



## KODAK PANATOMIC-X AEROGRAPHIC II Film 2412 KODAK PANATOMIC-X AERECON II Film 3412

KODAK PANATOMIC-X AEROGRAPHIC II Film 2412 and KODAK PANATOMIC-X AERECON II Film 3412 are panchromatic, black-and-white aerial camera films with extended red sensitivity and intermediate speed. Both films have medium- to high-contrast, extremely fine grain, and extremely high resolving power. The excellent speed-grain relationship of these films provides high definition and the capability of providing excellent ground detail in both large or small-negative format. The photographic properties of these two films are virtually identical; the physical properties differ due to the difference in base thickness.

ESTAR Base and ESTAR Thin Base provide flexibility, moisture resistance, high tear resistance, and excellent dimensional stability. Both films have abrasion-resistant emulsions and dyed-gel backings for antihalation purposes and curl control. These films have thin highly hardened emulsions that provide high image sharpness and permit more rapid processing at elevated temperatures in modern continuous-processing machines.

These films were designed for continuous-processing machines such as the KODAK VERSAMAT Film Processor, Model 11 or 1140, with KODAK VERSAMAT 885 Chemicals, KODAK VERSAMAT 641 Chemicals. KODAK PANATOMIC-X AEROGRAPHIC II Film 2412 can also be processed at normal temperatures in conventional rewind equipment, such as the Gordon/Morse M-10 Developing Outfit (Military Designator: B-5) using a variety of Kodak black-and-white developers.

### APPLICATIONS

Both 2412 and 3412 Films are best used for medium- to high-altitude mapping, reconnaissance, and other earth resources applications.

### BASE

**2412 Film: 3.9-mil** (0.10 mm) ESTAR Base with a dyed-gel backing

**3412 Film: 2.5-mil** (0.06 mm) ESTAR Thin Base with a dyed-gel backing

### TOTAL FILM THICKNESS

The nominal total thickness (unprocessed) of each film is:

**2412 Film: 4.35 mils** (0.110 mm)

This includes emulsion—0.20 mil (0.005 mm), base—3.9 mils (0.10 mm) and backing—0.25 mil (0.006 mm).

**3412 Film: 2.95 mils** (0.075 mm)

This includes emulsion—0.20 mils (0.005 mm), base—2.5 mils (0.063 mm) and backing—0.25 mil (0.006 mm).

### WEIGHT

The weight of each film (unprocessed), conditioned in equilibrium with 50 percent relative humidity, is:

**2412 Film: 0.032 lbs/ft<sup>2</sup>** (0.0144 kg/ft<sup>2</sup>)

**3412 Film: 0.021 lbs/sq ft<sup>2</sup>** (0.0095 kg/ft<sup>2</sup>)

### SPECTRAL SENSITIVITY

Panchromatic, with extended red sensitivity.

### SAFELIGHT

Total darkness is required.

### EXPOSURE

Aerial film speeds (ISO A or EAFS) should not be confused with conventional film speeds which are designed for roll and sheet films used in pictorial photography. The characteristics of aerial scenes differ markedly from those of ordinary pictorial or ground scenes because of the smaller range in subject luminances, atmospheric haze conditions, and other factors. Therefore, different film-speed parameters are used to relate aerial-scene characteristics to practical exposure recommendations. The KODAK Aerial Exposure Computer, KODAK Publication AS-10 has been published based on the aerial film speed criterion.

**Nominal speed, daylight (no filter):** EAFS or ISO A 40

Other suggested aerial film speeds for processing these films in the KODAK VERSAMAT Film Processor, Models 11 or 1140, using VERSAMAT 885 Chemicals, 641 Chemicals, and Type A Chemicals can be found in the sensitometric data tables.

**Note:** The aerial film speeds given in this publication were obtained by rounding the calculated values to the nearest cube root of 2 step (equivalent to 1/3 stop).

## Filters

KODAK PROFESSIONAL WRATTEN Gelatin Filter					
	No. 8	No. 12	No. 21	No. 23A	No. 25
Filter Factor	1.7	1.8	2.2	2.7	3.1

### Typical Camera Exposure

A typical exposure for this film is approximately 1/500 second at f/5.6. This exposure is based on a solar altitude of 40 degrees, a clear day, an aircraft altitude of 10,000 feet, and a speed of ISO A 40 (no filter).

When using an aerial camera equipped with an antivignetting filter, or other filter, it is important to increase this typical exposure by the filter factor of the filter used.

