature

This two-part option controls the way tied notes are displayed (or not displayed, as the case may be) in the tablature. The setting made affects only printouts. If the option is left unselected, tied notes aren't indicated in the tablature at all. The space they occupy is simply left empty.

If the option is selected but the "**and Fret Numbers**" sub-option is not, the presence of tied notes will be indicated in the tablature only by the presence of the conventional connecting arc. This will simply end in "thin air", so to speak. The final combination is to select both the main and the sub-option. This will display both the tie arc mentioned above and the fret number of the tied note in the appropriate position. The latter is displayed in a smaller size. The small case at the left sets the color to be used to display the tied notes in the tablature.

Dotted notes in Tablature

When selected, dotted notes are displayed in the tablature in the same way as they are in the stave.

Thick Lines

Causes TEFview to print thicker lines for the note stems and the systems.

Rests in Tablature

When selected, rests are displayed in the tablature in the same way as they are in the stave. This affects both automatic and manually inserted rests.

The last item on this tab is **[Printer Setup]**. Clicking on this button opens a standard Windows dialog allowing you to select paper size and orientation.

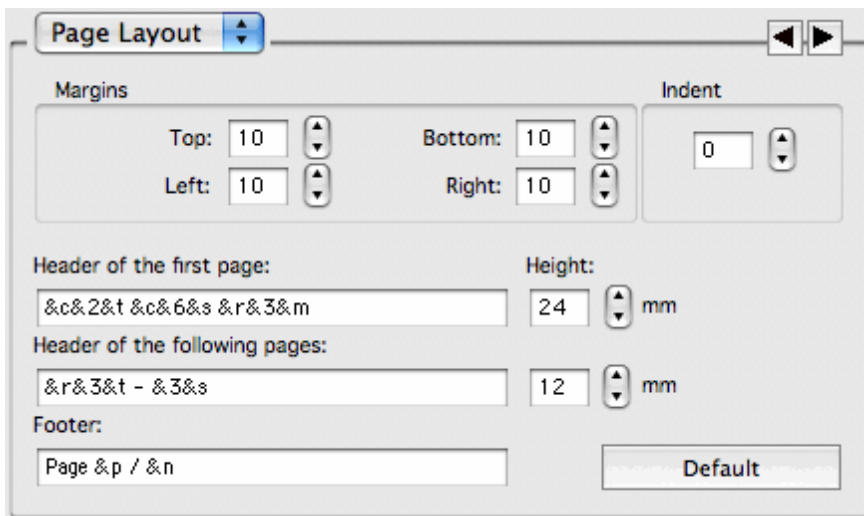
From measure... To measure...

This allows the printing of selected measures. Simply enter the number of the first measure to be printed into the "**From measure:**" field and the number of the last measure to be printed in the "**To measure:**" field.

See also: <http://el-kay.com/tabledit/PrintOptions.htm> & <http://el-kay.com/tabledit/PrintFormats.htm>

3.4 Page Layout

This tab contains the page layout settings for margins, header/footer size and content, etc.



Top & Bottom margins

Defines the vertical space within which printed objects are printed. As a general rule of layout, the bottom margin should be slightly larger than the top margin.

Left & Right margins

Defines the horizontal space within which printed objects are printed.

Indent

This option allows you to set the indent of the very first line of the score.

Footer & Page Layout

By default, TEFview prints the page number and the page count centered at the bottom of each page.

By default, TEFview prints the title, the sub-title and any comments at the top of the first page with only the title and sub-title, in small characters, on the following pages. You can adapt this procedure to your own taste by simply re-defining the headers manually

To define headers and/or footers for each printed page, type the required text in the "Header" and "Footer" boxes along with the appropriate formatting codes. You can always restore the predefined values by clicking on **[Default]**.

You can also use page macros to format the text and insert the title, sub-title, comments, etc...

You can add a page number offset (handy when putting together a book, for instance).

Formatting codes:

&n the total page count

&p the current page number

You can have TEFview add or subtract a constant number of pages to/from the current page number. This is very handy if, for example, you're preparing a book for publication.

