
**Imaging materials — Films and paper —
Determination of dimensional change**

Matériaux pour l'image — Films et papiers — Détermination des variations dimensionnelles



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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 3.

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 18903 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 42, *Photography*.

This first edition of ISO 18903 cancels and replaces ISO 6221:1996, which has been technically revised.

Annexes A to C of this International Standard are for information only.

Introduction

Photographic films and papers exhibit temporary or reversible dimensional changes as well as permanent dimensional changes. This International Standard is designed to provide uniform methods for treating the specimens and for expressing the dimensional changes which occur with changes in atmospheric conditions and those which occur in processing and ageing.

Temporary or reversible dimensional changes are the result of changes in the equilibrium moisture content (which is determined by the relative humidity of the surrounding atmosphere) or changes in temperature. Permanent dimensional changes occur as the result of processing and ageing. The rate of permanent shrinkage of film generally increases with temperature, but decreases with time. The rate of shrinkage may also be greatest at either high or low relative humidity, depending on the type of film. Some materials, particularly photographic film on polyester base, can show a swelling after a high humidity exposure.

The increasing use of photographic films in recent years, in applications where dimensional stability is critical, has emphasized the importance of an accurate measure of dimensional properties. For example, in photomechanical reproductions a dimensional change of as little as 0,01 % may be of practical importance. In the case of aerial mapping, uniform shrinkage is not serious since it can be easily corrected by a change in magnification, but any difference in shrinkage in the two principal directions is a source of error. Any localized or non-uniform changes in dimension are of practical concern.

The dimensional change properties of any film or paper depend not only on their composition and method of manufacture, but also on their thermal and moisture content history. Accurate evaluation of such properties requires some control over the specimen history as well as very precise control over the conditioning and measuring procedures. Film and paper dimensions are also subject to hysteresis effects. These are relatively more important with the more stable materials such as polyester photographic base films.

Additional information on the dimensional characteristics of photographic films and papers and on methods of measurement may be found in the bibliography.

Imaging materials — Films and paper — Determination of dimensional change

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a method for determining the dimensional change of photographic films and papers caused by:

- variations in equilibrium moisture content due to change in the relative humidity (RH) of the atmosphere (humidity coefficient of expansion);
- change in temperature (thermal coefficient of expansion);
- processing;
- ageing.

This International Standard deals with the moisture content and thermal history of the specimens before measurement, the atmospheric conditions during measurement, and the treatment of the data. It does not describe the various experimental techniques used to make the measurements.

This International Standard is not suitable for determining the dimensional change of instant photographic film.

2 Normative reference

The following normative document contains provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent edition of the normative document indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of ISO and IEC maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO/TR 18931:2001, *Imaging materials — Recommendations for humidity measurement and control*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this International Standard, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1

conditioning

exposure of a specimen to air at a given relative humidity and temperature until equilibrium is reached

3.2

differential dimensional change

difference between the dimensional changes of the material in the two principal directions (length and width)

NOTE Polyester-based films frequently have maximum and minimum dimensional changes in directions other than the length or width. These can be determined by rotating and viewing the uncoated base between a pair of crossed polarizers.

When the direction corresponding to either the maximum or minimum dimensional change is coincident with the optical axis of one polarizer, there is minimum light transmission through the base.

3.3

dimensional change due to processing

permanent dimensional change caused by photographic processing

NOTE This may be the conventional wet chemical processing, vapour processing or heat processing. It is measured after conditioning at the same relative humidity and temperature as used for the original measurement and is expressed as a percentage.

3.4

dimensional change due to processing plus ageing

permanent dimensional change that occurs as a result of processing plus ageing of the processed material

NOTE It is measured after conditioning of the processed, aged film or paper at the same relative humidity and temperature as used for the original measurement and is expressed as a percentage.

3.5

dimensional hysteresis

difference in the absolute dimensions of a specimen in equilibrium with air at a given relative humidity, when conditioned from a higher relative humidity and when conditioned from a lower relative humidity

NOTE See annex C.

3.6

humidity coefficient of expansion

change in dimension per unit length per 1 % change in relative humidity at constant temperature

3.7

humidity expansion [contraction]

dimensional change caused by the gain (or loss) of moisture following changes in the relative humidity of the ambient air at constant temperature

3.8

length direction

direction of the film or paper parallel to its forward movement in the film- or paper-making machine

NOTE This is also termed "grain" or "machine direction" in the case of papers.

