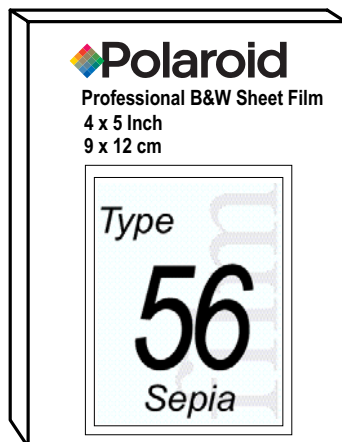


**Film Data Sheet**  
**T-56**  
**4 x 5 Sepia Sheet Film**



**Film Speed**

ISO 400/DIN 27

**Format**

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

**Image Area**

3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> x 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> in. (9 x 11.4 cm)

**Finish**

Glossy

**Exposures per Unit**

20 exposures per box

**Development Time**

45 seconds at 70°F

**Description**

A panchromatic, medium-contrast film producing sepia-tone prints with excellent gradation and tonal range.

**Key Applications**

- Old time photography
- Professional photography

**Compatible Hardware**

- Any instrument or camera equipped with a Model 545/545i Film Holder
- MP-4+ Camera

**Special Treatment**

The processing temperature affects the tone of the print. Prints processed in cold temperatures are more brown tone and in hot temperatures more yellow tone. Processing for longer than recommended may cause a "gilding" effect (a metallic sheen in the dark areas of the print, giving it a daguerrotype appearance). Over-processing may cause print curl.

**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-56 Sepia**  
**Instant B&W Peel-Apart Film**



The information below represents the typical performance of Polaroid T-56 Sepia black and white peel-apart film. Specific film lots may vary.

Recommended speed (ISO)	400/27°
Recommended processing time and temperature	45 sec. at 70°F/21°C
Resolution (1000:1)	14 - 20 line pairs/mm
Contrast	Medium
Spectral sensitivity	Panchromatic

**Processing time and temperature**

For best results process at temperatures above 60°F(16°C).

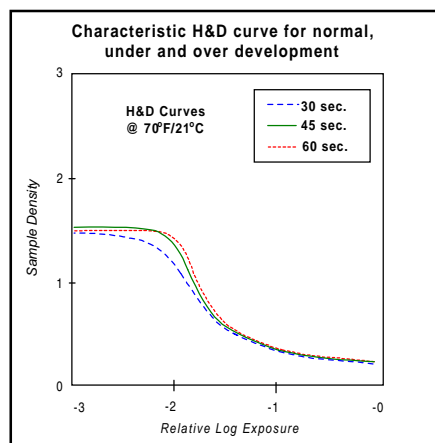
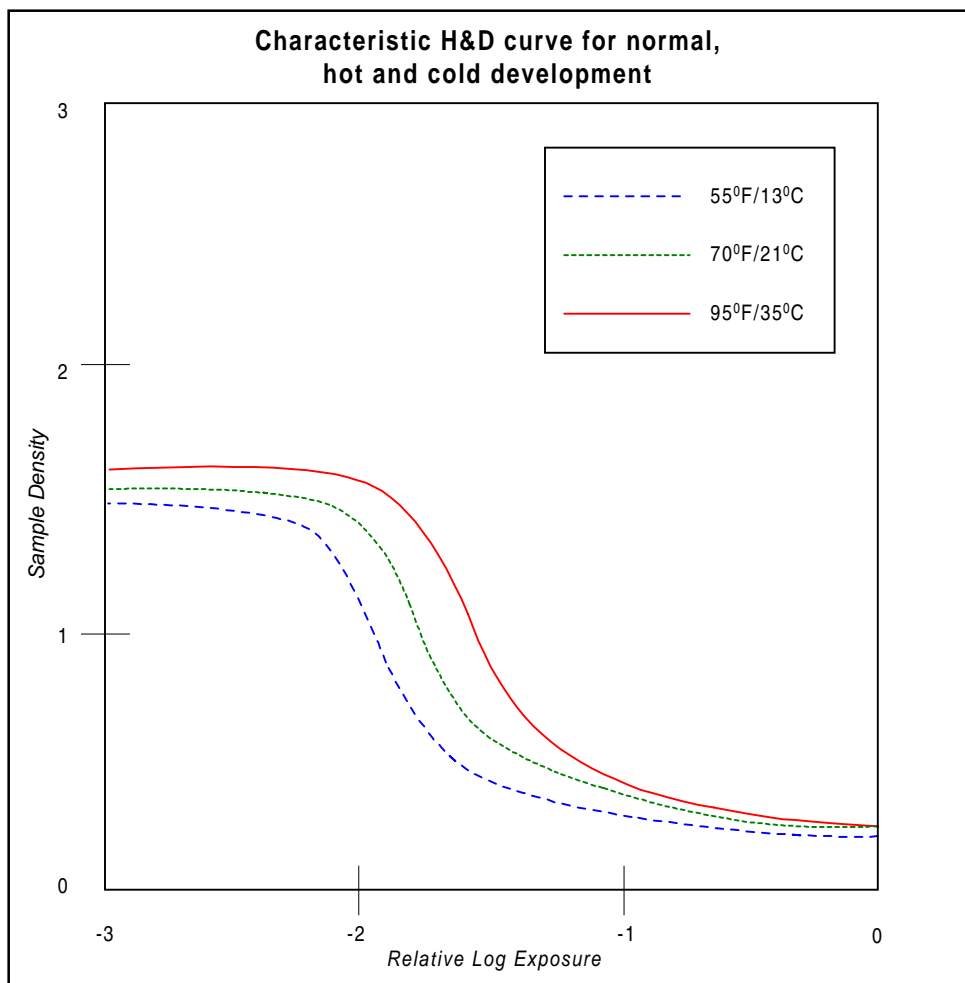
°F	°C	Time in seconds
95	35	30
85	29	30
75	24	35
70	21	45
65	18	45
55	13	50

