

# Caffeine Software

# *TIFFany3*

## Tutorials



*Version 3.5.7*



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# Preface

## Welcome to the *Caffeine Software TIFFany3 Tutorials*

These tutorials provide examples and instructions for using TIFFany3 features and for specific ways to enhance your images. In some cases, there are various ways to use TIFFany3 to perform the same operation. These tutorials present the standard or suggested procedures, which usually provide the best results.

- **Chapter 1** - General tutorials for learning TIFFany3 features and functionality. You get the most value out of the general tutorials if you go through them sequentially. The tutorials build upon features and instructions that are presented in previous tutorials.
- **Chapter 2** - Tutorials for specific tasks. These tutorials include concepts from the general tutorials and assume that you have already completed the general tutorials.
- **Chapter 3** - Advanced tutorials. Many of the described features are available only in the Professional version of TIFFany3.

Image documents are provided for the tutorials that describe working with specific documents. You can use these provided documents to follow along in TIFFany3. The Actions used in these tutorials are all preconfigured in both the Basic and Professional versions of TIFFany3 unless specified otherwise.

The *Caffeine Software TIFFany3 Tutorials* also assumes that you have working knowledge of Mac OS X and does not describe functionality and features related to the operating system. For example, it is expected that you know how to customize toolbars for windows when you come across descriptions for toolbar items that are currently not displayed. The tutorials also assume that you are familiar with general digital image concepts such as pixels and RGB values.

## Other Resources

The Caffeine Software website at <http://www.caffeineSoft.com> always provides the latest version of the tutorials in PDF. Aside from the *Caffeine Software TIFFany3 Tutorials*, you can find additional information about TIFFany3 on the Caffeine Software website, including:

- **User Guide** - The *Caffeine Software TIFFany3 User Guide* explains the core concepts and features of the TIFFany3 image processing application and describes how to use TIFFany3 to enhance your digital images. Use *Caffeine Software TIFFany3 User Guide* as both a means to learn the application and as a reference while you work.
- **List of Features** - The list of features provides a summary of the key features found in the Basic and Professional versions of TIFFany3.

## Support and Contact

Caffeine Software values quality support and is always available for your questions and comments.

2051 Rutledge Place  
Santa Clara, CA 95051

[info@caffeineSoft.com](mailto:info@caffeineSoft.com)  
<http://www.caffeineSoft.com>

Fax: 408-249-2989

*Chapter*

**1**

# General Tutorials

This chapter provides tutorials for key TIFFany3 features and functionality.

# Selecting and Organizing Items in the Action Catalogue

The Action Catalogue stores Actions and other items that you use in your work with documents. The default Action Catalogue that comes with TIFFany3 contains a collection of preconfigured Actions that you can apply to your image documents. The Professional version includes more available Actions than the Basic version of TIFFany3.

Items are hierarchically organized in the Action Catalogue, as shown by the browser. To the left of the browser columns is the Shelf. You can use the Shelf to display shortcuts of frequently used items. When you select an item in the Shelf, the Action Catalogue browser correspondingly displays and selects that item.

You can also organize your Action Catalogue by creating new folders and moving items into another folder using the Shelf. This tutorial provides an example of how to find and select items in the browser, how to place, remove, and organize items in the Shelf, and how to use the Shelf to organize the Action Catalogue.

**Note** *Even though the Action Catalogue primarily contains Actions, you can also store Engines and marquees and select and organize them the way you do for Actions.*

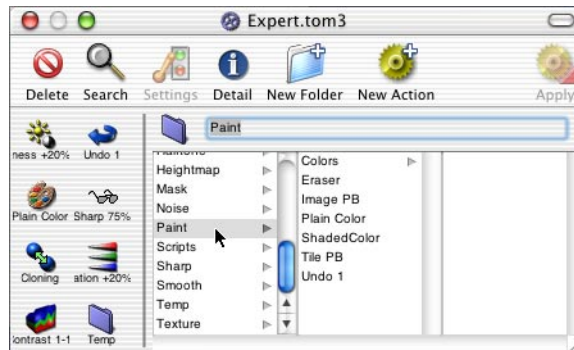
## Finding and Selecting Items

Before you can do anything with any item in the Action Catalogue, you must first select it. You can navigate through the Action Catalogue browser or use the Find Object Name window to find and select items, for example the Blue Action, which applies blue to the image.

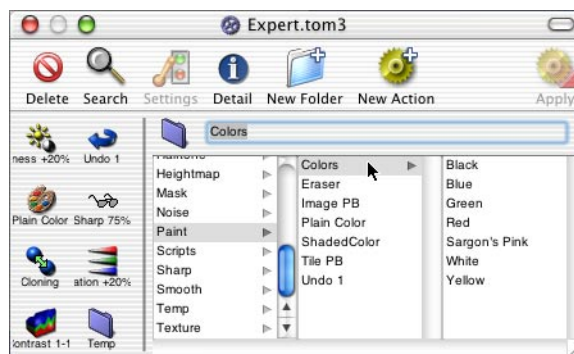


## Action Catalogue Browser

1. Select the Paint folder in the leftmost browser column, which is the top level of organization.



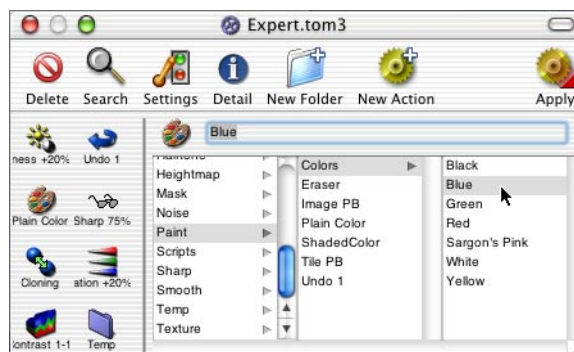
2. Select the subfolder Colors.



Any item with an arrow after its name is a folder that can contain additional items.

**Note** Above the browser is the name and icon of the currently selected item. This draggable icon represents the item. You will see the same icon in other parts of the application.

3. Select the Blue Action.

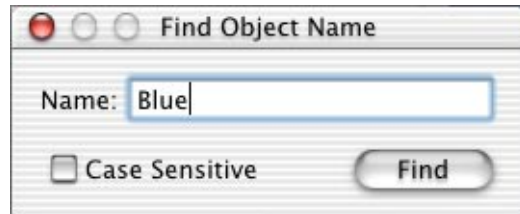


Any item without an arrow after its name is an object that does not contain more items.

**Note** *The rest of the tutorials display the preconfigured Action Catalogue navigation paths in the format: Paint > Colors > Blue.*

### Find Object Name Window

1. Open the Find Object Name Window by clicking Search in the Action Catalogue toolbar, pressing Command+Shift+F, or using the Controls menu (Controls > Action Catalogue > Find in...).
2. Enter *Blue*.



3. Press the Find button until the correct item is selected in the Action Catalogue browser.

### Placing, Removing, and Organizing Items Within the Shelf

1. Select the Sharp 75% Action (Sharp > Sharp 75%).
2. Drag the icon of the Action to the Shelf, located left of the browser.



You are placing a shortcut to the Action on the Shelf. The Action exists in its original place in the browser, even if you remove its icon from the Shelf.

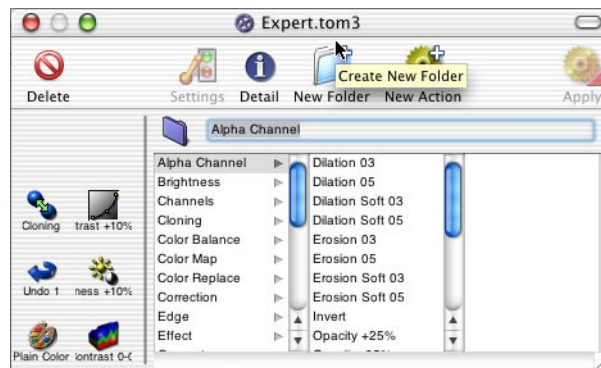
3. To remove the Sharpen Action from the Shelf, drag its icon out of the Action Catalogue.

4. To organize the Shelf, drag the icons to rearrange the items.



## Organizing Items

1. Click New Folder in the toolbar of the Action Catalogue. An untitled folder appears in the folder that is currently selected in the browser, Alpha Channel.



2. Enter *Contrast* for the folder name in the field next to the folder icon and press Return.
3. Drag the folder icon to the Shelf. You are placing a shortcut to the folder on the Shelf. The folder exists in its original place in the browser.

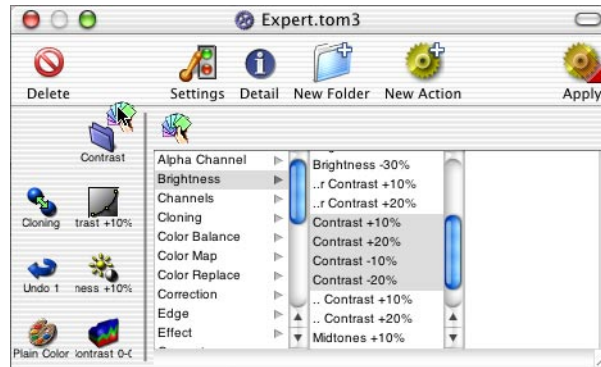




Multiple Item Icon

4. Select all Contrast Actions (Brightness > Contrast). A multiple item icon appears whenever more than one item is selected. Drag this icon into the Contrast folder icon in the Shelf.

**Tip** To select multiple items, you can Shift-click or drag up or down in a browser column.



These Actions now exist within the Contrast folder.

5. You realize that the Contrast folder should be moved from the Alpha Channel folder to the Brightness folder. Select the Brightness folder and drag its folder icon to the Shelf.
6. In the Shelf, drag the Contrast folder icon into the Brightness folder icon.



The new folder, Contrast, along with its Contrast Actions, now exist in the Brightness folder.



**Note** *You can organize the items in the Action Catalogue any way you like. The rest of the tutorials, however, show the original navigation paths to Actions, for example, the path to the Contrast +10% Action would be Brightness > Contrast +10%.*

## Getting to Know the Document

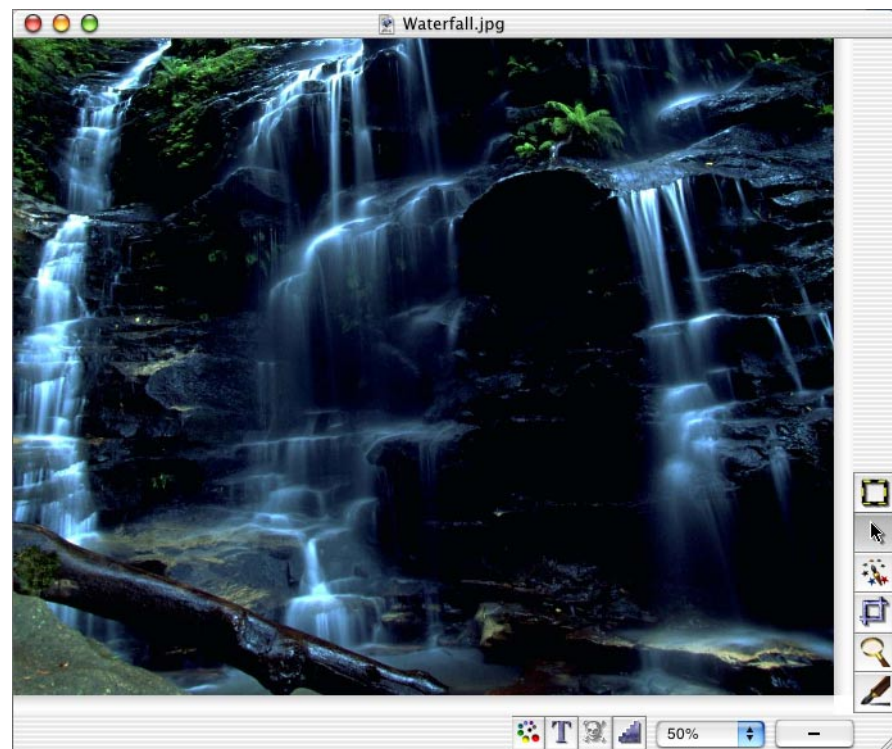
TIFFany3 can open various different types of image files and also provides a TIFFany3 document type. A document consists of at least one layer, which contains pixels that make up your image, and any marquees that you create. You use marquees to select parts of the layer that you want to modify.

These tutorials introduce you to the document window and show you how to create marquees, select items, and so on.

### Familiarizing Yourself with the Document Window

A document window contains not only your document but also tools that you can use with your image. This tutorial introduces you to the various tools along the bottom right corner of the document window.

1. Open Waterfall.jpg. This document has one layer, which is the image that you see in the document window.



2. Click and hold on the first tool along the right side of the document window.



You see the tools that you can use to manually create different types of marquee. You will learn how to use these tools in [Manually Creating Marquees](#) on page 11.

3. Click and hold on the second tool down.



You see the Arrow, Rotate, and Hand (scroll) tool.

- **Arrow tool** - Select and move items in your document.
- **Rotate tool** - Rotate layers or marquee.
- **Hand tool** - Navigate around in your document instead of using scroll bars.

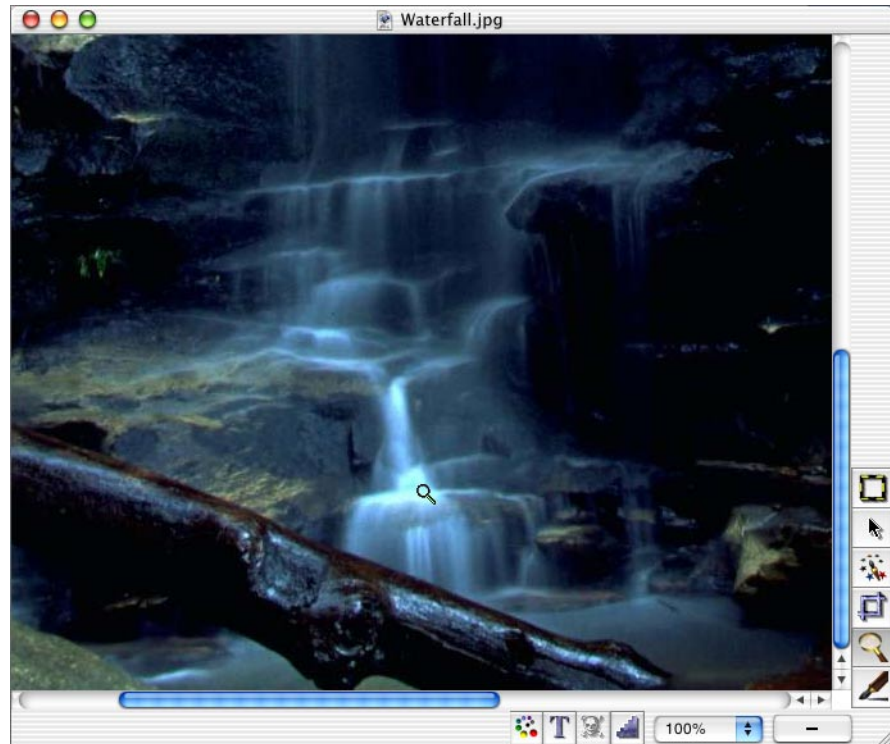
You will learn how to use the Arrow and Rotate tool in [Manually Selecting and Manipulating Items in the Document](#) on page 15.

4. Drag the notch in the bottom right corner of the document window inwards to make the window smaller so that both scroll bars appear.
5. Select the Hand tool. The cursor will still look like an arrow.
6. Click in the Waterfall.jpg layer, and drag in different directions. Notice how both scroll bars move according to your movements with the Hand tool.
7. Next is the Magic Wand tool, which you use to automatically create a bitmap marquee. You will learn how to use this tool in [Using the Magic Wand](#) on page 34.
8. Next is the Crop tool, which you use to manually crop layers. You simply drag a box specifying the area that you want to crop and click the Crop It! button that appears.





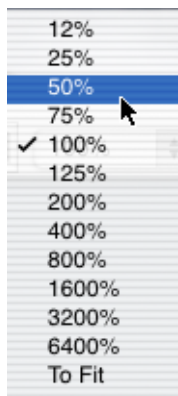
9. Select the next tool, Zoom, and click to zoom in on a specific part of the document.



10. Next is the Brush tool, which you use manually apply Actions to your document. You will learn how to use this tool in [Applying Actions](#) on page 22.



11. To the bottom left of the Brush tool is the Brush Size popup, which you use to change the size of the brush tip. You will also learn about this tool in [Applying Actions](#) on page 22.



12. To the left of the Brush Size popup is the Zoom poplist, which you can use to change the zoom of the document view, for example from 100% back to 50%.

13. Next is the Interpolation Display tool, which you use to toggle between viewing the document with or without interpolation. Interpolation smooths the display of pixels in the document window but does not affect the actual layers.

You simply click on the Interpolation Display tool, which shows a jagged edge for a view without interpolation and a smooth edge for a view with interpolation.



*Without Interpolation*



*With Interpolation*



**Note** *For purposes of optimizing processing speed and working with the image, you generally view your document without interpolation.*



14. Next is the Stop Action button, which shows you when a process such as an Action application is running on your document and lets you manually stop the process. You will learn how to use this button in [Applying Actions](#) on page 22.



15. Next is the Font Panel button, which you click to bring up the font panel that you use with text marquee. You will learn about the font panel in [Adding Text to the Image](#) on page 99.

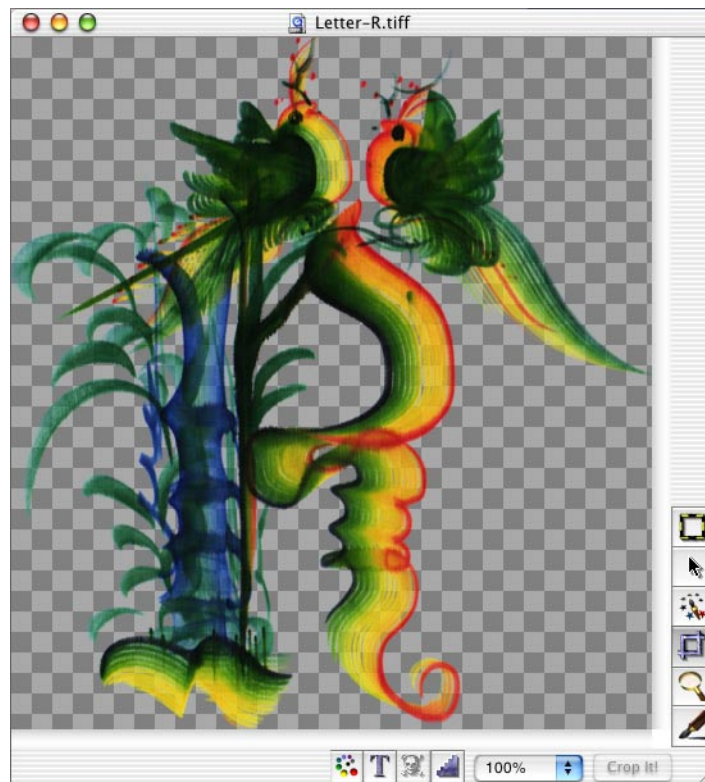


16. Finally is Color Palette button that you click to bring up the color palette. You can use the color palette to select colors to use with certain Actions, for example Paint and Shaded Color. You will learn about the color palette in [Using the Magic Wand](#) on page 34.

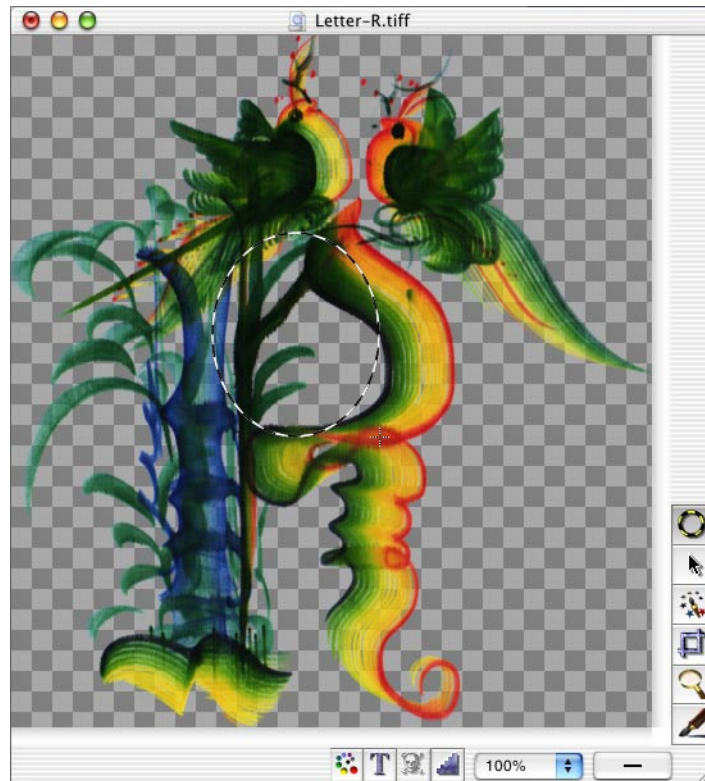
## Manually Creating Marquees

Use the marquee tools mentioned above to manually create marquees that you use to select parts of the layer that you want to modify. This tutorial shows you how to create marquees of different types and shapes.

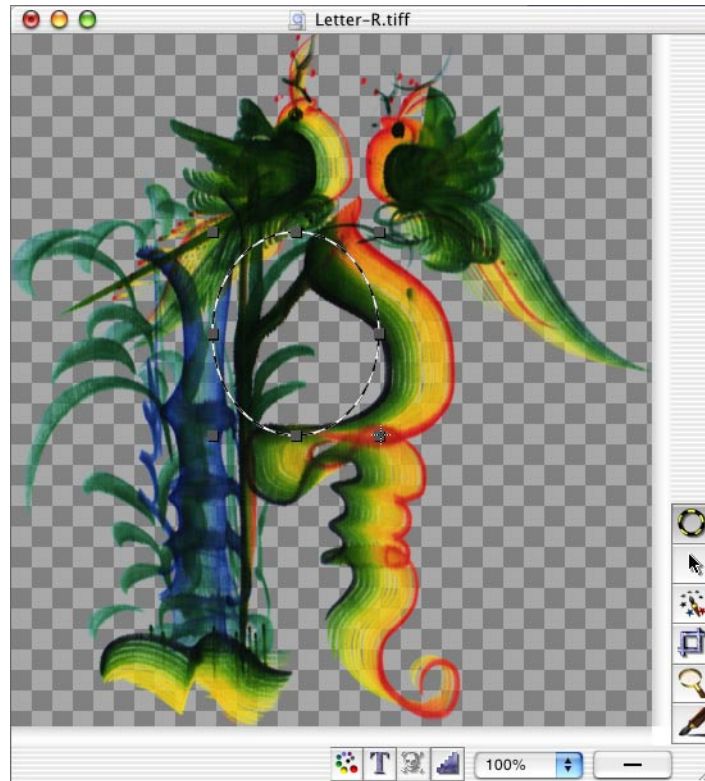
1. Open Letter-R.tiff.



2. Select either the Rectangular or Elliptical Marquee tool.
3. Click in the document and drag in one direction to draw the marquee.



4. When you release the mouse button, the marquee is created with selection handles.



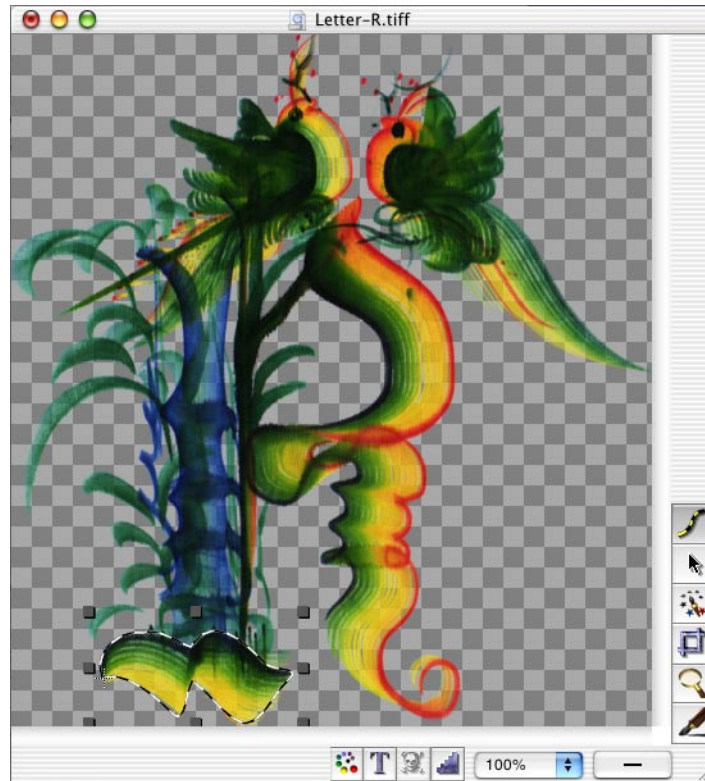
You create the Star/Polygon marquee in the same way but follow additional steps to determine if the marquee is a star, polygon, or triangle. You will learn this in [Using the Marquee Inspector](#) on page 49.

5. Press Command+Z or Delete to remove the marquee that you just created.

**Note** *Pressing Delete removes the currently selected item in the document, in this case the marquee. If the document contains only one layer and no marquees, Delete does not remove the final layer.*

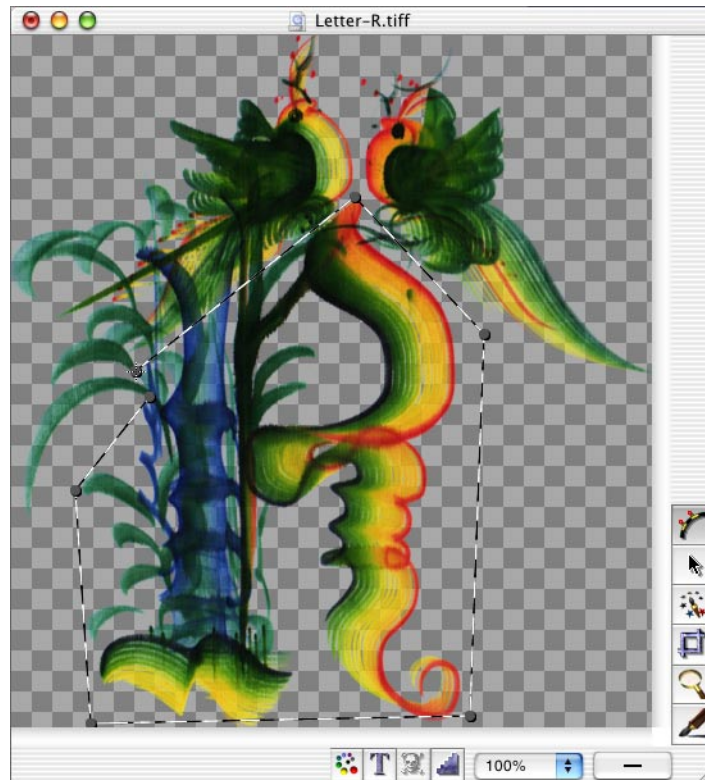


6. Select the Freehand Marquee tool, click and drag to manually draw the marquee.



7. Delete the freehand marquee and select the Bézier Marquee tool.

8. Click on points in your document and a marquee is created as TIFFany3 sequentially connects the points with a straight marquee border.



You use the Text Marquee tool mainly to add text to your document. You will learn how to create text marquees in [Adding Text to the Image](#) on page 99.

## Manually Selecting and Manipulating Items in the Document

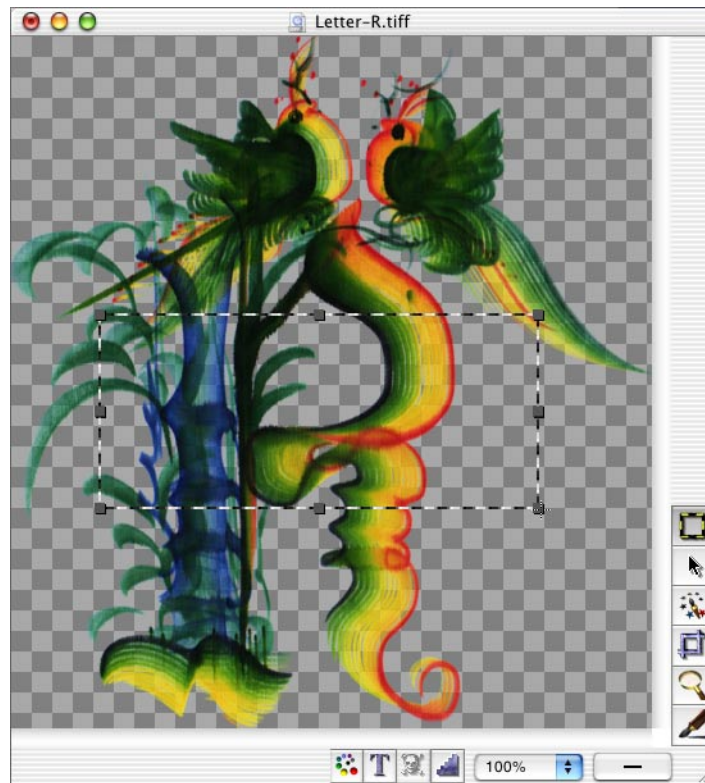
Use the Arrow tool to manually select items, either layers or marquees, in your document. Usually you need to select an item in order to do something to it, for example rotate. If you have more than one layer in your document, it is especially important which layer is selected because Actions are applied only to the selected, or main, layer.

