

ISO v0.6

A Monospace Typeface
Inspired by Vintage Cameras
and B&W Negatives

By Scribble Tone

Thin
Light
Regular
Medium
Bold
Black

THIN (47 PT)

Photographic Filters

LIGHT (47 PT)

Wetzlar Germany 1914

REGULAR (47 PT)

f/16 Narrow Aperture

MEDIUM (47 PT)

Pentax Auto 110 Film

BOLD (47 PT)

Multigrade Developer

BLACK (47 PT)

Silver Halide Grains

THIN (47 PT)

M3-1072-364 80% #33
Black & White Photos
DOUBLE EXPOSED FILMS
Lisa Germany Holding
LARGE DEPTH OF FIELD
200mm...f/4.5...lens
FOCAL-PLANE SHUTTERS
A Single Lens Reflex
SPLT IMG RANGEFINDER
Sensitizing Chemical

ISO THIN (14 PT)

Photographic film is a strip or sheet of transparent plastic film base coated on one side with a gelatin emulsion containing microscopically small light-sensitive silver halide crystals. The sizes and other characteristics of the crystals determine the sensitivity, contrast and resolution of the film.[1] The emulsion will gradually darken if exposed to light, but the process is too slow to be any practical use. Instead, a very short exposure to the image formed by a camera lens is used to produce only a very slight chemical change, proportional to the amount of light absorbed by the crystals. This creates an invisible latent image in the emulsion, which can be chemically developed into a visible photograph.

In addition to visible light, all films are sensitive to X-rays ultraviolet radiation, and any other high-energy particles. Unmodified silver halide crystals are sensitive only to the blue parts of the visible spectrum, which can produce unnatural-looking renditions of some colored subjects. This problem was resolved with a discovery that certain dyes, called sensitizing dyes, when absorbed onto the silver halide crystals made them respond to other colors as well. Firstly, orthochromatic(sensitive to blue and green) and secondly, panchromatic(sensitive to all visible colors) films were developed. Panchromatic film renders all colors in shades of gray approximately matching their subjective brightnesses. By similar techniques, special-purpose films can be easily made sensitive to the infrared (IR) region of the spectrum.[2]

In black-and-white photographic film, there's usually one layer of silver halide crystals. When the exposed grains are developed, the crystals are converted to metallic silver, which blocks light and appear as black in the negatives. Color film has at least three sensitive layers, incorporating different combinations of sensitizing dyes. Typically the blue-sensitive layer is on top, followed by a yellow filter layer to stop any remaining blue light.

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LIGHT (47 PT)

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ISO BLACK

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J K L M N O P Q R j k l m n o p q r
S T U V W X Y Z s t u v w x y z

DIACRITICS

À Á Â Ã Ä Å Æ Ç È É Ê Ë Ì Í Î Ï Ñ Ò Ó Ô Õ Ö Ø Ù Ú Û Ü Ý Þ ß à á â ã ä å æ ç è é ê ë ì í î ï ñ ò ó ô õ ö ø ù ú û ü ý þ ÿ
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PUNCTUATION, ALTERNATIVES, AND SYMBOLS

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NUMERALS AND CURRENCY

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 \$ £ € ¥ ₹ ₪ ₯

OLDSTYLE NUMERALS

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 \$ £ € ¥ ₹ ₪ ₯
% + - ± ÷ × = < > ¬

ISO BLACK (14 PT)

Photographic film is a strip or sheet of transparent plastic film base coated on one side with a gelatin emulsion containing microscopically small light-sensitive silver halide crystals. The sizes and other characteristics of the crystals determine the sensitivity, contrast and resolution of the film.[1] The emulsion will gradually darken if exposed to light, but the process is too slow to be any practical use. Instead, a very short exposure to the image formed by a camera lens is used to produce only a very slight chemical change, proportional to the amount of light absorbed by the crystals. This creates an invisible latent image in the emulsion, which can be chemically developed into a visible photograph.