3.9

preconditioning

establishment of a moisture content history by conditioning the specimen at a relative humidity above or below the conditioning relative humidity used for measurement

NOTE The purpose of preconditioning is to control the effects of hysteresis (see 3.5).

3.10

thermal coefficient of expansion

change in dimension per unit length per 1 °C change in temperature at constant relative humidity

3.11

thermal expansion [contraction]

dimensional change caused by a rise (or fall) of temperature at constant relative humidity

NOTE This is an apparent thermal expansion, since the moisture content of film varies slightly with temperature at constant relative humidity. However, the primary effect is thermal expansion. Thermal expansion is less important for paper because of the small changes involved, particularly compared to humidity effects.

3.12**width direction**

direction of the film or paper at right angles to the length direction

NOTE This is also termed "cross direction".

4 Measurement technique

There are a number of different techniques used for measuring the dimensional change of sensitized materials. Specifications of measuring equipment are beyond the scope of this International Standard, but several approaches are described in annex B.

5 Sampling**5.1 Selection of specimens**

Specimens intended for dimensional stability tests shall exhibit no obvious physical defects, be representative of the whole of the material being tested, be handled in the same manner as in actual use, and be treated uniformly. When different materials are to be compared, they shall have been subjected to the same conditioning history. The length direction should be indicated if known.

5.2 Handling of specimens

Specimens shall be prepared under controlled conditions and then separated into groups which are subjected to different atmospheric conditions. The operator shall take care not to breathe on the specimens and shall wear moisture-resistant gloves while handling them, since moisture from the skin may reduce the accuracy of the results.

5.3 Conditioning of specimens**5.3.1 General**

Specimens shall be suspended in the conditioning atmosphere by means of a hook or a rod through a hole in the middle of one end near the edge of the specimen. The specimens shall be separated to prevent contact with each other. An alternative method of conditioning is to place specimens in racks spaced so that there is free circulation of the air on both sides of the material.

Specimens shall not be removed from the conditioning atmosphere for measuring. Condition specimens until practical moisture equilibrium has been reached. The time required to achieve this condition shall be established by actual measurements on representative specimens or based on prior experience.

5.3.2 Film

The conditioning time for film will be about 4 h, but will vary according to access of the conditioning air, the film type, base thickness, etc. Conditioning time shall not exceed 24 h.

At relative humidities of 60 % and above, films and papers sometimes undergo an irreversible change in size with time. For this reason, the conditioning time shall be standardized for comparison purposes.

5.3.3 Paper

Double-weight fibre-base papers will require about 1 d of conditioning; resin-coated papers require at least 7 d.

5.4 Processing of specimens

Specimens shall be exposed and processed by methods and equipment normal for the product. When the effects of processing machines, tensions or drying conditions are being investigated, the film or paper shall be processed in the sizes of practical interest.

Specimens may be developed as negatives or as positives, but this can affect the dimensional change properties of some materials. Silver-gelatin films generally show less dimensional change when they have low density rather than high density.

6 Conditioning

6.1 Constant humidity chamber

6.1.1 General

Either a walk-in constant humidity room or a cabinet may be used.

6.1.2 Constant humidity room

The relative humidity (RH) shall be held constant to $\pm 1\%$ or better in areas of the room where specimens are measured. The room shall be vapour sealed, insulated on all six sides, and shall be mechanically air-conditioned. Air shall be circulated at a linear velocity of at least 15 cm/s. The number of personnel permitted in the room at any one time during testing shall be limited.

The relative humidity of the room shall be checked regularly, preferably by means of an electric hygrometer calibrated by a dew-point method.

Humidity measurements to within $\pm 1\%$ RH are difficult and are to be carried out in accordance with ISO/TR 18931.

6.1.3 Constant humidity cabinet

A convenient size for a humidity cabinet is approximately 1 m in height and 0,5 m in width and depth. It shall be constructed of materials that will ensure good insulation. Suitable provision shall be made for thermostatically controlling the temperature within the cabinet. Air shall be circulated throughout the cabinet at a linear velocity of at least 30 cm/s.

