

## Chapter 1 : How the Prints are Made

*PrintsMadeEasy is your online printing company that offers various print templates at affordable price. We offer Business Cards, Postcards and a lot more!*

By Emma Chapman I love incorporating my own pictures, quotes, inside jokes, favorite song lyrics, and favorite colors into my own homemade art prints. It just adds a level of personalization that I like and enjoy infusing throughout our home. Before we jump into these three methods, a quick word about printing. Anything worth printing is worth printing well. Well, everything outside of tax documents. Use Photoshop actions to enhance pictures. I mainly use actions to edit photos brighten, add a little more contrast, maybe adjust the colors slightly, etc. But one thing I love about some of the A Beautiful Mess action packs is they come with a few actions that lean more on the artistic side. I had decided ahead of time that I wanted to keep the color palette for my entire display in the blue, yellow, black, and white arena. So these worked well. Use fonts to add a graphic element to your collection. This is just as straightforward as you might think. You can use favorite fonts typing phrases, song lyrics, punctuation, etc. I usually do this in Photoshop so I can easily make any size print I want. It can fill out the entire look of the wall without breaking the bank. Use an app to add words or doodles to your photos. You can use apps to add words, text, doodles or other art elements to your photos. I created the two images you see above using our A Beautiful Mess app. Love these new hand painted looking words! But of course, you can use any app that allows you to add elements like this. There you have it—three super easy ways to make your own art prints. I dare you to decorate some bare walls in your space this week! Photos edited with A Beautiful Mess actions.

### Chapter 2 : Fingerprint - Wikipedia

*Prints by Snapfish, orders \$29 or more receive free standard shipping. Snapfish photo printing, hold on to them, Prints are everyone's favorite way to collect and share photos.*

Most of us are artists ourselves, after all! While we think a hard lesson in sizing and proportions is overdue ah-hem! First, ask yourself this: If you still need help deciding, then keep reading. Watercolor prints are one of our most popular printing services for artists. The main reason is, affordability! Because we run these on our in-house, digital press, full color is a non-issue. We also offer even deeper discounts if we opt for the "Mindzai tag" on the back this is just a small Mindzai logo that we print on the back, it does not interfere with your artwork on the front. They come out beautifully, yet leave enough of a profit margin for you to sell your work if you so choose. There are a few just a few cons, however. Watercolor prints are limited in size, the largest we can print is 13x This is rarely an issue, but it is something to keep in mind. Because of the slight texture to this paper, photography is not recommended with this medium. Close-up of the watercolor stock The turnaround on watercolor prints is a standard hours plus shipping. Rush services are available! This is not just reserved for those who illustrate comics! But we can churn them out fast, in just hours! Giclee prints are made using a color archival pigment process, instead of a typical 4-color process with a digital printer. This means prints are true to colors, and we even offer color-matching services for a nominal fee. Giclee prints tend to be a little more vibrant because of this. We can print up to 24x36, and offer lower minimums to help offset the higher printing cost. The higher price tag is WELL worth it, though. These are gallery-quality and last an entire lifetime. Now, how do you choose which stock and weight to use? Here are your options: Light weight - Hahnemuhle Albrecht Durer - Single side coated, traditional fine art media. The textured matte surface of this gsm mould-made paper is designed for high-quality digital fine art reproduction. Heavy weight - Hahnemuhle Etching Paper - This is a gsm textured mould-made, acid-free water color paper with the smoothest surface in the range. This paper is designed to meet the highest printing standards needed for museum quality and limited edition prints. These truly are the highest-caliber of art printing and replication out there. Close-up of the velvet rag, giclee stock We hope you find this information helpful when deciding what stock to use for your art prints.

### Chapter 3 : Canvas Prints - Canvas Photo Prints | CanvasPop

*Printer - Giclée prints are typically produced using large format inkjet printers that feature small spraying apparatuses that apply the ink precisely and match the colors equally well. Ink - The ink must be of high quality and considered "archival".*

