

ZONE

IMAGING

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

510 PYRO

LIQUID CONCENTRATE ONE-SHOT USE DEVELOPER FOR LOW VOLUME BLACK AND WHITE FILM PROCESSING IN SPIRAL TANKS, DISHES, TRAYS AND ROTARY PROCESSORS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Overview	3
Mixing Instructions	3
Table of Mixing Instructions	3
pH and specific gravity	4
Process Systems	4
Manual processing -spiral tanks	4
Dish (tray) processing – Sheet film format	5
Rotary tube processors	5
Developing Times	5
Spiral Tanks	5
Ilford industry standard agitation	6
Custom	8
Rüdiger Hartung's semi-stand agitation	9
Rotary Tube Processors/Tray (continuous agitation)	11
Reusing Developer and Working Solution Life	14
Stop, Fix, Wash and Rinse	14
Water Stop Bath	14
Fixer	14

Hypo clear	14
Wash	14
Rinse	15
Drying	15
Scanning Negatives that were Developed in 510 Pyro	15
Epson flatbeds and dedicated scanners	15
Digitising with a digital camera	15
Storage and Safety	15
Storage	15
Safety	16
Availability and Capacity	16
Changelog	16

OVERVIEW

510 Pyro, formulated by Jay DeFehr, is an extremely fine grained, high acutance, long shelf-life staining developer giving full film speed with most films and uniquely triple optimised for darkroom silver gelatine printing, alternative UV based printing and scanning with the same development time.

510 Pyro is specifically designed for both modern T-grain and the conventional emulsions of both slow, medium, and fast ratings.

510 Pyro is for maximising sharpness with minimal grain – solving the traditional paradox of a trade-off with sharpness and grain levels – extended full tonality particularly unrivalled highlight separation given by the inbuilt variable contrast filter obtained from the stain, high micro-contrast and exceptional enlargements exceeding x20.

510 Pyro is supplied as a liquid concentrate diluted for 1:100 one-shot use. However, it can be further diluted for economy though there will be a reduction in image quality and longer development times.

Note: an acidic stop bath must not be used with 510 Pyro developed negatives as they destroy the stain. A water stop bath is instead recommended.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Note that photographic chemicals are not hazardous when used correctly. It is recommended that gloves, eye protection and an apron or overall are worn when handling and mixing all chemicals. Always follow the specific health and safety recommendations on the chemical packaging. Note also that 510 Pyro, as a staining developer, will stain any surface so wipe and thoroughly rinse any spills immediately before the stain sets in. White vinegar or sodium hydroxide bleach helps wash away any stains.

Determine first either the tank size being used or the number of films to be processed. Pour the appropriate volume of water into a mixing vessel (a measuring jug or Paterson cylinder is recommended). Ensure it is at the right temperature.

Insert firmly the supplied syringe to bottle adapter into the bottle opening. Measure out the appropriate quantity of concentrate with the supplied oral syringe – doing this upside down is easier and faster. Due to the viscosity of 510 Pyro, a regular syringe is not suitable. Add the concentrate and stir thoroughly until you can visually see it has been completely mixed.

It is recommended to have kitchen towels or a tray covering your workspace to catch any potential spills in either the mixing or processing stages.

Thoroughly wash all utensils, measuring and mixing vessels after use. Do not reuse them for non-film development related activities. Do not contaminate the developer solution with fixer solution.

Table of Mixing Instructions

The following table gives a list of all common spiral tank volumes – cross referenced with the amount of water and liquid concentrate required to fill the tank.

TANK SIZE (ML)	DILUTION 1:100 CONCENTRATE/WATER
300	3/300
400	4/400

450	4.5/450
500	5/500
600	6/600
1000	10/1000

1 litre = 33.81 US fluid ounces

3.8 litre = 1 US gallon

29.6 ml = 1 US fluid ounce.