The cabinet shall be equipped with ports filled with moisture-impermeable (e.g. rubber or plastic) gloves for entrance of the operator's hands. The relative humidity of the cabinet shall be checked regularly, preferably by means of an electric hygrometer calibrated by a dew-point method.

The relative humidity within the cabinet shall be controlled as closely as possible. Where the cabinet is mechanically air-conditioned, the relative humidity shall be maintained to $\pm 1\%$ or better. Where a saturated salt solution is used for control, provision shall be made at the bottom of the cabinet for inserting suitable trays, which shall hold about 1 l of salt solution. A solution tray with a large surface area is needed and about 100 cm² is suitable.

6.2 Standard temperature and humidity

The standard temperature shall be $23\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 0,5\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ except for the test specified in clause 8. The relative humidity is specified in the respective test procedure and depends upon the property being measured.

7 Test for humidity coefficient of expansion

7.1 Procedure

Five specimens shall be preconditioned at 10 % RH to 15 % RH, then conditioned at 15 % RH to 25 % RH (but at least 5 % RH above the preconditioning relative humidity) and measured. Preconditioning times of 1 h to 2 h are recommended for photographic film, 4 h for fibre-base paper and 7 d for resin-coated paper. The specimens shall then be conditioned again at 50 % RH to 60 % RH and remeasured. This range of relative humidity is selected because the dimensions with respect to the relative humidity curve for some materials is abnormal, i.e. above 60 % RH (see annex C). The conditioning temperature shall be maintained as specified in 6.2. The two conditioning humidities shall be measured to an accuracy of ± 1 % RH in accordance with 6.1.2.

The test may be made on both unprocessed and processed specimens depending on the measuring method used (see annex B). The humidity coefficients of expansion of unprocessed and processed film are generally not the same.

7.2 Calculations

Since the dimensional change curve versus relative humidity is not always linear (see annex C), this test method gives only an average coefficient over the range measured. The dimensional change between the two measurements of five specimens shall be averaged and the humidity coefficients of expansion shall be calculated in accordance with the following equation:

$$H = \frac{l_2 - l_1}{l_1 \times \Delta RH}$$

where

H is the humidity coefficient of expansion;

l_1 is the gauge distance or the dimension measured at the initial conditioning temperature and relative humidity;

l_2 is the gauge distance or the dimension measured at the final conditioning temperature and relative humidity;

ΔRH is the difference between the two conditioning relative humidities used, as a percentage.

7.3 Test report

The test report shall contain the following:

- humidity coefficients of expansion for both the length and width directions;
- two conditioning relative humidities and temperature;
- a statement as to whether the specimens were unprocessed, processed to high density, or processed clear.

8 Test for thermal coefficient of expansion

8.1 General

This method is of importance for photographic film.

NOTE Dimensional changes of photographic paper with reasonable changes in temperature (but at the same moisture content) are so small that measurement is very difficult and has little practical significance.

8.2 Procedure

Five specimens shall be conditioned, first at 45 °C to 50 °C and measured, and then conditioned at 10 °C to 25 °C and measured again. A conditioning time of 4 h at each temperature is recommended.

NOTE 1 The high-temperature measurement is made first so that any permanent shrinkage which may occur during conditioning will not affect the result.

Both the specimens and the measuring equipment shall be at thermal equilibrium. The relative humidity shall be the same at both temperatures and controlled as specified in 6.1. A low humidity is more practical for laboratory work, but other relative humidities may be used.

NOTE 2 The thermal coefficient of expansion varies slightly with relative humidity for some materials

The test can be made on either unprocessed or processed material, depending on the measuring method used (see annex B). The measuring equipment shall not be affected by the thermal changes or else the measurements shall be corrected for thermal effects.

8.3 Calculations

The dimensional change between the two measurements of five specimens shall be averaged and the thermal coefficients of expansion shall be calculated in accordance with the following equation:

$$\alpha = \frac{l_4 - l_3}{l_3 \times \Delta T}$$

where

α is the thermal coefficient of expansion;

l_3 is the gauge distance or the dimension measured at the initial conditioning temperature and relative humidity;

l_4 is the gauge distance or the dimension measured at the final conditioning temperature and relative humidity;

ΔT is the difference between the two conditioning temperatures used, in degrees Celsius.