There are different types of fingerprint readers on the market, but the basic idea behind each is to measure the physical difference between ridges and valleys. All the proposed methods can be grouped into two major families: The procedure for capturing a fingerprint using a sensor consists of rolling or touching with the finger onto a sensing area, which according to the physical principle in use optical, ultrasonic, capacitive or thermal captures the difference between valleys and ridges. When a finger touches or rolls onto a surface, the elastic skin deforms. The quantity and direction of the pressure applied by the user, the skin conditions and the projection of an irregular 3D object the finger onto a 2D flat plane introduce distortions, noise and inconsistencies in the captured fingerprint image. These problems result in inconsistent and non-uniform irregularities in the image. The representation of the same fingerprint changes every time the finger is placed on the sensor plate, increasing the complexity of any attempt to match fingerprints, impairing the system performance and consequently, limiting the widespread use of this biometric technology. In order to overcome these problems, as of , non-contact or touchless 3D fingerprint scanners have been developed. By modelling the distance between neighboring points, the fingerprint can be imaged at a resolution high enough to record all the necessary detail. But Adam Savage and Jamie Hyneman found a way to convert fingerprints lifted from the hand to a photographic form that the sensor would accept. For obvious reasons, they refuse to reveal the technique. Latent detection Use of fine powder and brush to reveal latent fingerprints Fingerprints dusting of a burglary scene In the s criminal investigators in the United States first discovered the existence of latent fingerprints on the surfaces of fabrics, most notably on the insides of gloves discarded by perpetrators. The basis of the traditional fingerprinting technique is simple. The skin on the palmar surface of the hands and feet forms ridges, so-called papillary ridges, in patterns that are unique to each individual and which do not change over time. Even identical twins who share their DNA do not have identical fingerprints. The best way to render latent fingerprints visible, so that they can be photographed, can be complex and may depend, for example, on the type of surfaces on which they have been left. Developing agents depend on the presence of organic materials or inorganic salts for their effectiveness, although the water deposited may also take a key role. Fingerprints are typically formed from the aqueous-based secretions of the eccrine glands of the fingers and palms with additional material from sebaceous glands primarily from the forehead. This latter contamination results from the common human behaviors of touching the face and hair. The resulting latent fingerprints consist usually of a substantial proportion of water with small traces of amino acids and chlorides mixed with a fatty, sebaceous component which contains a number of fatty acids and triglycerides. Detection of a small proportion of reactive organic substances such as urea and amino acids is far from easy. Fingerprints at a crime scene may be detected by simple powders, or by chemicals applied in situ. More complex techniques, usually involving chemicals, can be applied in specialist laboratories to appropriate articles removed from a crime scene. A city fingerprint identification room. Laboratory techniques Although there are hundreds of reported techniques for fingerprint detection, many of these are only of academic interest and there are only around 20 really effective methods which are currently in use in the more advanced fingerprint laboratories around the world. Some of these techniques, such as ninhydrin , diazafluorenone and vacuum metal deposition , show great sensitivity and are used operationally. Some fingerprint reagents are specific, for example ninhydrin or diazafluorenone reacting with amino acids. Others such as ethyl cyanoacrylate polymerisation, work apparently by water-based catalysis and polymer growth. Vacuum metal deposition using gold and zinc has been shown to be non-specific, but can detect fat layers as thin as one molecule. More mundane methods, such as the application of fine powders, work by adhesion to sebaceous deposits and possibly aqueous deposits in the case of fresh fingerprints. Following work on the use of argon ion lasers for fingerprint detection, [25] a wide range of fluorescence techniques have been introduced,