Note: a minimum of 1ml of 510 Pyro is needed per 80 sq. inches of film. This is one 36 exp. 135, one 120, four 4x5 sheets or one 8x10 sheet.

pH and specific gravity

The following table gives the pH and specific gravity (SG) for a fresh solution of 510 Pyro developer. These figures were obtained under carefully controlled laboratory conditions and may differ slightly from measurements made by users in their own working areas. Users should make their own control measurements from their accurately mixed fresh solutions for later comparison. Ideally a pH meter should be used to measure solution pH, but if one is not available pH measurement sticks can be used. These are available in various pH ranges and those covering a range pH7 to pH10 are sufficient. SG can be measured by using a hydrometer and one covering the range from 1.000 to 1.200 is useful for a wide range of photographic process solutions.

Developer	Dilution	pH	SG at 20°C (68°F)
510 Pyro	1+100	9.45-9.55	N/A

PROCESS SYSTEMS

Manual processing - spiral tanks

510 Pyro developer can be used to process films in spiral tanks using the recommended dilutions. The recommended developing temperature is 20°C (68°F). It can be used in the temperature range of 18°-24°C (68°-75°F). The recommended development times must be reduced if higher temperatures or extended if lower temperatures are used – an approximate compensation is 10% per 1°C deviation from 20°C (68°F). Care must be taken with the choice of temperature as very short development times with some films may lead to uneven processing.

Before starting to process, prepare the appropriate volume of all the required solutions according to tank size and number of films to be processed together. The solution volume must be enough to cover all the spirals used. Check the temperature of all the processing solutions and adjust them to be +/- 1°C (2°F) of the temperature being used.

Add the developer working solution to the processing tank. Tap the tank firmly on the work bench to dislodge any air bubbles which may be trapped in the processing spiral after the first minute of initial agitation.

We provide times for the standard *Ilford* agitation method, of one minute continuous agitation followed by 10 seconds every minute, for beginner users familiar with the industry standard agitation scheme for hand developing with spiral tanks.

However, the following agitation method, the *Rudiger Hartung semi-stand*, is best recommended when possible for spiral tank processing with 510 Pyro for most films with experienced users looking for optimal results, compensating for poor exposure and/or a simpler user experience: invert the tank continuously for a minute then ONE single agitation at the 10th, 20th and 30th minute mark etc if applicable. At the end of each agitation sequence, tap the tank firmly on the work bench to dislodge any air bubbles which may be trapped in the processing spiral.

A few films require a *custom* method unique to them. Such films will be marked out in the following section “Development Times”.

Drain off the developer 5-10 seconds (depending on the size of the tank) before the end of the development time and then immediately fill the tank with the water bath to stop development.

Fix with a neutral or alkaline fixer such as Eco Zonefix— an acidic one like Ilford Rapid can be used but is not recommended as it negatively affects the stain slightly.

Dish (tray) processing – Sheet film format

510 Pyro developer can be used to process sheet film in dishes (trays) at the recommended temperature of 20-21°C (68-70°F). Higher temperatures are not recommended as the development times may become too short and lead to uneven processing.

Before starting to process, prepare the required volume of solutions according to dish (tray) size used and number of films to be processed. The solution volume must be enough to cover the sheet film completely during processing. Check the temperatures of all the process solutions and adjust them to be ±1°C(2°F) of the temperature being used.

When dish / tray processing continuous agitation is used, which is recommended, immerse the film completely in the developer and gently rock the dish from side to side taking care to avoid any spillage. This method of agitation is used for all subsequent processing steps. Remove the film from the dish /tray 10 seconds before the end of the development time and allow developer to drain from its surface before placing it in the water bath.

Rotary Tube Processors

Rotary tube processors have very similar processing conditions to spiral tank processing by hand, except they process with small amounts of solution using continuous agitation and can be pre-programmed. 510 Pyro developer can be used to process films in rotary processors using recommended dilutions at 20-24°C (68-75.2°F).

Follow any guidance given by the processor manufacturer. However, generally we do not recommend using a pre-soak unless stated as it can lead to uneven development.

DEVELOPING TIMES

Spiral Tanks

The following tables of development times shown below give an approximate starting point for 510 Pyro when general purpose black and white camera films are being developed in spiral tanks with

Ilford industry standard agitation (one minute continuous followed by 10 seconds every minute), ***Rudiger Hartung semi-stand agitation*** (see above), and ***custom agitation***.

