
International Standard



6200

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Micrographics — Density of silver-gelatin type films

Micrographie — Densité des films gélatino-argentiques

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards institutes (ISO member bodies). The work of developing International Standards is carried out through ISO technical committees. Every member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been set up has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council.

International Standard ISO 6200 was developed by Technical Committee ISO/TC 171, *Micrographics*, and was circulated to the member bodies in March 1978.

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It has been approved by the member bodies of the following countries :

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Belgium	Iran	Spain
Canada	Italy	Sweden
Czechoslovakia	Mexico	Switzerland
Denmark	Netherlands	Turkey
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	New Zealand	United Kingdom
Finland	Poland	USA
France	Romania	USSR
India	South Africa, Rep. of	Yugoslavia

The member bodies of the following countries expressed disapproval of the document on technical grounds :

Germany, F. R.
Japan

Micrographics – Density of silver-gelatin type films

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1 Scope and field of application

This International Standard lays down guidelines for users on the values of density to be obtained for silver-gelatin type microforms, according to the documents reproduced and the operating means. It does not apply to first generation COM microforms. All densities shown are diffuse visual transmission densities of type V1-b as defined in ISO 5.

into four groups, as follows, according to the characteristics of the documents reproduced and the reduction ration used :

Classification	Description of documents	Background Density
Group 1	High-quality printed documents and dense typing	1,30 to 1,50
Group 2	Fine-line documents, letters typed with a worn ribbon, pencil writing with a soft lead and documents with small printing	1,15 to 1,40
Group 3	Pencil and ink drawings, faded printing; graph paper with pale, fine, coloured lines and very small printing such as foot-notes or extremely fine-line characters (oriental characters)	1,00 to 1,20
Group 4	Very weak pencil manuscripts and drawings, and poorly printed, faint documents	0,90 to 1,10

2 Reference

ISO 5, *Photography – Determination of diffuse transmission density.*

3 Values of densities

3.1 First generation silver negative appearing microforms (light lines against a dark background)

3.1.1 Density of unexposed areas

When clear base films are used, the density of unexposed areas (base + fog) shall not exceed 0,16.

3.1.2 Background gross density of microimages on clear base film

The values of gross density of microimages may be classified

Where the content of a document involves different qualities, the density to be achieved shall be dictated by the lowest quality, since high-quality documents can be filmed at a lower density whereas the reverse cannot be achieved.

3.1.3 When a tinted base silver film is used, the difference between the densities of the tinted and untinted bases shall be added to the values given above.

The use of such films will result in lower brightness images on reader screens and longer printing times on printers because of the lower transmittance.

3.2 Silver positive appearing microforms of all generations (dark lines against a clear background)

3.2.1 Density of unexposed areas

The density of unexposed areas (base + fog) shall not exceed 0,20.

3.2.2 Density of exposed areas

Exposed areas shall have a minimum density of 1,10. This measurement shall be made in areas corresponding to unexposed areas on the negative.

3.2.3 Microforms obtained by reversal processing

In the case of microforms obtained by reversal processing, the values given for the density of unexposed areas are valid for the background and those given for the exposed areas for the lines.

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