

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,444,803

PHOTOGRAPHIC DEVELOPER CONTAINING
DISODIUM SALTS OF MONOHYDRIC PHE-
NOL MONOACIDSFrederic R. Bean, Rochester, N. Y., assignor to
Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y., a
corporation of New JerseyNo Drawing. Application August 27, 1945.
Serial No. 613,016

3 Claims. (Cl. 95—88)

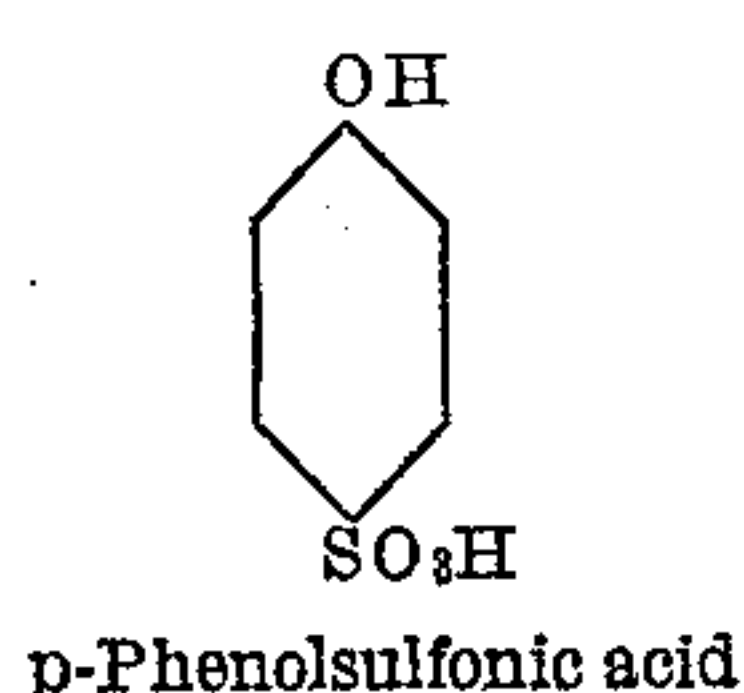
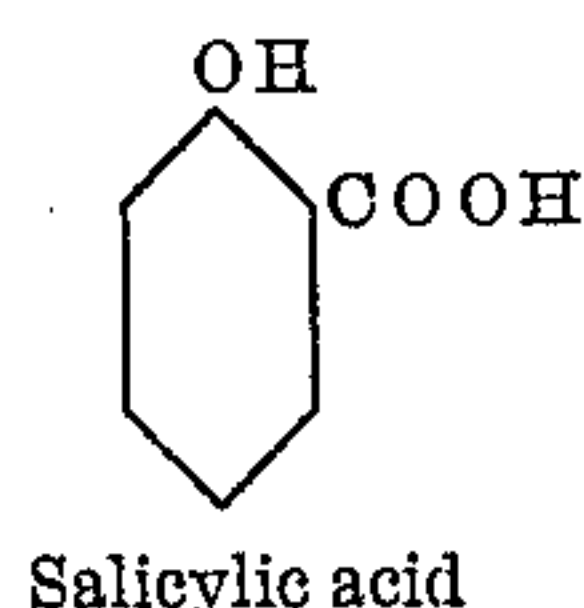
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This invention relates to photographic develop-
ers, and more particularly to developers in which
the usual alkalis are replaced by compositions
new for the purpose.

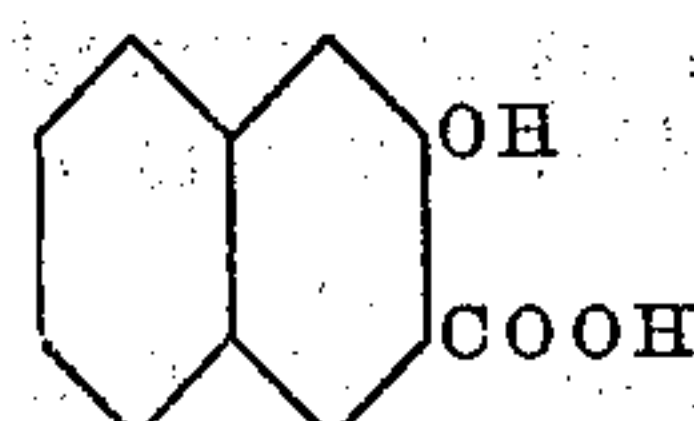
One object of my invention is to provide air-
stable, moisture-resistant alkalis for use in pho-
tographic developers. Another object is to pro-
vide alkalis which will give, in photographic
developers, approximately the same alkalinity as
sodium hydroxide. Another object is to provide
stable, non-caking, ready-mixed, dry developer
powders. Other objects will hereinafter appear.

Alkaline developers have been known and used
for many years. These developers usually con-
tain developing agents, a so-called preservative,
such as sodium sulfite, and an alkali. One of
the oldest and most useful alkalis used in pho-
tographic developers is sodium hydroxide, other-
wise known as caustic soda. The degree of al-
kalinity which it confers upon a developer has been
found to be most suitable for certain purposes.
However, sodium hydroxide is deliquescent and
corrosive, and for this reason is difficult to handle,
weight, store and package. Moreover, when used
in ready-mixed, packaged developer powders,
which, because of their convenience and uni-
formity, are very popular among both amateur
and professional photographers, sodium hydrox-
ide is apt to cause caking, discoloration, and
deterioration of the powder.