### Reciprocity Characteristics

No exposure or development time adjustments are required for exposure times from 1,000 second to 1/10 second. At 1/10,000 second, increase the development time by 20 percent.

## IMAGE STRUCTURE

The following data are based on processing in a KODAK VERSAMAT Film Processor with KODAK VERSAMAT 885 Chemicals using one developer rack at the conditions noted.

Processor	Resolving Power (line pairs/mm)		rms Granularity*
	TOC 1.6:1	TOC 1000:1	
Model 11†	125	400	9
Model 1140‡	125	500	9

\* Granularity values read at a net diffuse density of 1.0 with a 48-micrometre aperture.

† Process conditions to achieve values above: 20 fpm, 85°F (29.5°C), process gamma 1.50.

‡ Process conditions to achieve values above: 40 fpm, 104°F (40°C), process gamma 1.35.

## STORAGE

For consistent results, all aerial films should be stored under fairly constant conditions. Kodak aerial films are “usually” packaged in equilibrium with 40 to 50 percent relative humidity. High temperatures or high humidity may produce undesirable changes in the film.

### Unexposed Film

Store unexposed film in a refrigerator at 55°F (13°C) or lower, or freezer at 0 to -10°F (-18 to -23°C), in the original sealed container. If the film is stored in a refrigerator, remove it about 2 hours before opening; if stored in a freezer, remove it about 8 hours before opening. A sufficient warm-up time is necessary to prevent moisture condensation on cold film—otherwise, moisture spotting, ferrotyping, or sticking may occur.

### Exposed Film

Keep exposed film cool and dry. Process the film as soon as possible after exposure to avoid undesirable changes in the latent image. If it is necessary to hold exposed but unprocessed film for several days (such as over a weekend), it should be resealed and refrigerated at 40°F (4°C) or lower. Before unsealing and processing exposed film that has been held in cold storage, follow the warm-up procedures described for unexposed film described above.

### Processed Film

For best keeping, store processed film in a dark, dust-free area at 50 to 70°F (10 to 21°C) and 30 to 50 percent relative humidity. Preferably, store negatives on the spool or in individual KODAK Sleeves. High relative humidity promotes the growth of mold and causes ferrotyping. Very low relative humidity causes excessive curl and brittleness. Avoid storage temperatures over 80°F (27°C).

## PROCESSING

KODAK PANATOMIC-X AEROGRAPHIC II Film 2412 and KODAK PANATOMIC-X AERECON II Film 3412 can be processed in the KODAK VERSAMAT Film Processor, Model 11 or 1140, with KODAK VERSAMAT 885 Chemicals or KODAK VERSAMAT 641 Chemicals.

Mechanized processing in roller-transport processors offers the advantages of uniform treatment of all portions of the roll, freedom from banding, and absence of significant density variations from ends of the roll to the center. Refer to the operator's manual for the processor set-up information, but in all cases, the fixer replenisher should be introduced into tank No. 5 of the processor with a countercurrent flow to tank No. 3, where it overflows to a collection or recovery system.

General instructions for setting the machine dryer temperature are included in these pages. However, the temperature of the dryer may require some further adjustment, depending upon the ambient temperature conditions in the processing area. Usually it is best to set the temperature approximately 3°F (2°C) above that required to dry unexposed, processed film.

### Handling Thin-Base Film

A 7-mil-thick, polyester-base leader tab (at least 9 1/2 inches wide) is recommended when feeding 3412 Film into the KODAK VERSAMAT Film Processor, Model 11 and Model 1140. Follow usual handling and processing procedures for thin-base film products.

### Chemicals

The following KODAK VERSAMAT Chemicals may be used in both the Model 11 and Model 1140 VERSAMAT Processors.

- KODAK VERSAMAT 885 Developer Starter
- KODAK VERSAMAT 885 Developer Replenisher
- KODAK VERSAMAT 885 Fixer and Replenisher
- KODAK VERSAMAT 641 Developer Starter
- KODAK VERSAMAT 641 Developer Replenisher
- KODAK VERSAMAT 641 Fixer and Replenisher

**Notice:** Observe precautionary information on product labels and Material Safety Data Sheets.

### Replenishment Rates

Basic developer and fixer replenishment rates, in millilitres per square inch of film processed, vary depending upon the type of chemicals used. The following rates apply to processing in the VERSAMAT Processor, Models 11 and 1140.

