



Saving Images from Photoshop 7

3/3/05

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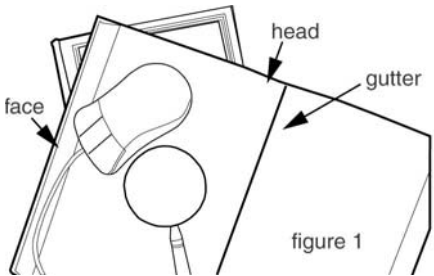

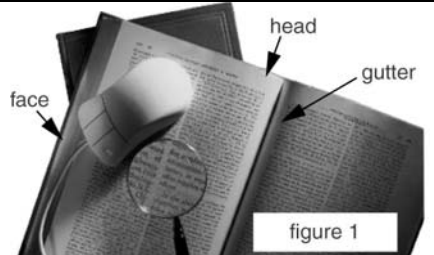
This procedure has been prepared by The Sheridan Group as a technical resource to help guide users in the creation of digital art. This procedure is part of a larger knowledge base provided by The Sheridan Group, and is located at <http://dx.sheridan.com>

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Digital Art: General Guidelines	
Color	<p>Black and white raster images should be submitted as bitmap (1-bit) mode for monochrome, and grayscale mode for tones or combination tones.</p> <p>Color images should be submitted as CMYK color mode. Files should not be supplied as RGB color mode or as other than bitmap, grayscale or CMYK color.</p> <p>Files should be free of color functions, including PostScript color management, transfer curves, halftone screen assignments, and black generation functions. Files should not include references to ICC profiles.</p> <p>Total Area Coverage (TAC) for black or dark elements or for black areas within color images should not exceed 300%.</p> <p>For color images, black text and lines should be specified to overprint.</p>
Image Resolution	<p>Raster (scanned) image files should adhere to resolution guidelines specified for the publication in which they will appear. Typical recommended image resolution specifications are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 900ppi-1200ppi for monochrome (1-bit) images • 300ppi for tones (either grayscale or color) • 500ppi-900ppi for combination tones (either grayscale or color)
Image size / crop	<p>Digital art files should be cropped to remove non-printing borders.</p> <p>Art should be created or scaled to the size intended for print.</p> <p>Image orientation should be the same as intended for print.</p>
File Format	<p>Digital art files should be saved as TIFF or EPS format.</p> <p>Submission as native file formats, or submission as any format other than TIFF or EPS is not recommended.</p> <p>Images should be flattened prior to submission; that is, files should not contain layers and/or transparent objects.</p>
Text / Lines	<p>For vector EPS files, fonts should be embedded or converted to outlines.</p> <p>Lines or rules should not be defined as hairline width. Recommended minimum line width is 1/4 point (i.e., 0.0035 inches).</p> <p>For digital art files not supplied same as print size, the effect of scaling reduction should be considered for small text and for thin rules or lines.</p>
Proofs	<p>A clean proof same size as the digital art should accompany file submission—for color images, the supplied proof should be color.</p> <p>To ensure color match, the accompanying proof should be generated using a SWOP-certified (Specifications Web Offset Publications) proofing system and should be produced in accordance with the SWOP ADS (Application Data Sheet).</p> <p>In case that the digital art file cannot be used as provided, or the file cannot be converted/modified, the supplied proof will serve as original art for scanning.</p>
Submission	<p>Raster images may be compressed using LZW method for TIFF format.</p> <p>Digital art files may be compressed as archive format using WinZIP or PKZip for PC or Aladdin Stuffit for Mac.</p> <p>File submission can be accomplished using standard removable storage media (e.g., high-density floppy disk, lomega ZIP, or CD-R), or as e-mail attachment or FTP by arrangement.</p>