You also use the Arrow tool to manually move or resize the selected item. Use the Rotate tool to manually rotate the selected item.

This tutorial shows you how to manually select and manipulate items in your document.

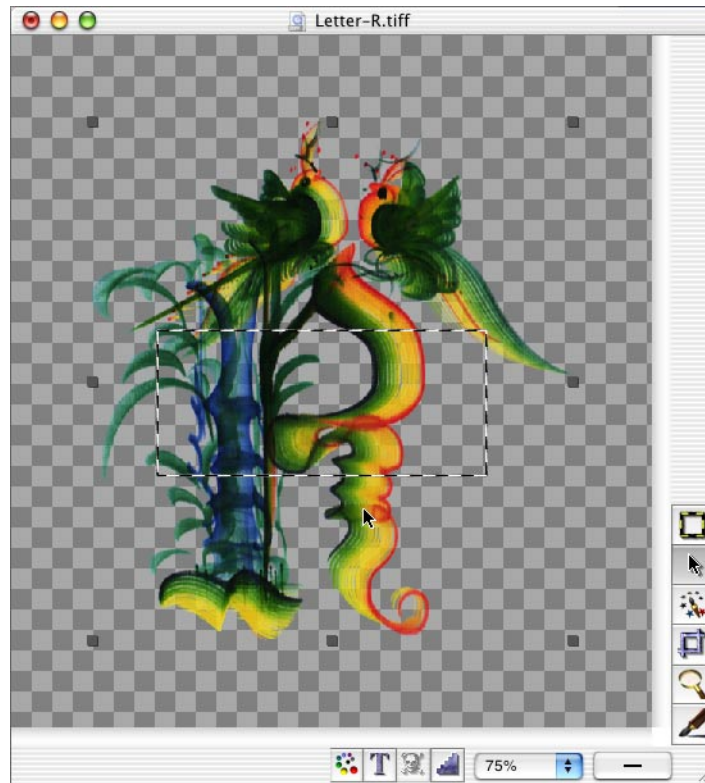
1. Open Letter-R.tiff.

2. Manually create a marquee of any type that encompasses both opaque and transparent areas of the layer.



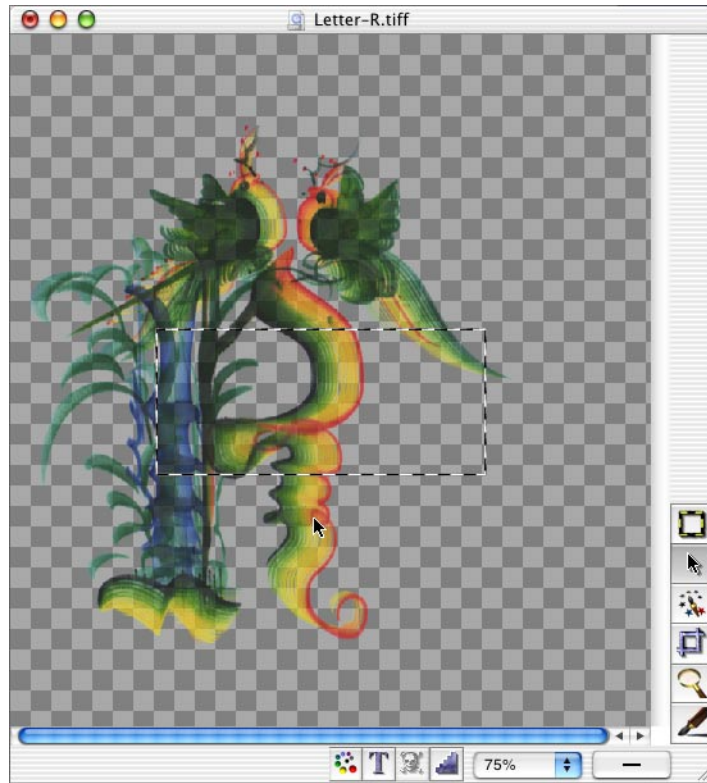
3. Use the Zoom poplist to change the view to 75%.

4. Click on the letter R outside the marquee to select the layer. Selection handles appear for the selected item, in this case the layer.



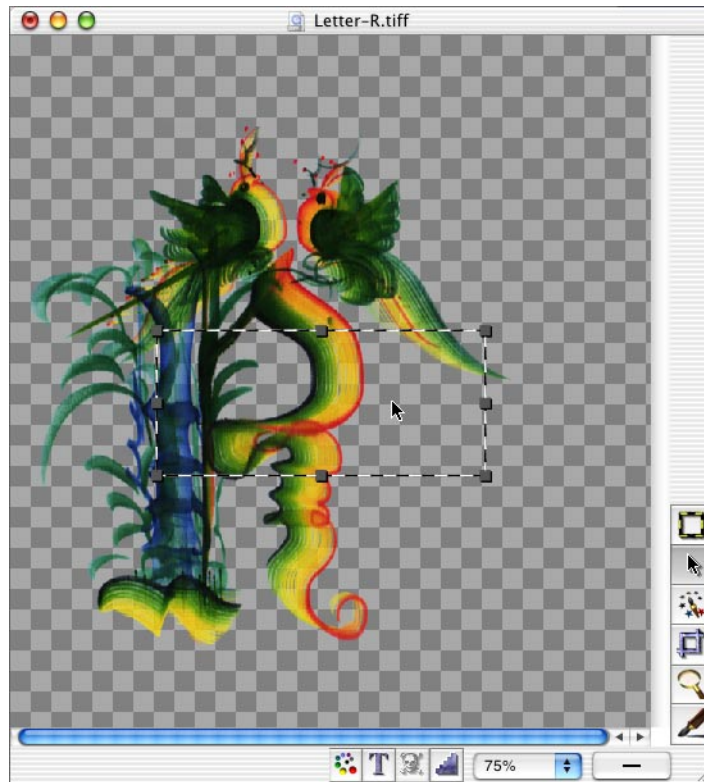
**Tip** *To select a layer, always click on an opaque pixel. If there was a completely opaque layer below the letter R, if you click on a transparent pixel in the letter R layer, the other layer is selected.*

5. With still the Arrow tool, click within the layer and drag to move the layer. You move marquees the same way.



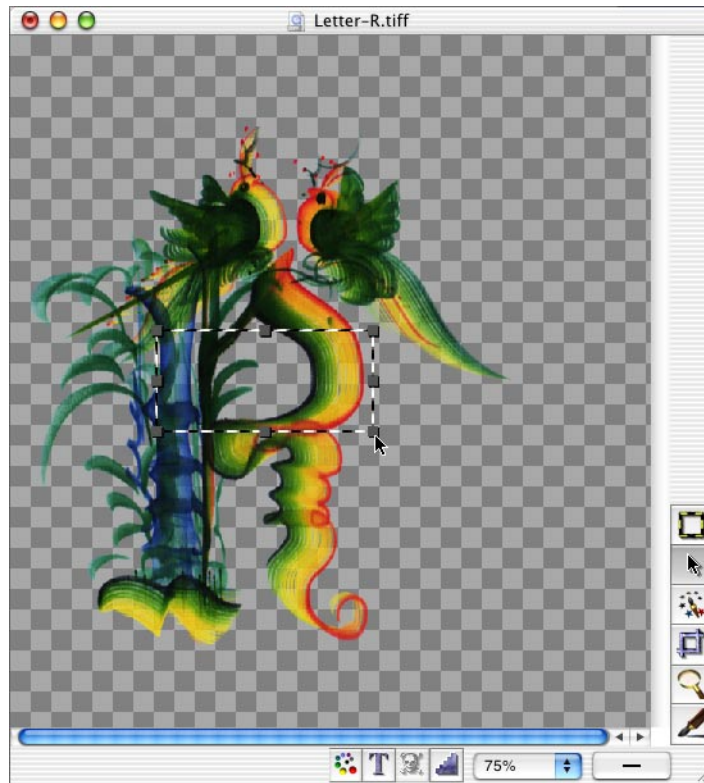


6. Click anywhere within the marquee to select it.



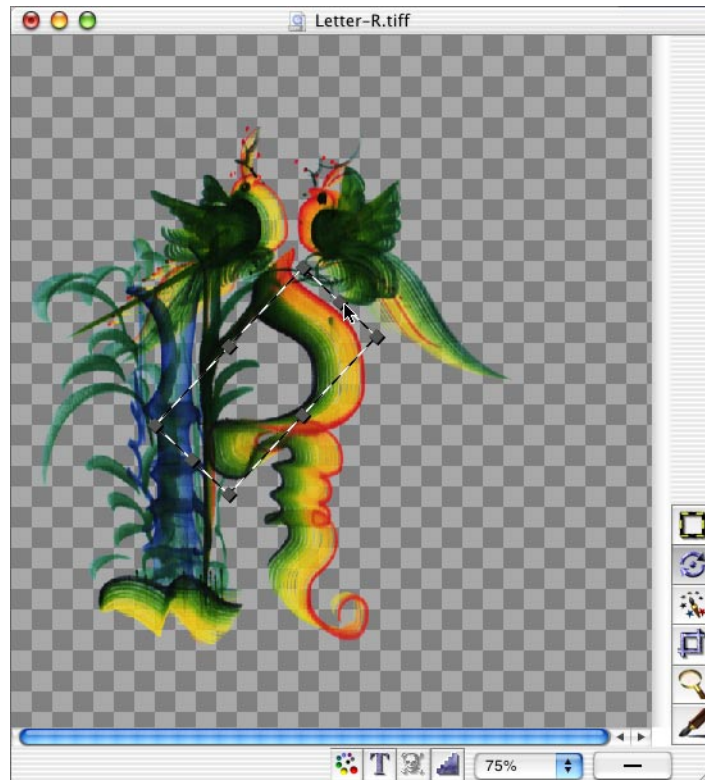
**Note** *It does not matter if you click on an opaque or transparent pixel within the marquee. When you click anywhere within a marquee, the marquee is always selected instead of the layer.*

7. Click and drag on a selection handle to manually resize the selected item, in this case the marquee. You can do the same with layers.



8. Select the Rotate tool. Your cursor will still look like an arrow.

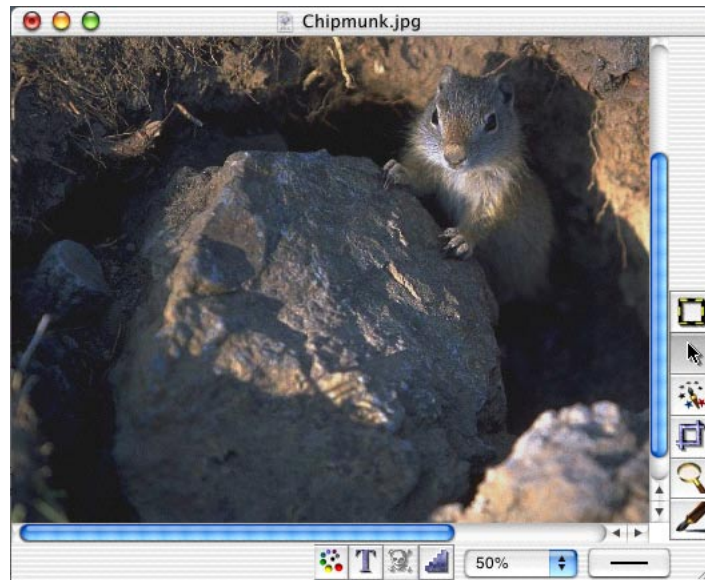
9. Click on a selection handle and drag in the direction that you want to rotate the selected marquee. You can do the same with layers.



# Applying Actions

The Actions that you apply modifies your image documents in specific ways. You can automatically apply an Action or use the brush to manually apply the Action. This tutorial provides an example of using both methods to apply Actions.

1. Open Chipmunk.jpg.



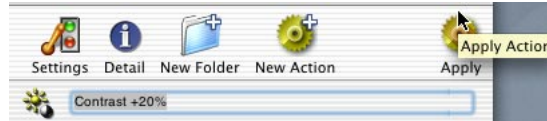
2. Select the Contrast +20% Action (Brightness > Contrast +20%).
3. Click Detail in the toolbar of the Action Catalogue and select Preview from the poplist. The preview box flashes with the before and after application image and then settles into a preview of the image with the Action applied.



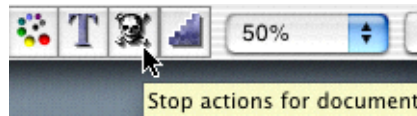
**Tip** *The preview box demonstrates what the Action does even if you do not have a document open. Even though the preview is a good way to learn*

*about each preconfigured Action, the preview does not apply to some Actions that cannot be demonstrated.*

4. To automatically apply the Action, you can either click Apply in the toolbar or drag the Action icon into the image document.



The Stop Action button is active when the Action is being applied. You can press the activated button to stop the application. The inactivated button signifies that the Action application is finished.



5. Select the Sharp 75% Action (Sharp > Sharp 75%).
6. Select the Brush tool. You can set the brush size with the Brush Size popup.



7. Manually apply the Action by brushing over the areas that you want to sharpen. For more precision, use the Zoom tool to the left of the Brush Size poplist to increase the document view.



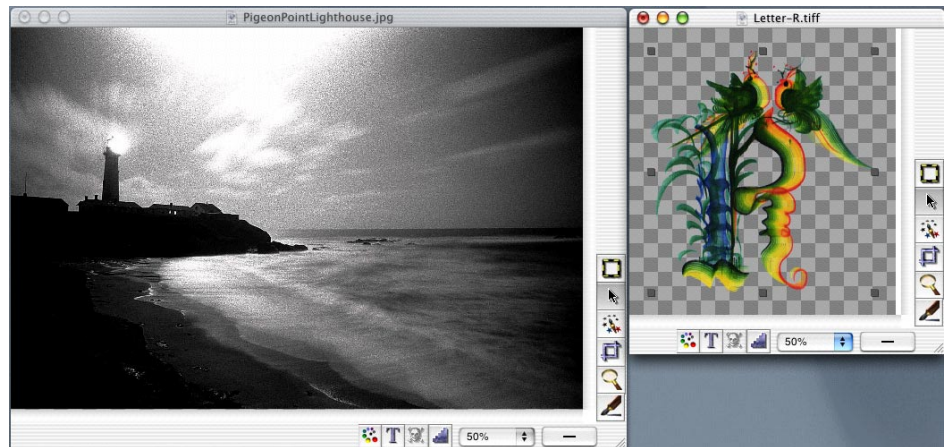
8. You can even manually undo the previous Action. Select the Undo 1 Action (Paint > Undo 1), decrease the brush size for precision, and brush over parts of the image that you want to unsharpen.



## Working with Multiple Layers

Image documents in TIFFany3 can consist of not only multiple layers but layers of different color space, resolution, and size. This tutorial provides an example of working with layers and marquee tools to apply Actions to your image.

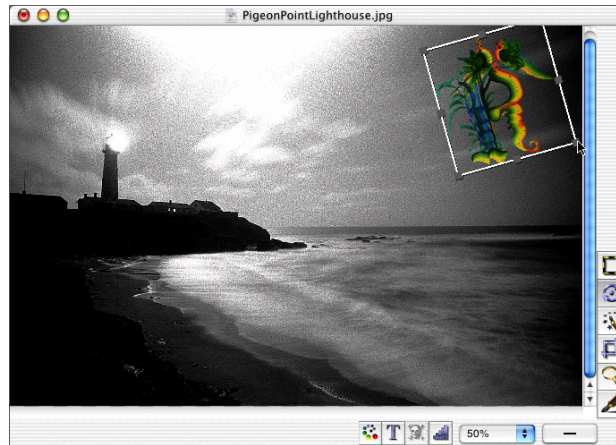
1. Open PigeonPointLighthouse.jpg and Letter-R.tiff.



2. Move Letter-R.tiff into the other document, either by dragging the image into the other window or copying and pasting.

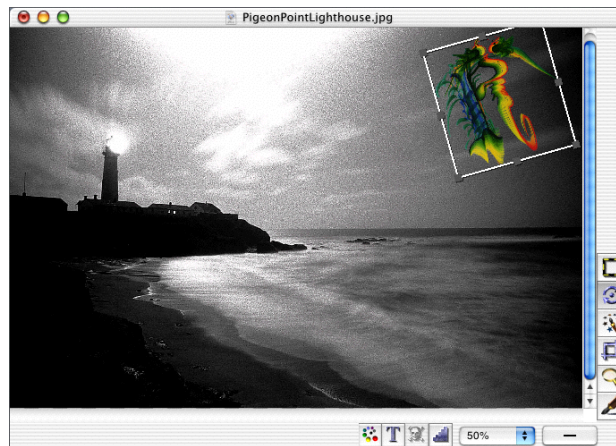


3. With the letter R layer still selected, use the Rotate tool to rotate the layer.



4. Select and apply the Twirl 45 Action (Geometry > Twirl 45).

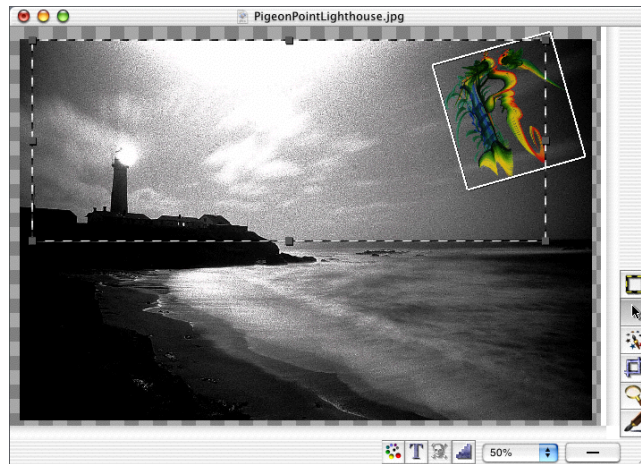
**Note** *Twirl 45 is available only in the Professional version of TIFFany3. If you have the Basic version, select another Action to use.*



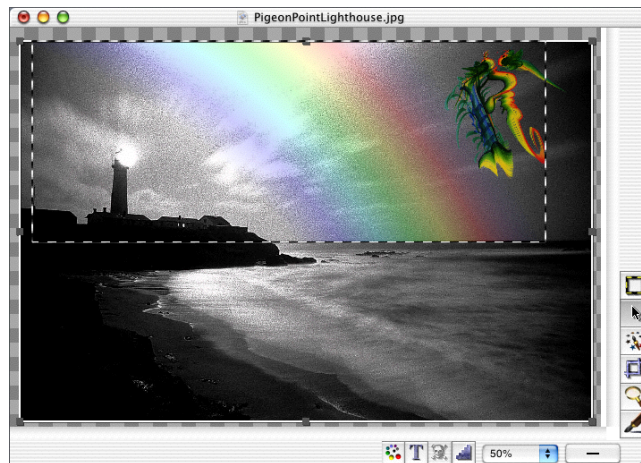
The Action is applied only to the main, selected layer, the one with a border, either with or without handles.



5. Create a rectangular marquee that covers areas of both layers.



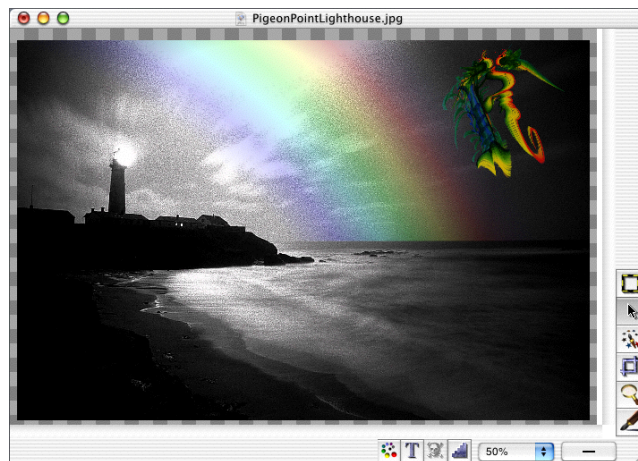
6. Use the Arrow tool to select the other layer as the main layer. Select and apply the Rainbow Action (Gradient > Rainbow). Only the areas of the main layer that the marquee offsets are affected.



7. Press the Tab key to hide all selections. The marquee and layer borders disappear.



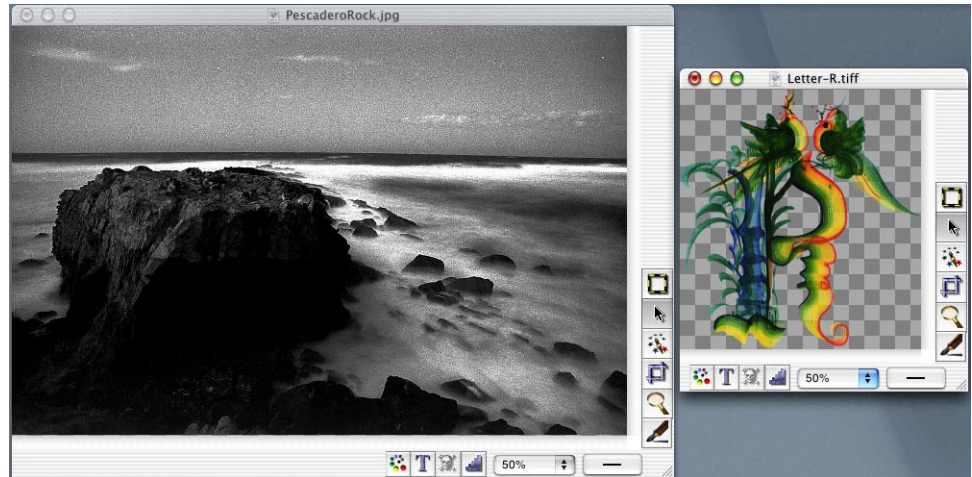
8. Select and apply the Spotlight Action (Effect > Spotlight). The hidden marquee has no effect, but even though the layer border is also hidden, the Action still applies only to the main layer.



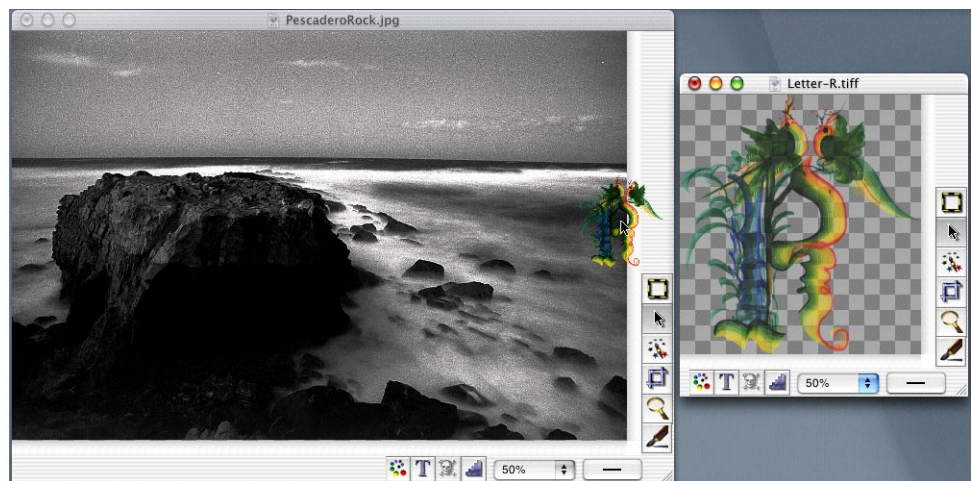
## Combining Layers

A TIFFany3 document can have multiple layers. Actions and other functions apply to only the main, or selected layer. In some cases, you want to combine multiple layers into one layer. This tutorial provides an example of creating a document with multiple layers and combining layers into one.

1. Open PescaderoRock.jpg and Letter-R.tiff.

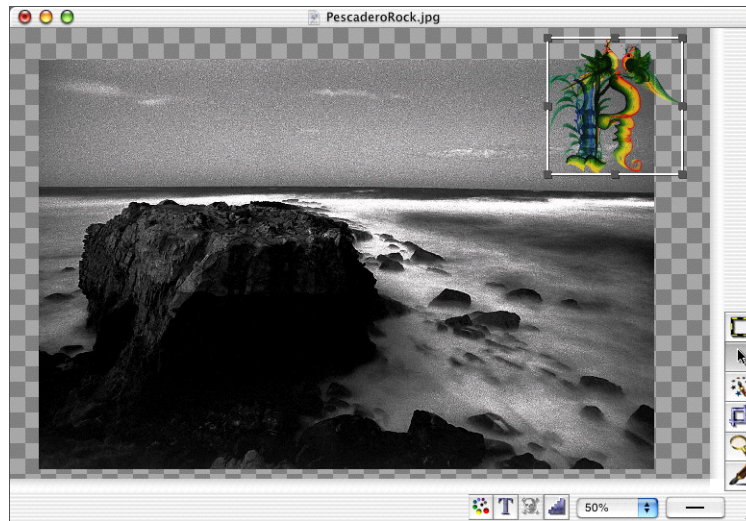


2. Drag Letter-R.tiff into the other document or use copy and paste.

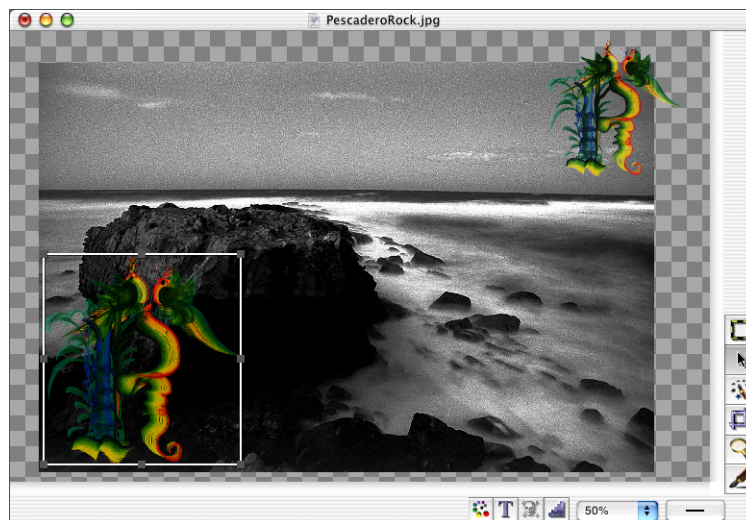


**Note** *The transported layer appears at its original position in the new window unless that would take it out of the document window view. In that case, the layer appears in the middle of the document window.*

3. Move and resize the added layer as you desire.

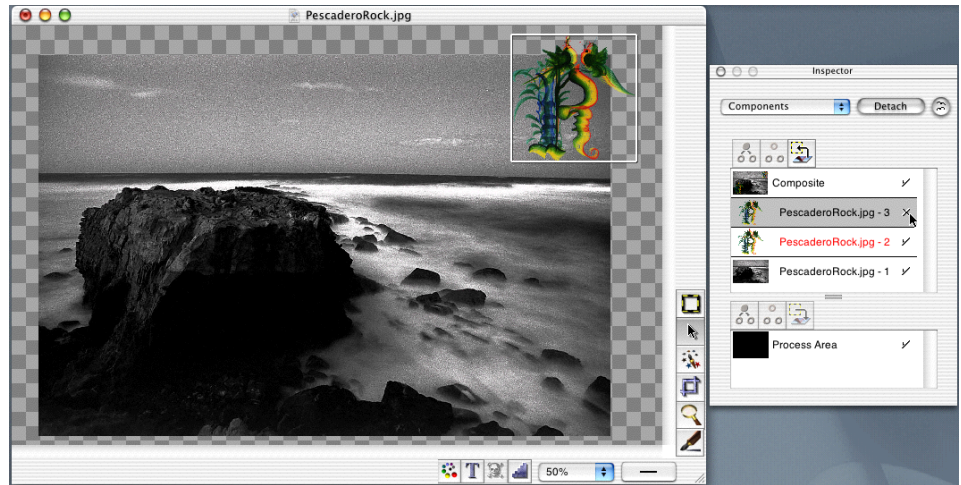


4. To add another Letter-R layer to the same document, you can copy and paste within the document window or select Duplicate from the Layers menu. Move and resize the new layer as you desire.



5. To combine only two of the layers, you must hide the third. Open the Components Inspector by pressing Command+1. You can also select Inspector... from the Controls menu and then select Components from the poplist in the Inspector.

- Click on the check mark next to the layer that you want to hide. The X signifies a hidden item.

