

Errata and Addenda

“Digital Dye Transfer—Work in Progress” by Sharon Brazil and Bruce Richardson, October 1998, pp. 884-887.

The title of the paper should have been “Digital Dye Transfer—Work in Process.” Omitted from the acknowledgments was the sentence “We would like to thank Kodak for supplying us with experimental film stock.” A new flowchart and a brief outline that summarizes the graphic have been supplied by the authors and are printed below.

Advantages of a Digital Imbibition System to Process Motion Picture Release Prints

The Chromax digital imbibition system (DIBS) proposes a modern dye transfer process that incorporates the attributes of digital technologies. The patented DIBS method (U.S.P. 5,574,659) of processing 35mm and 70mm motion picture prints streamlines the digital to film processes from post-production to release print. In comparison to color-coupled technology and traditional dye transfer printing, the DIBS method (see flow chart) provides a seamless interface with post-production techniques, and offers unique control over the dynamic range and color gamut of release prints.

DIBS Method offers direct compatibility with digital post-production processes (image scanning, compositing and color management) in comparison to the indirect analog/optical methods and the repetitive test print series required between film laboratories and digital post-production.

Digital Manipulation eliminates generational losses from numerous optical steps; allows digital color cross-over corrections, non-linearity, image manipulation, restoration, timing and previewing images; and permits designing H&D curves to independently control the shoulder, slope and toe to create LUTs and digital color separations.

Digital Matrix Separations reduce the generational losses introduced through optical printing steps and multiple filmstocks, and avoid the associated contrast grain and resolution problems.

Soundtrack Printing in digital dye transfer requires fewer processing steps and less costly non-silver filmstock in comparison to traditional dye transfer.

Digital Monochromatic Laser Film Recorder presents a notably simpler less expensive instrument, and is easier to maintain and operate in comparison to a three color (RGB) digital film recorder.

One Monochromatic Matrix Filmstock reduces the difficulties in handling and expense of the traditional dye transfer method that uses three (RGB) spectrally different filmstocks, and masking and intermediate stocks.

Non-Silver Filmstock (receiver) significantly reduces the materials labor and processing costs of release prints.

DIBS Film Printer reduces installation and operation costs with a modern architectural design (compact, single-story, modular, self-enclosed system) that is environmentally safe, and requires fewer personnel to operate.

Release Prints made by the DIBS method are capable of a larger dynamic range (0.03 - 5.0, ~ 16 stops) with clearer highlights and higher densities, improved resolution, greater image stability, archival permanence, and more saturated colors that only dye prints can achieve.

