

# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

**ISO**  
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## Micrographics — A6 size microfilm jackets —

**Part 1:**  
Five channel jacket for 16 mm microfilm

**iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW**

*(Micrographie — Jaquettes de microfilm de format A6 —  
Partie 1: Jaquette à cinq couloirs pour microfilm de 16 mm*

[ISO 8127-1:1989](https://standards.iso.org/standards/catalog/standards/sist/761626fe-c80b-4856-8d4b-d371ec7878bb/iso-8127-1-1989)

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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.

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. They are approved in accordance with ISO procedures requiring at least 75 % approval by the member bodies voting.

International Standard ISO 8127-1 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 171, *Micrographics and optical memories for document and image recording, storage and use*.

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At present ISO 8127 consists of the following part, under the general title *Micrographics — A6 size microfilm jackets*:

- *Part 1: Five channel jacket for 16 mm microfilm*

Annex A of this part of ISO 8127 is for information only.

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## Introduction

Microfilm jackets are a means of arranging units of information in microfilm form into inter-related groups of units or chapters. This arrangement permits correction and addition of information without completely refilming the contents. Microfilm jackets are mainly used in active microfilm systems but may serve as enclosures for storage of strips or single frames of microfilm.

In order to help the user and manufacturer of microfilm equipment, standardization of the basic requirements for microfilm jackets has been necessary.

Jackets are used in information systems composed of not only jackets but also jacket loaders, file cabinets, readers, reader-printers, and duplicators. When planning a system using more than one microform, appropriate International Standards should be consulted and suitable hardware should be chosen with the view to ensuring system compatibility.

The microfilm jacket consists of a support sheet and a thinner emulsion sheet affixed to the support sheet at a channel separation area to form the film channel into which microfilm can be inserted. The emulsion sheet is the contact printing surface.

There are two types of jackets: those with registration holes and those without. Some jacket loading devices can handle either type of jacket while other loading devices can only handle one type of jacket. All jackets are, however, interchangeable in readers, duplicators, and enlargers.

There are two versions of these types of jackets: one with the emulsion sheet on the back and the other with the emulsion sheet on the front to accommodate a different generation of microfilm. Jackets with an emulsion sheet on the back are the more common. They are used for first generation or camera microfilm from a planetary camera or a rotary camera with an even number of mirrors.

Microfilm is always inserted in the jacket so that the imaged side of the film is in contact with the emulsion sheet. When inserted in this way, the microfilm is right-reading from the support sheet side and the heading is facing the viewer and is also right reading.

It is not recommended and not usual to put second generation microfilm in jackets. If, however, it is necessary, specific requirements for microfilming of the original documents should be followed.

International Standard ISO 8127 defines the dimensions and other basic characteristics of the A6 size microfilm jackets. It is applicable to all microfilm jackets composed of a transparent support sheet and an emulsion sheet bonded together and divided in multiple channels to accommodate single or multiframe 16 mm or 35 mm microfilm, with a heading area incorporated.

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# Micrographics — A6 size microfilm jackets —

## Part 1:

### Five channel jacket for 16 mm microfilm

#### 1 Scope

This part of ISO 8127 specifies the characteristics of five channel jackets for 16 mm microfilm.

#### 2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO 8127. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this part of ISO 8127 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 446 : 1975, *Microcopying — ISO No. 1 Mire — Description and use in photographic documentary reproduction.*

ISO 3334 : 1989, *Micrographics — ISO resolution test chart No. 2 — Description and use.*

ISO 4430 : 1987, *Photography — Determination of the curl of photographic film.*

ISO 5466 : 1986, *Photography — Processed safety photographic film — Storage practices.*

ISO 6196-1 : 1980, *Micrographics — Vocabulary — Section 01: General terms.*

ISO 6196-2 : 1982, *Micrographics — Vocabulary — Section 02: Image positions and methods or recording.*

ISO 6196-3 : 1983, *Micrographics — Vocabulary — Part 03: Film processing.*

ISO 6196-4 : 1987, *Micrographics — Vocabulary — Part 04: Materials and packaging.*

ISO 6196-5 : 1987, *Micrographics — Vocabulary — Part 05: Quality of images, legibility, inspection.*

ISO 6196-6 : — <sup>1)</sup>, *Micrographics — Vocabulary — Part 06: Equipment.*

ISO 7830 : 1983, *Photography — Safety photographic films other than motion picture films — Material specifications.*

#### 3 Definitions

For the purposes of this part of ISO 8127, see ISO 6196 for definitions of the terms.

#### 4 Physical characteristics (see figure 1)

##### 4.1 Jacket size

The external dimensions of the A6 size jacket shall be

$$105_{-0,75}^0 \text{ mm} \times 148 \text{ mm} \pm 0,25 \text{ mm}.$$

##### 4.2 Film channel arrangement

The jacket shall contain five horizontal channels capable of accepting 16 mm microfilm.

