

Digital Imaging – File Preparation

Photographic lab printing

Resize the image to the print size @ 300dpi.

e.g. 15"x10" @ 300dpi

For lab printing save as best quality .jpg (not progressive jpg) embedded Srgb profile

Make sure you size to a printable paper size.

Large format printing

Resize the image to the print size @ 300dpi.

For wide format printing save as .tif embedded Argb profile

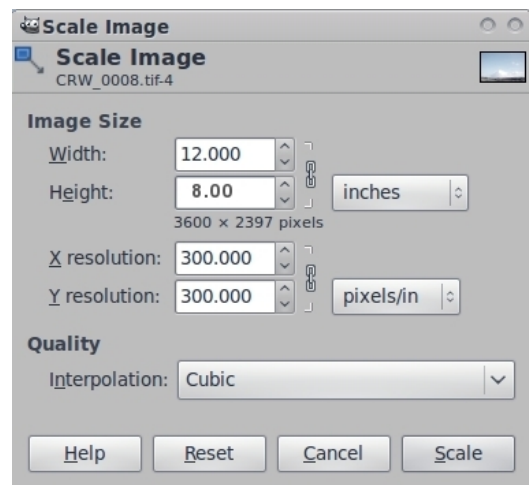
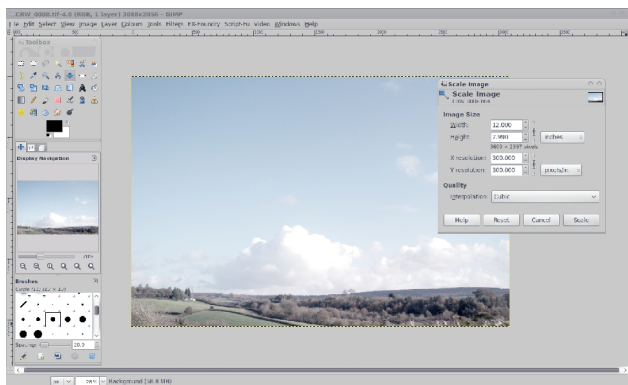
For large format printers, printing through a RIP

You can resize to a minimum of half size (quarter area) @ 300dpi.

e.g. for print size 24"x16" - size to 12"x8" @ 300dpi.

For wide format printing save as .tif embedded Argb profile

Both the size and resolution are important, files should be flattened before saving for print



The greater the level of interpolation, the lower the quality of finished print will be.

The larger your original file – generally the better the print will be.

Generally a DSLR will give better results than a 'compact' camera of the same pixel count due to the larger sensor size. A DSLR camera will usually show less digital noise.

Set the colour workspace in your imaging program (Gimp, Photoshop etc.)

Your screen needs to be calibrated:

This means that it is set to a standard in terms of brightness, contrast and has a neutral colour balance.