International Standard



INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION MEX DY APODHAR OPPAHUSALUN TO CTAHDAPTUSALUNOORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION

# Cinematography – Motion-picture camera cartridge, 8 mm Type S Model I – Aperture, camera aperture profile, film position, pressure pad and pressure pad flatness – Dimensions and specifications

Cinématographie — Chargeur, modèle I, pour caméra, 8 mm type S — Fenêtre du chargeur, configuration de la fenêtre de la caméra, position du film, presseur du chargeur et planéité du presseur — Dimensions et spécifications

Second edition – 1984-12-01 <u>ISO 1780:1984</u> Corrected and reprinted – <u>1984</u>/12:15:ards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/51f1621e-4b24-4a4f-888b-04d83849957e/iso-1780-1984

### 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.

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. They are approved in accordance with ISO procedures requiring at least 75 % approval by the member bodies voting TANDARD PREVIEW

International Standard ISO 1780-1984 is a combination of the first edition of ISO 1780-1975, of ISO 5760-1980, and of ISO 5761-1980, which it cancels and replaces. It was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 36, *Cinematography*. ISO 1780-1984

https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/51f1621e-4b24-4a4f-888b-04d83849957e/iso-1780-1984

© International Organization for Standardization, 1984 •

# Cinematography – Motion-picture camera cartridge, 8 mm Type S Model I – Aperture, camera aperture profile, film position, pressure pad and pressure pad flatness — Dimensions and specifications

### 1 Scope and field of application

This International Standard specifies the dimensions and location of the cartridge aperture, pressure pad, and characteristics necessary for the appropriate flatness of the cartridge and location of film in the camera aperture, for any model of 8 mm Type S Model I motion-picture film camera cartridge [sound or silent, 15 m (50 ft) or 60 m (200 ft)].

### 2 References

testing - Specifications.

3.3 The datum planes and features used for dimensions shall be defined in accordance with ISO 3654, ISO 5759 or ISO 6903.

**3.4** Dimensions *T* and *U* denote the lateral location of the film in the cartridge before insertion in the camera. After insertion, dimension T becomes 1,52 mm (0.060 in) min., and dimension U becomes 1,27 mm (0.050 in) min.

## iTeh STANDARD

**3.5** All dimensions in table 1, except dimensions A and C, ISO 554, Standard atmospheres for conditioning and/or the recess area is permitted as well as an inside or outside radius of 0,13 mm (0.005 in) at all corners to provide satisfac-ISO 1780:198tory mould release when the pressure pad is manufactured in a

ISO 1787, Cinematography Ht Camera usage of 8/mm/motion-ards/sismoulding.process1a4f-888bpicture film perforated Type S. 04d83849957e/iso-1780-1984

ISO 3654, Cinematography – Motion-picture camera cartridge 8 mm, Type S Model I - Cartridge-camera interface and takeup core drive - Dimensions and specifications.

ISO 5759, Cinematography - Sound motion-picture camera cartridge, 8 mm, Type S Model I - Cartridge-camera interface and take-up core drive - Dimensions and specifications.

ISO 6903, Cinematography – Motion-picture camera cartridge, 8 mm Type S, Model I (capacity 60 m) - Cartridgecamera interface and sprocket drive - Dimensions and specifications.

#### 3 Dimensions

Measurements made at the time of manufacture shall be taken at 23 ± 2 °C as stated in ISO 554. A manufacturer may indicate other nominal temperatures under which dimensions apply.

**3.1** The dimensions shall be as shown in the figures and given in the tables. The dimensions shown in figures 1 and 3 and given in tables 1 and 3 apply to a cartridge that is fully assembled, but does not contain film.

3.2 The dimensions shown in figure 2 and given in table 2 shall apply to an assembled cartridge with a film load at the time of manufacture.

**3.6** Dimension A denotes the space available from datum plane C, for penetration of the camera film alignment guide wings or the camera claw into the recessed area of the cartridge pressure pad.

