



Processor



Watermark



PROCESSOR > GUIDES

Add watermarking to your PDFs seamlessly



PSPDFKit Processor has been deprecated and replaced by [Document Engine](#). To migrate to Document Engine and unlock advanced document processing capabilities, refer to our migration guide. Learn more about these enhancements on our [blog](#).

Watermarking is the process of applying an irremovable, transparent annotation to a document's pages. Processor lets you watermark documents using the `watermark` action.

Adding a watermark requires [options](#) that describe the look and position of the watermark. You can use any kind of annotation.

To effectively make a watermark irremovable, [flatten the document's annotations](#) after applying the watermark.

Before you get started, make sure [Processor is up and running](#).

You can download and use either of the following sample documents for the examples in this guide:

- ✧ [Example eight-page PDF](#)
- ✧ [Example four-page PDF](#)

You'll be sending [multipart POST requests](#) with [instructions](#) to Processor's `/build` endpoint. For more about multipart requests, refer to our blog post on the topic, [A Brief Tour of Multipart Requests](#).



ASK AI

Check out the [API Reference](#) to learn more about the `/build` endpoint and all the actions you can perform on PDFs with PSPDFKit Processor.

You can specify both text and image watermarks.

Watermarking a File on Disk

To add a TOP SECRET text watermark to a document, send a request to the `/build` endpoint, attaching an input file and the `instructions` JSON:

SHELL HTTP

```
1 curl -X POST http://localhost:5000/api/build \  
2   -F document=@/path/to/example-document.pdf \  
3   -F instructions='{  
4     "parts": [  
5       {  
6         "file": "document",  
7         "actions": [  
8           {  
9             "type": "watermark",  
10            "text": "TOP SECRET",  
11            "width": 100,  
12            "height": 200  
13          },  
14          {  
15            "type": "flatten"  
16          }  
17        ]  
18      }  
19    ]  
20  }' \  
21   -o result.pdf
```

The following example adds an image watermark to the first page of a four-page document and a text annotation to the last page of the same document before flattening the annotations on the final output PDF so that the watermark can't be erased:

SHELL HTTP

```
1 curl -X POST http://localhost:5000/api/build \  
2   -F document=@/path/to/example-document.pdf \  
3   -F image-local=@/path/to/image-watermark.png \  
4   -F instructions='{
```

```

5  "parts": [
6    {
7      "file": "document",
8      "pages": {
9        "start": 0,
10       "end": 0
11     },
12     "actions": {
13       "type": "watermark",
14       "image": "image-local",
15       "width": 100
16     }
17   },
18   {
19     "file": "document",
20     "pages": {
21       "start": 1,
22       "end": 2
23     }
24   },
25   {
26     "file": "document",
27     "pages": {
28       "start": 3,
29       "end": 3
30     },
31     "actions": {
32       "type": "watermark",
33       "text": "TOP SECRET",
34       "width": 100,
35       "height": 200
36     }
37   }
38 ],
39 "actions": [
40   {
41     "type": "flatten"
42   }
43 ]
44 }' \
45 -o result.pdf

```

Watermarking a File from URL

Instead of paths to local files, you can use URLs to specify both the documents to be watermarked in the file parts and the images to use for image watermarks.

The following example adds an image annotation to all pages of a document and flattens them so that the watermark can't be erased. This request to the `/build` endpoint attaches two URLs, which point to the input file and the image, respectively:



```
1 curl -X POST http://localhost:5000/api/build \  
2   -F instructions='{  
3     "parts": [  
4       {  
5         "file": {  
6           "url": "https://pspdfkit.com/downloads/examples/paper.pdf"  
7         },  
8         "pages": {  
9           "start": 0,  
10          "end": 0  
11        },  
12        "actions": {  
13          "type": "watermark",  
14          "image": {  
15            "url": "https://image-url.com/path-to-image-on-internet.png"  
16          },  
17          "width": 100  
18        }  
19      }  
20    ],  
21    "actions": [  
22      {  
23        "type": "flatten"  
24      }  
25    ]  
26  }' \  
27   -o result.pdf
```

When using a URL to specify the path for an image annotation, the MIME type of the image needs to be a part of the image's URL. In the example above, the MIME type of the image is `png`.

Was this helpful?

✓ YES

✗ NO

Questions? [Contact us](#)