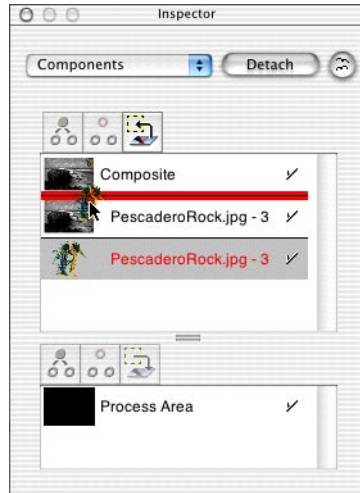


- Select Flatten from the Tools menu. In general you want to keep the Use highest DPI check box checked and use the default DPI. Click Apply in the toolbar.

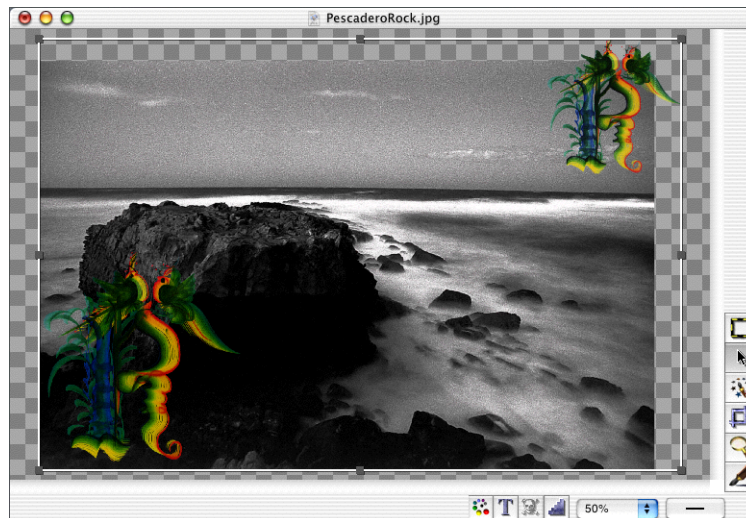


**Note** *No matter which layer is selected, all active or visible layers are combined into one layer.*

- Unhide the other layer in the Components Inspector. To bring that layer in front of the combined layer, select the layer in the Inspector and drag the image representation above the combined layer.

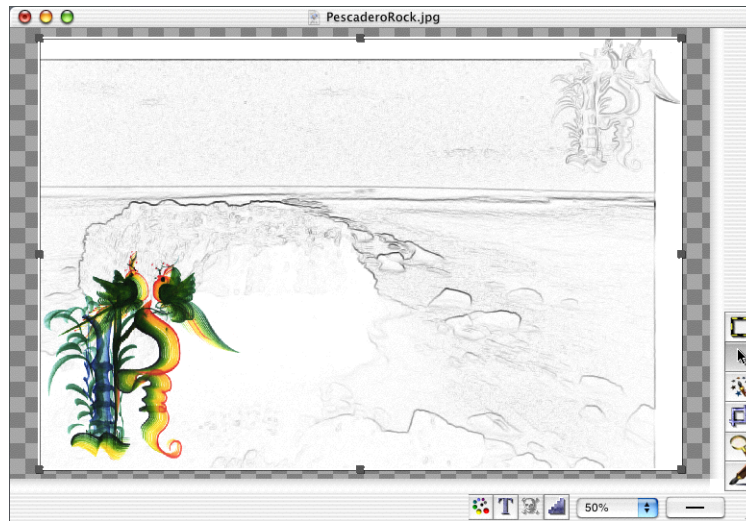


- Select the combined layer in the document window.



- Select and apply the Abdou 05 Action (Edge > Abdou 05).

**Note** *Abdou 05 is available only in the Professional version of TIFFany3. If you have the Basic version, select another Action to use.*



The Action is applied only to the main layer, the combined one.

## Using Bitmap Marquees

So far, you have manually created marquees of specific size and shape that you determine. You can also use the Magic Wand to isolate parts of your image based on color, saturation, shape, brightness, or any combination thereof. Mask Actions are also available for creating bitmap marquees, which are automatically generated marquees based on your given criteria.

## Using the Magic Wand

Use the Magic Wand tool to create bitmap marquees that offset areas depending on settings that you control. For example, you can create a marquee for the areas of the image that are particularly dark and apply a Brightness Action to only those areas. You must use the Magic Wand Inspector to define the tolerance settings your selection. For example, with a narrow brightness tolerance, the tool selects only areas that are similar in brightness to the point that you click on the image with the Magic Wand tool.

This tutorial provides an example of using the Magic Wand tool to change the color of an object in your image.

1. Open Car.jpg.



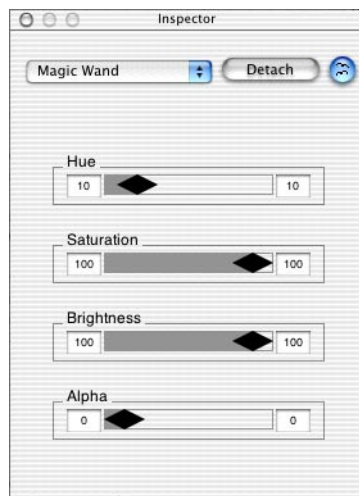
2. Open the Magic Wand inspector by pressing Command+5. You can also select Inspector... from the Controls menu and then select Magic Wand from the poplist in the Inspector.
3. To select the red parts of this image, you want to set a relatively narrow tolerance for the Hue setting. The left control is the percentage of absolute tolerance. For example, set the value to 10 so that when you click with the Magic



Wand tool on your image, the resulting marquee includes only pixels with a hue that is within 10% deviance from your click point.

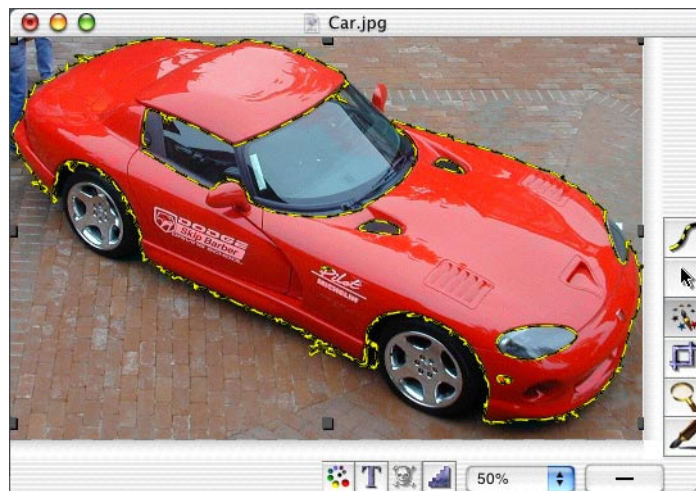
The right control is the percentage of absolute intolerance, and any percentage you leave between the two extremes is the relative tolerance. For example, set the absolute intolerance at 10 also so that there is no gradient of tolerance.

In this case, the other settings are not applicable to your goal, so you can set the Saturation and Brightness controls at 100 and Alpha at 0.



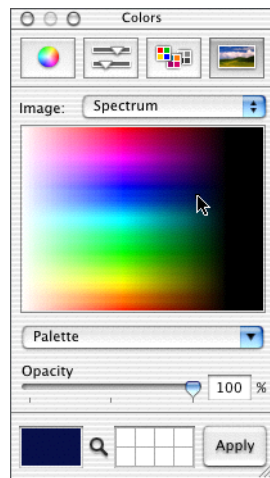
**Note** For more complex marquees, or to fine tune your Magic Wand tolerance, you might use more than one setting in the Magic Wand inspector. Experimenting with the settings will help you understand how to take the most advantage of the powerful Magic Wand tool.

4. Select the Magic Wand tool and click on the red car. A bitmap marquee is created accordingly to your tolerance settings.

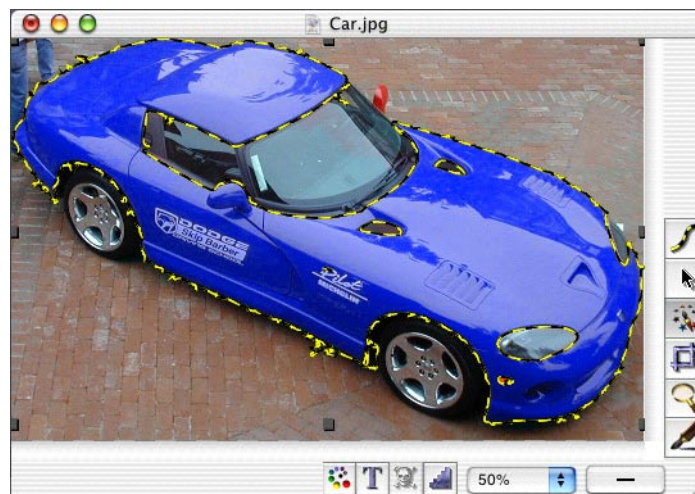


**Note** *If you do not get the marquee that you want, delete the marquee and click on another point in the layer.*

5. If you change the setting so that the absolute tolerance is 20 and absolute intolerance is 30, you can see that more areas are selected because the tolerance is larger.
6. With the settings back at 10, select the Shaded Color Action (Paint > Shaded Color) and open the Color Palette by using the Controls menu, pressing Shift+Command+C, or pressing the Color Palette button in the document window. Select the color that you want to apply.



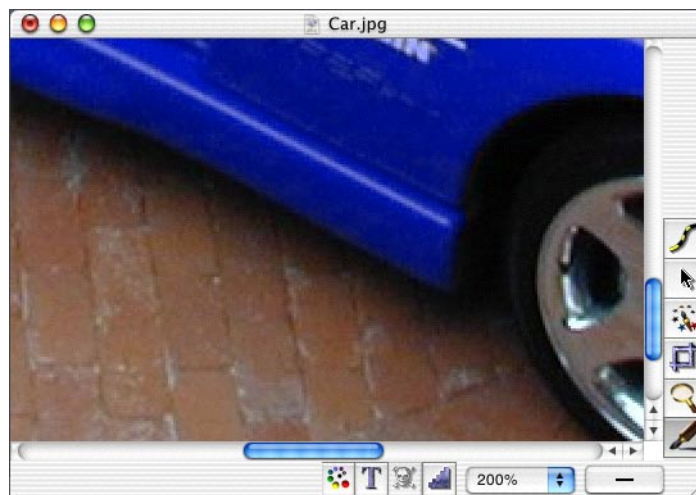
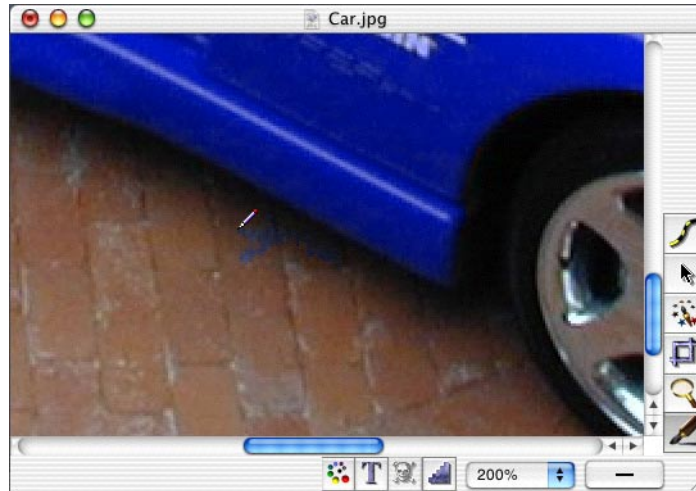
7. Apply the Action, and you now have a car with the new color.



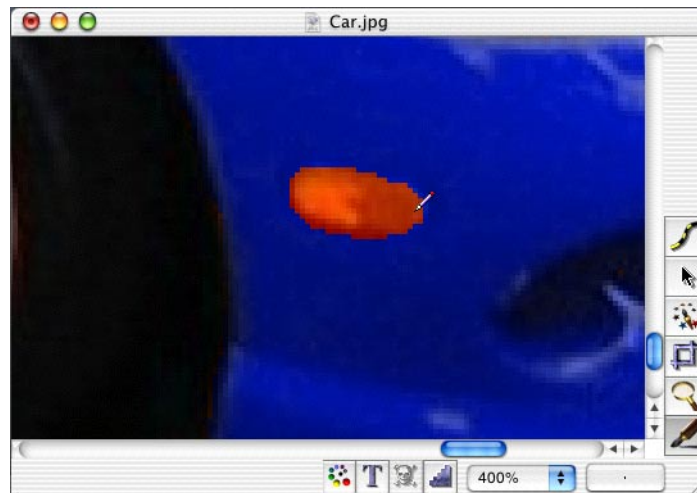
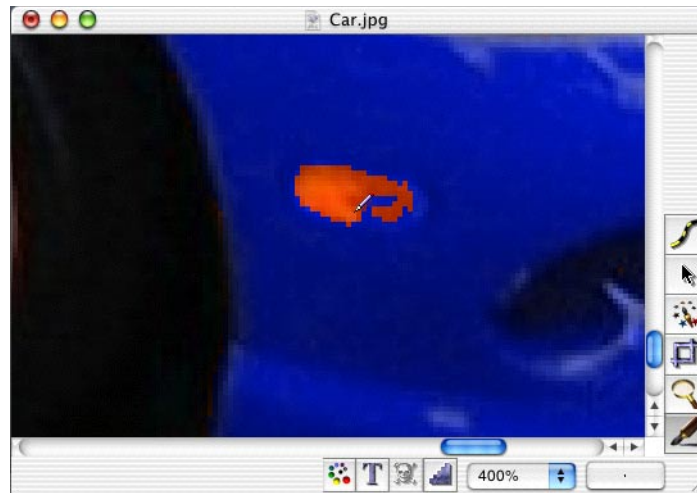
8. If the marquee included areas that you did not want to be blue, you can use the Undo 1 Action (Paint > Undo 1) to manually remove the Shaded Color Action.

**Tip** Press *Tab* to hide this marquee. *Tab* hides and displays all marquees in a document.

For example, you can undo the blue behind the front wheel.



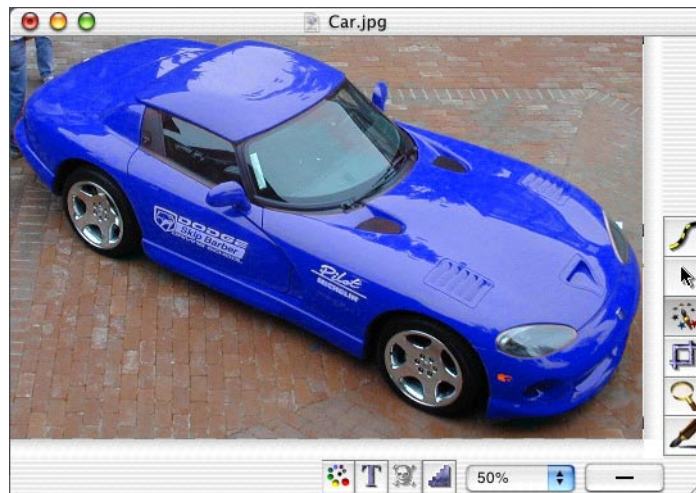
You can also clean up the turn signal.



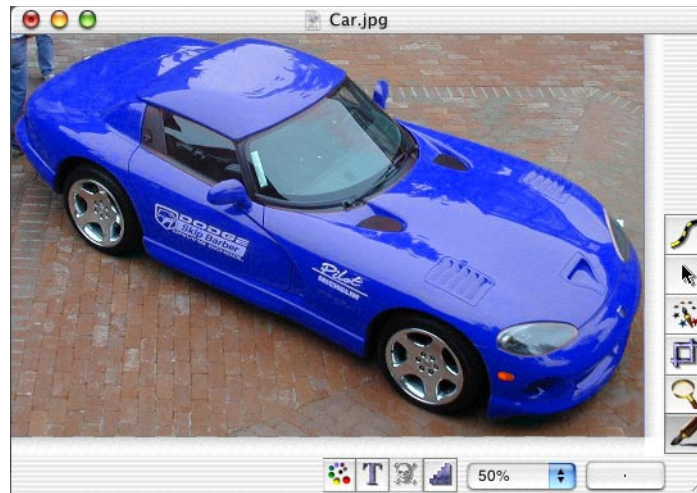
9. In this case, the Magic Wand did not pick up the left rear view mirror because it is not connected with the rest of the red areas in the image. With the same Magic Wand settings, create a marquee.



10. Apply the same Shaded Color Action.



Your final result is a car with a realistic new color.



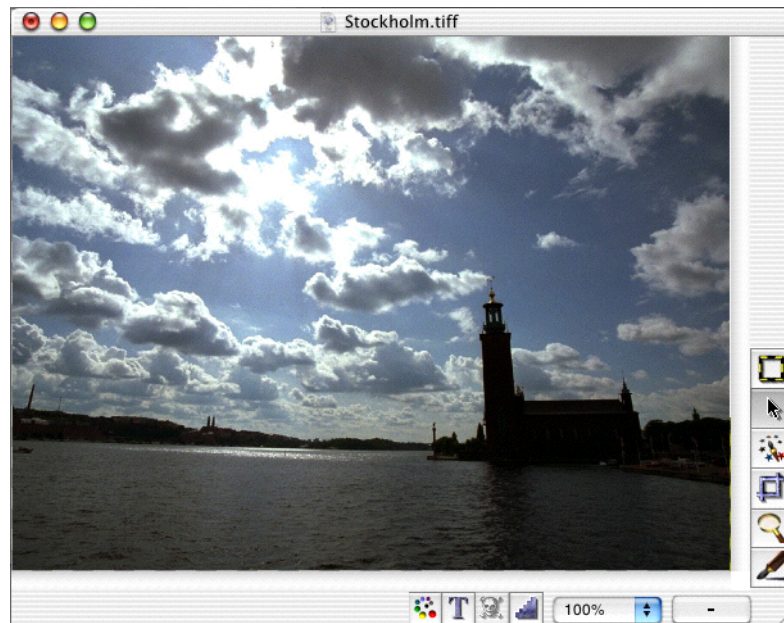
## Using Mask Actions

Mask Actions create marquees for your document instead of directly modifying the image. For example, the Select Red Action masks the red areas of the image. You can then apply an Action that affects only those red sections.

Before you apply a Mask Action, try adjusting the Action settings to fine tune the resulting marquee.

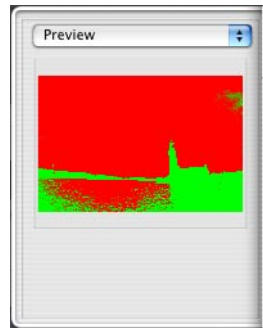
This tutorial provides an example of using a Mask Action to enhance your document.

1. Open Stockholm.tiff.



You want to apply the Rainbow Action to the sky but not the rest of the image. Note that the shadowed areas run across the horizon.

2. Select the Shadows Action (Mask > Brightness > Shadows). The Preview box shows the resulting marquee in bright green.

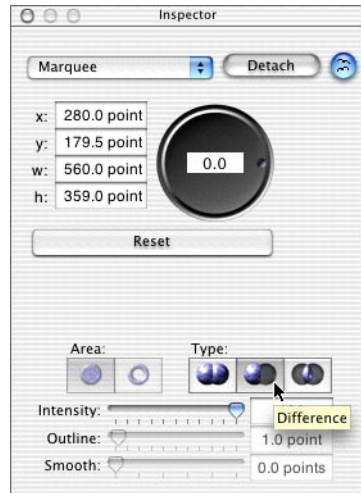


3. Click Create Mask in the Action Catalogue toolbar.

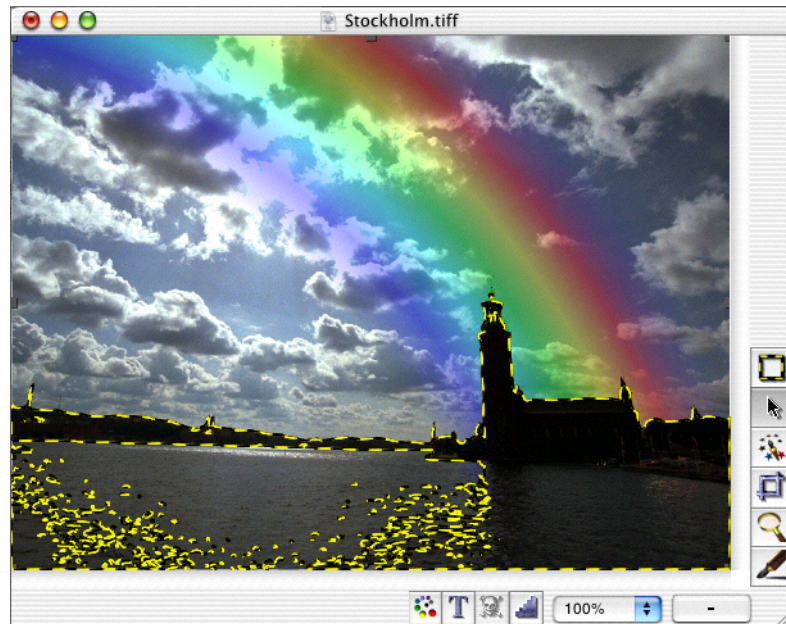


4. Open the Marquee Inspector by pressing Command+3. You can also select Inspector... from the Controls menu and then select Marquee from the poplist in the Inspector.

5. Select the Difference Type option so that Actions are applied to areas outside of the marquee. Notice that the dotted marquee border now moves clockwise in the Difference mode instead of counter-clockwise in the default Union mode.



6. Select and apply the Rainbow Action (Gradient > Rainbow).



Because of the Mask Action and the inverted bitmap marquee, the Action is applied only to the sky.



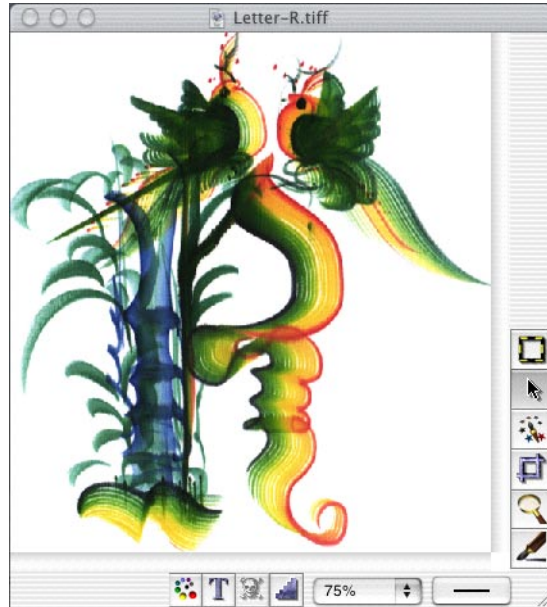
Your final result is a picture with a rainbow in the sky.



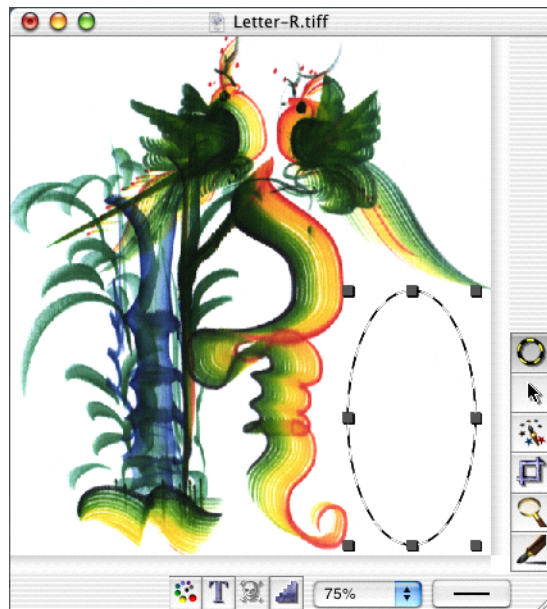
## Working with Multiple Marquees

This tutorial provides an example of working with multiple marquees to apply Actions.

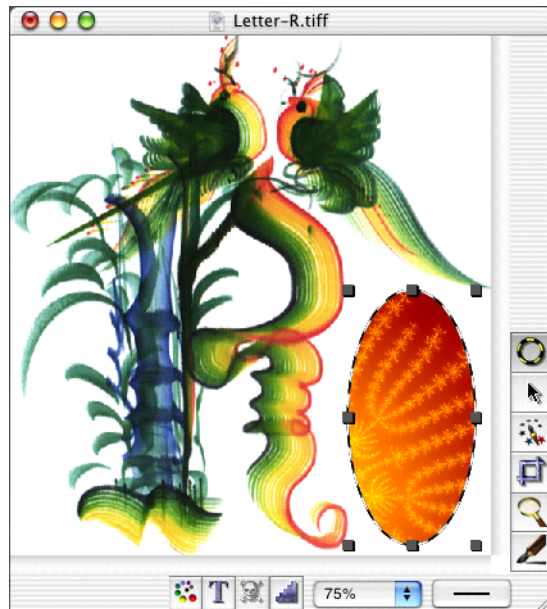
1. Open Letter-R.tiff.



2. Select the Elliptical Marquee tool and create an oval marquee on your image.



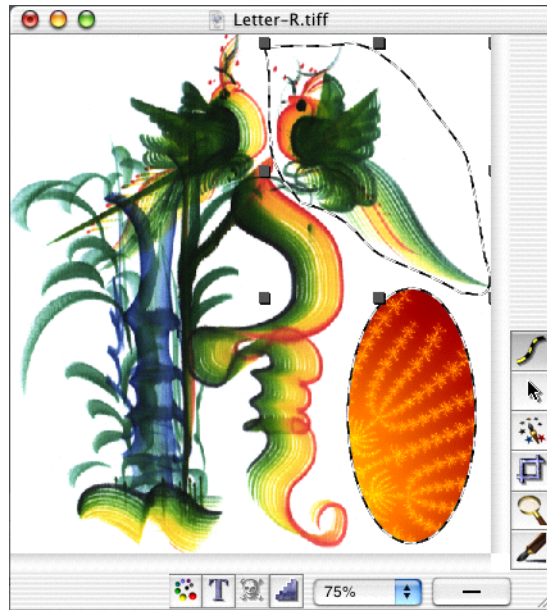
3. Select and apply the Sun Spider Action (Texture > Mandelbrot > Sun Spider). The Action is applied only to the area that the marquee offsets.



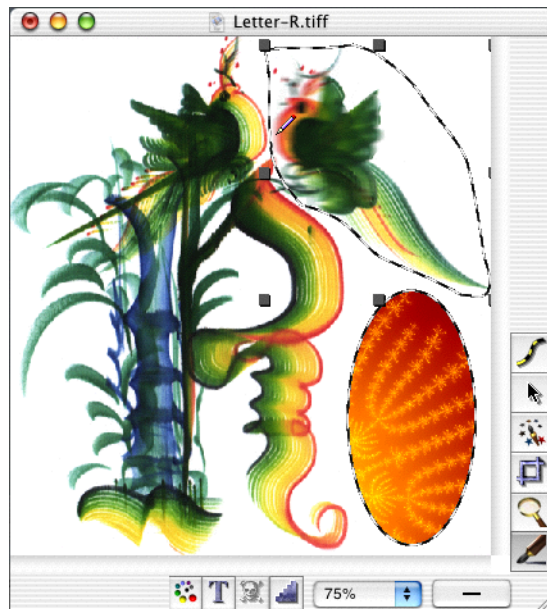
**Note** *To create another marquee without removing the current one, either hold down the Shift key when you create the marquee or uncheck the Drag replaces Marquee check box in the Mouse Action preferences.*



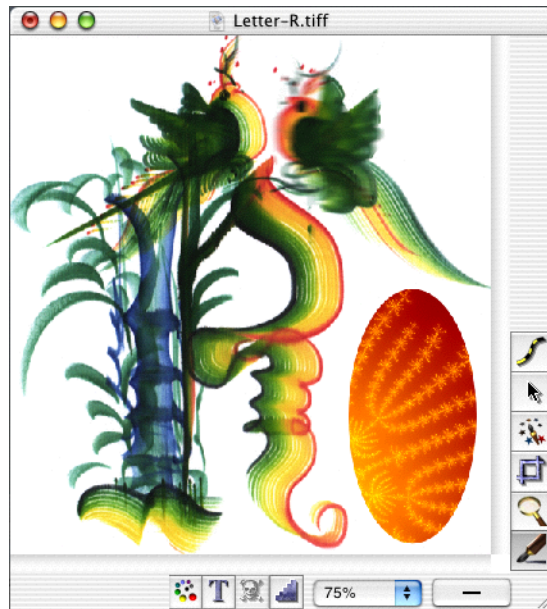
4. Select the Freehand Marquee tool and create another marquee.



