

Rollei

RPX 25

DATA SHEET



Low-sensitivity, panchromatic black-and-white film, extraordinary fine grain and very good resolving power, as well as high edge sharpness. The thin-film silver-rich emulsion is cast on a crystal-clear base support.



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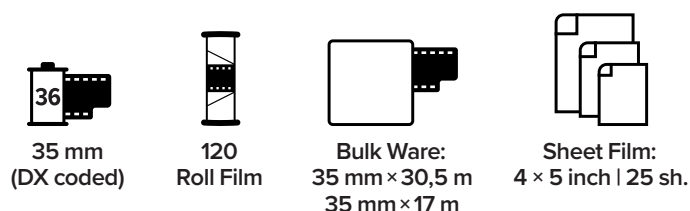
ROLLEI RPX 25

Die Eigenschaften des Rollei RPX 25 sorgen für allerhöchste Bildqualität und machen den RPX 25 zum Film der ersten Wahl, wenn extreme Detailwiedergabe und höchste Feinkörnigkeit mehr zählen, als eine hohe Filmempfindlichkeit.



	<div><div>-</div><div>+</div></div>	
Nominal Sensitivity	● ○ ○ ○ ○	low sensitive
Sharpness	● ● ● ● ●	extreme high sharpness
Exposure Latitude	● ● ○ ○ ○	± 1 apertures
Resolving Power	● ● ● ● ●	extremely high resolution power
Suitable for BW Reversal	● ● ● ○ ○	very suitable

AVAILABLE AS



FACTS:

- Panchromatic sensitized
- Resolving power contrast 1000:1 = 260 lines/mm
- Very fine grain - granularity RMS ($\times 1000$) = 8
- Crystal clear 100 μm polyester support - perfect for scanning
- 5 μm film thickness
- High silver content
- Exposure latitude of ± 1 f-stop
- Good pull & push properties
- Good tone reproduction
- Very good maximum blackness (D-Max)
- Optimal flatness thanks to anti-curling layer

STORAGE AND HANDLING:

- Always protect from direct sunlight
- Minimum shelf life as indicated on package:
Store at $\varnothing 18^\circ\text{C}$
- develop for a short time after exposure
- avoid high storage temperatures above 40°C

FILTER-FACTORS:

By using yellow or red filters, you can increase the tonal values in the respective wavelengths. In general, filters of all kinds, i.e. color, pole, neutral density filters, can be used as usual. Please follow the manufacturer's recommendations.

- Yellow filter for contrast enhancing cloud rendering
- Orange filter for clearer long-distance vision
- Red filter for a more dramatic image mood

The loss of sensitivity is taken into account during a TTL measu-

rement of the camera. If external light meters are used, the filter factors listed below are used to adjust the effective film speed in order to obtain a correct measurement.

Filter factors:

Filter	Filter factor	Aperture value
Yellow (8)	1.5	0.5
Yellow-dark (15)	3	1.5
Yellow-green (11)	2	1
Orange (22)	4	2
Red (25)	5	2.25
Red dark (29)	8	3

LABORATORY LIGHTING:

The film can be processed in absolute darkness and should not be exposed to sunlight or darkroom lighting! We recommend to use a change bag.

LAYER STRUCTURE OF THE FILM:

- Protective coating
- Emulsion layer
- Antihalation layer (AHU)
- Carrier Acetate
- Back Layer (Anti-Curling)

DEVELOPMENT:

As is well known, the development result is not only dependent on time, temperature and developer type, but also on the development method (tank, dish, processor). In order to achieve reproducible results, the following instructions must be observed:

- When processing in developing cans, the can must be moved (tipped) continuously during the first minute and then every 30 seconds. Development times of less than three minutes should be avoided!
- When processing in development drums (rotary development), the speed of rotation should be greater than 30 rpm (with changing direction of rotation). Development times of less than three minutes should be avoided.

CAN DEVELOPMENT

When developing and fixing the film in a tank with a reel, the following applies: 4 × tilting of the tank during the first 10 seconds at every minute. After each tilting rhythm, there should be a short push on the table top. This releases air bubbles adhering to the film. Compared to developing trays in open containers, the advantage is that work can be carried out in ambient light. In addition, the agitation of the tank can be mechanized.