The development times are for films rated at an appropriate EI rating, marked in bold, for the developer (please note the ones that are rated less than the box rating). They should produce negatives of normal contrast, typically around a Gbar of 0.62, and simultaneously lower for scanning and higher for alternative UV printing processes. However, they are only a guide and may need to be adjusted to suit individual processing systems, working practices and preferences.

If there is no time available for your film from below, we recommend ***Ilford industry standard agitation*** with Kodak D76 stock times as a starting time.

For processing at other temperatures, increase the given times by 10% for each 1°C drop in temperature and decrease the given development times by 10% for each 1°C rise in temperature.

A starting point for **pushing film**, if there are no published times yet below, is to use the following formula:

One stop push = Base ISO developing time * 1.6

Two stop push = One stop push time * 1.7

Ilford Industry Standard Agitation @ 20°C (68°F)

Film	Measured speed (ISO)	Dilution	Time (minutes)
Adox CHM 100	100	1:100	11:40
Adox CHM 125	125	1:100	10:15
Adox CHM 400	400	1:100	11:00
Adox CHS 25	16	1:100	6:30
Adox CHS 100ii	100	1:100	8:30
Agfa APX 100	100	1:100	11:40
Agfa APX 400	400	1:100	11:00
Arista Professional	125	1:100	9:30
Bergger Pancro 400 (presoak for 6 minutes)	200	1:100	11:00
Cinestill BWXX - presoak	200	1:100	7:00
Catlabs Pro 320	320	1:100	13:30

Eastman Double X (5222) - presoak	200	1:100	7:00
Efke 25	16	1:100	6:30
Efke 100	100	1:100	7:45
Fomapan 100	100	1:100	7:00
Fomapan 200	200	1:100	7:30
Fomapan 400	400	1:100	9:00
Fuji Neopan Acros (I&II)	100	1:100	7:45
Fuji Neopan 400	400	1:100	9:45
Fuji Neopan 1600	1600	1:100	8:25
Iford Delta 100	100	1:100	10:00
Iford Delta 400	400	1:100	11:00
Iford Delta 3200	1600	1:100	13:30
Iford Delta 3200	3200	1:100	23:00
Iford FP4+	125	1:100	10:00
Iford HP5+ (do +10% longer for 120)	400	1:100	8:15
Iford HP5+	800	1:100	13:30
Iford HP5+	1600	1:100	28:00
Iford Pan F+	50	1:100	7:30
Iford Ortho Plus	80	1:100	9:00
Iford SFX 200	200	1:100	11:30
Iford XP2 Super	400	1:100	6:30
Kentmere 100	100	1:100	11:40
Kentmere 400	400	1:100	10:30
Kodak Prof. Plus X	125	1:100	6:30
Kodak Prof. HIE High Speed Infrared	200	1:100	9:45

Kodak TMax 100	100	1:100	11:00
Kodak Tmax 400	400	1:100	9:00
Kodak TMax P3200	3200	1:100	17:30
Kodak Prof. Tri X (sheet)	320	1:100	9:00
Kodak Tri X	400	1:100	8:00
Kosmo Agent Shadow	400	1:100	10:00
Lomography Earl Grey	100	1:100	7:00
Lomography Fantôme 8	8	1:100	7:30
Lomography Potsdam	100	1:100	5:15
Orwo UN54	100	1:100	5:15
Orwo UN54	400	1:100	14:00
Polypan	50	1:100	8:25
Rollei Retro 80s	80s	1:100	9:45
Rollei RPX 100	100	1:100	11:40
Rollei RPX 400	400	1:100	11:00
Rollei Superpan 200	200	1:100	14:00
Ultrafine Xtreme 100	200	1:100	19:25

Custom @20°C (68°F)

Adox HR50, Rollei RPX 25 and Rollei Retro 80s @25

Use 1:150. 1 minute initial agitation then once every minute for a total of 8:45 minutes.

