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Photography — Synchronizers, ignition circuits and connectors for cameras and photoflash units — Electrical characteristics and test methods

Photographie — Interrupteurs synchronisés, circuits d'amorçage et connecteurs pour appareils de prise de vue et sources d'éclairs — Caractéristiques électriques et méthodes d'essai



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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.

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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 International Standard may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 10330 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 42, Photography.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 10330:1992), of which it constitutes a minor revision.

Introduction

When a camera is used in conjunction with a photoflash unit, the photoflash unit can fail to fire, depending upon the combination. The possible causes include a failure of the camera or photoflash unit, poor electrical contact at the connection between both, and the signal transferred to the photoflash unit for firing it being improper.