

Voice director tutorials

You hold the casting, the performance and a series' consistency from end to end.

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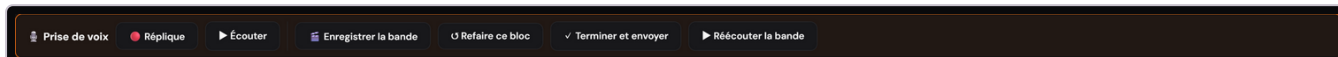
Align a rythmo band on an episode

You receive an episode and its script. Here is how to turn that into a band you can record from.

15 minutes

01 Load the episode

The band is built from the script's timecodes. **Script** imports an SRT, a DetX, an Excel or a Word file; **Vidéo** loads the film from disk, **URL** and **YT** from an address. Video is not required in order to write, but without it you get neither the waveform under the text nor playback.

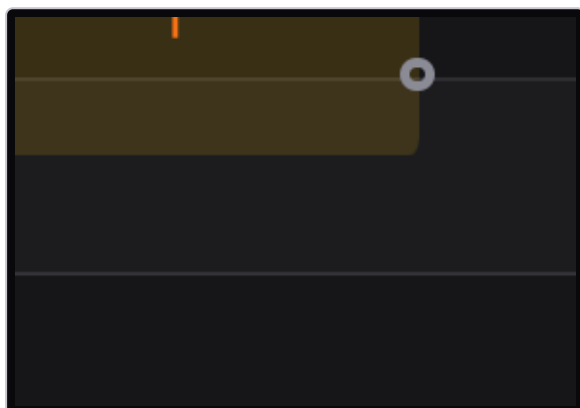


The loading row: Script, Video, URL, YT, and adding characters and lines.

02 Set frame rate and reference, before anything else

i/s is the programme's frame rate: 25 for European television, 24 for cinema. **TC réf** is the timecode origin. 10:00:00:00 is the dubbing convention: that is why an episode starting at zero displays as ten hours.

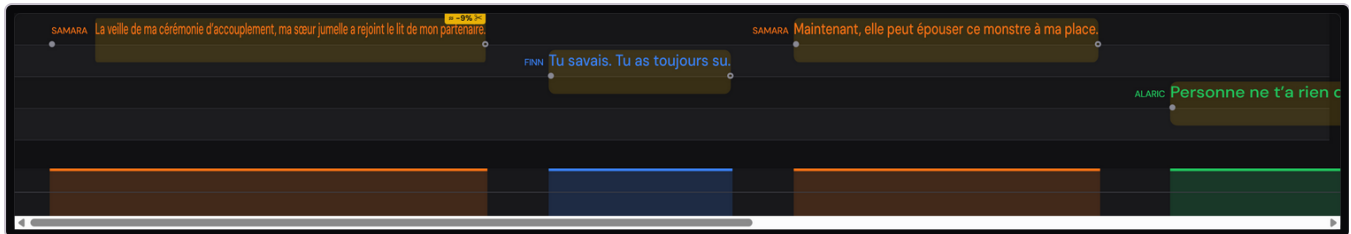
Set both **before** aligning anything. Changing the frame rate afterwards redefines the length of a frame, and every alignment you made by hand drifts by that much.



The frame rate field (25 frames per second) and the timecode reference field (10:00:00:00).

03 Choose the reading density

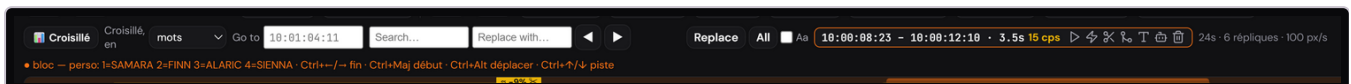
Three track heights. **Serrée** (tight) shows a whole scene's structure at a glance, that is the view below. **Large** (wide) reads from a distance, in the booth. The setting is remembered between sessions.



The band at tight density: four character tracks visible at once.

