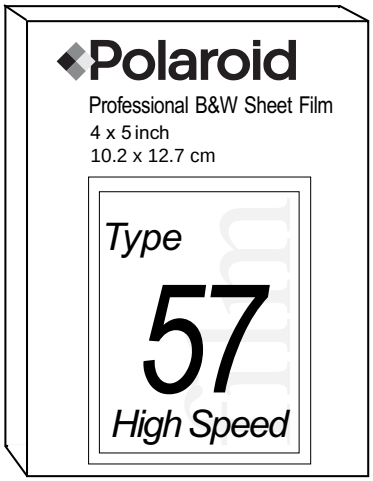
Film Data Sheet
T-57
4 x 5 Black & White Sheet Film



Film Speed
ISO 3000/DIN 36

Format
4 x 5 in. (10.2 x 12.7 cm)
Sheet Film

Image Area
$3^1/_2$ x $4^1/_2$ in. (9 x 11.4 cm)

Finish
Glossy

Exposures per Unit
20 exposures per box

Development Time
15 seconds at 75°F

Description
High-speed, medium-contrast, medium-grain, panchromatic general purpose black & white print film.

Key Applications
- Electrophoresis gel documentation
- Scientific documentation (especially applications involving low light levels)
- Close-up photography

Compatible Hardware
Any camera or instrument equipped with a Model 545 or 545i Film Holder.

Special Treatment
Picture area approximately off center about 1/8 in. (3 mm) toward the thick end of the film holder. Does not correspond precisely with the image area indicated on the ground glass of most 4x5 cameras; for accurate composition, make test exposures and mark the picture area on the ground glass.

Print coating is required to prevent the images from fading or discoloring.

Caution

This film uses a small amount of caustic paste. If any paste appears, avoid contact with skin, eyes and mouth and keep away from children and animals. **If you get some paste on your skin, wipe it off immediately, then wash with water to avoid an alkali burn.** If eye contact occurs, quickly wash the area with plenty of water and see a doctor. Keep discarded materials away from children, animals, clothing and furniture.

Limited Warranty

See information on the film box.

Film Data Sheet
Technical Data

T-57
Instant B&W Peel-Apart Film

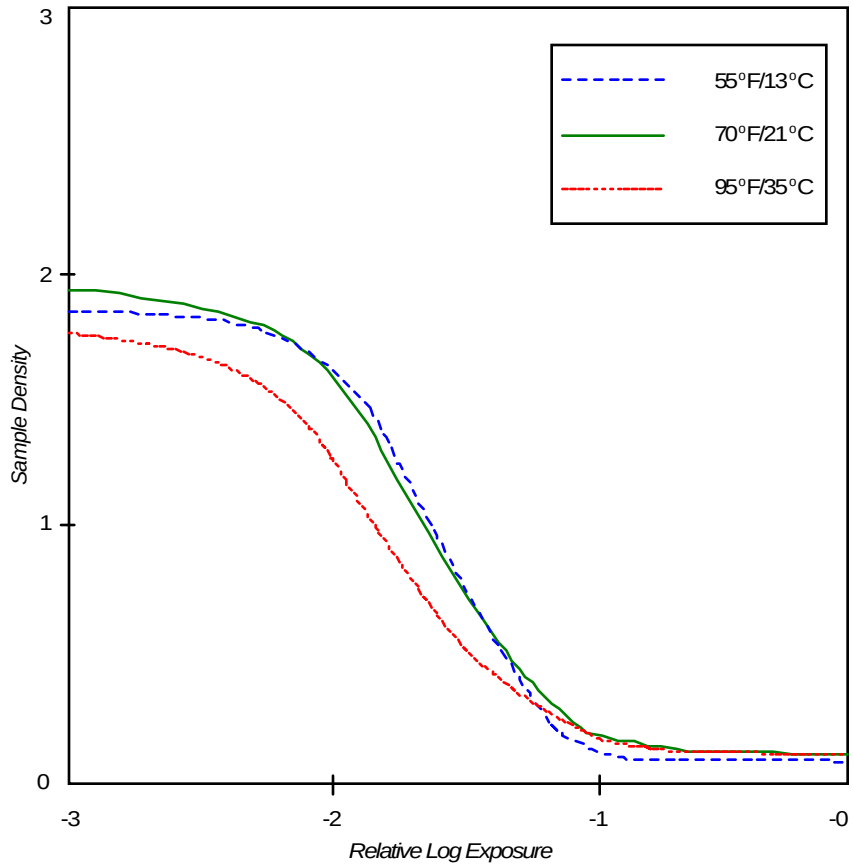
This information represents the typical performance of Polaroid T-57 black and white film.
Specific film lots may vary.

