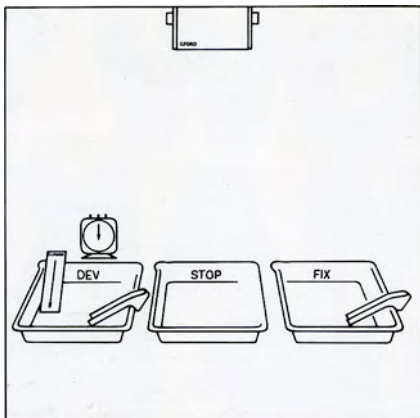
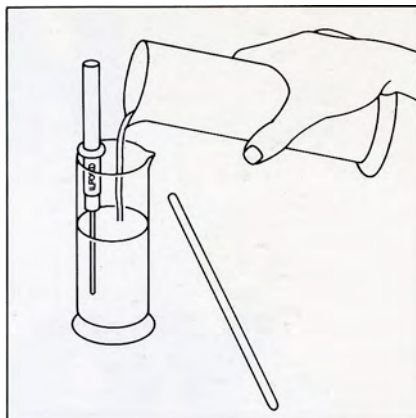


1



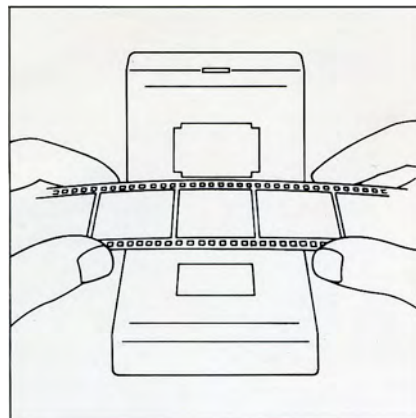
The darkroom safelight should be at least 3 feet from the developing tray. Lay out 3 processing trays, 2 pairs of print tongs, and a clock for timing development. Then mix up the processing chemicals using water at about 23 degrees centigrade. The aim is to process at a working temperature of 20 degrees centigrade, so a few degrees are allowed for heat lost in mixing and cooling.

2



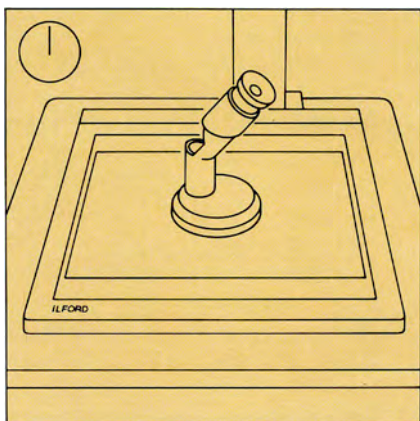
Mix up the developer, stop bath, and fix to individual manufacturers recommendations.

3



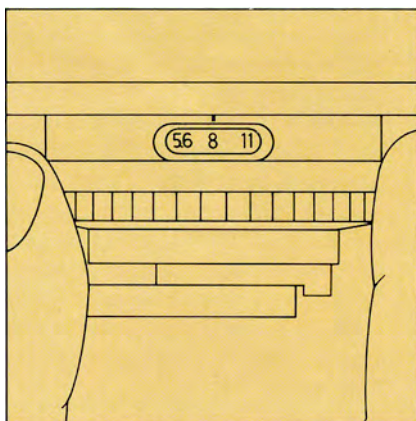
Choose the negative for printing, and make sure it is clean. Remove any dust with a blower brush or you can use an aerosol of canned gas. Hold the negative with the shiny side uppermost and with the edge numbers furthest away from you. Place it in the negative carrier of the enlarger and slide this into place.

