

Notes:

PHOTOGRAPHERS' FORMULARY

AMIDOL DEVELOPER FOR LODIMA FINE ART™ SILVER CHLORIDE PAPER

Directions for mixing and using Amidol Developer for Lodima Fine Art™ paper: kit sizes, 1 liter (Catalog number 02-0042); 3 liters (Catalog number 02-0043).

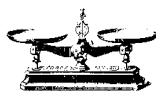
We would like to thank Michael A. Smith and Paula Chamlee for their permission, and for their information, which enabled us to produce this Lodima Fine Art™ paper developer. All information for these instructions was gathered from www.michaelandpaula.com. For additional information on this process or other Lodima Paper products you can go to www.michaelandpaula.com

Amidol is regarded as one of the finest developers available. With this developer you can expect tones that are neutral to slightly warm tones. By varying the Potassium Bromide you can get tones varying all the way from cool to warm. Amidol works on all papers but particularly on silver chloride paper where it produces a pleasing tonal range. Because of its unique developing qualities, Amidol is the favorite developer of photographers who exhibit their prints.

CHEMICAL SAFETY

All chemicals are dangerous and must be treated with respect. Please read the chemical warnings on each package.

Amidol must be used with caution. It is probably absorbed through the skin so the use of disposable rubber or nitrile gloves is recommended when working with Amidol solutions.



PHOTOGRAPHERS'
FORMULARY INC.

PO Box 950 • Condon MT 59826 • 406-754-2891 • FAX 406-754-2896
E-MAIL formulary@montana.com

Amidol stains. Staining is due to the air oxidation of the free base of amidol, which is present in neutral or basic solution

Soap, for example is sufficiently alkaline to cause the amidol hydrochloride salt to be converted to the free base, which will then oxidize rapidly forming the staining products.

In cleaning a darkroom after amidol use, first wash with water (Amidol is very water-soluble) and then wash with a 2% solution of hydrochloric acid. The acid wash ensures that the amidol remains in the salt form. Once Amidol has been oxidized and has stained, there is not much that can be done.

If an Amidol solution should be spilled on the skin, wash the area first with water, then a 2% solution of hydrochloric acid, and finally with soap and water.

The user assumes all risks upon accepting these chemicals.
IF FOR ANY REASON YOU DO NOT WISH TO ASSUME ALL RISKS, PLEASE RETURN THE CHEMICALS FOR A FULL REFUND.

Please consult with local sewer and water authorities regarding proper disposal of darkroom chemicals.

MIXING THE SOLUTIONS

This formula should always be mixed just before use. It is mixed at room temperature. To mix the solutions you will need a 10-ml graduated cylinder and plastic or glass-mixing container. Do not mix a stock solution

Chemical	Kit Size	Kit Size
	1 liter	3- liters
Distilled water (68°F) Just before use	900 ml	2500 ml
Sodium Sulfite	30 g	90 g
Citric Acid	3 g	9 g
10% Potassium Bromide solution	3 ml (10 ml)	12 ml (25ml)
Amidol	8 g	20 g
Distilled water to make	1000 ml	3000 ml

Place the water in the mixing container and add the sodium sulfite, citric acid, and 10% potassium bromide solution followed by the Amidol then the final portion of water. Stir after adding each chemical. Then stir final solution to make sure that it is homogeneous.

Working Solution

Mix this developer just prior to use at room temperature. Lodima Fine Art™ paper can be developed in 1 minute. The shorter the developing time the warmer Lodima Fine Art™ paper is and the more depth the image seems to have. The longer the developing time the cooler Lodima Fine Art™ paper becomes.

LIFE OF SOLUTIONS

In this formula Amidol lasts all day and can even be stored overnight and used the next day **for a few sheets of paper** if it wasn't heavily used during the day.

USING THE DEVELOPER

Used full strength, develop prints for 1 minute, at 20°C/68°F. Stop, fix, wash, and dry the developed print in the normal manner. Do not use a rapid Fix.