Recommended speed (ISO)	3000 / 36°
Recommended processing time and temperature	15 sec. at 75°F/24°C
Resolution (1000:1)	14 - 17 line pairs/mm
Contrast	Medium
Spectral sensitivity	Panchromatic

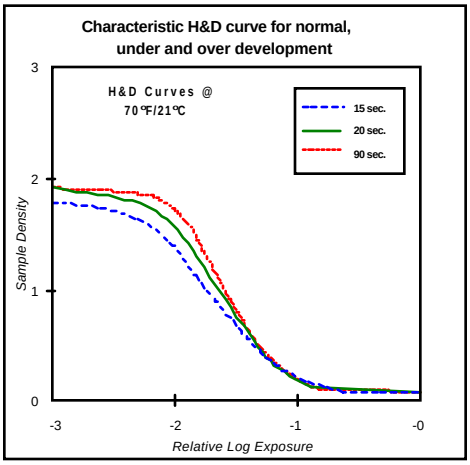
Processing time and temperature
For best results process at temperatures above 60°F(16°C).

°F	°C	Time in seconds	Exposure Adjustment
95	35	15	-1/3 stop
75-90	24-32	15	None
70	21	20	None
65	18	30	None
55	13	45	1/3 stop

Characteristic H&D curve for normal, hot and cold development



Characteristic H&D curve for normal, under and over development



D-Max: The density value for the film's darkest black.

D-Min: The lowest density value that a film exhibits. In prints, the whiteness of the brightest highlight, relative to the unprocessed print.

Slope: The positive ratio of the log E increments of the straight line region of the curve, as determined by the 1/4-3/4 increment method. The slope of an H&D curve indicates the overall contrast of a film: low contrast slopes less than 1.10; medium contrast slopes from 1.10 to 1.70; high contrast slopes greater than 1.70.

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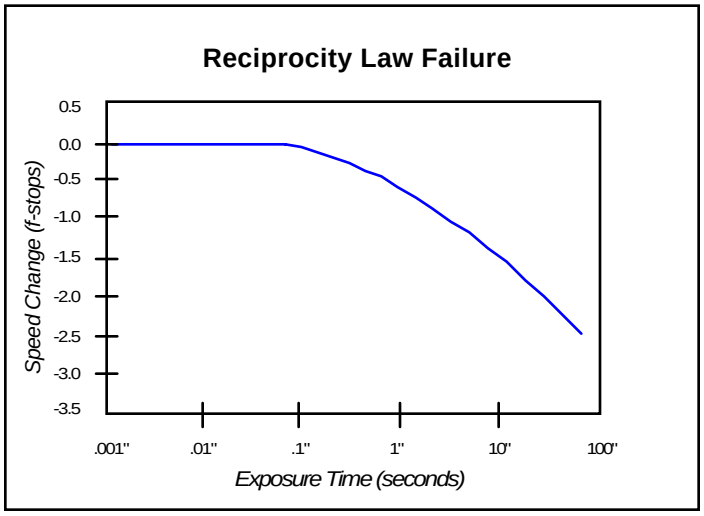
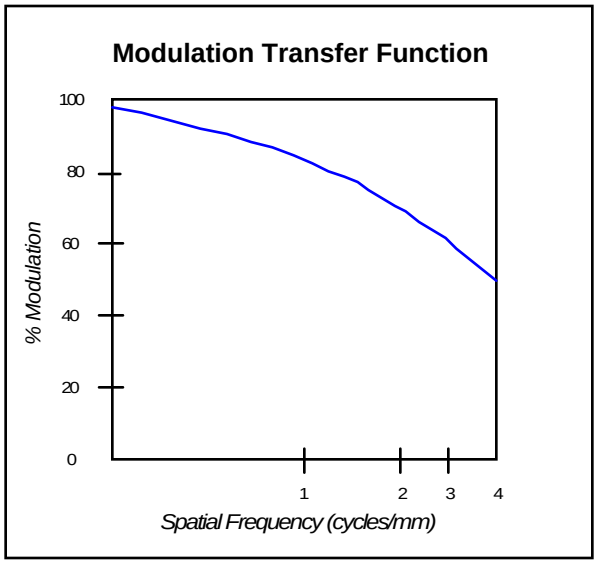
Reciprocity law failure

A wide range of shutter speeds can be used without loss of film speed.
For longer exposure times, some exposure compensation is suggested.





Filter Factors

	Filter no.	6	8	15	25	47	58
Light source at 3200°K - Tungsten	Aperture adjustment (f-stops)	1/3	1/2	2/3	1 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
	Filter factor (exposure multiplier)	1.3	1.4	1.6	2.8	11.2	11.2
Light source at 5500°K - Daylight	Aperture adjustment (f-stops)	2/3	1	1 1/3	2 1/2	2 2/3	3 1/3
	Filter factor (exposure multiplier)	1.6	2	2.5	5.6	6.3	10

*CRT Exposure Index**

Phosphor	0.5 Density** Intercept
P-4	119
P-11	140
P-16	230
P-24	104
P-31	97

* Value measured in reciprocal ergs/cm^2 to obtain desired density. Exposure duration is 1/125 second.

** 0.5 density intercept is comparable to the 0.6 net density given for most conventional negative films.

Speed variation relative to color temperature

3200°K	4800°K	5500°K	6500°K	7500°K	10,000°K
-1/3 stop	-	3000	-		+1/3 stop

Reciprocity: The ability of the film to respond in a constant manner to a constant exposure (light intensity x time). Reciprocity failure occurs during very long or very short exposures, requiring the photographer to increase exposure.
Spectral Sensitivity: Shows the equivalent energy needed at each wavelength in order to activate the emulsion so that it produces a neutral density of .75.