

# MACO CUBE 400c

## Processing and Supplementary Notes

### General Characteristics

A multi-layer emulsion film capable of extreme fine grain and unusual sharpness while at the same time reproducing well differentiated grey tones and very fine highlights.

### Anti-Halation Layer on the Film Base.

This is responsible for achieving greater sharpness by reducing light scattering inside the emulsion layers during exposure. A particular feature is the layer itself becomes completely transparent during processing removing any possibility of 'greyness' in the negative.

### Control of Negative Quality with Developer:

The film has a thicker emulsion than other MACO thin-layer films and so behaves somewhat differently to developers. Kodak Xtol or LP-CUBE XS require very long development times in order to reach the maximum density and best film speed. Overexposure e.g. up to 200 ISO does not affect these long development times significantly. The big advantage gained however, is realised in the soft, fine grain negative which has an almost ideal density curve. Use these and similar types of developer to get the extreme fine grain coupled with high film speed.

Maco ecoprint and the LP-Supergrain developers, Kodak HC110 and similar deliver denser negatives with much shorter developing times and are best to achieve the nominal 400 ISO film speed. Note that developers that work deep into the emulsion, such as LP-Supergrain are only able to control the contrast, a feature important for Zone System addicts.

### Extended Red Sensitivity

Maco CUBE 400c has a spectral sensitivity which extends into the near infra-red (beginning at around 730nm and ending around 750nm). This means that the film should be handled only in subdued light. To take advantage of the Infra-Red capability use the normal tricks that you would already use with an IR film- the big difference here is that you are dealing with an ISO 400 film and one which has a speed in reserve. A consequence of this is that exposures may be made with or without an IR filter so that 'normal' exposures can be mixed with IR ones and this without having to change or worry about the effect on film processing.