



## 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

Paths & shapes

Infinitely scalable

Best for logos, icons, diagrams,  
text

Examples: SVG, AI, EPS

### Raster

Pixels

Loses quality when enlarged

Best for photos

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:

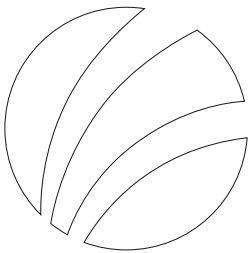
A vectorised file is an image stored as scalable paths instead of pixels, making it ideal for clean, sharp graphics at any size.



Examples of usable/non-usable files



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