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## Imaging materials — Permanence — Vocabulary

*Matériaux pour l'image — Permanence — Vocabulaire*



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CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva  
Phone: +41 22 749 01 11  
Email: [copyright@iso.org](mailto:copyright@iso.org)  
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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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see [www.iso.org/directives](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see [www.iso.org/patents](http://www.iso.org/patents)).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: [www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html](http://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html).

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 42, *Photography*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 18913:2012), which has been technically revised.

## Introduction

This document is one of a series dealing with the physical properties and stability of imaging materials.



# Imaging materials — Permanence — Vocabulary

## 1 Scope

This document establishes a vocabulary of terms and definitions used in respect of the permanence of imaging materials, related storage materials and digital storage media.

In most cases these terms and definitions are generic and are applicable to the entire imaging industry. For terms and definitions specific to particular applications, refer to industry standards. However, in some cases the definition of a term is still evolving and/or is used by different user groups in different ways. In this case a definition fit for use in Imaging Materials – Permanence work is given and a note to this effect is included.

## 2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

## 3 Terms and definitions

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

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>

### 3.1

#### **abrasion**

loss of material from a surface or deformation of a surface, with changes in gloss, colour, or density, due to frictional forces as a result of rubbing

Note 1 to entry: Surface deformations can result in changes in gloss and colour.

Note 2 to entry: See also *mar resistance* (3.122), *rub resistance* (3.186), *scuff* (3.190), *smudge* (3.201), and *wet rub* (3.238).

### 3.2

#### **absolute humidity**

mass of water vapour per unit volume of wet gas

Note 1 to entry: It is a measure of the amount of water present as part of the chemical analysis of the space, i.e., how much water is available for chemical activity.

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

### 3.3

#### **accelerated ageing**

procedure to simulate normal ageing process by subjecting a product to *stresses* (3.216) that are more severe or more frequent than normal environmental or operational stresses, thus shortening the test period relative to the normal ageing period