04 Select a block and read its state

Clicking a block reveals its bar: in and out timecodes, duration, then the **reading rate in characters per second**. The colour is a judgement, not decoration. **Green**: the text fits the window. **Yellow**: there is room left, like the 15 cps below. **Red**: the actor will not be able to say it. Thresholds depend on the block's length, because one speaks faster over three seconds than over half a second.



The selected block's bar: timecodes, duration, characters per second, and the alignment shortcuts.

05 The line's seven commands

The same bar carries everything you do to a line. ▶ plays it. ⚡ snaps it to the voice, using the word timecodes from the transcription. ✂ cuts at the cursor, ⚡ merges it with the next. T opens the labial suggestions, synonyms that keep the same mouth shape. 🗣 rewrites it to fit its window. 🗑 deletes it. Recording, on the other hand, lives in its own bar just above the band — always visible, whether a line is selected or not.

Deleting lives **only** here. It used to sit on the block itself, in a five-pixel square: an irreversible action one misclick away, on every line of the episode. It now requires selecting the line first.



The block bar and its seven commands: play, align, split, merge, lip cues, rephrase, delete.

06 Align frame by frame, from the keyboard

The orange line lists the four gestures. **Ctrl+←/→** moves the block's **end**, **Ctrl+Shift+←/→** its **start**, **Ctrl+Alt+←/→** the **whole** block without changing its length, **Ctrl+↑/↓** moves it to another track. Each press is one frame, a twenty-fifth of a second at 25 fps. Keys **1** to **9** reassign the character without leaving the keyboard.

The shortcut works even when the cursor is **inside the block's text**, the most common case, since one aligns while re-reading.

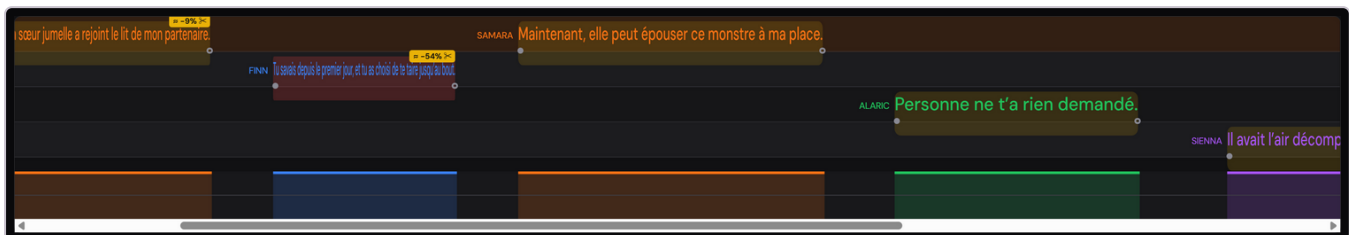
• bloc — perso: 1=SAMARA 2=FINN 3=ALARIC 4=SIENNA · Ctrl+←/→ fin · Ctrl+Maj début · Ctrl+Alt déplacer · Ctrl+↑/↓ piste

The shortcut line under the block bar: digits for characters, arrows for edges and tracks.

07 Fix the overruns

⌘ Ajuster les débordements goes through the episode, finds lines too long for their window and rewrites them to fit, character, series bible and rhythm preserved. On a single orange badge, the same gesture handles one line only. **Ctrl+Z** undoes it.

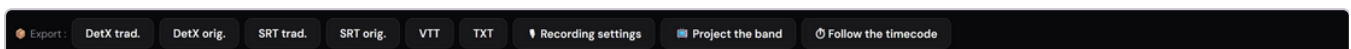
This command calls the AI, so it uses your own access and budget. Everything else on this page works offline.



Two blocks flagged as overflowing by an orange badge, one of them tinted red on the band.

08 Export the band

DetX is the booth format, in original or adapted version. **SRT** and **VTT** go to subtitling, **TXT** to proofreading on paper.



The export row: translated and original DetX, translated and original SRT, VTT, TXT.