Depending on the type and composition of the measuring equipment, it may be necessary to correct for the thermal expansion of the gauge or of the reference standard.

8.4 Test report

The test report shall contain the following:

- thermal coefficients of expansion for both the length and width directions;
- conditioning temperatures and relative humidity;
- a statement as to whether the specimens were unprocessed, processed to high density, or processed clear.

9 Test for dimensional change due to processing

9.1 Relative humidity

9.1.1 General

The dimensional change due to processing of photographic films and papers can be markedly affected by the following three variables in the test procedure.

9.1.2 Relative humidity for preconditioning of a raw specimen

The dimensions of the unprocessed specimen at a given relative humidity can be dependent to a large extent upon the earlier humidity used for preconditioning (preconditioning humidity history). This is due to the hysteresis and relaxation effects described in annex C.

It is necessary to specify whether the specimen had been preconditioned from a lower humidity or from a higher humidity prior to the original measurement on the unprocessed material. This is indicated by the letter "L" for the former and "H" for the latter. When a specimen is measured from the original box (or packaging) without preconditioning, the letter "B" is used.

9.1.3 Relative humidity for preconditioning of a processed specimen

The preconditioning humidity history is as important for the dimensions of the processed specimen as for the raw specimen described in 9.1.2. The letters "L" and "H" are also used to indicate the humidity history of the processed material. The letter "H" is also used when the specimen is dried after processing at the measuring humidity.

Although the drying conditions after processing affect the dimensional change due to processing, the effect is eliminated when the processed specimen is preconditioned. If measurements are made on a processed specimen that is not preconditioned after processing, the letter "M" is used.

9.1.4 Relative humidity condition

Specimens shall be conditioned to moisture equilibrium using the same relative humidity for both the raw and processed measurements. Otherwise, a reversible humidity change will be included in the measured dimensional change. However, the dimensional change due to processing can be very dependent upon the relative humidity at which those measurements are made and this shall be indicated when reporting the results.

9.2 Coding system

A wide variety of test procedures can be used for the measurement of dimensional change due to processing by varying the preconditioning history of the raw and processed specimens and the relative humidity at which these measurements are made.

To characterize the procedure used, a coding system is used. For example, procedure LH-50 signifies that the raw specimen had been preconditioned from a low humidity (L), the processed specimen had been preconditioned from a high humidity (H), and all measurements were made at 50 % RH. Likewise, procedure LL-10 indicates that both the raw and processed specimen had been preconditioned at a lower humidity than the 10 % RH at which the specimens were measured. In practice, the range encompassed by LH-50 (tray processed and air dried) and HL-50 (machine processed and machine dried) generally reflects the expected variation in processing dimensional change. The procedure BM-50 indicates that no preconditioning was done for either the raw specimen from the original box (or packaging), or the processed specimen from the machine.

9.3 Procedure

Five specimens shall be preconditioned (see 7.1). The relative humidity for preconditioning shall be chosen to provide the desired low (L) or high (H) humidity history and shall be at least 5 % RH below or above the measuring

humidity. The specimens shall then be conditioned to the specified relative humidity and the specimen dimensions shall be measured (or exposed if a photographic image is to be used for measurement as described in annex B).

The specimens shall be processed and dried as outlined in 5.4. The specimens shall subsequently be preconditioned to the desired low or high preconditioning humidity, conditioned at the specified relative humidity and remeasured. When specimens are dried at the measuring humidity, the letter "M" is used without the need for a separate preconditioning step.

The conditioning temperature shall be the same before and after processing and shall be controlled as specified in 6.2; the conditioning time shall be as specified in 5.3.

9.4 Calculations

The dimensional changes between the two measurements of five specimens shall be averaged and the processing dimensional change calculated, as a percentage, according to the following equation:

$$P = \frac{l_6 - l_5}{l_5} \times 100$$

where

- P is the dimensional change due to processing, as a percentage (a negative sign indicates shrinkage and a positive sign indicates expansion);
- l_5 is the gauge distance or the dimension measured at the initial conditioning temperature and relative humidity;
- l_6 is the gauge distance or the dimension measured at the final conditioning temperature and relative humidity.

