

## LITH $\Omega$

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Two bath development to intensify the colours and to increase the densities of the shadows after lith development.

Lith  $\Omega$  is used as a second bath after lith development to increase the colours and densities of warm tone papers. With a treatment in Lith  $\Omega$  it is possible to achieve intensive yellow or reddish tones while using relatively short times of development in strong lith working solutions. Such tonalities normally require excessive exposure in combination with long times of development in highly diluted developer. Treatment in Lith  $\Omega$  will evoke intensive colours on warm tone paper with a silverchloride emulsion (such as Forte Polywarmtone and Fomatone) – the papers that are already colourful when used in lith alone.

On bromide silver emulsions and mixed emulsions with a high content of bromide silver you will observe little change in terms of colours, only the densities will increase.

Dilute the stock solution between 1+100 and 1+500 to prepare the working solution. Discard the working solution when it turns dark red in colour.

Treat the print for between 30 seconds and a maximum of 4 minutes. If you are using strong lith developer working solutions (between 1+5 and 1+8) you can change from the developing bath to the intensifying bath already before the shadows turn black. In the second bath the deep shadows will appear almost instantly. The overall image tone shifts to more colourful nuances. In a developer dilution of 1+10 or more allow the shadows to turn black already in the lith developer. The correct time of exposure is reached if the deep shadows appear after 3 or 4 minutes. Mid tones and highlights will appear in the second bath.

Dilution of the lith developer A+B+water: 1+1+10 to 1+1+30

Dilution of the oxidation bath  $\Omega$  with water: 1+100 to 1+500

Dilute Lith D 1+4 with water and optionally add small amounts to the Lith bath. This will slow down the lith reaction if you are using a lot of exposure to get intensive colours. Avoid development times of less than 90 seconds to ensure reproducibility of your results. Dosage: 10-80% of the amount of Lith A you used.

### Fine tuning

The time of development should be between 90 seconds and 4 minutes. If maximum black is reached only later than that, you should either extend exposure or use a stronger developer working solution. While in the second bath, if the densities increase more than you want already after less than one minute, you have to dilute the intensifying bath more.

If it turns too colourful already after intensifying for less than one minute, you can either add some drops of Lith D (diluted 1+4!) or replace parts of Lith  $\Omega$  with Lith B.

The intensity of the colours is determined by the treatment time in the intensifying bath and by the amount of developer substance carried from the developing bath to the second bath. By nature, with fibre base paper there is more developing substance available for the oxidation bath than with RC paper. A surplus of Lith A in the lith developer working solution will result in an increase in colourfulness and densities while in the second bath.

Lith  $\Omega$  contains ammonium carbonate. To avoid unpleasant odour of the stock solution, the bottle comes with a graduated pipette. The pipette-fitting in the bottle closes the bottleneck completely. This allows you to extract required amounts without having to open the bottle.