# KODAK EKTACHROME RADIANCE III SELECT Material



# —NOTICE— Discontinuance of KODAK PROFESSIONAL EKTACHROME RADIANCE III Papers and Materials and KODAK EKTACHROME R-3 Chemicals

Alternative options for image capture and output have gradually eliminated the need for PROFESSIONAL EKTACHROME RADIANCE III Papers and Materials as well as chemicals for Process R-3. Therefore, dependent on individual country and market requirements, Kodak will discontinue these products as inventories are exhausted

Technology has made the option of scanning, manipulating, and outputting images directly to traditional color paper very popular, and photographers are increasingly using color negative film and digital cameras for image capture. Producing positive prints, even from transparencies, for image display no longer requires the use of RADIANCE Papers and Materials.

Information on Kodak Professional Modular Digital Workflow Products (Equipment and Software) is available at www.kodak.com/go/digitalprolab

Thank you for using KODAK PROFESSIONAL Products.

This color reversal material is designed for making high-quality prints directly from original color transparencies and slides made on reversal films such as KODAK PROFESSIONAL EKTACHROME and KODACHROME Films.

The material has handling and photographic characteristics similar to those of KODAK EKTACHROME RADIANCE III Paper, but it is coated on a white-pigmented, 7-mil polyester support. It is available with an ultra-glossy surface in a variety of sheet and roll sizes. The high gloss of RADIANCE III SELECT Material makes it particularly suitable for many commercial display applications.

Use KODAK EKTACHROME R-3 Chemicals to process this material.

RADIANCE III SELECT Material offers the following significant improvements:

FEATURES	BENEFITS
Improved color reproduction	Brighter reds with better detail
	<ul> <li>Improved blues in skies</li> </ul>
Optimized color balance	Excellent neutral tone scale from highlights to shadows
Extremely low minimum density	Brighter whites
More tolerant to process	Increased productivity
variations	<ul> <li>Consistent product performance</li> </ul>
Elimination of thermal yellowing	Longer print life under dark storage conditions

### SIZES AVAILABLE

Sizes and catalog numbers may differ from country to country. See your dealer who supplies KODAK PROFESSIONAL Products. The following sizes are available in the U.S. and Canada.

### **Sheets (Ultra Glossy Surface)**

Size in. x in. / cm x cm	No. of Sheets	CAT No.
8 x 10 / 20.3 x 25.4	100	508 0668
11 x 14 / 27.9 x 35.6	100	508 4173
16 x 20 / 40.6 x 50.8	50	508 4181
20 x 24 / 50.8 x 61	50	508 0692

### **Rolls (Ultra Glossy Surface)**

Size in. x ft / cm x m	Spec No.	CAT No.
20 x 200 / 50.8 x 30.5	224	508 0619
50 x 100 / 127 x 30.5	223	508 0650

### STORAGE AND HANDLING

Store unexposed material at 13°C (55°F) or lower in the original sealed package. High temperatures or high humidity may produce unwanted quality changes.

To avoid moisture condensation on material that has been refrigerated, allow it to warm up to room temperature before opening the package. For best results, remove the material from cold storage the day before printing, or use the warm-up times in the following table.

Warm-up time (in Hours) to Reach Room Temperature of 24°C (75°F)							
From a storage temperature of							
Size	-18°C 2°C 10°C (0°F) (36°F) (50°F)						
Rolls 20 in. (50.8 cm) or wider	12	9	6				
100-sheet box	4 3 2						
50-sheet box	3 2 2						

These times are based on a single package, positioned to allow free air circulation. After you remove the material you need, re-wrap the package and reseal it with tape to restore the moisture barrier.

Handle this material carefully by the edges to avoid creases and fingerprints. This high-speed material is extremely sensitive to light. Store and transport it in lightlight boxes.

### DARKROOM RECOMMENDATIONS

Do *not* use a safelight. Handle this material in *total darkness*. Be sure that your darkroom is lighttight. Eliminate stray light from the enlarger head, timers, digital displays, etc.