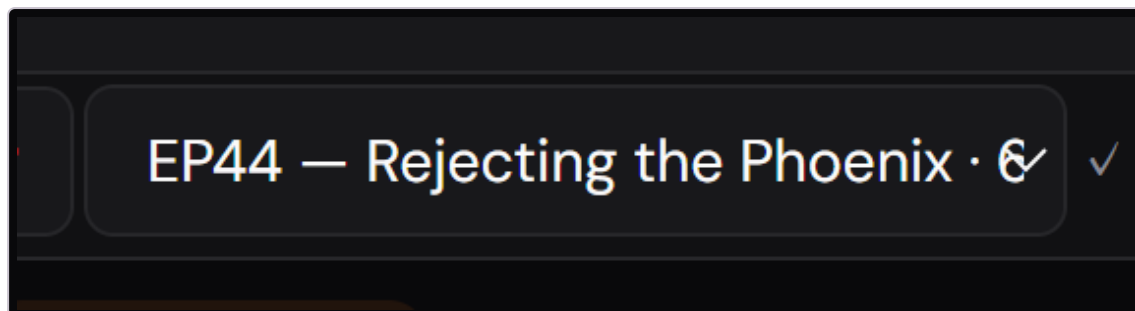
Record an actor in a home studio

An actor records from home, straight inside the application: their band filtered to their own role, with the microphone wired to the record button.

5 minutes to get familiar, then the length of the episode being recorded

01 Open the episode

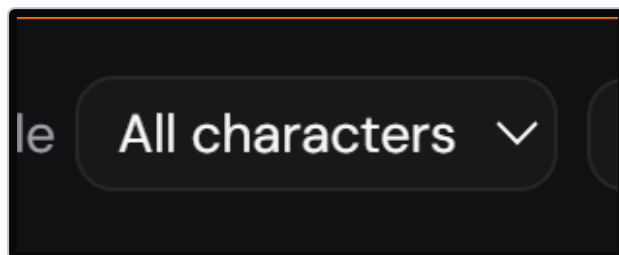
An actor does not need to set everything up themselves: if the adapter already prepared the project, **Ouvrir un projet** (open a project) in the **Fichier** menu is enough. Otherwise, **Vidéo** loads the film from disk (or **URL / YT** from an address), and **Script** imports the text — SRT, DetX, Excel or Word.



The menu that opens an already saved project.

02 Pick the role

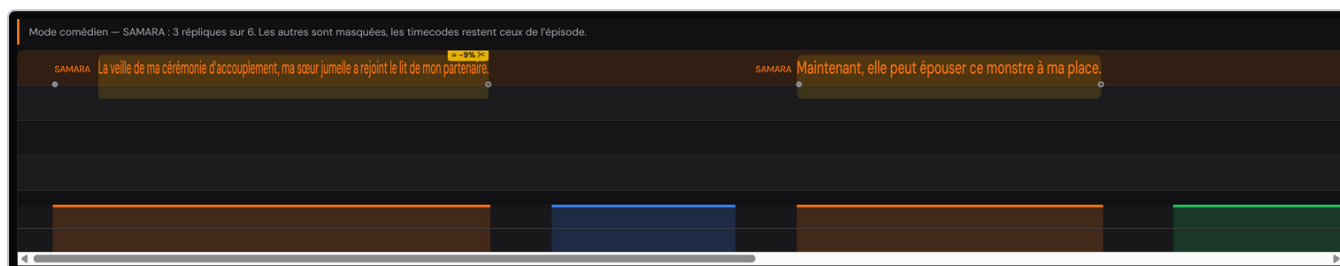
The **Rôle** menu lists the characters present in the episode. It is filled from the script: no prior setup is needed.



The Role menu, showing the episode's character list.

03 What the filter changes, and what it does not

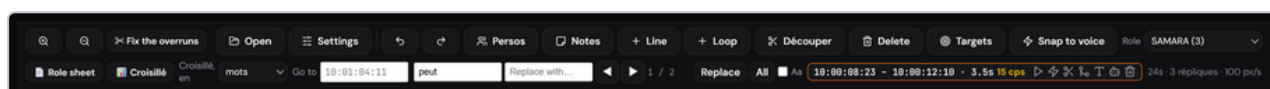
The band now shows only the chosen character's lines, and a banner states which one. **The timecodes do not move.** That is deliberate: a band compressed onto one role's lines would no longer match the picture, and the recording would land off. So the actor sees the others' silences, those are their cues.



