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# International Standard



# 2467

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

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## **Cinematography — Image area produced by 65 and 70 mm motion-picture camera aperture and maximum projectable image area on 70 mm motion-picture prints — Positions and dimensions**

*Cinématographie — Champ d'image enregistré par la fenêtre des caméras 65 et 70 mm et champ maximal d'image projetable sur copies d'exploitation 70 mm — Positions et dimensions*

**Second edition — 1980-07-01**

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**Ref. No. ISO 2467-1980 (E)**

**Descriptors** : cinematography, motion picture film 70 mm, motion picture film 65 mm, motion picture projectors, motion picture cameras, images, dimensions, position (location).

## 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 2467 was developed by Technical Committee ISO/TC 36, *Cinematography*.

This second edition was submitted directly to the ISO Council, in accordance with clause 5.10.1 of part 1 of the Directives for the technical work of ISO. It cancels and replaces the first edition (i.e. ISO 2467-1972), which had been approved by the member bodies of the following countries :

|                     |                       |                |
|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| Belgium             | Italy                 | Switzerland    |
| Canada              | Japan                 | Thailand       |
| Czechoslovakia      | Netherlands           | United Kingdom |
| Egypt, Arab Rep. of | Romania               | USA            |
| France              | South Africa, Rep. of | USSR           |
| Germany, F. R.      | Spain                 |                |
| India               | Sweden                |                |

No member body had expressed disapproval of the document.

# Cinematography — Image area produced by 65 and 70 mm motion-picture camera aperture and maximum projectable image area on 70 mm motion-picture prints — Positions and dimensions

## 1 Scope and field of application

This International Standard specifies, for 65 and 70 mm motion-picture cameras and projectors, the dimensions of the image area produced by the camera on the film and the maximum projectable image area as well as the image positions relative to the reference edge of the film, and the perforations used to position the film in the camera.

## 2 Reference

ISO 3023, *Cinematography — 65 mm and 70 mm motion-picture film — Cutting and perforating dimensions*.

## 3 Dimensions and characteristics

**3.1** The dimensions shall be as shown in the figures and given in the tables and apply to measurements of the image as formed on, or projected from, a recently exposed and processed film.

**3.2** The angle between the horizontal edges of the camera aperture image and the reference edge of the film shall be  $90^\circ \pm 30'$ .

**3.3** The angle of the vertical edges of the camera aperture image shall be  $0^\circ \pm 30'$  to the reference edge of the film.

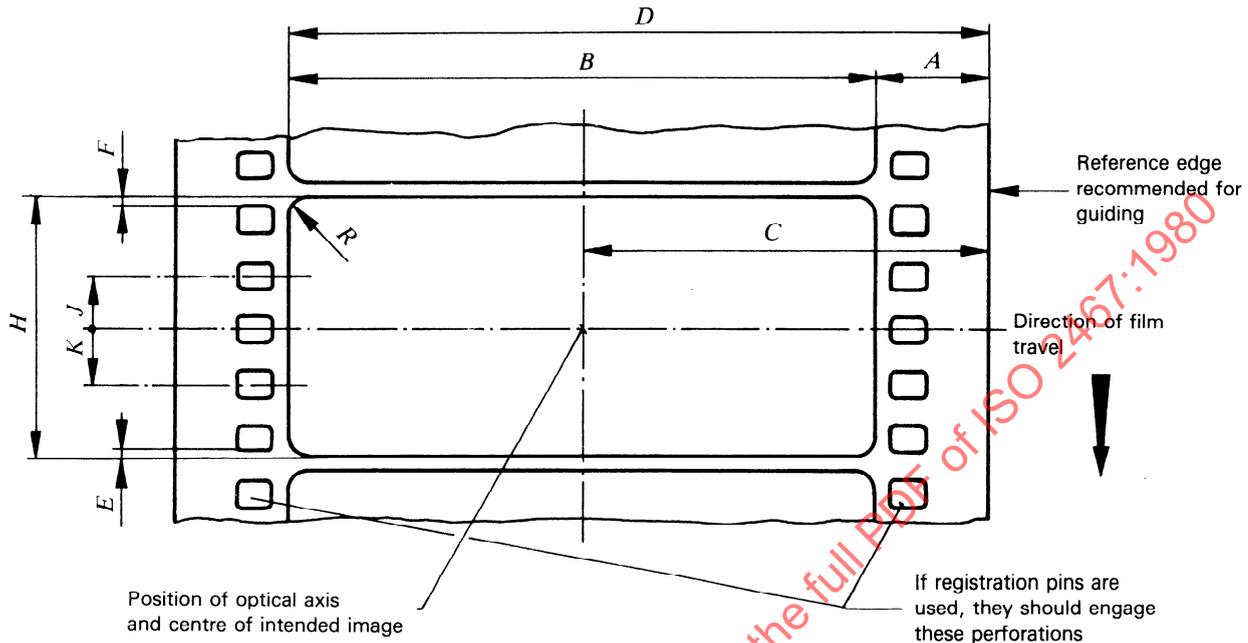
### NOTES

1 It is the intent of this International Standard to provide a camera image such that the exposed area will be larger than the maximum projectable image area. Observance of the dimensions given meets this objective without causing double exposure of the area between the frames.

