



The cyanotype process was invented in England in the mid 1800s by Sir John Herschel and used by Anna Atkins to document botanical and marine specimens. She published these beautiful blue prints in a book considered to be the first book of photography

www.ellendooley.com/cyanotypekit

Cyanotype Kit Instructions

Cyanotype printing will work the best on sunny days.

1. The necessary chemicals are already in the A and B bottles. You just need to add water. Fill both bottle A and B with bottled water (distilled is best) Wait 24 hours before using.
2. In low light, mix equal parts A and B together in a small jar or container. Mix only the amount you need and use the mixture within 24 hours. It's best to use it all when mixed. The chemistry will stain, so cover your work surface and wear gloves. If some solution does spill, use a paper towel to clean it right away.
3. Dip the brush into the mixture and brush the solution onto the paper in a smooth motion making a single coat. Coat extra papers and store them out of the light when dry to use later. Let the paper dry overnight without overlapping in a dark place.
- 4 The next day, put the dried paper on a piece of cardboard, then place objects (like leaves or flowers that have been lightly pressed in an old book or any flat object with interesting shapes) on the surface of the paper. Cover with a piece of glass or even plastic wrap. Then take the piece out into the sun. It is best to leave the print in the sun for too long rather than too little time.. at least 30 minutes on a very sunny day...cloudy days will work, but you will have to leave it out longer.
5. Next, rinse the print in a tray or container of plain tap water. Let the print air dry and the deep blue hue of the cyanotype will develop over the next 24 hours. You can shorten this process by putting a few drops of hydrogen peroxide in the rinse water..

Have fun and get creative!

Contains: potassium ferricyanide and ferric ammonium citrate