&n-10(subtracts 10 from the total number of pages displayed)

&p+120	(adds 120 to the current page number)
&i	the module name (in multitrack mode, the module name is replaced by the name of each instrument)
&k	the capo position
&l	text that follows this code is to be left justified
&r	text that follows this code is to be right justified
&c	text that follows this code is to be centered
&t	the title of the song
&s	the author (or sub-title) of the song
&m	the comments
&1	text that follows this code is to be formatted with font #1
&2	text that follows this code is to be formatted with font #2 etc...

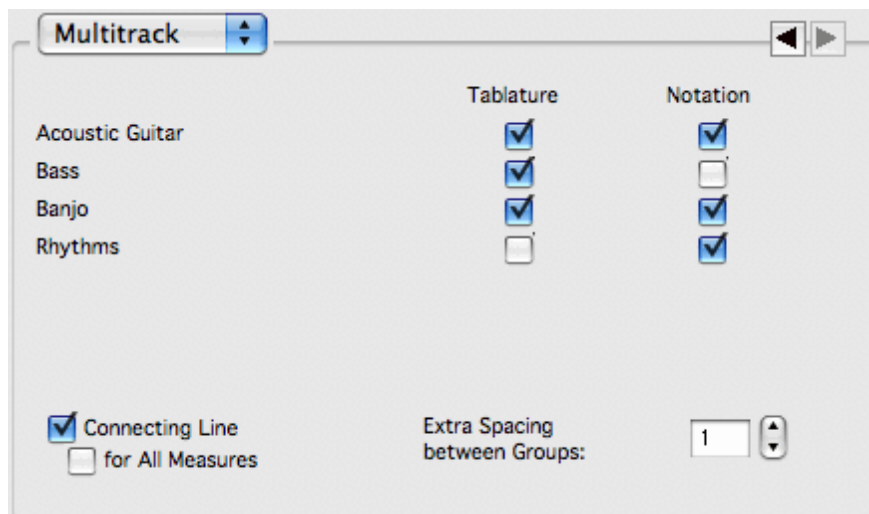
Please note that the codes &r, &l and &c cause a carriage return in the header. This can, in some cases, be useful. For example the string "**&cfirst &csecond &cthird**" will give the following result:

first
second
third

3.5 Multitrack

This tab allows you select the instruments:

- to be displayed/hidden in [Multitrack display mode](#)
- to be printed out



By default, all modules are displayed or printed out with tablature and/or notation according to the [general screen mode](#) that has been set. This sub-dialogue, however, allows you to specify a display/printout mode for particular modules. The options made here are saved with the *.tef file.

You can select tablature and/or notation or neither, if you wish. This allows you, for instance, to display/print out the notation for one instrument and the tablature for another. This can be very useful for a score containing both instrumental and vocal modules.

The following options concern printout only :

The module (instrument) names are not automatically included in the printout. If you wish to include these, the formatting command **& l** (i.e. lower case L) and **& i** (without intervening spaces, these have only been included for legibility) will have to be included in the header formatting string(s) in the [Page Layout](#) options tab. This will then display the module name at the far left of each row.

It should be noted that printout of **any** of the above multitrack formats will probably require adjustments in the spacing settings made in the [General options](#) dialog. One basic setting can, however, be made directly in this dialog. The "**Extra Spacing Between Groups**" parameter allows you to increase the vertical space separating separate systems.

TEFview automatically prints out silent measures when:

- an instrumental part in a multi-instrument tablature contains several, consecutive, empty measures
- the part is printed out separately.
- the "**Automatic Rests**" [display option](#) and the "**Fixed Width Measures**" [printing option](#) are both disabled.

The "**Module Labels**" option concerns itself solely with display. It allows the name of the modules to be displayed above their respective grids. By default, the module names are not displayed but the active module is highlighted using a slightly darker background.

If the "**Connecting Line**" box is checked, TEFview connects the various instrument parts with a vertical line. "**For All Measures**" adds connecting lines to all measures when checked. This makes it much easier for people to keep track of where they are.

4 File operations

Open

The "**Open**" command (**{File}{Open}** or **[*]+[O]**) opens a previously created TAB or TEF file.

Don't try to open a file with the TAB extension created with a program other than TablEdit or you'll receive the warning message "Cannot open file.name".