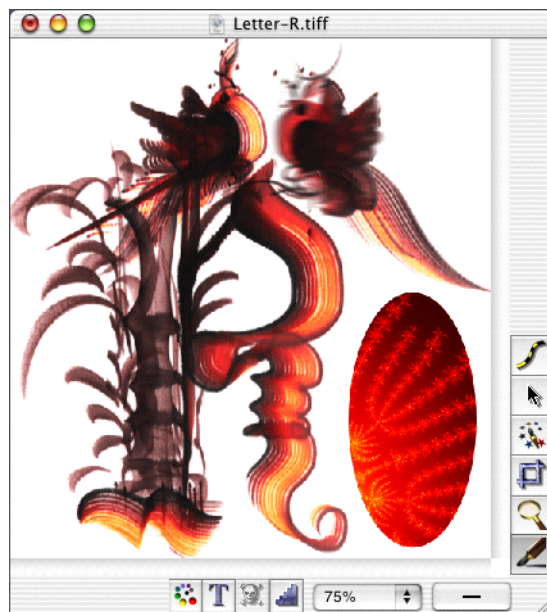
5. Select the Blur Horizontal 09 Action (Effect > Blur Horizontal 09) and brush over parts of the document that you want to blur. Only the areas within the marquee are affected, and the marquee prevents you from brushing out of bounds.



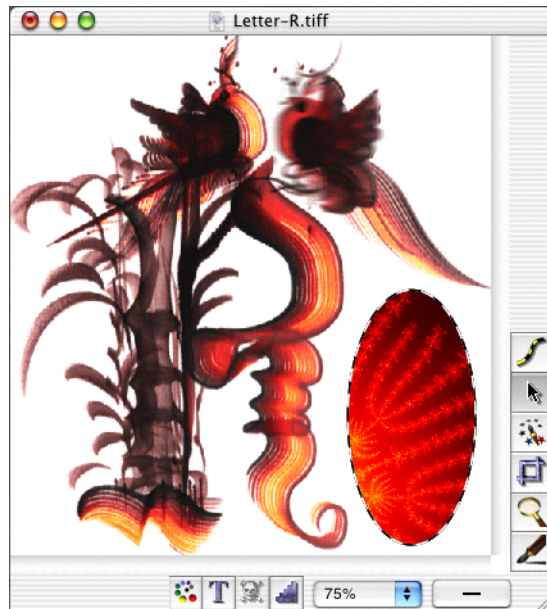
6. Press the Tab key to hide the marquees.



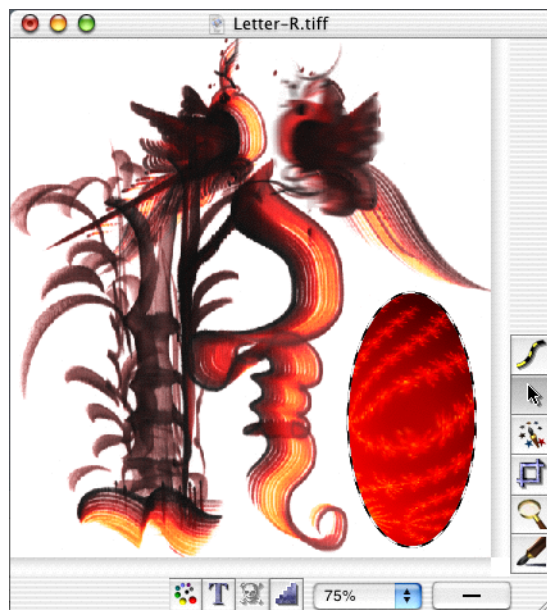
7. Select and apply the Heat Scale Action (Color Map > Heat Scale). The hidden marquees do not affect the Action application.



8. Press the Tab key to bring back the marquees. Use the Arrow tool to select the freehand marquee and press the Delete key to remove it.



9. Select the Fisheye Action (Geometry > Fisheye) and click the Apply icon.



The resulting image is an example of how you can use marquees along with Actions to enhance your documents.

## Using the Marquee Inspector

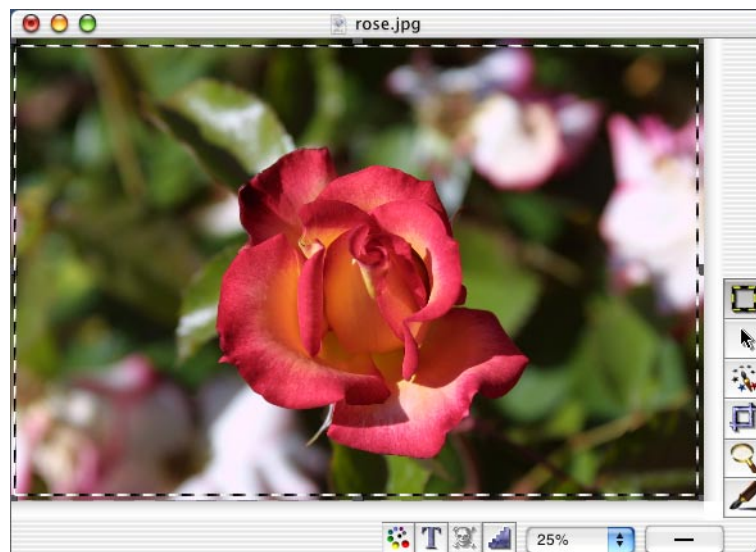
With the Marquee Inspector, you can control various settings for your marquees. Some settings apply to all marquees, others to only one type. You can use the Marquee Inspector with multiple marquees, including the bitmap marquees created by the Magic Wand tool and Mask Actions.

This tutorial provides an example of using the Marquee Inspector with your marquees to apply Actions to an image.

1. Open rose.jpg.



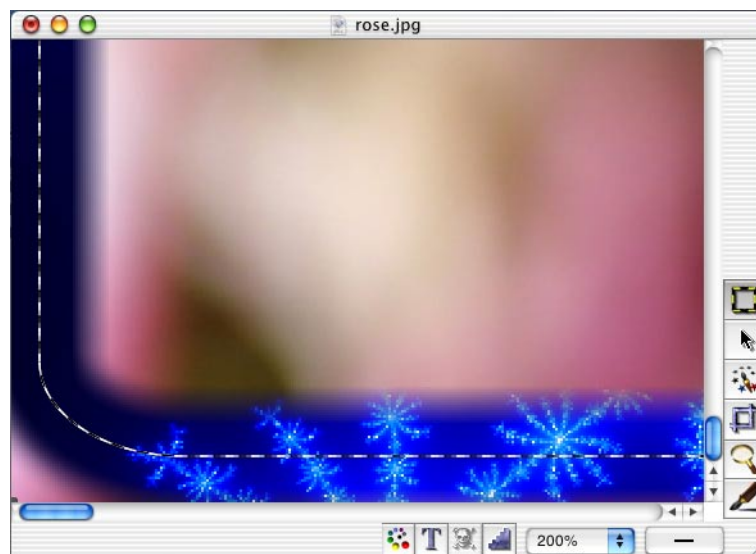
2. Create a rectangular marquee that frames the image.



3. Open the Marquee Inspector by pressing Command+3. You can also select Inspector... from the Controls menu and then select Marquee from the poplist in the Inspector.
4. In the Marquee Inspector, move the Corner Rounding slider to curve the corners of the marquee.
5. To apply an Action along the border of the marquee, select the Outline setting for Area option and notice that the Outline slider becomes active. Adjust the slider for the thickness of the outline. You can adjust the Smooth slider to blur both edges of the outline.



6. Select and apply the Ocean Rays Action (Texture > Mandelbrot > Ocean Rays). Note that the inner and outer edges of the outline are smoothed according to the Smooth slider setting.

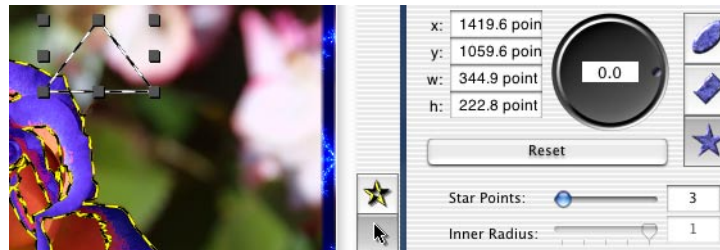




7. Delete the rectangular marquee, which you do not need anymore.
8. Use the Magic Wand tool to add a bitmap marquee that offsets the red areas of the rose.
9. In the Marquee Inspector, set the Intensity slider to 97.
10. Select and apply a blue Shaded Color Action (Paint > Shaded Color). Because of the 97% intensity, the Action is applied with some transparency so that the combined color of the original red and the new blue creates a purple hue.
11. Add a star marquee to the document. Use the Marquee Inspector to precisely set its dimensions and location. You can always press the Reset button to revert the marquee to its original form.

The Star Points slider specifies the total number of angles on the marquee. For example, a regular star has five tips, or outer points, and five inner points. The Inner Radius slider signifies the proportion of the inner points to the outer points, for example, 0.5 for the inner points to be halfway between the center of the marquee and the outer points.

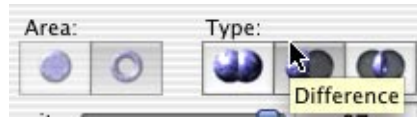
12. Set the Inner Radius to 1 and Star Points to 3. You now get a triangular marquee.



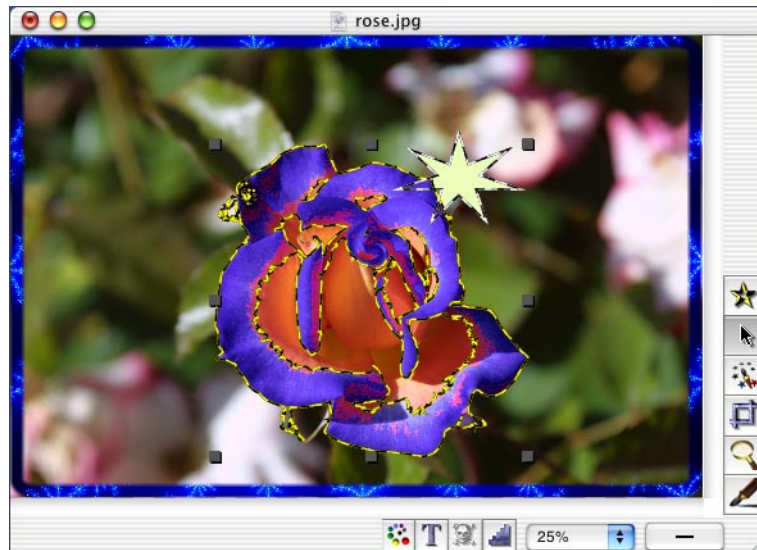
With the Inner Radius set to 1, five star points creates a pentagon, six points create a hexagon, and so on.

13. Use the Marquee Inspector to change the marquee back to a star.
14. Additional marquees are always created with the settings of the previous marquee, so change the Area setting to Solid Area and the Smooth slider to 0.
15. Select the bitmap marquee and, in the Marquee Inspector, set the Type option to Difference for Actions to be applied to areas within other marquees except any area isolated by the bitmap marquee. The Marquee Inspector displays settings for

the selected marquee if more than one is visible on your document. Note that the Area option is not available for bitmap marquees.

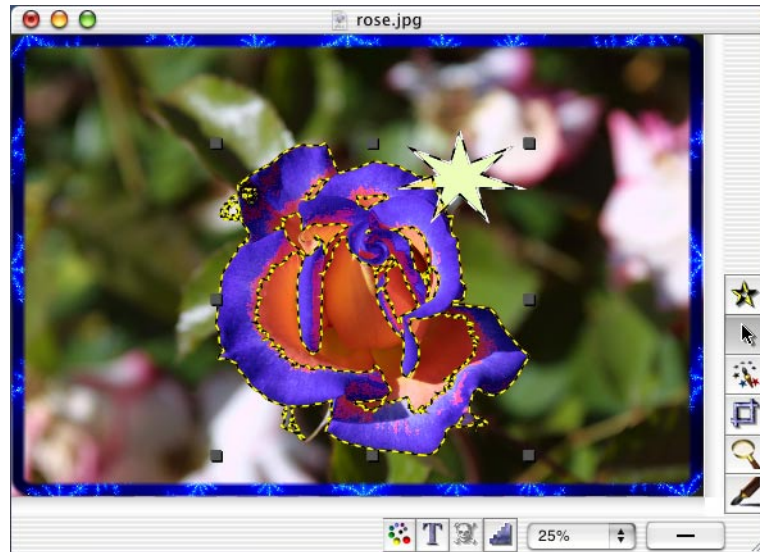


16. Select and apply a Plain Color Action (Paint > Plain Color). Remember that the bitmap marquee is set at 97% intensity with the Difference setting and the star marquee at 100% intensity with the Union setting. This means that the Action is applied to areas completely outside the bitmap marquee but within the star marquee at 100%, but to areas that overlap both marquees at 3%. If the bitmap marquee intensity was set at 100%, the Action would not affect the overlapping areas at all.



17. Set the Type option for the bitmap marquee to Intersection.

18. Select and apply another Plain Color Action. Now only the areas that overlap both marquees are affected because of the Intersection setting, and the Action is applied at 97%. If the star marquee was the one set to Difference with the Intersection setting, the Action would be applied at 100%.



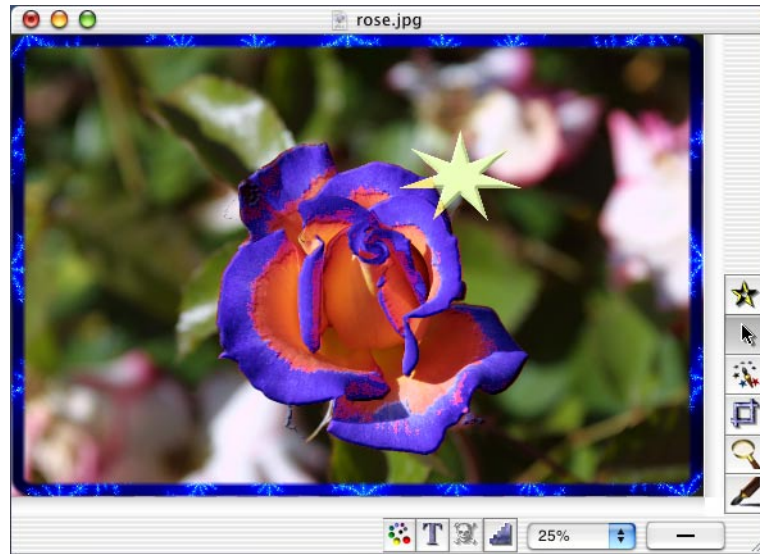
19. Set the Type option for the bitmap marquee to Union.

20. Select and apply the Make Button Action.

**Note** *Make Button is available only in the Professional version of TIFFany3. If you have the Basic version, select another Action to use.*

With the marquees set to Union, the Action is applied at 100% to the star marquee, including the overlapping sections, and 97% to the bitmap marquee. The higher percentage takes

precedence in the overlapping areas when both marquees are set to Union.



In this example, the difference between the intensity percentages of the two marquees is so small that it does not really matter. Experiment with a larger percentage difference to get a better sense of how you can use the feature to your advantage.

Experiment also with the Type settings, especially if you have overlapping marquees. The binary settings are logical. For example, if one marquee is set to Difference and the other to Intersection, Difference overrides Intersection because Difference means that nothing happens to that marquee.

Keep in mind which setting each marquee has and how that would interact with other marquees. Remember also that it does not matter which marquee is selected, because all active marquees affect Action application.

*Chapter*

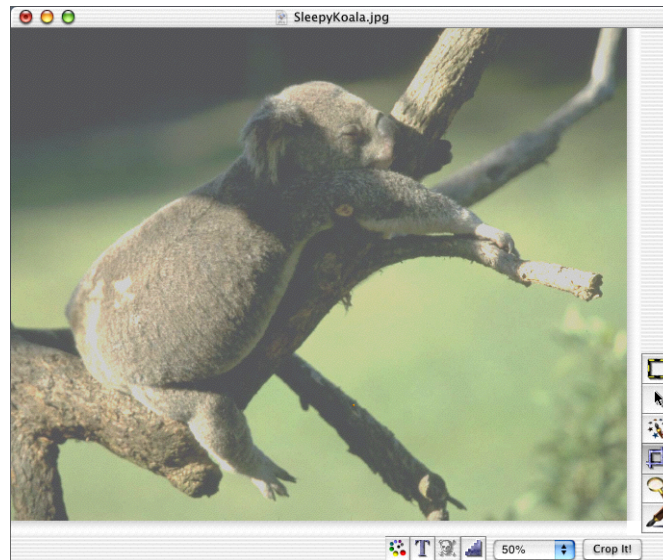
**2**

# **Tutorials for Specific Enhancements**

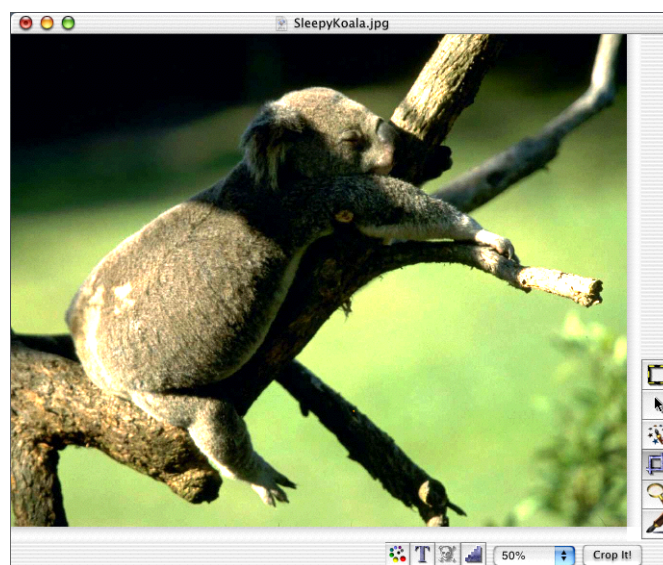
# Contrast Enhancement

Use the Contrast Actions to enhance the contrast in your image. For best results, first apply an automatic correction and then further adjust the contrast until the image looks the way you want.

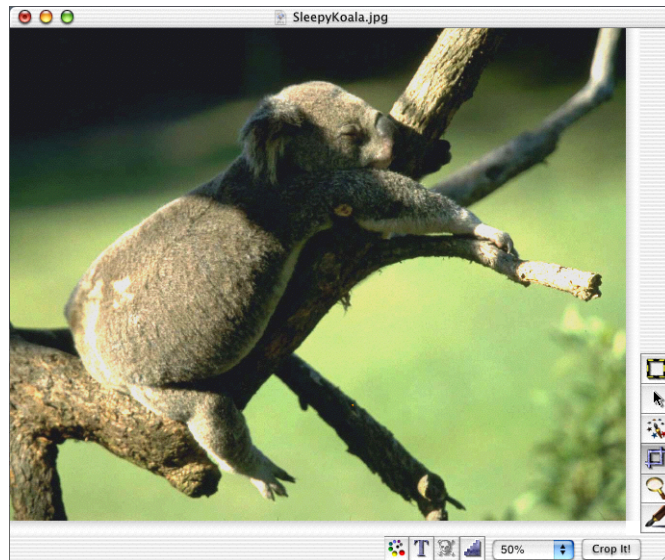
1. Open SleepyKoala.jpg.



2. Apply the Auto Contrast 1-1 Action (Brightness > Auto Contrast 1-1). This Action increases contrast until at least one percent of the image are shadows and one percent are highlights. In most cases, this Action creates a satisfactory contrast balance.



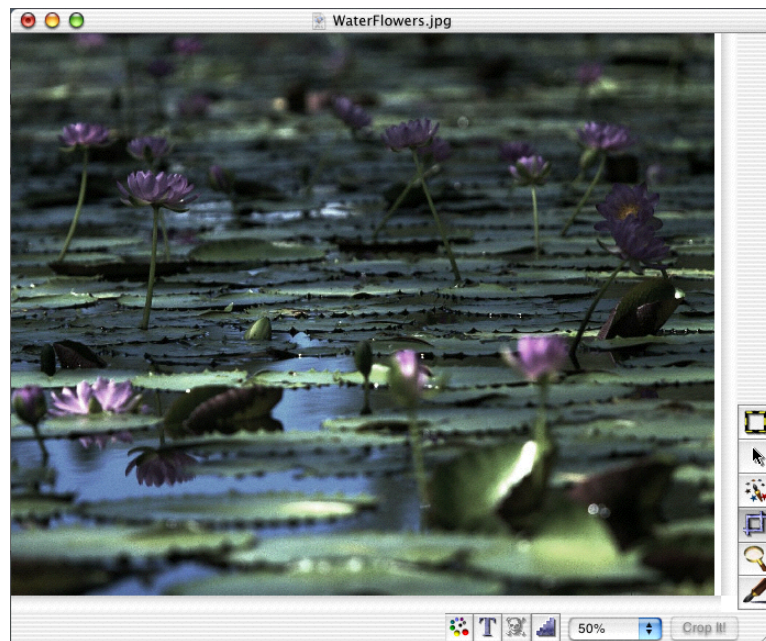
3. Apply one or more Actions to adjust the contrast as you desire. For example, apply the Contrast -20% Action (Brightness > Contrast -20%) if you want less contrast.



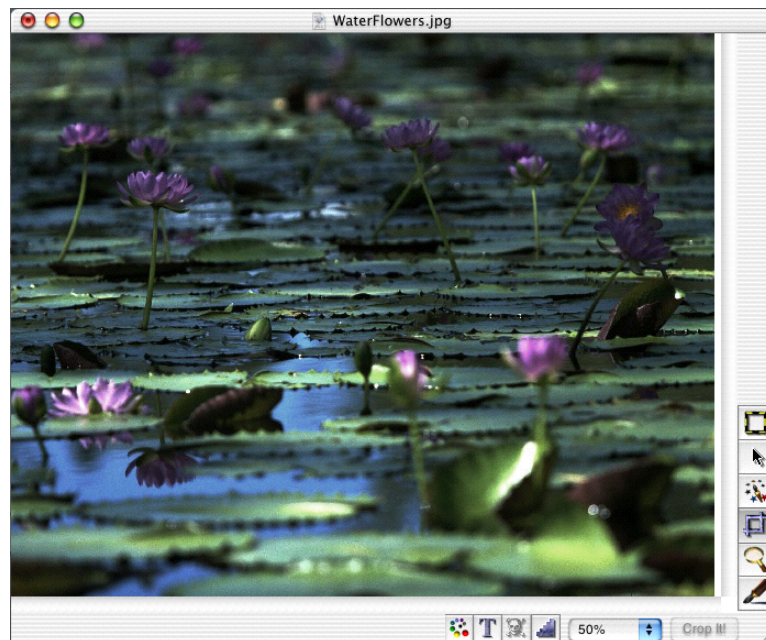
# Saturation Enhancement

Use the Saturation Actions to enhance the color saturation of your image. For example, you can increase the saturation of a picture that has a pale, washed-out appearance. The result is an image with richer and bolder colors.

1. Open WaterFlowers.jpg.

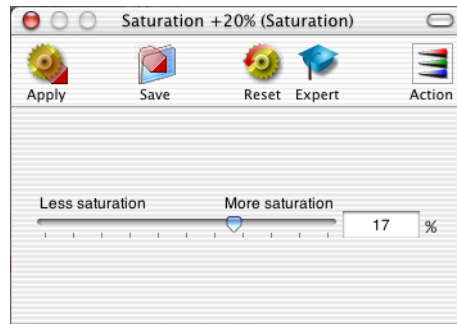


2. Select and apply the Saturation +20% Action (Color Balance > Saturation +20%).

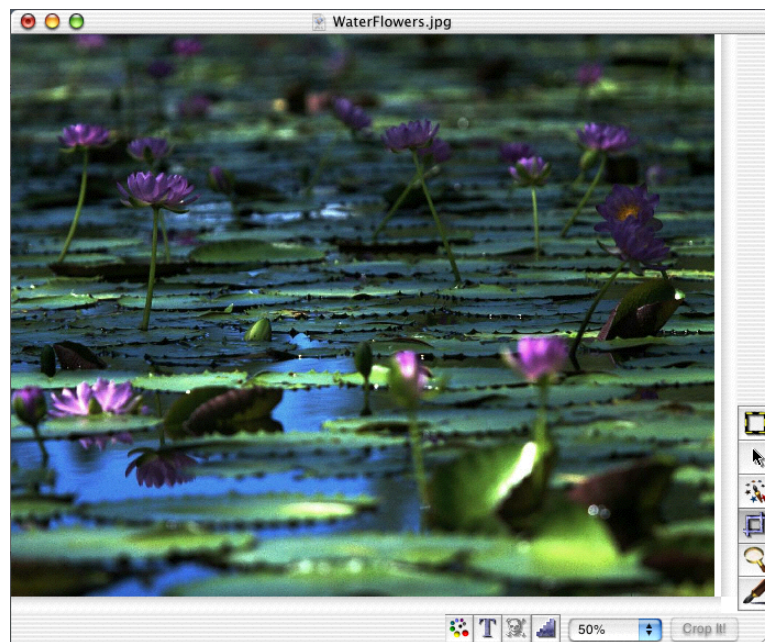




3. For final adjustments, open and adjust the Action settings.



4. Click Apply in the toolbar of the Action settings.



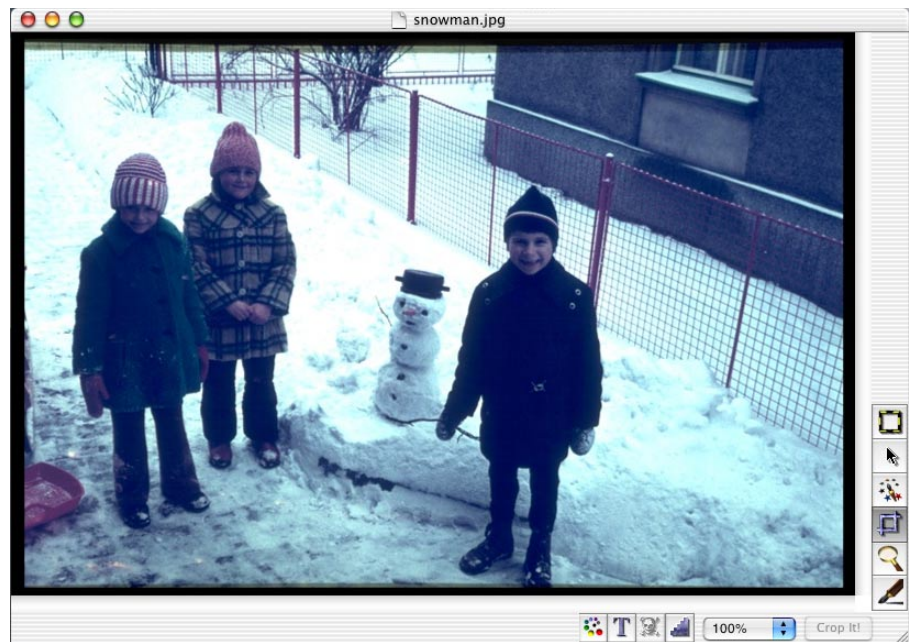
# White Balance Adjustment

Use the White Balance Action to adjust the white balance of your images. Pictures from cameras, either film or digital, might not come out the way you expect due to lighting.

For example, in a white room with artificial light, you still perceive the walls as white. The camera, however, does not know if it is the walls that are yellow, for example, or the light. Unless your camera has white balance features, the image would most likely have yellow walls. Even with white balance adjustment features, the camera might not adjust correctly or fully.

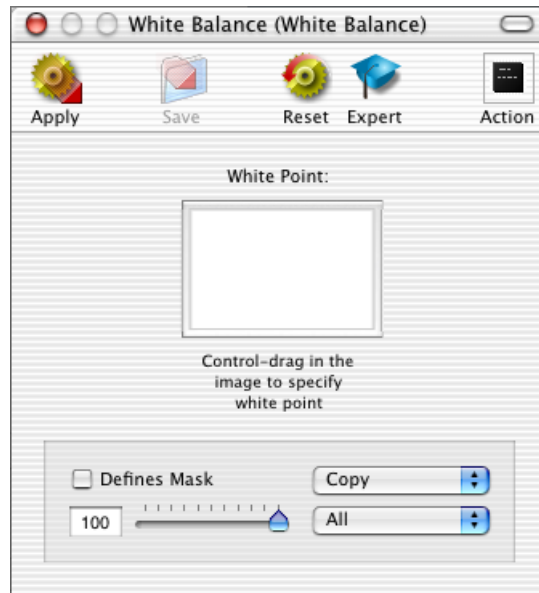
This tutorial provides an example of adjusting white balance in an image so that what you perceive as white is displayed white.