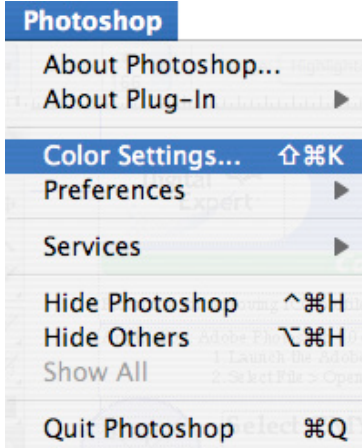
Digital Art: Image Information	
Raster File Types	<p>Raster images can be classified as either monochrome, tone, or combination tone.</p> <p>Monochrome (1-bit) images, typically scanned from line art and/or text originals, are comprised of a single bit of data. Since each bit (binary digit) can be represented only as either a zero or a one, pixels within a monochrome image can have only two states: black or white. Monochrome images generally require higher resolution (more pixels per inch) than tone images in order to prevent aliasing (stairstepped appearance) of diagonal lines.</p> <p>Tones, typically captured from continuous-tone photographs, are comprised of 8-bit data (represented as 256 different levels for grayscale images). Color tones contain eight bits of data per channel (i.e., per color); thus, a CMYK tone contains 32 bits of information (and 256 levels each for cyan, magenta, yellow, and black).</p> <p>Combination tones contain both tone and text/line art elements. Consequently, like tones, combination tones are comprised of 8-bits of data per color channel. Thus, combination tones are saved as either grayscale or CMYK color mode. Because combination tones contain text/line art elements, however, the level of resolution employed must be compromised to address aliasing versus physical file size.</p>

	File type	File Format	Mode	Suggested Resolution
	Monochrome	TIFF	Bitmap	900-1200 dpi
	Tone	TIFF	Grayscale or CMYK	300 dpi
	Combination Tone (aka. Combo)	Tiff	Grayscale or CMYK	500 – 900 dpi

Application: Adobe Photoshop 7.0 was used to document this procedure.

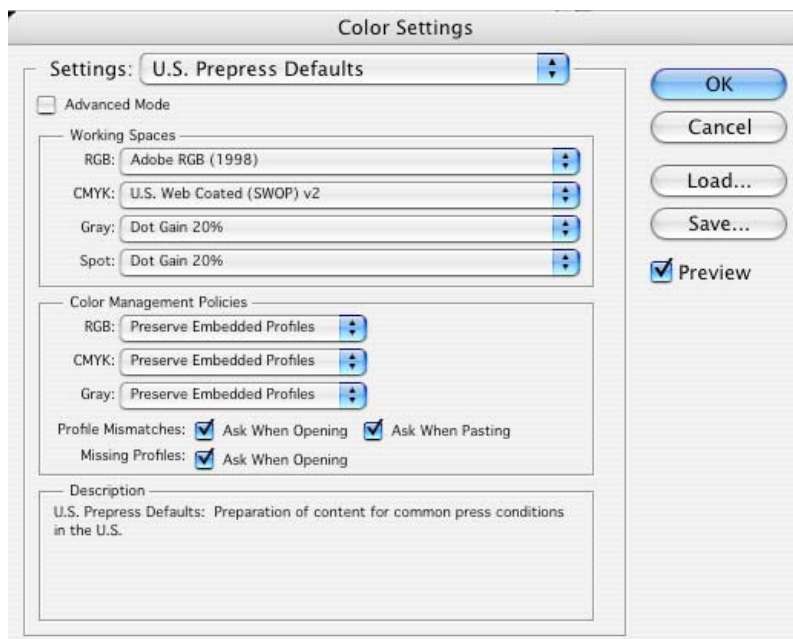
Launch the Adobe Photoshop application, and do not open any images when making changes to Photoshop preferences.

Step 1: Select Color Settings Setup



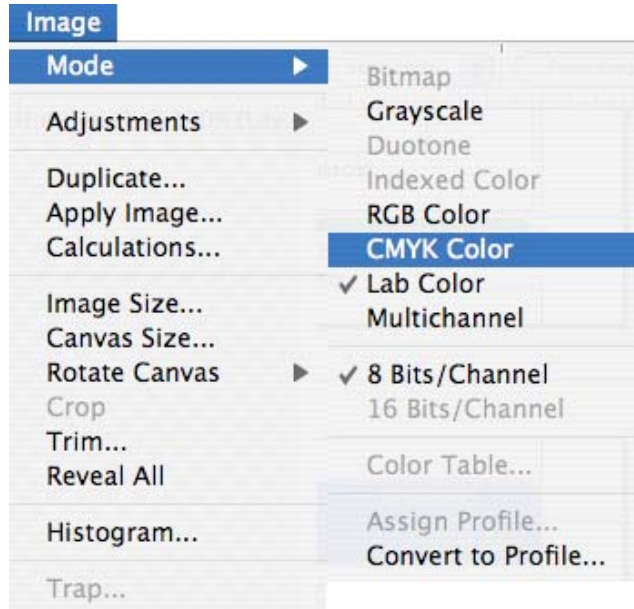
1. From the Photoshop menu: Select: Color Settings. . .