Quit

The following settings are automatically saved both in the TEFVIEW.INI file located in your Windows folder and in Windows' registry when you quit the program using **{File}{Quit}** or **[*]+[Q]**:

- the current [display options](#), including the fonts used and the viewing mode
- the [page setup](#) options
- the history list containing the last opened .tef files

Note: The majority of problems which may occur when launching TEFview can be traced to corrupt configuration data. In this case, re-launch TEFview while holding the **[Alt]** key pressed. This will restore all the default settings.

5 MIDI functions

5.1 MIDI Playback

Play	▶	The items in the menu shown here to the left contain controls having to do with the playback of tablatures, MIDI setup and settings.
Pause		
Stop		
Repeat		
Relative Speed...		
Metronome...		
Reading List...	⌘R	
MIDI Options...	⌘K	

Play>

This measure only	This opens a sub-menu, illustrated below right, allowing you to select which portion of the current tablature is to be played back.
Selection only	
From this measure	
From this position	The " This measure only " item (or its shortcut [F10]) plays only the measure in which the cursor is currently located.
All	

"**Selection only**" (or **[Shift]+[F10]**) plays back a selected block of notes. No limitation is imposed on the size of the block.

"**From this measure**" plays from the measure containing the cursor up to and including the final measure of the tablature. Repeats included in the "**Reading List**" are ignored. The latter contains a specific function for this type of playback.

"**From this position**" functions in the same way as "**From this measure**" (see above) except that the playback begins from the exact cursor position rather than the beginning of the measure.

"**All**", plays back the entire tablature (including all repeats, da Signos, etc indicated by the Reading List) from first to final measure no matter where the cursor is located when the item is selected.

When TEFview encounters the text "%Show" in a given module during playback, this module is automatically activated and the played measure becomes the first measure on the screen.


The appearance of the tool bar changes during playback:



Pause


This does pretty much what you would expect it to do. Selecting this item or pressing **[Pause]** or clicking on the button of the same name will pause playback. Selecting the item (or pressing **[Pause]**) a second time restarts playback from the point where it was paused. Playback can also be paused by pressing **[Space bar]**. In this case, however, pressing **[Space bar]** a second time resumes playback from the beginning of the measure during which it was paused. Playback is stopped immediately and can **only** be resumed by pressing **[Space bar]** again.

Stop

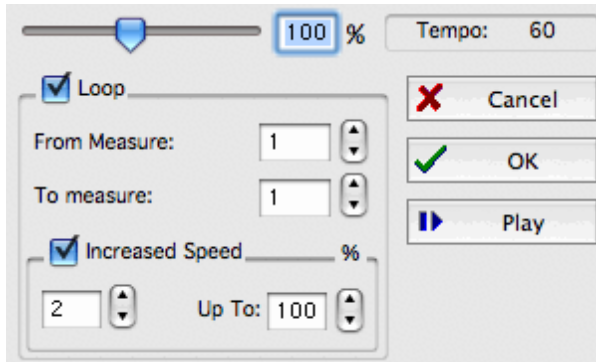
Immediately stops MIDI playback. Playback can be resumed by re-selecting "**Play**" from the menu, pressing the  button or pressing **[Space bar]**.

You can also use the scroll bar at the bottom of the TEFview window to Fast Forward or Rewind the tablature.

Repeat

"**Loops**" the tablature for continuous replay. You can also activate the repetition mode by clicking on the  icon to the right of the time counter.

Relative speed...



This function allows you to vary the playback speed of a piece in percentual increments of your own choosing. Eventual tempo changes within the tablature are automatically converted. The converted tempo change is displayed for informational purposes, only. This allows you to learn a tune more comfortably.

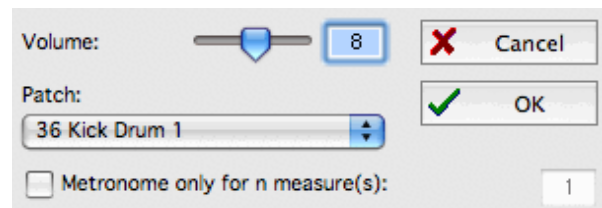
TableEdit also allows you to select specific measures to repeat.

If the "**Increased speed**" option has been selected, the playback tempo is increased at each repetition until it reaches the percentual limit shown in the "**Up to:**" field. Changing the value labeled "**Tuning Fork**" allows you to modify, in real time, the pitch of the MIDI output to make it finely match the tuning of your instrument.

Metronome...


