### INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 5768

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# Cinematography — Image produced by camera aperture Type W on 16 mm motion-picture film — Position and dimensions

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Cinématographie — Champ d'image enregistré par caméra type W sur film cinématographique 16 mm — Position et dimensions



#### **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 5768 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 36, *Cinematography*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 5768:1981), of which it constitutes a technical revision.

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

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# Cinematography — Image produced by camera aperture Type W on 16 mm motion-picture film — Position and dimensions

#### 1 Scope

This International Standard specifies the dimensions and location of the image area produced by the camera aperture Type W on 16 mm motion-picture film intended for enlargement to non-anamorphic 35 mm motion-picture film with an image aspect ratio of 1,66:1 or greater.

This International Standard also specifies the dimensions and location of the corresponding image area on a 35 mm internegative or duplicate negative and the enlargement ratio in optical printing from 16 mm Type W originals.

#### 2 Dimensions

The dimensions shall be as given in figures 1 and 2 and tables 1 and 2.

NOTE — Inch dimensions reflect the practice in those countries using the Imperial system of measurement.

Centre of intended image area and optical axis

Direction of film travel

Reference edge

NOTE — The film is shown as seen from the inside of the camera looking towards the camera lens with the photographic layer away from the observer.

Figure 1 — Image area on 16 mm Type W motion-picture negative or original

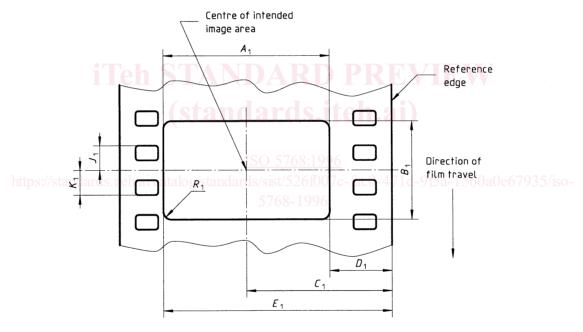
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Table 1 — Dimensions

Dimension	Millimetres	Inches		
A nom.	12,35	0,486		
В	7,42 <sup>+ 0,15</sup>	0,292 <sup>+ 0,006</sup>		
C ref.	9,00 ± 0,05	0,354 ± 0,002		
D max.	2,825	0,111		
<i>E</i> min.	15,175	0,597		
J = K nom.				
<i>R</i> max.	0,15	0,006		

#### 3 35 mm internegatives and duplicate negatives

The enlargement ratio for printing 35 mm internegatives and duplicate negatives from 16 mm Type W originals shall be 1,778:1. The image area dimensions and location on 35 mm internegatives and duplicate negatives shall be as given in figure 2 and table 2.



NOTE — The film is shown as seen from the inside of the camera of the optical printer looking towards the camera lens with the photographic layer away from the observer.

Figure 2 — Image on 35 mm motion-picture internegative or duplicate negative

Table 2 — Dimensions

Dimension	Millimetres Inches		
$A_1$ nom.	21,95	0,864	
$B_1$	13,19 <sup>+ 0,27</sup>	0,519 <sup>+ 0,010</sup>	
$C_1$ ref.	18,75	0,738	
$D_1$ max.	7,80	0,307	
$E_1$ min.	29,74	1,171	
$J_1 = K_1$ nom.			
R <sub>1</sub> max.	0,25	0,010	

#### Annex A

(informative)

#### Equivalent projectable image areas

While it is clearly understood that 16 mm Type W camera images are not intended for release-print projection, it is often necessary to determine the area of the 16 mm Type W image which is equivalent to the area that will be used for release-print projection after enlargement of the image. Such uses might be for screening of rushes or for viewing on editing equipment, etc. Table A.1 gives these equivalent areas. The centre of these areas is coincident with the centre of the aperture image given in figure 1 and table 1.

Table A.1 — Equivalent projection areas

	Width		Height	
projection format	mm	in	mm	in
1,66:1	11,80	0,464	7,10	0,280
1,85:1	11,80	0,464	6,38	0,251

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#### Annex B

(informative)

#### **Bibliography**

- [1] ISO 25:1994, Cinematography Camera usage of 16 mm motion-picture film Specifications.
- [2] ISO 69:1990, Cinematography 16 mm motion-picture and magnetic film Cutting and perforating dimensions.
- [3] ISO 466:1976, Cinematography Image produced by 16 mm motion-picture camera aperture Position and dimensions.
- [4] ISO 2907:1984, Cinematography Maximum projectable image area on 35 mm motion-picture film Position and dimensions.
- [5] ISO 2939:1986, Cinematography Picture image area and photographic sound record on 35 mm motion-picture release prints Position and dimensions.

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