# **Scanning Specifications**

These scanning specifications should be used for the majority of the items that are scanned for a MMP digitization project.

#### **TEXT DOCUMENTS**

Features of Original Object	Digital Master File	Access File
	File format:	Image file format:
Clean, high-contrast	<ul> <li>TIFF or JPEG2000</li> </ul>	• JPEG
documents with printed	Pixel array:	Pixel array:
type (e.g. laser printed or	<ul> <li>6000 pixels across the</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>600 pixels across the</li> </ul>
typeset)	long dimension for 1-bit	long dimension
	bitonal mode.	Resolution and bit depth:
	<ul> <li>4000 pixels across long dimension for 8-bit grayscale.</li> </ul>	8-bit grayscale ,150     - 200 PPI
	Resolution and bit depth:	
	• 1-bit bitonal mode: 600	Other file formats:
	PPI. The 600 PPI 1-bit	• PDF
	files can be produced	
	via scanning or	
	created/derived from	
	400 PPI, 8-bit grayscale	
	images.	
	-or-	
	<ul> <li>8-bit grayscale mode: 400 PPI</li> </ul>	
	Spatial Dimensions:	
	<ul><li>100% of original</li></ul>	
Documents with poor	File format:	File format:
legibility or diffuse	<ul> <li>TIFF or JPEG2000</li> </ul>	• JPEG
characters (e.g. carbon	Pixel array:	Pixel array:
copies,	<ul> <li>4000 pixels across long</li> </ul>	600 pixels across the
Thermofax/Verifax),	dimension.	long dimension
handwritten annotations	Resolution and bit depth:	Resolution and bit depth:
or other markings, low inherent contrast, staining,	8-bit grayscale mode:	8-bit grayscale or 24-
fading, halftone	400 PPI	bit color ,150 – 200
illustrations, or	Spacial Dimensions:	PPI
photographs	100% of original	
l segundaria		Other file formats:
		PDF
		•
		_

Features of Original Object	Digital Master File	Access File
Documents as described	File format:	File format:
for grayscale scanning	TIFF or JPEG2000	<ul><li>JPEG</li></ul>
and/or where color is	Pixel array:	Pixel array:
important to the	4000 pixels across long	<ul> <li>600 pixels across the</li> </ul>
interpretation of the	dimension.	long dimension
information or content, or	Resolution and bit depth:	Resolution and bit depth:
desire to produce the most	<ul> <li>24-bit RGB mode - 400</li> </ul>	• 24-bit color ,150 –
accurate representation	PPI	200 PPI
	Spatial Dimensions:	
	<ul><li>100% of original</li></ul>	
		Other file formats:
		• PDF

### **YEARBOOKS**

Features of Original Object	Digital Master File	Access File
	File format:	Image file format:
School yearbook (Generally,	<ul> <li>TIFF or JPEG2000</li> </ul>	<ul><li>JPEG</li></ul>
clean, high-contrast	Pixel array:	Pixel array:
documents with printed	<ul> <li>6000 pixels across the</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>600 pixels across the</li> </ul>
type and photographs)	long dimension for 1-	long dimension
	bit bitonal mode.	Resolution and bit depth:
	<ul> <li>4000 pixels across</li> </ul>	• 8-bit grayscale ,150
	long dimension for 8-	– 200 PPI
	bit grayscale.	
	Resolution and bit depth:	
	<ul> <li>8-bit grayscale mode:</li> </ul>	Other file formats:
	300 PPI OR	• PDF
	<ul> <li>24-bit color, 300 PPI</li> </ul>	
	Spatial Dimensions:	
	<ul> <li>100% of original</li> </ul>	

### GRAPHIC ILLUSTRATIONS / ARTWORK

Features of Original Object	Digital Master File	Access File
Clean, high-contrast	File format:	File format:
documents with printed	<ul> <li>TIFF or JPEG2000</li> </ul>	• JPEG
type (e.g. laser printed or	Pixel array:	Pixel array:
typeset)	<ul> <li>6000 pixels across the long dimension for 1-bit bitonal mode.</li> <li>4000 pixels across long dimension for 8-grayscale.</li> <li>Resolution and bit depth:</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>600 pixels across the long dimension</li> <li>Resolution and bit depth:</li> <li>1-bit bitonal or 8-bit grayscale, 200 PPI</li> </ul>