The band filtered to a single character: their lines alone, at the episode's timecodes.

04 Export the role sheet

Feuille de rôle gives the character's lines in film order, timecoded, with the word count, useful when an actor is paid by the line.

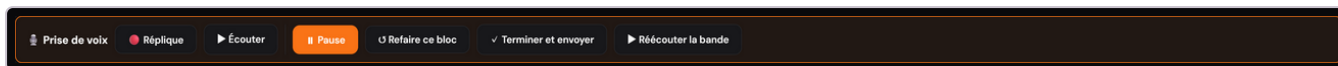


The Role menu set to a character, and the Role sheet button.

05 Record the whole band in one go

 **Enregistrer la bande** (record the band), in the dedicated bar above the band, starts the video and the microphone together: the video's own sound is muted automatically so it does not bleed into the take, and every line records at its timecode, with no need to stop at each one.

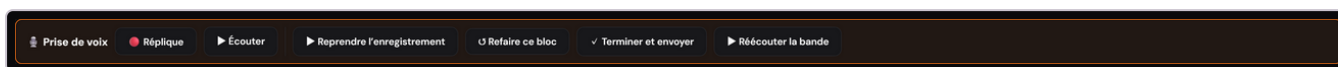
This bar is **always visible** as soon as Rythmo opens. Buttons grey out rather than disappear, with a tooltip explaining why — two more discreet placements were tried before this one, and a real actor never noticed either of them.



The recording toolbar mid-session: Pause, Redo this block and Listen back to the band.

06 Pause without losing anything

II Pause stops right where you are, without sending anything. During the pause, you can ► **Écouter** (listen to) a line already recorded or ↶ **Refaire ce bloc** (redo this block), which rewinds to the start of the line under the playhead and stops, ready to re-record. ► **Reprendre l'enregistrement** (resume) continues exactly where you left off.

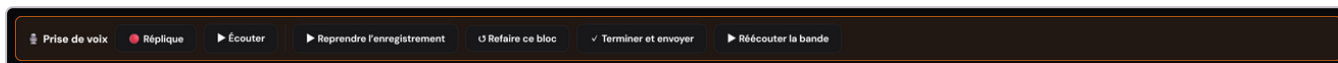


The recording toolbar while paused: Resume, Redo this block and Finish and send now enabled.

07 Finish and send

✓ **Terminer et envoyer** (finish and send), available once paused, closes the session and delivers **one single file** for the whole band, every line placed at its timecode — not one take per line to stitch back together. The file is named after the character, the project and the take number.

No accidental upload mid-session: **Pause** only pauses, this button alone delivers. So you can breathe, listen back, redo a block, then resume, without risking delivery of an incomplete band.



The Finish and send button, active once the band is paused.

Keep a bible across a whole series

Whoever runs a long series, where the same names and choices must come back identical.

15 minutes to set up, then a few minutes per episode

01 Load the episodes

Choose the .srt files takes several episodes at once. The dashboard then shows the **status of each episode**: what is adapted and what is not.



Picking the series' .srt files, all in one go.

02 Have the story analysed

Analyse the story collects proper nouns, recurring terms and adaptation choices, and files them in the series bible.

This step calls the AI, so it uses your own access and budget.

2. Character bible

🔮 Analyser l'histoire

sample: 3 first episodes

The Analyse the story button and the number of episodes used as a sample.

03 Propagate across the series

Assign all episodes applies the bible to the whole run. That is what stops a character being addressed informally in episode 12 and formally in episode 40.

3. Attribution & export

📁 Assign every episode

📁 Export everything (DetX + TXT .zip)

📄 SRT VOIX (.zip)

👉 split

The Assign all episodes button, next to the series exports.

