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

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Imaging materials - Permanence - Vocabulary

影像材料 持久性 术语

(English Translation)

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Foreword

This document complies with the provisions of GB/T 1.1-2020 "Standardization Work Guidelines Part 1: Structure and Drafting Rules of Standardization Documents".

Drafting.

This document adopts ISO 18913:2021 "Persistence terminology for imaging materials".

The following minimal editorial changes have been made to this document.

---Corrected an entry numbering error in ISO 18913:2021;

--- An index has been added.

Please note that some content in this document may involve patents. The issuing organization of this document assumes no responsibility for identifying patents.

This document was proposed by the China Petroleum and Chemical Industry Federation.

This document is under the jurisdiction of the National Technical Committee on Standardization of Photosensitive Materials (SAC/TC102).

1 Scope

This document defines the terms and definitions related to the persistence of image materials, associated storage materials, and digital storage media.

In most cases, these terms and definitions are general and apply throughout the imaging industry. Terms and definitions specific to a particular application may vary.

For a clear definition, please refer to industry standards. However, in some cases, the definition of a term is still evolving and/or may be used by different user groups in different ways.

The same method is used. In this case, definitions applicable to persistent image materials are given, including annotations on the effects.

2 Normative references

This document has no normative references.

3 Terms and Definitions

The terms and definitions in the following documents apply to this document.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases at the following addresses for standardized use.

abrasion

Friction causes surface material loss or surface deformation, resulting in changes in gloss, color, or density.

Note 1: Surface deformation can cause changes in gloss and color.

Note 2: See also resistance to damage (3.122), resistance to abrasion (3.186), scratch (3.190), staining (3.201) and wet friction (3.237).

absolute humidity

The mass of water vapor per unit volume of moist air.

Note 1: As part of space chemical analysis, it is a measurement of the water content in the air, i.e. how much water is available for chemical reactions.

Note 2: See also dew point (3.56) and relative humidity (3.181).

Accelerated aging

Simulate normal operation by subjecting the product to more severe environmental conditions or more frequent stresses than normal or operational stresses (3.216).

The aging process is streamlined, thereby shortening the testing cycle relative to the normal aging period.

acid-free adhesive

For adhesive materials that do not release acidic substances, the cold extraction pH value is greater than or equal to the pH value of the reference water sample minus 0.5 and less than...

10.0.

Note 1: ISO 18902 provides a method for testing the pH value of cold extraction, which can serve as a standard for acid-free adhesive materials in the field of photography.

Note 2: Adhesives may contain acids, but the cold extraction pH test only measures the acidic substances released into the water to determine the pH value.