LOADING & DEVELOPING FILM LAB ANSWERS

1. The supplies you need to load your film for developing are:
    1. **exposed film**
    2. **bottle opener**
    3. **film developing tank and all the parts**

2. The parts of the developing tank and their purpose:
    1. **tank: light tight & chemical tight**
    2. **spool: light tight when flange is down**
    3. **reels(2): allows for even distribution of chemicals on film**
    4. **funnel: light tight**
    5. **lid: chemical tight, light tight if needed**

3. The film loading bag is **light tight**, which allows us to load film into the **developing tank** in the classroom.

4. Before loading your film, you should make sure that the **water** is at **68** degrees.

5. Before zipping up the film loading bag, you should make sure that you have all of the materials needed to load film:
(please fill in the blank with the appropriate item):

film bottle opener reel reel spool tank funnel lid

6. The steps for loading your film are:

Get a film loading bag and bottle opener out of the **drawer**. Unzip the

zippers, place **bottle opener** & **film tank** inside. Zip both zippers.

With **film** in hand, put hands inside the sleeves. Carefully open your

cassette with the **bottle opener** then tear film off of the **film spool**. Load your film onto the first reel and put onto the **spool** and into the **tank**. Lock the **funnel** into place, and remove hands from bag. Second person, repeat 1st steps. After 2nd roll is in the tank and the **funnel** is locked in place, remove hands. **Unzip** the bag, remove the **tank**. Remove all of the items from the bag. The bottle opener and film loading bag go back into the **drawer** under counter. The metal pieces go in the **box** on the counter. The trash (plastic film spool) goes in the trash.

7.What do you do once you have successfully loaded your film BEFORE putting the film loading bag back, no matter how long it has taken or how frustrated you are? **Clean up after yourself**.

8.Graduated cylinders are found in the cabinet to the **right** of the sink.

9.The total amount of each chemical used is **20** oz.

10.The steps in developing your film are:

Chemical	How long	Agitation (Y/N?)	Agitation How long:	Where does it go when you finish?
1. **developer D-76**	**17min**	**Y**	**1st minute then every 25 sec/ 5 sec**	**down drain/used tank**
2. **stop**	**30sec**	**Y**	**constant, 30 sec**	**down the drain**

3.	**fix**	**5min**	**Y**	**1st minute then every 25 sec/ 5 sec**	**NEVER goes down drain**
4.	**forced wash**	**10min**	**Y**	**10 min (agitates itself)**	**down the drain**
5.	**photo-flo**	**30sec.**	**N**	**don't agitate**	**down the drain**

12. What do you do with your negatives, once they are developed?
Squeegee with fingers and hang to dry in the negative closet.

13. What should you do with all of the equipment and utensils you use in the film developing process after using them? **Rinse and put them in the drying rack**

14. The name of the film developer is **D-76**.

15. If you use fresh developer, where do you put it after developing?
In the used D-76 film developer container under the sink

16. Where does the used USED developer go? **down the drain**

17. To make stop, you mix **1 oz.** of the **stop** and **19 oz.** of H2O.

18. What do you do with the fixer after you have finished using it?
CHECK IT!! If it is still good it goes back in the fix jug

19. If it is totally saturated where does it go?
DEAD FIXER CONTAINER

20. When do you need to re-fix your negatives and how do you know?
When you check the fixer, IF it is saturated you should re-fix right away.

21.What does the forced wash container look like for negatives?
A tube full of water.

Troubleshooting:

What happens if you develop without a spool?
chemicals leak out and light leaks in.

If you don't fix your negatives properly they will be
muddy/cream colored, not clear.

The most COMMON causes of poor negatives?

1. **Inaccurate loading or exposure of film in the camera**
2. **Improper loading of the film onto the film-developing reel**
3. **Fogging at any point before film is developed & FIXED**
4. **Wrong chemical i.e Fixer instead of D-76**
5. **Chemicals mixed incorrectly**
6. **Incorrect times or temperatures**
7. **Improper agitation; too much or too little**
8. **Saturated fixer**