

INSTRUCTIONS



1



## ***Daylight Developing Tank***

# **Instructions for the use of the Daylight Developing Tank**

This daylight developing tank can be used to develop all negative films, black and white, reversible or color, used with the GaMi Camera, without any need of a dark room.

All operations take place without touching or handling the film. The film magazine is introduced in the tank and the film is transferred automatically from the magazine to the developing tank.

The tank uses a minimum of liquid (about 4 fluid ounces) so that a freshly prepared bath can be used every time at negligible cost.

The solutions can be thermally controlled. The film, once transferred to the tank, finds itself wound on a helix at the outer surface of a cylinder, emulsion side outwards. It can thus be easily subject to the light exposure which is necessary for the inversion of reversible black and white films or for color.

## **Preparing the tank to receive film**

Take off cover (1) - fig. 1 - pulling out hook (2).

Disengage spring (3) and extract internal cylinder pulling on grippin knob (4).

The internal cylinder - fig. 2 - is made of two parts (5 and 6) screwed into each other.

Lifting spring (7) the two parts are set

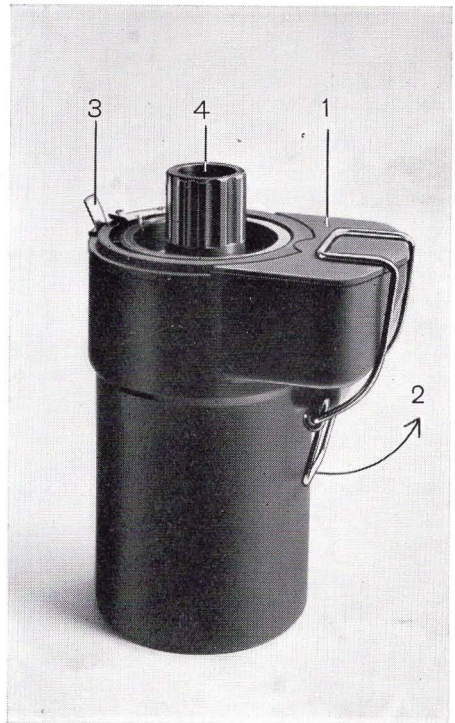


fig. 1

free and the internal cylinder can be screwed out upwards with respect to ring (6) as shown in figure 3.

Looking at window (8) in figure 3, one can

see the metal tongue (9) which is used to take hold of the film. The tongue can be taken out raising it from the right with a fingernail - see figure 4.

#### Transfer of film to the tank.

At the free end of tongue (9) there is a vertical slit (10) in which the tail end of the film (11) - fig. 5 - will be inserted. To do this hold magazine in position as shown in fig. 6. The bar connecting the two car-

Make sure tongue (9) flattens against the cylinder and turn same a bit so that the reference red dots (12 and 13) - fig. 4 - coincide.

Cylinder (5) - fig. 7 - is now ready to be inserted in the tank (14) so that the magazine will take place in its proper seat (16) and the edge of flange (17) will be engaged by spring (3).

Bring the reference yellow dots to correspond, and put the cover (1) back in place

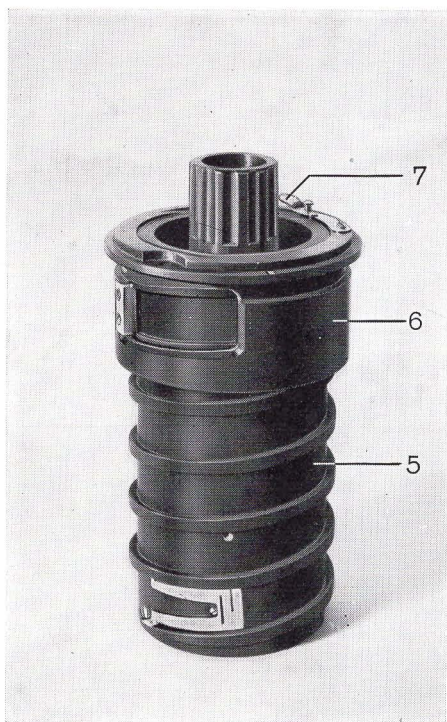


fig. 2

tridges of the magazine must be on the upper side and against the tank. Bend the tail of the film (11) backwards and replace tongue (9) in the window (8).

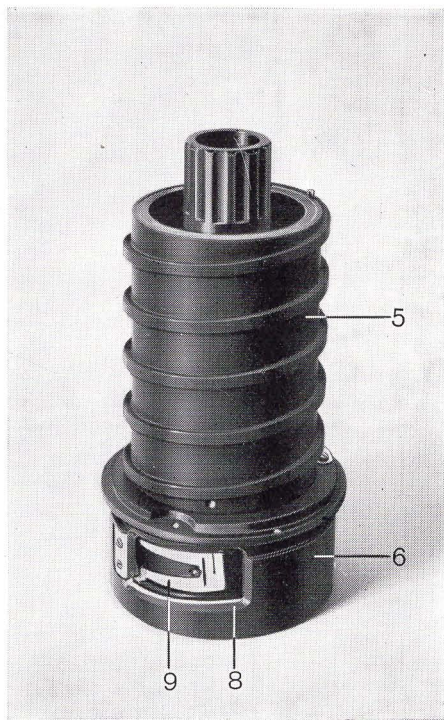


fig. 3

as in figure 1 and tighten with hook (2). Now the magazine finds itself a light tight compartment and we can proceed to transfer the film to the internal cylinder.