Features of Original Object	Digital Master File	Access File
	1-bit bitonal mode: 600     PPI. The 600 PPI 1-bit     files can be produced     via scanning or     created/derived from     400 PPI, 8-bit grayscale     images.     -or-     8-bit grayscale mode:     400 PPI      Spatial Dimensions:     100% of original	
Documents with poor legibility or diffuse characters (e.g. carbon copies, Thermofax/Verifax), handwritten annotations or other markings, low inherent contrast, staining, fading, halftone illustrations, or photographs	File format:  TIFF or JPEG2000  Pixel array:  4000 pixels across long dimension.  Resolution and bit depth:  8-bit grayscale mode: 400 PPI  Spatial Dimensions:  100% of original	File format:  • JPEG  Pixel array:  • 600 pixels across the long dimension  Resolution and bit depth:  • 8-bit grayscale, 200  PPI
Documents as described for grayscale scanning and/or where color is important to the interpretation of the information or content, or desire to produce the most accurate representation	File format:  • TIFF or JPEG2000  Pixel array:  • 4000 pixels across long dimension.  Resolution and bit depth:  • 24-bit color mode - 400 PPI  Spatial Dimensions:  • 100% of original	File format:  • JPEG  Pixel array:  • 600 pixels across the long dimension  Resolution and bit depth:  • 24-bit color, 200 PPI

### MAPS AND PLANS

Features of Original Object	Digital Master File	Access File
Clean, high-contrast	File format:	File format:
documents with printed	<ul> <li>TIFF or JPEG2000</li> </ul>	<ul><li>JPEG</li></ul>
type (e.g. laser printed or	Pixel array:	Pixel array:
typeset)	<ul> <li>6000 pixels across the</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>1078 pixels across</li> </ul>
	long dimension for 1-bit	the long dimension
	bitonal mode.	Resolution and bit depth:
	<ul> <li>4000 pixels across long</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>1-bit bitonal or 8-bit</li> </ul>
	dimension for 8-	grayscale, 150-200

Features of Original Object	Digital Master File	Access File
	grayscale.  Resolution and bit depth:  1-bit bitonal mode: 600  PPI The 600 PPI 1-bit	PPI
	files can be produced via scanning or created/derived from 400 PPI, 8-bit grayscale imagesor- • 8-bit grayscale mode: 400 PPI Spatial Dimensions: • 100% of original	Other file formats:  • PDF
Documents with poor legibility or diffuse characters (e.g. carbon copies, Thermofax/Verifax), handwritten annotations or other markings, low inherent contrast, staining, fading, halftone illustrations, or photographs	File format:  TIFF or JPEG2000  Pixel array:  4000 pixels across long dimension.  Resolution and bit depth:  8-bit grayscale mode: 400  Spatial Dimensions:  100% of original	File format:  • JPEG  Pixel array:  • 1078 pixels across the long dimension  Resolution and bit depth:  • 8-bit grayscale, 150- 200 PPI
Documents as described for grayscale scanning and/or where color is important to the interpretation of the information or content, or desire to produce the most accurate representation	File format:  • TIFF or JPEG2000  Pixel array:  • 4000 pixels across long dimension.  Resolution and bit depth:  • 24-bit color mode - 400 PPI  Spatial Dimensions:  • 100% of original	File format:  • JPEG  Pixel array:  • 1078 pixels across the long dimension  Resolution and bit depth:  • 24-bit color, 150-200 PPI

# PHOTOGRAPHS - TRANSMISSIVE ORIGINALS (FILM, SLIDES AND NEGATIVES)\*

Features of Original Object	Digital Master File	Access File
35 mm and medium	File format:	File format:
format, up to 4x5 in.	<ul> <li>TIFF or JPEG2000</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>JPEG</li> </ul>
	Pixel array:	Pixel array:
	<ul> <li>4000 pixels across long</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>600 pixels across</li> </ul>
	dimension of image	the long dimension
	area, excluding mounts	Resolution and bit depth:
	and borders.	8-bit grayscale or 24-
	Resolution and bit depth:	bit color, 150-200
	<ul> <li>Adjust the scan</li> </ul>	PPI
	resolution to meet pixel	
	array specifications,	
	based on the format of	
	the original object –	
	approximately 2800 PPI	
	for 35mm originals and	
	ranging down to	
	approximately 800 PPI	
	for originals approaching 4x5 in.	
	<ul> <li>8-bit grayscale mode for black-and-white, can be</li> </ul>	
	produced from a 16-bit	
	grayscale file.	
	-or-	
	24-bit color mode for	
	color and monochrome	
	(e.g. collodian wet-plate	
	negative, pyro	
	developed negatives,	
	stained negatives, etc.),	
	can be produced from a	
	48-bit RGB file.	
	<u>Dimensions:</u>	
	<ul> <li>Sized to match original,</li> </ul>	
	no magnification or	
	reduction.	
Equal to or larger than	File format:	File format:
4x5" and up to 8x10 in.	TIFF or JPEG2000	• JPEG
	Pixel array:	Pixel array:
	6000 pixels across long	600 pixels across
	dimension of image	the long dimension
	area, excluding mounts	Resolution and bit depth:
	and borders.	8-bit grayscale or 24-
	Resolution and bit depth:	bit color, 150-200 PPI

