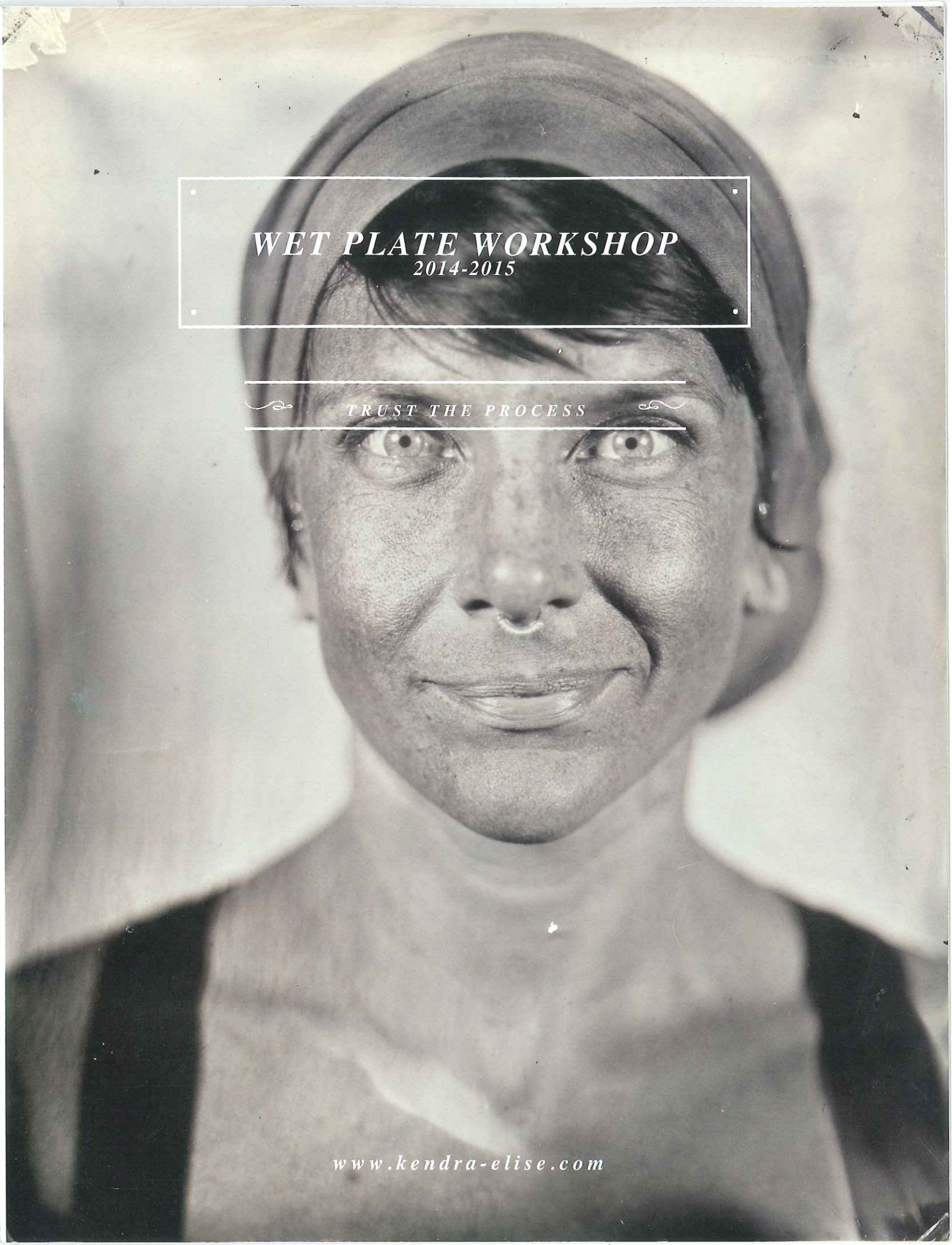
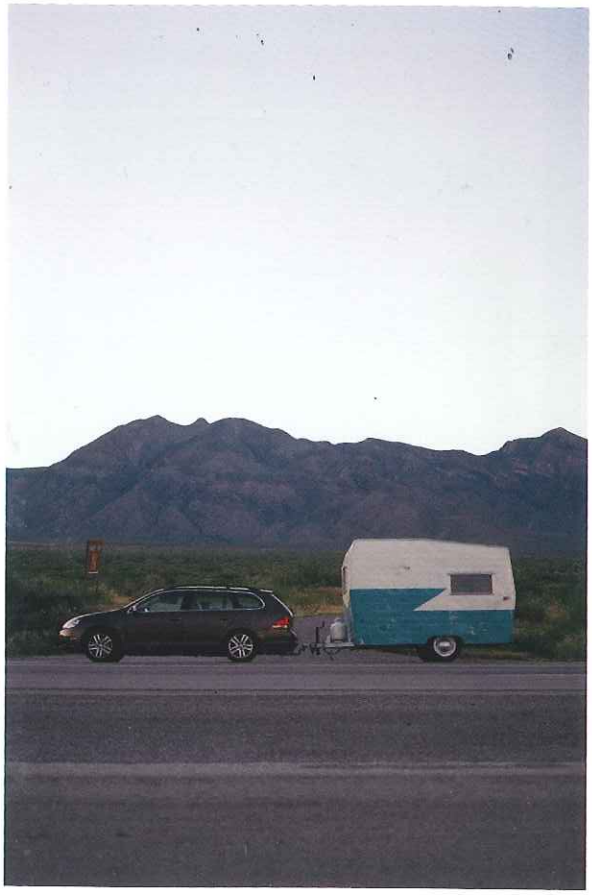
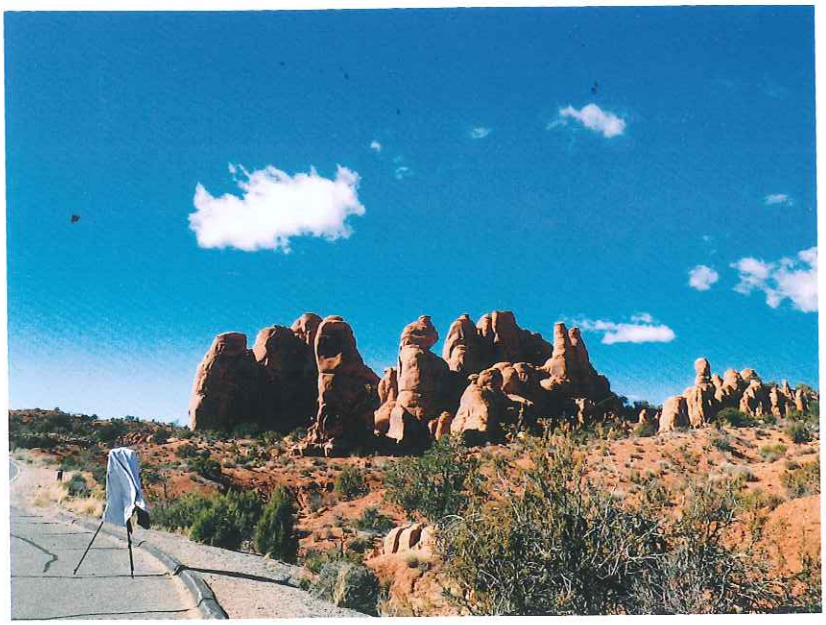