Catlabs X 80 @32

Use 1:100, 1 minute initial agitation then for 10 seconds every 3 minutes after for a total of 14 minutes.

Ilford HP5+ @400

Use 1:100, 1 minute initial agitation then once every 5 minutes for a total of 13:45 minutes.

Lomography Bablyon 13 and Orwo DN21 @8

Use 1:50. 1 minute initial agitation then 10 seconds at 4th, 8th and 12th minute for a total of 14 minutes.

Rollei Blackbird Creative @64

Use 1:300, 30 seconds initial agitation then for 10 seconds every 7 minutes after for total 22:45 minutes.

Zebra Dry Plates @2

Use 1:150, 30 seconds initial agitation then 5 seconds every 30 seconds for a total of 5 minutes.

Rudiger Hartung’s Semi-Stand Agitation @20°C (68°F) – one minute continuously initially, one single agitation at the 10th, 20th... minute mark for more experienced users

Films are ordered by their ISO rating for N development (true film speed in 510 Pyro) into film speed categories then by development time from lowest to highest rather than alphabetical order. The dilution used is 1:100.

Use Rudiger’s times below or modified with the time conversion chart at the bottom if some are too long for your liking. Most films have times for N+/- development if such are required.

Note: semi-stand is not compatible with the Ars-Imago Lab Box nor with the Ilford Delta 3200 and Kodak Tmax P3200 films; please use the Ilford or rotary agitation times instead.

Measured speed	ISO 32						
Contrast adjustment	N-3	N-2	N-1	N	N+1	N+2	N+3
ISO				32			
Ilford Pan F+				11:30			
Measured speed	ISO 64						
Contrast adjustment	N-3	N-2	N-1	N	N+1	N+2	N+3
ISO	20	25	40	64	100	160	200
Kodak Tmax 100	11:15	13:15	16:00	20:00	27:30	42:30	95:00
Measured speed	ISO 80						
Contrast adjustment	N-3	N-2	N-1	N	N+1	N+2	N+3
ISO	25	32	50	80	125	200	250

Arista EDU Ultra, Fomapan 100, Kosmo Foto Mono, Lomography Earl Grey	06:45	08:20	09:15	10:30	13:30	18:30	26:30
Measured speed	ISO 100						
Contrast adjustment	N-3	N-2	N-1	N	N+1	N+2	N+3
ISO	32	40	64	100	160	250	320
Arista EDU Ultra 200, @100, Fomapan 200 @100	06:45	07:45	09:15	11:15	14:45	22:30	---
Lomography Potsdam, Orwo UN54, Shanghai Pan GP3 100, Silberra 45UN				12:30			
Ilford Delta 100	09:15	10:30	12:00	14:30	18:00	23:45	34:45
Adox CHS 100ii, Adox CHM 100, Agfa APX 100, Kentmere 100, Rollei RPX 100	09:45	11:00	12:45	15:00	18:00	22:45	30:30
Acros 100	10:00	11:30	13:15	15:30	19:00	24:45	35:15
Washi F				25:00			
Measured speed	ISO 125						
Contrast adjustment	N-3	N-2	N-1	N	N+1	N+2	N+3
ISO	40	50	80	125	200	320	400
Cinestill BwXX, Kodak Double XX (presoak for a few minutes prior)				16:00			
Adox CHM 125, Ilford FP4+	10:35	12:30	14:40	17:15	21:00	25:40	31:20
Ilford Ortho Plus 80				17:30			
Measured speed	ISO 200						
Contrast adjustment	N-3	N-2	N-1	N	N+1	N+2	N+3
ISO				200		400	
Tasma Type 25				12:00			
JCH Streetpan 400, Maco Eagle , Rollei Retro 400s						21:00	
Fomapan 400, Lomography Lady Grey				17:00		23:00	
Measured speed	ISO 400						
Contrast adjustment	N-3	N-2	N-1	N	N+1	N+2	N+3
ISO	125	160	320	400	500	800	1250