##### 4.3 Film channel width

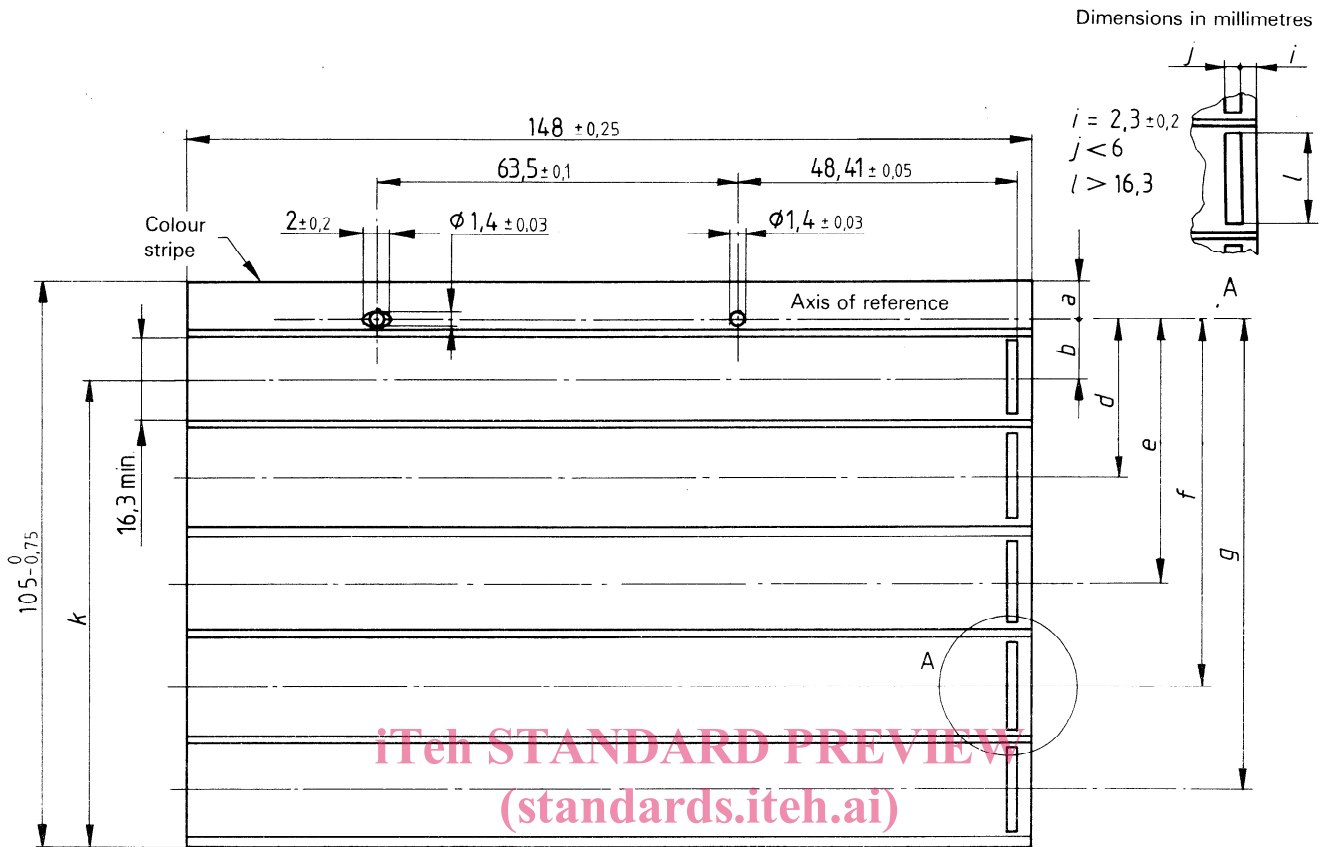
The minimum width of the film channel shall be 16,3 mm, thus permitting easy insertion of the 16 mm microfilm.

##### 4.4 Insertion openings

The insertion openings or slots shall be wider than the width of the film, and arranged symmetrical to the film channel centre line. The location and dimensions of the insertion openings are shown in figure 1. When the heading is right-reading and the support sheet is facing the observer, the insertion openings shall be at the right-hand end of jackets.

NOTE — The shape of the openings is optional.

1) To be published.



- $a > 8,5$
- $b = 11,8 \pm 0,15$
- $d = 30,3 \pm 0,15$
- $e = 48,8 \pm 0,15$
- $f = 67,3 \pm 0,15$
- $g = 85,8 \pm 0,15$
- $k = 84 \pm 0,15$

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 NOTE - In jackets with registration holes, the 11,8 mm dimension is mandatory and the 84 mm dimension is optional. In jackets without registration holes, the 84 mm dimension is mandatory and there is no 11,8 mm dimension.

Figure 1 — Jacket dimensions

#### 4.5 Jacket registration holes

The registration holes are optional. When used, the diameter of the circular holes shall be  $1,4 \text{ mm} \pm 0,03 \text{ mm}$  and in the location shown in figure 1. The hole further from the insertion openings may be circular or oblong.

