INTERNATIONAL STANDARD ISO 3775

Cinematography — Printed 8 mm Type S image area on 16 mm motion-picture film perforated 8 mm Type S (1-3) — Position and dimensions

Cinématographie — Champ d'image de format 8 mm, type S, pour le tirage sur film cinématographique 16 mm perforé 8 mm, type S (1-3) — Position et dimensions

First edition — 1978-12-15

ISO 3775-1978 (E)

Price based on 2 pages

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 3775 was developed by Technical Committee ISO/TC 36, *Cinematography*, and was circulated to the member bodies in February 1978.

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

Austria	India	Sweden
Belgium	Italy	Switzerland
Canada	Japan	Turkey
Czechoslovakia	Mexico	United Kingdom
Denmark	Netherlands	U.S.A.
France	South Africa, Rep. of	U.S.S.R.
Germany, F.R.	Spain	

No member body expressed disapproval of the document.

Cinematography — Printed 8 mm Type S image area on 16 mm motion-picture film perforated 8 mm Type S (1-3) — 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 areas for negative/positive and reversal printing on 16 mm motion-picture film perforated 8 mm Type S, 2R-4,234 (1667) and 2R-4,227 (1664), in position 1 and 3.

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 2966, *Cinematography — Motion-picture film 16/8S (1-3) and (1-4) — Cutting and perforating dimensions.*

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

3 DIMENSIONS

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

3.2 Dimensions B, G, H and R apply to all images. The differences in values from the reference edge, dimensions A, C, E and F, 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.

NOTES

1 The reduction ratio of prints made from 16 mm negatives or reversal originals shall be approximately 1,8 : 1.

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 The "film travel" shown in the figure is to aid in illustrating the −2 perforation used to position the 8 mm print, and the direction of motion in the projector for the resulting 8 mm print if the figure is as seen from the light source in a projector used for direct front projection (see the annex).

4 If photographic sound is to be applied to the print, it is necessary to restrict the value for dimensions A and F to avoid intrusion into the sound-track area. A suggested value of 0,038 mm (0.001 5 in) more than the minimum value may be used until the values are established.

5 Dimension B is a minimum. In practice, the value used must be such that the frame line between pictures is opaque or double exposed in the final print intended for projection.

1
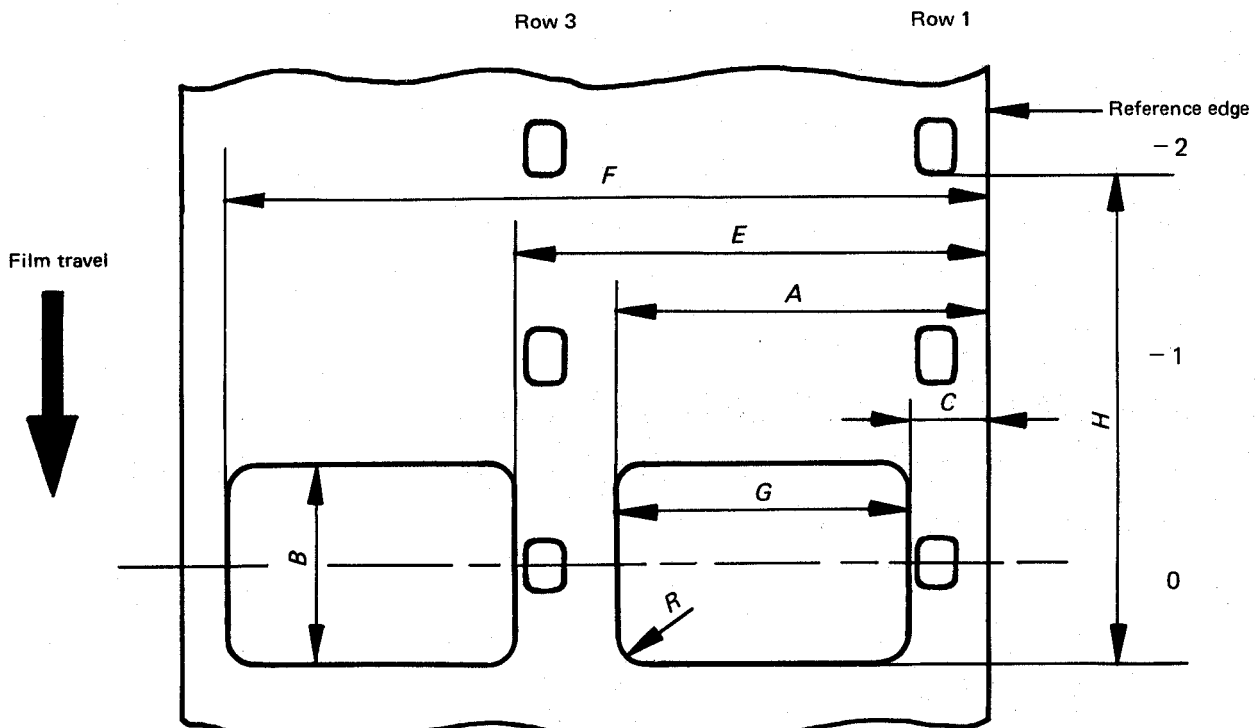
Dimension	mm	in
A	7,16 min.	0.282 min.
B m in.*	4,14	0.163
C	1,47 max.	0.058 max.
E	9,45 max.	0.372 max.
F	15,14 min.	0.596 min.
G	5,79 ref.	0.228 ref.
H**	9,98 ± 0,05	0.393 ± 0.002
R	0,13 max.	0.005 max.

* See note 5 in 3.2.

** See note 2 in 3.2, and the annex.

ANNEX

A.1 If prints are made with a step printer, the registration device should be in the −2 perforation, or that perforation which corresponds to the −2 perforation when the final print stage is reached, to obtain maximum benefit of cancellation as films are projected in accordance with ISO 1781, which specifies the −2 position for projected films.

A.2 The parenthetical numerals have been added to the title of this International Standard to specify how the rows of perforations are placed on the film. This designation is necessary only when the film stock is wider than its end use and more than one combination of perforation rows is possible. The perforation rows are numbered starting at the reference edge, which is the edge nearest to that row of perforations which is retained in the slitting operation.