

POLYCONTRAST Paper

POLYCONTRAST Rapid Paper

Kodak

Jack-of-all grades.

And master of all black-and-white printing jobs. With seven contrast grades in every sheet, you save money—get quality prints.

KODAK POLYCONTRAST Filter Kit (and handy exposure calculator) gives you creative control. Always dependable, sheet after sheet, box after box.



Kodak

POLYCONTRAST Paper

POLYCONTRAST Rapid Paper

These are warm-black tone, variable-contrast, projection-speed papers suitable for making high-quality enlargements. With reduced illumination KODAK POLYCONTRAST Paper can be used for contact printing. These papers are especially useful in the commercial, industrial, photofinishing, and school photographic fields. They are available in one grade only, but printing contrast can be varied over a wide range by exposure through suitable filters, such as those supplied in the KODAK POLYCONTRAST Filter Kit (Model A).

KODAK POLYCONTRAST Paper

- A LW**—white, lustre, smooth, light weight
- G DW**—cream-white, lustre, fine-grained, double weight
- F SW & DW**—white, glossy, smooth, single and double weight
- N SW & DW**—white, lustre, smooth, single and double weight
- J SW & DW**—white, high lustre, smooth, single and double weight

KODAK POLYCONTRAST Rapid Paper

- F SW**—white, glossy, smooth, single weight
- F DW**—white, glossy, smooth, double weight
- N SW**—white, lustre, smooth, single weight
- G DW**—cream-white, lustre, fine-grained, double weight
- Y DW**—cream-white, lustre, silk, double weight

SAFELIGHT: These papers should be handled and developed by the light of a Kodak Safelight Filter, WRATTEN Series OC (light amber), used in a suitable safelight lamp with a 15-watt bulb, kept at least 4 feet from the paper. Inasmuch as this paper depends on blue and yellow light exposures for contrast control, safelight exposure should be kept at a minimum to avoid unwanted quality changes. Safelight exposures up to 3 minutes under the above lamp and distance conditions should be considered the allowable maximum. *Note:* A Series OA Safelight Filter must not be used.

• PRINTING PROCEDURE •

PROJECTION PRINTING: These papers are designed for printing by exposure to tungsten lamps, such as Photo Enlarger No. 212 or 302.

Light sources other than tungsten enlarger lamps require the use of light-source correction filters, such as the KODAK Color Printing Filters (Acetate) or KODAK Color Compensating Filters in addition to KODAK POLYCONTRAST Filters.

KODAK Color Printing (CP) Filters are used above the negative in an enlarger. They can be used singly or in combination. Color Printing Filters can be used *only* between the light source and the negative and not in the path of image-forming light. The number of Color Printing Filters used is not important because in their position between the enlarger lamp and negative, they are not in the path of the image-forming light and do not affect print definition. The use of these filters above the negative reduces the number of filters which must be used at the lens.

KODAK Color Compensating (CC) Filters are required when the filters must be used at the lens. In order to avoid flare and loss in definition, it is desirable to keep the number of filters at the lens to a minimum.

When the light source is a cool-white fluorescent lamp or a 4500 K fluorescent lamp, a light-source correction of CP40Y or CC40Y is suggested; for a 6500 K fluorescent lamp, a correction of 70Y is suggested. When a mercury-arc light source is used, a combination of the KODAK WRATTEN Filter No. 6 plus a correction of CP40Y or CC40Y is recommended.

With an enlarger having a light source other than a tungsten lamp, make a trial print from a negative which has produced a print with satisfactory contrast on KODAK MEDALIST Paper, Grade Number 2. Use the KODAK POLYCONTRAST Filter PC No. 2 and the recommended light-source correction filter for the trial print. If the contrast of the trial print is low in comparison with the print on MEDALIST Paper, try a yellow filter of lower concentration as a light-source correction filter. If the trial print is high in contrast, try a yellow filter of higher concentration.

