
International Standard



6516

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION • МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ • ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION

Photography — Photographic lenses — Distance scale markings

Photographie — Objectifs photographiques — Marquage de l'échelle des distances de mise au point

First edition — 1980-05-01

Sample Document

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UDC 771.351 : 77.022.8

Ref. No. ISO 6516-1980 (E)

Descriptors : photography, photographic equipment, optical equipment, photographic lenses, marking, distance, measuring scales.

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 6516 was developed by Technical Committee ISO/TC 42, *Photography*, and was circulated to the member bodies in May 1979.

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

Australia	Italy	Switzerland
Belgium	Japan	United Kingdom
Canada	Korea, Rep. of	USA
Czechoslovakia	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	USSR
France	Poland	
Germany, F. R.	Spain	

No member body expressed disapproval of the document.

Photography — Photographic lenses — Distance scale markings

1 Scope and field of application

This International Standard specifies a series of preferred values for the distance scale markings of photographic lenses.

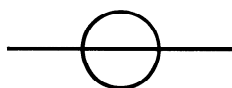
2 Distance scales

The distance scales shall indicate the object distance measured from the plane of registration of the sensitized material in the camera to which the lens is fitted.

NOTE — An alternative reference plane may be chosen where the above may cause errors or not be feasible. This includes for example, a camera which has an optical path which is folded between the lens and the sensitized material.

3 Index mark

When an index mark is used for indicating the plane of the sensitized material, it shall consist of a circle crossed by a line having a length of between two and three times the diameter of the circle, as shown below. The orientation of the line crossing the circle shall be parallel to the plane of registration of the sensitized material.



NOTES

- 1) The index mark prescribed above should not be used when a

reference plane other than that of the sensitized material is used to determine the object distance, or if an index mark coincident with the sensitized material may cause errors or not be feasible.

- 2) No index mark is required on a camera whose lens has only rough scales.

4 Distance scale markings

4.1 The following is a series of preferred values for scales indicating distance in metres :

500 — 200 — 100 — 70 — 50 — 30 — 20 — 15 — 12 — 10 —
8 — 7 — 6 — 5 — 4,5 — 4 — 3,5 — 3 — 2,5 — 2 — 1,7 —
1,5 — 1,3 — 1,2 — 1,1 — 1 — 0,9 — 0,8 — 0,7 — 0,6 —
0,55 — 0,5 — 0,45 — 0,4 — 0,35 — 0,3 — 0,27 — 0,25.

4.2 The following is a series of preferred values for scales indicating distance in feet¹⁾ :

1 500 — 700 — 300 — 200 — 150 — 100 — 70 — 50 — 40 —
30 — 25 — 20 — 15 — 12 — 10 — 8 — 7 — 6 — 5 — 4,5 —
4 — 3,5 — 3 — 2,75 — 2,5 — 2,25 — 2 — 1,75 — 1,5 —
1,25 — 1 — 0,75 — 0,5.

4.3 Infinity shall be indicated by the mathematical mark ∞ .

4.4 Distance scales in metres shall be designated by "m" and those in feet shall be designated by "ft". These designations shall be placed at the same end of the distance scales.

1) 1 ft = 0,304 8 m