
INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



516

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

Photography — Still cameras — Shutter exposure-time markings

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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.

Prior to 1972, the results of the work of the Technical Committees were published as ISO Recommendations; these documents are now in the process of being transformed into International Standards. As part of this process, Technical Committee ISO/TC 42, *Photography*, has reviewed ISO Recommendation R 516-1966 and found it technically suitable for transformation. International Standard ISO 516 therefore replaces ISO Recommendation R 516-1966, which was approved by the Member Bodies of the following countries :

Belgium	Italy	Switzerland
Brazil	Japan	United Kingdom
Canada	Netherlands	U.S.A.
Chile	New Zealand	U.S.S.R.
France	Romania	
Germany	Sweden	

No Member Body expressed disapproval of the Recommendation.

Photography — Still cameras — Shutter exposure-time markings

0 INTRODUCTION

This International Standard is intended to provide a uniform basis for determining and marking the exposure times on all types of shutters used in still cameras and to provide suitable definitions of the terms used. It is recognized that all shutters now in use may not fall within the scope of these specifications. It is desirable, however, that they serve as a guide in subsequent design whenever conditions permit, in order that ultimately all shutters may be compared on a common basis.

1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

1.1 This International Standard specifies the exposure-time markings for all types of shutters used in still cameras.

2 DEFINITIONS

2.1 **effective exposure time, t_e** , at a particular exposure-time setting: Theoretical time which would be required for the quantity of light actually transmitted by the shutter, at a particular setting, to pass through an

“ideal” shutter of the same aperture. In the case of a lens shutter, such an ideal shutter would be one with infinitely short opening and closing times, and, in the case of a focal-plane shutter, one operating exactly in the camera focal plane.

2.2 **exposure-time marking**: Reciprocal number of the effective exposure time in seconds.

3 STANDARD SERIES OF EXPOSURE-TIME MARKINGS

The standard series of the exposure-time markings for shutters is as follows: 1, 2, 4, 8, 15, 30, 60, 125, 500, 1 000...¹⁾.

The highest marking, however, need not necessarily be selected from this series, but shall be followed by numbers selected from the series, beginning with the next lower number, whenever practicable, and progressing as far as required in the particular application.

For the purpose of this International Standard, lens shutters shall be measured at the maximum effective aperture:

1) These values form a series of nominal numbers which were derived by rounding precise values of a geometrical progression with a factor 2.