

WHAT SIZES ARE AVAILABLE FOR InGlass DIGITAL PRINTING?

Maximum Size = 86" x 144"

Minimum Size = 8" x 8"

Available sizes and thicknesses may vary based on stock glass at our Louisville, KY and Boston, MA facilities. Our team will help determine the best configuration for your specific application.

IS THE IMAGE VIEWABLE FROM ONLY ONE SIDE?

Printed glass can be viewed from either side; however, the design is intended to be viewed through the glass for the best appearance. The printed surface may show minor variations in gloss or sheen compared to the opposite side.

Designs will appear as a mirror image when viewed from the back side of the glass. For projects with text or numbers that must be readable from both sides, we offer a specialized "Double-Vision" printing method that allows the design to appear correctly from either side.

CAN YOU MATCH TO A PANTONE COLOR SWATCH OR PAINT COLOR SWATCH?

Not always. Because the inks must withstand the tempering process (over 1200°F), ceramic pigments are made from inorganic materials. Currently, there is no non-toxic equivalent for magenta used in Pantone color mixing, so some colors cannot be matched exactly and slight color variation may occur.

CAN YOU PRINT COPYRIGHTED MATERIAL?

It is illegal to print copyrighted material, unless you have acquired proper licensing and/or written permission from the copyright holder.

I WANT TO PRINT AN IMAGE. HOW DO I KNOW WHAT SIZE FILE I NEED?

Vector files can be scaled to any size without losing image quality because they are created using points, lines, and curves.

Raster files (such as photos, jpeg, png, gif, tiff, psd, etc.) are made of pixels, so resolution is important. Enlarging them too much can cause pixelation. As a general guideline, artwork should be at least 100 pixels per inch at final size. For example, a 72" x 60" panel would require a minimum image size of 7200 x 6000 pixels.

GLOSSARY OF SPECIFICATION TERMS

CMYK & RGB: (Cyan, Magenta, Yellow, Black) (Red, Green, Blue) These color modes are what most printers use for paper products and digital use graphics.

BGWORK: (Blue, Green, White, Orange, Red, Black) This color mode is what the HMI InGlass Digital Printing Technology uses.

RASTER: Raster images are made up of a set grid of dots called pixels, where each pixel is assigned a color value. Unlike a vector image, raster images are resolution dependent. When you change the size of a raster image, you shrink or stretch the pixels themselves, which can result in a significant loss of clarity and produce very blurry images.

JPEG/JPG: This is one of the most widely used formats online, typically for photos, email graphics and large web images like banner ads. JPEG images have a sliding scale of compression that decreases file size tremendously, but increases artifacts or pixilation the more the image is compressed.

TIFF: Because of its extremely high quality, the format is primarily used in photography and desktop publishing. You'll likely encounter TIFF files when you scan a document or take a photo with a professional digital camera.

PNG: This format has built-in transparency, but can also display higher color depths, which translates into millions of colors.

VECTOR: Vector images are made up of points, lines, and curves that can be infinitely scaled without any loss in image quality.

EPS: Although it is used primarily as a vector format, an EPS file can include both vector and raster image data.

PDF: PDF files have a powerful vector graphics foundation, but can also display everything from raster graphics to form fields to spreadsheets. Both Adobe Photoshop and Illustrator can export straight to PDF, making it easy to start your design and get it ready for printing.

INNOVATORS IN GLASS