INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 14523

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Photography — Processed photographic materials — Photographic activity test for enclosure materials

Photographie — Matériaux photographiques traités — Essai d'activité photographique pour les matériaux de fermeture

Reference number
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Contents

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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.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

International Standard ISO 14523 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 42, *Photography*.

Annexes A and B of this International Standard are for information only.

Introduction

The use of photographic materials for the storage of records having a long-term value has necessitated the development of International Standards to specify important considerations in this field. Satisfactory long-term storage is dependent upon three factors:

a) suitability of photographic materials;

b) satisfactory photographic processing conditions;

c) recommended storage conditions.

International Standards have been published which specify the material requirements for silver-gelatin type film (ISO 10602), diazo film (ISO 8225), and vesicular film (ISO 9718). Specifications for proper processing are also included in these documents. ISO 3897, ISO 5466 and ISO 6051 specify the storage conditions for photographic plates, films, and paper prints, respectively.

In addition to the storage conditions, the filing materials used are extremely important. Processed photographic materials in archival collections require a high degree of individual packaging to protect them from atmospheric influences, dust, and handling damage, and also to keep them from contaminating each other. For this purpose, a wide variety of paper and plastic materials is commercially available, fabricated into boxes, sleeves, envelopes, folders, mat boards, and interleaving tissues. However, it is absolutely essential that these storage enclosures must not themselves cause harm to the photographic image. For optimum stability, storage enclosures and their components must meet the requirements in ISO 10214 which includes passing the criteria of the photographic activity test.

The photographic activity test described in this International Standard is a predictive test of interactions between the storage enclosure and the photographic image. It can also be used to evaluate possible photographic activity caused by components of enclosures such as adhesives, inks, paints, labels and tape.

Photography — Processed photographic materials — Photographic activity test for enclosure materials

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies the procedure for the photographic activity test.

This International Standard applies to general photographic enclosure materials such as paper, tissue, cardboard, mat board, and plastics.

It also applies to components of photographic enclosure materials such as adhesives, inks, paints, labels and tape.

This International Standard evaluates possible chemical or photographic interactions between enclosures with processed silver-gelatin, colour (dye-gelatin) and diazo images after long-term storage. It does not pertain to important criteria of enclosures such as their inherent chemical stability, physical integrity, and workmanship.

Subclause 8.6 applies to interactions between print albums and both black-and-white and colour (dye-gelatin) images.

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions, which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 5-2:1991, *Photography — Density measurements — Part 2: Geometric conditions for transmission density.*

ISO 5-3:1995, *Photography — Density measurements — Part 3: Spectral conditions.*

ISO 5-4:1995, *Photography — Density measurements — Part 4: Geometric conditions for reflection density.*

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this International Standard, the following definitions apply.

3.1
image interaction
measurable density change in the image interactions detector

3.2
mottle
localized non-uniform visual density variation in the image interaction detector

3.3
stain
measurable density increase in the stain detector