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**Imaging materials — Permanence —  
Vocabulary**

*Matériaux pour image — Permanence — Vocabulaire*





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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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. 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.

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.

ISO 18913 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 42, *Photography*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 18913:2003), which has been technically revised.

## Introduction

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



# Imaging materials — Permanence — Vocabulary

## 1 Scope

This International Standard establishes a vocabulary of terms and definitions used in relation to 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, industry standards are applicable. However, in some cases the definition of a term is still evolving and/or is used by different user groups in different ways. In these cases, a definition related to permanence of imaging materials work is given and a note to this effect is included.

## 2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 5-3, *Photography and graphic technology — Density measurements — Part 3: Spectral conditions*

ISO 10716, *Paper board — Determination of alkali reserve*

ISO 14644-1, *Cleanrooms and associated controlled environments — Part 1: Classification of air cleanliness by particle concentration*

ISO 18902, *Imaging materials — Processed imaging materials — Albums, framing and storage materials*

ISO 18906, *Imaging materials — Photographic films — Specifications for safety film*

## 3 Terms and definitions

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

### 3.1

#### **abrasion**

wearing away of a surface by friction as a result of rubbing

### 3.2

#### **absolute humidity**

mass of water vapour per unit volume of air

### 3.3

#### **accelerated ageing**

changes in the characteristics of an image-bearing material that occur when one or more of the environmental factors (such as temperature, light, or air pollutants) is intentionally increased above that found in typical use or storage conditions, usually to induce change in a shorter period of time

NOTE This is done in order to predict the behaviour of a product under typical storage or display conditions.