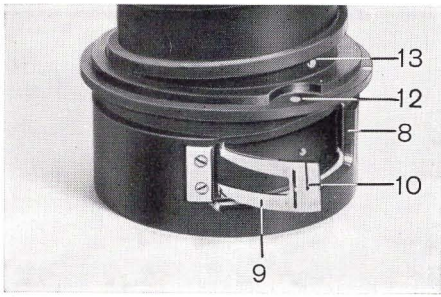


fig. 4

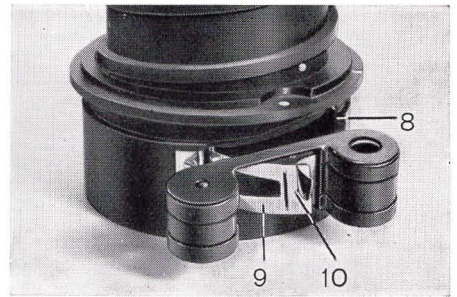


fig. 6

Rotate cylinder (5) fig. 8 - gently clockwise. The cylinder will enter gradually in the tank. At the end of the run resistance will be felt. Force gently. By this action the end of the film which was attached to the cartridge will be detached.

We can now disengage hook (2), take off cover (1) and take out the empty magazine.

### Developing

The developing solution can be poured in-

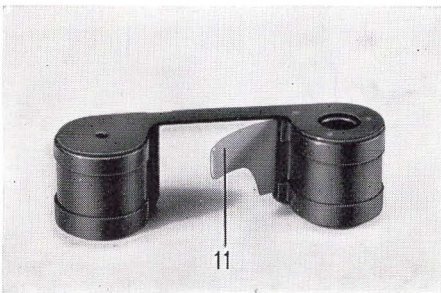


fig. 5

to (16) from where it enters the tank through a light tight labyrinth - 4 oz of fluid are sufficient. You pour liquid until it slightly overflows on the bottom of (16).

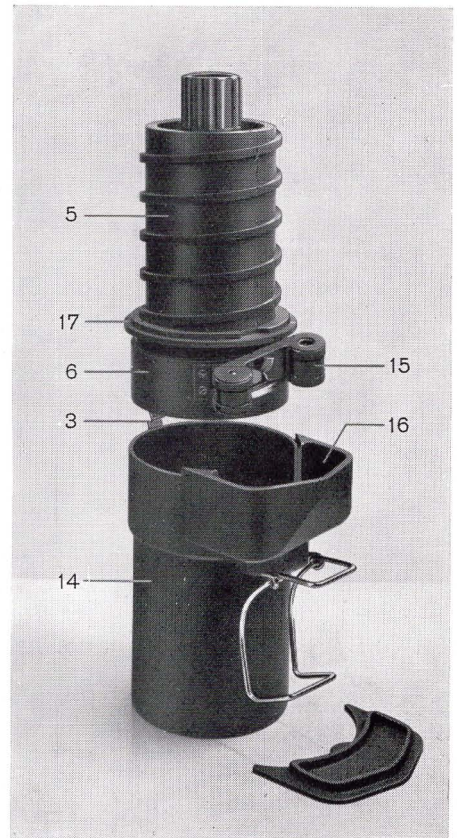


fig. 7

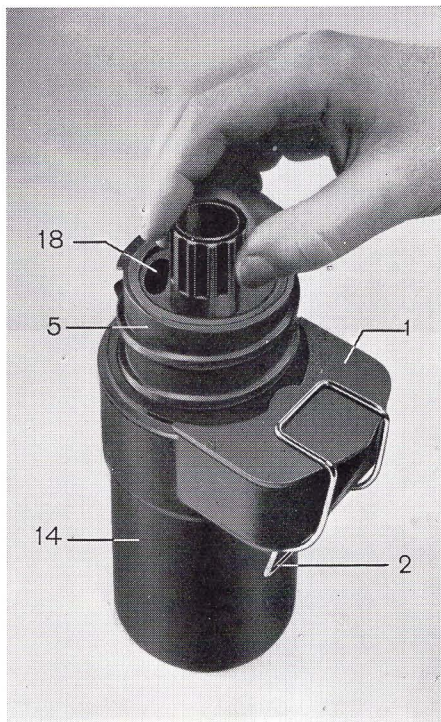


fig. 8

Gently rotate gripping knob (4) to provide proper agitation.

To take off liquid just capsize tank bottom up. Repeat procedure with distilled water,

fixing solution or any other bath necessary.

#### Temperature.

A thermometer can be introduced in the central hole of knob (4) or in (16).

Warming or cooling water can be introduced in (18), figure 8. For instance, during summer this temperature equalizing bath is necessary to avoid shrinking effects on emulsion.

#### Washing.

Final washing of films can be done in the tank by pouring running water in the central hole (4) or by extracting cylinder (5) by releasing spring (3) and put it under running water.

Before drying, final washing in distilled water for a few minutes is advisable.

#### Drying.

After final washing the film can be taken off the cylinder. Excess water can be wiped out with dust free moist doeskin or a moist viscose sponge.

Dust is the most dangerous enemy of sub-miniature film as it can cause scratches which show up in enlargements.

The film can be dried hanging vertically from a pincer or even better keeping it stretched vertically between two pincers.



Executed by GaMi 16 mm

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