

SERVICE BULLETIN

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Maintenance of film processors

The developing process involves aggressive chemicals, water and relatively high temperatures.

To reduce the risk of rust, destruction and swelling of plastic and rubber materials Echo Graphic uses acidproof stainless steel, the plastic types ABS, PE, PA, PVC and primarily EPDM and silicone in the processors.

Despite this choice of resistant materials it is necessary for the enduser to maintain the processor according to the directions in chapter 5 of the service manual.

Cleaning of tanks

Cleaning of the tanks is very important. The acidproof stainless steel must appear uniform metallic blank in order to resist rust/corrosion. The tanks must therefore be cleaned for dirt, alga growth, lime and crystallised chemistry. To ease removal of lime coverings, a weak acid can be used, for instance a 10% nitric acid. The use of acid will re-establish the protective film of the steel tanks.

Always remember to rinse with plenty of pure water after ended cleaning.

Routine cleaning

For routine cleaning we recommend an ordinary soft brush and pure water.

Hard coatings

For removal of hard coatings we recommend the use of an synthetic grinding sponge, as for instance a 3M Scotch-Brite 96 universal (green). This type of sponge has a coarseness of grits 320-500. If other grinding tools are chosen, these must have a minimum coarseness of grits 120.

Steel brushes, steel wool, steel sponges or other metallic subjects must under no circumstances be used. Any scratch caused by for instance a screwdriver can cause permanent corrosion.

Alga growth

To extend the production time between emptying of the water tank and to prevent alga growth, some customers choose to add an additive to the rinsing water. We emphasize that the additive must not contain chlorine of any kind. The use of chlorine-containing alga additives causes, even in small concentrations, uncontrollable corrosion and must therefore not take place. This fact is also valid for additives containing fluorine, iodic, bromide and sulphur.

We underline that in countries where chlorine is added to the water for disinfective purposes, the chlorine concentration is so small that it will not cause corrosion.