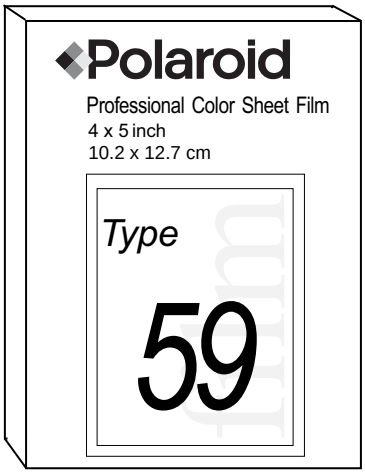
Film Data Sheet
Polacolor 59
4 x 5 Sheet Film



Film Speed
ISO 80/DIN 20

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 or silk

Exposures per Unit
20 exposures per box

Development Time
60 seconds at 70°F

Description
Medium-contrast, medium-speed, color print film balanced for daylight and electronic flash, extended dynamic range.

Key Applications
- Professional photography (proofing)
- Copystand photography
- Microscopy
- Scientific imaging
- Image or emulsion transfer

Compatible Hardware
- Any instrument or camera equipped with a Model 545/545i film holder
- MP-4+ Camera
- Optical microscopes with Model 545 or 545i film holder
- Digital Palette (CI-3000, CI-5000 with 4 x 5 camera back)

Special Treatment
None

Reciprocity Performance
The reciprocity characteristics of the film cause a color shift towards blue-cyan when the exposure time is increased and a color shift towards red-yellow when the exposure is decreased. The film is balanced for average daylight (5500°K) at $^1/_{125}$ of a second (as well as for electronic flash units). Recommended filtration at other exposure times and with other illuminants is indicated on information packaged with the film.

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

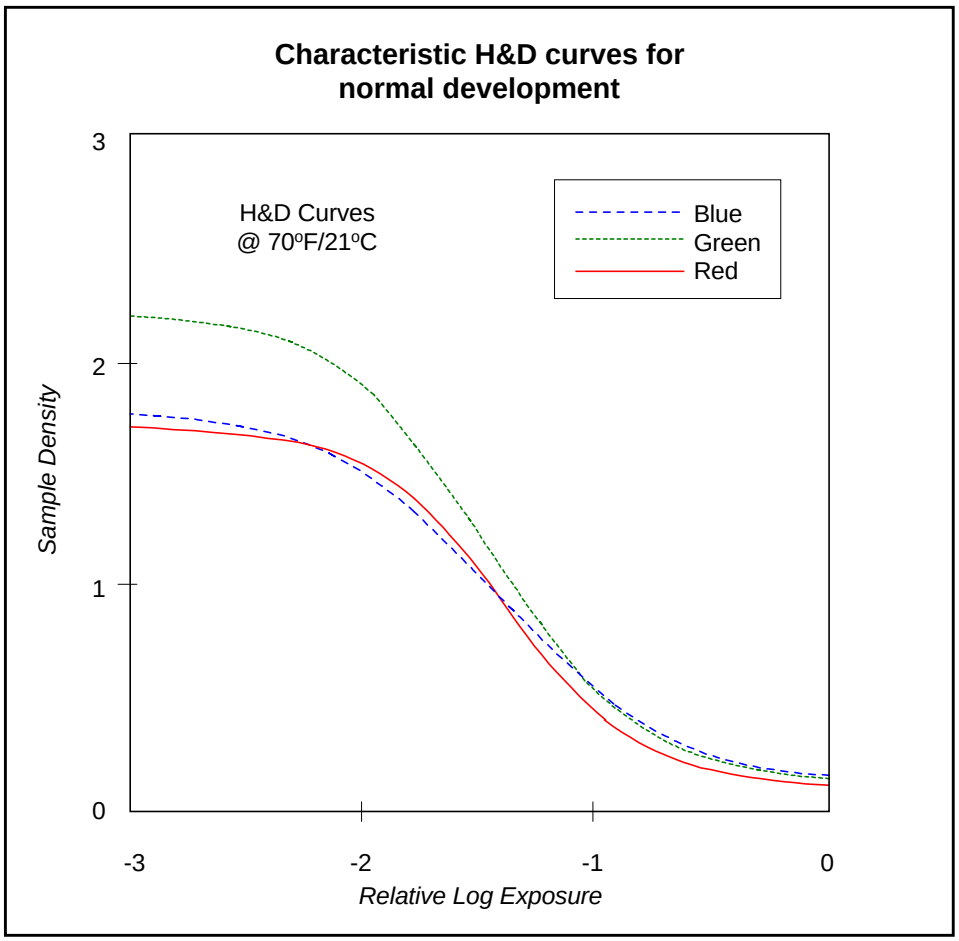
T-88, T-108, T-669 and T-669S (pack); T-559 and T-559S (4x5 pack); T-59 (4x5 sheet) and T-809 (8x10 sheet) Instant Color Peel-Apart Films

The information in this data sheet represents the typical performance of Polaroid's T-88, T-108, T-669, T-669S, T-559, T-559S, T-59 and T-809 color films. Specific film lots may vary.

