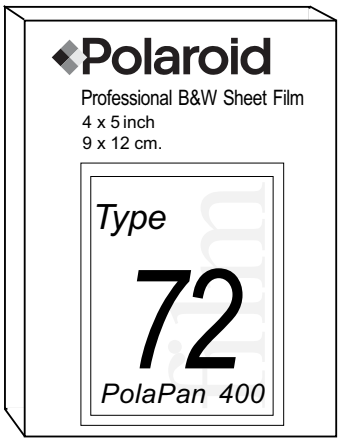
Film Data Sheet
T-72
4 x 5 Black & White Sheet Film



Film Speed
ISO 400/DIN 27

Format
4 x 5 in. (10.16 x 12.7 cm)
Sheet Film

Image Area
$3^{1}/_{2}$ x $4^{5}/_{8}$ in. (9 x 11.7 cm)

Finish
Glossy

Exposures per Unit
20 exposures per box

Development Time
55 seconds at 70°F

Description
A panchromatic, medium-contrast film producing fine grain prints with excellent gradation and tonal range.

Key Applications
- Professional photography proofing
- Test shots of less than $^{1}/_{10}$ second or with strobe
- Scientific imaging (strobe or shorter exposures)

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

Special Treatment
Processing the film for longer than 3 minutes may affect image contrast and density to some extent. For optimum image stability at temperatures above 75°F (24°C), film should not be processed for longer than one (1) minute. At colder temperatures, process the film for a longer time as indicated in the chart below. A picture processed for too short a time will have dull grays, mottle and little contrast. However, if more contrast is required, the processing time may be extended by 15 seconds (for example, process for 70 seconds rather than 55 seconds). This may increase the contrast and density, but may also result in some loss of gray.

Reciprocity Performance

Indicated Exposure (sec.)	Effective Film Speed (ISO/DIN)	Exposure Adjustment
< $^{1}/_{15}$	400/27	None
1	250/25	+$^{2}/_{3}$ f/stop
4	200/24	+1 f/stop
16	125/22	+2$^{1}/_{3}$ f/stop
64	80/20	+1$^{2}/_{3}$ f/stop
128	64/19	+2$^{2}/_{3}$ f/stop

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

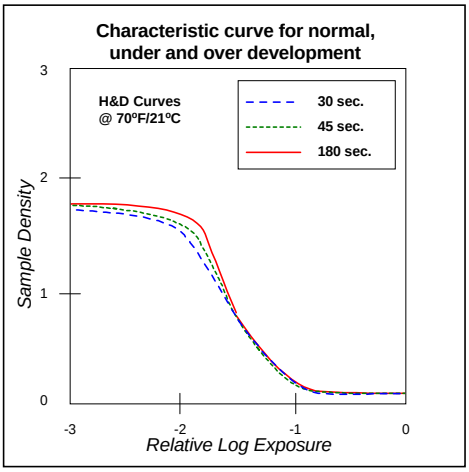
T-72 (4x5 sheet), T-572 (4x5 pack) and T-672 (pack)

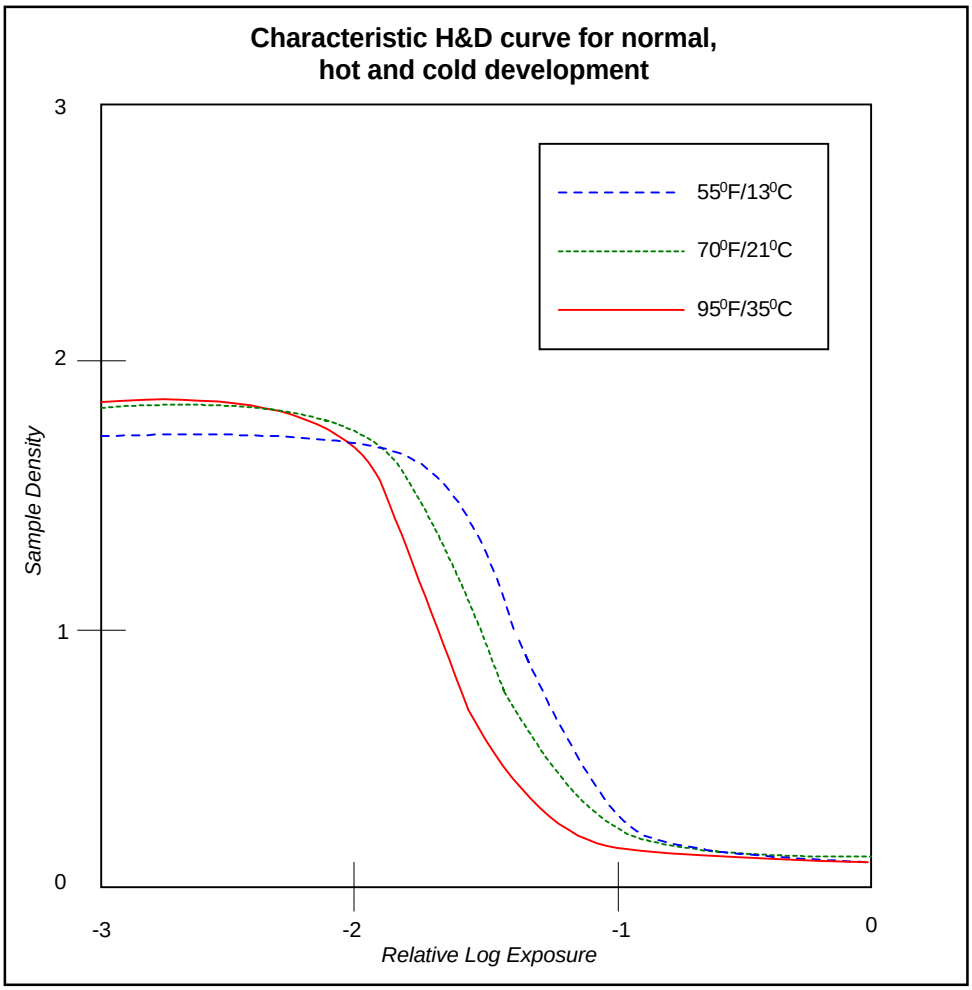
The information below represents the typical performance of Polaroid's Polapan 400 black and white films. Specific film lots may vary.