This simple dialog provides you with a metronome to mark time.

There are three settings that can be made here: "**Volume**" allows you to set the MIDI volume for the metronome.



The "**Patch**" popup menu allows you to select the sound to be used for it from the list of percussion instruments supported by your sound card.

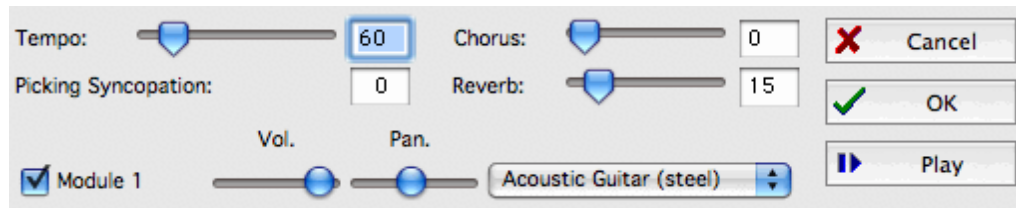
The final item in this dialog is the "**Metronome only for n measure(s)**" check box. If this is selected, TEFview will initiate the metronome for the indicated number of measures prior to commencing MIDI playback. The default value is for a single measure but this can be increased in the field to the right, giving you time to pick up your instrument and to feel the required tempo.

You turn the metronome off by setting the volume to "**0**". The metronome can also be activated, while the tab is playing back, by clicking on the  icon to the right of the time counter.

MIDI Options...

Selecting this option opens the dialog of the same name. This where you make the basic MIDI settings to be used for your tablatures.

5.2 MIDI Options



The options contained in this dialog allow you to set the parameters for the MIDI playback of tablatures.

[OK] closes the dialog and applies any settings you may have entered or modified to the tablature. These settings will be saved with the tablature the next time you save it.

[Cancel] closes the dialog without applying changes or settings you may have made and restores the settings to those that existed when the dialog was opened.

[Play] will cause the tablature to be played from beginning to end without closing the dialog.

Tempo

This sets the basic playback speed for the tablature. Tempo can be set anywhere from 2 to 500 1/4 notes a minute. The most common range is between 72 and 180 1/4 notes a minute

Picking Syncopation

This option, available only with binary rhythms, applies the following equivalents to 1/8th notes:

- first 1/8th = triplet 1/4 note. Enter a rest if this note is not to be played.
- second 1/8th = triplet 1/8th note

A positive value produces the characteristic "shuffle" rhythm found in fingerpicking. The effect will be more or less marked depending on whether you set the value to 1 or 2.

Selecting a negative value (-1 or -2) for this option produces a more or less marked swing effect.

Chorus/Reverb

Values in the range 0 to 127 can be entered, either manually or by means of the up and down arrows to the right of the editable fields. These effects are highly variable, depending on your sound card.

Module name/Volume/Pan/MIDI instrument

At the bottom of the dialog you'll find a list of the modules created for the current tablature. The names displayed at the far left are those you've selected at the time the modules were created (unless, of course, you've changed them afterwards).

To the right of each module name you'll find controls labeled:

Vol. (ume) -This sets the general volume for each instrument in the active tablature. The settings range from 0 to 15.

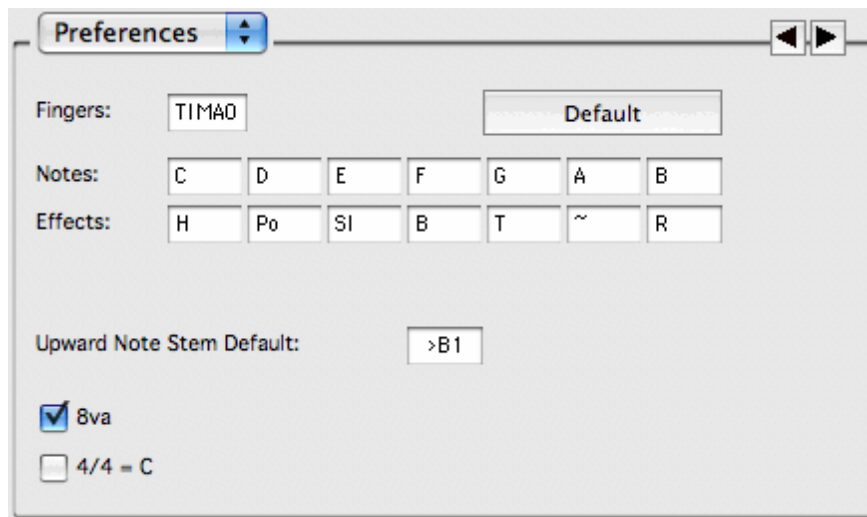
Pan - This is, in effect, a balance setting. It allows you to adjust the spatial balance between extreme right (**0**) and extreme left (**15**) with an absolute center setting of (**8**). This option is especially interesting when writing duets. This assumes, of course, that you have two speakers.