Iford Super XP2		9:45		12:00			
Tasma Type 42				13:00			
Kodak Tri X	10:00	11:15	13:30	16:25	21:00	29:30	48:20
Iford HP5+				18:30			
Adox CHM 400, Agfa APX 400, Kentmere 400, Rollei RPX 400	12:00	14:15	16:45	20:30	27:30	43:15	---
Iford Delta 400	13:15	15:00	17:45	22:00	28:00	39:15	62:15
Kodak Tmax 400	14:45	19:45	24:15	30:45	39:45	52:15	72:15

Time conversion chart for shorter development times with RH's development technique:

Agitation technique: once every...	Factor
10 minutes	x1
5 minutes	x0.71
1 minute	x0.57
30 seconds	x0.5

Rotary Tube Processors/Tray (continuous agitation)

The following development times are for films rated at an appropriate EI rating, marked in bold, for the developer (please note the ones that are rated less than the box rating). They should produce negatives of normal contrast, typically around a Gbar of 0.62, and simultaneously lower for scanning and higher for alternative UV printing processes. However, they are only a guide and may need to be adjusted to suit individual processing systems, working practices and preferences.

Note: A few require pre-soaking for 3-5 minutes and are at the standard 1:100 dilution and such are marked below.

Note: the rotary processing times are rated for 50-75 RPM for large and thin tanks respectively. The B's processor has too slow RPM, it is advised to use Ilford agitation timings for this processor instead.

Film	Measured speed	Temperature (°C)	Dilution	Time (minutes)
Adox CHM 100	100	21	1:100	9:00
Adox CHM 100	200	21	1:100	12:30
Adox CHM 125	125	21	1:100	8:00
Adox CHM 400	400	21	1:100	8:15
Adox CHM 400	1600	21	1:100	19:00
Adox CHS 25	16	21	1:100	5:00
Adox CHS 100ii	100	21	1:100	7:00

AgfaPhoto APX 100	100	21	1:100	9:00
AgfaPhoto APX 100	200	21	1:100	12:30
AgfaPhoto APX 400	400	21	1:100	8:00
AgfaPhoto APX 400	1600	21	1:100	19:00
Arista EDU Ultra 100 (presoak)	50	21	1:100	7:15
Arista EDU Ultra 200	200	21	1:100	6:00
Bergger Pancro 400 (presoak for 6 minutes)	200	21	1:100	9:30
Cinestill BWXX - presoak	200	21	1:100	6:30
CatLABS X 80	32	21	1:100	10:00
CatLABS Pro 320	320	21	1:100	10:30
Eastman Double X (5222) - presoak	200	21	1:100	6:30
Efke 100	100	21	1:100	6:00
Efke 25	16	21	1:100	5:00
Fomapan 100	100	21	1:100	5:45
Fomapan 200	200	21	1:100	6:15
Fomapan 400	400	21	1:100	7:15
Fuji Neopan Acros (II)	100	21	1:100	6:00
Fuji Neopan 400	400	21	1:100	7:30
Fuji Neopan 400	800	21	1:100	10:00
Fuji Neopan 1600	1600	21	1:100	6:30
Iford Delta 100	100	21	1:100	8:15
Iford Delta 400	400	21	1:100	9:30
Iford Delta 3200	1600	21	1:100	11:30
Iford Delta 3200	3200	21	1:100	19:45

Iford FP4+	125	21	1:100	8:15
Iford HP5+	400	21	1:100	7:30
Iford HP5+	800	21	1:100	10:30
Iford HP5+	1600	21	1:100	21:15
Iford Pan F+	50	21	1:100	6:30
Iford Ortho Plus	80	21	1:100	8:00
Iford SFX	200	21	1:100	10:00
Iford XP2 Super	400	21	1:100	5:30
Kentmere 100	100	21	1:100	9:00
Kentmere 400	400	21	1:100	8:15
Kentmere 400	1600	21	1:100	19:00
Kodak Prof. Plus X	125	21	1:100	5:00
Kodak Prof. HIE High Speed Infrared	200	21	1:100	7:30
Kodak TMax 100	100	21	1:100	8:50
Kodak TMax 400	400	21	1:100	7:00
Kodak TMax P3200	3200	21	1:100	13:30
Kodak Prof. Tri X 320	320	21	1:100	8:15
Kodak Tri X	400	21	1:100	6:15
Kodak Tri X (presoak)	800	21	1:100	10:00
Kodak Tri X (presoak)	1600	21	1:100	16:15
Kosmo Foto Mono	100	21	1:100	5:45
Kosmo Foto Agent Shadow	400	21	1:100	8:15
Lomography Earl Grey	100	21	1:100	5:45
Lomography Fantôme 8	8	21	1:100	5:45
Lomography Potsdam	100	21	1:100	4:00