In addition to visible light, all films are sensitive to X-rays ultraviolet radiation, and any other high-energy particles. Unmodified silver halide crystals are sensitive only to the blue parts of the visible spectrum, which can produce unnatural-looking renditions of some colored subjects. This problem was resolved with a discovery that certain dyes, called sensitizing dyes, when absorbed onto the silver halide crystals made them respond to other colors as well. Firstly, orthochromatic(sensitive to blue and green) and secondly, panchromatic(sensitive to all visible colors) films were developed. Panchromatic film renders all colors in shades of gray approximately matching their subjective brightnesses. By similar techniques, special-purpose films can be easily made sensitive to the infrared (IR) region of the spectrum.[2]

In black-and-white photographic film, there's usually one layer of silver halide crystals. When the exposed grains are developed, the crystals are converted to metallic silver, which blocks light and appear as black in the negatives. Color film has at least three sensitive layers, incorporating different combinations of sensitizing dyes. Typically the blue-sensitive layer is on top, followed by a yellow filter layer to stop any remaining blue light.

ISO BLACK (9 PT)

Photographic film is a strip, or sheet, of transparent base, coated on one side with a gelatin emulsion, containing microscopic light sensitive silver halide crystals. The sizes and other characteristics of the crystals determine the sensitivity, contrast and resolution of the film.

The emulsion will gradually darken if left exposed to light, but this process is too slow and incomplete to be of any practical use. Instead, a very short exposure to an image formed by a camera lens is used to produce very slight chemical changes proportional to the amount of light absorbed by each crystal. This creates an invisible latent image in the emulsion, which can be developed, with chemicals, into visible photographs. In addition to visible light, all films are sensitive to X-rays, ultraviolet, and high-energy particles. Unmodified silver halide crystals, are sensitive only to the blue parts of the visible spectrum, producing unnatural looking renditions of colored subjects. This problem was resolved with the discovery that certain dyes, called sensitizing dyes, when adsorbed onto the silver halide crystals made them respond to other colors as well. Firstly orthochromatic (sensitive to blue and green) and finally panchromatic (sensitive to all visible color) films were developed. Panchromatic film renders all colors in a shade of gray approximately matching their subjective brightness. By similar techniques, special-purpose films can be made sensitive to the infrared (IR) region of the spectrum.[1]

In black-and-white photographic film, there is usually one layer of silver halide crystals. When the exposed silver halide grains are developed, the silver halide crystals are converted to metallic silver, which blocks light and appears as the black part of the film negative. Color film has at least three sensitive layers, incorporating different combinations of sensitizing dyes. Typically the blue sensitive layer is on top, followed by a yellow filter layer to stop any remaining blue light from affecting the layers below. Next comes a green-and-blue sensitive layer, and a red-and-blue sensitive layer, which record the green and red images respectively. During development, the exposed silver halide crystals are converted to metallic silver, just as with black-and-white film. But in a color film, the by-products of the development reaction simultaneously combine with chemicals known as color

couplers that are included either in the film itself or in the developer solution to form colored dyes. Because the by-product is created in direct proportion to the amount of exposure and development the dye clouds formed are also in proportion to the exposure and development. Following development, the silver is converted back to silver halide crystals in the bleach step. It is removed from the film during the process of fixing the image on the film with a solution of ammonium thiosulfate or sodium thiosulfate (hypo/fixer).[2] Fixing leaves behind only the formed color dyes, which combine to make up the colored visible image.

The earliest practical photographic process, the daguerreotype, introduced in 1839, did not use film. The light-sensitive chemicals were formed on the surface of silver-plated copper sheets.[4] The calotype process produced paper negatives.[5] Beginning in the 1850s, thin glass plates coated with photographic emulsion became a standard material for use in the camera. Although fragile and relatively heavy, the glass used for photographic plates was of better optical quality than transparent plastics and was, at first, less expensive. Glass plates continued to be used long after the introduction of film, and were used for astrophotography[7] and electron micrography until the early 2000s, when they were supplanted by digital recording methods. Ilford continues to manufacture glass plates for special scientific applications.[8]

The first flexible photographic roll film was sold by George Eastman in 1885,[9] but this original "film" was actually a coating on paper bases. As a part of the processing, the image layer was stripped from the paper and attached to sheets of hardened clear gelatin. The first transparent plastic roll film followed in 1889.[6] It was made from highly flammable nitrocellulose ("celluloid"), now usually called "nitrate film". Although cellulose acetate or "safety film" had been introduced by Kodak in 1908, at first it found only a few special applications as an alternative to the hazardous nitrate film, which had the advantages of being considerably tougher, more transparent, and cheaper. The changeover was completed for X-ray films in 1933, but although safety film had always been used for 16mm and 8mm home movies, nitrate film remained the standard for theatrical 35 mm films until it was finally discontinued in 1951.[11]

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