

- RECTILINEAR LENS**—One which does not distort or show curvature of straight lines in the image.
- REDUCER**—A chemical solution for decreasing contrast or density.
- REFRACTION**—The change in direction of rays of light when passing through a transparent medium.
- RESTRAINER**—A compound or solution that will check or hold back the action of the developer. Potassium Bromide in weak solution is commonly employed.
- RETOUCHING**—The removal or softening of defects in a negative, by the application of pencil or color.
- RETOUCHING MEDIUM**—A solution of gum and turpentine, applied to the negative, to afford a "tooth" for the lead or color applied.
- REVERSAL**—The image or portions of it being positive instead of negative or vice versa. Caused by extreme over-exposure or exposure to white light during development.
- SHADOWS**—The thinner portions of a negative or the darker portions of a print.
- SOFT**—Term applied to print or negative; refers to lack of brilliancy or contrast. A "soft" print will contain all possible detail.
- SOLARIZATION**—See Bronzing.
- SPECTRUM**—Solar—The seven colors produced by passing a ray of white light through a prism.
- SPHERICAL ABERRATION**—A lens defect—the inability to bring the marginal and central rays of light to one focus, resulting in a loss of sharpness.
- SPOTTING**—The filling in of spots or imperfections in a negative or print by means of india ink or color with a fine brush.
- SQUEEGEEING**—Placing wet prints face down on ferrotype plates to obtain high polish.
- SQUEEGEE**—Usually a strip of soft rubber set in a handle, or a rubber roller, and used to place a print in contact with the ferrotype plate.
- SYMMETRICAL LENS**—One whose combinations are of similar curves, and whose combinations may be used singly.
- TEN PER CENT. SOLUTION**—Approximately, a solution made by dissolving one ounce (by weight) of dry chemical in nine fluid ounces of water.
- TONE**—The shade, hue or degree of color prevailing in a negative or print.
- THICK**—(See Dense.)
- UNDER-EXPOSURE**—Too short an exposure for perfect results.
- WEAK**—Thin, soft, lifeless, lacking contrast.