Scanner Basics

This is *not* an exhaustive explanation of scanner features and options. This *is*, rather, a demonstration and overview of what works well *for me*. I've learned with each of my projects and hope to share a few things that I've learned along the way. For more information about scanner models and features, see

PC Magazine: http://www.pcmag.com/reviews/scanners

• Top Ten Reviews: http://document-scanner-review.toptenreviews.com/

Flatbed	Sheet fed	Mini Flatbed
Canon CanoScan LiDE 210	Fujitsu ScanSnap S1300	Flip-Pal 100C
"Archival quality", "Lossless"	Scan to JPG or PDF	Scan to JPG
file compression (TIFF)	• 150/300/600 DPI	• 300/600 DPI
• Up to 4800 DPI	Two-sided scanning	Runs on batteries
• scanning	• Letter, legal, card, unusual	Free-standing (no computer
More DPI	size/length documents	required to scan)
(higher resolution for repairing	multi-page documents	
or printing)		
Runs off USB (no power cord)		
Historic photos	• Letters	Over-size documents, maps
Fragile documents	 Vital records, wills, probate 	Photos still in frame
Pages of books	files	"Recent" photos
Newspaper clippings	 Old newsletters* 	
	Research materials, class	
	handouts	

^{*}Check first to see if the organization offers their newsletters in PDF format.

Best practices

Back up, back up! If you don't have a back up "plan," make this your highest priority! Check out Mozy, SugarSync, Crashplan, and Carbonite for starters. For more information, see http://online-data-backup-review.toptenreviews.com/

Take a photo of the album page before scanning individual photos. It will help you place the photos in context when you are working to identify people, places, timeframes.

Use date naming to "sort" documents: 1924-04-03 (YYYY-MM-DD)

"Water-mark" photos that you're going to upload and share.

Share digitally (FamilySearch Photos, Picasa, Flickr, etc.)

Lise Embley
Director, Williamsburg Family History Center
757/903-5706