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(54) **Apparatus for processing photographic material and a method of regenerating a process liquid therein**

Gerät zur Entwicklung von fotografischen Material und Verfahren zur Regeneration einer darin verwendeten Flüssigkeit

Appareil de traitement de matériau photographique et une méthode pour régénérer un liquide de développement utilisé dans cet appareil

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(73) Proprietor: **AGFA-GEVAERT N.V.**
2640 Mortsel (BE)

(72) Inventor: **Van den Bergen, Patrick,**
c/o Agfa-Gevaert N.V.
B-2640 Mortsel (BE)

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Description

Field of the invention.

[0001] This invention relates to apparatus for the processing of exposed photographic material, and in particular for apparatus for developing colour proofs, and a method of regeneration of the process liquid used in such apparatus.

Background Technology

[0002] In the development of proofs particularly colour proofs the photographic plate will pass through a development process in which the plate passes through in turn a developing section, a fixing section, a wash section and a drying section. In the developing and fixing sections a plate typically passes through a bath of process liquid. The process liquid in the respective bath will degenerate due to chemical reaction with the photographic material, and oxidation due to contact with the air. The process liquid in the bath will drop in level due to carry-over on the photographic materials and due to evaporation. It is therefore necessary to add fresh liquid to the bath. This addition thus depends on the amount of processed material but it will be time-dependent as well.

[0003] It is known to add fresh liquid to the bath by means of so-called chicken-feed bottles that supply liquid as the liquid level in the bath lowers due to carry-over, but also due to intentional removal of used liquid in order to cause spontaneous replacement by fresh liquid for reasons of oxidation compensation. Such removal occurs by opening a discharge valve in a bottom conduit of the tank, and the used liquid flows in a waste collection vessel. A disadvantage of this system is premature oxidation of processing liquid in the bottle.

[0004] It is further known to carry out bath control by means of so-called cubitainers, i.e. a collapsible plastic bag in a rectangular cardboard box, which is in connection with a supply conduit through which liquid is withdrawn and pumped in the processing station under the control of a level sensor in the station, and a return conduit via which liquid can return to the cubitainer. The return conduit is normally closed by a discharge valve. This valve is opened for certain periods to withdraw an amount of liquid from the bath and automatically produce thereby its replacement by fresh liquid, in order to compensate for oxidation of the bath. It has been shown that time-controlled operation of this discharge valve, unlike the valve in a chicken-feed system comprising a waste collection vessel, does not produce true time-dependent discharge rates because the air pressure in the cubitainer fluctuates as a consequence of the airtight connection of the supply and return conduits to the cubitainer and of the changing volume of the bag caused by a progressive removal of its contents to compensate for evaporation and carry-over of processing liquid from

the bath.

Object of invention

[0005] The present invention provides an apparatus for processing photographic material, which includes a process bath filled with processing liquid and having discharge means for discharging a given amount of processing liquid from the bath which operates more accurately than known discharge means so that regeneration can be effected with improved accuracy.

Statements of Invention

[0006] According to the invention there is provided apparatus for processing photographic material and which includes at least one process bath, the or each bath in use being filled with processing liquid held in a sealed collapsible container, a delivery pump for removing liquid from said container and delivering it to said respective bath, a respective sensor for determining when the liquid has reached a predetermined level in said bath to control the delivery pump, and discharge means for removing predetermined volumes of liquid from the bath and returning them to said container, which is characterized in that said discharge means is formed by a volumetric pump in an exit of the bath.

[0007] The apparatus may have a second sensor means for monitoring the quantity of photographic material processed in the bath and/or processor, said second sensor means also controlling the discharge means.

[0008] The process bath may be for developing and/or fixing the photographic images on a plate.

[0009] Also according to the invention there is provided a method of regenerating a process liquid in a photographic development process in which photographic material passes through a bath of said liquid, the liquid being fed to the bath to maintain the liquid level therein at a predetermined level and predetermined volumes of used liquid being discharged from the bath causing the new liquid to be fed to the bath to maintain said level, the process liquid fed to the bath being provided in an enclosed collapsible container, and discharged process liquid being received in said same collapsible container, characterised in that the discharge of said liquid occurs by means of a volumetric pump.

