
International Standard



1787

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Cinematography — Camera usage of 8 mm Type S motion-picture film — Specifications

Cinématographie — Emploi du film cinématographique 8 mm perforé, type S, dans la caméra — Spécifications

Second edition — 1984-04-01

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Descriptors: cinematography, camera speed, motion-picture cameras, motion-picture film, position (location), specifications.

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (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 authorized 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 1787 was developed by Technical Committee ISO/TC 36, *Cinematography*.

This second edition was submitted directly to the ISO Council, in accordance with clause 6.11.2 of part 1 of the Directives for the technical work of ISO. It cancels and replaces the first edition (i.e. ISO 1787-1972) which had been approved by the member bodies of the following countries:

| | | |
|---------------------|-------------|----------------|
| Austria | India | Spain |
| Belgium | Iran | Sweden |
| Canada | Israel | Switzerland |
| Czechoslovakia | Italy | United Kingdom |
| Egypt, Arab Rep. of | Japan | USA |
| France | Netherlands | USSR |
| Germany, F.R. | Peru | |
| Greece | Romania | |

No member body had expressed disapproval of the document.

Cinematography — Camera usage of 8 mm Type S motion-picture film — Specifications

1 Scope and field of application

This International Standard specifies the position of the emulsion, the frame rate of exposure, and the orientation of the area being exposed for 8 mm Type S motion-picture film cameras.

2 Specifications

2.1 The emulsion shall be positioned toward the camera lens, except for special processes.

2.2 The frame rate of exposure for film not used for sound shall normally be 18 frames per second.

NOTE — Special "no sound" films may be photographed at any rate from the time lapse to high speed, but are generally intended for projection at 18 frames per second, except when a special study is desired.

2.3 The frame rate of exposure for film containing a sound record or to be used in conjunction with a sound record shall be 24 frames per second for photographic sound and 24 or 18 frames per second for magnetic sound.

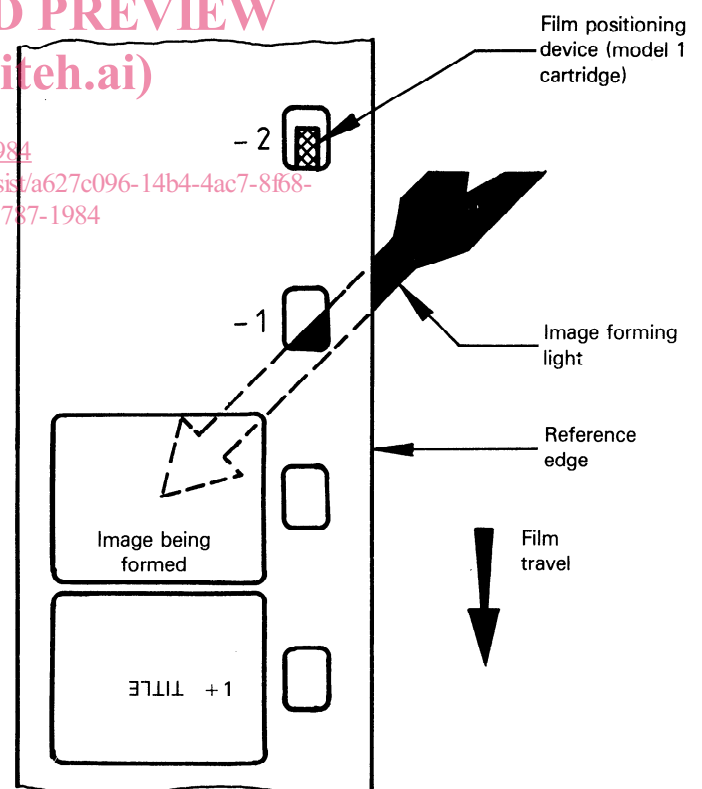
2.4 It is recognized that film intended for television broadcasting may be exposed at 25 frames per second.

3 Bibliography

ISO 1700, *Cinematography — 8 mm Type S motion-picture raw stock film — Cutting and perforating dimensions.*

ISO 1781, *Cinematography — Projector usage of 8 mm Type S motion-picture film for direct front projection.*

ISO 3645, *Cinematography — Image area produced by 8 mm Type S motion-picture camera aperture and maximum projectable image area — Positions and dimensions.*



The film is shown as seen from inside the camera, looking toward the lens.

Figure

Annex

Additional data

(This annex does not form part of the standard.)

A.1 The perforation used for the film positioning device shall be two perforations above the perforation adjacent to the image being formed when the positioning device is at the bottom of its stroke (the – 2 position). This location coincides with the vertical positioning device location required for projectors and thereby improves steadiness through cancellation.

A.2 It is noted that there are cameras in existence which do not use the – 2 perforation to position the film. However, the film positioning according to clause A.1 is preferred.

A.3 Image steadiness could be improved if the reference edge is the guided edge as well.

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