**CRT Exposure Index\***

Phosphor	0.5 Density** Intercept
P-4	93
P-11	113
P-16	174
P-24	82
P-31	76

\* Value measured in reciprocal ergs/cm<sup>2</sup> 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.



**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.

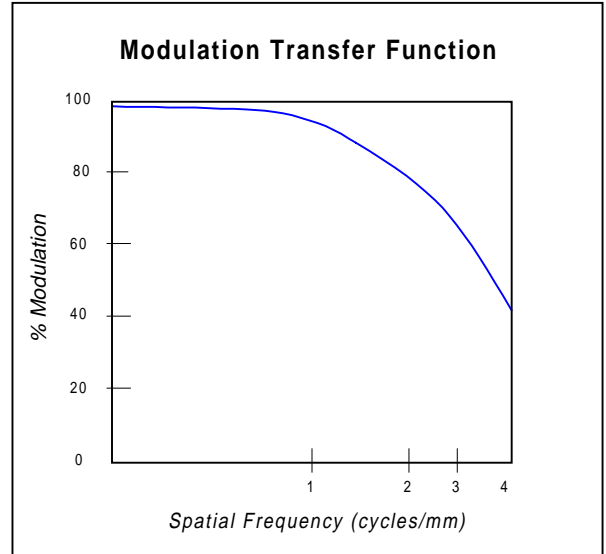
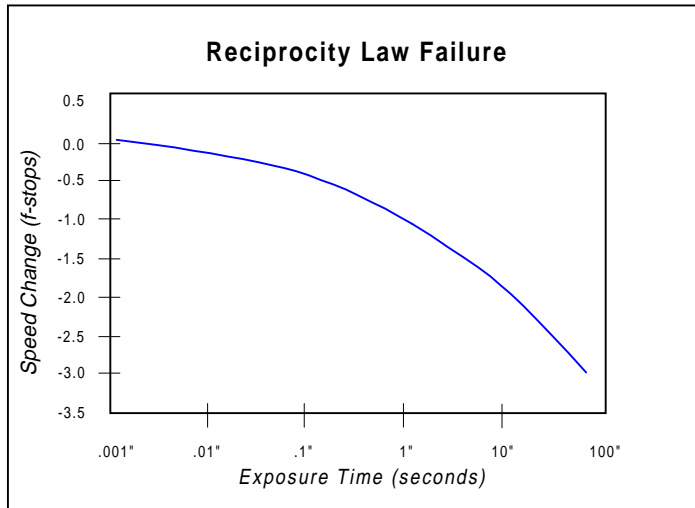
Film Data Sheet  
 Technical Data

**T-56 Sepia**  
**Instant B&W Peel-Apart Film**



**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.

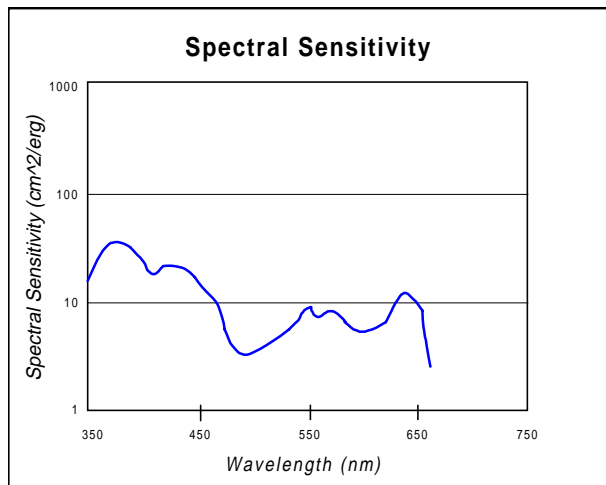


**Speed variation relative to color temperature**

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

**Filter Factors**

	Filter no.	6	8	15	25	47	58
Light source at 3200°K - Tungsten	Aperture adjustment (f-stops)	1/3	2/3	1 1/3	2	3	3
	Filter factor (exposure multiplier)	1.3	1.6	2.5	4	8	8
Light source at 5500°K - Daylight	Aperture adjustment (f-stops)	1	1 1/3	1 2/3	3	2 1/2	3 1/3
	Filter factor (exposure multiplier)	2	2.5	3.2	8	5.6	10



**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.