Features of Original Object	Digital Master File	Access File
	<ul> <li>Adjust the scan resolution to meet pixel array specifications, based on the format of the original object – approximately 1200 PPI for 4x5 in. originals and ranging down to approximately 600 PPI for 8x10 in. originals.</li> <li>8-bit grayscale mode for black-and-white, can be produced from a 16-bit grayscale file.         <ul> <li>or-</li> <li>24-bit RGB mode for color and monochrome (e.g. collodian wet-plate negative, pyro developed negatives, stained negatives, stained negatives, etc.), can be produced from a 48-bit RGB file.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Dimensions:         <ul> <li>Sized to match original, no magnification or reduction.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
Equal to or larger than 8x10 in.	File format:  • TIFF or JPEG2000	File format:  • JPEG
	Pixel array:      8000 pixels across long dimension of image area, excluding mounts and borders.  Resolution and bit depth:      Adjust the scan resolution to meet pixel array specifications, based on the format of the original object – approximately 800 PPI for originals and approximately 8x10 in. and ranging down to the appropriate resolution	Pixel array:  • 600 pixels across the long dimension Resolution and bit depth:  • 8-bit grayscale or 24-bit color, 150-200 PPI

Features of Original Object	Digital Master File	Access File
	to produce the desired size file from larger originals.  • 8-bit grayscale mode for black-and-white, can be produced from a 16-bit grayscale fileor-  • 24-bit RGB mode for color and monochrome (e.g. collodian wet-plate negative, pyro developed negatives, stained negatives, etc.), can be produced from a 48-bit RGB file.  Dimensions: Sized to match original, no magnification or reduction.	

<sup>\*</sup>Duplicate negatives and copy negatives can introduce problems in recommending scanning specifications, particularly if there is no indication of the size of the source object that was photographed. For copy negatives or transparencies of prints, use the specifications for that print size. For duplicates (negatives, slides, transparencies) match the size of the original object used to derive the duplicate. However, if the original size is not known, follow these recommendations:

- For a copy negative or transparency, scan at a resolution to achieve 4000 pixels across the long dimension.
- For duplicates, follow the scanning recommendations for the size that matches the actual physical dimensions of the duplicate.

For scanning negatives with multiple images on a single negative, see the section on scanning stereographs below.

Any reduction or enlargement in size must also be taken into account, if possible. If a ruler has been included in the scan, use it to verify that the image has not been reduced or enlarged before calculating appropriate resolution.

Often photographic negatives are the most difficult originals to scan. Unlike scanning positives, reflection prints, and transparencies or slides, there are no reference images to which to compare scans. Scanning negatives is very much like printing in the darkroom – it is up to the photographer/technician to adjust brightness and contrast to get a good image. Also, most scanners are not as well calibrated for scanning negatives compared to scanning positives.

Be aware that during digital capture, pixels with histogram values of less than 9 or higher than 247 will be problematic for long-term viability of the digital master. Pixels of less than nine will have no detail in shadow areas and when printed will be "blocked." Pixels with a value of higher than 247 will be without detail in the highlights and when printed, no ink will be used in those areas resulting in no detail/information.

To minimize the loss of detail, it is often necessary to scan negatives as positives (the image on the screen is negative), to invert the images in Photoshop, and then to adjust the images.

If black-and-white negatives are stained or discolored, we recommend making color RGB scans of the negatives and using the channel that minimizes the appearance of the staining / discoloration when viewed as a positive. The image can then be converted to a grayscale image.

The goal of the digital master is to create as exact a replica of the original as possible. To do this all stains, tears, fading, and any marks of deterioration must be captured in the master file.