Dimension *B* is measured from datum plane *C* and is the 3.7 operating position of the cartridge pressure pad.

**3.8** Dimensions relative to the surface of the pressure pad are measured from a plane established through surfaces 1, 2 and 3 as defined by 1,52 mm (0.060 in) diameter circles centred as shown in figure 3. The actual camera aperture bosses may deviate from this shape.

**3.9** Dimension  $G_2$  specifies the clearance for film in the camera aperture area, based on  $T_2$ , the thickness of the film in the centre of the picture area (see note 1).

**3.10** Dimension  $G'_2$  specifies the extension of the camera aperture plate boss points (corresponding to 1, 2 and 3), beyond the aperture plate plane at the aperture opening.

**3.11** The upper and lower pad areas extend from dimension  $C_2$  to the top and bottom of the cartridge pressure pad within dimension  $K_2$ .

**3.12** Dimension  $H_2$  is intended to apply from a plane as described by 3.8.

**3.13** The plus value given for the pressure pad film surface flatness tolerances shall be directed toward the lens (see note 2).

**3.14** Surface 4 of the cartridge pressure pad and boss 4 of the camera aperture are established to aid in seating the cartridge pressure pad to the camera aperture plate. They serve no function once the pressure pad is in the operating position (see note 3).

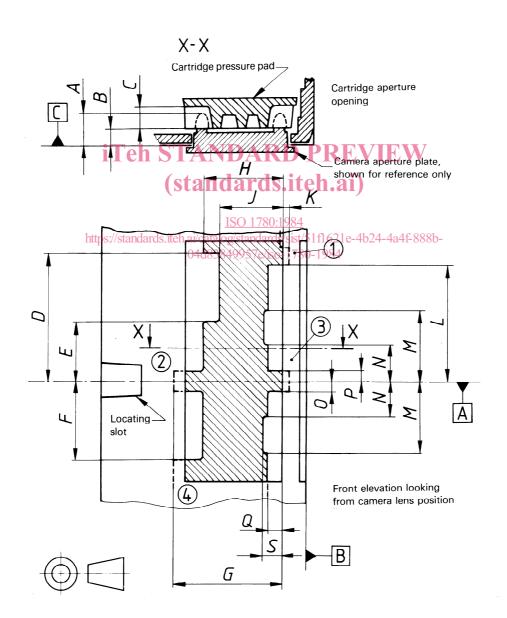
### NOTES

1 It is considered good practice to relieve the camera aperture plate above and below the picture area to allow a clearance for film transport

and minimize the possibility of film pinching. Dimension  $F_2$  specifies the amount of recess for this purpose.

2 It is intended that the film surface of the cartridge pressure pad be flat or moulded as a flat plane. Pits or depressions, however, which do not interfere with the film flatness are acceptable. Relief in the pad surface equal to the sound stripe thickness may be provided beneath those areas of the film which are striped by adding material to the backing of the film. Tolerances for the flatness on the 8 mm Type S cartridge pressure pad film surface are specified to account for slight warpage in moulding if the pressure pad is made from a plastic material (see the annex clause A.3).

3 Three lugs, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 on the pressure pad are intended to touch the camera aperture plate and thereby determine the film plane alignment and the clearance allowed for the thickness of the film. Lug 4 should not touch the camera aperture plate.

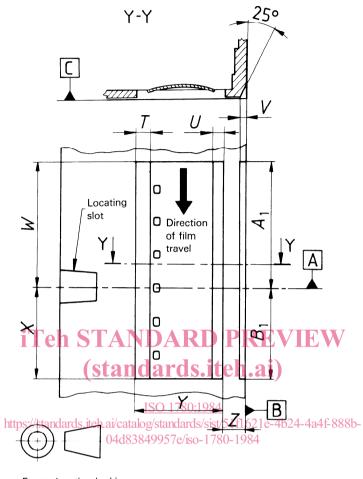


NOTE - Cartridge pressure pad cross-hatched to improve interpretation of dimension lines.

