<u>What Do I Really</u> <u>Need To Know About</u> <u>Printing?</u>

Jim West & Phil Giordano



Good News & Bad News

Good News

• Anyone can make a great print!

•Bad News

 It is NOT as easy and making a nice image on screen and just hitting the PRINT button!

Three types of photographers

- 1. I Don't make prints at all
- 2. I send my images to photo labs to make prints for me.
- 3. I make my own prints at home.

I Don't Make Prints

- Snacks are available in the back of the room
- Please don't snore too loudly as we continue our presentation

Photo lab printing

Why use a photo lab?

- pro high durability prints compared to inkjet prints
- con limited in paper choices

•How to prepare images for lab printing

profile, sharpening, color correction, scale file size for lab

•ROES – What is it and why use it?

•Lab printing for the DIY printer - why?

- greater variety of media (metal, canvas, matte, gloss, specialty(mugs, buttons))
- Larger size prints than can be done at home
- High volume cut costs, speed
- Fulfillment for your website (smugmug-mpix, zenfoliobay)

How to prepare images for photo lab

- Profiles sRGB, Adobe RGB, ProPhoto
 - For in-camera jpeg files profile set to sRGB or Adobe RGB
 - For post processing software Use your color workspace setting
 - Check with photo lab for recommended profile
- Sharpening
 - We recommend you sharpen your photos
- color correction
 - Options :
 - Lab does color correction
 - you do color correction
- scale file size for lab
 - Use "image size" in Photoshop
 - Roes takes care of this

Sharpening settings to get started

- Unsharp Mask settings that work well for images where the subject is of a softer nature (e.g., flowers, puppies, people, rainbows, etc.).
- Amount: 150%, Radius: 1, Threshold: 10
- Settings for Portraits:
- Amount: 75%, Radius: 2, Threshold: 3
- Moderate sharpening that works nicely on everything from product shots, to photos of home interiors and exteriors, to landscapes
- Amount: 120%, Radius: 1, Threshold: 3
- Heavy Sharpening for well-defined edges (e.g., rocks, buildings, coins, cars, machinery, etc.).
- Amount: 65%, Radius: 4, Threshold: 3

A few recommended photo labs

- Bay photo lab (http://www.bayphoto.com/)
- WHCC
- Mpix
- Mpix Pro
- Natural Color Labs (local folks)
- Shutterfly
- Nations

• You can use these labs for prints, cards, books, etc.

Making Your Own Prints (1)

- Why make your own prints?
- Printer/ink choices
- Cost of home printing vs lab printing
- Print options available to the home printer
 - borderless prints
 - roll paper printing
- Print longevity
- Is it worth the extra money to mount prints with archival materials?
- Image preparation workflow

Making Your Own Prints (2)

- Special precautions for paper handling
- Color vs B&W prints
- Image editing environment room decor, color, lighting
- Under what conditions should you evaluate prints?
- Getting prints to matching what you see on screen
- Paper choices
- Options for print presentation

Why Make Prints?

- Instant gratification
- Personalize or experiment
- Enjoyment of perfecting your art
- Great variety of paper choices

More About Ink Choices

- Which Ink is best for me?
 - Pigment based ink
 - Greatest longevity
 - Newest inks provide very vibrant colors
 - Greater variety of paper choices (particularly matte paper)
 - Best choice for B&W
 - Dye based ink
 - Extremely vibrant colors
 - Longevity is poor in all but a select few ink/paper combinations
 - Best results on Resin-based paper (glossy surface)
 - Dye Sublimation
 - Fastest printers but limited to small sizes
 - Great for printing at events

Choosing a photo inkiet printer

Canon, Epson, and Hewlett Packard are the main players in the photo inkjet market in the U.S. Each company markets many different models. When shopping for a new inkjet printer, think about your needs before buying.

Functional criteria - here are some things to consider before buying:

• Will the printer only be used for printing photos? Will it also be used for printing general text and graphics?

 Do you want to print photos that are larger than 8x10? How large do you want to print?

 Do you want to print on special or heavyweight papers such as canvas or watercolor paper or will you print mainly on glossy or semiglossy papers?

- How important is print speed?
- What is your price point for the printer?