1. Open snowman.jpg.

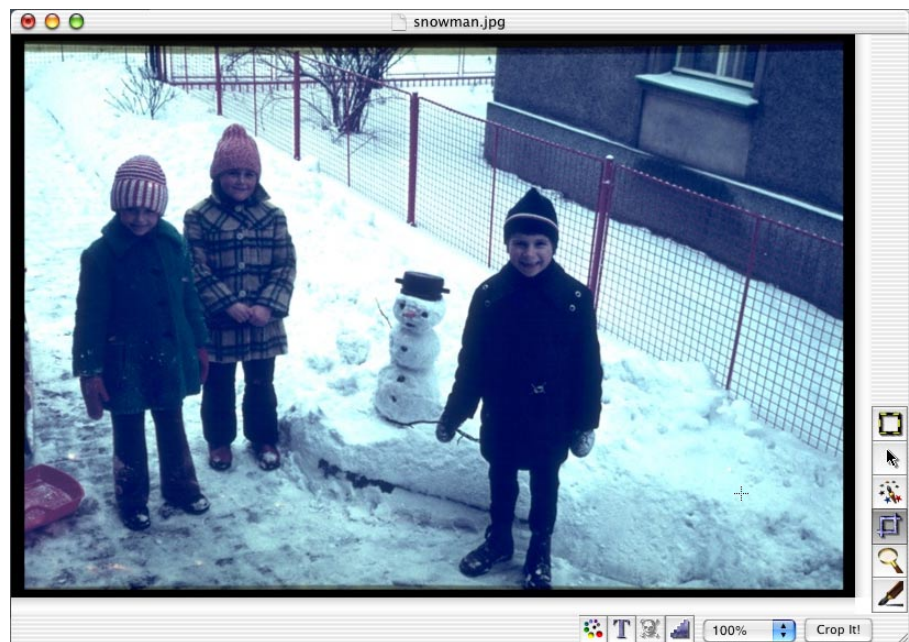


The snow in this picture has a blue tint, and the white balance adjustment can make the snow white.

- From the Actions menu, select *White Balance...* from the Correction category to open the White Balance Action Inspector.

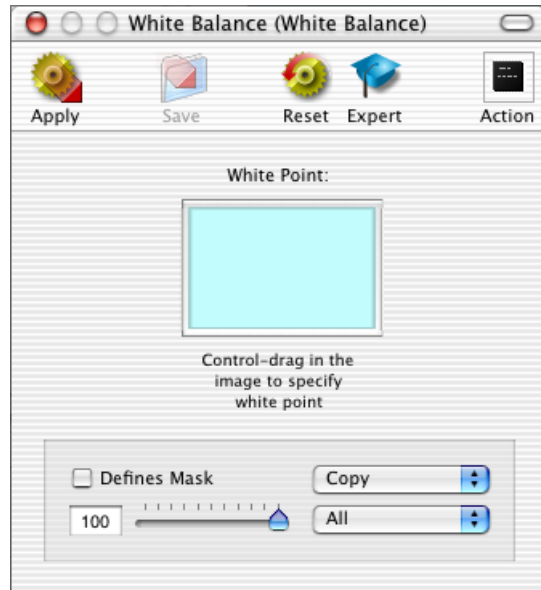


- Hold down the Control key and drag your mouse over parts of the image that should be white. TIFFany3 takes the average of the pixels that you drag over.

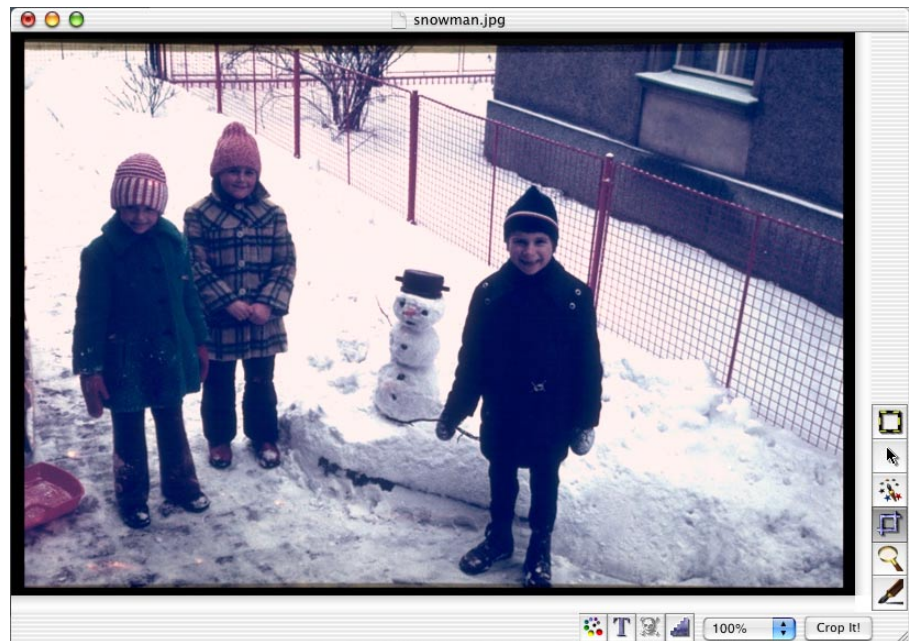


**Tip** For best results, drag over the brightest of areas that should be white, but not areas that are already white due to overexposure, for example the snow behind the two girls.

4. The White Balance Action Inspector shows the average color that is used for the adjustment.



5. Press Apply in the toolbar.



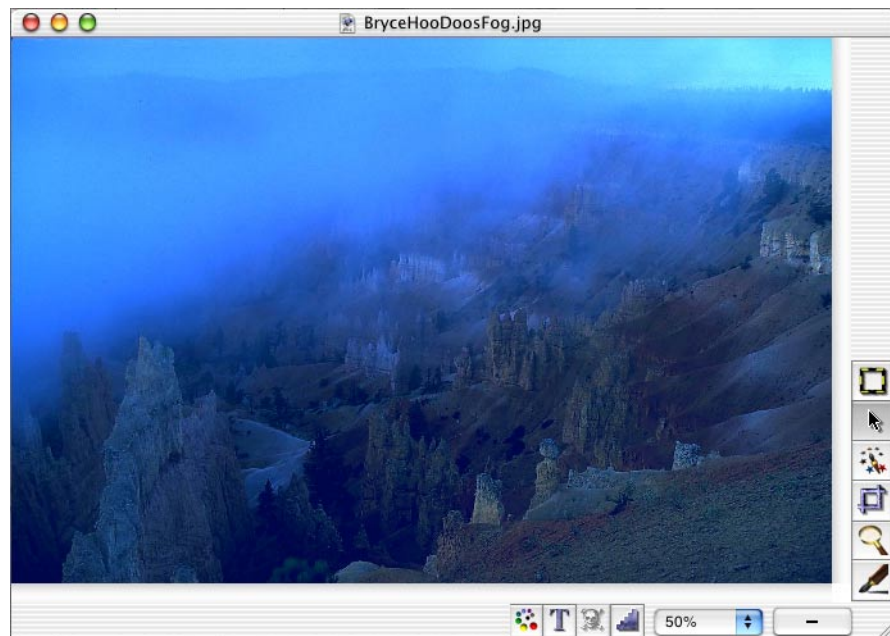
TIFFany3 adjusts the white balance and makes the snow in the image white.

# Color Balance Adjustment

For some pictures, you do not want to adjust the overall saturation but only that of a specific color. For example, a picture can be too yellow, and you just need to balance the yellow channel of the image.

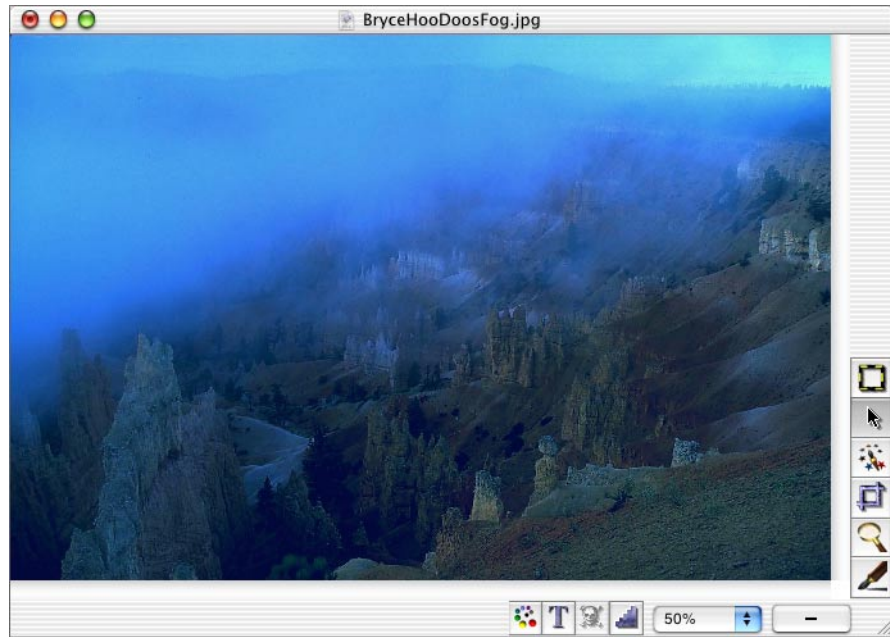
This tutorial provides an example of adjusting the color balance of an image.

1. Open BryceHooDoosFog.jpg.

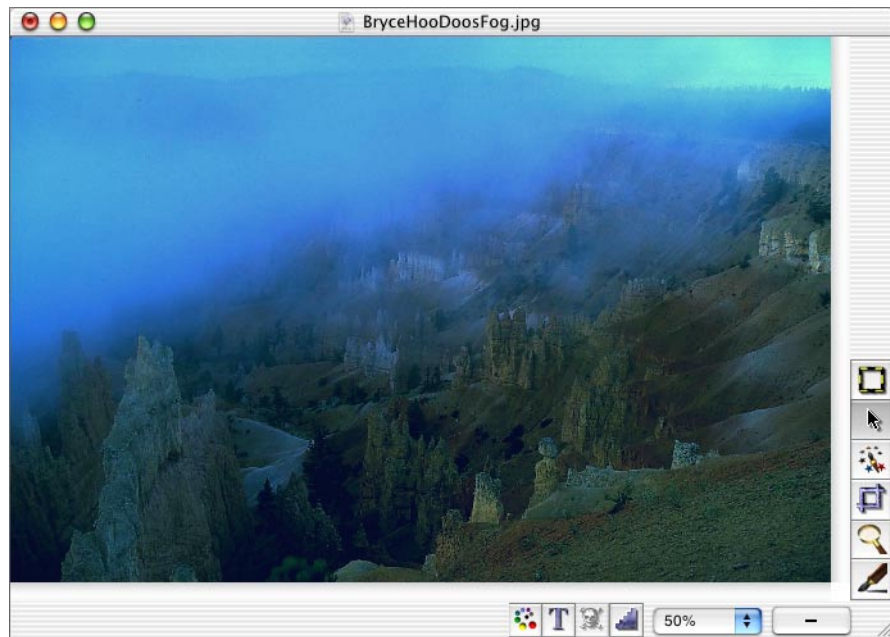


Note that this picture is too blue and does not show the true color of the canyon.

2. Select and apply the Less Blue Action (Color Balance > Less Blue).

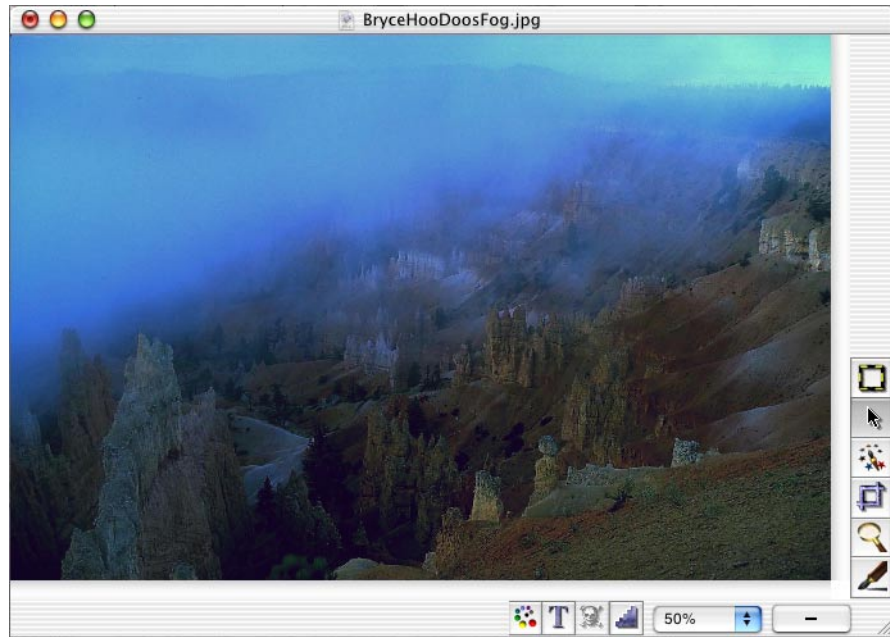


3. Reapply the Action to further decrease the blue.



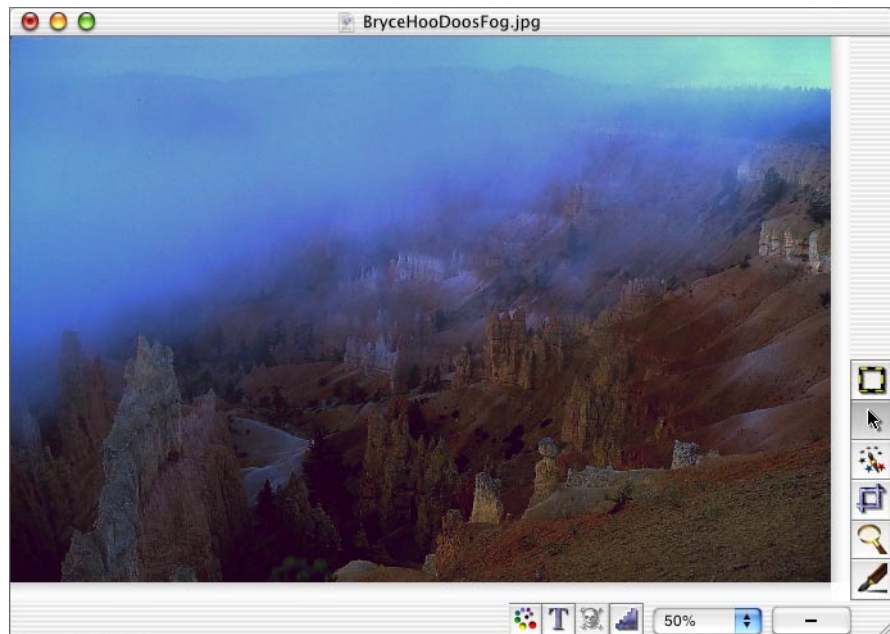
Now the picture is certainly less blue, but the canyon still has a sickly color.

4. Select and apply the Less Cyan Action (Color Balance > Less Cyan).



The canyon now looks healthier, but it can use a dab of blush.

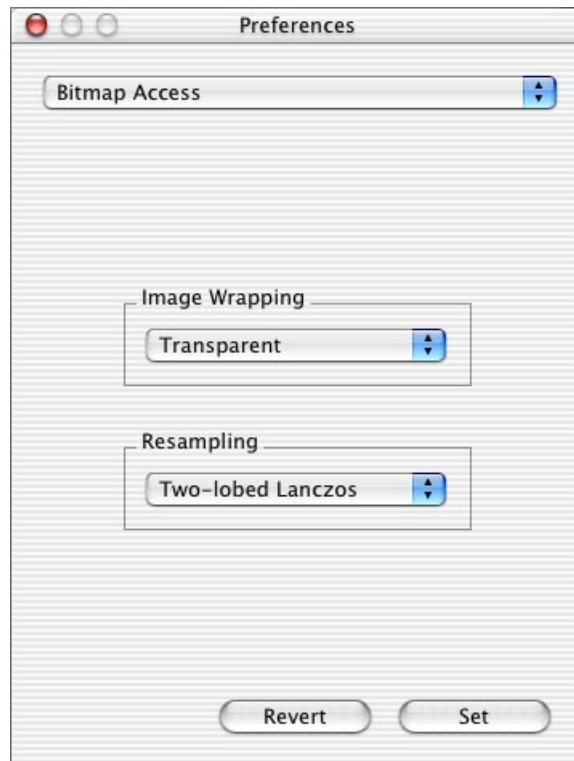
5. Select and apply the More Red Action (Color Balance > More Red).



## Horizon Alignment

Pictures are often taken with a slightly slanted horizon. This tutorial shows you how to easily use the Rotate and Crop tool to straighten the horizon.

Before you use the Rotate and Crop tool, you should check or specify the Resampling setting in the Bitmap Access preferences. The default is Two-lobed Lanczos, and the options are sorted by increasing resampling quality, from Box to Eight-lobed Lanczos.



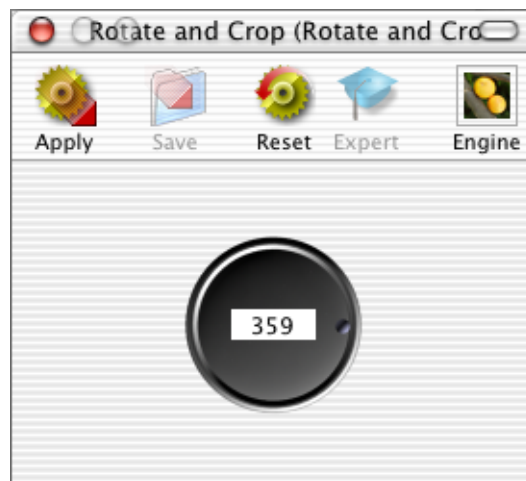
Use high quality resampling for best results from the Rotate and Crop tool, which automatically resamples the rotated layer. For more information about resampling, see Resampling Layers in the *Caffeine Software TIFFAny3 User Guide*.



1. Open lake.jpg.



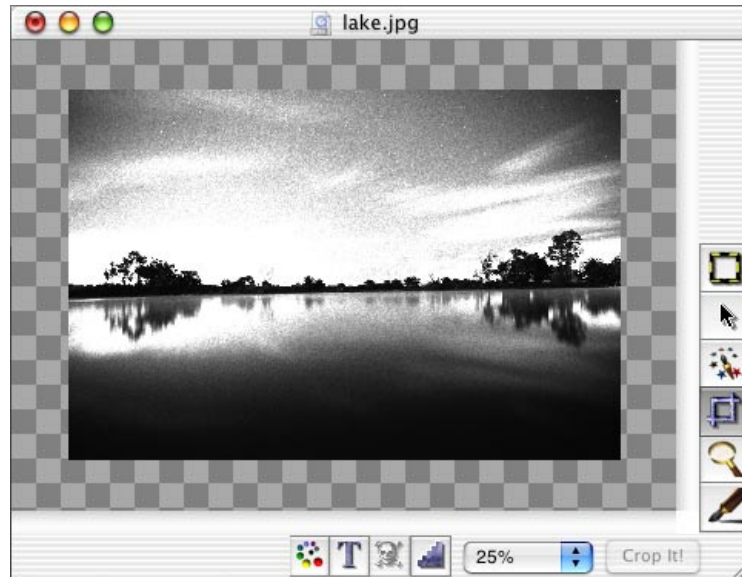
2. Open the Rotate and Crop tool by selecting *Rotate and Crop...* from the Tools menu.
3. Enter an angle to rotate the image by, for example, 359 or -1 to rotate the layer one degree to the right.



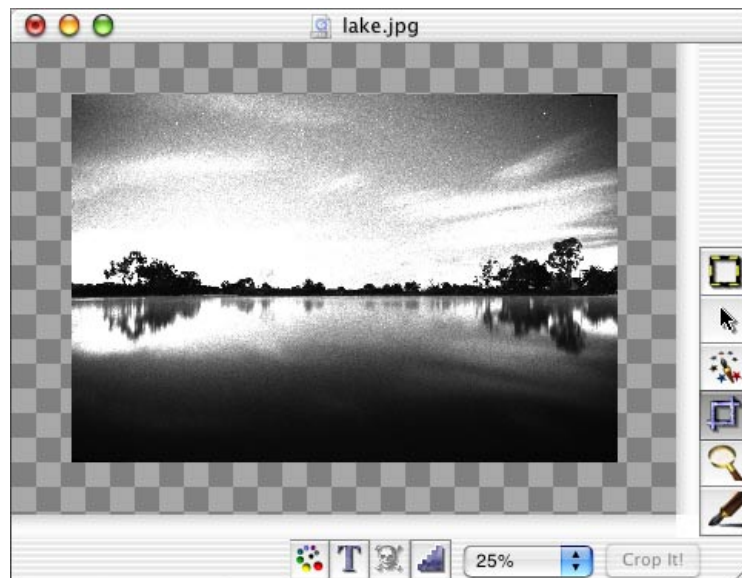
**Note** *If the horizon was slanted the other way, you would enter 1 to rotate by a degree the other direction. Angles 1 through 179 rotates the layer to the left, and 359 through 181 to the right. Rotating by 180 just flips the image upside down without any cropping. You can also use negative degrees, for example -5 instead of 355.*

4. Click Apply in the toolbar.

The layer automatically rotates and crops according to the angle that you specify.



5. Because the horizon is still not straight, and you want to rotate by half a degree more, you can either:
- Enter 359.5 and click Apply
- or
- Start over by undoing twice, once for the crop and another for the rotation, then enter 358.5 and click Apply. The final result has better quality if you start over.

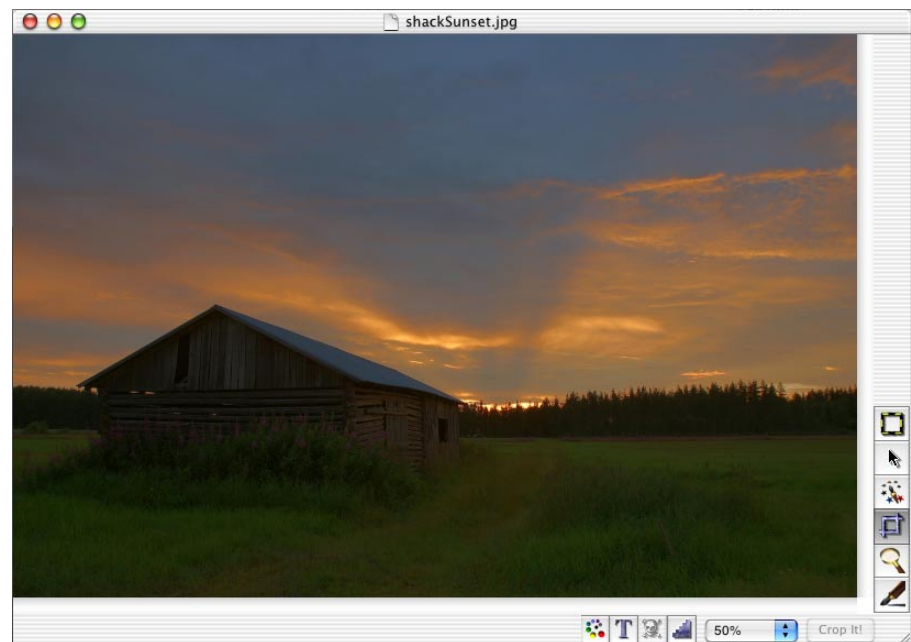


## Cropping or Enlarging Layers by Ratio

Often the images that you want to print are not in standard sizes such as 5 by 7 or 16 by 20, and printing services might crop your images in unexpected and undesired ways. To avoid any surprises, you can use the numeric Crop tool to either crop or enlarge your image to fit a specified ratio.

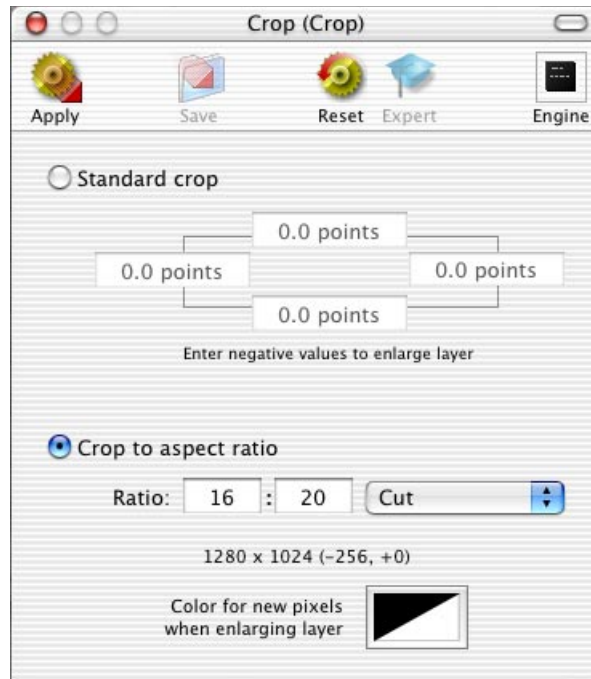
This tutorial provides an example of cropping and enlarging a layer to a standard printing ratio. In general, you should try both options to see which way works better for your specific image.

1. Open shackSunset.jpg.

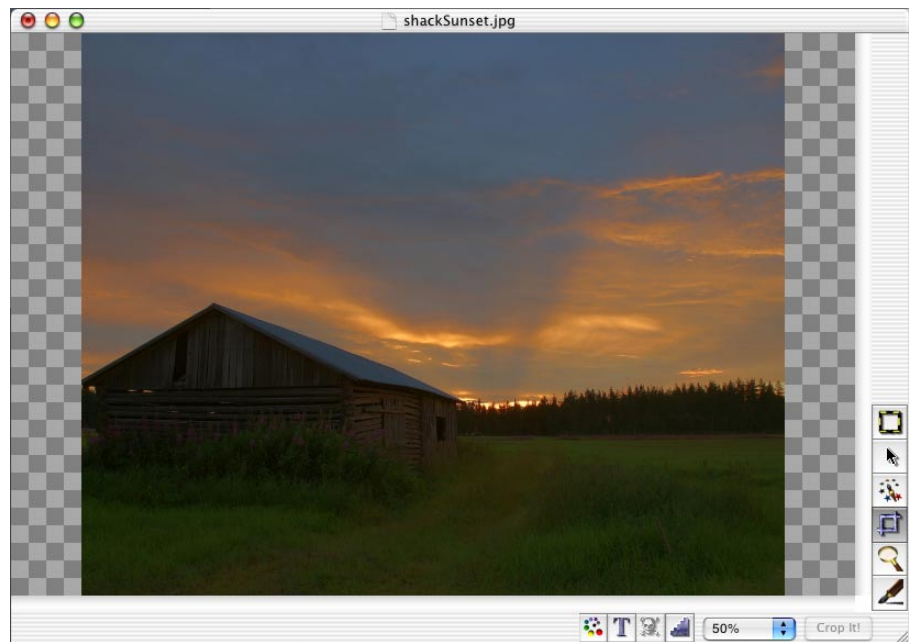


2. Open the numeric Crop tool by selecting *Crop...* from the Tools menu.
3. Select the Crop to aspect ratio option.

4. Enter *16 : 20* with the Cut default.



5. Click Apply in the toolbar.



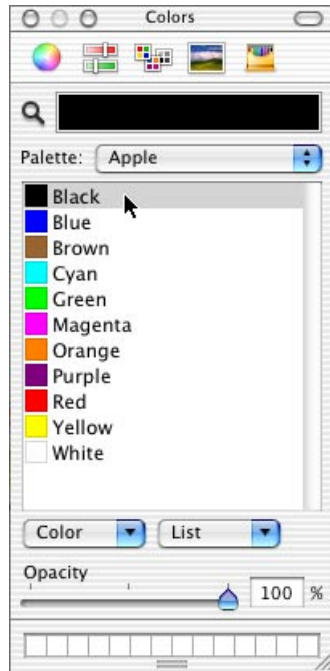
Cropping seems to cut too much of the image away, so you want to try enlarging.

6. Undo the crop.

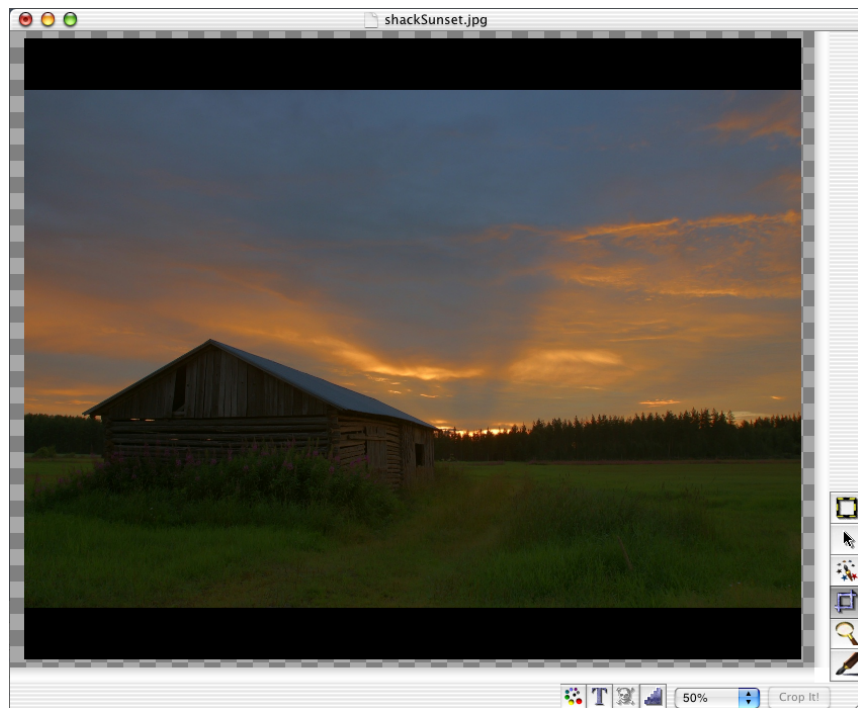
7. Select Enlarge in the numeric Crop tool.