Basic Replenishment Rates (mL/in <sup>2</sup> ) KODAK VERSAMAT Chemicals		
	885	641
Developer	0.12	0.12
Fixer	0.24	0.36

## Processing Sequence

KODAK VERSAMAT Processor, Model 11 (all recommended chemicals)			
Processing Step	No. of Racks	Path Length	Temperature
Develop	1 or 2	1.2 or 2.4 m (4 or 8 ft)	85 ± 0.5°F (29.5 ± 0.3°C)
Fix	3	3.6 m (12 ft)	85°F (29.5°C) nominal
Wash	2	2.4 m (8 ft)	2 to 6°F (1 to 3°C) below developer temperature
Dry	—	2.4 m (8 ft)	135 to 145°F (57 to 63°C)

### Sensitometric Data

KODAK VERSAMAT 885 Chemicals, Model 11						
Machine Speed (fpm)	1 Developer Rack			2 Developer Racks		
	Average Gamma	ISO A	D-min	Average Gamma	ISO A	D-min
85°F (29.5°C)						
5	2.15	64	0.30	—	—	—
10	2.05	50	0.16	2.20	64	0.30
15	1.80	40	0.13	2.20	64	0.21
20	1.45	40	0.12	2.15	50	0.18
25	1.30	32	0.12	2.00	50	0.15

**Fixing:** Adequate fixing is obtained at machine speeds up to and including 25 feet per minute.

**Washing:** With two developer racks, LE-100 keeping quality is obtained at a process machine speeds up to 10 feet per minute, and LE-10 is obtained up to 20 feet per minute. (LE = Life Expectancy)

**Drying:** Adequate drying is obtained at machine speeds up to and including 25 feet per minute.

KODAK VERSAMAT 641 Chemicals, Model 11						
Machine Speed (fpm)	1 Developer Rack			2 Developer Racks		
	Average Gamma	ISO A	D-min	Average Gamma	ISO A	D-min
85°F (29.5°C)						
5	2.75	40	0.08	2.40	50	0.11
10	2.15	32	0.10	2.80	40	0.09
15	1.60	25	0.13	2.55	32	0.10
20	1.30	20	0.15	2.25	25	0.11
25	1.15	16	0.17	1.95	25	0.13

## Processing Sequence

KODAK VERSAMAT Processor, Model 1140 (all recommended chemicals)			
Processing Step	No. of Racks	Path Length	Temperature
Develop	1 or 2	1.2 or 2.4 m (4 or 8 ft)	99 or 104 ± 0.5°F (37 or 40 ± 0.3°C)
Fix	3	3.6 m (12 ft)	99 or 104°F (37 or 40°C), nominal
Wash	2	2.4 m (8 ft)	2 to 6°F (1 to 3°C) below developer temperature
Dry	—	2.4 m (8 ft)	Up to 149°F (65°C)

## Sensitometric Data

KODAK VERSAMAT 885 Chemicals, Model 1140						
Machine Speed (fpm)	1 Developer Rack			2 Developer Racks		
	Average Gamma	ISO A	D-min	Average Gamma	ISO A	D-min
99°F (37°C)						
20	2.05	64	0.17	1.90	100	0.47
30	1.60	50	0.16	2.30	80	0.22
40	1.20	40	0.16	2.10	64	0.18
104°F (40°C)						
20	2.20	80	0.20	—	—	—
30	1.80	64	0.16	2.05	100	0.37
40	1.35	50	0.15	2.20	100	0.24

**Fixing:** Adequate fixing is obtained at machine speeds up to and including 40 feet per minute.

**Washing:** LE-100 keeping quality is obtained at process machine speeds up to 20 feet per minute with two racks. (LE = Life Expectancy)

**Drying:** Adequate drying is obtained at machine speeds up to and including 40 feet per minute.

KODAK VERSAMAT 641 Chemicals, Model 1140						
Machine Speed (fpm)	1 Developer Rack			2 Developer Racks		
	Average Gamma	ISO A	D-min	Average Gamma	ISO A	D-min
99°F (37°C)						
10	2.60	50	0.12	2.25	64	0.17
20	2.00	40	0.14	2.75	50	0.12
30	1.45	32	0.16	2.50	40	0.14
40	1.15	25	0.19	2.15	32	0.15
104°F (40°C)						
10	2.55	64	0.16	2.00	80	0.34
20	2.25	40	0.14	2.50	64	0.16
30	1.60	32	0.16	2.60	50	0.15
40	1.25	25	0.18	2.35	40	0.16

## REWIND OR SPIRAL REEL PROCESSING

KODAK PANATOMIC-X AEROGRAPHIC II Film 2412 yields optimum results with modern, high-temperature, continuous-processing machines. It can be processed in rewind equipment or on spiral reels, although these methods are not primary processing recommendations. Customers wishing to use spiral reels or rewind equipment such as the Gordon/Morse M-10 Developing Outfit information on exposure, processing chemicals, process cycles, and general recommendations.