Orwo UN54	100	21	1:100	4:00
Orwo UN54	400	21	1:100	10:45
Polypan F	50	21	1:100	6:30
Rollei Retro 80s	80	21	1:100	7:45
Rollei RPX 100	100	21	1:100	9:00
Rollei RPX 400	400	21	1:100	8:15
Rollei RPX 400	1600	21	1:100	19:00
Rollei Superpan 200	200	21	1:100	11:30
Ultrafine Xtreme 100	200	21	1:100	15:00

REUSING DEVELOPER AND WORKING SOLUTION LIFE

510 Pyro working strength solutions should not be reused. Use once and discard.

The working strength solution should not be kept for more than 2 hours.

Make up fresh developer each time it is needed and discard it after the processing session.

STOP, FIX, WASH AND RINSE

For best results it is recommended that all process solutions are kept at the same temperature or at least within 5°C (9°F) of the developer temperature.

Water Stop Bath

After development, acidic stop bath must not be used as it destroys the stain; water is recommended to be used in place. Fill with water of the same temperature as the developer and agitate continuously for 10 seconds, empty and repeat three or four times. Alternatively, a running water bath for a minute can be done, this is particularly suitable for sheet tray development.

Fixer

It is most recommended to use Zone Imaging Eco Zonifix as it is slightly alkaline to maintain and maximise 510 Pyro's stain. Acidic fixers can be used but are not recommended as it slightly negatively affects stain. Please follow the instructions on the Eco Zonifix technical data sheet for full information on how to best use it.

Hypo Clear

This step is purely optional. Use a hypo clear agent of choice diluted to the manufacturer's recommendations. **N.B. there are rare instances** that Foma films in 120 and large format may have residue of their anti-halation layer leaving spots on the negatives – diluted hypo clear agent is needed to finish washing away these spots.

Wash

Wash the films in running water for 2-3 minutes at a temperature within 5°C (9°F) of the process temperature if a neutral or alkaline fixer was used. If an acidic fixer was used, extend the washing time to a total of 5-10 minutes. Or see note below for greater economy when using spiral tanks.

Note: For spiral tank use, the following Ilford Optimum Permanence method of washing is recommended. This method of washing is faster, uses less water yet still gives negatives suitable for long term storage. After fixing, fill the spiral tank with water at the same temperature, +/- 5°C (9°F), as the processing solutions and invert it five times. Drain the water away and refill. Invert the tank ten times. Once more drain the water away and refill. Finally, invert the tank twenty times and drain the water away.

Rinse

For a final rinse use a brand of choice wetting agent added to water, it helps the film to dry rapidly and evenly. Start by using 5ml per litre of rinse water (1+200), however the amount of wetting agent used may need some adjustment depending on the local water quality and drying method. Too little or too much wetting agent can lead to uneven drying. Remove excess rinse solution from the film before drying.

Drying

To avoid drying marks, use a clean chamois cloth to wipe the film before hanging it to dry. Dry at 30–40°C/86-104°F in a drying cabinet or at room temperature in a clean dust-free area.

SCANNING NEGATIVES THAT WERE DEVELOPED IN 510 PYRO

Digitised film developed with 510 Pyro should be processed in software that use non-destructive RAW file editing such as Adobe Lightroom, Adobe Camera RAW, Affinity Photo and similar etc for best tonality results.