### **EXPOSURE**

### **Printing Equipment**

You can expose this material in automatic printers or enlargers equipped with tungsten or tungsten-halogen light sources or photo enlarger lamps. Do not use fluorescent lamps or electronic flash to expose this material. Exposing equipment must be equipped with a heat-absorbing glass.

You can use the white-light (subtractive) or the tricolor (additive) exposure method.

### White-Light Exposure (Subtractive)

To control print color balance, use KODAK Color Compensating (CC) Filters (gelatin), KODAK Color Printing (CP) Filters (acetate), or dichroic filters built into the lamphouse of some enlargers. Place CP filters only between the lamp and the original. Place CC filters (no more than three) between the original and the material.

If you need cyan filtration, do *not* use filters with the suffix "2," e.g., CP10C-2.

1. For printing with an enlarger, start with a filter pack of 10M + 20C to make a test print.

- Evaluate the test print under a light source of the same color and brightness that you will use to view the final print.
- 3. Judge the print density first. If necessary, make another print by adjusting the exposure as recommended in the table below.

If your print is	Dothis	OR	Do this
TOO DARK	Open the lens aperture to increase the light level		Increase the exposure time
TOO LIGHT	Close the lens aperture to decrease the light level		Decrease the exposure time

4. Then judge the color balance. Use the following table as a guide to adjust the filter pack.

If color balance is	Subtract these filters O	Add R these filters
YELLOW	Yellow	Magenta + Cyan
MAGENTA	Magenta	Yellow + Cyan
CYAN	Cyan	Yellow + Magenta
BLUE	Magenta + Cyan	Yellow
GREEN	Yellow + Cyan	Magenta
RED	Yellow + Magenta	Cyan

When you make corrections to a filter pack, you must also adjust the exposure time by using the filter factors in the table below.

To use the factors, *divide* the initial exposure time by the factor for any filter you *remove* from the pack. If you *add* a filter, *multiply* the exposure time by the factor. If you add or remove two or more filters, multiply the individual factors and use the result as your factor. You may need to adjust these factors for your equipment.

Filt	Filter Factors for CP and CC Filters				
Filter	Factor	Filter	Factor		
05Y	1.1	05R	1.2		
10Y	1.1	10R	1.3		
20Y	1.1	20R	1.5		
30Y	1.1	30R	1.7		
40Y	1.1	40R	1.9		
50Y	1.1	50R	2.2		
05M	1.2	05G	1.1		
10M	1.3	10G	1.2		
20M	1.5	20G	1.3		
30M	1.7	30G	1.4		
40M	1.9	40G	1.5		
50M	2.1	50G	1.7		
05C	1.1	05B	1.1		
10C	1.2	10B	1.3		
20C	1.3	20B	1.6		
30C	1.4	30B	2.0		
40C	1.5	40B	2.4		
50C	1.6	50B	2.9		

The filter facors below represent an average for dichroic filters. Use them as starting points.

Filter Factors for Dichroic Filters				
Filter	Factor			
05Y	1.0			
10Y	1.05			
20Y	1.09			
05M	1.1			
10M	1.24			
20M	1.44			
05C	1.05			
10C	1.17			
20C	1.34			

## Tricolor Exposure (Additive and Semi-Additive)

Additive Printing—This method has the advantage of limiting flare by reducing the number of filters in the optical path to one filter per exposure. Use KODAK WRATTEN Gelatin Filters No. 47B (blue), No. 61 (green), and No. 29 (red) to give the material three separate exposures. Do not move the material or the enlarger until you have made all three exposures. Typical exposure times are given below.

Filter	Times (in Seconds) for an illumination of 0.5 lux on the material plane
No. 29 (Deep Red)	4
No. 61 (Deep Green)	7
No. 47B (Deep Blue)	7

First judge print density. A print with too much overall density requires an increase in exposure; a print with too little density requires a decrease in exposure.

If your print is	Dothis C	OR Do this
TOO DARK	Open the lens aperture to increase the light level	Increase the exposure time
TOO LIGHT	Close the lens aperture to decrease the light level	Decrease the exposure time

To correct color balance, adjust the exposure times of the individual exposures. Increase the exposure time through the filter complementary to the dominant color or decrease the exposure time through the filter of the dominant color. Use the following table as a guide.

If color balance is	Increase exposure through these filters	0	R	Decrease exposure through these filters
BLUE	Green + Red			Blue
GREEN	Blue + Red			Green
RED	Blue + Green			Red
YELLOW	Blue			Green + Red

If color balance is	Increase exposure through these filters	0	R	Decrease exposure through these filters
MAGENTA	Green			Blue + Red
CYAN	Red			Blue + Green

**Semi-Additive Printing**—This technique consists of an initial white-light exposure followed by two complementary exposures through filters.

Adjust color balance by using the same method as in the additive system.

### **White Borders**

You can produce prints with white borders by using a mask. Make the printing exposure first. Then place the mask over the image area. Remove the transparency from the film carrier and expose the border areas of the material by giving an additional exposure equal to 3 times the printing exposure time. (You can leave the filters in while you expose the borders.) To avoid dark edges where the border meets the image area, use a mask that is slightly smaller than the image area.

With automatic printers, follow the instructions supplied with the equipment.

### LATENT-IMAGE KEEPING

Under normal temperature and handling conditions, you should not see any shifts in color or density with different keeping times between exposure and processing. Therefore, you do not need to change your printing procedures to compensate for latent-image shifts, if you process the material within 2 days after exposure.

### **PROCESSING**

Use KODAK EKTACHROME R-3 or R-3 LU Chemicals to process this material in continuous or roller-transport processors. For specific processing instructions, see KODAK Publication No. Z-129B, *Using KODAK EKTACHROME R-3 Chemicals in Continuous and Roller-Transport Processors*.

Use KODAK EKTACHROME R-3000 Chemicals for tray, drum, or rotary-tube processing. For processing instructions, see KODAK Publication No. Z-129C, *Using KODAK EKTACHROME R-3000 or R-3 Chemicals in Batch-Type Processors*.

Complete processing and process-monitoring instructions are contained in KODAK Publication No. Z-129, *Using KODAK EKTACHROME R-3 Chemicals*, available on our website at *www.kodak.com/go/professional*.

### **DRYING**

Do **not** ferrotype this material.

Remove excess water from the surface of the material before drying. Dry the prints using dust-free air. The temperature of the air will depend on the design of the dryer, air-flow rate, and total drying time. The ideal drying temperature is between 50 and 70°C (122 and 158°F). If the temperature is too high, the material may curl. If the temperature is too low, the surface gloss of the material is reduced, and the possibility that the material will stick is increased.

### **VIEWING**

Evaluate prints under light of the same color and brightness that you will use to view the final prints. A good average viewing condition is a light source with a color temperature of  $4000 \pm 1000$  K, a Color Rendering Index (CRI) of 85 to 100, and an illuminance of at least 50 footcandles (538 lux). Fluorescent lamps such as the cool white deluxe lamp (made by several manufacturers) meet these conditions. You can also use a mixture of incandescent and fluorescent lamps. For each pair of 40-watt cool white deluxe fluorescent lamps, use a 75-watt frosted tungsten bulb.

### MOUNTING

To preserve the ultra-glossy appearance of RADIANCE III SELECT Material, mount prints on a hard, smooth support such as aluminum, plastic, or laminated foam mounting material.