primarily for the enhancement of chemically developed fingerprints; the inherent fluorescence of some latent fingerprints may also be detected. Fingerprints can for example be visualized in 3D and without chemicals by the use of infrared lasers. A technique has been developed that enables fingerprints to be visualised on metallic and electrically conductive surfaces without the need to develop the prints first. These measurements can then be mapped to produce an image of the fingerprint. A higher resolution image can be obtained by increasing the number of points sampled, but at the expense of the time taken for the process. A sampling frequency of 20 points per mm is high enough to visualise a fingerprint in sufficient detail for identification purposes and produces a voltage map in 2–3 hours. As of 2003, this technique had been shown to work effectively on a wide range of forensically important metal surfaces including iron, steel and aluminium. While initial experiments were performed on flat surfaces, the technique has been further developed to cope with irregular or curved surfaces, such as the warped cylindrical surface of fired cartridge cases. Research during 2003 at Swansea University has found that physically removing a fingerprint from a metal surface, for example by rubbing with a tissue, does not necessarily result in the loss of all fingerprint information from that surface. The reason for this is that the differences in potential that are the basis of the visualisation are caused by the interaction of inorganic salts in the fingerprint deposit and the metal surface and begin to occur as soon as the finger comes into contact with the metal, resulting in the formation of metal-ion complexes that cannot easily be removed. Cartridge case with an applied fingerprint Scanning Kelvin probe scan of the same cartridge case with the fingerprint detected. The Kelvin probe can easily cope with the 3D curvature of the cartridge case, increasing the versatility of the technique. Another problem for the early twenty-first century is that during crime scene investigations, a decision has to be made at an early stage whether to attempt to retrieve fingerprints through the use of developers or whether to swab surfaces in an attempt to salvage material for DNA profiling. The two processes are mutually incompatible, as fingerprint developers destroy material that could potentially be used for DNA analysis, and swabbing is likely to make fingerprint identification impossible. The application of the new scanning Kelvin probe SKP fingerprinting technique, which makes no physical contact with the fingerprint and does not require the use of developers, has the potential to allow fingerprints to be recorded whilst still leaving intact material that could subsequently be subjected to DNA analysis. A forensically usable prototype was under development at Swansea University during 2003, in research that was generating significant interest from the British Home Office and a number of different police forces across the UK, as well as internationally. The hope is that this instrument could eventually be manufactured in sufficiently large numbers to be widely used by forensic teams worldwide. As of 2003, researchers at Oak Ridge National Laboratory are investigating techniques to capture these lost fingerprints. Detection of drug use The secretions, skin oils and dead cells in a human fingerprint contain residues of various chemicals and their metabolites present in the body. These can be detected and used for forensic purposes. For example, the fingerprints of tobacco smokers contain traces of cotinine, a nicotine metabolite; they also contain traces of nicotine itself. Caution should be used, as its presence may be caused by mere contact of the finger with a tobacco product. The same approach, as of 2003, is being tested for use in identifying heavy coffee drinkers, cannabis smokers, and users of various other drugs. US Visit currently holds a repository of the fingerprints of over 50 million non-US citizens, primarily in the form of two-finger records. Most American law enforcement agencies use Wavelet Scalar Quantization WSQ, a wavelet-based system for efficient storage of compressed fingerprint images at pixels per inch ppi. A city fingerprint identification office Validity The validity of forensic fingerprint evidence has been challenged by academics, judges and the media. While fingerprint identification was an improvement on earlier anthropometric systems, the subjective nature of matching, despite a very low error rate, has made this forensic practice controversial. Criticism The words "reliability" and "validity" have specific meanings to the scientific community. Reliability means that successive tests bring the same results. Validity means that these results are judged to accurately reflect the external criteria being measured. Although experts are often more comfortable relying on their instincts, this reliance does not always translate into superior predictive ability. For example, in the popular Analysis, Comparison, Evaluation, and Verification ACE-V paradigm for fingerprint identification, the verification stage, in which a second examiner confirms the assessment of the original examiner, may increase the consistency of the assessments. But while the verification stage has

implications for the reliability of latent print comparisons, it does not assure their validity. Proficiency tests do not validate a procedure per se, but they can provide some insight into error rates. The results were disappointing. Four suspect cards with prints of all ten fingers were provided together with seven latents. Overall, the tests contained a total of 48 incorrect identifications. David Grieve, the editor of the Journal of Forensic Identification, describes the reaction of the forensic community to the results of the CTS test as ranging from "shock to disbelief", and added: By any measure, this represents a profile of practice that is unacceptable and thus demands positive action by the entire community. Within this new context, most of the fingerprint experts made different judgments, thus contradicting their own previous identification decisions. The results of these experiments demonstrate that people can identify fingerprints quite well, and that matching accuracy can vary as a function of both source finger type and image similarity. Fingerprint identification emerged as an important system within police agencies in the late 19th century, when it replaced anthropometric measurements as a more reliable method for identifying persons having a prior record, often under a false name, in a criminal record repository. Fingerprints are the fundamental tool in every police agency for the identification of people with a criminal history. The FBI initially called it an "absolutely incontrovertible match". Subsequently, however, Spanish National Police examiners suggested that the print did not match Mayfield and after two weeks, identified another man whom they claimed the fingerprint did belong to. The FBI acknowledged their error, and a judge released Mayfield, who had spent two weeks in police custody, in May Justice Department report was released which criticized the FBI for sloppy work but exonerated them of some more serious allegations. The report found that the misidentification had been due to a misapplication of methodology by the examiners involved: Mayfield is an American-born convert [43] to Islam and his wife is an Egyptian immigrant, [43] but these are not factors that should have affected fingerprint search technology. The formal apology stated that the FBI, which erroneously linked him to the Madrid bombing through a fingerprinting mistake, had taken steps to "ensure that what happened to Mr. Mayfield and the Mayfield family does not happen again. His fingerprints were mistakenly placed on a card containing the name, Social Security number and other data for one Leo Rosario, who was being processed at the same time. Leo Rosario had been arrested for selling cocaine to an undercover police officer. Kennedy International Airport in New York and arrested. Even though he did not match the physical description of Rosario, the erroneously cataloged fingerprints were considered to be more reliable. Although McKie denied having been inside the house, she was arrested in a dawn raid the following year and charged with perjury. The only evidence the prosecution had was this thumb print allegedly found at the murder scene. Two American experts testified on her behalf at her trial in May and she was found not guilty. He was implicated in the crime by the testimony of two witnesses, one of whom was the victim. There was also a fingerprint on a glass mug from which the assailant had drunk some water and experts testified that the fingerprint belonged to Cowans. He was found guilty and sent to prison for 35 years. Whilst in prison, Cowans earned money cleaning up biohazards[ clarification needed ] until he could afford to have the evidence against him tested for DNA. The DNA did not match his and he was released. He had already served six years in prison when he was released on January 23, Harvey, a New York State Police trooper, was charged with fabricating evidence. Harvey admitted he and another trooper lifted fingerprints from items the suspect, John Spencer, touched while in Troop C headquarters during booking. He attached the fingerprints to evidence cards and later claimed that he had pulled the fingerprints from the scene of the murder. Some of these fingerprints were deposited unintentionally by the potters and masons as a natural consequence of their work, and others were made in the process of adding decoration. However, on some pottery, fingerprints have been impressed so deeply into the clay that they were possibly intended to serve as an identifying mark by the maker.

