**Sabattier:**  is produced by re-exposing a photographic material to light part way through the development process. The print is then re-developed and a unique effect occurs in which values are reversed and subject mater appears as metallic silver with a mysterious glow around the edges (known as Mackie Lines). This process was discovered in 1857 by William L. Jackson who noticed a reversal in tones that occurred when his partially developed photographic plate was accidentally exposed to white light. Armand Sabattier published an article describing this effect in 1862, and it has since bore his name.

**TEST STRIP #1 – Determining the proper exposure for film**

Choose a contrasty negative with lots of combinations of light and dark values, a variety of textures, and lines

Place the negative into the negative carrier and the enlarger head and fit the image in the full size opening of the enlarging easel and adjust the aperture to 3 stops down for the BRIGHTEST setting

Set the timer to 10 seconds and expose the test strip at 2 sec intervals using the cardboard (this is just like normal)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 |

(exposing the negative)

Put the paper through the developer, stop, and fix, then evaluate in the light and choose the proper exposure time just like you would for a normal enlargement

**TEST STRIP #2 – Determining the proper exposure for white light**

Cut a new test strip and expose it for the proper exposure time determined in the first test strip WITHOUT THE CARDBOARD

Put the test strip through the first two steps (Developer & Stop – DO NOT FIX because this removes the light sensitive materials)

Remove the test strip from the Stop and bring it back to your enlarging station

Remove the negative from the enlarger head and stop your aperture down 2 stops above the DIMMEST setting

Set the enlarger to 10 seconds and use the cardboard to expose the test strip to white light at 2 second intervals.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 |

(exposing the developed negative to white light)

Put the test strip back in the DEVELOPER, STOP, and FIX

Examine the test strip to determine the proper exposure for white light (light areas should appear darker, dark areas should appear to be a bright silver and you should see a glowing edge between your darkest and brightest values)

**MAKING THE FINAL PRINT**

Place the negative into the negative carrier and the enlarger head and adjust the aperture to 3 stops from the BRIGHTEST setting

Expose the entire full size sheet using the proper exposure time determined in the first first test strip WITHOUT USING THE CARDBOARD

Put the print through the first two steps (Developer & Stop – DO NOT FIX because this removes the light sensitive materials)

Remove the print from the Stop and bring it back to your enlarging station

Remove the negative from the enlarger head and stop your aperture down 2 stops above the DIMMEST setting

Set the timer to the best time for white light determined in the second test strip

Expose the image to white light and put the print back in the DEVELOPER, STOP, FIX, and WASH for the full 10 minutes

Blow dry the print and see the next step

**MAKING THE CONTACT PRINT**

Adjust the aperture on the enlarger to 2 stops down for the BRIGHTEST setting

Place a test strip emulsion side up on the baseboard and place the Sabattier print face down on top of the test strip and place a clean sheet of glass on top

Set the timer to 10 seconds and expose the test strip at 2 sec intervals using the cardboard

Put the paper through the developer, stop, and fix, then evaluate in the light and choose the proper exposure time just like you would for a normal enlargement

Place a new full size sheet of paper emulsion side up on the baseboard, place the Sabattier print on top face down, and then glass on top

Run the timer for the chosen exposure time from your last test strip without using the cardboard

Put the paper through all the developing steps, including the wash for a full ten minutes and blow dry - Both the Sabattier Print and Contact Print are REQUIRED - turn into “To Grade” folder

**CREATING A SABATTIERED CONTACT PRINT (EXTRA CREDIT)**

Adjust the aperture on the enlarger to 2 stops down for the BRIGHTEST setting

Place a test strip emulsion side up on the baseboard and place the ORIGINAL Sabattier print face down on top of the test strip and place a clean sheet of glass on top

Expose the entire test strip WITHOUT USING THE CARDBOARD for the amount of time determined in the previous step for making a contact print

Put the print through the first two steps (Developer & Stop – DO NOT FIX because this removes the light sensitive materials)

Remove the print from the Stop and bring it back to your enlarging station and stop your aperture down 2 stops above the DIMMEST setting

Set the timer to 10 seconds and expose the test strip at 2 sec intervals

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 |

(exposing the developed contact print to white light)

Put the paper through the developer, stop, and fix, then evaluate in the light and choose the proper exposure time for the white light

Place a new full size sheet of paper emulsion side up on the baseboard, place the Sabattier print on top face down, and then glass on top

Run the timer for the chosen exposure time from your contact print without using the cardboard

Put the print through the first two steps (Developer & Stop – DO NOT FIX because this removes the light sensitive materials)

Remove the print from the Stop and bring it back to your enlarging station and stop your aperture down 2 stops above the DIMMEST setting

Expose the print to white light based on the correct exposure time chosen from the test strip

Put the paper through all the developing steps, including the wash for a full ten minutes and blow dry

Turn in all 3 prints (Sabattier, Contact Print, and Sabattier of the Contact Print) into the “To Grade” folder – the last print will be counted as extra credit!