

## PHOTOGRAPHIC TERMS

Halftone - A mechanical reproduction technique in which a photographic image has been broken up into dots of varying sizes to achieve the effect of a full range of colors or tones.

Dye Transfer - A high quality, color photography printing technique involving the transfer of dyes from three separately prepared images in register onto a single sheet of paper.

Archival (Permanence Treatments) - Various treatments that create a PH-neutral environment to protect photographic prints from discoloration and deterioration. Museums and galleries, often use these expensive processes utilizing special washes.

Gelatin Silver - A high-quality, black-and-white photographic printing technique in which a natural protein is used as a transparent medium to hold light-sensitive silver halide crystals in suspension, binding them to the printing paper or film, yet allowing penetration of processing solutions.

Daguerreotype - Invented in 1838, this was the first practical photographic process, in which an image is formed on a copper plate coated with highly polished silver. Following exposure the image is developed in mercury vapor, resulting in a unique image on metal that cannot be used as a negative for replication.

Carte-de-Visite - A mounted photographic print measuring 4 1/2 inches by 2 1/2 inches popular in the late 19th century, usually as a portrait.

Holography - A method of creating the illusion of a three-dimensional image. Created by splitting a laser beam into two parts.

Photomontage - A composite image made by joining together portions (or all) of more than one photograph to synthesize an image not found in reality.

Platinum Print (Platinotype) - A print formed by exposing a negative in contact with paper that - has been sensitized with iron salts and a platinum compound. It's a highly permanent and costly process.

Plate - Usually a glass or metal sheet coated with light-sensitive emulsion that is intended to receive the image through the aperture or lens of a camera when inserted into the camera.

Collodion Process - A wet-plate process in which a negative is made possible by coating a sheet of glass with a light-sensitive emulsion of collodion- gun cotton dissolved in alcohol and ether. The plate is inserted into the camera and exposed while wet.

Dry Plate - A negative made by exposing a glass plate coated with silver halides suspended in gelatin. Called dry to distinguish it from wet collodion plates.

Albumen Egg white. Used on glass as a medium for light-sensitive emulsions to make finely detailed negatives. Albumen positive prints are made on paper coated with egg white and salt solution and sensitized with silver nitrate solution. The print is made by exposure to sunlight through a negative.

Photogravure (Gravure) - A printing process for reproducing the appearance of the continuous range of tones in a photograph.