

Film Speed

ISO 80/DIN 20

Format

 $3^{1}/4 \times 3^{3}/8 \text{ in. } (8.3 \times 8.6 \text{ cm})$ Pack Film

Image Area

 $2^{3}/4 \times 2^{7}/8 \text{ in. } (6.9 \times 7.2 \text{ cm})$

Finish

Glossy or silk

Exposures per Unit

10 exposures per pack

Development Time

60 seconds at 70°F

Description

Medium-contrast, medium-speed, daylight (5500°K), (electronic flash) balanced color print film with extended dynamic range.

Key Applications

- · Document or passport photographs
- Identification photographs

Compatible Hardware

- Cameras or instruments with CB-1034 or CB-80 camera backs
- MiniPortrait Camera models M484, M485b, M486V, and M488V
- ProPack Camera

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 toward the red-yellow when the exposure time is decreased. The film is balanced for average daylight (5500°K) at ¹/125 of a second (as well as for most electronic flash units). Recommended filtration at other exposure times and with other illuminants is indicated on information packaged with the film.

Alternative Product

T-89

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.

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



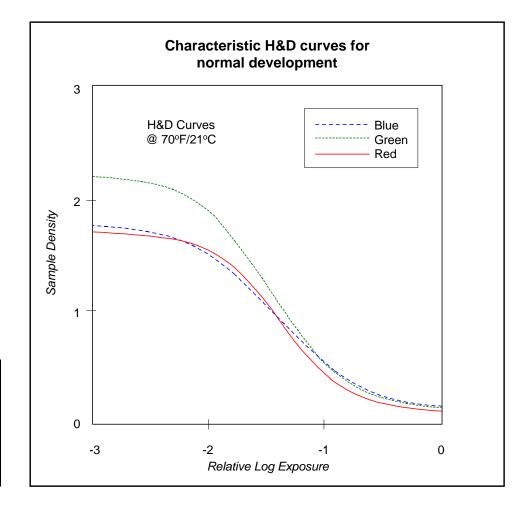
The information in this data sheet represents the typical performance of Polaroid's T-88, T-108, T-669, T-669S, T-559, T-559S, T-59 and T-809 color films. Specific film lots may vary.

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).

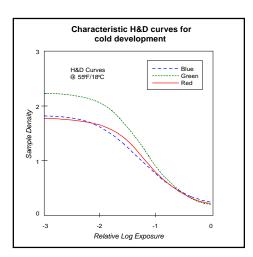
°F	°C	Time in seconds	Exposure adjustment	
90	32	60	-1/2 stop	
75	24	60	None	
70	21	60	None	
65	18	75	+1/2 stop	
55	13	90	+1 stop	

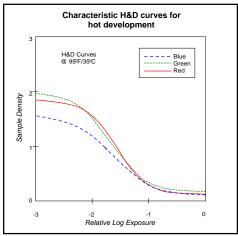


D-Max: The density value for the film's darkest black.

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.





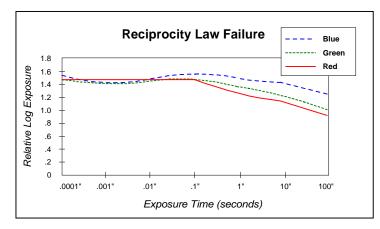
Film Data Sheet Technical Data

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



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.

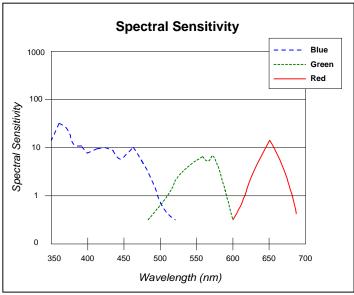


Light sources and filters

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	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/Hal ogen (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



^{**} 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.