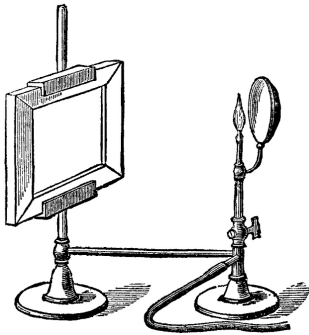
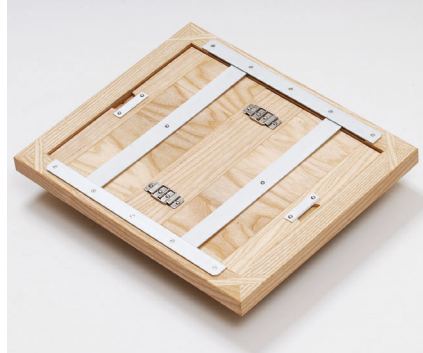
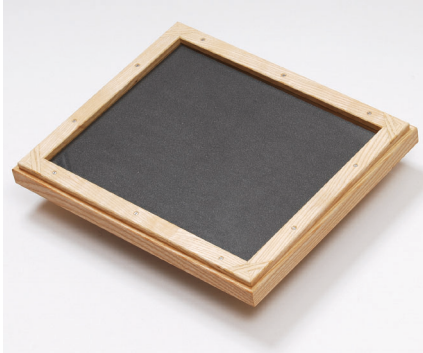


argentum



*Salted Paper Print,
Albumen Print,
Cyanotype,
Argentotype,
Platinotype,
Pigment Print,
Gum Print,
Bromoil Process,
Carbro Process, etc.

Argentum contact printing frames ensure adequate and powerful pressure, so they are highly recommended to be used for historical photographic procedures, where contact printing of negatives is done by sunlight or UV light.* The process of contacting can be checked by interrupting it, and opening one side of the frame. When closing it back again, contacting can be continued with the negative not being moved. The contact printing frame also is of good use, when the photographer wants to make contact prints onto enlarging paper in the darkroom.

Contact printing starts by turning out the bars that ensure pressure, then holding together both main parts of the frame, it should be turned over in a way that the part which holds the glass should be upward (upper left picture). Afterwards the part of the frame holding the glass is to be removed from the frame and be put aside. Then the paper is to be inserted into the frame, and the negative comes upon it, that will be very easy to be positioned this way. After putting the part that holds the glass back again, the frame should be turned over. After this, the pressing bars should be turned into their position to start contacting.

Contact printing frame is produced in three sizes: 24x30, 30x40 and 40x50 cm. These sizes are nominal, while the real dimensions of the part that accepts the paper is bigger by 1-1 cm. In case of special demand, other sizes might be ordered. The thickness of the used glass - depending of the nominal size - is 3 or 4 mm. The stock of the frame is ash. The solidity and the elasticity of this type of wood makes it suitable for making printing frames. The treatment of the surface - just as with the cameras - is done by special oil.



Cave dwellings I., argentotype, 1999