Figure 1 - Cartridge pressure pad

	Dimensions	mm	in
	A max.	3,81	0.150
	В	1,96 ± 0,13	$0.077 \pm 0.005$
il	<b>eminSTAN</b>	DA2, PR	<b>R</b> 0.090 <b>R</b>
	D min.	13,72	0.540
	E max. (Stand	lards.iteh.	<b>al</b> <u></u> .260
	F	$9,14 \pm 0,51$	$0.360~\pm~0.020$
	G min.	<u>SO 1786:1984</u>	0.455
https://	standards.iteh.ai/catalo	g/standards/sist/51f162	1e-4b24-4a4f-888b- 0.365
	J max.	49957e/iso-1780-1984 7,62	0.300
	K min.	0,0	0.0
	L	$13,72 \pm 0,51$	$0.540~\pm~0.20$
	<i>M</i> min.	7,62	0.300
	N max.	3,56	0.140
	0	$1,47 \pm 0,56$	$0.058 \pm 0.022$
	Р	$0,97 \pm 0,56$	$0.038~\pm~0.022$
	Q min.	1,40	0.055
	<i>S</i> min.	2,29	0.090

Table 1 - Cartridge pressure pad dimensions



Front elevation looking from camera lens position

Figure 2 - Cartridge aperture opening and film position

Dimensions	mm	in
T min.	1,27	0.050
U min.	1,02	0.040
V	1,55 ± 0,15	$0.061 \pm 0.006$
W	$16,46~\pm~0,15$	0.648 ± 0.006
X	11,46 ± 0,15	$0.451 \pm 0.006$
Y	11,46 ± 0,10	$0.451 \pm 0.004$
Ζ	$2,82~\pm~0,08$	$0.111 \pm 0.003$
$A_1$ min.	16,31	0.642
B <sub>1</sub> min.	11,30	0.445