The MIDI instrument field to the right allows you to select or change the general MIDI instrument used for each module.

6 Score

6.1 Preferences

This tab allows you to customize the labels used by TEFview to display the names of notes, the letters used for fingering indications and the abbreviations used for the most common effects.



Thus, you can replace the letters C, D, E, F, G, A and B by their French equivalents Do, Ré, Mi, etc... or replace just the B by the H commonly used in Sweden and Germany. Please note that this latter also means that Bb will be displayed as Hb which is the common designation for Bb in, for example, Sweden, not as "Bb" (blame it on a monk scribe during the Middle Ages).

You may also elect to have no text displayed at all above the slurs indicating special effects.

If the initial used for the right-hand thumb has been changed to a "T", the left-hand thumb indicator will also be displayed as a "T" but within a circle.

Dulcimer Extra Fret

This field, which appears only if the current instrument is defined as a **dulcimer** in the "Instrument" dialog, allows you to change the character used by TEFview to indicate that a note is played on an extra fret of the instrument.

Upward Note Stem Default

This field set the point at which note stems will be forced upwards without manual alteration. The default setting is >B1 (B in the first octave, i.e. the open second string of a guitar in standard tuning). The setting you actually use is a question of individual taste and needs. It should also be noted that the choice of stem default pitch can also be prefaced by "<" which will reverse the stem directions.

4/4 = C

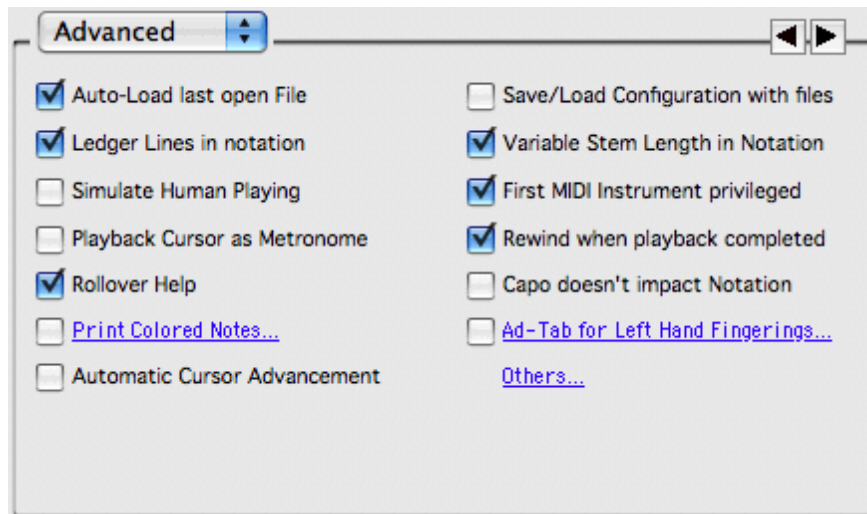
As an option, you can elect to display the time signature using the **4/4 = C** and **2/2 = "Cut" time** conventions. In the latter case, don't forget to continue writing with 4/4 intervals i.e. based on 1/4 and 1/8th notes.

8va

If you select the "8va" option, 8va will be displayed and printed below the clef in the notation. This indicates that the actual pitch of the notes are, in reality, an octave lower than that indicated by the notation.

6.2 Advanced options

This dialog covers a number of options relating to the way TEFview performs certain background operations. It also covers certain aspects of the way TEFview's working environment appears on your screen.



Auto-load last open File

If this option is selected, TEFview will automatically re-load and open the file that was open when you last exited the program.

U.S. Standard Units

This option allows you to use 1/10ths of an inch (1" = 2.54 cm) rather than millimeters as the basic unit for your page layout.