8. Click in the color well to open the color palette.

9. Select a color, such as black, for the pixels to add to the image.



10. Click Apply in the toolbar.



By comparing the two results, you can decide, in this case, on the enlarged version.

## Paper or Background Removal

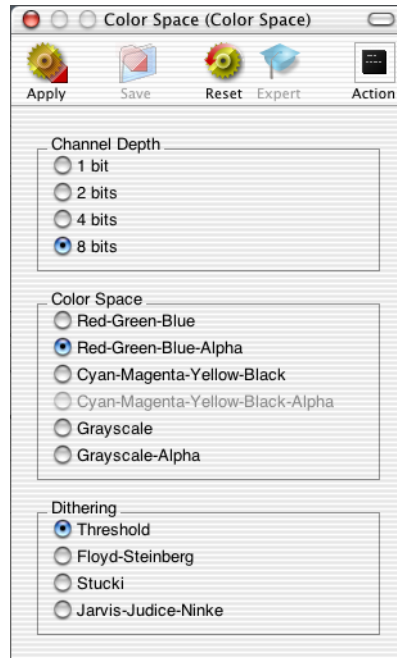
Use the Paper Removal Action to remove the background from your image, for example, the paper from an original scan. Some Actions work best or only with an image with a transparent background. If an Action is not producing expected results, it is possible that the Action should be applied to a layer with alpha, or transparency, if not a transparent background.

**Note** *Paper Removal is available only in the Professional version of TIFFany3.*

1. Open Letter-R.tiff.

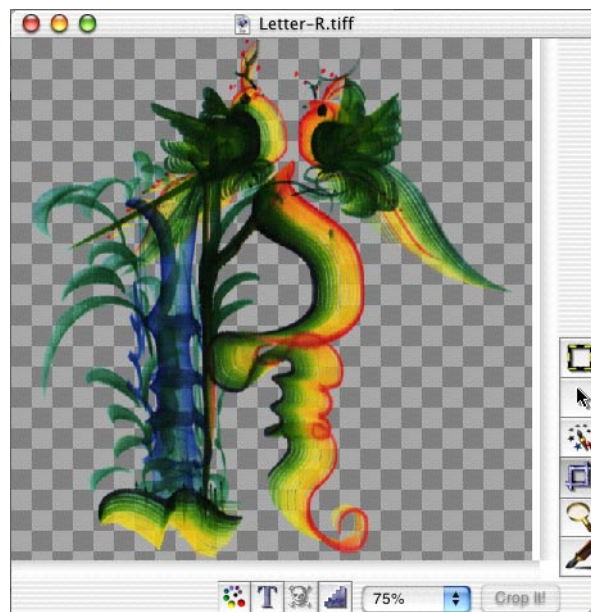


2. Select Color Space in the Tools menu to check if your document has alpha (transparency) channels.

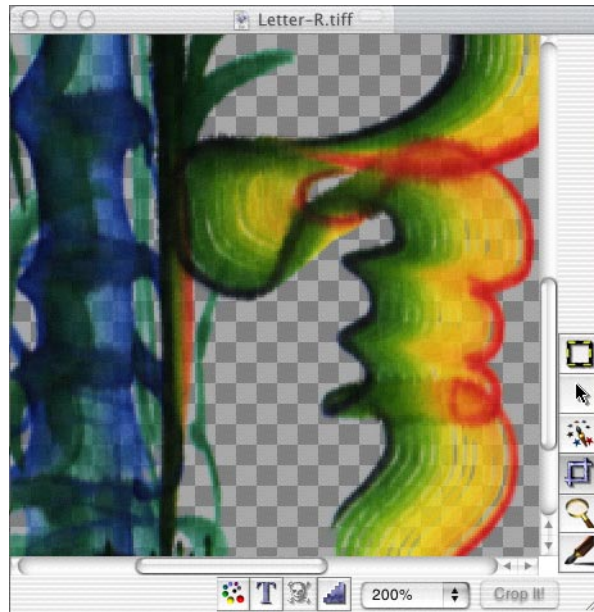


In the Color Space region, the selected option should end in Alpha. If not, select an option that does and apply the setting.

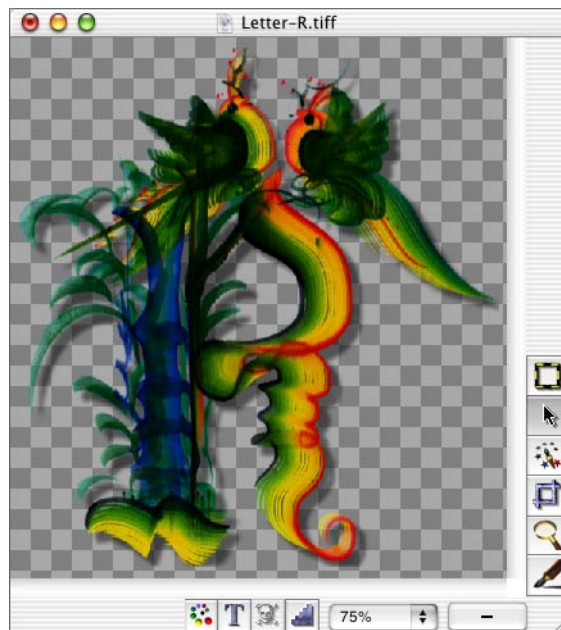
3. Select and apply the Paper Removal Action, which in this example removes the white paper from the watercolor paint and creates the appropriate alpha channel values.



Note that in the areas where the watercolor only partially covers the paper, the alpha channel is now semitransparent.



4. Select and apply the Drop Shadow Action (Scripts > Drop Shadow). The Drop Shadow Action is one of a few Actions that make most sense when applied to an image with a transparent or semitransparent background.



**Note** *The Drop Shadow Action is available only in the Professional version of TIFFany3. If you have the Basic version, try using some Actions in the Alpha Channel folder.*



# Red Eye Reduction

Use the Red Eye Action to remove red eyes from your image. Though this Action was designed specifically for this purpose and alone can fix most red eyes, you can also use the Less Red Action in addition in particular cases.

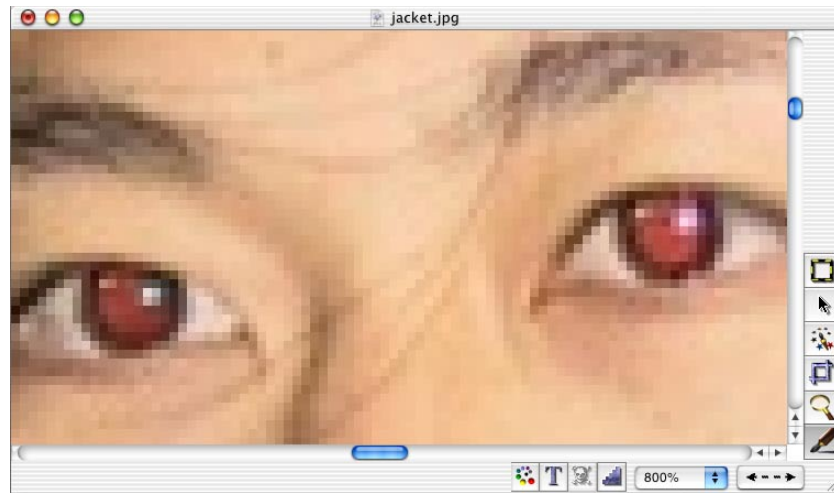
This tutorial provides an example of applying the Red Eye and Less Red Actions to the eyes in an image for red eye reduction.

**Note** *This Red Eye Action is available only in the Professional version of TIFFfany3. If you have only the Basic version, try using the Less Red Action by itself.*

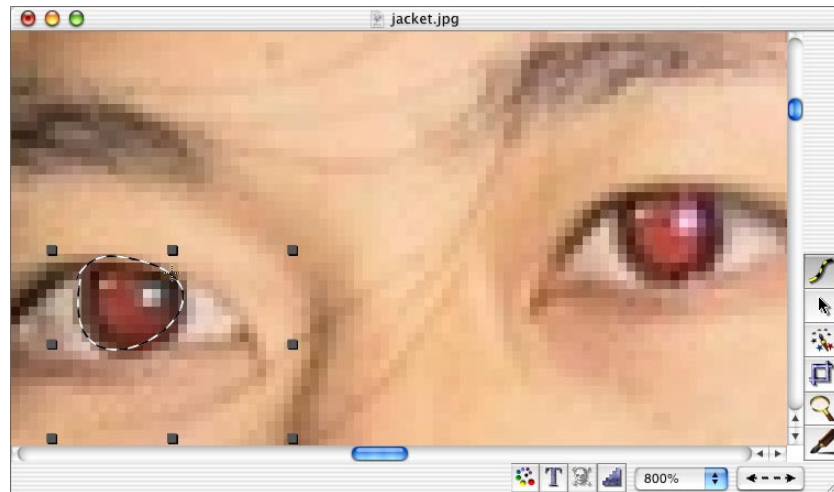
1. Open jacket.jpg.



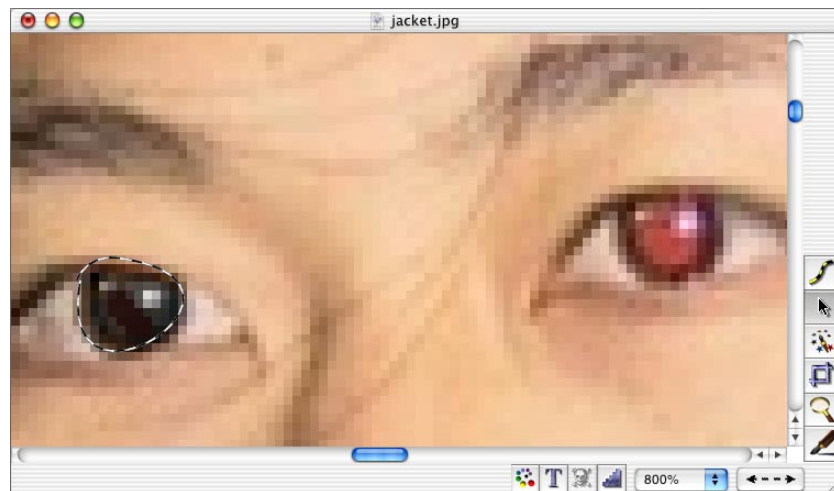
2. Zoom in to the eyes.



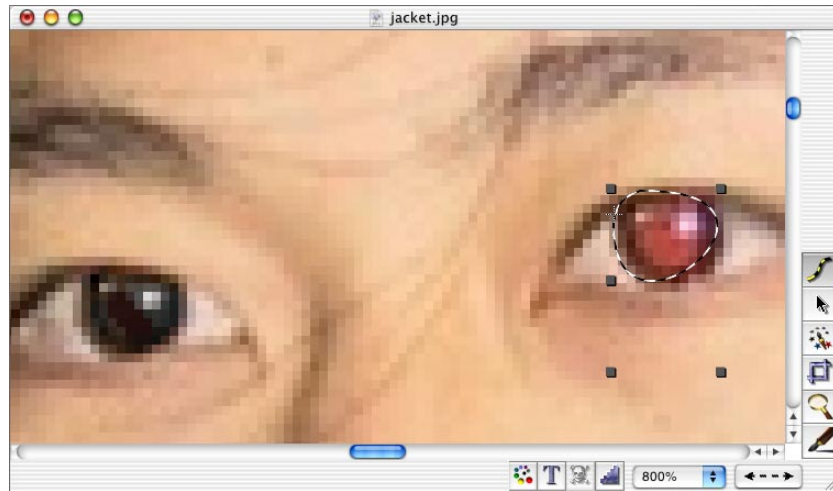
3. Create a freehand marquee around one eye.



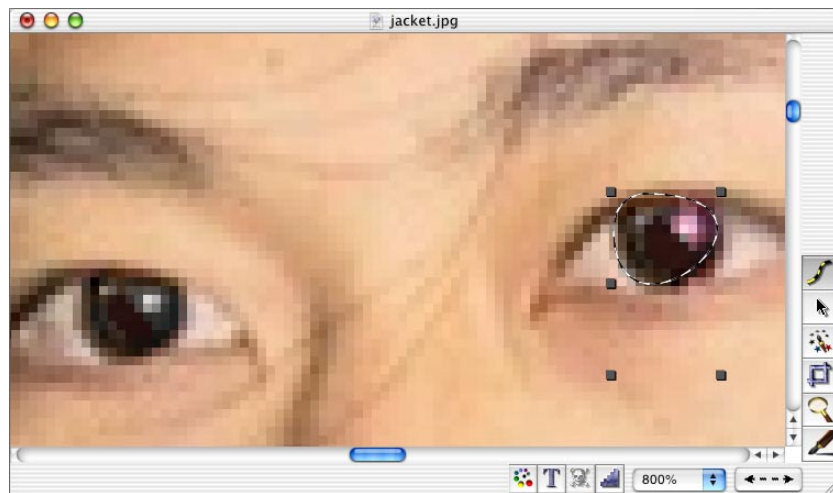
4. Select and apply the Red Eye Action (Scripts > Red Eye).



5. Create a freehand marquee around the other eye and make sure that the other marquee is hidden or deleted.



6. Apply the Red Eye Action again.



7. You can reapply the Action to further reduce the red in the eye.



8. The pink glare in this eye is particularly tricky. Create another freehand marquee around the glare.



9. Select and apply the Less Red Action (Color Balance > Less Red) twice.



The image is now rid of the red eyes.



## Retouching Images

Use the Cloning Action to retouch your images. For example, to remove people or cars from the background, you can clone another part of the image to brush over the unwanted elements. These tutorials provide examples of using the Clone Action to touch up pictures.

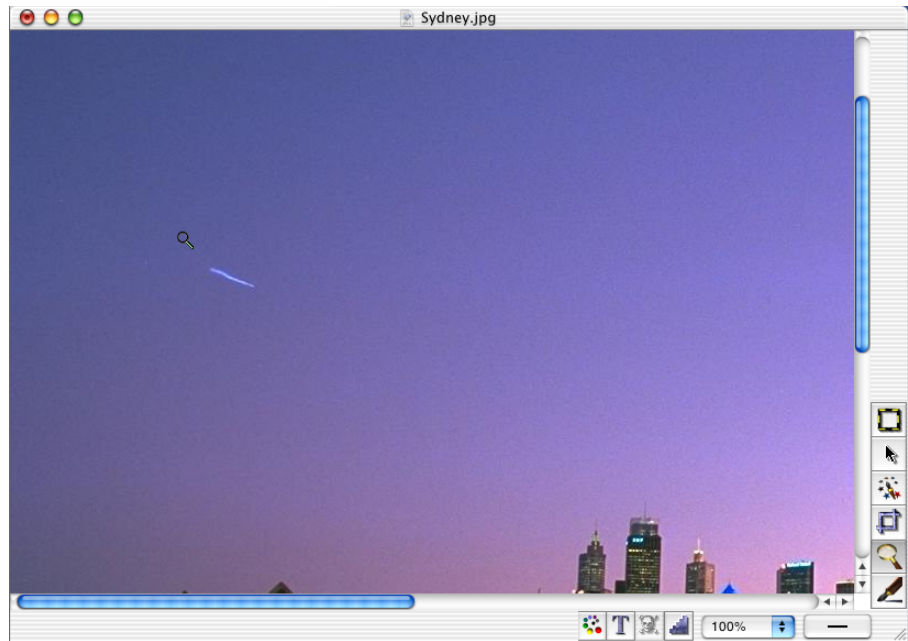
### Removing Dust Trace

This image has a dust trace in the upper left part of the sky that you want to remove.

1. Open Sydney.jpg.



2. Select the Zoom tool and click near the dust trace.

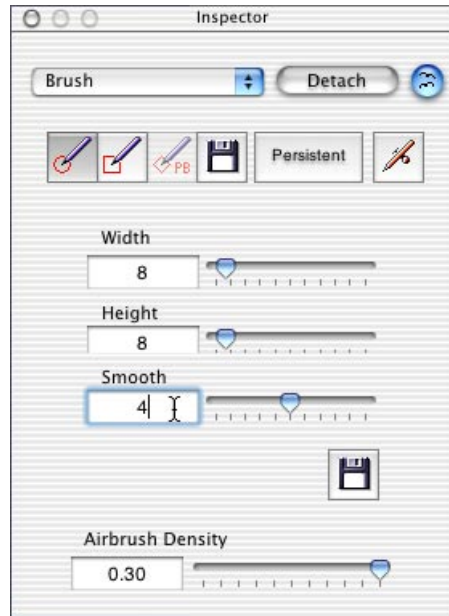


3. Select the Cloning Action (Cloning > Cloning) and open the Action Inspector by clicking Settings in the toolbar.
4. If the setting is not Fixed Origin, select the Fixed Origin option and save the Action.

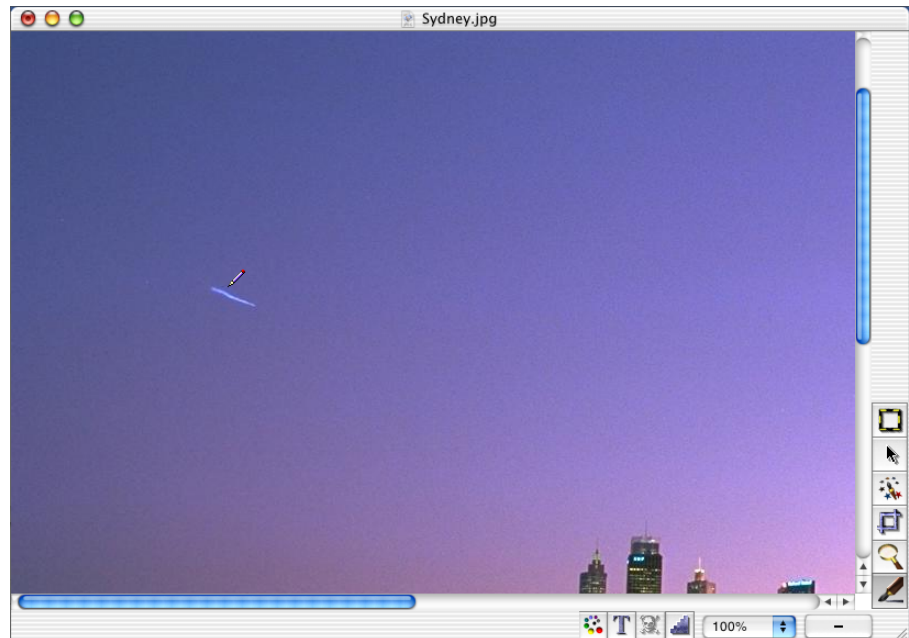


5. Select the Brush tool.
6. Open the Brush Inspector with Command+8. You can also select Inspector... from the Controls menu and then select Brush from the poplist in the Inspector.

7. Increase the Smooth setting to 4 so that the edges of the brush strokes fade out by 4 points.

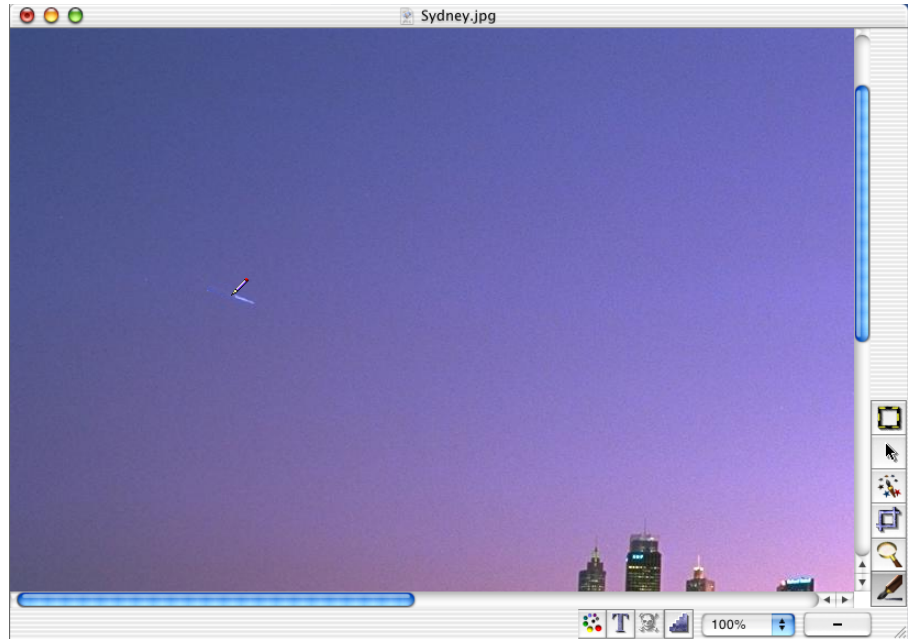


8. Control-click with the brush near the dust trace, wherever you want to base the cloning on. The Fixed Origin setting means that you clone at the origin of the Control-click.





9. Brush over the dust trace in one single brushstroke. The beginning of the brushstroke clones the Control-clicked origin, and the rest of the brushstroke traces the area with respect to the origin.



10. If necessary, brush over the dust trace another time and touch up areas that stand out from the rest of the sky.



The image now has a perfect sky, with the dust trace successfully removed.

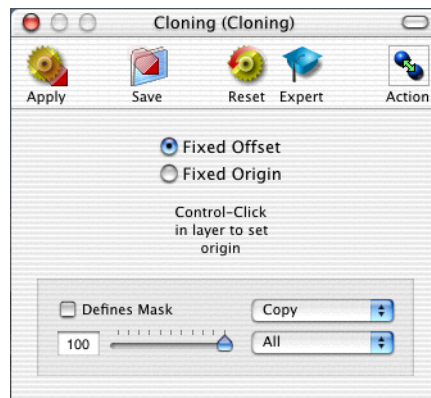
## Removing Background Object

This picture has a car in the background that you want to remove.

1. Open Boat.jpg.



2. Select the Cloning Action (Cloning > Cloning) and open the Action Inspector by clicking Settings in the toolbar.



**Note** *The Action is by default set with the Fixed Offset option.*

3. Zoom in on the car and Control-click with the brush to set the origin for the cloning.



4. With your first click after the Control-click, you clone the origin with your brush.



5. With subsequent clicks or brush strokes, using the Fixed Offset option from the Action setting, you clone the area offset according to the origin. For example, if you click directly to the right of your first click, you clone the area directly to the right of the origin.



If you then click to the left of your first click, you clone the area left of the origin.

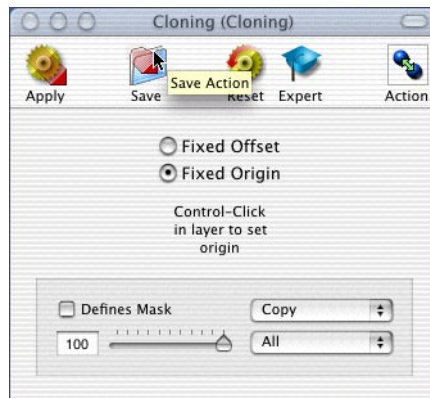
6. You can keep cloning with the same origin or Control-click somewhere else to use another origin.



7. Brush over the car some more with the new origin offset.



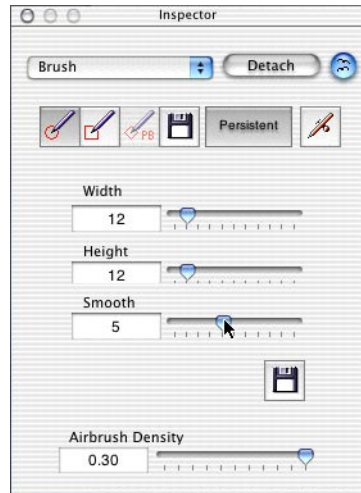
8. Back in the Action settings, choose the Fixed Origin option and click Save in the toolbar.



**Note** *You can only brush with Action settings that are saved in the Action Catalogue.*

9. Open the Brush Inspector with Command+8. You can also select Inspector... from the Controls menu and then select Brush from the poplist in the Inspector.

10. Increase the Smooth setting to 5 so that the edges of the brush strokes fade out by 5 points.



11. Control-click again on the document to set the origin.

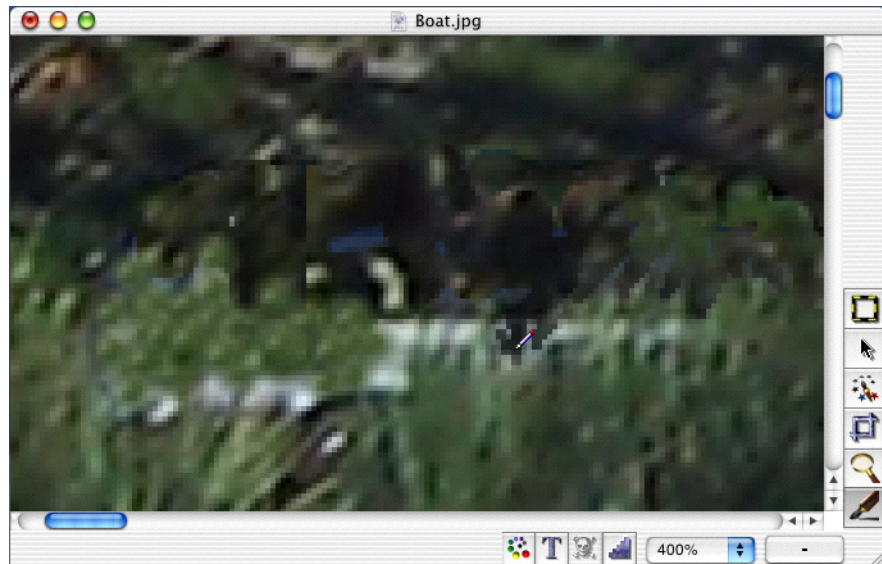


With the Fixed Origin offset, every time you click on the document, you start over cloning the origin. With the Fixed

Offset, every time you click on the document, you clone the area correspondingly offset by the origin.



12. Zoom in even more and use a smaller brush to finish retouching the car with either cloning option. Remember to save the Action when you switch to another option. Otherwise, even though the other option is selected, you would still brush with the setting that was last saved with the Action.



13. Your final result is an image with the car removed from the background.

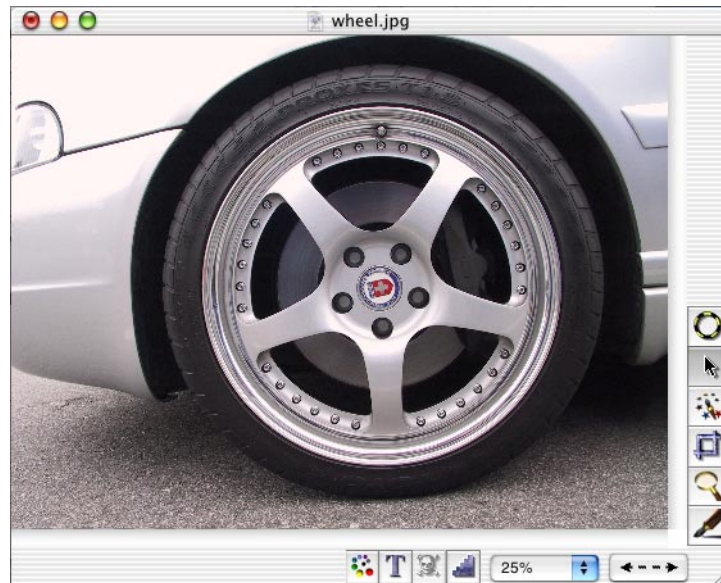




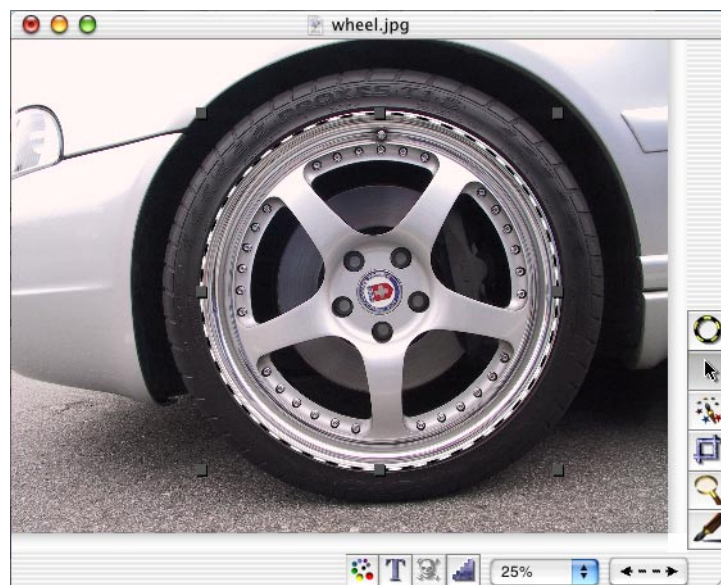
## Rotating Parts of the Image

You can brush or use a marquee with a Rotate Action to rotate only certain areas of your image. For example, you have a picture of a car in profile, and you want the top spoke of the wheel rim to be vertical. This tutorial demonstrates how you can manually apply a Rotate Action to achieve your goal.

