

how to select colour slides

for making
'Kodachrome' Prints,
Enlargements and
Duplicates

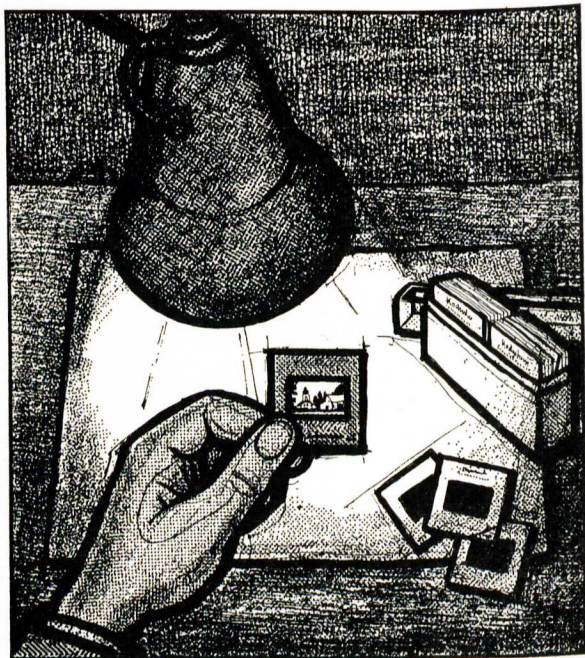
KODAK SERVICE LEAFLET No. 7

The quality of your 'Kodachrome' Prints, Enlargements and Duplicates depends on the quality of your original slides. Therefore, when you choose colour slides for printing, enlarging or duplicating, the factors outlined here should be kept in mind.

how to select colour slides for making 'Kodachrome' Prints, Enlargements and Duplicates

Any type of slide, and almost any size, can be used to make colour prints, enlargements and duplicate slides.

View the slides you are considering by the simple lighting arrangement illustrated. Hold each one in front of a sheet of white paper lit by a bright light so that the slide is illuminated by the light reflected from the white surface of the paper. Hold it so that as little light as possible falls directly on to the face of the slide. Consider each slide separately, in the following respects.



colour rendering

Colour slides which have been correctly exposed under good picture-taking conditions will generally produce attractive colour prints, enlargements and duplicates.

Colour slides taken near sunrise or sunset are usually warm in colour; those taken on overcast days, or in shade, are usually cold. These effects are reproduced in colour prints, enlargements, and duplicates. In general, any unusual or even incorrect colour rendering which is pictorially pleasing in the slide will be just as pleasing in a duplicate. However, unusual colours are more noticeable in a print than in a slide because in viewing projected slides, the eye readily adapts itself to any overall tint in the projected image.

density

If a colour slide shows detail more clearly in the darker parts than in the highlights, it has insufficient density and will not reproduce well. (Slides of insufficient density are the result of over-exposure.) Slides that are slightly darker than required for good projection (those that were in fact a little under-exposed) usually reproduce well – and, if full detail and good colour are present in all important highlight and shadow areas, a satisfactory print or duplicate can be expected.

contrast

Contrast must not be excessive. Most evenly-lighted scenes reproduce excellently, but when the subject has extremes of tonal value (for example, a bride in white alongside a bridegroom in a dark suit) the print or enlargement does not retain the whole range of tones discernible in the slide from which it was made. And an acceptable slide of a group of people standing partly in sunlight and partly in shade almost always reproduces disappointingly.

sharpness

The original slide must be sharp if a reproduction from it is to be sharp. Check all slides carefully through a strong magnifying glass, both for correct focus and for lack of movement of subject or camera.

cleanness

Any dust, dirt, scratches, or finger-marks on a colour slide will be reproduced in a duplicate and will be even more objectionable in a colour print or enlargement. Scrupulous cleanliness in handling and storing colour slides is essential. Newton's rings (little circles of various colours like those produced by oil on a pool of water) that sometimes affect glass-mounted slides, will also reproduce in colour prints, enlargements and duplicates.

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