4



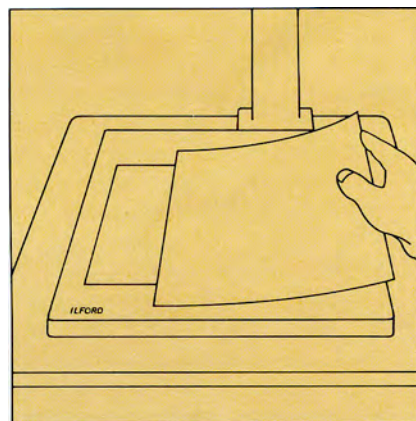
With the lens at full aperture, turn on the enlarger. Place a 10 x 8 easel loaded with a spare piece of paper on the baseboard. Move the enlarger head to frame and focus the image. You can use a special 'focus finder' placed in the centre of the image to focus on the negative grain for the sharpest possible image

5



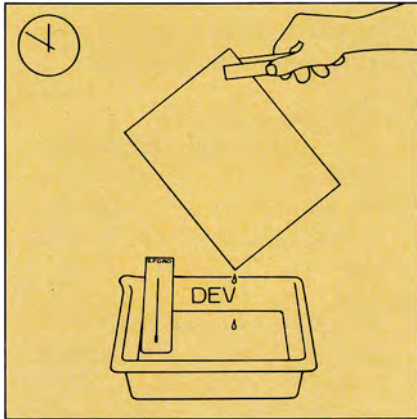
Turn the lens aperture ring from full aperture to f/8 to increase edge sharpness and give more even illumination. Count the number of clicks involved so you can do it without looking at the lens. The actual aperture used can vary, but it should give an exposure time of at least 10 seconds. Shorter times are hard to time accurately, and extended exposures can become tedious.

6



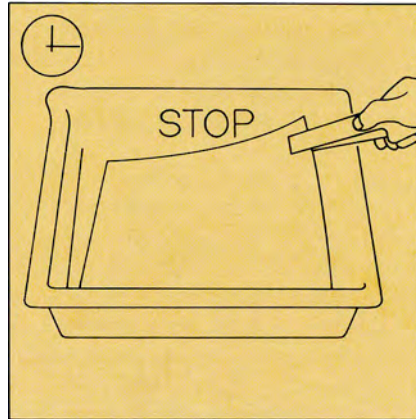
Under safelight conditions, put a sheet of photographic paper into the easel (shiny side up for gloss and semi-gloss). Reseal the packet of photographic paper carefully to avoid paper fogging. Switch on the enlarger lamp for 2 seconds exposing the whole sheet. Then cover a quarter of the sheet with opaque card, and expose the rest of the sheet for 2 seconds. Cover half of the sheet and expose the rest for 4 seconds. Cover three-quarters, and expose the last part for 8 seconds more.

7



Check the thermometer in the tray of developer (20 degrees centigrade)
Slide the paper quickly and smoothly into the developer, making sure that there are no air bubbles on the emulsion surface. Start the timer.
Rock the paper tray continuously backward and forward to send the solution gently over the print.
Resin coated paper requires 2 min Of development.
Fibre-based paper requires 3 min.

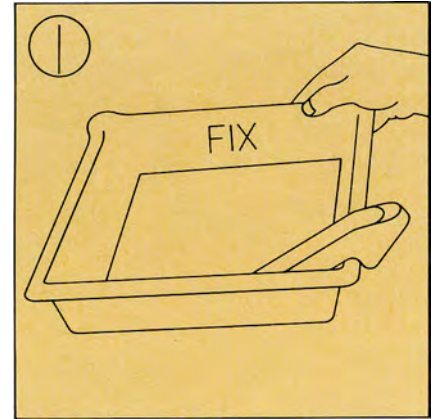
8



When development is complete, using print tongs, place the print quickly and smoothly into the stop-bath tray.
Do not place the developer print tongs into the stop-bath or fix as this will cause contamination of the developer.
Always use separate tongs for the stop and fix stage.

Rock the tray continuously for 30 seconds.

9



Using print tongs, transfer the print from the stop-bath into the fixer tray. Rock the tray to get a good flow of chemicals over the surface of the print.
The fixing stage should take around 3-4 minutes.
Timing for this stage is not critical, but prints should not be left in the fix for minutes on end.
After fixing, transfer the print to be washed.