### PHOTOGRAPHS - REFLECTIVE ORIGINALS (PRINTS)

Features of Original Object	Digital Master File	Access File
8x10 in. or smaller	File format:	File format:
	<ul> <li>TIFF or JPEG2000</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>JPEG</li> </ul>
	Pixel array:	Pixel array:
	<ul> <li>4000 pixels across</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>600 pixels across the</li> </ul>
	long dimension of	long dimension
	image area, excluding	Resolution and bit depth:
	mounts and borders.	<ul> <li>8-bit grayscale or 24-</li> </ul>
	Resolution and bit depth:	bit color, 150-200 PPI
	Adjust the scan	
	resolution to meet	
	pixel array	
	specifications, based on the format of the	
	original object –	
	approximately 400 PPI	
	for 8x10 in. originals	
	and ranging up to the	
	appropriate resolution	
	to produce the desired	
	size file from smaller	
	originals,	
	approximately 570 PPI	
	for 5x7 in. and 800 PPI	
	for 4x5 in. or 3.5x5 in.	
	originals.	
	8-bit grayscale mode	
	for black-and-white,	
	can be produced from	
	a 16-bit grayscale file.	
	-Or-	
	24-bit RGB mode for	
	color and monochrome	
	(e.g. albumen prints or other historic print	
	processes), can be	
	produced from a 48-bit	
	RGB file.	
	Dimensions:	
	Sized to match original,	
	no magnification or	
	reduction.	

Features of Original Object	Digital Master File	Access File
Equal to or larger than	File format:	File format:
8x10 in. and up to 11x14	<ul> <li>TIFF or JPEG2000</li> </ul>	• JPEG
in.	Pixel array:	Pixel array:
	<ul> <li>6000 pixels across</li> </ul>	600 pixels across the
	long dimension of	long dimension
	image area, excluding	Resolution and bit depth:
	mounts and borders.	8-bit grayscale or 24-
	Resolution and bit depth:	bit color, 150-200 PPI
	<ul> <li>Adjust the scan</li> </ul>	
	resolution to meet	
	pixel array	
	specifications, based	
	on the format of the	
	original object -	
	approximately 600 PPI	
	for originals	
	appropriately 8x10 in. and ranging down to	
	approximately 430 PPI	
	for 11x14 in. originals.	
	8-bit grayscale mode	
	for black-and-white,	
	can be produced from	
	a 16-bit grayscale file.	
	-or-	
	24-bit RGB mode for	
	color and monochrome	
	(e.g. albumen prints or	
	other historic print	
	processes), can be	
	produced from a 48-bit	
	RGB file.	
	<u>Dimensions:</u>	
	Sized to match original, no	
	magnification or reduction.	

Features of Original Object	Digital Master File	Access File
Equal to or larger than	File format:	File format:
	File format:  TIFF or JPEG2000  Pixel array:  8000 pixels across long dimension of image area, excluding mounts and borders.  Adjust the scan resolution to meet pixel array specifications, based on the format of the original object – approximately 570 PPI for originals approximately 11x14 in. and ranging down to the appropriate resolution to produce the desired size file from larger originals.  8-bit grayscale mode for black-and-white,	
	the desired size file from larger originals.  • 8-bit grayscale mode	
	<ul> <li>or-</li> <li>24-bit RGB mode for color and monochrome (e.g. albumen prints or other historic print processes), can be produced from a 48-bit RGB file.</li> </ul>	
	<ul><li><u>Dimensions:</u></li><li>Sized to match original, no magnification or reduction.</li></ul>	

<sup>\*</sup>For stereograph images and other multiple image prints, modified recommended scanning specifications are to scan to original size (length of both photos and mount) and to add 2000 pixels to the long dimension, in the event that only one of the photographs is requested for high-quality reproduction. For example, if the stereograph is 8 in. on the long dimension, a resolution of 500 ppi would be required to achieve 4000 pixels across the long dimension for that size format. In this case, adding 2000 pixels to the long dimension would require that the stereograph be scanned at 750 ppi to achieve the desired 6000 pixels across the long dimension.

For photographic prints, size measurements for determining appropriate resolution are based on the size of the image area only, excluding any borders, frames or mounts. However, in order to show that the entire record has been captured, it is good practice to capture the border area in the master scan file. In cases where a small image is mounted on a large board (particularly where large files sizes may be an issue) it may be desirable to scan the image area only at the appropriate resolution for its size, and then scan the entire mount at a resolution that achieves 4000 pixels across the long dimension.

#### **AUDIO FILES**

Features of Original Object	Digital Master File (also	Access File (as applicable)
	Production Master)	
	File format:	File format:
Analog recording— cassette, reel-to-reel	• Wav	• Wma, mp3
	Compression:	Compression:
	• lossless	High quality
	Bit rate:	Bit rate:
	• 24-bit	• 16-bit
	Sample rate:	Sample rate:
	• 44.1 kHz	• 44.1 kHz
	<u>Volume:</u>	<u>Volume:</u>
	<ul> <li>Best possible without distortion</li> </ul>	Best possible     without distortion

