INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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Cinematography — Labelling of containers for raw-stock motion-picture films and magnetic films — Minimum information specifications

Cinématographie — Étiquetage des boîtes pour films cinématographiques et magnétiques vierges — Spécifications minimales d'information

Reference number
ISO 3042:1992(E)

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. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

International Standard ISO 3042 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 36, *Cinematography*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 3042:1983), of which it constitutes a technical revision.

Annexes A and B of this International Standard are for information only.

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Cinematography — Labelling of containers for raw-stock motion-picture films and magnetic films — Minimum information specifications

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies the minimum information to be used for identifying the contents of containers for raw-stock motion-picture films and magnetic films[1].

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 69:1990, *Cinematography — 16 mm motion-picture and magnetic film — Cutting and perforating dimensions*.

ISO 486:1988, *Cinematography — 16 mm motion-picture film perforated 8 mm Type R — Cutting and perforating dimensions*.

ISO 491:1988, *Cinematography — 35 mm motion-picture film and magnetic film — Cutting and perforating dimensions*.

ISO 1039:1988, *Cinematography — Cores for motion-picture and magnetic film rolls — Dimensions*.

ISO 1700:1988, *Cinematography — 8 mm Type S motion-picture raw stock film — Cutting and perforating dimensions*.

ISO 4246:1984, *Cinematography — Vocabulary*.

1) See definition in ISO 4246.

3 Label information

The container, carton or its label shall include, in clear text, the information about the contents specified in 3.1 to 3.11.

The information should be given so that users of motion-picture and magnetic films are able to identify the contents of a package easily and unambiguously in order to facilitate their reception, storage, distribution, etc.

This information may additionally be given on the packaging and the labels in the form of bar codes.

In addition to the mandatory information specified, optional information as given in annex B may also be included on the packaging and/or its label.

3.1 The name and the type of film in full and, if necessary, its alphanumeric designation, the type of colour sensitivity, film exposure index and a mark for magnetic stripes, all to be clearly printed so as to be legible in subdued light.

3.2 The nominal film width in millimetres.

3.3 The inside diameter and the outside diameter of the core as indicated in ISO 1039, when specified.

Cores which are not specified in ISO 1039 shall be identified by their dimensions $N \times P \times Q$,

where

N is the nominal film width in millimetres;

P is the inside diameter in millimetres;

Q is the outside diameter in millimetres.

Film not mounted on cores shall include information on its packaging and labels concerning the type of reel, magazine, cassette or other form of mounting used.

3.4 Nominal film width after slitting, in millimetres, if the film is to be subsequently slit down from its original width; for example, 35/8, 32/16, etc. For amateur films, the more common generic term "double 8" as well as Type R and Type S may be used in lieu of the designation 16/8.

3.5 Perforation pitch and, if necessary, perforation type and row format (see clause 4).

3.6 If necessary, the emulsion position and winding orientation of the film (see clause 5).

3.7 If necessary, information about the type of base, the indication "safety film" and the film thickness.

3.8 Manufacturer's batch number, except for films intended by the manufacturer for amateur use.

3.9 Length of film (which may be the sales or usable length) in the container in metres and, if necessary, in feet. Also, the number of rolls if there is more than one roll per container.

3.10 Instructions for lighting conditions recommended to handle the film safely when opening the container.

3.11 A mark to indicate that the film is magnetically prestriped. The designation MB is recommended for magnetic stripes on the film base side. The use of the letter M alone is recognized but not recommended. The designation ME is recommended for magnetic stripes on the emulsion side.

4 Perforation characteristics

4.1 Method of identification

Several perforation shapes and pitches and several perforation row formats presently exist in the motion-picture field. The methods of identifying these different characteristics and their designations are listed in 4.2 to 4.4.

4.2 Shape and designations of the perforation

4.2.1 For 35 mm films, the standardized perforation shapes are identified by the letter(s) P, N or AC. The shape and the dimensions of these perforations are specified in ISO 491.

4.2.2 Perforations used for 16 mm single and multiple rows have not been given an alphanumeric designation. The perforation shape and dimensions are found in ISO 69.

4.2.3 No perforation shape identification is necessary for 17,5 mm, 65mm and 70 mm film having 35 mm P type perforations.

4.2.4 8 mm Type S perforated films are specified in ISO 1700, and are designated with an S.

4.2.5 16 mm films perforated 8 mm Type R are specified in ISO 486 and are designated with an R.

4.3 Information about pitch

Pitch is specified in nominal millimetres.

4.4 Rows of perforations

The number and location of the perforation row(s) are specified from the reference edge as follows.

4.4.1 For films which have an end-use width narrower than the parent width and intermediate films whose subsequent print has an end-use width narrower than the parent width, the number of perforation row(s) in the parent width film shall be given in arabic numerals followed by the letter R; for example 1R, 2R, 3R, for 1, 2, or 3 row(s) of perforations.