ROTATION DEVELOPMENT

In general, the processing conditions of rotary development (e.g. Jobo) are very similar to those of manual can development. The advantages of rotary development are:

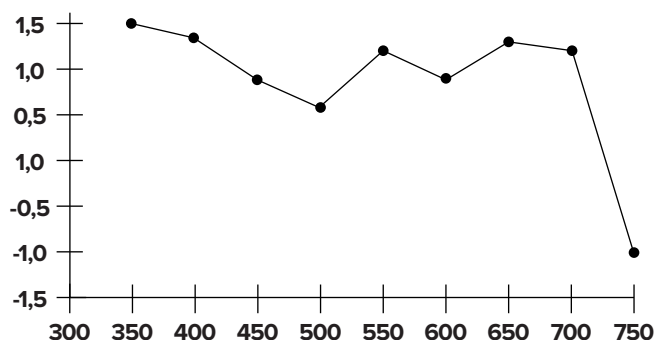
- Reduced chemical consumption
- Shorter development times
- More constant working conditions (temperature)
- Higher reproducibility of the result

Due to the permanent agitation, a rough rule of thumb for rotary development applies: 10 to 15% shorter development times than in manual hand development (can).

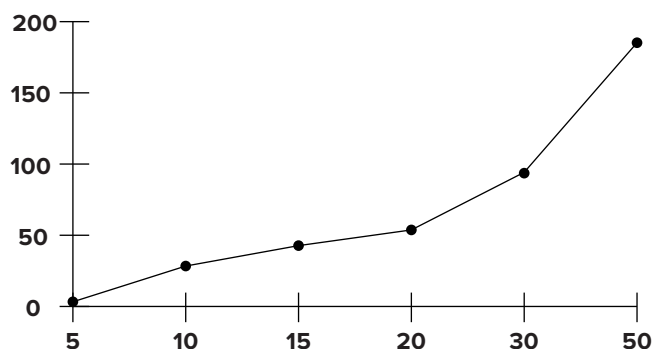
Processing times are given by the respective manufacturer of the machine.

MACHINE DEVELOPMENT

Rollei films can be processed in all common developing machines (e.g. rotary, hanger, drag belt or roller transport machines).

SPECTRAL SENSITIVITY:**SCHWARZSCHILD EFFECT:**

At	Effective exposure
1/1000 – 1 sec	–
2 sec	3 sec
10 sec	20 sec
20 sec	50 sec
50 sec	180 sec



DEVELOPMENT TIME TABLE:

Agitate in the first 30 seconds continuously, then once every 30 seconds. **Processing temperature: 20°C**

The development times given below are to be understood as approximate values and refer to an average contrast of $\gamma = 0.65$. Due to individual processing conditions, deviations in the times are possible.

DEVELOPER	ISO	DILUTION	TIME (min) 20°C
Rollei Supergrain	25/15°	1 + 9	4:30
		1 + 12	5:30
		1 + 15	6:30
Rollei RLS	25/15°	1 + 4	12 (24°)
R09/Rodinal	25/15°	1 + 25	6
		1 + 50	11
R09 Spezial/Studio	25/15°	1 + 15	5:30
		1 + 31	7
ILFORD ID-11	25/15°	1 + 1	8
ILFORD PERCEPTOL	25/15°	1 + 1	10
ILFORD ILFOSOL	25/15°	1 + 19	5
Kodak D-76	25/15°	1 + 1	8
Kodak X-TOL	25/15°	1 + 1	8
Kodak HC-110	25/15°	B (1 + 31)	5
Paterson FX-39	25/15°	1 + 9	8
Tetenal Ultrafin Plus	25/15°	1 + 4	5

PRE-WATERING

- If necessary, pre-soak film in water for approx. 1 minute
- Temperature: Processing temperature

DEVELOP

- Development times can be taken from the adjacent table
- Tilt constantly within the first 30 seconds, then once every 30 seconds
- Recommended developer: Rollei SUPERGRAIN
- Temperature: Processing temperature

