

KODAK Filters



| Yellow KODAK WRATTEN Gelatin Filters | |
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| 2B | Pale Yellow. Absorbs ultraviolet radiation below 390 nm. Slightly more effective when an excess of ultraviolet radiation is present. Attenuates UV for fluorescence photography and for the optical system of color printers when printing certain color materials. |
| 2E | Pale Yellow. Absorbs ultraviolet radiation below 415 nm. similar to No.2B, but absorbs more violet. |
| 3 | Light Yellow. Provides partial correction for excess blue in black-and-white aerial photography and motion-picture photography. |
| 8 | Yellow. Alters rendition of sky, clouds and foliage in black-and-white photography with panchromatic materials. |
| 9 | Deep Yellow. Similar to No. 8, but tends to exaggerate sky rendition for more dramatic effect. |
| 11 | Yellow Greenish. Alters color response of panchromatic emulsions to match color brightness response of the eye to objects exposed to tungsten illumination. Reproduces greens slightly lighter in daylight. |
| 12 | Deep Yellow. Minus-blue filter (see No. 32 for minus-green and No. 44A for minus-red). Provides haze penetration in aerial photography. Cancels blue light when exposing infrared-sensitive films. |
| 15 | Deep Yellow. Darkens sky in landscape photography more dramatically than No. 8 or 9. Useful for copying documents on yellowed paper. Greater blue attenuation for infrared photography and for fluorescence photography. |
| Orange and Red KODAK WRATTEN Gelatin Filters | |
| 16 | Yellow-Orange. Permits greater overcorrection of sky than No. 15. Absorbs small amount of green. |
| 21 | Orange. Contrast filter used for blue and blue-green absorption. |
| 22 | Deep Orange. Contrast filter with greater green absorption than No. 21. In photomicrography, increases contrast of blue preparations. Transmits only yellow radiation from mercury vapor illumination. |
| 25 | Red Tricolor. For color separation work and tricolor printing, used with No. 58 (green) and No. 47B (blue). Contrast effects in commercial and outdoor black-and-white photography. Haze penetration in aerial work. Removes blue in infrared photography. |
| 26 | Red. For anaglyph viewing for a three-dimensional effect with No. 58 (green). |
| 29 | Deep Red Tricolor. Used for color separation and tricolor printing work. Tricolor projection (tungsten) with No. 47 (blue) and No. 61 (green). |
| 92 | Red. Used for densitometric measurement of color films and papers. |
| Magenta and Violet KODAK WRATTEN Gelatin Filters | |
| 32 | Magenta. Minus-green (see No. 12 for minus-blue and No. 44A for minus red). |
| 34A | Violet. For minus-green and plus-blue separation. |
| Blues and Blue-Green KODAK WRATTEN Gelatin Filters | |
| 38A | Blue. Contrast filter for some ultraviolet and green absorption and much red absorption. In photomicrography, for increasing contrast in records of faintly yellow or orange preparations. |
| 44 | Light Blue-Green. Minus-red filter with much ultraviolet absorption. |
| 44A | Light Blue-Green. Minus-red (see No. 12 for minus-blue and No. 32 for minus-green). |
| 47 | Blue Tricolor. For color separation work. For contrast effects in commercial and outdoor black-and-white photography. Tricolor projection (tungsten) with No. 29 and 61. |
| 47A | Light Blue. For exciting fluorescein in medical applications of fluorescence photography. |
| 47B | Deep Blue Tricolor. For color separation work and tricolor printing, with No. 25 (red) and No. 58 (green). |
| 98 | Blue. Equivalent to 47B plus No. 2B filter. For making separation positives from color negative films. Also for three-color printing on color papers. |
| Green KODAK WRATTEN Gelatin Filters | |
| 58 | Green Tricolor. For color separation work and tricolor printing, with No. 25 (red) and No. 47B (blue). For contrast effects in commercial photography and micrography. |
| 61 | Deep Green Tricolor. For color separation and tricolor printing work. For tricolor projection (tungsten) with No. 29 and No. 47. |
| 99 | Green. Equivalent to No. 61 plus No. 16 filter. For making separation positives from color negative films. Also for three-color printing on color paper. |

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| Conversion Filters | |
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| 80A, 80B, 80C, 80D | Blue series of conversion filters for color films. Used to provide significant changes in color temperature of various light sources. |
| 85, 85N3, 85N6, 85N9, 85B, 85C | Amber series of conversion filters for color films. Used to provide significant changes in color temperature of various light sources. |
| Light Balancing Filters | |
| 8EF, 81, 81A, 81B, 81C, 81D, | Yellowish series of light-balancing filters. Used over the camera lens to produce subtle changes in color balance (to warmer appearance) with color films. |
| 82, 82A, 82B, 82C | Bluish series of light-balancing filters. Used over the camera lens to produce subtle changes in color balance (to cooler appearance) with color films. |
| Miscellaneous Filters | |
| 18A | Visibly opaque glass filter. Transmits only ultraviolet radiation between about 300 and 400 nm (e.g., 365 nm line of mercury spectrum) and infrared radiation. Isolates UV for ultraviolet reflection photography. |
| 39 | Blue. Glass contrast filter |
| 87, 87C | Visibly opaque filters absorb unwanted visible light in infrared photography. |
| 89B | Visibly opaque. For infrared photography, especially aerial. |
| 90 | Dark Grayish-Amber. Monochrome viewing filter. Visually approximates the relative tones of gray produced in black-and-white prints by different colors under daylight illumination. |
| 96 | Neutral. In color and black-and-white photography, reduces intensity of visible light. Uniform attenuation throughout the visible spectrum. Greater transmission in infrared. Available in 13 densities, covering the transmittance range from 80 to 0.01. |
| 102 | Yellow-Green. Converts the response characteristics of a barrier-layer photocell (as in a densitometer) to the luminosity response of the eye. |
| 106 | Amber. Converts the response characteristics of an S-4 type photocell (as in a densitometer) to the luminosity response of the eye. |
| Color Compensating (CC) Filters (Gelatin) | |
| In image-forming systems, singly or in combinations, change overall color balance for viewing or printing. Compensate for deficiencies in lighting in photographic recording. | |
| Color Printing (CP) Filters (Acetate) | |
| Singly or in combination, provide for color correction of enlarger light sources in color printing. Not suitable for image-forming systems. | |
| POLYCONTRAST/POLYMAX Filters | |
| Provide contrast control for Kodak variable-contrast printing papers. | |



Kodak Professional Division
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