

*These instructions are
not for the absolute
novice. For details of
development see Kodak
Manual.*



*N. C. Films
do not curl.*

*Have no
Electric Markings.*

DEVELOPING EASTMAN **NON CURLING** N. C. FILM.

ORTHOCHROMATIC, NON-HALATION.

When manipulating Eastman N. C. Film bear the following facts in mind:

1st. N. C. Films being coated on the back with gelatine, neither side must come in contact with anything while drying. Note special directions for drying.

2nd. As N. C. Films are very rapid and are orthochromatic they should be handled carefully in the dark-room with safe ruby light, or developed in either the Kodak Film Tank or Kodak Developing Machine to avoid fogging.

For No. 1 and No. 2 Brownie Film we would advise the use of the BROWNIE DEVELOPING BOX or BROWNIE FILM TANK.

3rd. N. C. Film will not curl and the glycerine bath is, therefore, entirely unnecessary.

4th. N. C. Films must be fixed in an Acid Fixing Bath, or else immersed in an alum bath after fixing.

PREPARING FOR DEVELOPMENT.

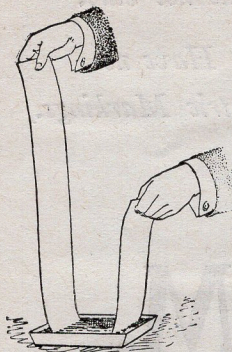
For best results we urge the use of the Kodak Film Tank, the Brownie Film Tank, or the Brownie Developing Box, calling particular attention, however, to the fact that the Acid Fixing Bath must be used or films must be soaked in alum bath for fully five minutes and dried as per directions herein. Those who prefer the dark-room method of development should, however, proceed as follows:

We recommend the development of cartridge films in the strip. The operator can readily handle a 12 exposure strip (as described in Section I.) up to and including the $3\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ size. In the larger sizes those desiring to follow the strip method of development should use the 6 exposure cartridges if they find the longer ones cannot be conveniently handled.

If the operator prefers to cut up the cartridge film before development, he should carefully follow the directions given in Section II.

SECTION I.

STRIP DEVELOPMENT.



a. Unroll the film and detach the entire strip of film from the paper, taking care not to touch the face of the film in so doing.

b. Pass the film, face down, through the tray of clean, cold water, as shown in cut, holding one end in each hand. Pass through the water several times, that there may be no bubbles remaining on film. When it is thoroughly wet, with no air bubbles, place the strip of film, in a pail or wash-bowl of clean, cold water, which is large enough so that the film may be immersed fully without folding tight enough to crack it.

c. Now prepare the developer and pass the film through it in the same manner as described for wetting it, and shown in cut. Keep it constantly in motion, and in about one minute the high lights will begin to darken, and you will readily be able to distinguish the unexposed sections between the negatives. Complete development in the strip, giving sufficient length of development to bring out what detail you can in the thinnest negatives. There is no harm in having your negatives of different density—this can be set right in the printing. The difference in the density does not affect the difference in contrast.

SECTION II.

CUTTING UP N. C. CARTRIDGE FILMS.

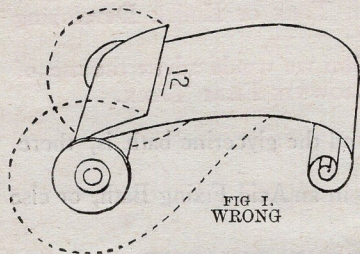
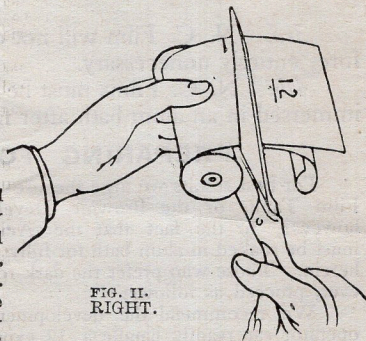


Fig. I. Shows a Kodak cartridge unrolled with the film on top. To correct this, simply turn back the film, as indicated by the dotted lines, thus bringing the film under the paper, Fig. II. Pocket Kodak, No. 2 ($3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$) and No. 4 (4×5) Bulls-Eye and No. 1 Brownie Films are to be cut by the black marks appearing midway between the figures in the center of the red paper. All other Kodak and Brownie Film Cartridges are to be cut at points where black numbers occur, as indicated by marks on edge of red paper.

