INTERNATIONAL STANDARD 517

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION • МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ • ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION

Photography — Still cameras — Lens aperture markings

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FOREWORD

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards institutes (ISO Member Bodies). The work of developing International Standards is carried out through ISO Technical Committees. Every Member Body interested in a subject for which a Technical Committee has been set up 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.

Draft International Standards adopted by the Technical Committees are circulated to the Member Bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council.

Prior to 1972, the results of the work of the Technical Committees were published as ISO Recommendations; these documents are now in the process of being transformed into International Standards. As part of this process, Technical Committee ISO/TC 42, *Photography,* has reviewed ISO Recommendation R 517-1966 and found it technically suitable for transformation. International Standard ISO 517 therefore replaces ISO Recommendation R 517-1966, which was approved by the Member Bodies of the following countries :

Belgium	Italy	Switzerland
Brazil	Japan	United Kingdom
Canada	Netherlands	U.S.A.
Chile	New Zealand	U.S.S.R.
France	Romania	
Germany	Sweden	

No Member Body expressed disapproval of the Recommendation.

Printed in Switzerland

Photography — Still cameras — Lens aperture markings

1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

This International Standard specifies the lens aperture markings for all types of lenses used in still cameras.

2 SYMBOL FOR RELATIVE APERTURE

The symbol for relative aperture of a lens shall be 1: followed by the numerical value of the quotient of the focal length divided by the effective aperture, as in the example 1:8.

Where preferable, the symbol *f/* or the symbol *f:* followed by the numerical value may be used.

3 TOLERANCE ON MAXIMUM APERTURE

The diameter of the bundle of parallel entering rays which pass through the maximum aperture shall be at least 95 % of the quotient obtained on dividing the measured focal length by the denominator of the marked relative aperture.

4 STANDARD SERIES OF DIAPHRAGM MARKINGS

The standard series of diaphragm markings shall be as follows : 0,7 - 1,0 - 1,4 - 2,0 - 2,8 - 4,0 - 5,6 - 8 - 11 - 16 - 22 - 32 - 45 - 64 - 90 - 128.

5 MARKING OF MAXIMUM RELATIVE APERTURE

The maximum relative aperture marked on a lens need not be selected from the above series, but shall be followed by numbers selected from the series, beginning with the next larger number, whenever practicable, and progressing as far as required in the individual application.

Example : a 1:1,9 lens might be marked 1,9 - 2,8 - 4 - 5,6 - 8, etc., if it were believed that to mark it 1,9 - 2,0 - 2,8 - 4,0 - 5,6 etc., would confuse the markings at the 1,9 end of the scale.