



# Film Data Sheet

## Technical Data

**Polapan Pro 100 B&W T-54 (4x5 sheet),  
T-554 (4x5 pack), T-664 (pack) T- 84 (pack)  
T-804 (8x10 sheet)**



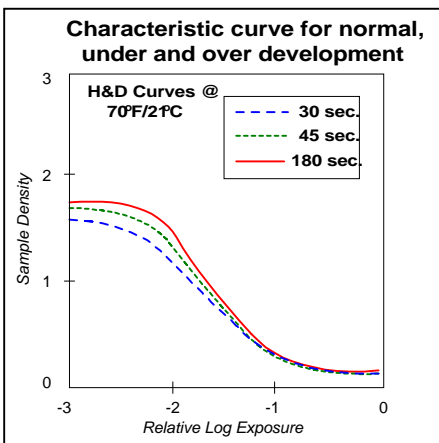
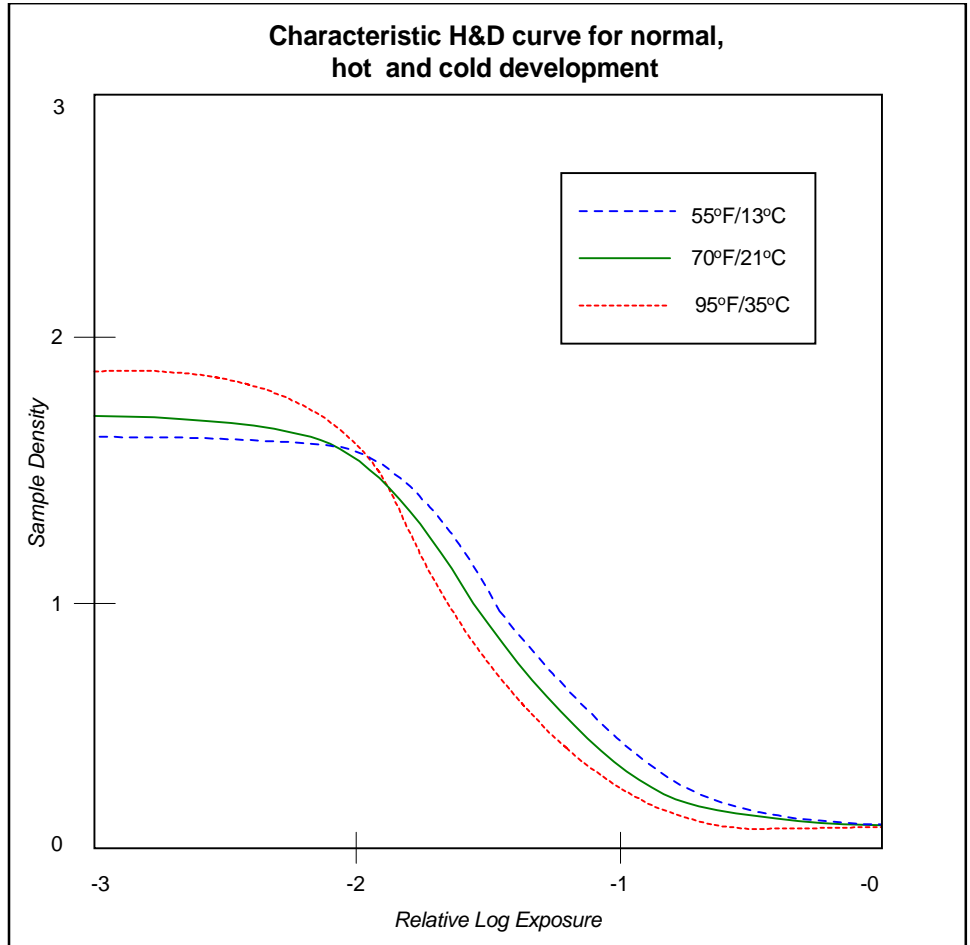
The information below represents the typical performance of Polaroid's Polapan 100 black and white films. Specific film lots may vary.

Recommended speed (ISO)	100/21°
Recommended processing time and temperature at 70°F/21°C	45 Seconds
Spectral sensitivity	Panchromatic
Resolution (1000:1):	20 - 25 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
75-95	24-35	30	-1/3 stop
70	21	45	None
65	18	60	None
55	13	90	1/3 stop
50	10	90	1/3 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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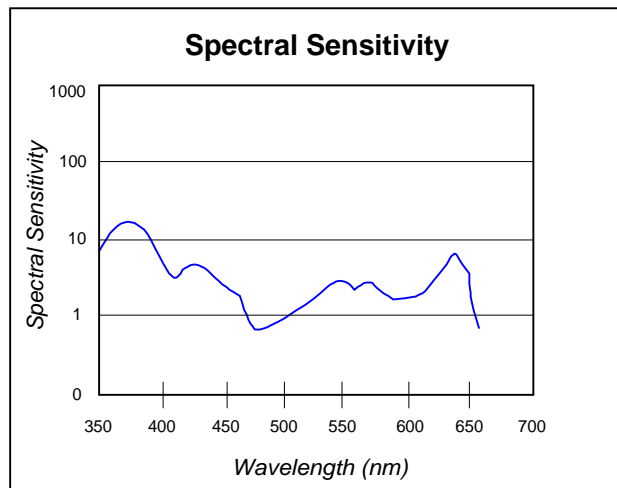
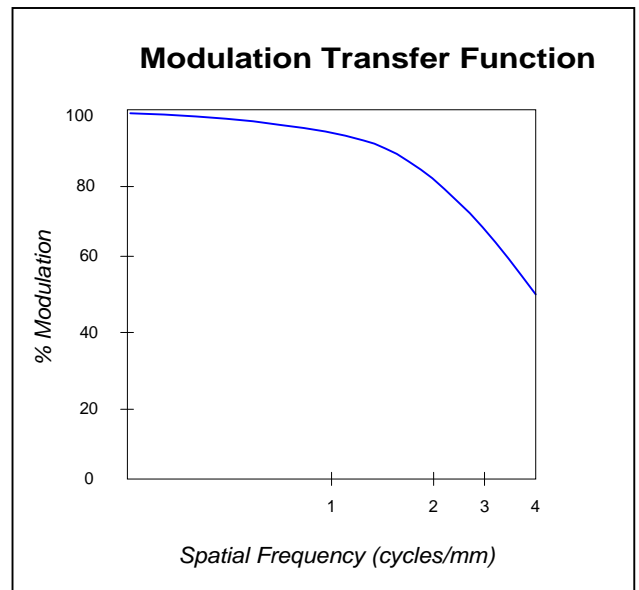
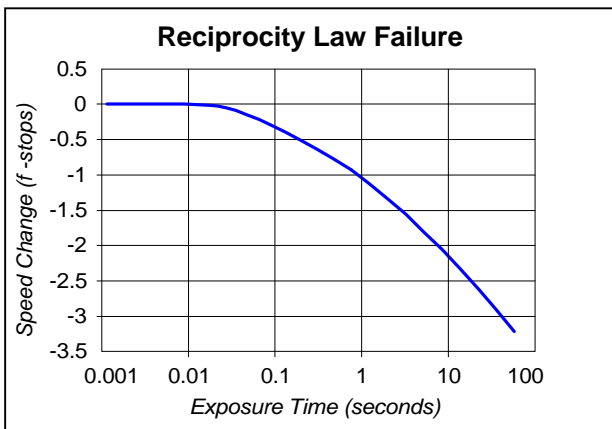
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### Reciprocity law failure

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

**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.