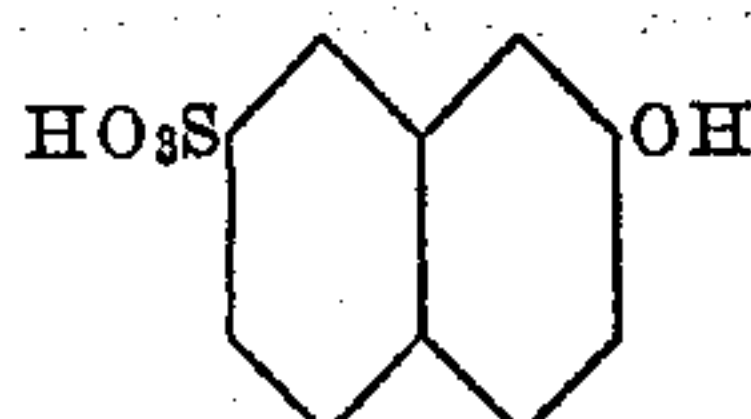
I have discovered that the disodium salts of
monohydric phenol monoacids in which the acid
radical is selected from the group consisting of
the carboxyl radical and the sulfo radical are suit-
able for use in photographic developers in which
it is desired to have the alkaline properties of
sodium hydroxide without its undesirable proper-
ties. Examples of the salts whose use as alkalis
in developers comes within the scope of my in-
vention are the disodium salts of the following
compounds:



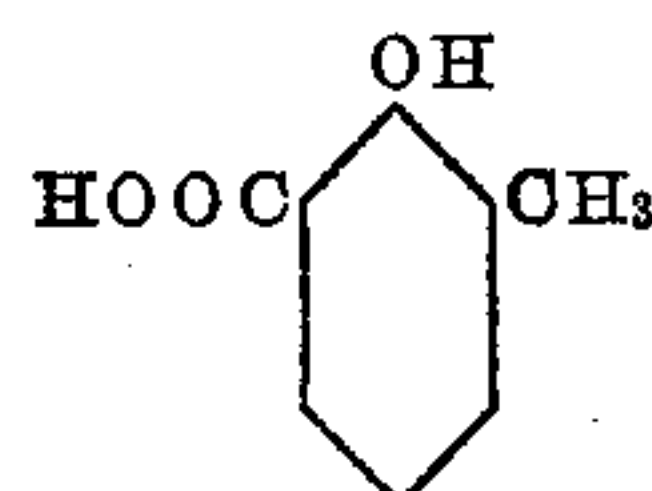
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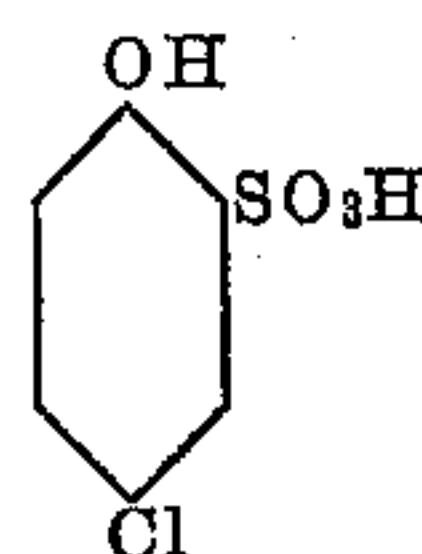
2, 3-naphthol carboxylic acid



2-naphthol-7-sulfonic acid



2, 3-cresotic acid (2-hydroxy-3-methyl benzoic acid)



4-chloro phenol 2-sulfonic acid

The disodium salt of any of these acids, in
aqueous solution, gives practically the same pH
as an equimolecular concentration of sodium hy-
droxide.

When a disodium salt of a monohydric phenol
monocarboxylic acid is used as an alkali in a
developer solution, the activity of the developer is
the same as when an equimolecular weight of so-
dium hydroxide is used. However, when a di-
sodium salt of a monohydric phenol monosulfonic
acid is used, the developer does not have the ac-
tivity it would have if an equimolecular weight of
sodium hydroxide were used. The sodium sul-
fonate group markedly restrains development.

The disodium salts of the monohydric phenol
monocarboxylic and monosulfonic acids are non-
hygroscopic solids, stable to the atmosphere, con-
venient to package and handle. They can be
mixed directly with the sodium sulfite of the
developer for packaging. When they are dis-
solved in water, the phenate group hydrolyzes.
The sodium carboxylate or sodium sulfonate group
is very little hydrolyzed. The sodium carboxylate
or sodium sulfonate group causes the phenolic
compound resulting from the hydrolysis to re-
main in solution.

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As illustrative examples of developers embodying my invention, I give the following:

Example 1

	Grams
Hydroquinone	6.0
p-Methylamino-phenol sulfate	1.5
Sodium sulfite	20.0
Disodium salicylate	20.0
Potassium bromide	1.0

For use dissolve in 300 ml. of water.

Example 2

	Grams
Hydroquinone	6.0
p-Methylamino-phenol sulfate	1.5
Sodium sulfite	20.0
Disodium p-phenol sulfonate	26.0
Potassium bromide	1.0

For use dissolve in 300 ml. of water.

What I claim as my invention and desire to be secured by Letters Patent of the United States is:

1. A photographic developer, in dry form, containing a developing agent and, as an alkali, a disodium salt of a monohydric phenol monoacid selected from the group consisting of salicylic

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acid, p-phenolsulfonic acid, 2,3-naphthol carboxylic acid, 2-naphthol-7-sulfonic acid, 2,3-cresotic acid (2-hydroxy-3-methyl benzoic acid), and 4-chloro phenol 2-sulfonic acid.

2. A photographic developer, in dry form, containing a developing agent and, as an alkali, disodium salicylate.

3. A photographic developer, in dry form, containing a developing agent and, as an alkali, disodium p-phenolsulfonate.

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The following references are of record in the file of this patent:

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