Vectorised Files Explained

A vectorised file (or vector file) is a type of digital graphic that represents images using mathematical paths — points, lines, curves, and shapes—rather than a grid of pixels.

Key characteristics

- Resolution-independent: Can be scaled up or down to any size without losing quality or becoming blurry.
- Defined by math: Shapes are described using equations, so edges stay crisp.
- Smaller file sizes (for simple artwork) compared to high-resolution raster images.

Common vector file formats

- SVG - Scalable Vector Graphics (web, logos, icons)
- AI - Adobe Illustrator files
- EPS - Encapsulated PostScript (printing, logos)
- PDF - Can contain vector graphics as well as raster content
- DXF - Engineering and CAD drawings

Vector vs raster (bitmap)

Vector	Raster
Paths & shapes	Pixels
Infinitely scalable	Loses quality when enlarged
Best for logos, icons, diagrams, text	Best for photos
Examples: SVG, AI, EPS	Examples; JPG, PNG, GIF

What “vectorised” means:

If a file is vectorised, it means a raster image (like a JPG or PNG) has been converted into vector paths—often called image tracing. This is common for:

- Logos
- CNC / laser cutting
- Vinyl printing
- Large-format printing

In short:
A vectorised file is an image stored as scalable paths instead of pixels, making it ideal for clean, sharp graphics at any size.

Examples of usable/non-usable files