



## Photography — Determination of ISO Speed of monochrome (black-and-white), continuous-tone photographic negative materials for still photography

*Photographie — Détermination de la sensibilité ISO des émulsions photographiques négatives achromes (noir et blanc), à modèle continu pour photographie picturale*

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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.

International Standard ISO 6 was drawn up by Technical Committee ISO/TC 42, *Photography*, and circulated to the Member Bodies in October 1972.

It has been approved by the Member Bodies of the following countries :

Austria	Germany	Romania
Belgium	Ireland	Switzerland
Canada	Italy	Thailand
Czechoslovakia	Japan	United Kingdom
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	Mexico	U.S.A.
France	New Zealand	U.S.S.R.

No Member Body expressed disapproval of the document.

This International Standard cancels and replaces ISO Recommendation R 6-1954.

# Photography – Determination of ISO Speed of monochrome (black-and-white), continuous-tone photographic negative materials for still photography

## 0 INTRODUCTION

This International Standard represents an extensive revision of ISO/R 6, *Method for determining photographic speed and exposure index*. The sensitometric method of this standard has been the subject of extensive study and evaluation for nearly ten years. Many of its essential features have been incorporated in the national standards of various countries.

## 1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

This International Standard specifies a sensitometric method for determining and expressing the speed of photographic negative materials (monochrome, continuous-tone). It allows the determination of the ISO Speed of photographic roll films, film packs, miniature camera films, sheet films, and plates intended for the making of monochrome, continuous-tone negatives in pictorial still photography, exclusive of photography in the infrared.

This method does not apply to negatives produced in diffusion transfer systems, to process films and other graphic arts films and plates, to radiographic films, or to sensitized materials used in aerial photography.

## 2 REFERENCES

ISO 5, *Photography – Diffuse transmission density*.

ISO 2239, *Photography – Light sources for use in sensitometric exposure – Simulation of the spectral distribution of daylight*.

## 3 DEFINITIONS

**3.1 speed** (as used in this International Standard): A quantitative measure of the response of the photographic material to radiant energy for the specified conditions of exposure, processing, and measurement.

**3.2 ISO Speed**: Speed determined by the method described in this International Standard and expressed on one of the scales of the table. For convenience, ISO Speed may be identified by an abbreviated designation of the general form, "ISO 100" or "ISO 21<sup>o</sup>", according to whether the arithmetic or logarithmic scale is used.