Printer and Ink Choices

- A few printer choices:
 - Canon
 - Pro 9000, Pro 9500, IPF Series
 - Epson
 - Stylus Photo Series R2000, R3000, 3880
 - HP
 - Design Jet Series
- Ink Choices
 - Pigment based ink
 - Dye based ink
 - Dye Sublimation

Cost of home printing vs lab printing

- A few examples of lab print prices:
- 4 x 6 \$.29
- 5 x 7 \$.99
- 8 x 10 \$1.99, \$1.49
- 11 x 14 \$6.99, \$3.99
- 16 x 20 \$22.00, \$15.00

- A few examples of inkjet print prices:
- 4 x 6 \$.55
- 5 x 7 \$.70
- 8 x 10 \$1.33
- 11 x 14 \$3.00
- 16 x 20 \$5.00

Above prices are for standard luster or semiglossy prints.

* cut-off where printing at home is more economical

Print Longevity

- Longevity depends on ink and paper combination
- We strongly recommend using only manufacturers inks
- Greatest longevity attained with pigment based inks
- Archival mounting materials increase print longevity

Resources for Longevity Studies

- Wilhelm Research
- Aardenburg imaging
- increasing longevity in home prints
 - B&W last longer especially on paper with high cotton content
 - finish spray improves scuff resistance and longevity (UV and environment/gas fade)

Image Preparation Workflow

Profile Monitor

- Use a hardware calibrator don't set it by eye!!!
- Recommended Settings
 - 6500K, Gamma=2.2, Luminance=80-120cdm2
- Recommended Calibrators
 - Phil's Favorite: X-Rite ColorMunki Display
 - Spyder IV is not bad either
- Soft Proof images on screen prior to printing
 - PSCS, LR 4, Qimage, <Aperture???>
 - Experiment with Rendering Intents (Relative Colorimetric, Perceptual)
- Paper Profiles
 - Use profiles provided by paper manufacturers

Photoshop color settings panel

Color Settings		×
For more information on color settings, search for "setting up color management" in Help. This term is searchable from any Creative Suite application.		OK
Settings: JimsCo	lorSettings 👻 🚽	Load
Working Spaces	Working Spaces	
<u>R</u> GB:	sRGB IEC61966-2.1	<u>S</u> ave
<u>C</u> MYK:	U.S. Web Coated (SWOP) v2	Fewer Options
Gray:	Dot Gain 20%	Preview
Spot:	Dot Gain 20% 👻	-
Color Management	Policies	-
RGB:	Preserve Embedded Profi 🔻	
CMYK:	Preserve Embedded Profi 🔻	
Gra <u>v</u> :	Preserve Embedded Profi 👻	
Profile Mismatches: Missing Profiles:	Ask When Opening Ask When Pasting Ask When Opening	
Conversion Option	S	7
Engine:	Adobe (ACE) 🔻	
In <u>t</u> ent:	Relative Colorimetric 👻	
	Use Black Point Compensation Use Dither (8-bit/channel images) Compensate for Scene-referred Profiles	
Advanced Controls		1
Desa <u>t</u> urate Mon Blend RGB Color		
Description JimsColorSettings: 2	lims Photoshop color settings	

Photoshop soft proofing



Photoshop soft proofing cont.



Photoshop print screen



Paper Profiles

• What is it?

- Maps image colors to the printer output for any particular paper type
- Profile depends on combination of printer, ink and paper
- Profile resides in a file you download from paper manufacturer or install with printer software

• Why Use it?

Provides the most accurate color rendition for your images

Making Test Prints

- 8x10 or 8.5x11 is a good size to help judge color, tonality, sharpness and "the wow factor".
- use cheaper paper to test images targeting more costly fine art papers
- Experiment with different applications of sharpening
- Experiment with different levels of luminosity
- Check for color, level of detail in shadows and highlights
- Create a slice of a full size crop on small test print paper
- Test prints actually save you money

Sharpening for Prints

- You SHOULD sharpen specifically for your print output
 - Sharpening is different for screen than it is for prints
 - WYSIWYG with sharpening for screen

 When Sharpening for prints, images may actually look oversharpened on screen

- Global vs Selective Sharpening
 - Best results come from a combination of these

Big prints easily reveal image flaws

Color Workspace and Rendering Intents

- Color Workspace
- sRGB, AdobeRGB
 - Camera color space (issue for JPEG only no color space associated with RAW)
 - post processing color space
 - monitor gamut
- Rendering Intents
- Relative Colorimetric, Perceptual, Saturation
 - Rendering intent controls how out of gamut image colors are mapped to the printer/paper color space.
 - You would typically use printer or paper manufacturer's recommendation.

Inkjet printer paper choices

- There are a number of inkjet paper manufacturers.
- Here are a few recommendations:
 - Epson
 - Hahnemuhle
 - Canson
 - Ilford
 - Moab
 - Red River
 - Museo

Thank You Presented by Jim West and Phil Giordano