#### 4.6 Centre lines of film channels

The spacing between the centre lines of the film channels and the spacing between the centre line of the top film channel and the centre line of the registration holes (when used) or the bottom edge (when registration holes are not used) shall be as specified in table 1. All centre lines shall be parallel to the bottom edge of the jacket.

**Table 1 — Spacing between the centre lines of film channels, and the centre line of the registration holes or bottom edge**

Dimensions in millimetres

Spacing between two film channels	$18,5 \pm 0,2$
Spacing between the centre line of the registration holes and the centre line of the top film channel	$11,8 \pm 0,15$
Spacing between the centre line of the top film channel and the bottom edge	$84 \pm 0,15$
NOTE — In jackets with registration holes, the 11,8 mm dimension is mandatory and the 84 mm is optional. In jackets without registration holes, the 84 mm dimension is mandatory and there is no 11,8 mm dimension.	

#### 4.7 Heading area

The heading area shall be above the top film channel. Its minimum width, measured from the top of the jacket, shall be 8,5 mm.

#### 4.8 Heading area coating (optional)

Any coating or treatment shall be applied to the right reading face, and shall extend from the top of the support sheet to approximately the top of the first channel separator.

It shall be translucent and shall accept mechanical or manual methods of titling without smudging or feathering. The coating shall transmit sufficient actinic radiant energy to facilitate duplication.

#### 4.9 Colour stripe

The colour stripe, when used, shall be  $1,2 \text{ mm} \pm 0,4 \text{ mm}$  wide along the top edge of the heading area.

#### 4.10 Emulsion sheet identification

If any identification mark is used to indicate the emulsion sheet, it shall be located in the upper right-hand corner when the jacket is held with the longer side in a vertical position and the emulsion sheet towards the observer.

The use of a rounded or straight corner cut or a notch for filing or indexing purposes is not precluded by this part of ISO 8127.

#### 4.11 Code notch

When a code notch is used, it shall be cut out of the top of the microfilm jacket to a depth of

$$1,6 \begin{matrix} +0,4 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \text{ mm.}$$

#### 4.12 Parallelism

The channel separation area shall be parallel to the centre line of the two registration holes or to the bottom edge of the jacket within  $\pm 0,2 \text{ mm}$  over the entire length of the jacket.

#### 4.13 Squareness

Jackets shall have straight smooth edges which lie wholly within a rectangle having sides equal to the maximum length and width dimensions. The total dimensions of the jacket shall be not less than the minimum dimensions.

#### 4.14 Curl or bow

When placed on a flat surface and measured by the method described in clause 5, the empty microfilm jacket shall not bow or curl in any direction by more than 6,5 mm above the surface.

#### 4.15 Wrinkles, scratches, blemishes

Wrinkles, scratches, or blemishes which interfere with either the viewing or reproduction of the image shall not be present on the microfilm jacket.

#### 4.16 Jacket material

The transparent safety material used for making microfilm jackets shall have no deleterious effects on the microfilm in the film channels. The material shall be in accordance with the requirements of ISO 5466 and ISO 7830.

The jacket material shall permit insertion and removal of the film strips without causing damage that would affect either the viewing or reproduction of the image and the jacket itself.

### 5 Methods of test

#### 5.1 Curl or bow

The curl or bow shall be measured in accordance with method C, ISO 4330. Place an empty microfilm jacket convex side down on a flat surface for at least 6 h in an atmosphere of  $23 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} \pm 2 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  and  $(50 \pm 5) \%$  relative humidity after which no part of the jacket shall be more than 6,5 mm above the surface. Measure the curl or bow by holding a scale perpendicular to the

flat surface and as close as possible to where a curl or bow occurs. Measure the amount of curl or bow at eye level.

microfilm containing ISO test chart No. 1 or No. 2 in conformity with ISO 446 and ISO 3334.

## 5.2 Optical clarity of jacket material

Because of the loss of legibility due to the emulsion sheet, the legibility of a duplicate made from a film inserted in a jacket cannot be identical to that of the same film obtained by direct contact. To control the legibility, make duplicates of a

Make the first duplicate by direct contact between the original microfilm and the print film. Make the second duplicate from the same original microfilm in a microfilm jacket. Compare both copies with the help of a microscope. The difference in legibility between the two duplicates shall not be more than one test chart pattern or number.

## Annex A (informative)

### Bibliography

- [1] ISO 554:1976, *Standard atmospheres for conditioning and/or testing — Specifications.*
- [2] ISO 5123:1984, *Documentation — Headers for microfiche of monographs and serials.*
- [3] ISO 6148: —<sup>1)</sup>, *Photography — Film in rolls and sheets for micrographic uses — Dimensions and package marking.*
- [4] ISO 9923: —<sup>1)</sup>, *Micrographics — Transparent A6 size microfiche — Image placement.*

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