

BS ISO 18902:2013



BSI Standards Publication

Imaging materials — Processed imaging materials — Albums, framing and storage materials

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National foreword

This British Standard is the UK implementation of ISO 18902:2013. It supersedes BS ISO 18902:2007 which is withdrawn.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee CPW/42, Photography.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

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ISBN 978 0 580 77550 5

ICS 37.040.20

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This British Standard was published under the authority of the Standards Policy and Strategy Committee on 30 June 2013.

Amendments issued since publication

Date	Text affected
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INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD

BS ISO 18902:2013

ISO
18902

Third edition
2013-07-01

**Imaging materials — Processed
imaging materials — Albums, framing
and storage materials**

*Matériaux pour image — Matériaux pour image après traitement —
Albums, cadrage et matériaux d'archivage*



Reference number
ISO 18902:2013(E)

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ISO copyright office
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47
E-mail copyright@iso.org
Web www.iso.org

Published in Switzerland

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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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2. www.iso.org/directives

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Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 42, *Photography*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 18902:2007), which has been technically revised.

Introduction

This International Standard contains specifications to ensure that products used for the storage and display of imaging materials, such as envelopes, boxes, albums and frames, will not damage the enclosed imaging materials or accelerate their natural decay rates.

Specifying the chemical and physical characteristics of the storage and display materials does not, by itself, ensure satisfactory storage or display behaviour. It is also essential to provide proper storage temperature, humidity and light levels (if on display), as well as protection from the hazards of fire, water, and fungal growth, from contact with certain chemicals in solid, liquid or gaseous form (e.g. atmospheric pollutants), and from physical damage.

Recommended storage conditions are given in the following International Standards for the different types of imaging materials: ISO 18911, ISO 18918, ISO 18920, and ISO 18934.

This International Standard does not apply to supplementary materials that may be stored with imaging materials such as documents and ephemera (for permanence requirements for paper for documents, see ISO 9706).

Note that the term “archival” is not used in International Standards for imaging materials or for storage and display materials, because the meaning of “archival” has become too ambiguous. Therefore, storage and display materials should not be referred to as “archival,” but rather as meeting the specifications of this International Standard.

Imaging materials — Processed imaging materials — Albums, framing and storage materials

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies the principal physical and chemical requirements for album, storage and framing materials to prevent damage to processed or printed imaging materials over time. This International Standard covers requirements for paper and paperboard, plastics, metals, writing instruments, adhesives, tapes, self-adhesive labelling materials, stamping inks and pads as well as framing and glazing materials used as or in the construction of storage and display materials for black-and-white or colour reflection prints or negatives made with traditional silver-halide and silver dye bleach photographic materials, as well as dye- and pigment-based inkjet; dye diffusion thermal transfer (“dye sublimation”), and liquid- and dry-toner electrophotographic digital prints.

This International Standard does not provide specifications for the design, construction or durability of the storage and display materials themselves. The requirements are limited to the characteristics of the storage or display materials that may affect the imaging materials either chemically or physically when they are stored or displayed under recommended conditions.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 302, *Pulps — Determination of Kappa number*

ISO 10716, *Paper and board — Determination of alkali reserve*

ISO 12757-1:1998, *Ball point pens and refills — Part 1: General use*

ISO 12757-2:1998, *Ball point pens and refills — Part 2: Documentary use (DOC)*

ISO 14145-1:1998, *Roller ball pens and refills — Part 1: General use*

ISO 14145-2:1998, *Roller ball pens and refills — Part 2: Documentary use (DOC)*

ISO 18916, *Imaging materials — Processed imaging materials — Photographic activity test for enclosure materials*

ISO 18932, *Imaging materials — Adhesive mounting systems — Specifications*

TAPPI T509, *Hydrogen ion concentration (pH) of paper extracts (cold extraction method)*

ASTM D1193, *Standard Specification for Reagent Grade Water*

3 Terms and definitions

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

3.1

acid-free adhesive

adhesive with a cold extraction pH equal to or greater than the reference water minus 0,5 and less than 10,0