 Table 2 — Cartridge aperture opening and film position

 dimensions

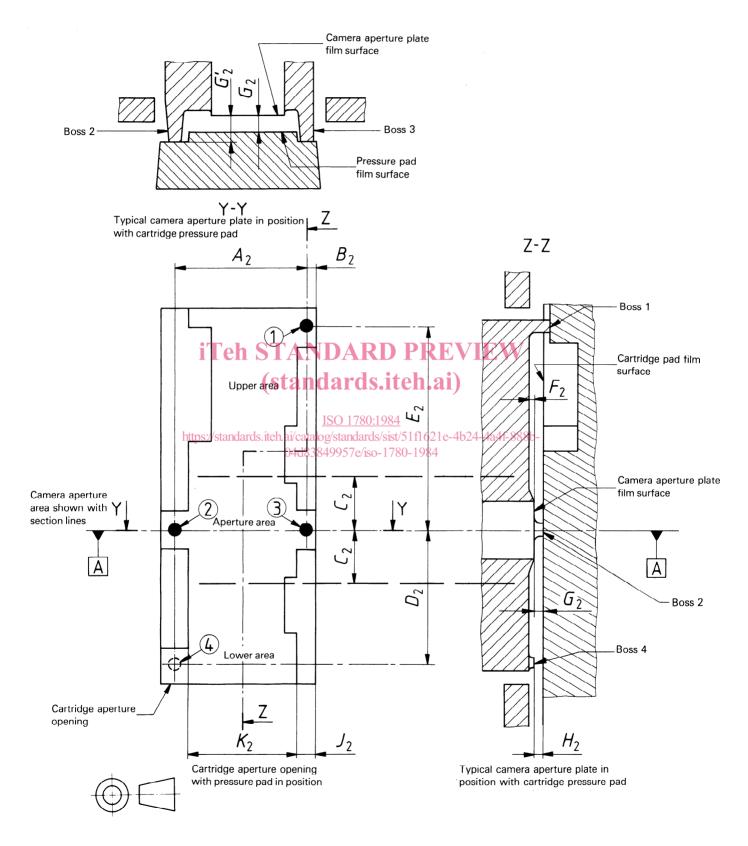


Figure 3 – Pressure pad flatness reference surfaces

Dimensions	mm	in
A <sub>2</sub>	9,60 ± 0,03	0.378 ± 0.001
<i>B</i> <sub>2</sub>	0,76 + 0,05	0.030 + 0.002
C <sub>2</sub> nom.	3,89	0.153
<i>D</i> <sub>2</sub>	9,98 ± 0,03	$0.393 \pm 0.001$
E <sub>2</sub>	14,99 ± 0,03	$0.590 \pm 0.001$
F <sub>2</sub> min.	0,13	0.005
G <sub>2</sub> min. max.	$T_2 + 0,018$ $T_2 + 0,030$	$\begin{array}{c} T_2 + \ 0.000 \ 7 \\ T_2 + \ 0.001 \ 2 \end{array}$
G'a min h ST	<b>AN</b> 0,165 <b>ARD</b>	<b>P</b> <sup>0.006</sup> <b>5 VIE</b>
$H_2$ min.	andards.i	0.004
$J_2$ min.	1,40	0.055
K <sub>2</sub> max.	<sup>7,87</sup>	0.310

Table 3 - Pressure pad dimensions

https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/51fl 621e-4b24-4a4f-888b-04d83849957e/iso-1780-1984

Areas	mm	in
<b>Aperture area</b> (within dimension C <sub>2</sub> )	+ 0,147 - $T_2$ max. + 0,122 - $T_2$ min.	+ 0.005 8 - $T_2$ max. + 0.004 8 - $T_2$ min.
Upper area	+ 0,198 – <i>T</i> <sub>2</sub> max. + 0,096 – <i>T</i> <sub>2</sub> min.	+ 0.007 8 – T <sub>2</sub> max. + 0.003 8 – T <sub>2</sub> min.
Lower area	+0,198 - T <sub>2</sub> max. +0,046 - T <sub>2</sub> min.	+ 0.007 8 - $T_2$ max. + 0.001 8 - $T_2$ min.

 Table 4 — Flatness tolerances on pressure pad film

 surface

NOTE - Table dimensions are measured from the zero plane defined by surfaces 1, 2 and 3. (See 3.8; figure 3; note 2.)

## Annex Additional data

(This annex forms part of the standard.)

**A.1** A force of 2,2 to 3,9 N (8 to 14 ozf) shall be exerted on the pressure pad for proper seating against the camera aperture plate.

**A.2** The two cut-out areas in the pressure pad permit the use of fingers for side-guiding. A force of 0,42 to 0,70 N (1.5 to 2.5 ozf) per finger is adequate to ensure picture steadiness.

**A.3** Other portions of the pressure pad front surface may be recessed in addition to the required recesses, defined by dimension *C* in 3.6 for camera claw and camera aperture guide finger penetration.

**A.4** The cartridge pressure pad recess, defined by dimensions *D*, *E* and *J*, is available for camera claw film transport engagement. The perforation used for the film vertical registration at its stopping position is specified in ISO 1787 as -2 from the perforation adjacent to the image formed by the camera aperture. The horizontal centreline of the camera aperture should nominally coincide with datum plane A.

**A.5** To provide a consistent method of measurement, it is recommended that a cartridge gauging fixture be used which incorporates datum surfaces, a locating pin, and means of exerting locating forces on appropriate surfaces of the cartridge. For pressure pad measurements, a second fixture, incorporating three 1,52 mm (0.060 in) diameter bosses and means for exerting the appropriate pressure pad seating force, is recommended.

# iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW (standards.iteh.ai)

<u>ISO 1780:1984</u> https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/51f1621e-4b24-4a4f-888b-04d83849957e/iso-1780-1984