

# Making a Photograph

**MAKING A PHOTOGRAPH:** The main principle of photography has not changed since its introduction in 1839. This principle relies on using light sensitive materials to permanently record a lens produced image. Today's photographic processes use more advanced technologies than used in the early 1900's, however, the basic steps required to obtain a photograph remain very similar, and are comprised of three main steps. 1. Taking the photograph. 2. Developing the film. 3. Printing the photograph. These steps are explained in the diagrams below. Definitions can be found in the Glossary.



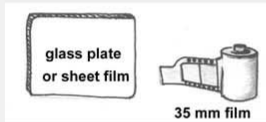
The photographer chooses the equipment that will allow for the best picture, such as camera type, tripod, flash, lenses.



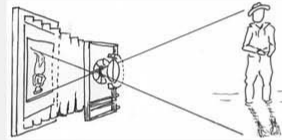
The photographer finds a subject he/she would like to take a picture of.



The photographer decides the best angle and location to take the picture from.



The photographer loads the film into the camera. (There are different types of film depending on the camera).



The photographer takes the picture by depressing the shutter release, allowing light into the camera and onto the film.

**2.**



tray



reel

Now the film can be developed. It is brought into a dark room and moved from the camera onto reels, tanks or trays. Chemicals are used in the process of film development.



Developed film has the image in negative. The film is now called a negative.

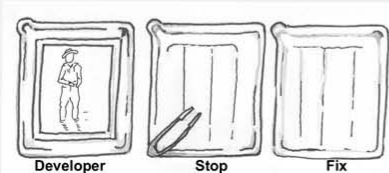
**3.**



The negative can now be printed, either by placing it in contact with photographic paper or.....



.....projecting the negative onto photographic paper using an enlarger.



The exposed photographic paper is submerged into a series of photographic chemicals ( developer, stop bath, and fix), washed and then dried.



The finished print is ready for exhibition or other use. Digital photography is an alternate photographic process.