

in Fig. 4, the designated ASA speed point corresponds to an exposure  $E_m$ . An exposure meter designed in accordance with PH2.12-1961<sup>1</sup> will indicate the standard meter exposure<sup>12</sup>  $E$ , which for average conditions is equal to  $10E_m$ . Using Jones and Condit's data for image illuminance,<sup>13</sup> the brightest object in the average scene will produce a film exposure of  $36 E_m$ , and the

darkest object,  $0.56 E_m$ . This provides a safety factor<sup>4</sup> of approximately 1.25 compared with 2.5 used prior to 1960.<sup>3</sup> The smaller safety factor is desirable today because the widespread use of exposure meters and the uniformity of commercial processing has largely eliminated a source of uncertainty in the computation of camera exposure. The lesser exposures permit higher shutter speeds or smaller apertures, or better pictures in darker surroundings, and result in more printable negatives of lower graininess.

12. Allen Stimson, Chap. 8, *Photography, Its Materials and Processes*, 6th ed. C. B. Neblette, ed., Van Nostrand, New York, 1962.
13. L. A. Jones and H. R. Condit, *J. Opt. Soc. Am.*, **31**: 651 (1941).