

040b747970656473747265616d8103a2840163c48403737373810a0a810b0b815f5f84012584067f411b312d37OneVision-Image: Image Compression

## **TMSImgCompressPreview.1.tiff** ▾ **Image Compression**

This OneVision-Image tool lets you specify how an image is compressed when saved in your document file.

### **Compression**

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Depending on the image type, you can choose among several methods of compression. Note that 16-bit color images cannot be compressed.

#### *None*

The image is not compressed. This is the default setting for all image types.

#### *LZW*

This method can be used for all image types except Bit Mask and B/W. This is a non-lossy compression technique; no image detail is lost. The degree of compression depends on the contents of the image. Some color image files may actually become larger when using this technique.

#### *Packbits*

This method can be used for all image types except Bit Mask and B/W. This is a non-lossy compression technique; no image detail is lost. The compression rate depends on the contents of the image.

#### *JPEG*

All image types except CMYK, Bit Mask, and B/W can be compressed with this method. The compression rate depends on the contents of the image, but you always achieve some reduction of file size. You can increase the compression rate by setting a

higher JPEG factor.

JPEG is a lossy compression technique, resulting in some loss of image information. The higher the compression factor, the more color detail is lost.

### **Required Memory**

This column shows how large the image file would be if the selected compression parameters were used.

### **Check**

This command calculates and displays the required memory for an image using the specified compression method.

### **JPEG Factor**

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This slider adjusts the JPEG compression factor. You can also enter a numeric value in the entry field on the right. The higher the JPEG factor, the more the image file is compressed, with a correspondingly greater loss of color information.

### **Revert**

This command discards all changes made in this panel, returning to the values that were in effect when the panel was first opened.

### **Preview**

If JPEG compression is selected, you can open a preview panel that compares the selected image using its original data to a version using the data available after compression. This allows you to gauge what level of data loss is acceptable.

### **OK**

This command uses the settings you've made for the selected image.

Note: Due to a bug in NEXTSTEP version 3.2, images compressed using JPEG may become corrupted and unusable. In some cases, it may even cause your system to crash

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