

OBJECT PHOTOGRAPHY III

Shooting Images



Using the grid view and overlay tools, you can ensure that when the object is rotated it does not move out of the frame.



The color card may obscure the object; the same view will be photographed again without the card.

Preparation

Illumination depends on brightness and aperture in flash photography and on exposure time when using continuous lighting.



When using a flash unit, choose an exposure time that would otherwise result in a black image without flash.



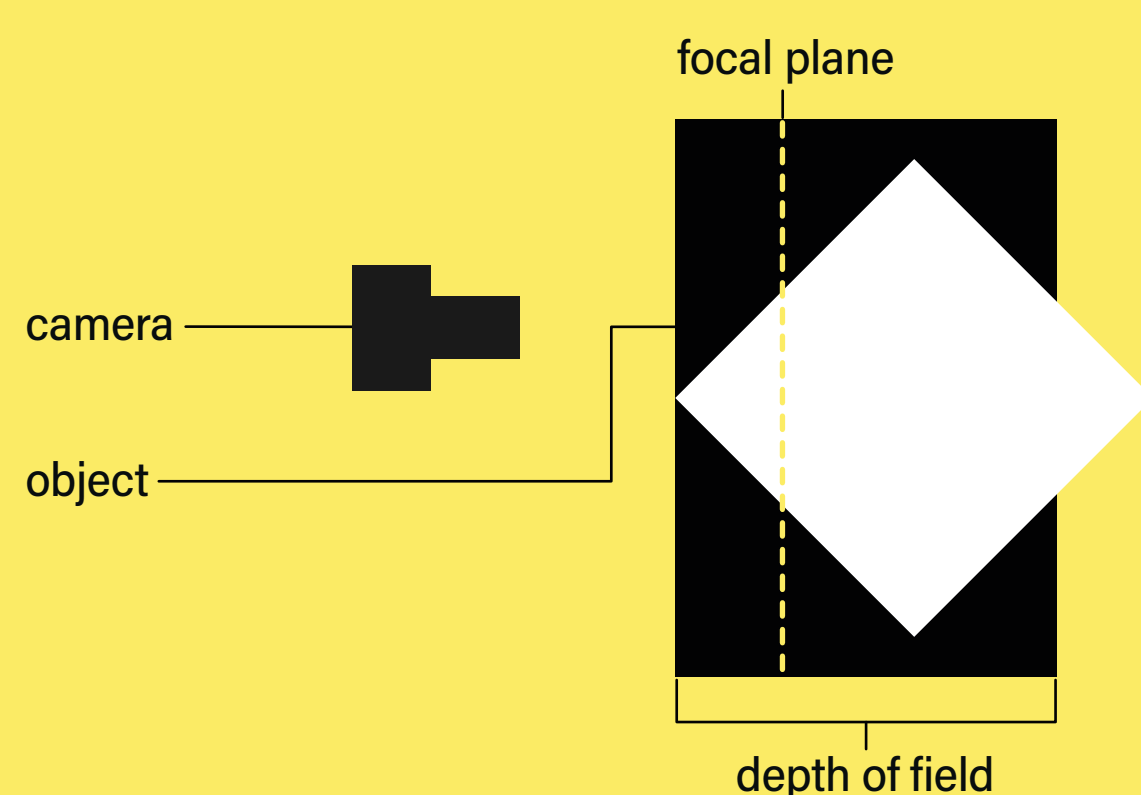
Check for under- or over-exposure (histogram).



Verify the consistent illumination of the background.



Focus



When choosing the focus, keep in mind that 80% of the depth of field is located behind the focal plane.

1

Capture all relevant perspectives and any required close-up shots.

2

Place a color card in the first image of each object.

3

Verify the precise positioning of the object in every image.

4

Assess and adjust the focus manually for every photograph.

5

Immediately delete incorrect or unsuitable images.

6

Document copyright holders and licensing in the image metadata (IPTC).

7

Convert the RAW images to TIFF images (uncompressed, ICC profile Adobe RGB (1998), 16 bit).

8

Construct file names using the object's inventory number and sequential numbering, e.g. 003456_01.

Software

The eyedropper tool can be used to verify the consistent illumination of the image area—for white areas all RGB values should be ≥ 245 .

If the histogram graphs exceed the limit on the left or right, the image is under- or over-exposed (see example).