9.5 Test report

The test report shall contain the following:

- procedure used (for example LH-50);
- dimensional changes due to processing for both the length and width directions;
- processing conditions (including drying conditions), clearly indicating whether processed to a high density or processed clear.

10 Test for dimensional change due to processing plus ageing

10.1 Ageing conditions

The ageing conditions used shall be selected from the following:

- normal conditions: 23 °C ± 2 °C and (50 ± 5) % RH;
- summer conditions: 32 °C ± 2 °C and (50 ± 5) % RH;
- moist, tropical conditions: 32 °C ± 2 °C and (90 ± 5) % RH;
- dry accelerated conditions: 50 °C ± 2 °C and (20 ± 5) % RH.

NOTE 1 Moist, accelerated conditions hasten shrinkage caused by the loss of residual solvent in solvent-coated film base. Dry, accelerated conditions hasten shrinkage caused by strain relaxation or plastic flow of the film base. Photographic paper does not have solvent loss shrinkage, but does change dimension with humidity cycling due to strain relaxation (see annex C).

NOTE 2 The tolerances on temperature and relative humidity for ageing conditions do not need to be as critical as the tolerances on temperature and relative humidity for conditioning for measurement.

10.2 Ageing time

The ageing times used shall be selected from the following: one week, one month, three months, six months, one year or multiples thereof.

10.3 Procedure

Five specimens shall first be subjected to procedure LLH-50 in accordance with 9.3. They shall be placed at least 6 mm apart on racks, or hung from clips, and stored under one or more of the ageing conditions listed in 10.1. After the ageing time (see 10.2) has elapsed, the specimens shall be preconditioned (see 7.1) at a low humidity at the standard temperature (see 6.2), then conditioned at 50 % RH, as specified in 5.3, and remeasured. The specimens may then be returned to the same ageing condition and stored for another time interval if desired.

10.4 Calculations

The dimensional changes between the initial measurement of the raw specimen and the final measurement of the processed and aged specimen for the five specimens shall be averaged and the dimensional change due to processing plus ageing calculated, as a percentage, in accordance with the following equation:

$$A = \frac{l_8 - l_7}{l_8} \times 100$$

where

- A is the dimensional change due to processing plus ageing, as a percentage (a negative sign indicates shrinkage and a positive sign indicates expansion);
- l_7 is the gauge distance or the dimension measured at the initial conditioning temperature and relative humidity;
- l_8 is the gauge distance or the dimension measured at the final conditioning temperature and relative humidity.

10.5 Test report

The test report shall include the following:

- dimensional changes due to processing plus ageing for both the length and width directions;
- processing conditions (including drying conditions), clearly indicating whether processed to a high density or processed clear;
- ageing conditions;
- ageing time.

Annex A (informative)

Numbering system for related International Standards

The current numbering system for TC 42 documents dealing with the physical properties and stability of imaging materials is confusing since the five digit numbers that are used are not in any consecutive order. To facilitate remembering the numbers, ISO has set aside a block of numbers from 18900 to 18999 and all revisions and new International Standards will be given a number within this block. The last three digits will be identical to the current ANSI/PIMA numbers of published documents. This will be advantageous to the technical experts from Germany, Japan, United Kingdom, and the USA who have prepared the standard and who are familiar with the ANSI/PIMA numbers.

As the present International Standards are revised and published, their new numbers will be as given in Table A.1.

