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**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB 2924-1982

Replacing GB/T 2924-1995

**Photography -- Colour negative films for still photography --
Determination of ISO speed
(English Translation)**

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Table of Contents

- Foreword
- Introduction
- 1 Scope
- 2 Normative references
- 3 Terms and Definitions
- 4 Sampling and storage

Foreword

This standard is identical with ISO 5800. 1987 "photography still photography with color negative film measurement ISO sensitivity." this standard is equivalent translation ISO 5800. 1987.

For ease of use, this standard does the following editorial changes.

- a) "this International Standard" be replaced by "this standard";
- b) use a decimal point instead of a decimal comma " , " . " , " ;
- c) Delete ISO 5800. 1987 Foreword instead of the standard "foreword"; the introduction of international standards as a direct translation of this standard introduction.

This standard replaces GB/T 2924-1995 "color photography, negative Determination of ISO speed." this standard compared with GB/T 2924-1995, including the following changes.

--- Increasing the foreword and introduction;

--- Application to international standards ISO 5800. 1987 requirements, clear requirements of this standard does not apply to cinematographic color negative of the film (Excerpts Chapter 1, Chapter 1, 1995 edition);

--- Description of the exposed portion of the full use of international standards ISO 5800. 1987, and GB/T 2924-1995 referenced GB/T 15061-1994 "General rule for determination of the photosensitive silver halide photographic material of the first section applies to incandescent tungsten and daylight exposure Sample exposure conditions of light "in the relevant content (edition 53, 1995 Version 5.3.);

--- Densitometry removed on M state diffuse transmission density symbol mark, and the provisions of the minimum area measuring aperture (Excerpts 5.5, 5.5, 1995 edition).

The standard proposed by China Petroleum and Chemical Industry Association.

The photosensitive material standard by the National Standardization Technical Committee (SAC/TC102) centralized.

This standard was drafted. China Lucky Film Group Corporation.

Introduction

Color negative film in a wide range of exposure, as long as at the time of enlargements adjusted accordingly, can often obtain a satisfactory picture. According to the present when the standard assay negative film sensitivity, tolerance underexposed about a camera exposure value unit (camera aperture that is Ev). The exposure Excessive tolerance can be as large as 3 Ev. In other words, if a color negative film sensitivity is ISO 100, ISO 12 to it in ISO 200 under any conditions of exposure can be satisfied with the results.

Circumstances photographer generally tend to be underexposed, especially with a simple camera 1), shooting scenery in cloudy weather or when a large shadow Body case. Some film cameras designed to make full use of color negative film through exposure latitude, the effect of improving the above case shot, with Body approach is to let the sun over exposure conditions, in order to improve tolerance shoot underexposed. For example. in the 126 standard cartridge loaded film the sensitivity of ISO 100, and ISO codes can be set to ISO 64.

This standard is GB/T 2924-1995 revised edition, updated written format, refer to the new relevant ISO standards, illuminant and density measurement Amount to make a more accurate description of the amendments to this standard does not make any change in the value of sensitivity.

1) such as those with a shutter speed and aperture camera two tranches.

GB/T 2924-2008/ISO 5800. 1987 Photography still photography with color negative film
Determination of ISO speed

1 Scope

This standard specifies the method for determination of color negative film ISO sensitivity camera for still photography. These films obtained from color Color negative film mainly for the production of a reflective color photographs, it can also be used to produce color transparencies. Application of this standard can be obtained in actual Sensitivity when shooting for the exposure meter, exposure and exposure calculator table.

This standard does not apply to aerial photography and cinematography and production of intermediate negative with color negative film.

2 Normative references

The following documents contain provisions which, through reference in this standard and become the standard terms. For dated references, subsequent Amendments (not including errata content) or revisions do not apply to this standard, however, encourage the parties to the agreement are based on research Whether the latest versions of these documents. For undated reference documents, the latest versions apply to this standard.

GB/T 11500 photographic density measurements - Part 2. Geometric conditions for transmission density (GB/T 11500-2008, ISO 5-2.

2001, IDT)

GB/T 11501 photographic density measurements - Part 3. Spectral conditions (GB/T 11501-2008, ISO 5-3:1995, IDT) ISO 2720 Universal photography photographic exposure meter (photoelectric type) General Technical Requirements ISO 7589 photosensitive measurement illuminant sunlight and incandescent tungsten light Technical Specifications

3 Terms and Definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this standard.

In a predetermined exposure, wash processing, density measurement and evaluation conditions, the quantitative calculation of the photographic material in response to light energy produced.

Illuminance on the film of the time points measured in lux seconds, marked by the symbol H. $\log_{10}H$ exposure often expressed in units.

Used to represent the amount of exposure by a factor of 2 to change the units, that is, changing the amount of exposure $0.30\log_{10}H$ units. According to ISO 2720 regulations, with 1Ev to represent.

Changing the exposure amount by changing the exposure time, the intensity of illumination on the lens or add filters to achieve.

4 Sampling and storage

In determining the product ISO sensitivity is very important to assess the sample can produce an average effect obtained when the user uses. This requires to periodically evaluate several different batches of the product under the conditions specified in this standard. Sample evaluation period should be stored under the conditions recommended by the manufacturer Time, the average maturity of the product to simulate normal use. Rinse measuring instruments and equipment required film speed used in multiple independent evaluation, Ensure it is accurate calibration. Selection and storage of the sample above the basic objective is to ensure that the resulting film was measured

characteristic representative of the photographer in use when the film properties obtained.

GB/T 2924-2008/ISO 5800. 1987