

AMIDOL

Amidol developer concentrates A1/A2

AMIDOL Plus

Contains:

Amidol developer concentrates A1/A2

Alkaline solution B

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AMIDOL

Both concentrates are mixed with water to obtain a working solution. Shelf life in the tray is for at least one printing session. Used developer solution can be kept in plastic or glass bottles for a few weeks.

Dilution: A1 + A2 + water 1+1+2 up to 6 parts

Developing time: 60 seconds up to 2 minutes

While using graded papers, contrast can be influenced by a following water bath. If for example the contrast is too low at grade 2 and too high at grade 3, every desired grade in between can be obtained by using the higher grade (3), shortened developing time inside the first bath and completing development inside water. In this case developing is made by inspection. Inside the first bath developing is done by continuous movement until shades show nearly the desired density. All densities get intensified inside the water bath.

If highlights should here be developed in major, the tray should be moved slightly or not at all.

The water bath method also allows a stronger differentiation of tones on highlights when multigrade papers are used.

Time needed inside a water bath depend on, the dilution of the developer, the time inside the first developer and desired grade. In general 30 to 60 seconds are sufficient, if developing takes place for about 60 to 90 seconds inside a strong developer (1+1+3)

An acid stop bath is absolutely necessary! The print should be kept inside a 2-5% acetic acid or citric acid solution with agitation for at least 30 seconds.

The working solution has a reddish colour. Fine-grained, dark sediments will occur at longer standing times in the tray if not moved or if kept in bottles. The solution can be shaken well or filtered before a further use. Amidol developers can dye the layer yellowish (especially during longer developing times). This colour disappears during washing.

AMIDOL plus

In difference to the classical water bath method, the second bath is weakly alkaline. The latter works much more intensely than the water bath.

Dilution:

Developer A1+A2+Water 1+1+2 up to 6 parts

Developing time: 45 seconds up to 2 Minutes

Alkaline solution B + Water 1+10 up to 1+40

The included amount of antifogging agents in both solutions is more than sufficient for common paper brands. If even at shorter developing times, still basic fogging should appear, a restrainer should be added.

Developing time in the first developer (1+1+3 or +4) should be between 45 and 90 seconds.

Maximum shade density and completion of highlights must not be reached now! Allow the print to drip of before going inside the second bath (10 to 15 seconds) in order not to carry off much developer. Developing time here also depends on the durance of the first development. The tray must be moved strongly for at least 5 second when the print is brought in. During continuous agitation all already present densities will increase. The tray has to be moved slowly if only highlight development is preferred. Required developing times could lie between 15 up to 90 seconds.

Controlling the contrast

Softer: Longer exposure, shorter development inside part A, shorter development in part B

Higher: Shorter exposures, longer development in part A, shorter development in part B.

An acid stop bath is absolutely necessary! After an alkaline second bath, the print should be kept inside for 30 up to 60 seconds with continuous agitation. This is not only required to stop the development but also for dissolving the stain of amidol. The stop bath will thus become a reddish colour during a printing session without affecting its function.