

University of Washington
School of Art
VISUAL SERVICES

SLIDE SCANNING & DERIVATIVE SPECIFICATIONS

November 2009

TIFF IMAGES

We use VueScan software and Nikon slide scanners for scanning slides.

Scan dpi: 2500
Printed width: 3000
Printed height: 2000
TIFF file type: 24 bit RGB
Color balance: white balance
End result: 18-20Mb file

Create duplicate tiff file for editing in Photoshop, 'original' tiff gets archived.

Most common editing is rotating, cropping, and dust/scratch removal using clone stamp tool.

Reset dpi to 600 under Image→Image Size (constrain proportions).

May do some color adjustment such as Image→Adjustments→Auto Color or Image→Adjustments→Color Balance.

If the image was shot from a book and the moiré pattern is obvious in the scan, try Filter→Noise→Median→Radius: 1.

DERIVATIVE JPEG IMAGES

Make derivatives of 3 sizes from the edited tiff: thumbnail, medium (for computer screen use or PowerPoint), and large (projection via the MDID Image Viewer; large enough for zooming).

This can be done one at a time in Photoshop, or Photoshop Actions can be created and saved as Droplets that can be used to process groups of images. Batch processing also can be done in Graphic Converter (the quality settings would be different).

All derivatives are reset to 300 dpi. The dimension and quality settings are:

thumb: 96 pixels wide x 72 pixels high fixed dimensions, quality: 10

medium: 1024 pixels on longest side (constrain proportions), quality: 10

large: 3000 pixels on longest side (constrain proportions), quality: 10