Ledger lines in notation

In order to provide a cleaner interface, TEFview no longer displays the dotted, grey lines intended to facilitate note entry outside the musical staff by default. If you wish these lines to be displayed selecting this option will do the trick. The result, although less esthetic, can be useful when entering notes directly in the staff.

Simulate Human Playing

This introduces slight, random time lags and volume changes in an effort to simulate natural variations in live performance.

Reset to last used Directory

If this option is selected, TEFview will automatically use the directory of the last file opened using **{File} {Open...}** prior to shutdown as the current directory the next time the program is launched.

Rollover help

Selecting this option activates the "rollover" help function. This is available for the icons in the tool bar and various other symbols in the tablature. Placing the mouse pointer on any of these will call up a text bubble identifying its function.

Extend Bends/Slides

Some sound cards don't support pitch bends greater than two semi-tones. This is why TEFview, by default, doesn't generate bends and slides of greater amplitudes than this. Selecting "**Extend Bends/Slides**" allows those with more advanced sound cards to produce true 1>7 slides and bends of two full tones or more. When exporting MIDI files, it is nevertheless recommended that you deactivate this function as there's no guarantee that the sound card of those listening to it can handle this correctly.

Variable Stem Length in notation

Objectively speaking, the ability to display and print variable stem length in the musical stave is an improvement compared to earlier versions where stems were all the same length. You may choose which of these two possibilities you prefer.

Save/Load Configuration with Files

If this option is active, when you open a *.tef file containing configuration parameters these will replace the basic settings you've made in TEFview. An asterisk displayed beside the TablEdit version number in the "[Title Information](#)" indicates that the currently loaded *.tef file contains such parameters.

First MIDI Instrument privileged

When this mode is active, TablEdit uses a MIDI channel for each string of the first module which has not previously been defined as a Mono channel.

This allows the management of simultaneous pitch-bends on several strings and gives more depth and realism to the audio playback.

Rewind when playback completed

Causes the tablature to be "rewound" to the first measure when MIDI playback is interrupted after having reached the end of the tablature.

Print Colored Notes

This option allows the display of notes in separate colors for each string in the notation. When selecting this option, a dialogue is opened which allows you to set the specific colors to be used.

Ad-Tab for Left Hand Fingerings

This allows fret numbers to be displayed and printed out in a different form and or color depending on the left-hand fingering specified for each note.



Capo Doesn't Impact Notation

Normally, the virtual capo is taken into account when displaying notes in the classical staff. This often leads to the necessity of changing the key signature in order to avoid excessive accidental alterations in the staff. This option tells TEFview to ignore the virtual capo when calculating note pitch. For example, a piece played using basic C shapes but played with a capo on the 7th fret is, technically, written in the key of F#. The problem, of course, is that it's practically impossible to actually play from these notes as each note has to be recalculated individually. The option does not, however, affect the audio pitch of MIDI playback which will continue to take the assigned capo into account.

Playback cursor as Metronome

This option forces the playback cursor to advance a full beat at a time rather than hitting every note.

Playback cursor latency

This option allows you to correct for the offset (latency) between the cursor display and MIDI playback caused by the MIDI drivers supplied with certain sound cards. The correction value is expressed in 10ths of a second. If, for instance, you should discover that, at a tempo of 120 BPM, the playback cursor gets about a 1/4 note ahead of the playback, you would use a setting of 5 (10ths of a second) to correct the offset. Some experimentation may be necessary to find the exact setting needed for your own, particular, sound card/software setup.

Other...

This link allows you to set several specific options which are also accessible as keyboard shortcuts:

-
- Visualinear Tablature
- Numeric Musical Notation
- Wind Instrument Tablature
- Corgeron System for Accordion Tab
- Display Note Names instead of Fret Numbers
- Always Full Stems in Tablature
- Hide pp notes in Tablature
- Hide pp notes in Notation

- Banjo 5th String Capo Impacts Notation
- Fret Nmbers Inside Chord Diagrams
- Dead Notes as Numbers
- Dead Notes as Xs

The pre-defined selections in the "**Special Instrument Name Prefix**" drop-down list (Dulcimer, Fiddle, Autoharp, Arab, All-Key) allow you to assign the module a name which will cause a specific tablature display irregardless of the selected tuning.

