
International Standard



2906

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

Cinematography — Image area produced by camera aperture on 35 mm motion-picture film — Position and dimensions

Cinématographie — Surface d'image délimitée par la fenêtre de la caméra sur les films cinématographiques 35 mm — Position et dimensions

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[ISO 2906:1984](#)

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Descriptors : cinematography, motion picture film 35 mm, photographic images, position (location), dimensions.

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.

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International Standard ISO 2906 was developed by Technical Committee ISO/TC 36, *Cinematography*, and was circulated to the member bodies in February 1983.

It has been approved by the member bodies of the following countries:

Australia	Germany, F. R.	Sweden
Belgium	Italy	United Kingdom
Brazil	Japan	USA
Canada	Korea, Dem. P. Rep. of	USSR
Czechoslovakia	Mexico	
France	Poland	

No member body expressed disapproval of the document.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (i.e. ISO 2906-1972).

Cinematography — Image area produced by camera aperture on 35 mm motion-picture film — Position and dimensions

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1 Scope and field of application

This International Standard specifies the position and dimensions for the image area produced by a camera aperture on 35 mm motion-picture film for rectilinear (non-anamorphic) pictures and for anamorphic pictures having a lateral compression ratio of 2 : 1 and an aspect ratio of 2,35 : 1.

It also gives recommendations for the perforations to be used to position the film in the camera.

2 Dimensions

2.1 The dimensions shall be as shown in the figure and given in the table; they apply to measurements of the image as formed on recently exposed and processed film.

NOTES

1 The "reference edge" in the figure serves as the datum for the specified dimensions. When edge guiding, it is recommended that this edge be used.

2 The dimensions specified are applicable to unshrunk film.

3 It is the purpose of this International Standard to provide a camera image such that the exposed area will always be larger than the maximum projectable image area. Observance of the specified dimensions meets this objective without causing double exposure of the area between the frames.

4 When intended for television, a slightly higher picture height can be transmitted than is usual for theatrical projection. The cinematographer is cautioned to take care to ensure that extraneous unwanted objects are clear of the picture.

2.2 The horizontal edge of the aperture shall be at substantially 90° to the edge of the film, with the vertical edge parallel to the edge of the film.

