

## Contacting

Creating a new film image by exposure through an existing film negative or positive

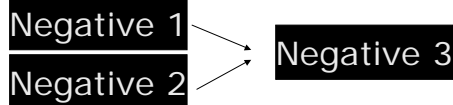
## Contacts

- Negative > positive on film
- Negative > positive on paper
- Positive > negative on film
- Positive > negative on paper

Negative Positive

## Duplicating

- Negative > negative
- Positive > positive
- Image orientation - from right reading to wrong reading
- Compositing film



## Equipment

- Vacuum frame
  - Clean glass thoroughly
  - 15-25 in./Hg
- Point light
  - High intensity
- Light integrator - consistent exposure
- The contact frame is NOT called an integrator

## Films

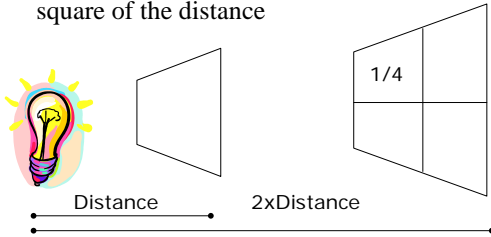
- Ortho
  - Red light safe
- Daylight
  - Safe under yellow safelights
    - bright light
    - not safe under white light

## Exposures

- Factors
  - light-to-film distance
  - bulb wattage
  - light reflector
  - Consistency

## Inverse square law of light

- intensity is inversely proportional to the square of the distance



## Determining contact exposure

- Cleanliness - static causes dust to cling to films and glass
- Contact target
- Target over film, E to E or E to B
- Step the target across the film, allow complete vacuum drawdown each time

## Process and evaluate against the original target

- Dot for dot reproduction
- Line thickness of positive same as negative
- Dense black emulsion
- Exposure for each emulsion orientation and each type of material
- Film orientation when contacting, refer to original first

## Orientations

- E to E - emulsion to emulsion
- B to E - base to emulsion
- E to B - emulsion to base

## Importance of Orientation

- Platemaking, emulsion must be against the plate for proper imaging
- Flexography, emulsion away from the plate material