SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST ISO 8374:2003

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Fotografija - Ugotavljanje varnih svetlobnih razmer po ISO (v temnicah)

Photography -- Determination of ISO safelight conditions

Photographie -- Détermination des conditions d'éclairage de sécurité ISO

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Photography — Determination of ISO safelight conditions

Photographie — Détermination des conditions d'éclairage de sécurité ISO

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established 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. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 3.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this International Standard may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard ISO 8374 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 42, *Photography*.

This second edition cancels and replace the first edition (ISO 8374:1986), which has been technically revised.

Annex A forms a normative part of this International Standard.

Introduction

The term “safelight” in photography is used to describe a light source that offers the user sufficient time to perform an operation without producing a detectable change in the photographic characteristics of a sensitized material. Because most sensitized materials are handled under safelight conditions by the manufacturers or users, or both, it was considered desirable to specify a standard method to determine working conditions which are safe for sensitized materials.

It is usually assumed, often incorrectly, that lighting conditions are safe if the density in a simple “fog test” is not changed by these conditions. This is untrue for many materials, particularly for black-and-white and colour papers, where an image area may be more sensitive than an unexposed area. Therefore, an unsafe lighting condition may go undetected if one looks for changes in unexposed areas only. Furthermore, the sensitivity of a sensitized product to a safelight may differ according to whether the safelight exposure is received before or after the practical exposure, and the magnitude or even the direction of this difference may in some cases vary from batch to batch of a given film or paper type.

An additional consideration is the cumulative effect of successive exposures. Depending on the types of exposures and the emulsion formulation of the particular sensitized product, these exposures may be subadditive, additive or superadditive.

Generally, the spectral quality for a safelight is selected as a compromise between the visual response of a partially dark-adapted operator and the spectral response (of the product) to this light. This International Standard is not concerned with this selection.

The object of this International Standard is to define when the exposure (the product of intensity and time) from a safelight has a detectable effect on the image-forming characteristics of a sensitized material. Since virtually all exposures are cumulative, exposure of a material to safelights should be kept to a minimum at all stages of handling (i.e., manufacturing, inspection, camera loading, splicing, processing, printing, etc.).

This International Standard provides a means to isolate and evaluate any given single exposure to safelight irradiation among the several exposures likely to be incurred in the manufacturing and use cycle.

Photography — Determination of ISO safelight conditions

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies the methods for determining the maximum exposure time that a given sensitized material can receive from a given safelight without affecting the quality of the final image. It also specifies the records which shall be maintained for the components of a safelight and its operating environment.

2 Normative references

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of ISO and IEC maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 5-2:2001, *Photography — Density measurements — Part 2: Geometric conditions for transmission density*.

ISO 5-3:1995, *Photography — Density measurements — Part 3: Spectral conditions.*

ISO 5-4:1995, *Photography — Density measurements — Part 4: Geometric conditions for reflection density*.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this International Standard, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1
additivity
condition wherein the effect of successive exposures received by a sensitized product produces a net photographic effect that is precisely that which would be predicted by a mathematical summation of the individual exposures

3.2
dot value
apparent percentage of an area covered by half-tone dots which is calculated from the relative transmission densities of the area of dots, the solid area, and the area between dots

3.3
geometric mean
the *n*th root of the product of *n* quantities, referring here to the square root of the product of two adjacent safelight exposure values

3.4
half-tone image
image composed of dots at a given screen frequency (number of dots per centimetre) that are varied in size (value) and shape to provide visual tonal gradations

3.5
hard dot
half-tone dot with a sufficiently steep edge gradient such that the dot reproduces reliably in film duplication and in the production of a printing plate

3.6
ISO maximum safelight condition
lighting condition that provides half of that exposure which is the geometric mean between the exposure required to produce the smallest detectable change and the (adjacent) maximum exposure which gives no detectable change, evaluated by use of methods described in this International Standard

3.7
post-exposure
latensification
safelight exposure after a sensitized material receives a normal image-forming exposure

3.8
pre-exposure
hypersensitization
safelight exposure before a sensitized material receives a normal image-forming exposure

3.9
safelight
combination of light source, filter and fixture yielding a specific spectral irradiance, appropriate for handling a particular sensitized material

NOTE In some cases, the source itself may be spectrally correct without the need for a filter.

3.10
safelight filter
spectrally selective absorbing material used with a specified light source to produce the required safelight illumination

3.11
safelight fixture
enclosure for a light source (such as tungsten) that dissipates heat and holds a safelight filter (if either are required)

3.12
safelight irradiance
electromagnetic radiation emanating from a safelight that is incident on a sensitized material

NOTE A sensitized material generally has a spectral sensitivity very different from the human eye. This makes it possible for two safelights of differing spectral-power distributions to give the same “visual appearance” but affect a sensitized material quite differently.

3.13
safelight scale exposure
exposure series using the safelight as the light source

3.14
safetime
length of time that a sensitized product can be exposed to a safelight of a given intensity at a given distance

NOTE This will be any time less than or equal to one-half of the geometric mean between the time required to produce the smallest detectable change and the maximum time which gives no detectable change in a sensitized product, using the test conditions outlined in this International Standard.

3.15
smallest detectable change
smallest difference in the image density or hue that, for a given sensitized product, can be seen in a side-by-side visual examination

NOTE This can alternatively be measured by a densitometer if it has accuracy of density difference and repeatability better than or equal to either 0,005 or 0,5 % of the density, whichever is the greater.

3.16
stop
term referring to a factor of two change in exposure, or a change of approximately 0,3 $\log_{10}$ exposure

3.17
subadditivity
condition wherein the effect of successive exposures received by a sensitized product produces a net photographic effect that is less than that predicted by a mathematical summation of the individual exposures

3.18
superadditivity
condition wherein the effect of successive exposures received by a sensitized product produces a net photographic effect that is more than that predicted by a mathematical summation of the individual exposures

NOTE The phenomenon of superadditivity is demonstrated by most print materials. Method 1 determines at what density a given sensitized material is most sensitive to safelight exposure. In some cases, the material may be most sensitive over a range of densities from fog upwards; in such cases, a simple fog test would be adequate.

4 Maintenance and recording of safelight conditions

A record shall be made of all pertinent data including the safelight source type (e.g. light-emitting diode, electroluminescent panel, tungsten bulb, sodium vapour lamp, etc.), source wattage or milliamp draw, voltage, filter used (if any), approximate age of the filter, type and interior finish (e.g. white, matte black, silvered, etc.) of the safelight fixture, distance from the safelight to the sensitized material, exposure times and processing data. The data for indirect safelight illumination (aimed at walls or ceilings) shall also include the colour and reflectance of the surfaces and appropriate geometrical descriptions.

Once established, the safelight exposure variable shall be maintained by ensuring that proper replacement lamps are used, that filters are not fading, that the distance from the safelight to the sensitized material is maintained, and that the environment has not changed (by painting walls, etc.).

Any changes to the elements described above shall be evaluated individually via methods set forth in this International Standard.

5 Test methods

5.1 Introduction

This clause describes two methods of testing to determine the maximum safelight condition.

— Method 1 (see 5.2): the most general method and the one that shall be used when the safelight/material relationship is unknown. It makes no assumptions regarding

a) the image density at which safelight exposure produces the maximum effect, and

b) the order of exposures (safelight and image) that produces the maximum effect.