04 Export the batch

Export everything produces a .zip with the series' DetX and TXT files. **SRT VOIX** exports the batch meant for recording.

📁 Export everything (DetX + TXT .zip)

📄 SRT VOIX (.zip)

The batch exports: DetX and TXT as a .zip, and the VOICE SRTs.

Cast the voices and generate an episode

The dubbing director who wants to hear a mock-up before calling the actors in.

20 minutes

01 Cast the project

Load the voices pulls the list available on your account, then you assign one voice per character. The casting belongs to the project: it carries across episodes.

You connect **your own credentials**. Costs, quotas and voice rights stay yours, which is also what leaves you in control of the provider.

Project casting one voice per character — remembered with the project 🔄 Load the voices 4 voices available

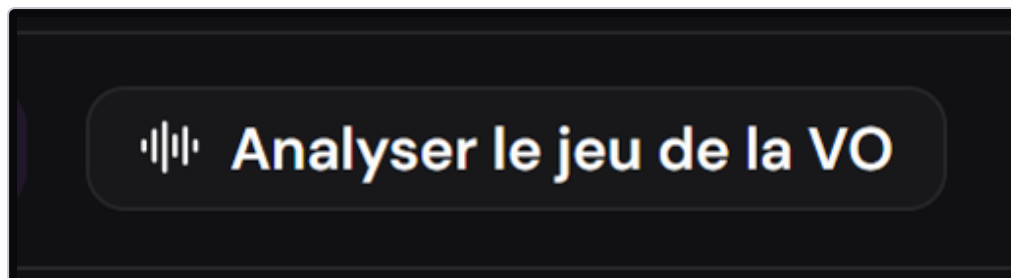
SAMARA 3 rép.	Voice 1 — female, warm
FINN 1 rép.	Voice 2 — male, deep
ALARIC 1 rép.	Voice 4 — male, steady
SIENNA 1 rép.	Voice 3 — female, young

The project casting: one voice per character, with each one's line count.

02 Listen to the original performance

Analyse the original performance measures, line by line, the intensity, pitch, rate and intonation of the original actor. Those measurements are then attached to the tag request: the AI stops guessing the emotion from the meaning of the words alone.

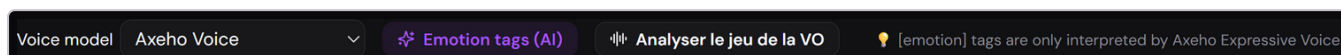
The analysis is **local**, with no network and no cost. Each line is compared to the average **of the same character**: a bass voice is not “low”, it is normal for that actor.



The button that analyses the original performance.

03 Set the performance intent

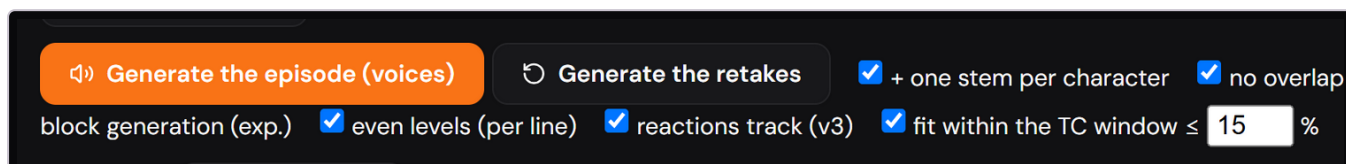
Emotion tags suggests performance markers line by line. You can also insert them by hand wherever the reading has to change.



The emotion tags button and the analysis of the original performance.

04 Generate the episode

Generation produces clips **aligned to the project's timecodes**, plus separated stems. Each run is dated and kept: you can compare two versions instead of overwriting the last one.

