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

GB/T 33155-2016

**Imaging materials -- Unprocessed photographic films and
papers -- Storage practices**

影像材料 未加工照相胶片和相纸 贮存规范

(English Translation)

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Foreword

This standard is drafted in accordance with the rules given in GB/T 1.1-2009.

This standard uses the re-drafting method to modify ISO 18928.:2002 "Image Materials Unprocessed Photo Film and Photo Paper Storage Fan".

The technical differences between this standard and ISO 18928.:2002 are as follows.

- Table 1 adds the storage temperature of general purpose color products to suit our production and market conditions.
- Removal of appendix A in the international standard, appendix B of the international standard to appendix A of this standard.

This standard is proposed by the China Petroleum and Chemical Industry Association.

This standard is nationalized by the National Standardization Technical Committee for Photographic Materials (SAC/TC102).

The drafting of this standard unit. China Lucky Group Co., Ltd., Lucky Film Co., Ltd.

Introduction

International standards have been drafted to illustrate the processing of safety photographic film (ISO 18911), processed reflective photographs (ISO 18920), processed Recommended method and safety film specification for coherent versions (ISO 18918) (ISO 18906).

This standard relates to the storage of raw photographic materials. While many of the recommendations for raw and processed storage are very similar, There are still some important differences. Including the very beneficial effects of low temperatures, the adverse effects of unfavorable storage and radiation.

Image material Unprocessed photography Film and photo paper storage specifications

1 Scope

This standard specifies the recommended storage conditions for unprocessed photographic materials.

This standard applies to black and white and color photographic materials (negative, positive, reversal film, positive photo paper and X-ray film) and security film.

This standard does not apply to processed films and photographs.

2 Terms and definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this document.

Untreated (original) photographic material rawphotographicmaterial Unexposed and unprocessed photographic materials.

3.1 Overview

The photographic properties of the image material change with aging, which are caused by high temperature, high relative humidity, and are subject to packaging plastics and paper, solvents, paints, varnishes, gases (see 3.4) and external radiation (see 3.5). Frequent changes in temperature may also be detrimental influences.

Changes caused by unsuitable storage conditions may be greater than those resulting from changes in conditions at the time of initial production, it is important to follow the producer's recommended storage conditions for the period of validity of the product.

It is recommended that the film and the photo paper be exposed and processed as soon as the original packaging is opened. The unpacked package is recommended to be repacked on the basis of the recommended conditions.

More long-term preservation.

3.2 Relative humidity

It is generally recommended that the photographic material be kept at a balance of 40% to 60% relative humidity (RH), and the container should be kept seal.

Film and photo paper can not be stored for too long in the middle of exposure and processing. Production progress, user needs, latent image attenuation or growth are important the elements of. In addition, microbubble, diazo type, thermo-processed silver salt type and electronic imaging type photographic materials generally require immediate processing.

If the conventional loose film or photo paper is not processed immediately, it can be stored in the market can buy light "paper safe" or manufacturer of the original container.

The relative humidity of the storage area should be kept below 65% because higher humidity can damage the container (eg rust), causing labels, tape, paper the box is damaged and the bacteria grow, and can also cause adjacent loops or interlayer adhesions (bonds).

A relative humidity of less than 30% will cause the film and the paper to be temporarily brittle and may lead to unacceptable curling and emulsion cracking.

3.3 Temperature

The recommended temperature during storage depends on the type of photographic material and the shelf life, as listed in Table 1. In any case, should be kept in line