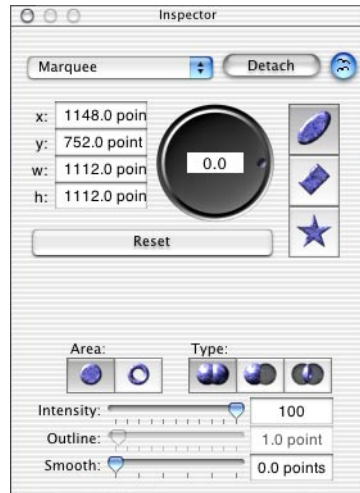
1. Open wheel.jpg.



2. Create an elliptical marquee around the rim.



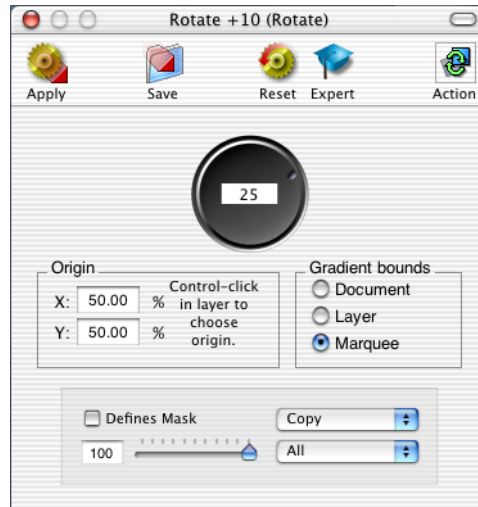
3. To make sure that the marquee is a perfect circle, open the Marquee Inspector with Command+3. You can also select Inspector... from the Controls menu and then select Marquee from the poplist in the Inspector.
4. Make sure that the width and height of the marquee are the same.



**Tip** *Press the Reset button in the Marquee Inspector to change any elliptical marquee into a perfect circle.*

5. Select a Rotate Action (Geometry > Rotate) and open the Action Inspector.
6. If you do not see expert settings, click Expert in the toolbar of the Action Inspector.
7. Estimate and enter the angle of rotation.

8. Check that the Gradient bounds option is set to Marquee and leave the Origin setting with the default 50% for both coordinates. This way, you ensure that the origin of rotation is the center of the elliptical marquee.



9. Click Apply in the Action Inspector toolbar.



10. You notice that the top spoke is not yet vertical. Reapply the Action with as many angle adjustments until you are satisfied.



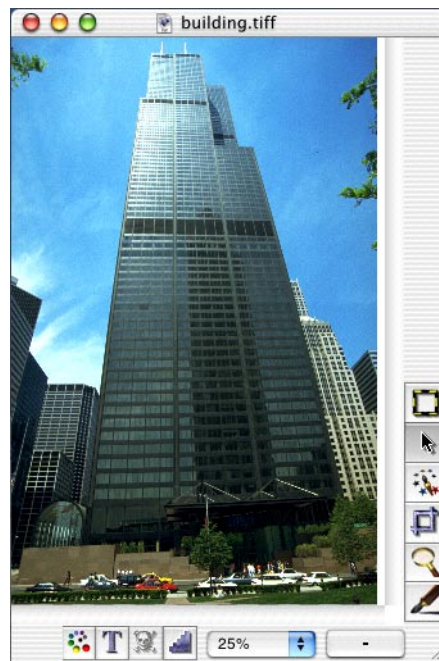
The rim is now rotated appropriately so that the top spoke is vertical.

# Perspective Modification

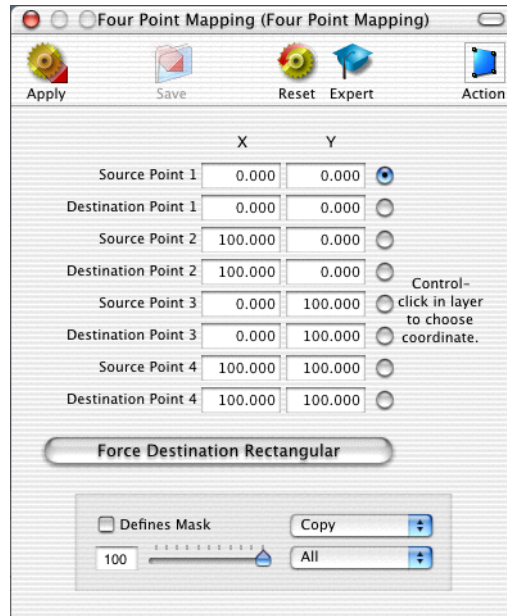
Use a Four Point Mapping Action to change the perspective in an image. This tutorial provides an example of changing the perspective of a building so that it looks as if you are looking at the building straight on, instead of from the bottom.

**Note** *Four Point Mapping is available only in the Professional version of TIFFFany3.*

1. Open building.tiff.

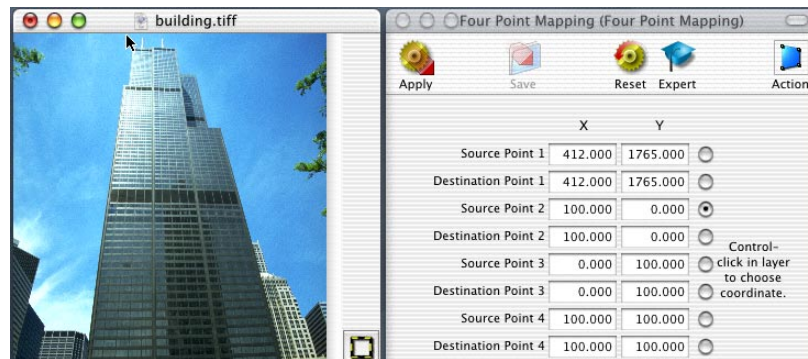


- From the Actions menu, select Four Point Mapping from the Geometry Action category. The Action Inspector appears.



**Note** *The Four Point Mapping family does not have a preconfigured Action in the Action Catalogue because you use different settings for each individual document.*

- Imagine the side of the building as a slanted rectangle that you want to straighten out. Control-click twice in one corner of that rectangle. You are setting the first source and destination point.



In this case the source and destination points are the same because you are not moving the building, just changing the perspective.



6. Click Apply in the toolbar. The Action modifies your image, mapping the source points of the slanted rectangle to the destination points of the perfect rectangle.



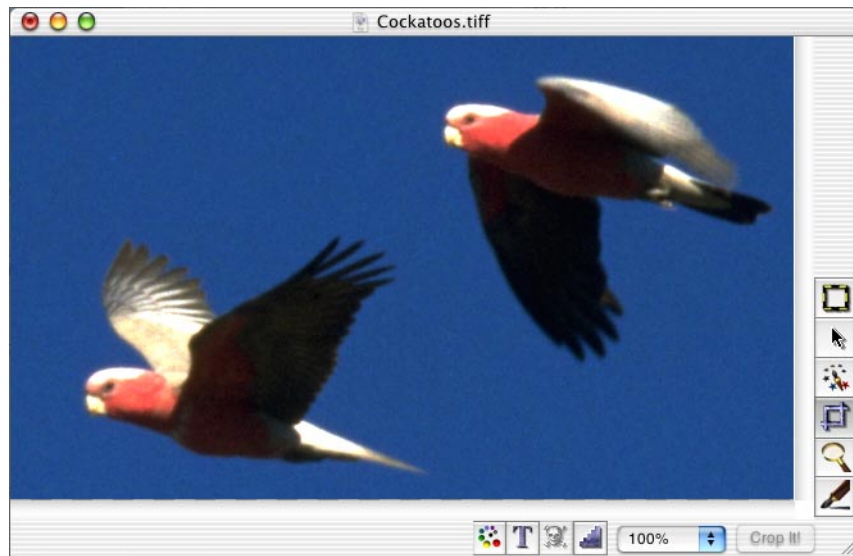


## Adding Text to the Image

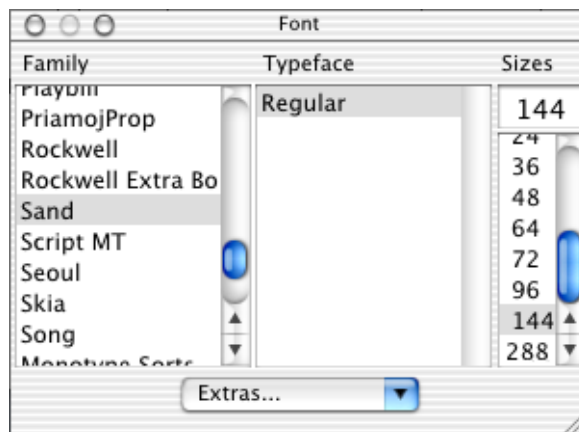
Use the text marquee to add text to your document. Remember that when you apply an Action to the marquee to create text, the text becomes part of the layer just like results of other Action applications. Do not delete the text marquee, or any marquee, unless you are sure that you do not need it anymore.

This tutorial provides an example of using text marquees to add text to your document.

1. Open Cockatoos.tiff.



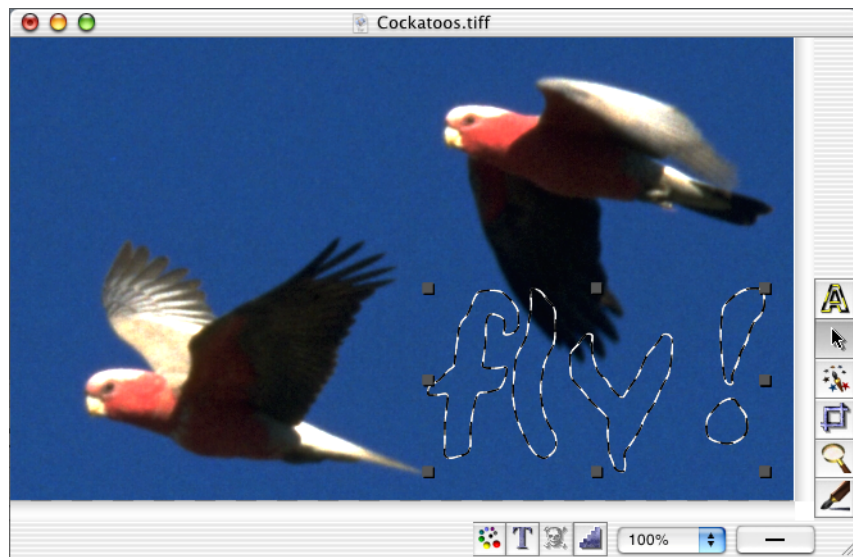
2. Select the Text Marquee tool and click in the document where you want the text. The text panel appears.
3. Open the font panel by pressing Command+T or pressing the font panel button.
4. In the font panel, select the font family, type, and size.



5. Back in the text panel, type in the text that you want.



6. With the Arrow or Rotate tool, you can resize, shape, move, or rotate the text marquee.

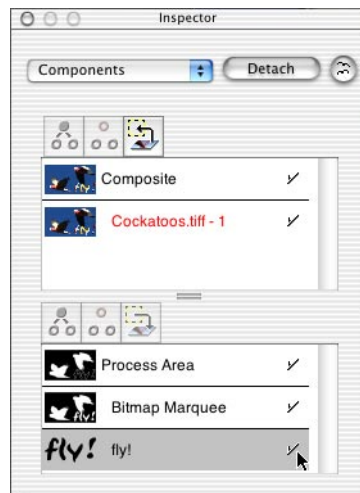


**Note** *To edit the text marquee, double-click within the marquee borders to bring up the font panel.*

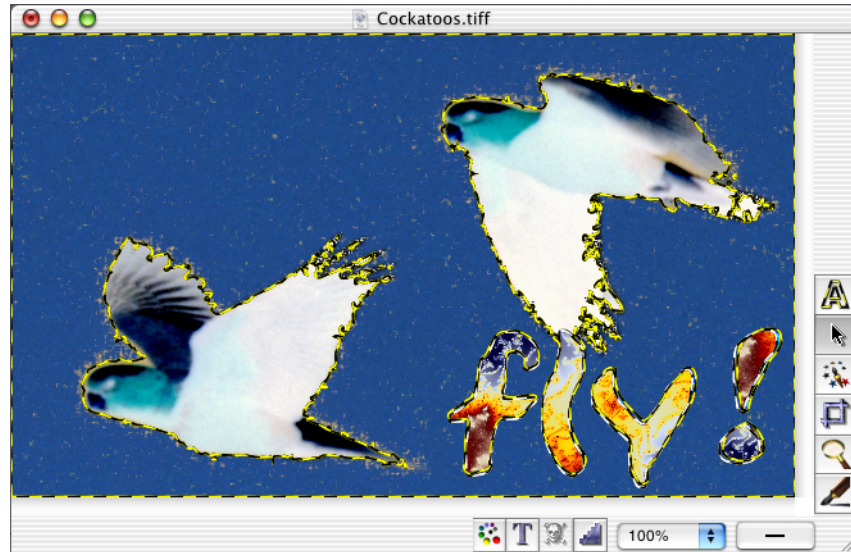
7. Select and apply the Twine Action (Texture > Mandelbrot > Twine).



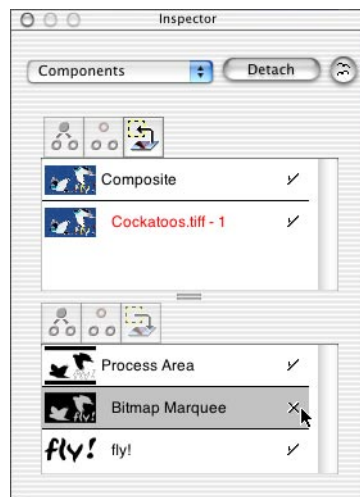
8. Use the Magic Wand tool to create a bitmap marquee that sets off the sky.
9. Open the Marquee Inspector with Command+3. You can also select Inspector... from the Controls menu and then select Marquee from the poplist in the Inspector.
10. In the Marquee Inspector, set the Type option for the bitmap marquee to Difference.
11. To select the text marquee, the easiest way is to use the Components Inspector (Command+1 or use the Inspector poplist). Click on the X to unhide the text marquee component, if necessary.



12. Go back to the Marquee Inspector and set the Type option for the text marquee to Difference also.
13. Select and apply the Invert Action (Color Map > Invert). The Action is applied to the birds only, or the areas outside the bitmap and text marquee.



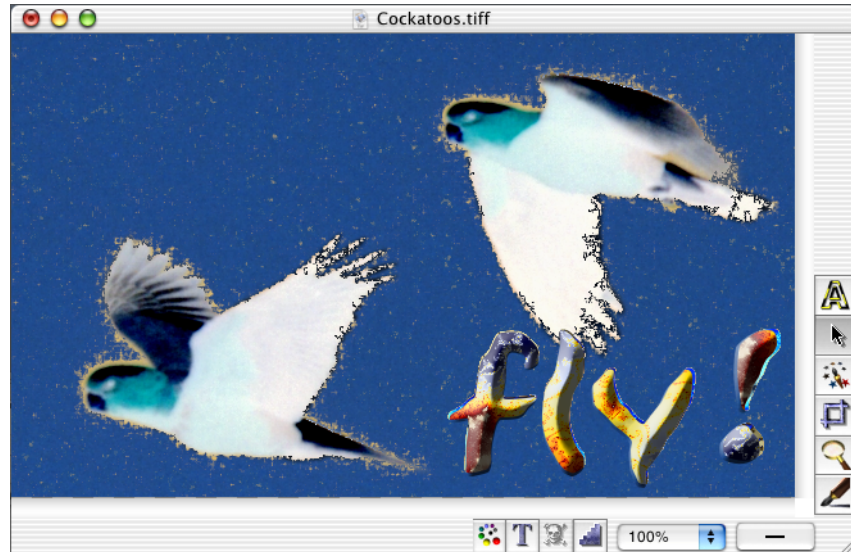
14. Go back to the Components Inspector and click on the check next to the bitmap marquee to hide just that component in the document.



15. Select the text marquee and change its Type setting back to Union.
16. Select and apply the Marquee Bezel Action (Scripts > Marquee Bezel), which is only applied within the active text marquee.

**Note** *Marquee Bezel is available only in the Professional version of TIFFany3. If you have the Basic version, select another Action to use.*

The final result is an example of using the text marquee to add text to your image.





*Chapter*

**3**

# **Advanced Tutorials**

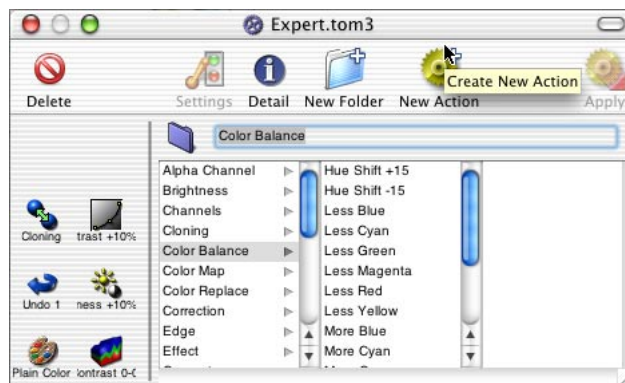
# Creating and Deleting Actions

An Action is a preconfigured collection of settings that you apply to your document, and each Action belongs to an Action family and category. For example, the Control Action category includes the Saturation Action family, and TIFFany3 provides preconfigured Saturation +20% and Saturation -20% Actions. You can create more Saturation Actions, such as Saturation +10%, for additional saturation adjustments that you frequently use.

This tutorial provides an example of creating and deleting an Action, Saturation +10%.

## Creating New Actions

1. In the Action Catalogue, select the folder, Color Balance, where you want to place the new Action. You can always move the new Action later to another folder.
2. Click New Action in the toolbar of the Action Catalogue. An untitled Action appears at the bottom of the existing list of Actions in the selected folder.

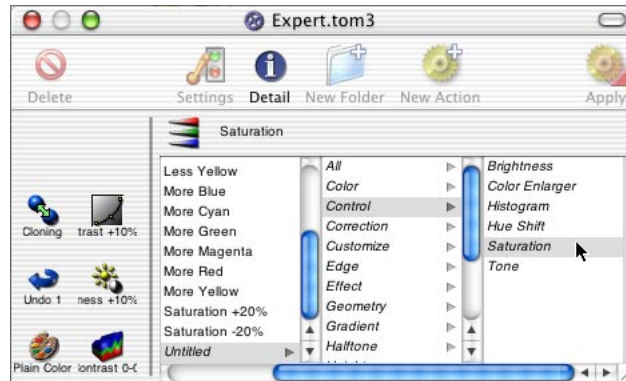


3. Select Control, the Action category that the new Action belongs to.

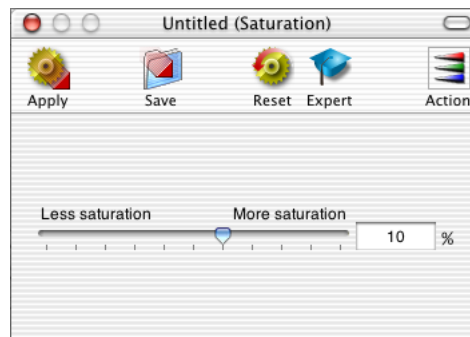




4. Select and double-click on Saturation, the Action family that you want to create a new Action for.



5. The Action Inspector for the Action family appears with the Action settings. Set the saturation to +10% and save the Action.



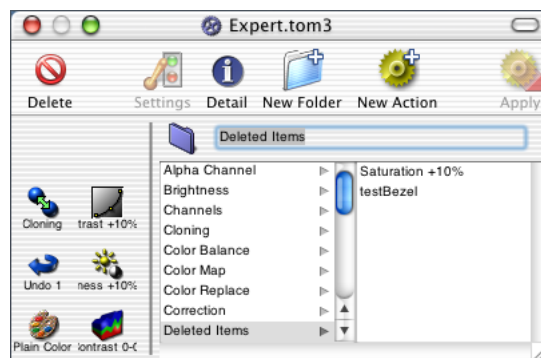
6. In the Action Catalogue, with the untitled Action selected, enter Saturation +10% in the field next to the Action icon and press Return.



Your new Action is now ready for use.

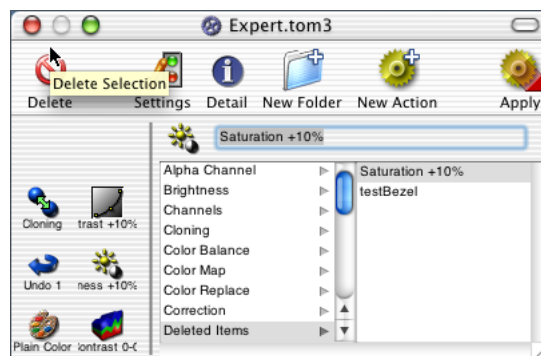
## Deleting Actions

1. Select the Saturation +10% Action in the Action Catalogue browser.
2. Click Delete in the toolbar of the Action Catalogue.
3. If you decide that you want the Action back, go to the Controls menu and select Show Deleted Items from the Action Catalogue menu option.
4. The Deleted Items folder appears in the Action Catalogue, containing any items such as Actions and folders that were deleted from the Action Catalogue since you installed the application.



**Note** *If you later delete an item with a name that exactly matches the name of something in the Deleted Items folder, the latest deleted item overrides the original.*

5. You can apply the Action from here, but most likely you would want to move it to an appropriate folder.
6. To permanently remove something from the Action Catalogue, select the entity in the Deleted Items folder and click Delete.

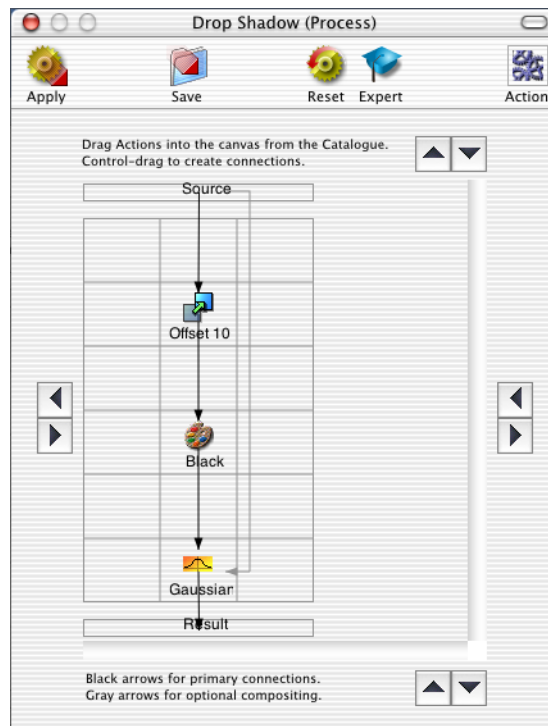


## Creating Process Actions

A Process Action consists of a series of Actions to be applied to your image.

**Note** *Process Actions are available only in the Professional version of TIFFany3.*

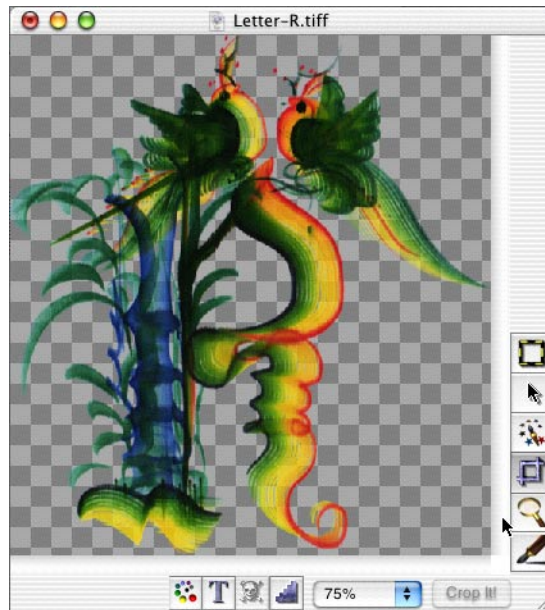
Some preconfigured Process Actions include the Drop Shadow and Oil Painting Actions. The Drop Shadow Action, for example, starts with the Offset 10pt SE Action which offsets the image. The Black Action with 50% opacity and the Gaussian 09 Action changes the offset image into a shadow. The shadow is then combined with the original image using an Under compositing setting, as the gray arrow from the source to the Gaussian Action signifies. The combined image is the end result: the original image with a shadow.



Process Actions are not just useful for complex processes but also for applying multiple Actions at once. For example, it is difficult to manually apply a Contrast and then a Sharpen Action to exactly the same areas of a model's face. You can create a single Process Action to use for this purpose.

You can use Process Actions like any other Action and even include Process Actions within other Process Actions.

This tutorial provides an example of how to create a Bezel Action that highlights the image on the right side and gives it a small shadow on the other.



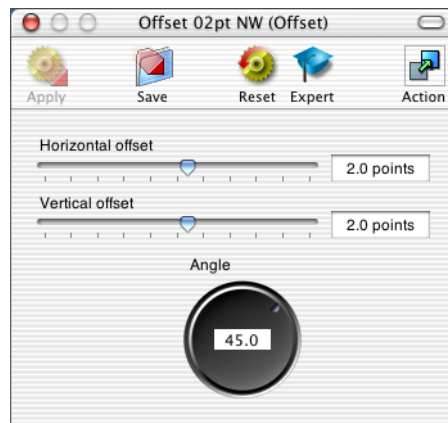
*Original Image*



*With Bezel Action Applied*

1. Click New Action in the Action Catalogue toolbar, select the Customize Action category, and select and double-click on the Process Action family. The Process Action Inspector appears.
2. First, to create the highlight, drag an Offset Action (Geometry > Offset) to the canvas and double-click on it to open the Action settings. Change the horizontal offset to 2.0 and the vertical offset to 2.0, and save the Action.

**Note** *You modify just the Action that you copied to the canvas. The original Offset Action is not affected.*

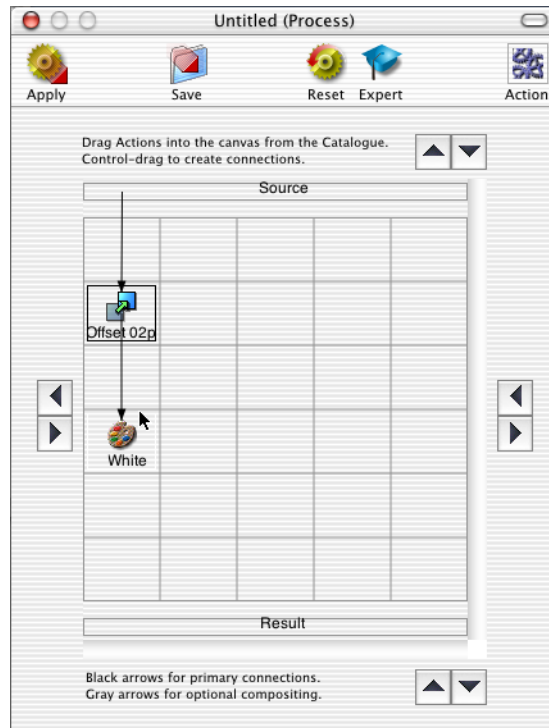


3. Drag the White Action (Paint > Colors > White), place it below the Offset Action, and open the Action settings. Set the compositing to In because the Action should apply only within the area that was offset.

**Tip** *If you do not see the compositing controls, click Expert in the toolbar.*

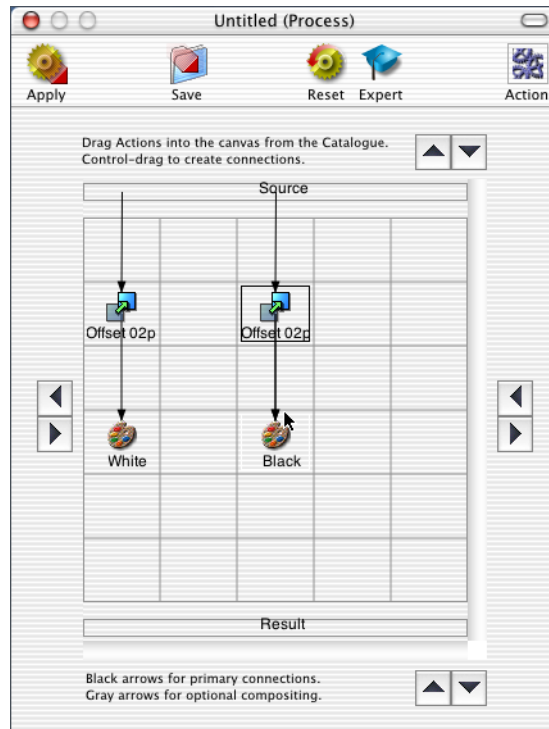


4. Create black arrows to designate the primary process flow. Control-click on the Source and drag an arrow to the Offset Action. Control-click on the Offset Action and drag an arrow to the White Action.