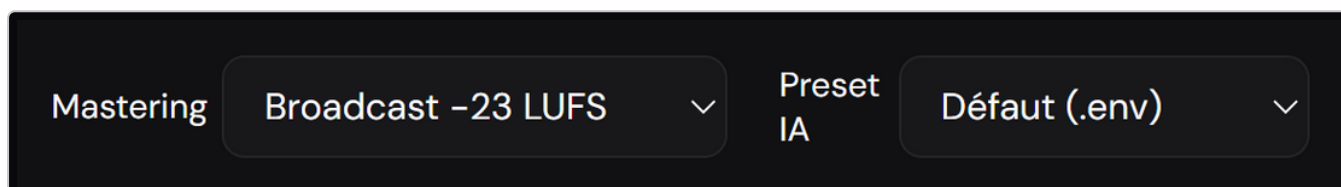


The episode generation button and the track options.

05 Master for the broadcaster

Four loudness targets: **broadcast -23, streaming -27, web -16, micro-drama -15 LUFS**. It applies to the full mix and to every stem, and the broadcaster no longer has to reject the delivery over a level that is not theirs.

The mastered file is written **next to** the raw one, never over it: you compare the two, and keep the one you send.



The mastering target and processing preset menus.

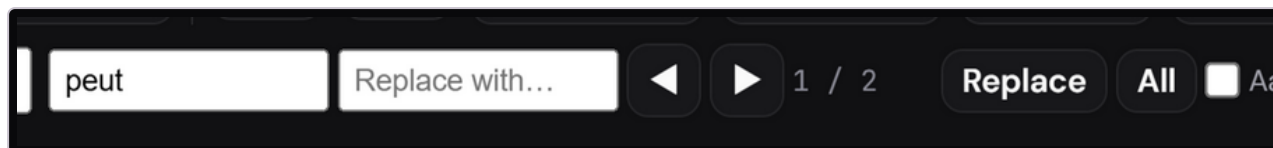
Correct a word across the whole episode

A misspelled name, a series-bible term changed mid-season, a form of address to revise on one role only.

2 minutes

01 Search

Type into **Rechercher...** The counter shows position and total; ◀▶ move between occurrences, and **Enter** / **Shift+Enter** do the same without leaving the keyboard. **Aa** makes the search case-sensitive.

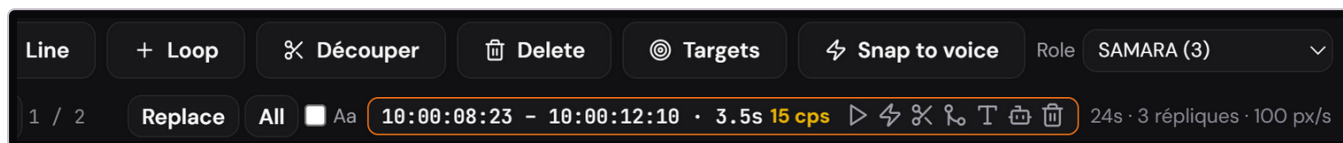


The Search and Replace fields, the occurrence counter and the case option.

02 Limit it to one character

The search **follows the Rôle filter**. If a character is selected, only their lines are scanned, including by **Tout** (all). That is what lets you revise one role's form of address without touching the others.

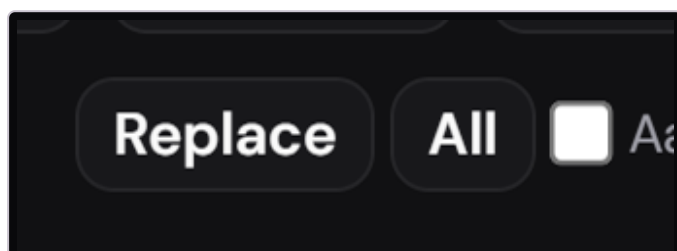
It is also this tool's trap: a replacement that appears to have done nothing is almost always a **role filter left active**. Switch back to "all characters" before concluding.



The active Role filter next to the search fields: search only walks that character's lines.

03 Replace

Remplacer handles the current occurrence; **Tout** handles the whole episode, within the chosen role. A global replacement counts as **a single undo step**: **Ctrl+Z** reverses all of it.



The Replace and All buttons, and the match-case option.

This tutorial online : <https://axeho.studio/en/tutorials-voice-director.html>