[0010] Preferably, the process liquid when pumped from the container can cause the container to collapse.

[0011] The invention will be described by way of example and with reference to the accompanying drawing which is a schematic diagram of an apparatus according to the present invention.

Detailed description of the invention.

[0012] With reference to the drawing there is illustrated in schematic form a processor 10 for processing pho-

tographic material and in particular for producing off-press colour proofs for accessing the quality of colour separations and colour rendition in printing.

[0013] Only those features of the processor 10 relating to the present invention will be described.

[0014] The photographic proof will in the course of its development pass through a liquid developer which develops the silver image, a liquid fixer which removes silver from the proof, a wash to remove non hardened parts and a drier. A proof will have to make four such passes to build up a full colour picture.

[0015] The processor 10 has a housing 11 which encloses a first process bath 12 and a second process bath 13. The first bath 12 is a development bath and the second bath 13 is a fixing bath. The development bath, in particular, is as enclosed as possible to prevent oxidation of the liquid developer in the bath 12.

[0016] Essentially the supply and regeneration of process liquid to both baths 12 and 13 is similar.

[0017] The process liquids are each supplied in a respective collapsible container 15. Containers known as cubitainers which consist of a collapsible plastic cube inside a corrugated outer board are suitable. The mouth 16 of each container is sealed by a cap (not shown) through which a supply conduit 17 and a return conduit 18 pass. We refer to our application EP-654 710-A entitled "A cap for a liquid storage container and apparatus using such cap" wherein a particularly suitable cap system for a cubitainer is disclosed. The process liquid is delivered to the respective bath 12 or 13 through the supply conduit 17 by means of a delivery pump 19 located in the supply conduit between the respective bath and container. The delivery pump 19 has a motor 22 connected to a controller 21 which controls the operation of the pump. Each delivery pump 19 is preferably a bellows type pump.

[0018] A liquid level sensor 23 monitors the presence of liquid in each bath 12 or 13 and is connected to the controller 21 to cause the respective delivery pump 19 to supply the respective process liquid to the bath until the liquid level therein has reached a predetermined level. This will automatically compensate for loss of process liquid caused by evaporation and carry over.

[0019] A discharge means in the form of an exit pump 25 is located in the return conduit 18 between each respective bath 12 or 13 and its container 15. Each exit pump 25 has a motor 26 connected to the controller 21 for operation of the respective exit pump 25. Each exit pump 25 is preferably a peristaltic type pump which gives a good shut off when the pump is inoperative. The controller 21 causes each exit pump 25 to operate for a predetermined time period after predetermined time intervals so that used liquid from the baths 12, 13 is regularly removed and returned to the respective container 15. This removes process liquid which may be degenerated due to both oxidation and use. The time interval between operations of the exit pump, and/or the time period for which the pump is operational may be con-

trolled by a timer control 27.

[0020] The developing bath 12 may have a second sensor 31 which monitors the quantity of photographic material passing through the processor 10. Such a sensor can be of a type as described in EP 582 752-A. The second sensor 31 will additionally cause the respective exit pump 25 to also operate after a predetermined quantity of photographic material has passed through the processor 10, to compensate for developer exhausted by chemical reaction with the photographic material.

[0021] Typically a collapsible container 15 will hold approximately 6 - 10 times more process liquid than the bath. In this case the baths 12 & 13 have a capacity of about 3 litres and the supply container 15 holds about 20 litres of process liquid. Since the containers 15 are sealed then the bulk of the process liquid at any given moment is prevented from reacting with the surrounding atmosphere. This slows down the oxidation process.

[0022] The exit pumps 25 are caused to operate for 13 seconds per minute and have a pump capacity of 300mls/min. The volume of the bath returned to the container, causes consequent operation of the delivery pumps 19 under the control of level sensor 23 for regeneration of the liquid in the respective bath by delivering the same volume of fluid as that removed.

[0023] When the second sensor 31 triggers the exit pump 25 this may additionally operate to remove a large quantity of liquid from the developing bath 12, and thereby also cause regeneration of the bath contents.

