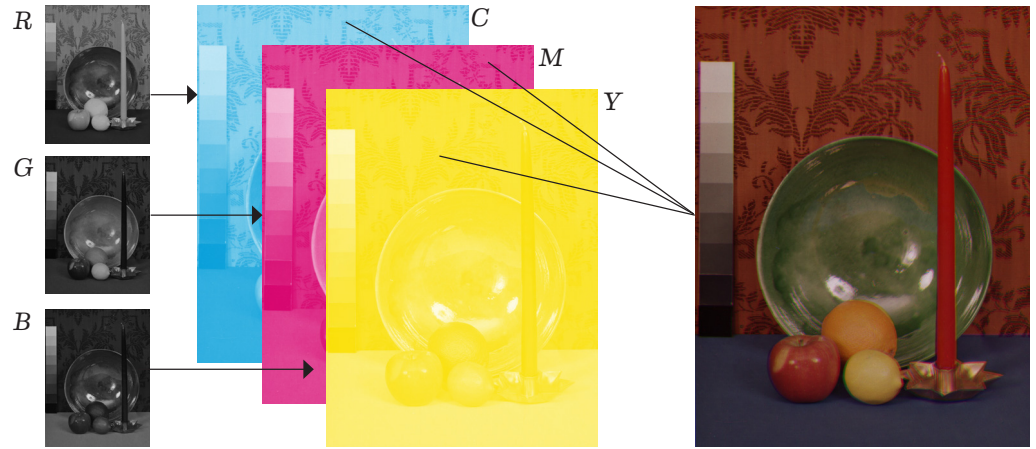


# Process ID Chart: Color Photographic Prints

## SUBTRACTIVE COLOR

Photographic prints combine the subtractive colors (cyan, magenta, and yellow) to create all colors. Subtractive dyes or pigments are present in every color print, usually in very thin discrete layers. The order of the CMY layers varies between processes. The earliest color prints used three B+W negatives exposed through red, green, and blue filters. The red record negative would be used to print the cyan image, the green record for the magenta image, and the blue record for the yellow image. These color separation negatives were eventually combined to create integral color films, allowing for simpler one-step color photography.

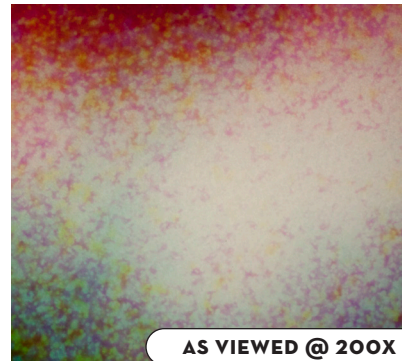


AS VIEWED @ 100X

### **THREE-COLOR ASSEMBLY PRINT**

Tri-color Carbro Print, 1919-1950

- Three pigmented gelatin layers (CMY)
- Differential gloss
- Pigment particles @100x
- Very stable color pigments



AS VIEWED @ 200X

### **DYE DESTRUCTION PRINT**

Cibachrome, 1967-1992

Ilfochrome Classic, 1992-2012

- 3 dye layers (CMY)
- Bleach halos @100x
- Good dye image stability
- Black borders common
- Supports:
  - Cellulose Triacetate 1967-
  - Resin-coated 1979-2005
  - Polyester 1980-2012



AS VIEWED @ 100X

### **DYE IMBIBITION PRINT**

Eastman Wash-Off Relief Print, 1935-47

Kodak Dye Transfer Print, 1946-1994

- 3 dyes in single gelatin image layer (CMY)
- No differential gloss
- Diffuse color dyes @100x
- Stable color dyes
- Support: Fiber-base



AS VIEWED @ 200X

### **DYE COUPLER PRINT**

Kodacolor/Ektacolor, 1942-Present

Fujicolor, Agfacolor, et al

- 3 dye layers (CMY)
- Dye clouds @100x
- Dye image stability varies
- Kodacolor print supports:
  - Fiber-base 1942-68
  - Resin-coated 1968-present
  - Acetate and polyester also exist