International Standard

1700

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION MEXACIPADODHAR OPPAHUSALUUR TO CTAHDAPTUSALUNOORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION

Cinematography – 8 mm Type S motion-picture raw stock film – Cutting and perforating dimensions

Cinématographie — Film 8 mm perforé, type S, vierge — Dimensions de coupe et de perforation

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards institutes (ISO member bodies). The work of developing International Standards is carried out through ISO technical committees. Every member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been set up 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.

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 1700 was developed by Technical Committee ISO/TC 36; VIEW Cinematography.

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This second edition was submitted directly to the ISO Council, in accordance with clause 5.10.1 of part 1 of the Directives for the technical work of ISO, It cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 1700-1972), which had been approved by the member bodies of the following countries: https://standards.iten.accatalog/standards/sist/8ia4/ic4-4a33-4e5b-9c17-bad66268ad9c/iso-1700-1981

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No member body had expressed disapproval of the document.

[ⓒ] International Organization for Standardization, 1981 ●

Cinematography – 8 mm Type S motion-picture raw stock film – Cutting and perforating dimensions

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1 Scope and field of application

This International Standard specifies the raw stock cutting and perforating dimensions for 8 mm Type S motion picture film and ards/sist/8fa47fc4-4a3-4e5b-9c17-bad66268ad9c/iso-1700-1981

2 Reference

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

3 Dimensions and characteristics

The dimensions and tolerances specified in the table apply to raw stock safety 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.

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Та	b	e

Dimension	mm	in
A	7,975 ± 0,040	0.314 0 ± 0.001 6
В	4,234 ± 0,010	0.166 7 ± 0.000 4
c 7	0,914 ± 0,010	0.036 0 ± 0.000 4
D	1, 143 ± 0,010	$0.045~0~\pm~0.000~4$
R	0,13 ± 0,03	$0.005 \pm 0.001 0$
Ε	$0,51 \pm 0,05$	0.020 ± 0.002
$L^{(1)}$	423,4 ± 0,40	16.67 ± 0.016

1) Dimension *L* represents the length of any 100 consecutive perforation intervals.





Annex

A.1 Uniformity of perforations

The dimensions given in this International Standard represent the practice of film manufacturers in that the dimensions and tolerances are for film stock immediately after perforation. The punches and dies themselves are made to tolerances considerably smaller than those given, but since film is a plastic material, the dimensions of the slit and perforated film stock never agree exactly with the dimensions of the slitters, punches and dies. Film can shrink or swell due to loss or gain in moisture content or can shrink due to loss of solvent. These changes invariably result in changes in the dimensions during the life of the film. The change is generally uniform throughout a roll.

The uniformity of pitch, hole size and margin (dimensions B, C, D and E) is an important variable affecting steadiness. Variations in these dimensions, from roll to roll, are of little significance compared to variations from one perforation to the next. Actually, it is the maximum variation from one perforation to the next within a small group of consecutive perforations that is important.

A.2 Equipment design

It is the common tendency of film to expand when exposed to high relative humidity. Allowance should be made for this factor in equipment design and in no case should the equipment design fail to accomodate a film 8,08 mm (0.318 in) width under the conditions of use.

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