INTERNATIONAL STANDARD ISO 3026

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

Cinematography — Printed 8 mm Type S image area on 35 mm motion-picture film perforated 8 mm Type S, 2R-4.227 (1664) or 5R-4.234 (1667) — Position and dimensions

Cinématographie — Surface d'image 8 mm type S produite par tirage sur film cinématographique 35 mm perforé 8 mm type S, 2R-4,227 (1664) ou 5R-4,234 (1667) — Position et dimensions

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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 3026 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 :

Australia	France	Romania
Austria	Germany	South Africa, Rep. of
Belgium	India	Sweden
Bulgaria	Italy	Switzerland
Canada	Mexico	Thailand
Czechoslovakia	Netherlands	United Kingdom

The Member Bodies of the following countries expressed disapproval of the document on technical grounds :

U.S.A.
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Cinematography – Printed 8 mm Type S image area on 35 mm motion-picture film perforated 8 mm Type S, 2R-4.227 (1664) or 5R-4.234 (1667) – Position and dimensions

1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

This International Standard specifies the position and size of the 8 mm Type S printed picture image area on 35 mm motion-picture negative, intermediate, or print films perforated 8 mm Type S, 2R-4.227 (1664) or 8 mm Type S, 5R-4.234 (1667).

2 REFERENCES

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

ISO 1785, *Cinematography – Location of the printed image area for printing to 8 mm Type S on 16 mm motion-picture film perforated 8 mm Type S, 1-4.*

ISO 1787, *Cinematography – Camera usage of 8 mm motion-picture film perforated Type S.*

ISO 3774, *Cinematography – 35 mm motion-picture film perforated 8 mm Type S (1-3-5-7-0) – Cutting and perforating dimensions.*[1]

ISO . . ., *Cinematography – Printed area for 8 mm Type S images on 16 mm film perforated 8 mm Type S (1-3) – Position and dimensions.*[2]

3 DIMENSIONS AND CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 The dimensions shall be as specified in the figure and table.

3.2 The dimensions which define the image area are established from the row of perforations discarded after slitting. This row contains a wider perforation and is customarily used for lateral registration of the image.

NOTES

1 Intermediate films usually contain only two rows of perforations and may have their dimensions modified slightly to ensure that they yield prints according to the dimensions and specifications.

2 Dimensions *A*, *B*, *R* and *H* apply to all images. The differences in values from the reference perforation, dimensions *C* to *G* and *J* to *L*, establish the minimum area to be printed. For convenience, and to avoid unnecessary addition and subtraction in applying this International Standard, a reference dimension has been supplied for a typical width of the image area.

3.3 Dimension *H* is measured from the minus 2 perforation because this perforation position coincides with the perforation used to position the resulting 8 mm print in the projector as specified in ISO 1781.

NOTES

1 The film travel shown in the figure is to aid in illustrating the minus 2 perforation and is the direction of motion in the projector for the resulting 8 mm print if the figure is as seen from inside a projector used for direct front projection looking through the film toward the lens.

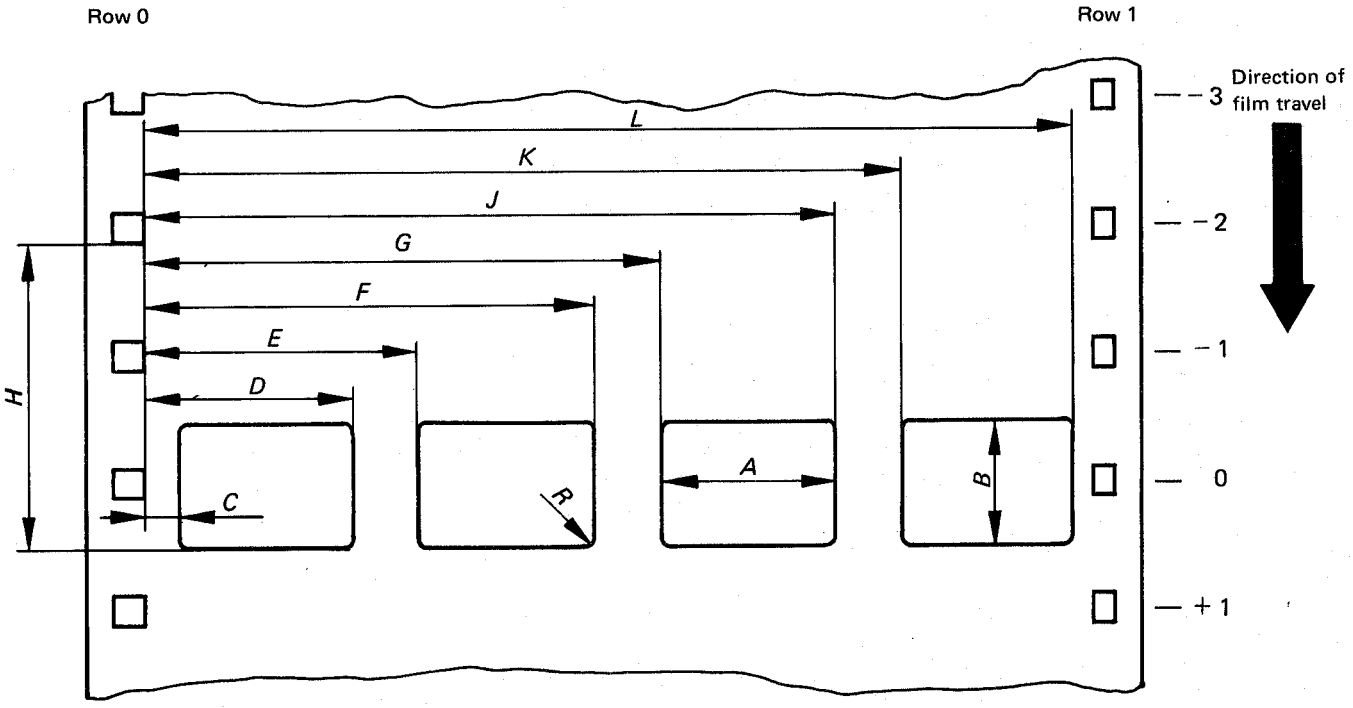
2 To provide understanding in the design and use of printers, the dimensions specified in the figure and table provide an image ideally centred vertically on the perforation with a reference dimension of 7,90 mm (0.311 in) from the positioning perforation to the horizontal centre line of the intended image.

When film having a perforation pitch of 4,227 mm (0.166 4 in) is printed, dimension *H* must be reduced by the change of average perforation pitch and processing shrinkage to ensure the appropriate dimension for *H* in release prints.

3.4 The reduced 8 mm Type S image of the original camera aperture image should be centred on the perforation centre line when the original or intermediate contains more vertical height information than is transferred to the reduced image.

1) At present at the stage of draft.

2) In preparation.



Dimension	mm	in
A * ref.	5,79	0.228
*B**	$4{,}22^{\ 0}_{-0{,}08}$	$0.166^{\ 0}_{-0.003}$
C max.	1,19	0.047
D min.	6,88	0.271
E max.	9,17	0.361
F min.	14,86	0.585
G max.	17,14	0.675
*H**	9,98 ± 0,05	0.393 ± 0.002
J min.	22,83	0.899
K max.	25,12	0.989
L min.	30,81	1.213
*R** max.	0,13	0.005

* These dimensions apply to all four images.

ANNEX

If prints are made with a step printer, the registration device should be in the minus 2 perforation with respect to the printed aperture to obtain the maximum benefit of cancellation of any variation of the perforation pitch as films are projected in accordance with ISO 1781.