### **DISPLAYING**

Photographic dyes, like all dyes, can change with time and exposure to sunlight, ultraviolet radiation, excessive heat, and high humidity. To help prevent changes in photographic dyes, follow these guidelines:

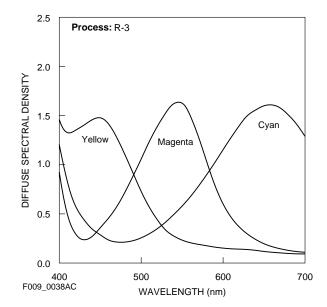
- Illuminate prints with tungsten light whenever possible.
- Display prints in the lowest light level consistent with your viewing needs.
- If a print is exposed to direct or indirect sunlight or fluorescent light, use an ultraviolet-absorbing filter between the light source and the print.
- Keep the temperature and humidity as low as possible.

### **CURVES**

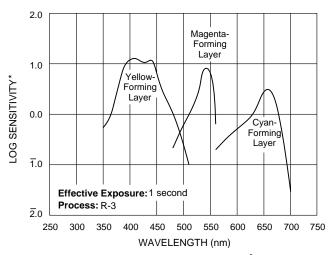
### **Characteristic Curves**

# 4.0 Exposure: 1/2 second, 2850 K + CC Filtration Process: R-3 Densitometry: Status A, Reflection 3.0 R B 2.0 G 1.0 Column 2.0 Second 2850 K + CC Filtration Process: R-3 Densitometry: Status A, Reflection Second 2.0 Se

### **Spectral-Dye-Density Curves**



### **Spectral-Sensitivity Curves**



\*Sensitivity = reciprocal of exposure (erg/cm²) required to produce specified density F009\_0029AC

**NOTICE**: The sensitometric curves and data in this publication represent product tested under the conditions of exposure and processing specified. They are representative of production coatings, and therefore do not apply directly to a particular box or roll of photographic material. They do not represent standards or specifications that must be met by Eastman Kodak Company. The company reserves the right to change and improve product characteristics at any time.

### KODAK EKTACHROME RADIANCE III SELECT Material

### **MORE INFORMATION**

Kodak has many publications to assist you with information on Kodak products, equipment, and materials.

The following publications are available from dealers who sell Kodak products, or you can contact Kodak in your country for more information.

E-30	Storage and Care of KODAK Photographic Materials—Before and After Processing
E-1766	KODAK EKTACHROME RADIANCE III Paper
E-67	Finishing Prints on KODAK Water-Resistant Papers
E-2410	KODAK EKTACHROME RADIANCE III Copy Paper
E-2411	KODAK EKTACHROME RADIANCE III HC Copy Paper
E-2412A	KODAK EKTACHROME RADIANCE III Overhead Material
E-2412B	KODAK EKTACHROME RADIANCE III Clear Display Material
E-2413	KODAK EKTACHROME RADIANCE III Translucent Display Material
Z-129	Using KODAK EKTACHROME R-3 Chemicals
Z-129A	KODAK EKTACHROME R-3 and R-3000 Chemicals
Z-129B	Using KODAK EKTACHROME R-3 Chemicals in Continuous and Roller-Transport Processors
Z-129C	Using KODAK EKTACHROME R-3000 or R-3 Chemicals in Batch-Type Processors
Z-129E	Monitoring and Troubleshooting Processes Using KODAK EKTACHROME R-3 and R-3000 Chemicals
Z-129G	Recovering Silver from Processes Using KODAK EKTACHROME R-3 Chemicals
Z-129H	Using KODAK EKTACHROME R-3 LU Chemicals in Roller-Transport Processors

For the latest version of technical support publications for KODAK PROFESSIONAL Products, visit Kodak on-line at: http://www.kodak.com/go/professional

If you have questions about KODAK PROFESSIONAL Products, call Kodak.

In the U.S.A.:

1-800-242-2424, Ext. 19, Monday-Friday

9 a.m.-7 p.m. (Eastern time)

In Canada:

1-800-465-6325, Monday–Friday 8 a.m.–5 p.m. (Eastern time)

**Note:** The Kodak materials described in this publication for use with KODAK EKTACHROME RADIANCE III SELECT Material are available from dealers who supply Kodak PROFESSIONAL Products. You can use other materials, but you may not obtain similar results.

**Kodak Professional**