[0024] With sealed collapsible containers 15 to minimize oxidation, the exit pumps 25 could cause an increase in pressure within the containers. The bellows delivery pumps 19 allow the high pressure to defuse through the delivery pump. Alternatively pressure sensitive safety valves could be provided.

[0025] Since the delivery pumps 19 remove more liquid from the containers 15 than is returned thereto by the discharge pumps (because of evaporation and carry-over), the plastic bag of the containers will progressively collapse, no air entering the container.

[0026] Whilst the invention has been described with reference specifically to developing and fixing liquids, it will be apparent that the invention could be applied to regenerating any process liquid utilised in photographic material processing, especially such liquids which are liable to react with their surrounding atmosphere.

Claims

1. Apparatus for processing photographic material and which includes at least one process bath (12 or 13), the or each bath (12 or 13) in use being filled with processing liquid held in a sealed collapsible container (15), a delivery pump (19) for removing liquid from said container (15) and delivering it to said respective bath, a respective sensor (23) for determining when the liquid has reached a prede-

terminated level in said bath to control the delivery pump, and discharge means (25) for removing predetermined volumes of liquid from the bath and returning them to said container, characterised in that said discharge means is formed by a volumetric pump in an exit of the bath.

2. Apparatus according to claim 1, characterised in that it further includes a timer control (27) which causes the discharge means (25) to operate for a determined period of time at regular time intervals.
3. Apparatus according to claim 1 or 2, which includes a second sensor means (31) for monitoring the quantity of photographic material processed in the bath and/or processor, said sensor means (31) also controlling the discharge means (25).
4. Apparatus according to any of claims 1 to 3, wherein the apparatus includes a second process bath (13).
5. A method of regenerating a process liquid in a photographic development process in which photographic material passes through a bath (12 or 13) of said liquid, the liquid being fed to the bath (13 or 13) to maintain the liquid level therein at a predetermined level, and predetermined volumes of used liquid being discharged from the bath causing the new liquid to be fed to the bath to maintain said level, the process liquid fed to the bath being provided in an enclosed collapsible container (15), and discharged process liquid being received in said same collapsible container, characterised in that the discharge of said liquid occurs by means of a volumetric pump.
6. A method according to claim 5, characterised in that the ratio of the volume of the bath to the container is in the ratio of 1:6 to 10 and about 2% of the bath content is returned to the container per minute.
7. A method as claimed in claim 5 or 6, characterised in that liquid is also removed from the bath after a predetermined quantity of photographic material has passed through the bath.

Patentansprüche

1. Gerät zur Entwicklung von fotografischem Material, das wenigstens ein Entwicklungsbad (12 oder 13), wobei das oder jedes Bad (12 oder 13) in Betrieb mit in einem abgeschlossenen zusammenklappbaren Behälter (15) enthaltener Verarbeitungsflüssigkeit gefüllt ist, eine Zufuhrpumpe (19) zum Ansaugen von Flüssigkeit aus dem Behälter (15) und Zuführung zu dem dazugehörigen Bad, einen zu dem oder jedem Bad gehörenden Sensor (23), der er-

mittelt, wenn die Flüssigkeit einen vorbestimmten Stand im betreffenden Bad erreicht hat, und dementsprechend die Zufuhrpumpe steuert, und ein Abfuhrmittel (25) enthält, das vorbestimmte Volumen von Flüssigkeit aus dem Bad entfernt und zum Behälter zurückführt, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das Abfuhrmittel aus einer volumetrischen Pumpe an einem Ausgang des Bads besteht.

