
INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



1700

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Cinematography — 8 mm type S motion-picture raw stock film — Cutting and perforating dimensions

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FOREWORD

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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 1700 was drawn up by Technical Committee ISO/TC 36, *Cinematography*.

It was approved in March 1969 by the Member Bodies of the following countries :

Australia	Greece	Spain
Austria	Hungary	Sweden
Belgium	India	Switzerland
Canada	Iran	United Kingdom
Czechoslovakia	Italy	U.S.A.
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	Japan	U.S.S.R.
France	Romania	
Germany	South Africa, Rep. of	

No Member Body expressed disapproval of the document.

Cinematography — 8 mm type S motion-picture raw stock film — Cutting and perforating dimensions

1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

This International Standard specifies the raw stock cutting and perforating dimensions for 8 mm Type S motion-picture film.

2 REFERENCE

ISO/R 543, *Definition and marking of safety film for motion-picture uses.*

3 DIMENSIONS AND CHARACTERISTICS

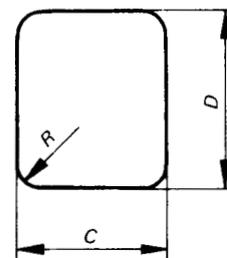
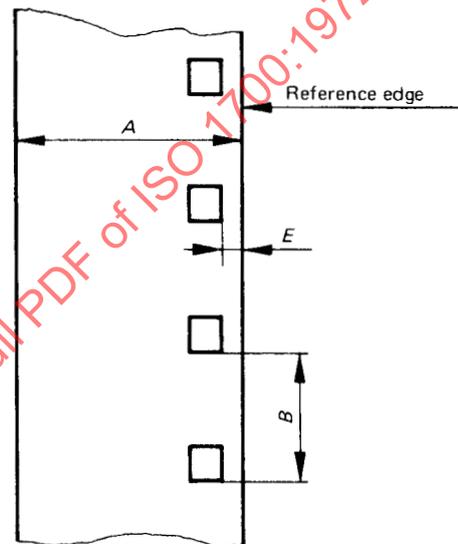
The dimensions and tolerances specified in the table apply to raw stock safety film as defined in ISO/R 543, immediately after cutting and perforating.

If required by usage, the manufacturer should indicate the atmospheric conditions applied to the dimensional control at the time of cutting and perforating.

TABLE

Dimension	mm	in
A	7.975 ± 0.040	0.3140 ± 0.0016
B	4.234 ± 0.010	0.1667 ± 0.0004
C	0.914 ± 0.010	0.0360 ± 0.0004
D	1.143 ± 0.010	0.0450 ± 0.0004
R	0.13 ± 0.025	0.005 ± 0.0010
E	0.51 ± 0.05	0.020 ± 0.002
L ¹⁾	423.4 ± 0.40	16.67 ± 0.016

1) Dimension L represents the length of any 100 consecutive perforation intervals.



APPENDIX

2.1 UNIFORMITY OF PERFORATIONS

The dimensions given in this International Standard represent the practice of film manufacturers in that the dimensions and tolerances are for film stock immediately after perforation. The punches and dies themselves are made to tolerances considerably smaller than those given, but since film is a plastic material, the dimensions of the slit and perforated film stock never agree exactly with the dimensions of the slitters, punches and dies. Film can shrink or swell due to loss or gain in moisture content or can shrink due to loss of solvent. These changes invariably result in changes in the dimensions during the life of the film. The change is generally uniform throughout a roll.

The uniformity of pitch, hole size and margin (dimensions B, C, D, and E) is an important variable affecting steadiness. Variations in these dimensions, from roll to roll, are of little significance compared to variations from one perforation to the next. Actually, it is the maximum variation from one perforation to the next within a small group of consecutive perforations that is important.

2.2 EQUIPMENT DESIGN

It is the common tendency of film to expand when exposed to high relative humidity. Allowance should be made for this factor in equipment design and in no case should the equipment design fail to accommodate a film 8.08 mm (0.318 in) width under the conditions of use.