10

Rinse the test print and examine it under a bright light (daylight or room lighting)
The test print will show four strips, each 'one stop' darker than the one next to it.
The lightest had only a 2 second exposure.
The next, 4 seconds.
The third strip received 8 seconds (2+2+4).
The darkest strip received 16 seconds ((2+2+4+8).
Note these times and the aperture used on the test for reference, so that you can learn from your results.



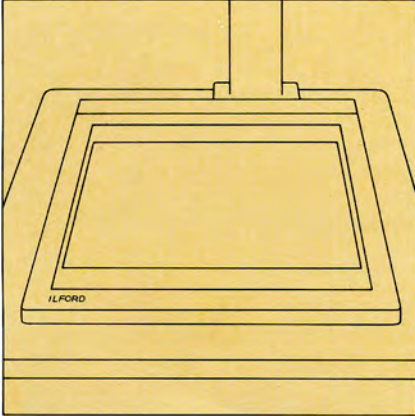
2 seconds

4 seconds

8 seconds

16 seconds

11

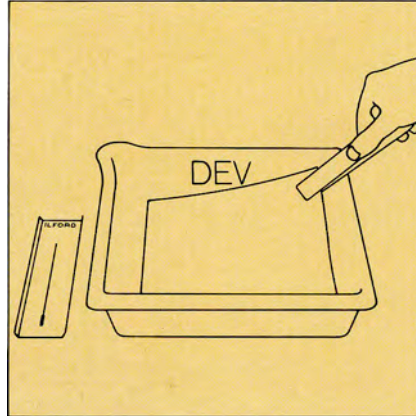


Now that you have established the correct exposure with the test print, position the easel under the enlarger to frame the print as you want it.

Place a sheet of paper on the easel.

Using the timer, give the paper the correct exposure, based on the information from the test print.

12

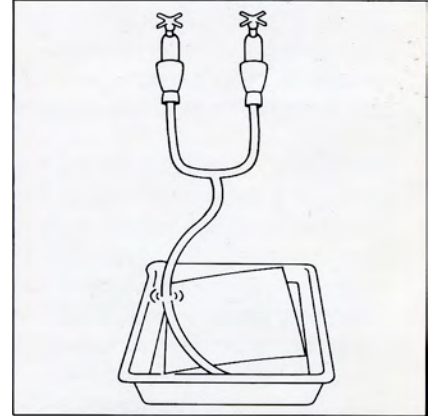


Repeat the processing steps (7-9) exactly as you did before. Again check the temperature of the developer and time the development stage.

If the developer has cooled more than a few degrees, warm it up by pouring it into a measuring cylinder and running hot water over the outside of it.

(The temperature of the stop and fix are not as critical)

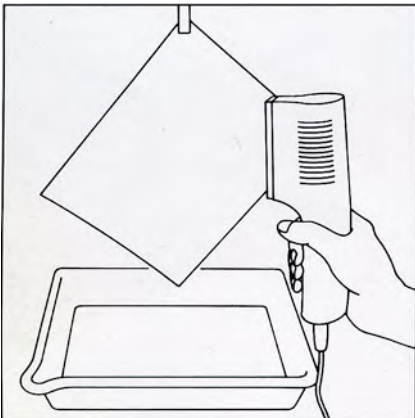
13



Wash the print for about 20 minutes for resin coated paper. Times are not critical, but resin coated prints should not be washed for prolonged periods as the resin coated surface begins to separate.

Fibre based prints can be washed for prolonged periods without any risk to the paper surface.

14



After the wash, the print can be hung up to dry.

Resin coated prints can be dried more quickly in a print drier.

Print driers are not suitable for fibre-based prints!

Fibre-based prints must be either hung to dry or placed on print racks.

15



Examine the final print by bright lighting.

The picture should contain a full range of tones from small areas of pure white (as white as the paper) to small areas of intense black, with all the greys in between.

If it does not, check that you have followed the instructions accurately, Particularly step 7.

Although the image appears in the developer within seconds, make sure you allow the full development time.