STOP

- Duration of the stop bath: about 60 seconds
- Recommended stop bath: Rollei RCS Citrin Stop
- Dilution: 1 + 19
- Temperature: Processing temperature

FIX

- Duration of fixation: between 3 to 8 minutes
- Recommended fixing bath: Rollei RXA Fix Acid
- Dilution: 1 + 7
- Temperature: Processing temperature

WASH

- To remove all chemical residues:
 - Rinse approximately 8 – 10 times with clear water.
 - Time interval: 6 to 10 minutes
- Temperature: Processing temperature

FINAL RINSE

- To shorten drying time and support uniform drying; acts as a fungicide and antistatic;
- Demineralized water with wetting agent
- Recommended wetting agent: Rollei Wetting Agent c
- Dilution: 1 + 100
- Temperature: Processing temperature

DRYING

- Hang in a dry and dust-free room, with sufficient distance from the floor.
- Carefully remove the water drops that are on the lower corners of the carrier with a tissue/absorbent paper.
- We recommend never to strip the film if a wetting agent is used

PUSH & PULL

Pushing is the deliberate underexposure of the film, subsequently accompanied by overdevelopment. The film loses shadow detail, but can effectively be exposed 1 – 2 stops lower. Highlights and midtones thus stand out with less contrast. Rough push time formula:

- + 1 f-stop: Base time $\times 1.33$
- + 2 f-stops: Base time $\times 1.33^2$

Pulling is the opposite and means the deliberate overexposure of the film, subsequently accompanied by underdevelopment. The shadow drawing is raised - extreme highlights and an „overexposure“ can disturb the photo. Rough pull-time formula:

- - 1 f-stop: Base time : 1.33
- - 2 f-stops: Base time : 1.33²

ALL ROLLEI FILMS AT A GLANCE

	RPX 25	RPX 100	RPX 400	RETRO 80S	RETRO 400S	SUPERPAN 200	ORTHO 25 <i>plus</i>	INFRARED
ISO	25	100	400	80	400	200	25	400
Carrier	Polyester	Triacetate	Triacetate	Polyester transparent	Polyester transparent	clear Triacetate	Acetate	Polyester transparent
Sensitivity	panchromatic	panchromatic	panchromatic	super-panchromatic	panchromatic panchromatic	panchromatisch	orthochromatic	panchromatic extended IR sensitivity
35 mm	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
120 Roll Film	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sheet Film	4 × 5 inch 25 sh.	—	—	—	—	—	4 × 5 inch 25 sh. 5 × 7 inch 25 sh. 8 × 10 inch 25 sh.	4 × 5 inch 25 sh.
35 mm × 30,5 m	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
35 mm × 17 m	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	—	—



Nominal Sensitivity	● ○ ○ ○ ○	● ● ○ ○ ○	● ● ● ● ○	● ● ○ ○ ○	● ● ● ● ○	● ● ● ● ○	● ○ ○ ○ ○	● ● ● ● ○
Sharpness	● ● ● ● ●	● ● ● ● ○	● ● ● ● ○	● ● ● ● ●	● ● ● ● ○	● ● ● ● ○	● ● ● ● ●	● ● ● ● ○
Belichtungsspielraum	● ● ○ ○ ○	● ● ● ○ ○	● ● ● ● ○	● ● ● ○ ○	● ● ● ○ ○	● ● ● ● ○	● ● ○ ○ ○	● ● ● ○ ○
Exposure Latitude	● ● ● ● ●	● ● ● ○ ○	● ● ● ○ ○	● ● ● ● ○	● ● ● ● ○	● ● ● ● ○	● ● ● ● ○	● ● ● ● ○
Suitable for BW Reversal	● ● ● ○ ○	● ○ ○ ○ ○	● ○ ○ ○ ○	● ● ● ● ●	● ● ● ○ ○	● ● ● ● ●	● ● ● ● ●	● ● ● ● ○



NOTES:

CHEMISTRY | DILUTION | TIME | INTERVAL:

