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Photography — Expendable photoflash lamps — Definitions and requirements for luminous flux/time characteristics

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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.

International Standard ISO 2691 was drawn up by Technical Committee ISO/TC 42, *Photography*.

It was approved in July 1972 by the Member Bodies of the following countries :

Belgium	Netherlands	Switzerland
France	Romania	Thailand
Germany	South Africa, Rep. of	United Kingdom
Italy	Spain	U.S.A.
Japan	Sweden	U.S.S.R.

No Member Body expressed disapproval of the document.

Photography — Expendable photoflash lamps — Definitions and requirements for luminous flux/time characteristics

1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

This International Standard applies to expendable photoflash lamps in which the light is produced by an electrically initiated combustion within a transparent envelope. The important time intervals of the luminous flux/time characteristics for such lamps are given and a classification of the lamps is established based on these intervals.

2 REFERENCE

ISO 1229, *Photography — Expendable photoflash lamps — Determination of light output*.

3 DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of this International Standard, the following definitions apply :

3.1 time to peak : The time from the closing of the lamp firing contacts to the time at which the luminous flux reaches its maximum value.

3.2 time to first half peak : The time from the closing of the lamp firing contacts to the time at which the luminous flux first reaches half of its maximum value.

3.3 effective duration : The time during which the luminous flux is more than half its maximum value.

4 CLASSIFICATION AND LUMINOUS FLUX/TIME CHARACTERISTICS

Classification and luminous flux/time characteristics of photoflash lamps are given in the Table. Measurements are carried out according to ISO 1229.

TABLE — Luminous flux/time characteristics

Times in milliseconds

Class	Time to peak	Time to first half peak	Effective duration
MF	13 ± 3	8 ± 3	approx. 12
M	20 ± 5	15 ± 5	approx. 15
FP	—	15 ± 6	25 (minimum)
FPX	—	10 ± 4	27 (minimum)

NOTE — When tested, 90 % of the products in each class shall comply with the characteristics listed.