INTERNATIONAL STANDARD ISO 3022

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION • МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ • ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION

Cinematography — 35 mm motion-picture film perforated 16 mm (1-3-0) — Cutting and perforating dimensions

Cinématographie — Film cinématographique de 35 mm à perforations 16 mm (1-3-0) — Dimensions de coupe et de perforation

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FOREWORD

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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.

International Standard ISO 3022 was drawn up by Technical Committee ISO/TC 36, *Cinematography*, and circulated to the Member Bodies in April 1973.

It has been approved by the Member Bodies of the following countries :

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No Member Body expressed disapproval of the document.

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Cinematography — 35 mm motion-picture film perforated 16 mm (1-3-0) — Cutting and perforating dimensions

1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

This International Standard specifies the cutting and perforating dimensions for 35 mm motion-picture raw stock with three rows of 16 mm perforations in positions 1-3-0, as well as the width of the 16 mm strip after processing and slitting the print stock.

2 REFERENCES

ISO 69, *Cinematography — 16 mm motion-picture raw stock film — Cutting and perforating dimensions.*

ISO/R 129, *Engineering drawing — Dimensioning.*

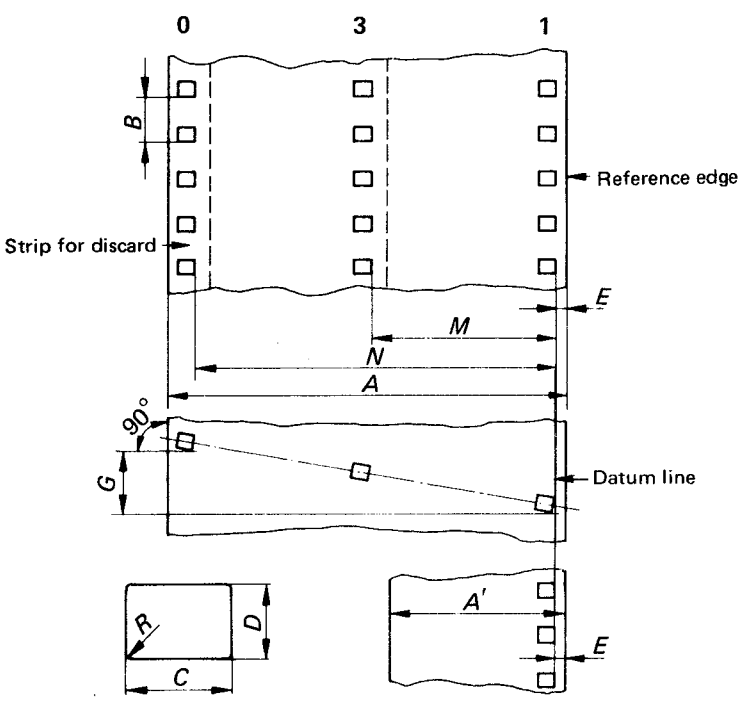
ISO 543, *Cinematography — Motion-picture safety film — Definition, testing and marking.*

3 DIMENSIONS

The dimensions and tolerances shall be as specified in the figure and table; they apply to safety raw stock film as defined in ISO 543, immediately after cutting and perforating.

If required by usage, the manufacturer should indicate the atmospheric conditions applied to the dimensional control at the time of cutting and perforating.

NOTE — The perforations in the 0 row are discarded after slitting two strips of nominal 16 mm width from the processed print stock. The 0 discard row of perforations should therefore be provided with a visual means of identification (such as ink or round holes). If round holes are used for identification, a 1,0 mm (0.04 in) nominal diameter is suggested and the frequency of occurrence should be between at least every fifth set of perforations.



Perforation **Processed and slit film**

Dimension	mm	in
A	34,975 ± 0,025	1.377 ± 0.001
A'	15,93 ± 0,05	0.627 ± 0.002
B	7,620 ± 0,010	0,300 0 ± 0.000 4
B' *	7,605 ± 0,010	0.299 4 ± 0.000 4
C	1,830 ± 0,010	0.072 0 ± 0.000 4
D	1,270 ± 0,010	0.050 0 ± 0.000 4
*E****	0,90 ± 0,05	0.035 5 ± 0.002 0
G	0,025 max.	0.001 0 max.
L **	762,0 ± 0,8	30.00 ± 0.03
L') **)	760,5 ± 0,8	29.94 ± 0.03
M	15,95 ± 0,03	0.628 ± 0.001 0
N	31,34 ± 0,03	1.234 ± 0.001 0
R	0,25 ± 0,03	0.010 ± 0.001 0

* Dimensions *B'* and *L'* (short perforation pitch) are provided to fulfil the requirements of continuous sprocket contact printing.

** Dimensions *L* and *L'* represent the length of any 100 consecutive perforation intervals.

*** Dimension *E* in inches has been taken to one additional decimal place for greater accuracy. There are several dimensions in the table for which the tolerances of parts are limited by other tolerances, and where this occurs, the exclusion provided in sub-clause 1.2.5 of ISO/R 129 shall apply.