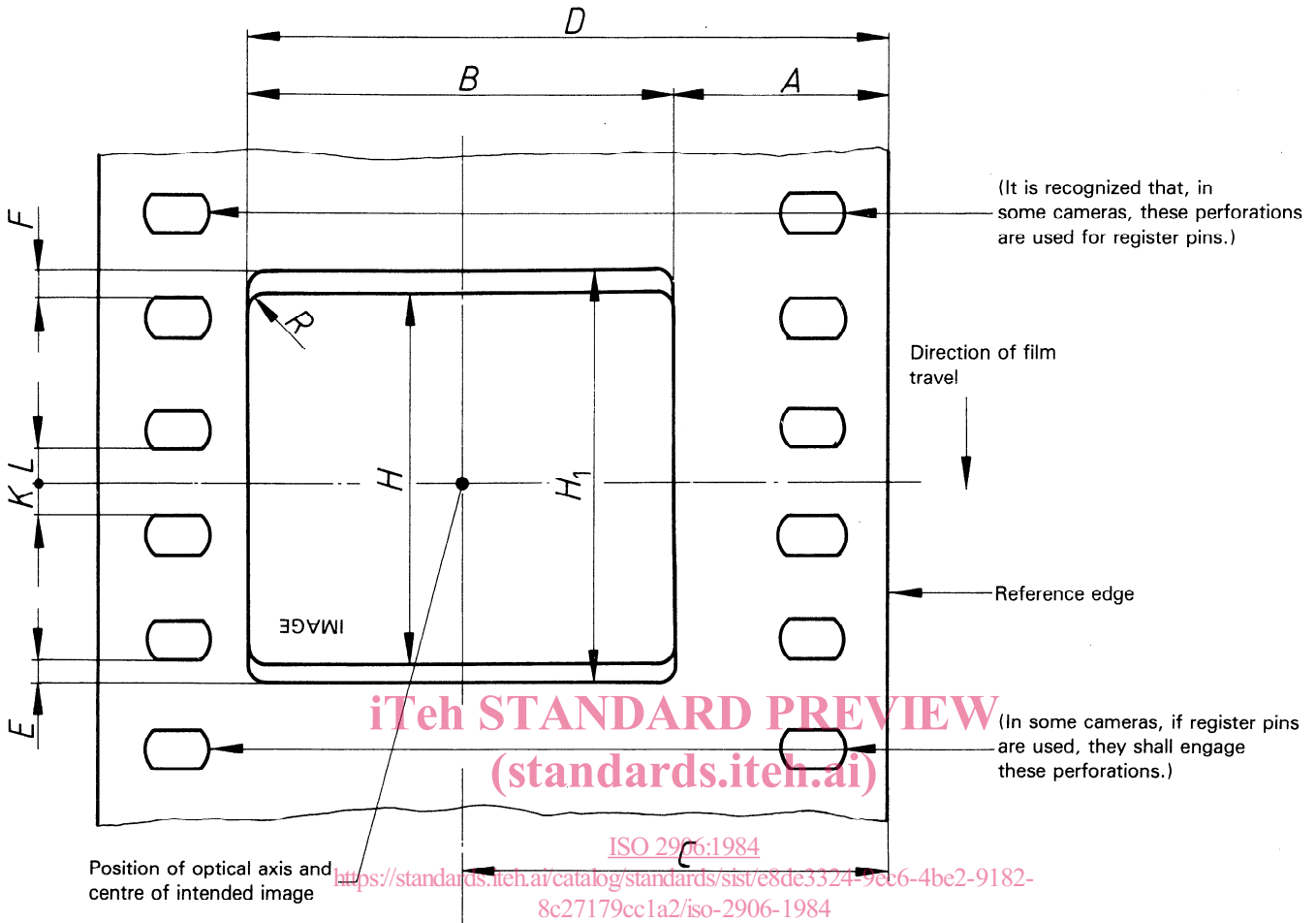


Figure – Camera aperture image
(the film is shown as seen from the inside of the camera looking towards the lens)

Table

Dimension	mm	in
A max.*	7,80	0.307
B min.**	21,95	0.864
C nominal	18,75	0.738
D min.	29,75	1.171
H_1 (anamorphic)	18,60 $\begin{matrix} + 0,20 \\ 0 \end{matrix}$	0.732 $\begin{matrix} + 0.008 \\ 0 \end{matrix}$
H (rectilinear)	16,00 $\begin{matrix} + 0,50 \\ 0 \end{matrix}$	0.630 $\begin{matrix} + 0.02 \\ 0 \end{matrix}$
R max. (both images)	0,8	0.03

* A min. can be 7,65 mm (0.311 in).

** B is a derived value given for information; it has to be limited so as not to interfere with the photographic sound record.

K and L shall be approximately equal.

E and F shall differ from each other by no more than 0,20 mm (0.008 in) for both anamorphic and non-anamorphic images.

Bibliography

ISO 23, *Cinematography — Camera usage of 35 mm motion-picture film — Specifications.*

ISO 358, *Cinematography — Maximum aspect ratio of projector aperture for projection of 35 mm non-anamorphic motion-picture film — Specifications.*

ISO 491, *Cinematography — 35 mm motion-picture film and magnetic film — Cutting and perforating dimensions.*

ISO 2907, *Cinematography — Maximum projectable image area on 35 mm motion-picture film — Position and dimensions.*

ISO 2939, *Cinematography — Picture image area and photographic sound record on 35 mm motion-picture release prints — Positions and dimensions.*

ISO 4238, *Cinematography — Optical printing ratios for enlargement and reduction of motion-picture film images — Specifications.*

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