2. Gerät nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß es weiterhin ein Zeitsteuergerät (27), das das Abfuhrmittel (25) für einen bestimmten Zeitraum mit regelmäßigen Zeitintervallen einschaltet, umfaßt.
3. Gerät nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, das einen zweiten Sensor (31) zur Überwachung der Menge im Bad und/oder Entwicklungsgerät verarbeiteten fotografischen Materials und ebenfalls zur Steuerung des Abfuhrmittels (25) umfaßt.
4. Gerät nach irgendeinem der Ansprüche 1 bis 3, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß es ein zweites Entwicklungsbad (13) umfaßt.
5. Verfahren zur Regeneration einer Verarbeitungsflüssigkeit in einem fotografischen Entwicklungsverfahren, in dem fotografisches Material durch ein mit der Flüssigkeit gefülltes Bad (12 oder 13) geführt wird, wobei die Flüssigkeit dem Bad (12 oder 13) zugeführt wird, um den Flüssigkeitsstand im Bad auf einem vorbestimmten Wert zu halten, und vorbestimmte Mengen verbrauchter Flüssigkeit aus dem Bad entfernt werden, damit zwecks der Aufrechterhaltung des Flüssigkeitsstands frische Flüssigkeit zum Bad zugeführt werden kann, wobei die dem Bad zugeführte Verarbeitungsflüssigkeit in einem abgeschlossenen zusammenklappbaren Behälter (15) enthalten ist und abgeführte Verarbeitungsflüssigkeit in demselben zusammenklappbaren Behälter gesammelt wird, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Abführung der Flüssigkeit mittels einer volumetrischen Pumpe erfolgt.
6. Verfahren nach Anspruch 5, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das Verhältnis des Badvolumens zum Behältervolumen zwischen 1:6 und 1:10 liegt und pro Minute etwa 2% des Badeinhalts zum Behälter zurückgeführt wird.
7. Verfahren nach Anspruch 5 oder 6, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Flüssigkeit auch aus dem Bad entfernt wird, sobald eine vorbestimmte Menge fotografischen Materials durch das Bad befördert worden ist.

Revendications

1. Appareil pour traiter un matériau photographique et qui englobe au moins un bain de traitement (12 ou 13), le ou chaque bain (12 ou 13) en état de marche étant rempli avec un liquide de traitement maintenu dans un récipient (15) fermé de manière hermétique et apte à s'aplatir, une pompe de distribution (19) pour évacuer le liquide dudit récipient (15) et pour le distribuer audit bain respectif, un capteur respectif (23) pour déterminer le moment auquel le liquide a atteint un niveau prédéterminé dans ledit bain dans le but de commander la pompe de distribution, et un moyen d'évacuation (25) pour évacuer des volumes prédéterminés de liquide à partir du bain et pour les renvoyer audit récipient, caractérisé en ce que ledit moyen d'évacuation est réalisé par une pompe volumétrique dans une sortie du bain. 5 10 15
2. Appareil selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce qu'il englobe en outre un générateur de rythme (27) qui fait en sorte que le moyen d'évacuation (25) travaille pendant un laps de temps déterminé à des intervalles de temps réguliers. 20 25
3. Appareil selon la revendication 1 ou 2, qui englobe un second moyen de capteur (31) pour surveiller la quantité du matériau photographique traitée dans le bain et/ou dans la développeuse, ledit moyen de capteur (31) commandant également le moyen d'évacuation (25). 30
4. Appareil selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 3, dans lequel l'appareil englobe un second bain de traitement (13). 35
5. Procédé de régénération d'un liquide de traitement dans un procédé de développement photographique, dans lequel le matériau photographique passe à travers un bain (12 ou 13) dudit liquide, le liquide étant alimenté au bain (12 ou 13) pour y maintenir le niveau de liquide à un niveau prédéterminé et des volumes prédéterminés de liquide consommé étant évacués du bain, faisant en sorte que le nouveau liquide est acheminé au bain pour maintenir ledit niveau, le liquide de traitement alimenté au bain étant prévu dans un récipient fermé (15) apte à s'aplatir et le liquide de traitement évacué venant se disposer dans le même récipient apte à s'aplatir, caractérisé en ce que l'évacuation dudit liquide a lieu à l'aide d'une pompe volumétrique. 40 45 50
6. Procédé selon la revendication 5, caractérisé en ce que le rapport du volume du bain à celui du récipient s'élève de 1:6 à 10 et une quantité d'environ 2% du contenu du bain est renvoyée au récipient par minute. 55

7. Procédé selon la revendication 5 ou 6, caractérisé en ce que du liquide est également évacué du bain après le passage d'une quantité prédéterminée du matériau photographique à travers le bain.

