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STANDARD

**ISO**  
**3023**

Fourth edition  
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**Cinematography — 65 mm and 70 mm  
unexposed motion-picture film —  
Cutting and perforating dimensions**

**iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW**

*Cinématographie — Films cinématographiques vierges 65 mm  
et 70 mm — Dimensions de coupe et de perforation*

ISO 3023:1995

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Reference number  
ISO 3023:1995(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 3023 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 36, *Cinematography*.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition (ISO 3023:1988), of which it constitutes a technical revision.

Annex A of this International Standard is for information only.

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# Cinematography — 65 mm and 70 mm unexposed motion-picture film — Cutting and perforating dimensions

## 1 Scope

This International Standard specifies the cutting and perforating dimensions for unexposed 65 mm and 70 mm motion-picture film.

This International Standard applies to safety raw stock film as described in ISO 543.

## 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. Mem-

bers of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 543:1990, *Photography — Photographic films — Specifications for safety film*.

## 3 Dimensions

The dimensions and tolerances shall be as shown in figure 1 and given in table 1 (in millimetres). They apply to safety raw stock film, as defined in ISO 543, at the time of cutting and perforating, for film adjusted to a temperature of  $23\text{ °C} \pm 1\text{ °C}$  and a relative humidity of  $(50 \pm 2)\%$ . The manufacturer may indicate other nominal temperature and humidity conditions under which the dimensions apply.

NOTE 1 The 65 mm width is usually used for negative films and is not intended to be used in projectors.

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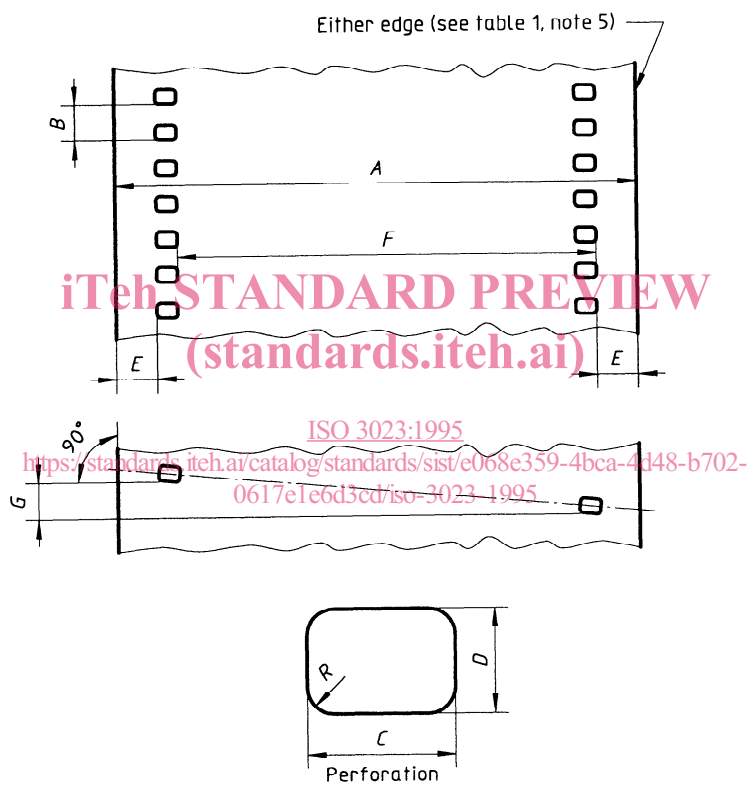


Figure 1 — 65 mm and 70 mm unexposed film

Table 1

Dimensions in millimetres

Dimension	65 mm film	70 mm film
<i>A</i>	64,97 ± 0,05	69,95 ± 0,05
<i>B</i>	—	4,750 ± 0,010
<i>B'</i>	4,740 ± 0,010	—
<i>L</i>	—	475,0 ± 0,4
<i>L'</i>	474,0 ± 0,4	—
<i>C</i>	2,800 $\begin{smallmatrix} +0,005 \\ -0,015 \end{smallmatrix}$	2,800 $\begin{smallmatrix} +0,005 \\ -0,015 \end{smallmatrix}$
<i>D</i>	1,980 ± 0,010	1,980 ± 0,010
<i>E</i>	2,97 ± 0,05	5,46 ± 0,05
<i>F</i>	56,24 ± 0,08	56,24 ± 0,08
<i>G</i>	0,025 max.	0,025 max.
<i>R</i>	0,51 ± 0,03	0,51 ± 0,03