### Chapter 4 : Large Photo Prints and Large Format Prints, Photo Enlargements | Shutterfly

*How the Prints are Made As the racedaydvl.com website has grown over the years, it has become more difficult to keep everything organized in a coherent manner. The various menu areas on the front page are an attempt to provide logical groupings of the material, but it has not always been possible to get everything to 'fit' properly.*

Digital printing Digital prints refers to images printed using digital printers such as inkjet printers instead of a traditional printing press. Images can be printed to a variety of substrates including paper, cloth, or plastic canvas. Dye-based inks[ edit ] Dye-based inks are organic not mineral dissolved and mixed into a liquid. Although most are synthetic, derived from petroleum , they can be made from vegetable or animal sources. Dyes are well suited for textiles where the liquid dye penetrates and chemically bonds to the fiber. Because of the deep penetration, more layers of material must lose their color before the fading is apparent. Dyes, however, are not suitable for the relatively thin layers of ink laid out on the surface of a print. Pigment-based inks[ edit ] Pigment is a finely ground, particulate substance which, when mixed or ground into a liquid to make ink or paint, does not dissolve, but remains dispersed or suspended in the liquid. Pigments are categorized as either inorganic mineral or organic synthetic. Originally associated with early dye-based printers it is now more often refers to pigment-based prints. Foil imaging[ edit ] In art, foil imaging is a printmaking technique made using the Iowa Foil Printer, developed by Virginia A. Myers from the commercial foil stamping process. This uses gold leaf and acrylic foil in the printmaking process. Hiroshige , Morning Mist Printmakers apply color to their prints in many different ways. Often color in printmaking that involves etching, screenprinting , woodcut, or linocut is applied by either using separate plates, blocks or screens or by using a reductionist approach. In multiple plate color techniques, a number of plates, screens or blocks are produced, each providing a different color. Each separate plate, screen, or block will be inked up in a different color and applied in a particular sequence to produce the entire picture. On average about three to four plates are produced, but there are occasions where a printmaker may use up to seven plates. Every application of another plate of color will interact with the color already applied to the paper, and this must be kept in mind when producing the separation of colors. The lightest colors are often applied first, and then darker colors successively until the darkest. The reductionist approach to producing color is to start with a lino or wood block that is either blank or with a simple etching. Upon each printing of color the printmaker will then further cut into the lino or woodblock removing more material and then apply another color and reprint. Each successive removal of lino or wood from the block will expose the already printed color to the viewer of the print. Registration[ edit ] In printmaking processes requiring more than one application of ink or other medium, the problem exists as to how to line up properly areas of an image to receive ink in each application. The most obvious example of this would be a multi-color image in which each color is applied in a separate step. The lining up of the results of each step in a multistep printmaking process is called "registration. But, for artistic reasons, improper registration is not necessarily the ruination of an image. This can vary considerably from process to process. It generally involves placing the substrate, generally paper, in correct alignment with the printmaking element that will be supplying it with coloration. Whereas in the past printmakers put their plates in and out of acid baths with their bare hands, today printmakers use rubber gloves. They also wear industrial respirators for protection from caustic vapors. Most acid baths are built with ventilation hoods above them. Protective respirators and masks should have particle filters, particularly for aquatinting. As a part of the aquatinting process, a printmaker is often exposed to rosin powder. Rosin is a serious health hazard, especially to printmakers who, in the past, simply used to hold their breath[ citation needed ] using an aquatinting booth.

### Chapter 5 : 3 Easy Ways to Make Your Own Art Prints - A Beautiful Mess

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### Chapter 7 : Printmaking - Wikipedia

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