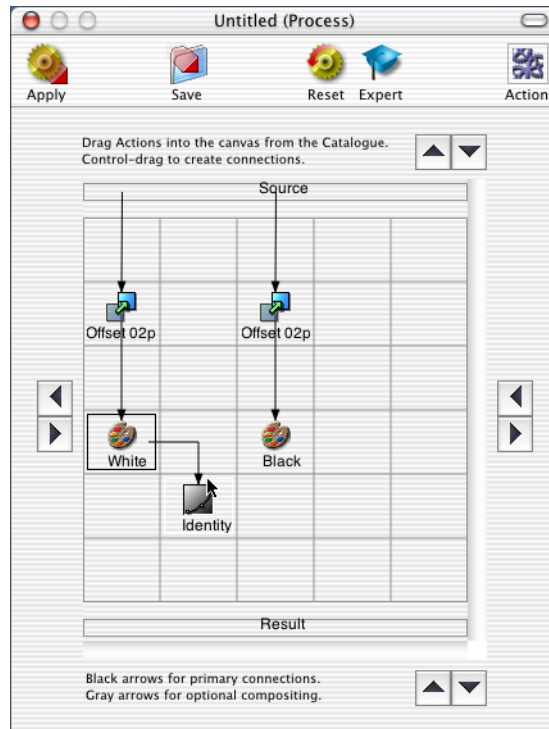
5. To create the shadow, you need another pipeline. Drag an Offset Action (Geometry > Offset) into another column with the horizontal offset at -2.0 and vertical offset at -2.0.

6. Place the Black Action (Paint > Colors > Black) underneath, with the In compositing setting, and connect this pipeline with arrows.



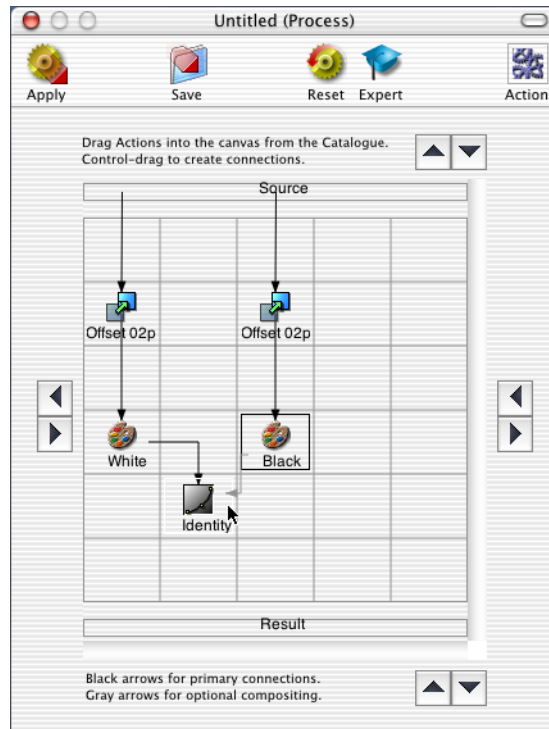
7. Place the Identity Action (Temp > Identity) between the two pipelines. The Identity Action is used only within Process Actions for compositing purposes. In this case, you want to combine the two pipelines, with the white offset either above or under black offset.

8. Drag a black arrow from either the White Action to the Identity Action. As you have been doing, a black arrow is created when you drag into the top of the destination icon.



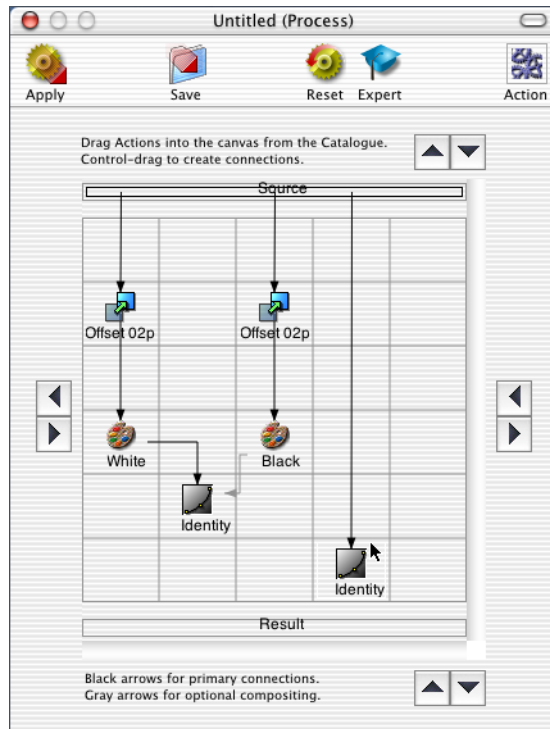


9. Drag an arrow from the Black Action into the side of the Identity Action icon to create a gray arrow. Gray arrows are used only for compositing.

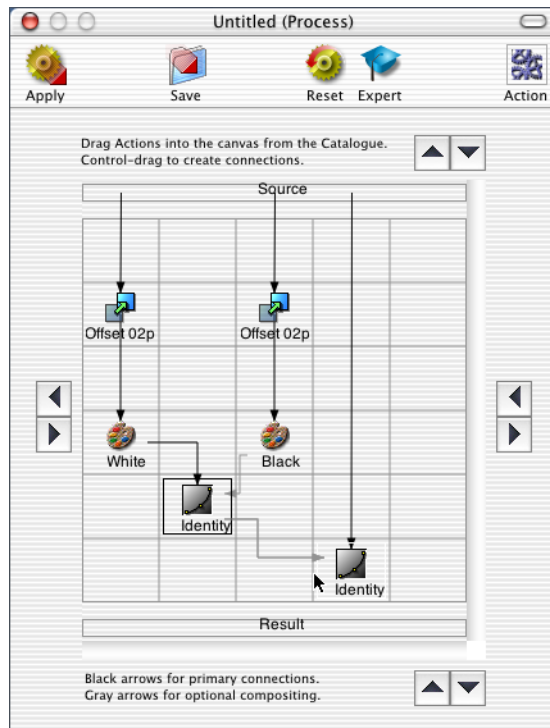


10. Open the settings for the Identity Action and set the compositing to Over or Under. In this case, it does not matter between these two settings because the original image will be placed on top of the two offset areas.

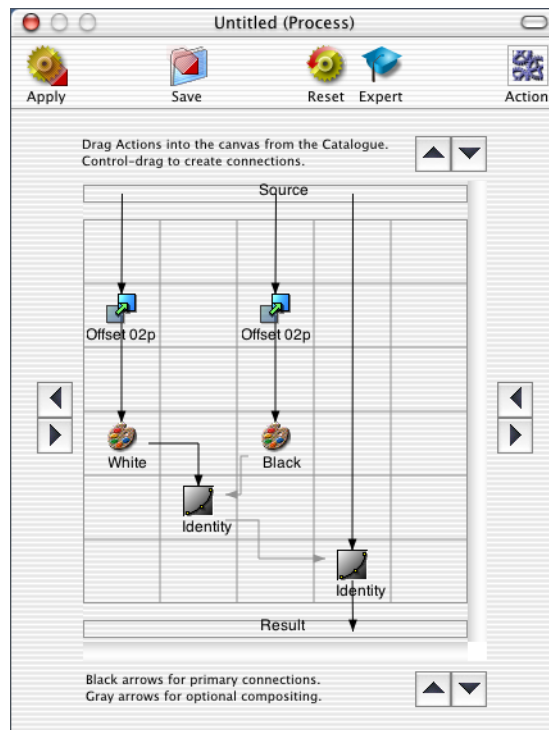
11. Now you need to combine the black and white offsets with the original image. Drag another Identity Action to the canvas and connect it with the Source.



12. Drag a gray arrow to connect the Identity Actions.



13. Open the settings for the second Identity Action. In this case, you need to set the compositing to Over. The original image needs to be on top of the combined black and white offsets, and the black arrow signifies the primary process, so the compositing is with relation to the Source.
14. Drag a final black arrow from the second Identity Action to the Result.



Your Process Action is complete, and the end result is a Bezel Action with the original image on top of the black and white offsets.

15. Save the Process Action and name it in the Action Catalogue.
16. Open Letter-R.tiff and apply the Action.

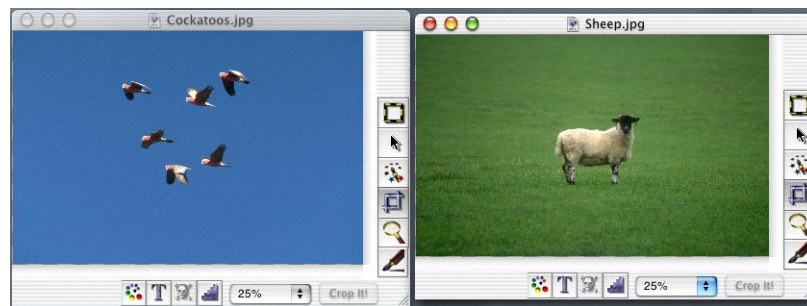
**Note** *This Bezel Action works only with documents that have alpha, or transparency. The Action work best with images surrounded by transparent pixels, for example Letter-R.tiff.*

## Merging Images - Process Action Example

Not only can you combine multiple layers into one, you can also create a Process Action that you can brush with to merge one image into another layer. This tutorial provides an example of creating a Process Action that you can use to merge elements of one layer on top of another.

**Note** *Process Actions are available only in the Professional version of TIFFany3.*

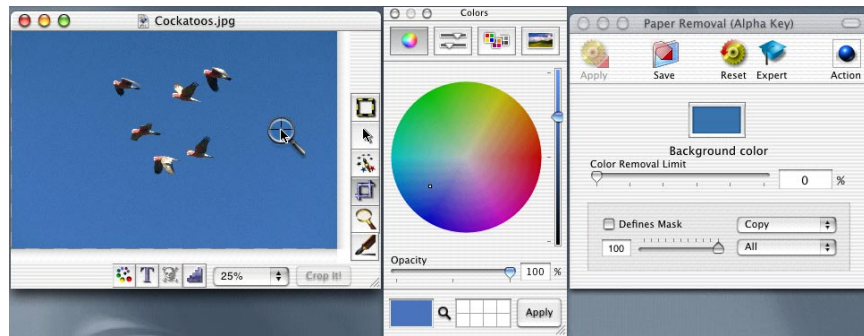
1. Open Cockatoos.jpg and Sheep.jpg.



In this example, you want to merge the birds into the image of the sheep.

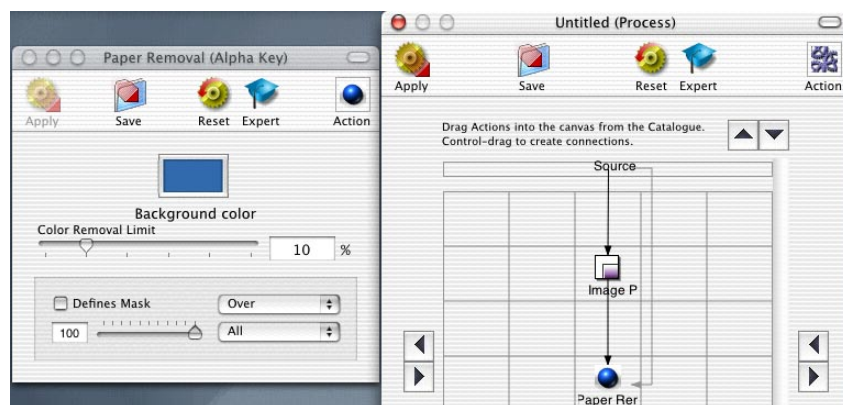
2. Create a new Process Action.
3. Drag the Image PB Action (Paint > Image PB) to the Process Action canvas. The Image PB Action takes a file or the image on the pasteboard and applies that image as an Action. The preconfigured Image PB Action takes the image from the pasteboard, in this case, that would be the birds.
4. Drag a black arrow from the Source to the Image PB Action.
5. Drag the Paper Removal Action (Alpha Channel > Paper Removal) to the Process Action canvas, open the color palette, and open the Action Inspector by double-clicking on the Action in the canvas.

- Capture the color of the sky in the palette to set the background color that is to be removed with the Paper Removal Action.



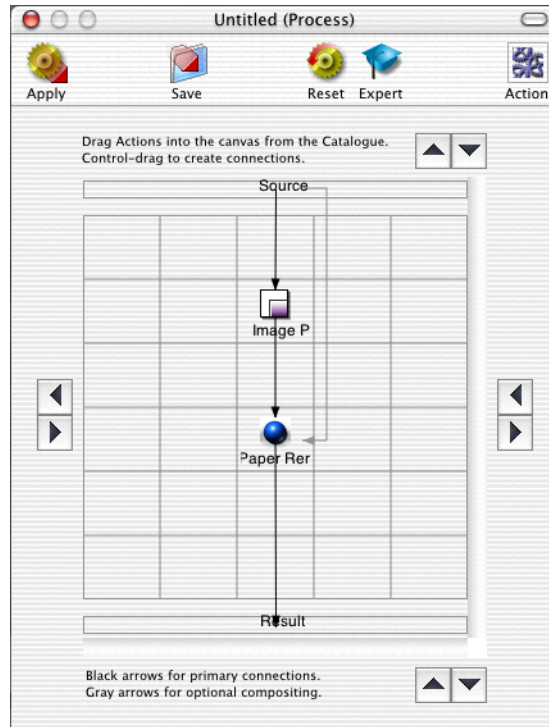
**Tip** You can also Control-click with any tool over the layer to capture the color of the click point in the color palette.

- Set the Color Removal Limit control in the Action Inspector to 10% to establish a tolerance for the paper removal, to make sure that the entire sky is removed.
- Save the Paper Removal Action.
- Drag a black arrow in the Process Action canvas to connect the Image PB Action to the Paper Removal Action. The Paper Removal Action will be applied to the image on the pasteboard.
- Drag a gray arrow from the source to the Paper Removal Action to combine the birds with the background removed with the source image, or the sheep.
- Open the Action Inspector for the Paper Removal again and set the Compositing control to Over because you want the birds above the sheep.



- Save the Paper Removal Action.

13. Drag a black arrow from the Paper Removal Action to the Result and save the Process Action.



14. Rename the Process Action in the Action Catalogue, for example, Merge.
15. Select the copy birds layer so to place the image on the pasteboard.
16. In the sheep layer, you can brush the Merge Action to apply certain birds above the sheep.



17. You can alternatively click Apply in the Action Catalogue toolbar to merge all birds into the sheep layer.



# Extending Dynamic Range by Merging Bracketed Exposures

Many photographers bracket exposures so that they can select the best exposed version of the same image. For example, you set up the camera to take three exposures: under exposed, correctly exposed, and over exposed.

With the Dynamic Range tool, you can merge bracketed exposures so that you not only get the best exposure, but also greater detail in the highlights and shadows, thus extending the dynamic range of the correctly exposed version. Out of three exposures of the same image, the Dynamic Range tool creates a new TIFFany3 document that is well-saturated and balanced in contrast.

The Dynamic Range tool works only for images that are exactly the same except for the exposure, as shown above. To take such pictures, the subject should be stationary and you must use a tripod. Cable release and mirror pre-lock are highly recommended, as well as using Aperture Priority with the same aperture while varying the exposure time.

**Note** *The Dynamic Range tool is available only in the Professional version of TIFFany3.*

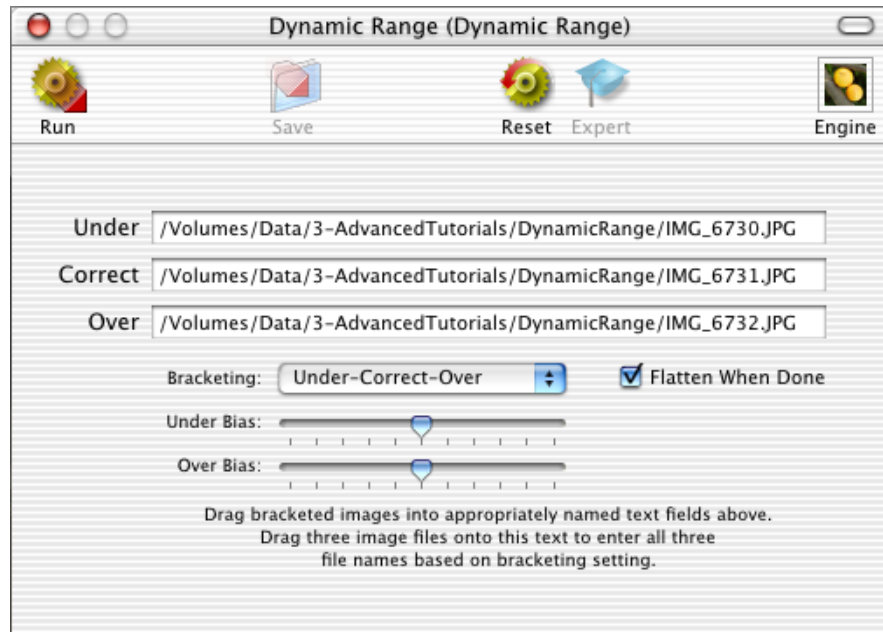
This tutorial shows you how to use the Dynamic Range tool to extend the dynamic range of images.

1. Open the Dynamic Range tool.
2. Leave the Bracketing set at Under-Correct-Over.
3. Select IMG\_6730.jpg, IMG\_6731.jpg, and IMG\_6732.jpg in Caffeine Software Curator or Finder and drag all three at the same time into any part of the Dynamic Range tool outside the text fields.

For more information about Curator, see the *Caffeine Software Curator User Guide*.



The three documents default correctly into the text fields because they sequentially correspond to the Bracketing setting of Under-Correct-Over.



IMG\_6730.jpg, the first document in the bracketed sequence, is the under-exposed image:



IMG\_6731.jpg, the second document, is the correctly-exposed image:



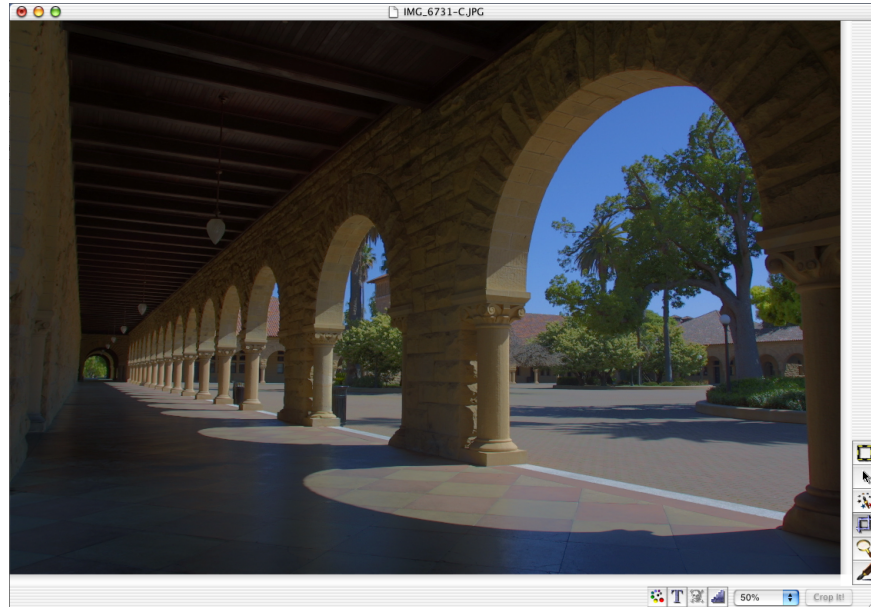
Finally, IMG\_6732.jpg is the over-exposed version:



**Note** *Set the Bracketing control to correspond to the way your camera sequentially brackets, Under-Correct-Over or Correct-Under-Over. Alternatively, you can also drag specific documents from Curator or Finder into the appropriate text fields.*

4. Accept the flatten default if you want the new document to have one layer, or uncheck the Flatten When Done check box if you want the new document to consist of three layers.
5. Click Run in the toolbar.

The Dynamic Range tool runs and the new document, IMG\_6731-C.jpg appears. The default name of this document is the name of the correctly-exposed document with -C appended.

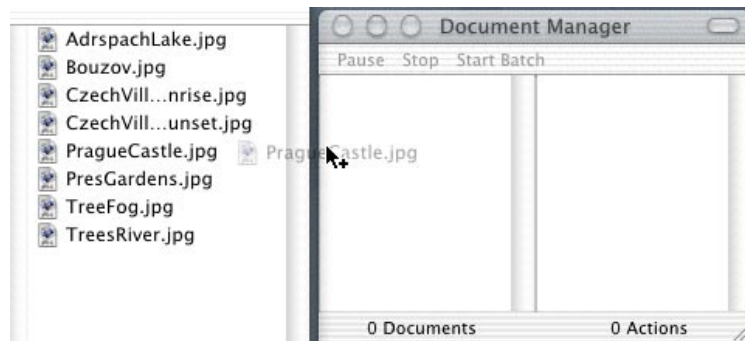


Compare the new document to the original correctly exposed image. You can see the difference in the details of the highlights and shadows, as well as the color, saturation, and overall look.

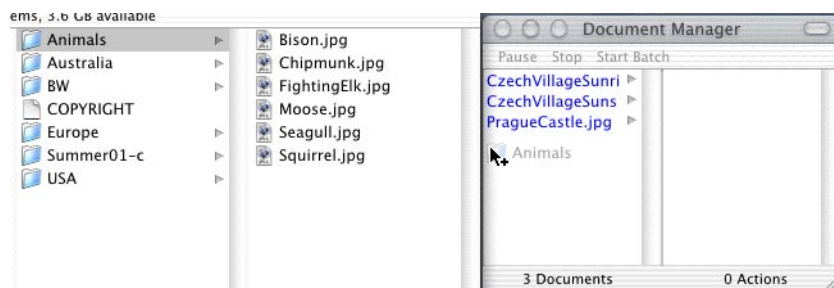
## Setting Up and Running Batch Processes

A powerful feature available only in TIFFany3 Professional version is document batch processing. You use the Document Manager window to set up a list of documents and the Actions that you want to apply to them. This tutorial provides an example of creating and running a batch process.

1. Open the Document Manager window.
2. Drag image documents that you want to batch process into the browser.

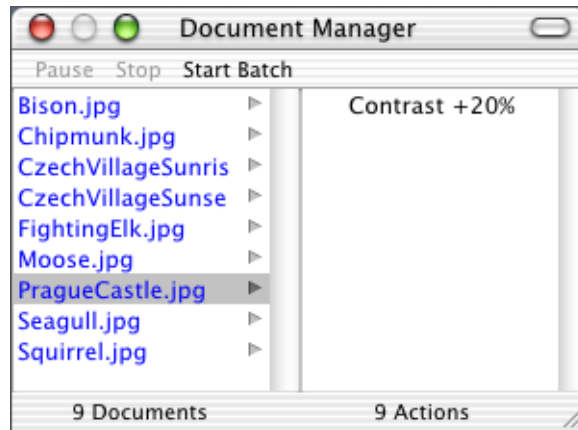


3. Drag a folder into the browser. All documents within that folder are added to the list, including documents in any subfolders.

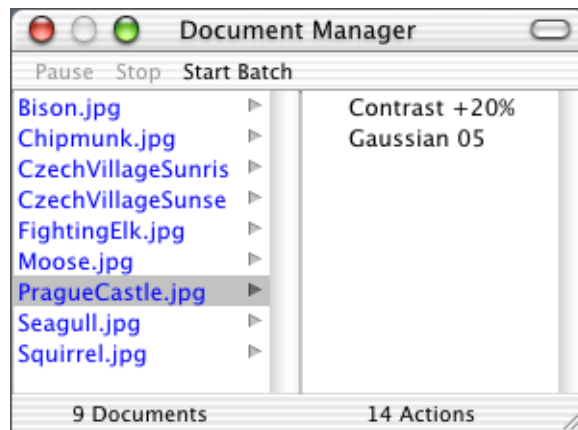


4. To set up a Contrast Action that you want to apply to all documents, first select all the documents in the Document Manager window.
5. Select the Contrast + 20% Action (Brightness > Contrast +20%) and click Apply in the Action Catalogue toolbar. The Action is not actually applied yet, but set up in the batch process. The Document Manager window lists the total number of documents in the batch and the total number of Actions set up.

- Now when you select any document in the Document Manager window, you see the Action listed in the Action column.

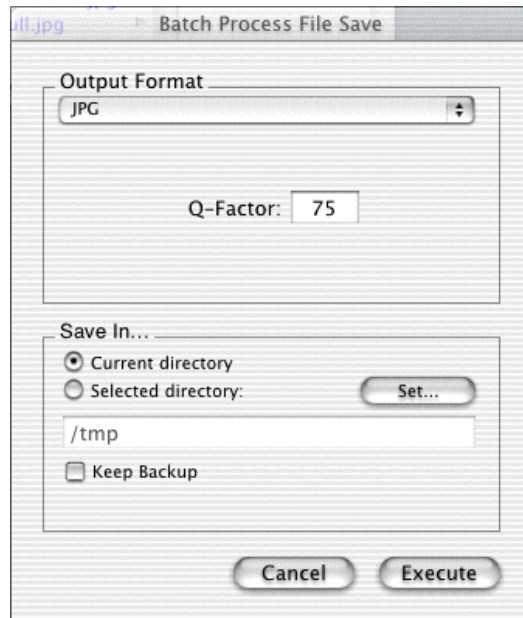


- To set up a Gaussian Action to apply to certain documents, first select those documents in the Document Manager window.
- Select the Gaussian 05 Action (Sharp > Gaussian 05) and click Apply in the Action Catalogue toolbar. Now that Action is set up to be applied after the Contrast Action for the documents that you specified.

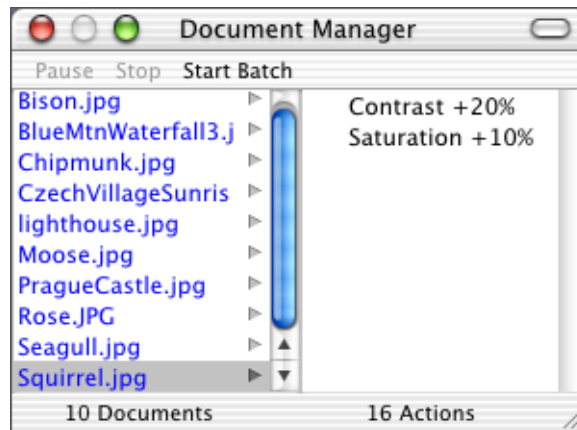


- To apply the series of Actions set up for one document, select that document and click Start Batch in the toolbar.
- Specify the output format and the settings for that format.
- Keep the output file in the current directory, the directory of the original document.

12. If you are saving the file in the same format as the original and do not want to keep a backup, uncheck the Keep Backup check box.

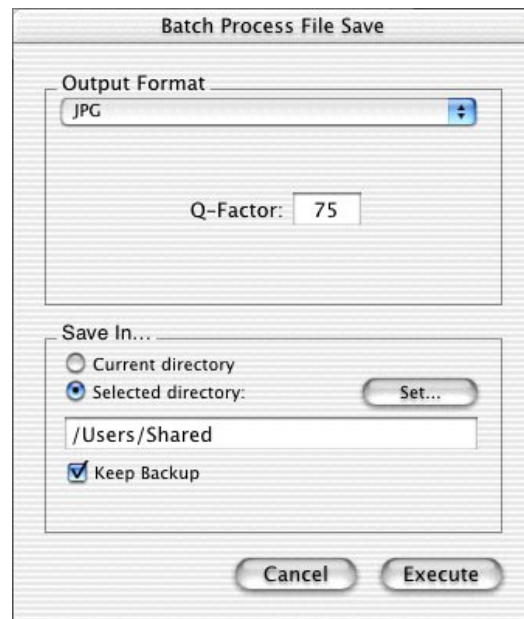


13. Press the Execute button. The Actions set up for this document are applied and the original file is replaced by the new. The document name is also removed from the Document Manager browser.
14. In the Document Manager, to remove an Action or document from the browser, you can just select the item and delete it. You can still add documents and Actions at any point.



15. To run a batch process of all the documents, select all of them and click Start Batch.
16. Specify the output format and the settings for that format.

17. To put the modified images into a directory different from that of the original documents, set the destination directory.
18. In case the originals of some documents reside in the destination directory that you specified and you are saving the modified files in the same format, make sure the Keep Backup check box is checked if you want to keep a backup of the original.



19. Press the Execute button. A batch process runs to apply the series of Actions that you set up for each document in the Document Manager window.

**Tip** *While a batch is processing, you can still select all or some documents in the Document Manager window and press Delete to remove those documents from the batch process*

