INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 3775

Second edition
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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*

Reference number
ISO 3775:1990(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 3775 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 36, *Cinematography*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 3775:1978), of which it constitutes a minor revision.

Annex A of this International Standard is for information only.

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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

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 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 1781:1983, *Cinematography — Projector usage of 8 mm Type S motion-picture film for direct front projection.*

ISO 1785:1983, *Cinematography — Printed 8 mm, Type S, image area on 16 mm motion-picture film perforated 8 mm, Type S (1-4) — Position and dimensions.*

ISO 1787:1984, *Cinematography — Camera usage of 8 mm Type S motion-picture film — Specifications.*

ISO 2966:1988, *Cinematography — 16 mm motion-picture film perforated 8 mm Type S (1-3) and (1-4) — Cutting and perforating dimensions.*

ISO 3645:1984, *Cinematography — Image area produced by 8 mm Type S motion-picture camera aperture and maximum projectable image area — Positions and dimensions.*

ISO 4244:1979, *Cinematography — Photographic sound record on 8 mm Type S motion-picture prints — Position and width dimensions.*

3 Dimensions

3.1 The dimensions shall be as shown in figure 1 and table 1.

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 should be approximately 1,8 : 1.

2 To provide understanding in the design and use of printers, the dimensions specified in figure 1 and table 1 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 figure 1 is to aid in illustrating the –2 perforation used to position the 8 mm print, and the direction 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 annex A).

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. The maximum value of dimensions A and F should not exceed the minimum value by more than 0,038 mm (0,001 5 in).

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.

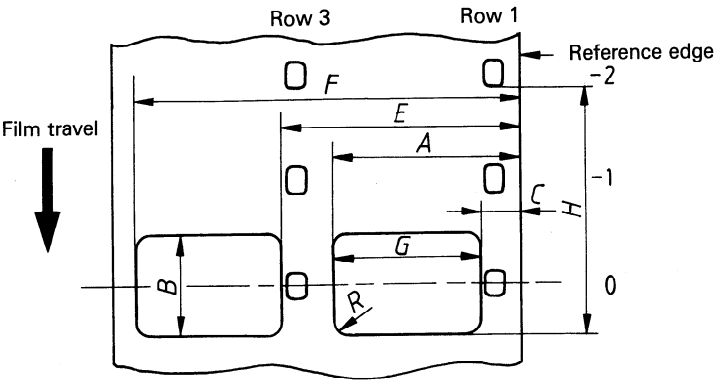

Table 1

Dimension	mm	in
A	7,16 min.	0,282 min.
B_{min} [1]	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 [2]	9,98 $\pm$ 0,05	0,393 $\pm$ 0,002
R	0,13 max.	0,005 max.

1) See note 5 in 3.2.
2) See note 2 in 3.2, and annex A.