Table A.1 — New ISO numbers

Current ISO number	Title	New ISO number
10602	<i>Photography — Processed silver-gelatin type black-and-white film — Specifications for stability</i>	18901
10214	<i>Photography — Processed photographic materials — Filing enclosures for storage</i>	18902
6221	<i>Photography — Films and paper — Determination of dimensional change</i>	18903
5769*	<i>Imaging materials — Processed films — Method for determining lubrication</i>	18904
8225	<i>Photography — Ammonia-processed diazo photographic film — Specifications for stability</i>	18905
543*	<i>Imaging materials — Photographic films — Specifications for safety film</i>	18906
6077*	<i>Imaging materials — Photographic films and papers — Wedge test for brittleness</i>	18907
8776*	<i>Imaging materials — Photographic film — Determination of folding endurance</i>	18908
10977	<i>Photography — Processed photographic colour films and paper prints — Methods for measuring image stability</i>	18909
4330*	<i>Imaging materials — Photographic film and paper — Determination of curl</i>	18910
5466*	<i>Imaging materials — Processed safety photographic films — Storage practices</i>	18911
9718	<i>Photography — Processed vesicular photographic film — Specifications for stability</i>	18912
	<i>Imaging materials — Stability — Vocabulary</i>	18913
	<i>Imaging materials — Photographic film and papers — Method for determining the resistance of photographic emulsions to wet abrasion</i>	18914
12206*	<i>Imaging materials — Methods for the evaluation of the effectiveness of chemical conversion of silver images against oxidation</i>	18915
14523	<i>Photography — Processed photographic materials — Photographic activity test for enclosure materials</i>	18916
417*	<i>Photography — Determination of residual thiosulfate and other related chemicals in processed photographic materials — Methods using iodine-amylose, methylene blue and silver sulfide</i>	18917
3897*	<i>Imaging materials — Processed photographic plates — Storage practices</i>	18918
14806*	<i>Imaging materials — Thermally processed silver microfilm — Specifications for stability</i>	18919
6051*	<i>Imaging materials — Processed photographic reflection prints — Storage practices</i>	18920

Table A.1 — New ISO numbers (continued)

Current ISO number	Title	New ISO number
15525	<i>Imaging materials — Compact discs (CD-ROM) — Method for estimating the life expectancy based on the effects of temperature and relative humidity</i>	18921
	<i>Imaging materials — Processed photographic films — Methods for determining scratch resistance</i>	18922
15524*	<i>Imaging materials — Polyester-base magnetic tape — Storage practices</i>	18923
15640*	<i>Imaging materials — Test method for Arrhenius-type predictions</i>	18924
16111*	<i>Imaging materials — Optical disc media — Storage practices</i>	18925
16112*	<i>Imaging materials — Life expectancy of information stored on magneto-optical (MO) discs — Method for estimating, based on effects of temperature and relative humidity</i>	18926
	<i>Imaging materials — Life expectancy of information stored on recordable compact disc systems — Method for estimating, based on effects of temperature and relative humidity</i>	18927
10331	<i>Imaging materials — Unprocessed photographic films and papers — Storage practices</i>	18928
	<i>Imaging materials — Wet-processed silver — Gelatin type black-and-white photographic reflection prints — Specifications for dark storage</i>	18929
	<i>Imaging materials — Protocols for outdoor weathering experiments</i>	ISO/TR 18930
	<i>Imaging materials — Recommendations for humidity measurement and control</i>	ISO/TR 18931
	<i>Imaging materials — Pressure sensitive adhesive systems for mounting photographs</i>	18932
	<i>Imaging materials — Magnetic tape — Care and handling</i>	18933
* This document has already been replaced by an International Standard with the new ISO number.		

Annex B (informative)

Methods of measuring dimensional change

Many different techniques are available today to measure the size change of photographic films and papers. The most suitable method depends upon the accuracy required, the dimensions of the sensitized material available for measurement, the relative importance of measuring the physical dimensions of the material or the displacement of the photographic image, whether dimensions shall be measured simultaneously in different directions, and the need to obtain a measure of size change uniformity. Several well-established approaches are briefly reviewed below.

One widely used technique is the pin gauge method first described by Davis and Stovall (see [1] in the bibliography). With this technique, the photographic material is punched with two pairs of perforations which are a known distance apart. These perforations fit over corresponding pairs of pins in a mechanical gauge, and the distance between the pins is read on a dial indicator. Repeatability of $\pm 0,006\%$ can be obtained. Depending on gauge tension, this equipment may be less satisfactory with some thin photographic papers and thin base films since the perforations may not have sufficient strength to resist distortion. This procedure gives a dimensional change averaged over the gauge length, and localized areas of non-uniform behaviour will not be detected. Moreover, values are determined only in one direction of the test specimen and appropriate specimens should be cut for each direction of interest. Within these limitations, this technique has proved to be extremely useful (see [2] in the bibliography).

A variation of this method mounts the specimens on register pins, one of which is fixed at the top of an inclined plane while the other register pin is mounted on a steel block containing a dial gauge. The block rests on bearings and is free to move up and down on the inclined plane (see [3] in the bibliography).

