INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 3026

Second edition
1992-07-15

Cinematography — Printed 8 mm Type S image area on 35 mm motion-picture film perforated 8 mm Type S, 2R-4.227 (1664) or 5R-4.234 (1667) — Position and dimensions

Cinématographie — Surface d'image 8 mm *type S produite par tirage sur film cinématographique* 35 mm *perforé* 8 mm *type S, 2R-4,227 (1664) ou 5R-4,234 (1667) — Position et dimensions*

Reference number
ISO 3026:1992(E)

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 voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

International Standard ISO 3026 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 36, *Cinematography*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 3026:1975), of which it constitutes a minor revision.

Annexes A and B of this International Standard are for information only.

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Printed in Switzerland

Cinematography — Printed 8 mm Type S image area on 35 mm motion-picture film perforated 8 mm Type S, 2R-4.227 (1664) or 5R-4.234 (1667) — Position and dimensions

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies the position and size of the 8 mm Type S printed picture image area on 35 mm motion-picture negative, intermediate, or print films perforated 8 mm Type S, 2R-4.227 (1664) or 8 mm Type S, 5R-4.234 (1667).

2 Normative reference

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

ISO 1781:1983, *Cinematography — Projector usage of 8 mm Type S motion-picture film for direct front projection.*

3 Dimensions and characteristics

3.1 The dimensions shall be as specified in figure 1 and in table 1.

3.2 The dimensions which define the image area are established from the row of perforations discarded after slitting. This row contains a wider perforation and is customarily used for lateral registration of the image.

NOTES

1 Intermediate films usually contain only two rows of perforations and may have their dimensions modified slightly to ensure that they yield prints according to the dimensions and specifications.

2 Dimensions A, B, R and H apply to all images. The differences in values from the reference perforation, dimensions C to G and J to L, establish the minimum area to be printed. For convenience, and to avoid unnecessary addition and subtraction in applying this International Standard, a reference dimension has been supplied for a typical width of the image area.

3.3 Dimension H is measured from the minus 2 perforation because this perforation position coincides with the perforation used to position the resulting 8 mm print in the projector as specified in ISO 1781.

NOTES

3 The film travel shown in the figure is to aid in illustrating the minus 2 perforation and is the direction of motion in the projector for the resulting 8 mm print if the figure is as seen from inside a projector used for direct front projection looking through the film toward the lens.

4 To provide understanding in the design and use of printers, the dimensions specified in figure 1 and table 1 provide an image ideally centred vertically on the perforation with a reference dimension of 7,9 mm (0,311 in) from the positioning perforation to the horizontal centre line of the intended image.

When film having a perforation pitch of 4,227 mm (0,166 4 in) is printed, dimension H shall be reduced by the change of average perforation pitch and processing shrinkage to ensure the appropriate dimension for H in release prints.

3.4 The reduced 8 mm Type S image of the original camera aperture image should be centred on the perforation centre line when the original or intermediate contains more vertical height information than is transferred to the reduced image.

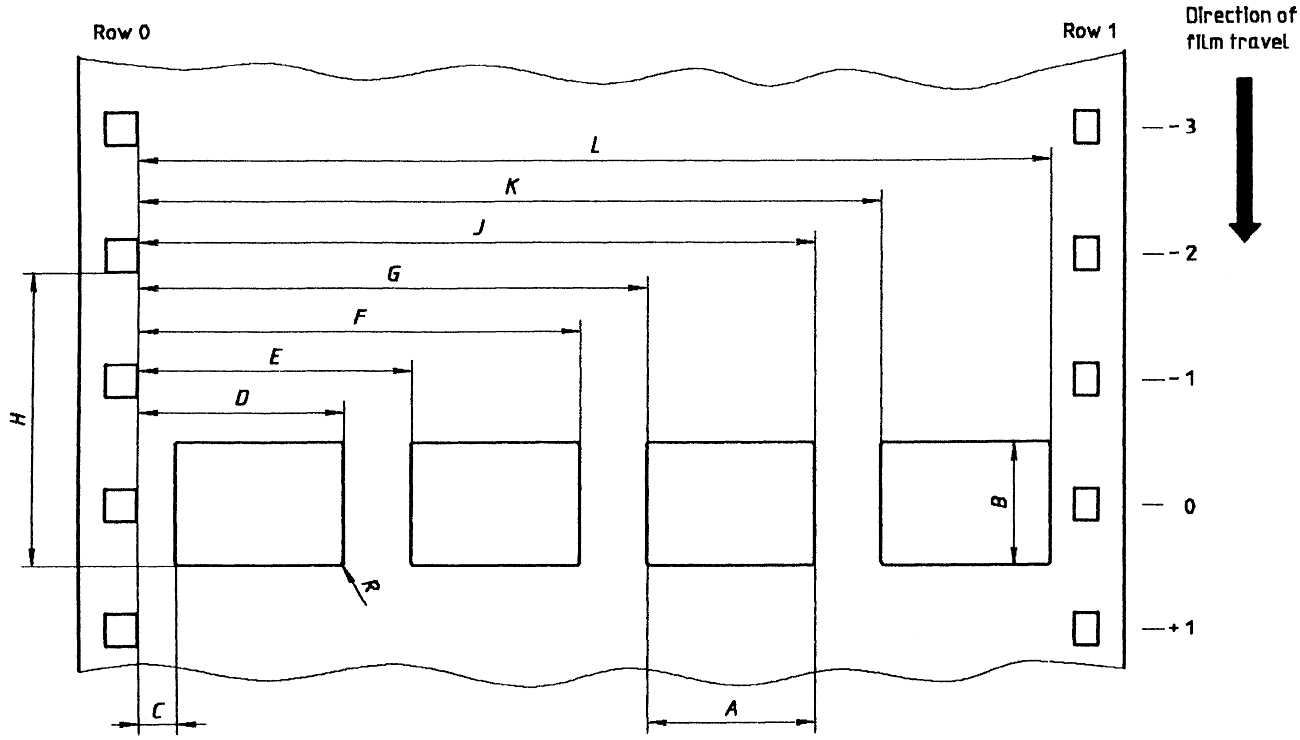

Figure 1

Table 1

Dimension	mm	in
A 1) ref.	5,79	0,228
B 1)	$4,22\,^{0}_{-0,08}$	$0,166\,^{0}_{-0,003}$
C max.	1,19	0,047
D min.	6,88	0,271
E max.	9,17	0,361
F min.	14,86	0,585
G max.	17,14	0,675
H 1)	9,98 ± 0,05	0,393 ± 0,002
J min.	22,83	0,899
K max.	25,12	0,989
L min.	30,81	1,213
R 1) max.	0,13	0,005

1) These dimensions apply to all four images.