Recommended speed (ISO)	400/27°
Recommended processing time and temperature	55 seconds at 70°F/21°C
Spectral sensitivity	Panchromatic
Resolution (1000:1)	20 - 22 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
95	35	30	-2/3 stop
85	29	30	-1/3 stop
75	24	30	None
70	21	45	None
65	18	60	None
55	13	90	1/3 stop





At 71° F/21° C: D-Max = 1.70 D-Min = .10 Slope = 1.65

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.

Film Data Sheet
Technical Data

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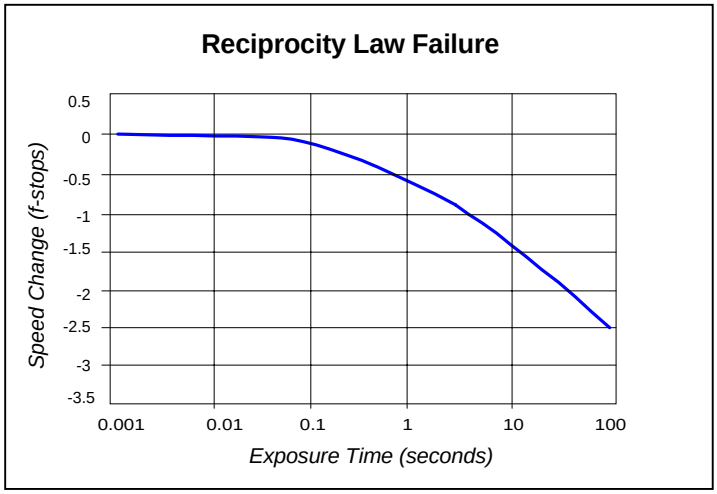
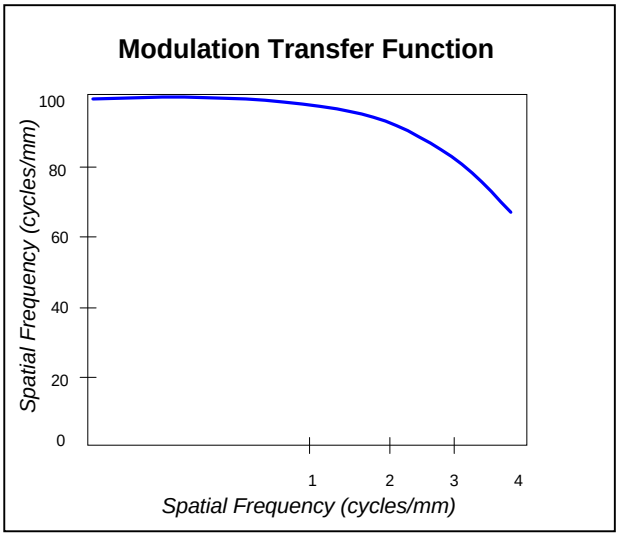
Reciprocity law failure

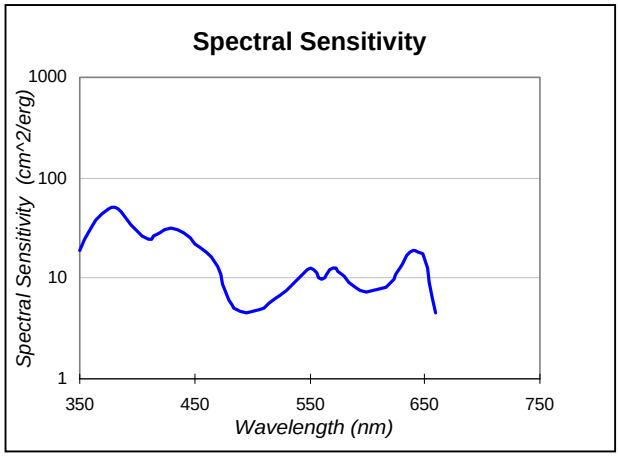
A wide range of shutter speeds can be used without loss of film speed.
For longer exposure times, some exposure compensation is suggested.



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





Speed variation relative to color temperature

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