## NOTES

- 1 All dimensions given in imperial units are shown in annex A (see table A.1). In some instances, the values of the metric dimensions are not exact conversions of the inch dimensions.
- 2 Dimensions *B'* and *L'* (short perforation pitch) are provided to fulfil the requirements of continuous sprocket contact printing.
- 3 Dimensions *L* and *L'* represent the length of any 100 consecutive perforation intervals.
- 4 Dimension *C* in metric units has non-symmetrical tolerances for convenience.
- 5 The dimension and tolerances of *E* apply to both edges of the film.
- 6 There are many dimensions in the table for which the tolerances of the parts are limited by other tolerances, and where this occurs, the sum of the individual tolerances should be less than the overall variation series.

## Annex A (informative)

### Additional data

#### A.1 Uniformity of perforating

The uniformity of pitch, hole size and margin (dimensions  $B$  or  $B'$ ,  $C$  and  $D$ , and  $E$ ) are important variables affecting image steadiness. Variations in these dimensions within a roll from one perforation to the next are more significant than variations from roll to roll. In fact, it is the maximum variation from one perforation to the next within any small group of consecutive perforations that is the most important variable.

#### A.2 Dimensional stability

The user is reminded that film dimensions can change due to moisture, temperature and strain effect or, in some film base materials, due to solvent or plasticizer loss. These changes are generally uniform throughout the roll.

#### A.3 Definition of low-shrinkage film

Low-shrinkage film is film which shrinks no more than 0,2 % from its original dimensions at the time of cutting and perforating, after the film has been

- a) kept in the manufacturer's normal commercial packing for six months at recommended storage conditions;
- b) exposed;
- c) processed and dried as recommended by the manufacturer;
- d) stored in roll form, exposed to air, for a period not exceeding 30 days at 18 °C to 24 °C and 50 % to 60 % relative humidity.

The film is measured under the same conditions of temperature and humidity as defined in clause 3.

#### A.4 Choice of longitudinal pitch

The choice of different pitch ( $B$ : long pitch, and  $B'$ : short pitch), for original and print motion-picture films, depends on the necessity of printing and the type of printer used. In the most common type of printer, the original and print films move continuously over a printing sprocket. Consequently, the original film must be shorter in pitch than the print film in the approximate proportion of the thickness of the film to the radius of curvature of the printing sprocket. With current printing sprocket design, the value for this pitch differential is 0,3 %, with experience showing that a tolerance of  $\pm 0,1$  % is acceptable.

With "low-shrinkage" film base, it is common manufacturing practice to set the aim for the pitch of original films at a value of 0,2 % shorter than that of the films on which they will be printed. The additional shrinkage that occurs in the original film, because of processing and ageing before printing, should result in the desired  $(0,3 \pm 0,1)$  % shorter pitch.

#### A.5 Effect of humidity

It is a common tendency of the film to expand when exposed to high relative humidity. Allowance should be made for this factor in equipment design.

#### A.6 Dimensions in inches

The inch dimensions given in table A.1 follow the practice of those countries using the imperial system.

Table A.1

Dimensions in inches

Dimension	65 mm film	70 mm film
A	$2,558 \pm 0,002$	$2,754 \pm 0,002$
B	—	$0,187 0 \pm 0,000 4$
B'	$0,186 6 \pm 0,000 4$	—
L	—	$18,700 \pm 0,015$
L'	$18,660 \pm 0,015$	—
C	$0,110 0 \pm 0,000 4$	$0,110 0 \pm 0,000 4$
D	$0,078 0 \pm 0,000 4$	$0,078 0 \pm 0,000 4$
E	$0,117 \pm 0,002$	$0,215 \pm 0,002$
F	$2,214 \pm 0,003$	$2,214 \pm 0,003$
G	0,001 max.	0,001 max.
R	$0,020 \pm 0,001$	$0,020 \pm 0,001$

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**Descriptors:** cinematography, motion-picture film, motion-picture film 65 mm, motion-picture film 70 mm, cutting, perforating, dimensions.

Price based on 5 pages

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