If, with a tungsten-source enlarger for which there is no light-source correction-filter recommendation, the contrast of the trial print is low in comparison with the print on MEDALIST Paper, use a magenta filter as a light-source correction filter. If the trial print is high in contrast, try a yellow filter.

Voltage fluctuations, age of lamps, discolored lenses, discolored reflectors, and different heat-absorbing glasses may all affect the color quality of the illumination. Therefore, the suggested correction filters may not produce exactly the same range of scale-index values in all enlargers.

CONTACT PRINTING: KODAK POLYCONTRAST Acetate Filters in 11 x 14-inch size are designed to be used between contact printing lights and the negative for contrast control on POLYCONTRAST Paper. By using 10- to 15-watt bulbs in a contact printer, the exposures with POLYCONTRAST Paper will be similar to those for KODAK AZO and Illustrators' AZO Papers exposed with 100-watt bulbs.

• PROCESSING •

DEVELOPMENT: For best results, KODAK EKTAFO Developer, Type I, diluted 1:9, or KODAK DEKTOL Developer diluted 1:2 is recommended. Those who prefer to mix a developer by formula should use KODAK Developer D-72 diluted 1:2. Develop with continuous agitation about 1½ minutes (except for prints to be toned in KODAK Brown Toner or KODAK Polysulfide Toner T-8, in which case the development time should be extended to 2 minutes) at 68 F (20 C). The useful range of developing time is between 1 and 3 minutes. Developer capacity is approximately 120 8 x 10-inch prints (or their equivalent in other sizes) per gallon.

RINSING: Immediately after development, rinse the prints in KODAK EKTAFO Stop Bath, KODAK Indicator Stop Bath or a fresh KODAK Stop Bath SB-1 for 5 to 10 seconds with agitation, at 65 to 70 F (18-21 C). With EKTAFO Stop Bath or Indicator Stop Bath, discard the solution when it changes to a purplish blue. If the prints are drained for 1 or 2 seconds before they are put in the bath, the equivalent of approximately eighty 8 x 10-inch prints per gallon (4 liters) can be processed in Stop Bath SB-1. These baths check development instantly, provided the acid has not been neutralized. They also tend to prevent spots and streaks in the prints when they are immersed in the fixing solution.

Move and separate the prints in the stop bath to insure thorough access of the solution to all parts of every print.

To make KODAK Stop Bath SB-1, add 1½ ounces (48 cc) of KODAK Acetic Acid, 28%, to 32 ounces (1 liter) of water.

FIXING: After the prints have been rinsed carefully, the best and most economical practice is the use of two fixing baths in succession. A two-bath system of fixing increases the print capacity of all fixers by insuring that the final fixer is always relatively fresh and active.

Fix the prints, with frequent agitation, in each bath for 3 to 5 minutes at 65 to 70 F (18-21 C). Drain the prints 5 seconds between fixing baths. After 200 8 x 10-inch prints (or their equivalent in other sizes) per gallon of first bath have passed through both baths, the first bath should be discarded. Advance the second bath to replace the first and make a new second bath. The new two-bath setup is then ready for 200 more prints. After three more such changes (a total of 1,000 8 x 10-inch prints or their equivalent), discard both baths and prepare fresh baths.

The following fixers are recommended after a stop bath: KODAK EKTAFO Fixer (diluted 1:7), KODAK Fixer, KODAFIX Solution (diluted 1:7), KODAK Rapid Fixer (diluted 1:7), or KODAK Fixing Bath F-5 or F-6. As single baths, they will fix up to 100 8 x 10-inch prints (or their equivalent in other sizes) per gallon (4 liters) for general use. Fix 5 to 10 minutes at 65 to 70 F (18-21 C) with frequent agitation.

The KODAK Testing Outfit for Print Stop Baths and Fixing Baths provides a convenient and accurate method for determining when an acetic acid stop bath or a fixing bath should be discarded. Test only the second bath of a two-bath fixing system. When the test shows a yellow precipitate in the second bath, advance it to replace the first bath and provide a new second bath.