Another useful device, which also measures the dimensions of strips, is an electronic gauge (see [4] in the bibliography) using a strain gauge. Again, this method is limited to one dimension and a spring-loaded probe tends to deflect base material.

Dimensional changes in several directions simultaneously have been studied by exposing a reseau or grid on the material and subsequently comparing the intersections of this grid against those of the original master grid (on a glass plate) using an optical comparator. This approach can yield very precise values (see [5] to [7] in the bibliography), and can be made on relatively large sheet sizes. However, the measurements are very laborious. A more sophisticated variation of this technique measures X and Y coordinates of a rectangular grid pattern (see [8] in the bibliography). A computer program converts these coordinates into more meaningful data.

Another optical method on large sheet sizes involves the principle of moiré interference patterns (see [9] to [12] in the bibliography). A fine half-tone chequered pattern on glass is exposed on the film and registration is subsequently made with the glass master of the chequered pattern. The resulting moiré patterns can be used to calculate absolute size change and also to illustrate readily any non-uniformities in size changes.

Both this moiré technique and the grid-comparator method utilize the photographic image for measurement purposes and hence cannot be used on unprocessed materials. Both the grid and moiré methods also provide information on the uniformity of dimensional change.

Annex C (informative)

Dimensional hysteresis in photographic materials

Careful measurement of the dimensional properties of photographic materials, particularly those coated on low-shrink, moisture-resistant polyester photographic film base and on paper base, should take into account the phenomenon of dimensional hysteresis. This is the failure of the material to reach the same dimensions when its equilibrium moisture content is approached from a lower or from a higher relative humidity.

Hydrophilic or moisture-absorbing materials exhibit a moisture hysteresis and have a higher moisture content when equilibrium is approached from a higher relative humidity than when it is approached from a lower relative humidity. Paper, cellulose ester and gelatin are typical of such materials. However, dimensional hysteresis in photographic materials is further complicated because mechanical factors, in addition to moisture absorption, are involved.

Dimensional hysteresis curves are shown in Figure C.1 for an unprocessed cellulose ester base film. Figure C.2 shows the dimensional hysteresis for both unprocessed and processed film coated on hydrophobic polyester film base. Figure C.3 illustrates such curves for a typical photographic paper coated on fibre base. These curves illustrate the dimensional changes that occur with cycling relative humidity, although there can be considerable variation in behaviour for different materials.

The unprocessed cellulose ester base film illustrated in Figure C.1 shows the normal type of hysteresis resulting from higher moisture content during desorption than during absorption. Film coated on the polyester photographic film base (see Figure C.2), on the other hand, shows "hysteresis" but in the reversed direction; that is, the film has a smaller dimension when the relative humidity is approached from above. The reversed hysteresis observed here is due to mechanical and rheological effects related to the gelatin-base interactions (see [13] in the bibliography). Thus, two competing forces may be present to cause dimensional hysteresis in photographic films, namely, normal moisture hysteresis in the base and a reversed hysteresis due to the mechanical effects of the gelatin. In fact, some types of cellulose ester base film also exhibit reversed hysteresis. In other words, the type of base and emulsion and the base-emulsion thickness ratio determine the dimensional hysteresis characteristics.

For photographic papers, hysteresis curves are complicated by the stretching that the paper was given during the paper-making operation. As the humidity decreases from a high humidity condition, the machine direction follows a lower curve than it followed with increasing humidity due to release of dried-in strains. This strain relaxation results in permanent shrinkage. However, in the cross direction, the paper shows normal hysteresis behaviour and follows a desorption curve of greater dimensions.

It is apparent from the above that dimensional properties can be accurately determined only by the most careful control of the specimen history and the rigid specification of test conditions. In clause 7, measurement is specified over a range below 60 % RH because the curves sometimes show an inflection point at high humidity. In clause 9, different procedures may be used to take into account different combinations of moisture history in the raw and processed material that may occur in practice. This is relatively more important in the more stable materials coated on polyester photographic film base.

Figure C.2 illustrates the variation in dimensional changes that can be caused by previous moisture history, even when the film is returned to the same relative humidity at the time of printing as existed at the time of camera exposure.