Description
Wide-tonal-range 4 x 5 sheet film for detailed black & white prints. Gradual tonal range for excellent highlight and shadow detail, widest grayscale available from any Polaroid instant film.

Key Applications
- SEM imaging
- Microscope imaging
- Professional photography proofing
- Test shots
- Copystand photography
- Scientific imaging
- Fine art imaging

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

Special Treatment
Print coating required.

Film Speed
ISO 400/DIN 27

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

Image Area
3½ x 4½ in. (9 x 11.4 cm)

Finish
Glossy

Exposures per Unit
20 exposures per box

Development Time
20 seconds at 70°F

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.

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The information in this data sheet represents the typical performance of Polaroid’s T-52 and T-552 black and white film. Specific film lots may vary.

**Recommended speed (ISO)**
400/27°

**Recommended processing time at 70°F/21°C**
- Type 52 - 20 seconds
- Type 552 - 25 seconds

**Spectral sensitivity**
Panchromatic

**Resolution (1000:1)**
12 - 15 line pairs/mm

**Contrast**
Medium

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>°F</th>
<th>°C</th>
<th>Time in seconds</th>
<th>Exposure Adjustment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>95</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>15 20</td>
<td>-1/3 stop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>15 20</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>20 25</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>25 30</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>40 40</td>
<td>1/3 stop</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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-52 (4x5 sheet) and T-552 (4x5 pack)**

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

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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.

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**Reciprocity Law Failure**

![Reciprocity Law Failure Graph]

**Spectral Sensitivity**

![Spectral Sensitivity Graph]

**Filter Factors**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Light source at 3200°K - Tungsten</th>
<th>Filter no.</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>15</th>
<th>25</th>
<th>47</th>
<th>58</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aperture adjustment (f-stops)</td>
<td>1/3</td>
<td>1/2</td>
<td>2/3</td>
<td>1 1/2</td>
<td>3 1/2</td>
<td>3 1/2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filter factor (exposure multiplier)</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Light source at 5500°K - Daylight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aperture adjustment (f-stops)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filter factor (exposure multiplier)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**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.