All possible perforation rows for a given parent-film/end-use combination are assigned numbers, beginning with the number 1, starting at the reference edge of the parent film. The number assigned to the row(s) of perforations which actually exist on the parent film shall then be specified on the label as a series of numerals separated by a dash or dashes. Examples of this application are shown in annex A.

The reference edge of the parent width roll is the edge nearest to a row of perforations retained after slitting, i.e. without taking into account the row(s) discarded in any subsequent slitting. The row(s) of perforations which is (are) discarded shall always be given the number zero. See figure 1 for examples of the reference-edge to discard-row relationship.

4.4.2 Film not normally slit or used for small formats and containing two rows of perforations symmetrically located does not require information about the position of the rows of perforations.

4.4.3 No perforation row identification is required for films which are 8 mm and 17,5 mm wide and which contain one row of perforations, or for other films for which an ambiguity does not exist.

5 Winding designation

5.1 For the designation of the emulsion orientation for sensitized films or, in the case of magnetic coated films, the side containing the magnetic coating, the following symbols shall be used:

— "EI" for winding emulsion inside;

— "EO" for winding emulsion outside.

5.2 For films with non-symmetrical rows of perforations, two types of winding are possible for the same position of the emulsion. They are designated winding "A" or winding "B". The definitions of "A" and "B" are based on the definition of a reference edge of the film.

5.2.1 When a roll of motion-picture film with non-symmetrical rows of perforations wound on a core or spool with the emulsion inside is held so that the outside end of the film leaves the roll at the top and toward the right, it is designated as:

— winding "A" when the reference edge of the film is toward the observer;

— winding "B" when the reference edge is away from the observer.

See figure 2 for illustration of windings.

5.2.2 For convenience, the emulsion orientation symbols and winding symbols may be combined, i.e. EIA, EIB, EOA and EOB.

5.2.3 For 16 mm films with one row of perforations on spools for daylight loading cameras, winding EIB is preferred.

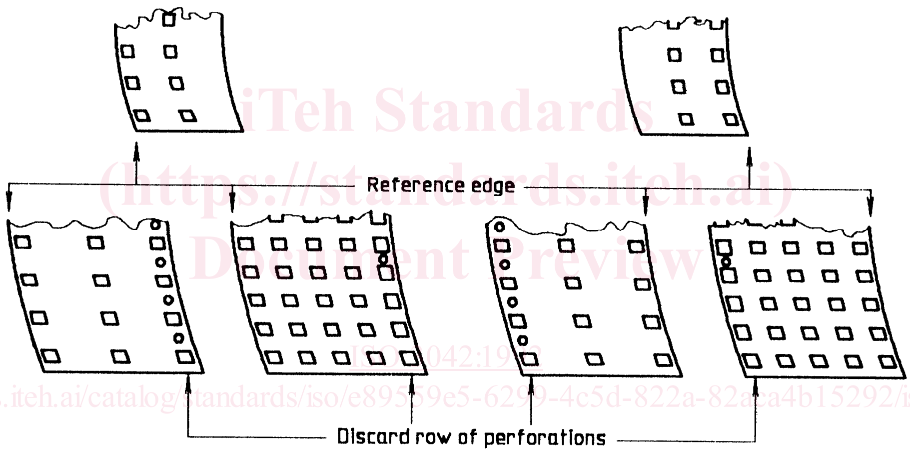
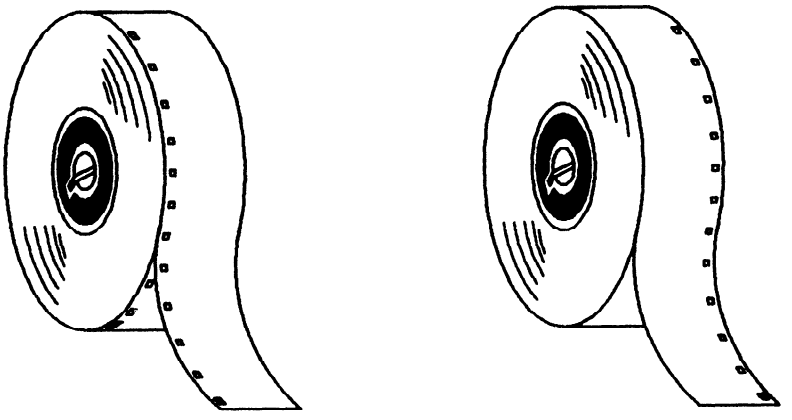


Figure 1 — Reference edge and discarded row designation



Winding A

Winding B

NOTE — Emulsion inside (see 5.2.1).

Figure 2 — Winding designation