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Lith Redeveloper Kit

After the fixing bath has completely washed, bleach until the silver image disappears. At most, a faint yellow or reddish residual image may be recognisable. The bleaching time depends on the dilution and utilisation of the bleaching agent (undiluted or diluted up to 1+4). At a dilution of 1+1, bleaching is usually completed after about one minute.

Wash for 5-10 minutes before re-developing!
Developer dilution (EasyLith): 1+1+30 to 1+1+300

Re-development takes place in normal room light by sight at a developer temperature between 30 and 45°C. The development times can be between one and six minutes; short development times are desirable.

The degree of overexposure of the original print is decisive for colour formation. Depending on the paper used, overexposures of half a f-stop to one and a half f-stops are required. The greater the overexposure, the more the lith developer must be diluted and the more colourful the result will be.

During reverse development, the shadows appear first, starting in a reddish colour. If the shadows threaten to close before the highlights show at least a yellow tone with high coverage, you can switch to a hot water bath for highlight development. The more the developer is diluted, the sooner the highlights can develop before the dark areas become too close to the original density. The development process must be stopped as long as the mid tones still appear coloured. Under no circumstances should the original silver be completely developed back! The development is interrupted in an acidic stop bath. Now you have the opportunity to make a judgement at your leisure. It should be noted that the subsequent fixation will result in a strong brightening (especially of the highlights) and a reduction in colour saturation. If the print still appears to be insufficiently opaque under these conditions, it can be further developed in the same or a more diluted developer after a short rinse. Fixing is essential to remove the excess silver salt.

Any fixing bath can be used, with normal dilution 15-30 seconds are completely sufficient. A special (thin) solution is recommended for this purpose, as a slightly pleasant odour develops over time due to the reaction with the copper chloride.

When wet, the print usually appears reddish yellow and still (too) light in colour. As it dries, the colour tone and density change. The shadows become much darker and shift in colour tone from magenta to blue or blue-green, for example.