Epson flatbeds and dedicated scanners

Film developed in 510 Pyro should be scanned as if it were a transparency (in Epson Scan, this is the “Positive Film” setting) in 48-bit colour TIFF with full colour information – this means the scan still looks like the negative. The colour information of the stain helps to increase the shadow recovery beyond a conventionally developed negative in the processing of the scan.

The colour TIFF file then can be converted to a black and white monochrome positive and edited to personal taste in a third-party software of choice that uses non-destructive editing (see above) – this is so full colour information is still retained underneath to maximise tonality and shadow detail.

Digitising with a digital camera

Digitise the film using the camera in RAW mode. The digitised negative file then can be converted to a black and white monochrome positive and edited to personal taste in a software of choice that uses non-destructive editing (see above) – this is so full colour information of the RAW file is still retained underneath to maximise tonality and shadow detail.

STORAGE AND SAFETY**Storage**

Moisture is most damaging to 510 Pyro shelf life. Always store chemicals in their original containers and away from unsupervised children and pets. In cool, dry conditions, 10–20°C (44–68°F) 510 Pyro developer concentrate should keep in good condition for:

10 years in full tightly capped bottles.

6-7 years in half full tightly capped bottles.

510 Pyro darkens with age to a deep dark brown and eventually black, this does not affect the developer.

Safety

510 Pyro contains pyrogallol which is a harmful chemical, when in concentrate, for the health causing kidney, liver, and circulatory disorders. Pyrogallol in solution is harmful by skin contact or ingestion. Use gloves and clean all equipment with water. Brief skin contact may cause a dark, non-scalding stain.

In case of contact with the product, rinse thoroughly with water. In case of more extensive contact or contact in the eyes, consult a pharmacist. In case of inhalation or ingestion, inform a doctor.

510 Pyro is biodegradable.

Full information can be found on the Safety Data Sheet at <https://zoneimaging-photochemicals.co.uk/safety-data-sheets>

AVAILABILITY AND CAPACITY

510 Pyro is available in 100ml and 500ml bottles and is manufactured and distributed by Zone Imaging Ltd. Third party 510 Pyro distributors and their links can be found at <https://zoneimaging-photochemicals.co.uk/distributors>

Used at 1+100 for one shot processing in a Paterson spiral tank, a 100ml bottle will develop 30x 135/36 films.

CHANGELOG

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| January 2024 | re-added the RH semi-stand time for Ilford HP5+; added Fomapan 400 for Ilford agitation, revised the Ilford Delta 100 and Adox CHS 100ii Ilford agitation times; added a sub-section for hypo clear (needed for rare instances of Foma films having spots) |
| Nov 2023 | added a scanning advice section |
| October 2023 | information specific to the Lab Box and B's Processor; added Rollei Retro 80s @80, Fomapan 100, Ilford XP2 Super, Kodak Prof. Tri X 320 to Ilford industry standard agitation; added Fomapan 100, Ilford XP2 Super to rotary agitation |
| June 2023 | added Zebra Dry Plates to custom section; added for Ilford industry standard agitation: Rollei Superpan 200 |
| April 2023 | added Eco Zonefix for a recommended fixer, revised the Jobo times for Ilford FP4+ and Kentmere 400 |
| March 2023 | added Ilford Ortho Plus for RH semi stand, temp. removed Fuji HRU for revision |

- January 2023 added formulae to get a starting point for pushing film; added for Ilford industry standard agitation times: Catlabs Pro 320, Fomapan 200, Ilford Delta @1600 and @3200; added Adox HR 50 for custom agitation
- June 2022 added table of contents; added for Ilford industry agitation times: Bergger Pancro 400, Kosmo Agent Shadow, Lomography Fantome, Lomography Potsdam, Orwo UN54; added semi stand time for Ilford HP5+ in custom agitation; added Ilford XP2 Super for RH semi stand; removed Street Candy ATM
- January 2022 added Lomography Babylon, Orwo DN21 to custom; revised FP4+ RH semi stand times
- October 2021 added Ilford industry agitation times for most Kodak and Ilford films, some Adox, Fuji, Rollei