Recommended speed (ISO)	80 / 20°
Recommended processing time and temperature	60 sec. at 70°F/21°C
Resolution (1000:1)	9 line pairs/mm
Contrast	medium

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

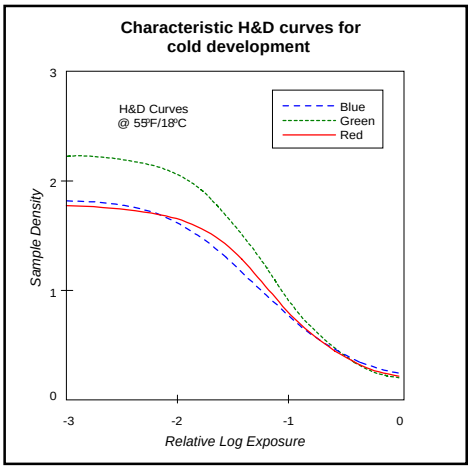
°F	°C	Time in seconds	Exposure adjustment
90	32	60	-1/2 stop
75	24	60	None
70	21	60	None
65	18	75	+1/2 stop
55	13	90	+1 stop

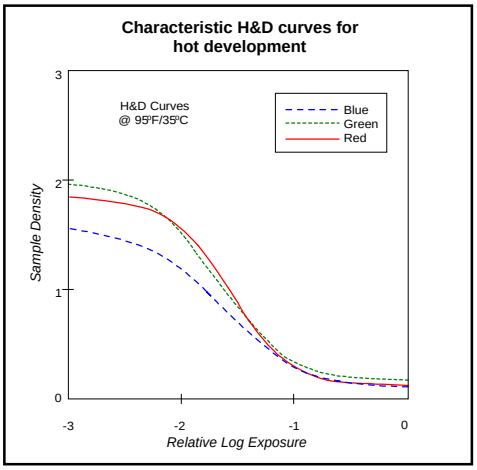


D-Max: The density value for the film's darkest black.

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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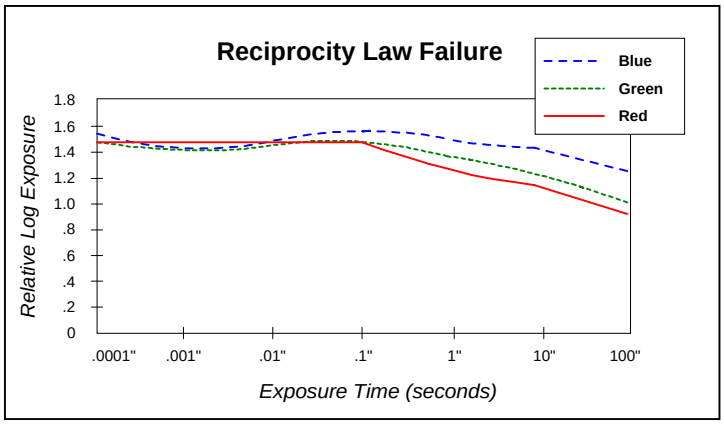
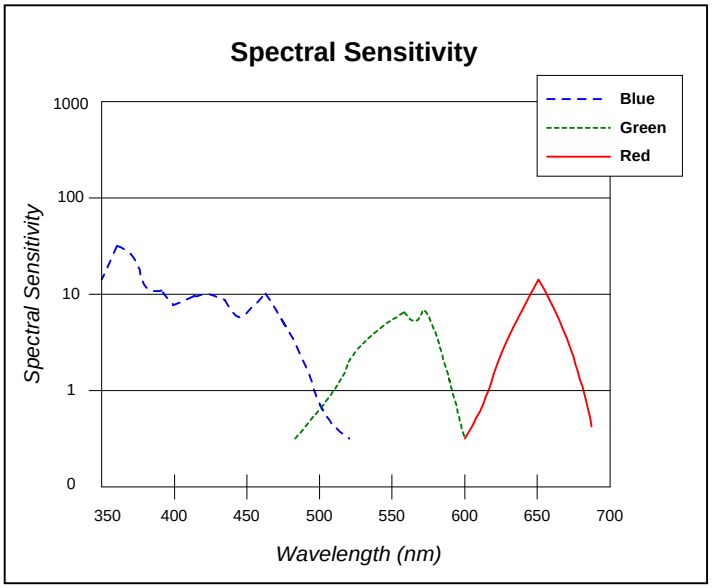
Reciprocity law failure

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





Light sources and filters

Light source	Indicated exposure time (sec.)	Filtration	Effective film speed (ISO)*
Daylight (5500°K)	1/3000** 1.1000** 1/125 1/3 1/8 1/4 1 10	CC10C None None CC10R CC30R CC30R+CC10Y CC40R+CC10Y CC60R+CC10Y	64/19 80/20 80/20 64/19 50/18 40/17 25/15 10/11
Tungsten/Halogen (3200-3400°K)	1/8 1 5 10 30	CC60B CC50B CC40B CC40B CC30B	12/12 10/11 8/10 8/10 8/10
MP-4 Tungsten (2800°K)	1/8 1 5 10 30	CC60B CC50B CC40B CC40B CC30B	12/12 10/11 8/10 8/10 8/10
Tungsten microscope illuminator (3200°K)	0.125 1 5 10	CC50B CC40B CC30M CC20M	12/12 12/12 12/12 12/12

* Recommended meter setting (compensates for reciprocity effects and filter factors)

** With electronic flash

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.