Step 2: Edit/Confirm Color Management Settings



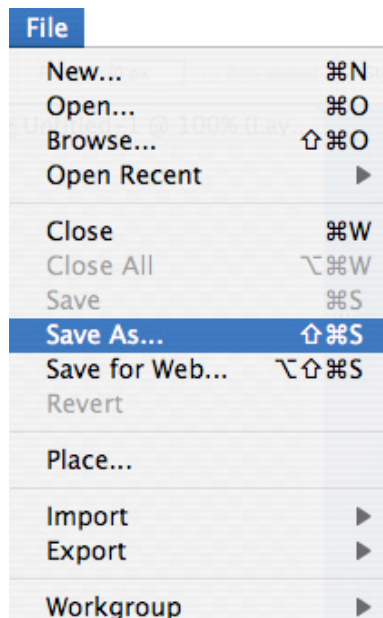
1. Select the *settings* option for "U.S. Prepress Default"
2. Click the "OK" button

Step 3: Convert the image to CMYK



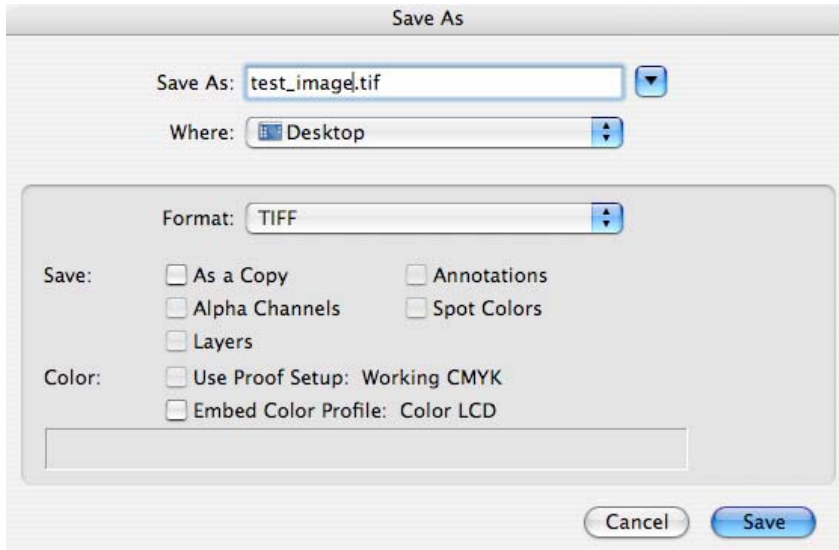
1. Open an image in Photoshop
2. In the Photoshop Image Menu: Select: Mode > CMYK

Step 4: Save the file as a TIFF



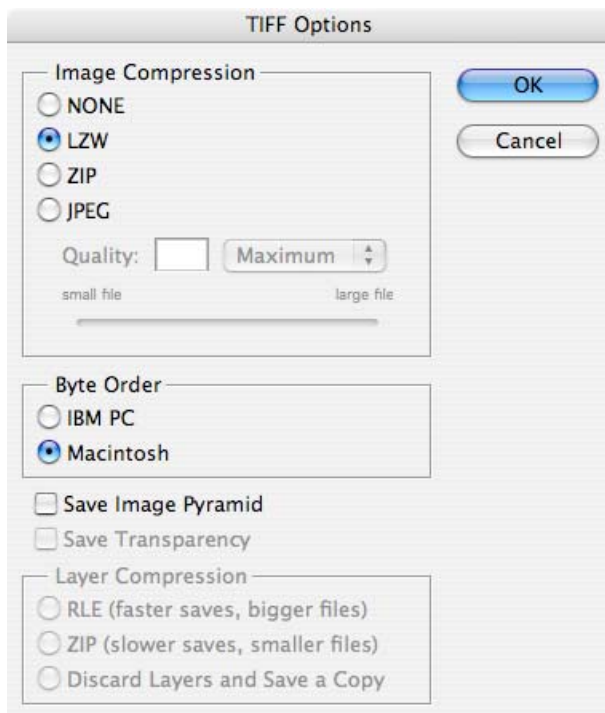
1. From the Photoshop File menu: Select: Save As

Step 5: The “Save As” Dialog Window



1. Set the file path
2. From the Format menu select: TIFF
3. Deselect all “Save” and “Color” options
4. Click the Save button

Step 6: Set Tiff Options



1. Select LZW Compression
2. Select Macintosh Byte Order
3. Click the OK button