KODAK PANATOMIC-X AERECON II Film 3412 is not recommended for processing in conventional rewind equipment due to the physical characteristics of its ESTAR Thin Base.

## DIMENSIONAL STABILITY

The dimensional stability of aerial films is of particular interest and importance in accurate mapping and in the reproduction of maps.

Dimensional stability is an all-inclusive term. In photography, it applies to size changes caused by changes in humidity and in temperature, and by processing and aging. The absence of solvent in ESTAR Base is one of the reasons why ESTAR Base films show excellent dimensional stability. The dimensional properties of ESTAR Base may vary slightly in different directions within a sheet; the differences that may exist, however, are not always between the length and width directions.

## Temporary Dimensional Changes

Thermal Coefficient of Linear Expansion:		
2412	3412	
0.001%	0.001%	per degree F of change
0.0018%	0.0018%	per degree C of change

Humidity Coefficient of Linear Expansion (Unprocessed):		
2412	3412	
0.0025%	0.003%	per 1% change in relative humidity

## Permanent Dimensional Changes

Processing Dimensional Change (Shrinkage to Swell):	
2412	3412
-0.02% to +0.01%	-0.04% to +0.03%

Aging Shrinkage of Processed Film:		
2412	3412	
0.05%	0.06%	1 week at 120°F (49°C), 20% RH
0.03%	0.04%	1 year at 78°F (25.5°C), 60% RH

## SIZE DATA AND ORDERING INFORMATION

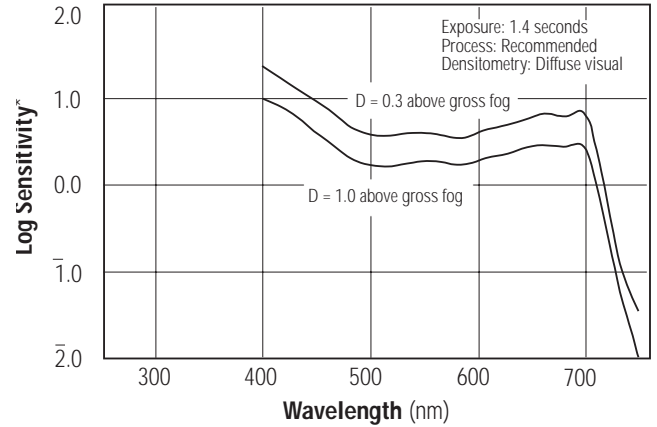
Information on available sizes and minimum order quantities of these films is available on the web at [www.kodak.com/go/aerial](http://www.kodak.com/go/aerial). You can also write or call:

Aerial Imaging  
Eastman Kodak Company  
343 State Street  
Rochester, New York 14650-0505  
(585) 724-4688  
Toll-free in the US: (877) 909-4280

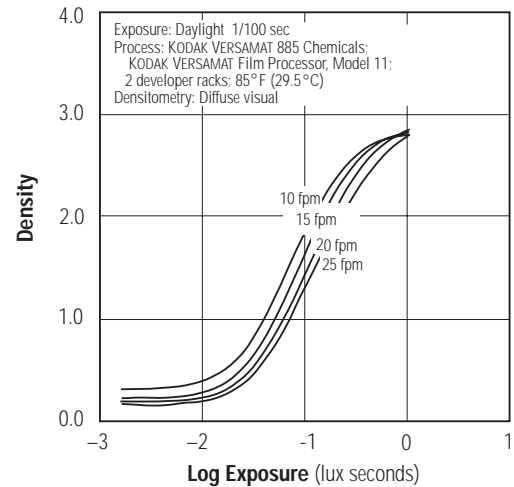
**Note:** The Kodak materials described in this publication used with KODAK PANATOMIC-X AEROGRAPHIC II Film 2412 and KODAK PANATOMIC-X AERECON II Film 3412 are available from those dealers normally supplying Kodak products. Other materials may be used, but equivalent results may not be obtained.