For cutting up Panoram-Kodak Films, see Special Instructions in Manuals.

With the No. 4 Bullet and Bulls-Eye Films pay no attention to marks on the same edge of red paper with the letters A, B, etc., except when used in Panoram-Kodak.



TO DEVELOP TAKE

- * One pair Eastman Special Developer Powders. Water, 4 ozs.
See price list.

RESTRAINER.

Bromide of Potash, 1 oz.

Water, 10 ozs.

Restrainer is to be used only in case of known over-exposure.

Use 5 to 15 drops in 4 ozs. of developer, according to amount of over-exposure.

All solutions must be used at a temperature of 60° to 65° Fahr. Mix hypo just before using or use ice to reduce temperature.

If the photographer desires to mix his own developer the following may be substituted, all the other operations remaining the same as when powders are used.

PYRO FORMULA.

Pyrogalllic Acid Solution.

Pyrogalllic Acid, 1 ounce.
Sulphuric Acid, 20 minims.
Water, 28 ounces.

*If "crystals" are used double the quantity.

Soda Solution.

*Sulphite of Soda (desiccated), 3 ounces.
*Carbonate of Soda (desiccated), 2 ounces.
Water, 28 ounces.

FOR DARK ROOM DEVELOPMENT TAKE:

Pyro solution, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce; Soda Solution, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce. Water, 4 ounces.
(This Developer will then contain 1.56 grains Pyro per ounce.)

FOR KODAK DEVELOPING MACHINE, BROWNIE DEVELOPING BOX (6 MINUTE DEVELOPMENT), OR KODAK AND BROWNIE FILM TANK (10 MINUTE DEVELOPMENT), TAKE THE FOLLOWING PROPORTIONS:

Pyro Solution, 1 ounce; Soda Solution, 1 ounce; Water, 10 ounces.
(This Developer will then contain 1.30 grains Pyro per ounce.)

FOR KODAK AND BROWNIE FILM TANK (20 MINUTE DEVELOPMENT) TAKE THE FOLLOWING PROPORTIONS:

Pyro Solution, 1 ounce; Soda Solution, 1 ounce; Water, 22 ounces.
(This Developer will then contain .65 grains Pyro per ounce.)
Temperature of developer in tank or machine development should be 65° Fahr.

FIXING BATH.

Kodak Acid Fixing Powder, 4 ounces (see price list). Water, 16 ounces.

Or the Acid Fixing Bath may be prepared as follows if desired:

Water, 16 ozs. Hyposulphite of Soda, 4 ozs. Sulphite of Soda (desiccated), 80 grains.

When fully dissolved, add the following hardener:

Powdered Alum, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Citric Acid, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

Or the fixing bath consisting of Hyposulphite of Soda, 4 ounces and water 16 ounces, may be acidified by the addition of one ounce Velox Liquid Hardener. This bath may be made up at any time in advance and may be used so long as it retains its strength, or is not sufficiently discolored by developer carried into it as to stain the negatives.

If a plain hypo bath be used, the negatives must be rinsed in three changes of water and transferred to a saturated solution of common alum for full five minutes, then washed. This applies also, of course, to machine or tank developed negatives.

NOTICE. All photographic chemicals are bought and sold by avoirdupois and our formulas are prepared accordingly.

DRYING N. C. FILM NEGATIVES.

When thoroughly washed, snap an Eastman Film Developing Clip on each end of the strip, and hang it up to dry, being sure that it swings clear of the wall so that there will be no possibility of either side of the film coming in contact with the latter. In drying, N. C. Film should be cut up in strips of *not more* than six exposures in length.

If the film has been cut up, pin by one corner to the edge of a shelf, or hang the negatives on a stretched string by means of a bent pin, running the pin through the corner of film to the head, then hooking it over the string.

Always keep finished negatives flat—do not roll them up. An Eastman Indexed Negative Album keeps them in perfect order.



Drying with Clips.

NON-CURLING

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TRADE MARKS REG. U. S. PAT. OFF. K P 2143