

It is well-known that the Shroud is a linen cloth with a herringbone twill.

On photographs, this weave, appears as alternate light and dark micro-strips.

As we move away from the Shroud, our perception of the image improves, because, once we have exceeded the threshold of the resolving power of the eye, the micro-strips merge stroke by stroke into an intermediate tint.

If the granular structure of the Ag Br crystals of the plate used to photograph the Shroud has crystals that are large enough to lower the resolution so as not to distinguish the light micro-strips from the dark ones, you have a huge improvement in the perception of the image.

Disappearing micro-strips, linear strokes and areas that have the same brightness and tint are reunited, revealing the different parts of the body and objects.

For this reason, the survey was suitably conducted on a silver bromide gelatin 40 x 19 cm negative including the whole cloth, made by the photographer Giuseppe Enrie in 1931, scanning small and medium-sized areas at optical resolutions between 3200 and 6400 pixels / inch.

On these enlarged images, we carried out the identification and the restitution of the body parts and of the objects shown in the summary on the website and in the documentary.