
**Information technology — Coding of
audio-visual objects —**

**Part 30:
Timed text and other visual overlays
in ISO base media file format**

AMENDMENT 1: Timing improvements

Technologies de l'information — Codage des objets audiovisuels —

*Partie 30: Texte temporisé et autres recouvrements visuels dans le
format ISO de base pour les fichiers médias*

AMENDEMENT 1: Améliorations des temporisations



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ISO copyright office
CP 401 • Ch. de Blandonnet 8
CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva
Phone: +41 22 749 01 11
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Clause 3

Replace the 3.1.2 entry with

timed text stream

stream of content, which when decoded results in textual content, possibly containing internal timing values, to be processed at a given presentation time and for a certain duration

4.2, second paragraph

Replace the second sentence of the second paragraph, "The rendering of the sample happens at the composition time, taking into account edit lists if any, and for the whole sample duration, without timing behaviour.", with:

The rendering of the sample happens at the presentation time, i.e. taking into account edit lists if any, and for the sample duration, potentially trimmed by the edit list if any.

NOTE As defined in ISO/BMFF, the presentation is driven by the presentation time. The composition time is determined from the presentation time using the edit list (if present), and the sample active at that composition time is then processed. This specification assumes that at a given presentation time, the renderer is provided with the sample and the composition time, both of which correspond to the given presentation time.

5.3

Replace the entire subclause with:

This subclause defines processing of timing information for TTML documents carried in a TTML track. The general timing processing defined in 4.2 applies, but specific aspects are refined in this subclause. Timing processing is defined only for TTML documents in which `ttp:timeBase` is 'media'. For other values, timing processing behaviour is undefined and such documents should not be carried in TTML tracks.

When the rendering of a sample happens, the TTML document in the sample is provided to the TTML processor, together with the track composition time T of the sample and the sample composition duration d . The TTML processor then uses the interval $[T, T+d)$ together with the time coordinates $\{T_i\}$ produced by the "resolve timing" procedure, as defined in TTML, to determine which intermediate