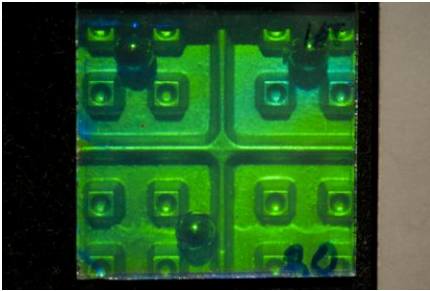
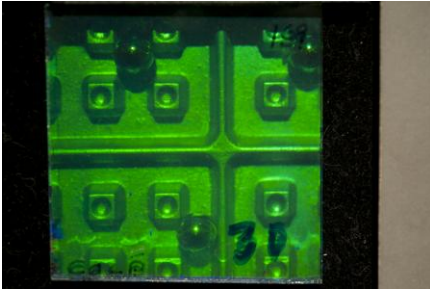


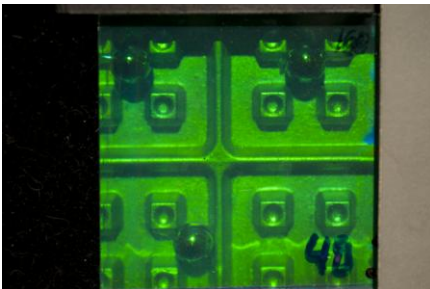
#157: Sphere-S GEO-3, 3000 $\mu\text{J}/\text{cm}^2$ at 532 nm, 30" JD-4 @65F w/cold pre-soak, TJ Bleach.



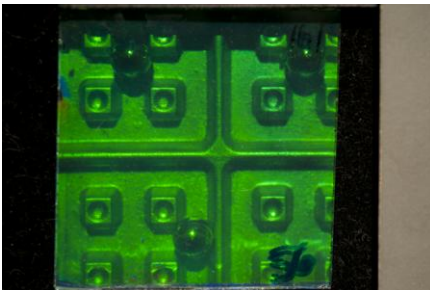
#158: Sphere-S GEO-3, 4200 $\mu\text{J}/\text{cm}^2$ at 532 nm, 30" JD-4 @65F w/cold pre-soak, TJ Bleach.



#159: Sphere-S GEO-3, 6000 $\mu\text{J}/\text{cm}^2$ at 532 nm, 30" JD-4 @65F w/cold pre-soak, TJ Bleach.

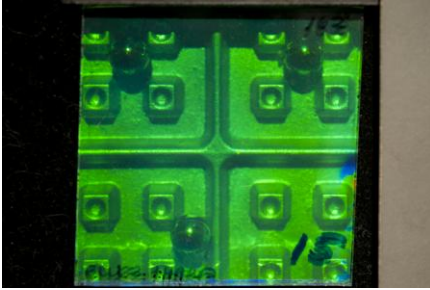


#160: Sphere-S GEO-3, 8400 $\mu\text{J}/\text{cm}^2$ at 532 nm, 30" JD-4 @65F w/cold pre-soak, TJ Bleach.

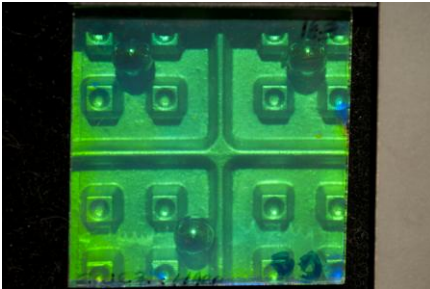


#161: Sphere-S GEO-3, 12,000 $\mu\text{J}/\text{cm}^2$ at 532 nm, 30" JD-4 @65F w/cold pre-soak, TJ Bleach.

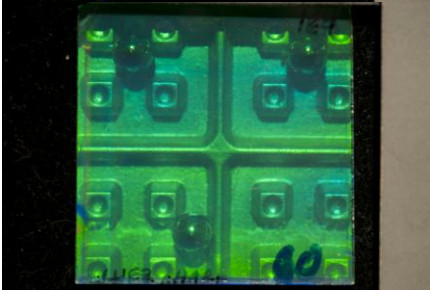
All the above were whole plates to show Hans Bjelkhagen that the TJ cold process works well with the GEO-3 Plates. The 6000 $\mu\text{J}/\text{cm}^2$ looked best with regard to signal to noise and brightness. Produced real-time fringes with minimal emulsion shrinkage.



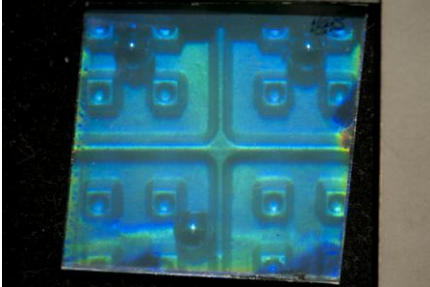
#162: Sphere-S GEO-3, 3000 $\mu\text{J}/\text{cm}^2$ at 532 nm, Formaldehyde Prehardener 6', 2' CWC2 @ 70F, TJ Bleach.



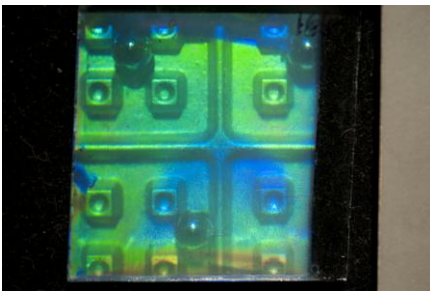
#163: Sphere-S GEO-3, 6000 $\mu\text{J}/\text{cm}^2$ at 532 nm, Formaldehyde Prehardener 6', 2' CWC2 @ 70F, TJ Bleach.



#164: Sphere-S GEO-3, 12,000 $\mu\text{J}/\text{cm}^2$ at 532 nm, Formaldehyde Prehardener 6', 2' CWC2 @ 70F, TJ Bleach.



#165: Sphere-S GEO-3, 6000 $\mu\text{J}/\text{cm}^2$ at 532 nm, Formaldehyde Prehardener 6', 2' CWC2 @ 70F, TJ Bleach.



#166: Sphere-S GEO-3, 6000 $\mu\text{J}/\text{cm}^2$ at 532 nm, Formaldehyde Prehardener 6', 2' CWC2 @ 70F, TJ Bleach.

This series proved that there are alternative processing schemes for this material, however it proved that the Formaldehyde Prehardener is a must. #'s 165 & 166 were streaky, blue shifted, and fuzzy, the problem with the soft gelatin.

The CWC2 developer produced similar brightness to the Cold Process, but noisier. Check out the side by side comparison of the same exposures but

different developers. Shifting the noisier CWC2 down an exposure stop still shows noise.

For these ultra-fine grain plates a higher contrast developer due to the higher pH of the Hydroxide accelerator, but suppressed by the lower temperature gives the better S/N ratio. However it remains to be seen what could happen if the CWC2 were used at the reduced temperature and maybe even time. But my gut feeling at the moment is that this regime would work better with the NaOH buffered stuff like D-8.