

Using CD-Text

The following table summarizes the kind of information that is supported by Rimage's implementation of CD-Text.

! **Important!** Unless noted otherwise, each field of the table can apply either to the entire CD or to an individual track on the CD.

Data on the CD is marked with special codes identifying the type of information present. This allows CD players to identify the type of data.

Information Type	Notes
Title	
Name(s) of the Performer(s)	
Name(s) of Songwriter(s)	
Name(s) of Composer(s)	
Name(s) of Arranger(s)	
Message(s)	
Language	Entire disc
Character Code set	Entire disc
Disc Identifiers	Entire disc
Genre Code (note 2)	Entire disc
Supplemental Genre Text	Entire disc
UPC/EAN code	Entire disc
ISRC code	Track only

CD-Text features not supported

The Rimage implementation of writing CD-Text does not support a number of features of the CD-Text specification. The CD-Text data is not written to the Program area of the disc.

The following packet types (shown by packet type indicator) are not supported as part of the CD-Text record written by Rimage (\$ indicates a hexadecimal value).

\$88 – Table of Content Information

\$89 – Second Table of Content Information

\$8D – Closed information of content provider


Format of text information

Each CD-Text record will initially consist of one language block. In a language block, all of the CD-Text data characters are from a particular character set in one language. The strings and textual information is written to the CD in the same language and character set. Available character sets are 7 bit ASCII, ISO 8859-1, and Music Shift JIS–Kanji. The ASCII and 8859-1 sets use only one byte per character (single byte). The Music Shift JIS–Kanji character set, used for Japanese, uses two bytes per character (double byte). Using single-byte format will provide a user with twice as much space to write CD-Text data as double byte.

Each field of text information is written as a character string. Each string consists of a series of characters followed by a terminator. The terminator is a single null code for single byte, and a double null code for double byte.

The Genre Code file is handled as a binary value in the CD-Text record on the CD.

The Disc Identifiers field, although a text field, will not be written to the CD-Text unless the ISO 8859-1 character code is specified.

 **Tip:** It is recommended that CD-Text strings be less than 160 characters. The software in Production Server will support more characters but there could be problems reading entire strings if the recommended limit is exceeded.

CD-Text information will be written to the CD according to the CD Specifications for CD-Text Mode Description, Chapter 5.8 of the Red Book version 1.0 dated September 1996. The format follows the mode specified for the lead-in area of the disc.

Specifying CD-Text

A file written in XML-format is used to specify the CD-Text information, see CDText DTD for details. This file must be readable by the Production Server at the time any production order for the CD-R is processed.

The CD-Text file specifies the language of the CD-Text. The CD-Text is written using single-byte characters for English and European languages, and double-byte characters for Japanese.

The path to the CD-Text file is specified using the current production order. The XML order DTD is modified to allow the name of this text file to be specified. An additional optional attribute is used on the XML Production Order to specify the CD-Text file.