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## Photography — Colour reversal camera films — Determination of ISO speed

*Photographie — Films de prise de vue inversibles en couleur —  
Détermination de la sensibilité ISO*



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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 2240 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 42, *Photography*.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition (ISO 2240:1994), which has been technically revised.

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## Introduction

The ISO speeds are intended to provide correct exposures with exposure meters conforming to ISO 2720, and, where applicable, automatic exposure controls for cameras conforming to ISO 2721; the resultant camera exposure will normally lead to colour transparencies or motion pictures of the best quality. For an average scene and average camera, the indicated camera exposure will be approximately midway between the least exposure and the greatest exposure required to produce transparencies and motion-picture films suitable for viewing at normal luminance levels.

For the purpose of this International Standard, the normal luminance of transparency illuminators is assumed to be that described in ISO 3664 with a ratio of direct-to-ambient luminance of about 40:1. The normal luminance of transparency projection screens is assumed to be about 137 cd/m<sup>2</sup>.

Screen luminance of 8 mm Type R and 8 mm Type S (Super-8) motion-picture film projection is assumed to range from approximately 40 cd/m<sup>2</sup> (see ISO 2910) to 62 cd/m<sup>2</sup>. Therefore, it may be desirable to increase exposure by 25 % above that obtained by using the speed derived by following the sensitometric procedure described in this International Standard. Many camera manufacturers design and calibrate their 8 mm Type R and 8 mm Type S motion-picture cameras with an adjustment which permits more exposure to compensate for the lower screen luminance of the usual projection conditions (see ISO 2721).