

## TRANSLATING YOUR DIGITAL ARTWORK TO SLIDES

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### EQUIPMENT:

1. 35MM SLR Camera, 28 – 105 mm lens is good. If using a programmed exposure, select one that precludes using the flash. Self Timer capability is needed.
2. Tripod
3. Slide Film note: Kodachrome slides go to Kodak for processing, all others, i.e, Ectachrome, Fujichrome can be processed locally. Use ASA 400 film, (I have also used ASA 200). Figure at least 2 slides per image and purchase accordingly.
4. Software that allows you to put your images into a controlled “slide show” presentation, with a black surrounding background.

### PREPARATION:

1. Save your images in a similar size, i.e., width max, and length max. Saving in a TIF format is best.
2. Create a slide show using your images that you want to photograph. Organize all the “portrait” aligned images together, all the landscapes together. Use a black background for all “slides” in your slide show. I use PowerPoint. Allow the slides to advance in the show via “mouse click”.

### PHOTOGRAPHING THE SLIDE SHOW:

1. I set up my camera on the tripod level with my monitor. It’s important to have the camera “level”, or your images will be “skewed”. I adjust the camera to be level, and then raise and lower it on the tripod to line up with the middle of the monitor.
2. Camera Settings: On my Canon Eos Rebel G, I use the “P Program AE” (General purpose picture taking mode), which automatically sets the shutter speed and aperture to suit the scene’s brightness.
3. Start your slide show, and focus the camera on your first image.
4. Reduce all other ambient light...I work in a fairly dark room.
5. I set the camera up to take the picture using the self-timer set to 10 seconds. That way, I’m not jiggling the camera to expose the film.

### NOTES:

I would recommend that you run some trials for yourself. My images are not super detailed, so things like the difference between ASA 200 or 400 probably aren’t significant, but if you have images which are highly detailed, you probably ought to stick to a 400 or faster film.

Even on a tripod, if you don’t use the “self-timer” you wind up with some jiggle which may affect the clarity of your final image. The exposures on my images are probably close to 1 second or so, depending on the image brightness.

Don’t have your images show “full screen” in the slide show. Most monitors have some degree of warp to the outer edges, plus you don’t want to have the monitor edges showing. I leave an ample (minimum 1”) black space around my images.

I recommend a black background as this allows your image color to be properly exposed. I tried a white background, and my images came out too dark. Again, you could play around with background colors for various effects.