## CURVES

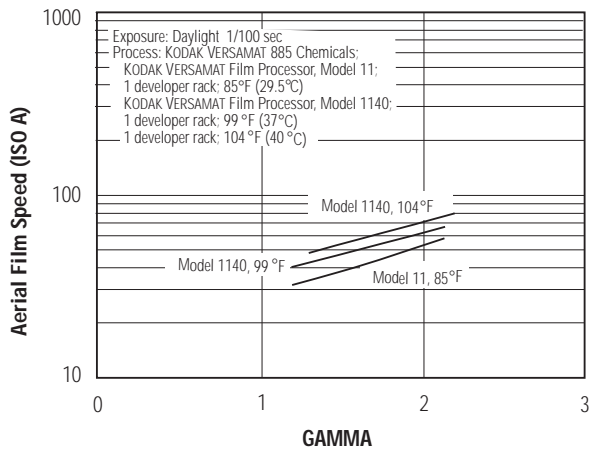
### Spectral Sensitivity



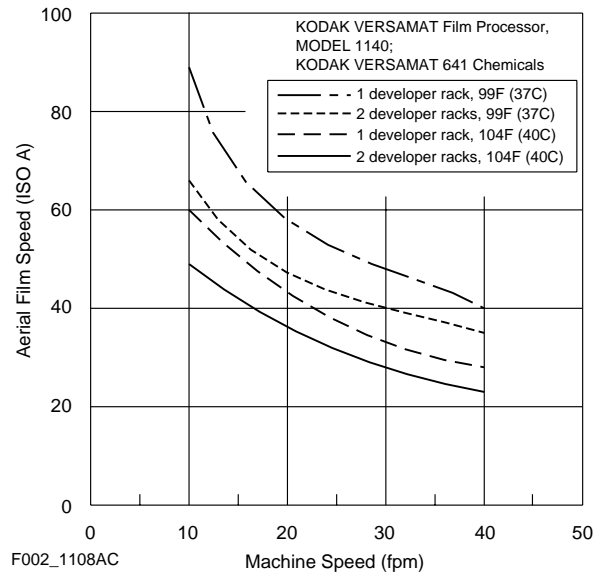
### Characteristic Curves



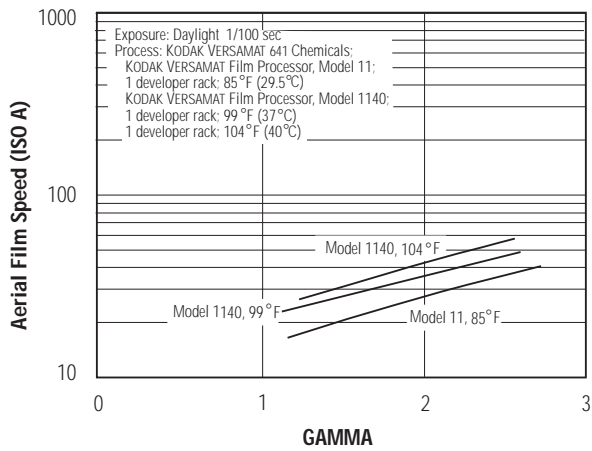
**ISO A vs. Gamma: VERSAMAT 885 Chemicals**



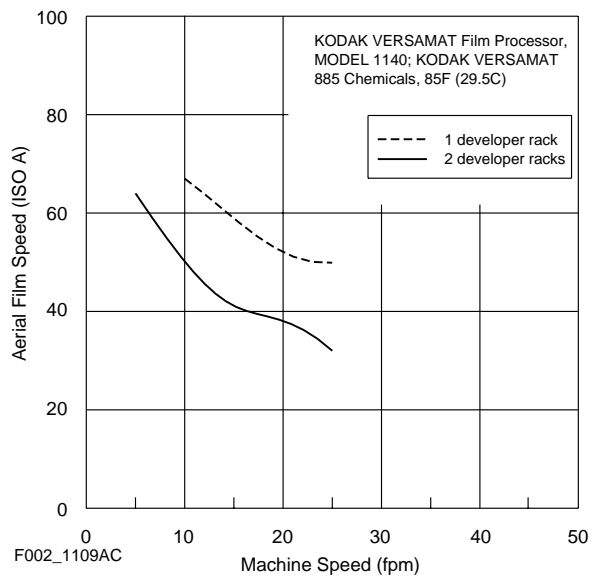
**ISO A vs. Machine Speed: VERSAMAT 641 Chemicals**