WET PLATE WORKSHOP
2014-2015
TRUST THE PROCESS
www.kendra-elise.com





IN THE FIELD MAKING TIN TYPES AT ARCHES NATIONAL PARK IN UTAH.
NICE HIGH SUN.
MY EXPOSURE WAS 6 SECONDS @ F-16

HISTORY OF WET PLATE PROCESS OR COLLODION PROCESS

"wet-collodion process, also called collodion process , is an early photographic technique invented by Englishman Frederick Scott Archer in 1851. The process involved adding a soluble iodide to a solution ofcollodion (cellulose nitrate) and coating a glass plate with the mixture. In the darkroom the plate was immersed in a solution of silver nitrate to form silver iodide. The plate, still wet, was exposed in the camera. It was then developed by pouring a solution of pyrogallic acid over it and was fixed with a strong solution of sodium thiosulfate, for which potassium cyanide was later substituted. Immediate developing and fixing were necessary because, after the collodion film had dried, it became waterproof and the reagent solutions could not penetrate it. The process was valued for the level of detail and clarity it allowed. A modification of the process, in which an underexposed negative was backed with black paper or velvet to form what was called an ambrotype, became very popular from the mid- to late 19th century, as did a version on black lacquered metal known as a tintype, or ferrotype" --Encyclopedia Britannica

MATERIALS NEEDED

Safety Glasses
Latex Gloves
Apron
Paper Towels
Dr. Bronner's Liquid Soap

5 gals of water or running water near by
4-developing trays
Red Light (I use safety red lights)

Lab Beakers
Egg timer
Notebook for keeping track of exposures

*All necessary chemicals**
Traveling dark box
Dark Tank for Silver Nitrate
Varnish

Black tin or any color you desire
*Camera**(large formate or modified other)*
Modified Film Holders
Drying rack for finished plates

Collodion & Bromo Iodizer

Silver Nitrate (Silver Bath)

Ferrous Sulfate (developer)

HOW TO MAKE A TIN TYPE

•Clean or peel off the plastic covering on an aluminum plate

•In the light, pour "salted" (iodide, bromide) collodion onto the glass plate, tilting it so it reaches each corner. The excess is poured back into the bottle.

•Take the plate into a darkroom (the plate is sensitive only to blue light) and immerse the plate in silver nitrate sensitizing bath (for 3–5 minutes)

•Lift the plate out of the bath, drain and wipe the back, load it into a plate holder and protect from light with a modified film holder.

•Load the plate holder into the camera, withdraw the dark slide and expose the plate (can range from less than a second to several minutes)

•Develop the plate for 30 seconds (using a ferrous sulfate based developer)

•Fix the plate for 4 minutes (with potassium cyanide or sodium thiosulfate)

•Rinse the plate in running water for 10 minutes

•Let plate dry in well ventilated area for 24 hours

•Varnish Plate

(info obtained via wikipedia modified by kendra for workshop)

TROUBLE SHOOTING TIN TYPES

Problem:	Solution:
Plate is too Dark	Exposure is not long enough
Plate is too Light	Exposure is too long
Plate has pinholes in it	Collodion has been shook up
Thick yellowish edges	Collodion was poured too thick
Blue patches on plate	Collodion was poured too thin