

## Emulsion to make blue prints

To be coated onto appropriate materials  
Achieves a very deep blue.

### BERGGER Cyanotype

Cyanotype is an old monochrome photographic process that makes Prussian Blue print. The technique was invented by the british scientist and astronomer John Frederick William Herschel in the 19th century.

The A solution contains ferric ammonium citrate.

The B solution contains potassium ferricyanide.

With the cyanotype technique, you can create photograms from objects plated on the sensitized paper or contact prints from a photographic (or digitally created) negative. As the emulsion is UV sensitive you can easily make contact prints or photograms using sunlight, with no special tools needed.



### Preparing the emulsion:

The emulsion is made by mixing equal parts of solution A and B.

For example, 5ml of part A + 5ml of part B will allow you to coat approx 5 sheets 8x10 inches. The complete set (2x300 mL) is capable of coating 300 8x10 sheets.

### Coating on the paper:

The emulsion must be coated on the paper before exposing it to sunlight. The BERGGER COT 320 / 160 papers are uniquely suitable for this process. Depending on your taste, you can choose to apply the emulsion on the smooth face, on the rag face.

Apply the emulsion with the splatter brush or a foam brush. Spread the emulsion as evenly as possible. We recommend using a criss cross pattern - brush strokes horizontally across the entire sheet, then again vertically across the entire sheet.

The use of a foam brush produces very even results, whereas the splatter brush renders in an interesting look along the edges.

This coating operation must be done away from sunlight, but may be done safely under artificial lighting.

Before being used, the emulsion and paper must be completely dry.

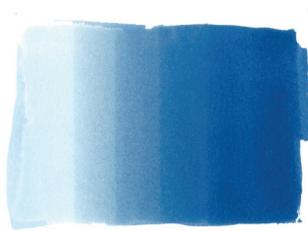
### Exposure time determination:

The UV content of sunlight differs, depending on the latitude, season, and time of day, so you will need to determine the exposure

time based on the conditions at the time of exposure.

We recommend making a test strip, by exposing the paper gradually, with fixed increments. Choose the shortest exposure time that gives the highest density.

*TIP: During summer, under a cloudless sky in Paris at noon, Maximal density is obtained with an approx. 10 minute exposure.*



## Making of a Photogram

Once the exposing time is determined, a photogram can easily be realized by placing an object on the coated base. For light objects like a leaf, it is recommended to cover with a glass plate.

## Making of a photographic print

Contact printing is easily made by placing a negative direct on the coated paper sheet. The negative must be flattened thanks to a glass plate.

Our technical film BERGGER PrintFilm is perfectly suitable to obtain such negatives of any sizes.

## Processing

To process a blue print, only plain water is needed. Pour the sheet in water for 2 minutes. Agitate a bit, and that's all.

## Blue color intensification

It is possible to obtain deeper and more intense blue by adding few drops of hydrogen peroxide in a water bath.

## Washing

It is necessary to wash the print in clear water for few more minutes

## Drying

The drying of the print must be carried out in a dust-free location.

## Storage of solutions

The solutions must be kept in a dry and free of natural light location. Shelf life in these conditions is about one year.

## Washing of tools

After the coating it is necessary to thoroughly wash the measuring cylinders, the bowl and the brushes.