

LAD for Master Positives Using EASTMAN Color Intermediate Film 5243 / 7243

NOTE: This film was offered from 1978 through 1982. The information below is provided for archival purposes.

Black Patch

Same hue as D-min (orange mask), but lower density than the black background behind the model.

White Patch

Same hue as D-min (orange mask), but with density noticeably greater than D-min (orange frameline).

Black Background

Noticeably higher density than the black patch.

LAD Patch

LAD Status M density (± 0.12) aim for master positives is **0.90 red, 1.30 green, and 1.70 blue**. Densities much lower than the aim may cause loss of highlight detail (blocked-in highlights) or contrast mismatch in highlight areas. Densities much higher than aim may cause loss of shadow detail (smoky shadows) or contrast mismatch in shadow areas.



Fleshtone

On a master positive, image appears to be low in contrast and well-balanced, with the overall orange mask coloration.

Frameline

The opaque frameline on the LAD standard patch usually produces a D-min frameline on the master positive with the characteristic color of the orange mask.

Color Patches

Blue, green and red patches usually appear desaturated (low in contrast) with the overall orange mask coloration.

Gray Scale

Six gray patches appear neutral, with the overall orange mask coloration.

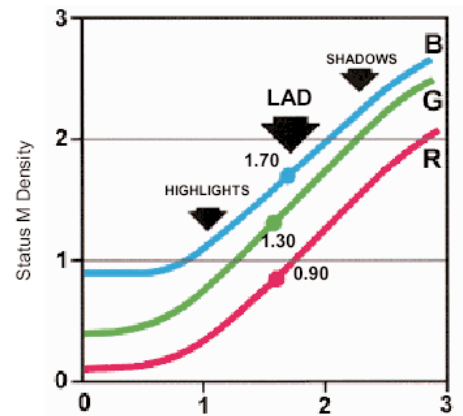
LAD for Master Positives

When making a master positive, time the negative scene-to-scene relative to the LAD standard film.

The LAD Status M density (± 0.12) aim for master positives is **0.90 red, 1.30 green, and 1.70 blue**. If the density is too low, increase the printer TRIM. If the density is too high, decrease the printer TRIM.

When near aim, changing one printer light of TRIM (0.025 Log Exposure Unit) will result in approximately a 0.025 density change on the master positive.

Note: Latent image edge identification is either an A, the product code number, or both.



Typical characteristic curves