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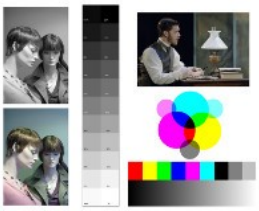
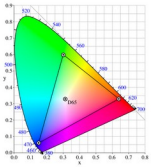
Digital Imaging – File Preparation



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.



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

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.

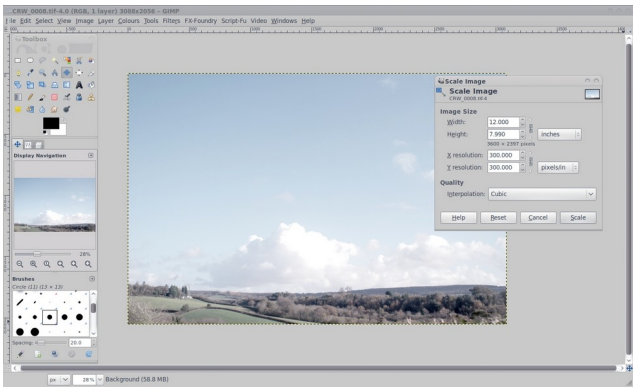
Large format printing

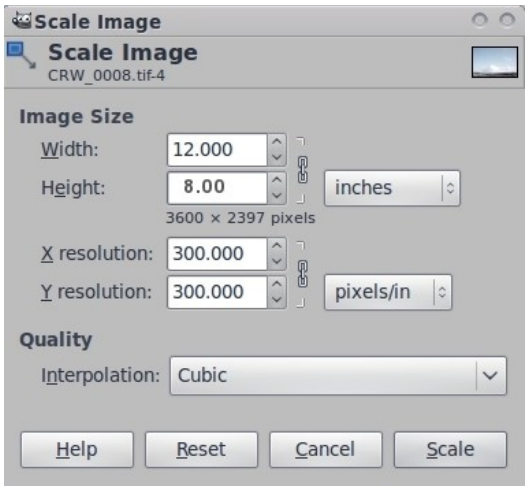
Resize the image to the print size @ 300dpi.
For wide format printing save as .tif embedded Srgb or Argb profile

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 Srgb or Argb profile

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





Upscaling Images:

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.