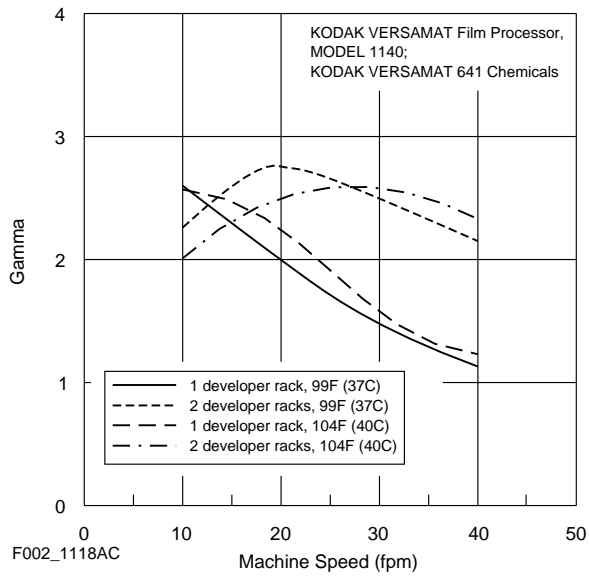
**ISO A vs. Gamma: VERSAMAT 641 Chemicals**



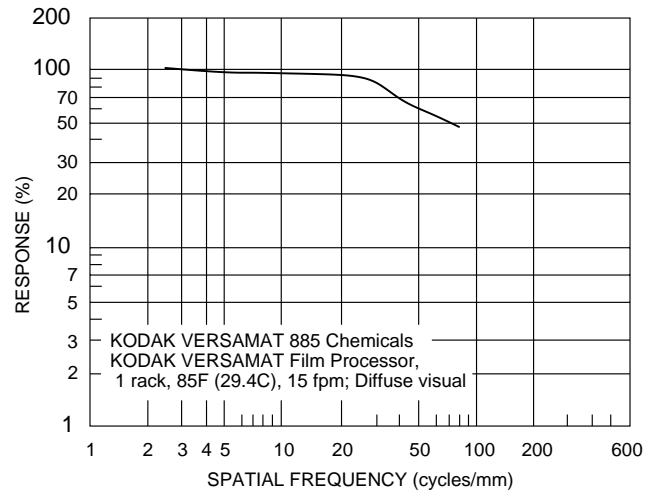
**ISO A vs. Machine Speed: VERSAMAT 885 Chemicals**



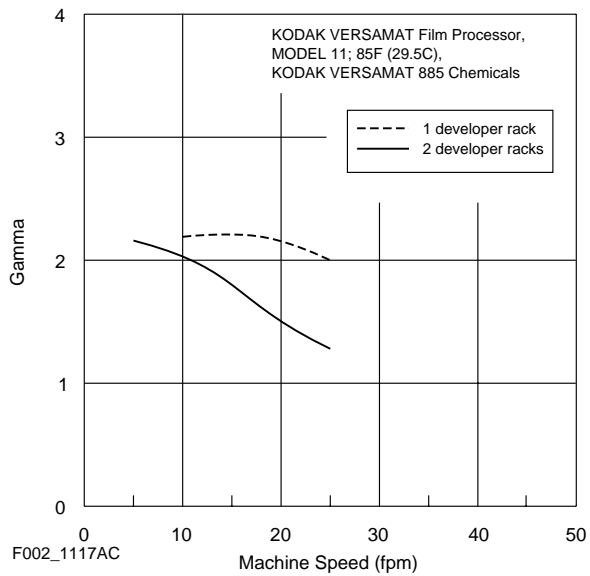
**Gamma vs. Machine Speed: VERSAMAT 641 Chemicals**



**Modulation Transfer Function**



**Gamma vs. Machine Speed: VERSAMAT 885 Chemicals**



**KODAK PANATOMIC-X AEROGRAPHIC II Film 2412**  
**KODAK PANATOMIC-X AERECON II Film 3412**

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NOTICE: While the sensitometric data in this publication are typical of production coatings, they do not represent standards which must be met by Kodak. Varying storage, exposure, and processing conditions will affect results. The company reserves the right to change and improve product characteristics at any time.

**EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY • ROCHESTER, NY 14650-0505**

Aerial Imaging