6.3 Title Information

To open this dialog select **{Score}{Title Information}**, click on the left side of the status bar at the bottom of the TEFview window or press **[⌘]+[I]**.

The screenshot shows a dialog box titled "Title: format 2.64". It has three main sections:

- Title:** A text field containing "Salty Dog" in a blue box.
- Sub-Title:** A text field containing "Written By: E.Crowe/J.Gordy".
- Comments:** A text field containing "Arranged By: Paul V Doty (1999)", "TablEdited by Paul V Doty", and "And Larry Kuhns" on separate lines.

 At the bottom, there are three buttons: "Cancel" (with a red X icon), "OK" (with a green checkmark icon), and ">>" (with a right-pointing arrow icon).

The dialog provides information concerning the complete title of the piece being written or transcribed. It also provides space for the identification of the original composer and the date of composition.

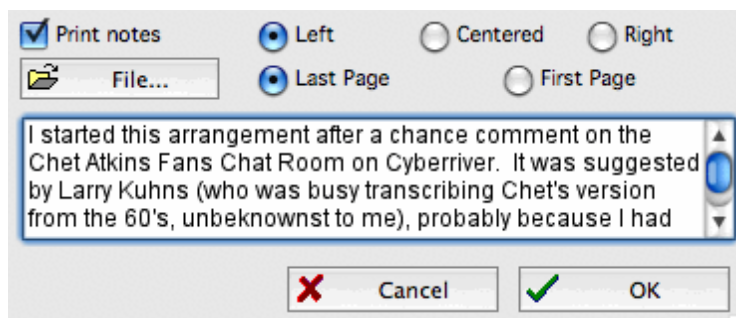
By default, the **Title** and **Author** appear centered at the top of each printed page. **Comments** are right justified. But these are just the default values, almost anything is possible by customizing the [Page Layout](#).

The **{File}{Options...}>Fonts** dialog allows the font used for each field to be customized individually.

[>>] allows you to toggle back and forth between this dialog and the [Notes](#) dialog.

6.4 Notes

The dialog called up by the selection of **{Score}{Notes...}** can also be opened by clicking on the extreme right of the "**Info**" zone of the status bar at the bottom of the TEFview window. If the file already contains such notes, this is indicated by the display of the letter "**N**" in the status bar.



The "**Print notes**" check box allows you to specify if the notes should be printed out with the tablature.

To the right of the "**Print notes**" check box you'll see a row of four "radio" buttons. These allow you to select the type of justification that should be used when printing the notes out. The four options are:

L = Flush **L**eft (straight left margin, "ragged" right margin)

C = **C**entered

R = Flush **R**ight (straight right margin, "ragged" left margin)

J = **J**ustified (straight right and left margins)

Below these are two more "radio" buttons allowing you the option of printing the notes out either before or after the tablature.

[File] (the button with an icon that looks like a little folder) allows you to import the text to be used in the main part of the dialog from an external text file. Just click on the button and select the source file using the file selector.

[<<] allows you to toggle back to the "[Title Information](#)" dialog.

7 Keyboard Hotkeys

[⌘]+[A]	Select entire current module as a block
[Ctrl]+[→]	Once: Go to end of current measure. Twice: Go to beginning of following measure
[Ctrl]+[←]	Once: Go to beginning of current measure. Twice: Go to end of previous measure
[Ctrl]+[Page up/down]	Scroll tablature and notation up or down within TEFview window
[⌘]+[O]	Open a tablature file
[⌘]+[P]	Print tablature
[⌘]+[Q]	Quit TEFview
[⌘]+[I]	Title Information
[⌘]+[K]	Define MIDI options
[⌘]+[B]	Show/hide the fingerboard display
[V]	toggle dynamics display on/off
[Shift]+[F7]	1/8th Note View
[Shift]+[F8]	1/16th Note View (default)
[Shift]+[F9]	1/32nd Note View
[Ctrl]+[F9]	1/64nd Note View

[F10]	Play current measure
[Shift]+[F10]	Play current selection
[F11] or [Space]	Play from current measure to end
[Shift]+[F11]	Play from current position
[F12]	Play entire Reading List
[Pause]	Pause playback
[Escape]	Stop playback
[Pause] or [Space]	Pause/Resume playback

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