**INTERNATIONAL STANDARD ISO 18909:2006**
TECHNICAL CORRIGENDUM 1

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

# Photography — Processed photographic colour films and paper prints — Methods for measuring image stability

TECHNICAL CORRIGENDUM 1

*Photographie — Films et papiers photographiques couleur traités — Méthodes de mesure de la stabilité de l'image*

*RECTIFICATIF TECHNIQUE 1*

Technical Corrigendum 1 to ISO 18909:2006 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 42, *Photography.*

*Page 16, Subclause 5.7*

Replace subclause 5.7 with the following text:

"**5.7 Glass-filtered fluorescent room illumination — Cool White fluorescent lamps (80 klx or lower)**

Fluorescent equipment for accelerated light stability tests is commonly operated with illumination in the 20 klx to 50 klx range. The specified Cool White fluorescent lamps (see Table 6) are available in two types:

— lamps with low mercury vapour content, now commonly used in homes and offices, manufactured in an effort to reduce harm to the environment when the lamps are discarded;

— high-output lamps with higher mercury vapour content, used in outdoor commercial applications and suitable for cold weather conditions, and in accelerated light fading tests, because they operate satisfactorily over a wide temperature range and their higher light intensity shortens test periods.

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The light from both types of lamps has very similar spectral distributions. In running these tests, the conditions given in Table 7 shall be followed to prevent desiccation of test specimens. If the unit is cooled to ambient temperature and relative humidity, the effect of desiccation becomes minimal. When reporting the results, the light intensity at the sample plane and the type of irradiation, either cycling or constant, shall be stipulated.

A standard window glass filter (see Table 4) shall be placed between the fluorescent lamps and specimen plane. (Most bare-bulb fluorescent lamps have a strong UV emission at 313 nm, which has an adverse effect on the image stability of some types of colour photographs; ordinary window glass effectively absorbs this potentially harmful emission.) The spectral energy distribution of the lamp between 300 nm and 780 nm should conform closely to the values given in Table 4.

To simulate display conditions where prints or transparencies are subjected to direct, bare-bulb fluorescent illumination, the glass sheet may be omitted. Since the glass does not absorb the 365 nm line in the fluorescent spectrum, it may be desirable to include Plexiglas™-filtered[8)] information as well. To satisfy the reporting requirements of this International Standard, part of the data-reporting step shall be to stipulate which type of filter, if any, is used.

The specimens shall be surrounded by air at 23 °C ± 2 °C, maintained by an adequate airflow across the specimen; the ambient relative humidity shall be 50 % RH ± 5 % RH.

One-half of the lamps shall be replaced after each 2 000 h of test equipment operation.”

Add the following footnote at the bottom of the page and renumber the subsequent footnotes accordingly,

“8) Plexiglas is the trade name of a product supplied by Atoglas Company. This information is given for the convenience of users of this International Standard and does not constitute an endorsement by ISO of the product named. Equivalent products may be used if they can be shown to lead to the same results.”