2 It is recognized that, in many cases, the actual film image area that is projected may be smaller than the projectable maximum. It is intended that the actual projected image area be the largest appropriately shaped figure that can be inscribed within the specified dimensions.

3 Since dimension *B* is the minimum width for available projection, it is necessary that for release prints by contact printing or any other system the plus tolerance should be used in the printing system.

4 Image steadiness could be improved if the reference edge is the guided edge as well.



The film is shown, as seen from inside the camera, looking towards the lens.

Figure 1 – Camera aperture image

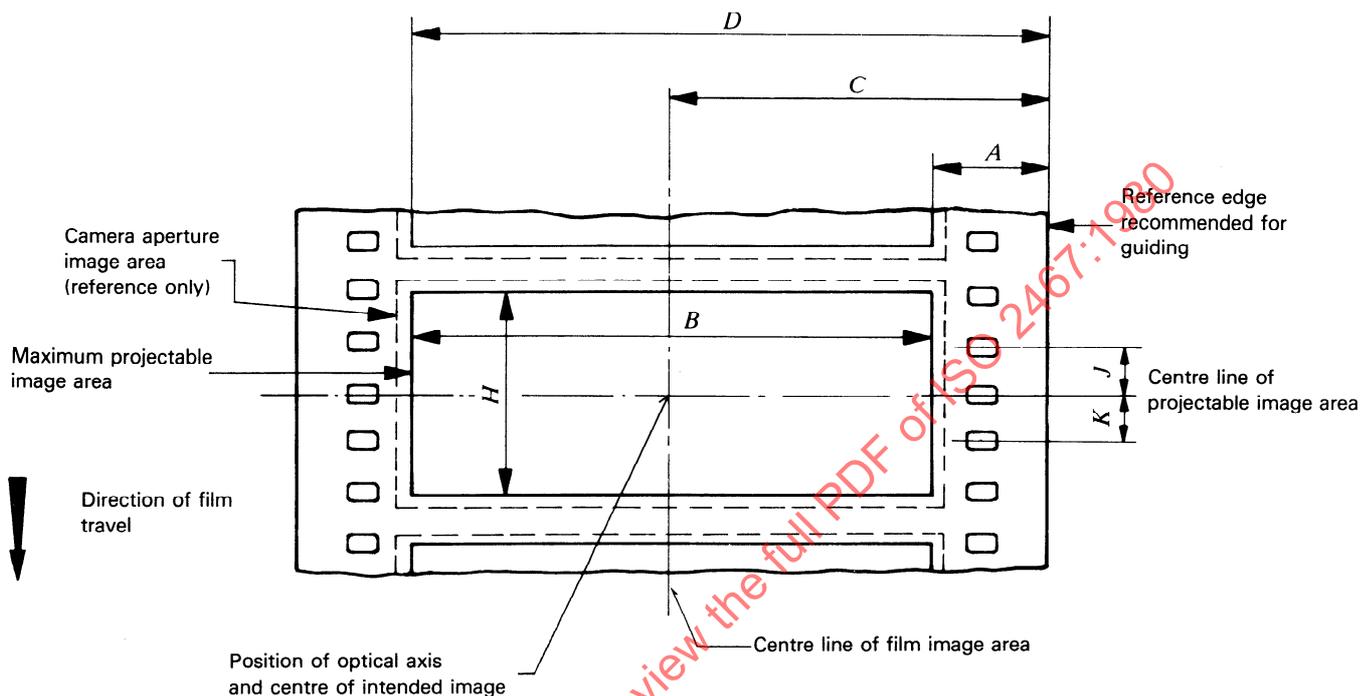
Table 1 – Dimensions relating to camera aperture image

| Dimension  | Image area produced by camera aperture |                        |                       |                        |
|------------|--|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
|            | on 65 mm film                          |                        | on 70 mm film         |                        |
|            | mm                                     | in                     | mm                    | in                     |
| A maximum  | 6,24                                   | 0.246                  | 8,73                  | 0.344                  |
| B minimum* | 52,50                                  | 2.066                  | 52,50                 | 2.067                  |
| C nominal  | 32,49                                  | 1.279                  | 34,98                 | 1.377                  |
| D minimum  | 58,74                                  | 2.312                  | 61,23                 | 2.411                  |
| H          | $23,00 + 0,50$<br>$0$                  | $0.906 + 0.020$<br>$0$ | $23,00 + 0,50$<br>$0$ | $0.906 + 0.020$<br>$0$ |
| R maximum  | 0,50                                   | 0.020                  | 0,50                  | 0.020                  |

E and F shall differ from each other by no more than 0,20 mm (0.008 in).

J = K (nominal)

\*B is a derived dimension and is given for information.



The film is shown, as seen from inside the projector, looking towards the lens.

Figure 2 — Maximum projectable image area

Table 2 — Dimensions relating to maximum projectable image area

| Dimension    | Projectable image area on 70 mm motion-picture film |       |
|--------------|---|-------|
|              | mm  | in    |
| $A$ minimum  | 10,68   | 0.420 |
| $B$ maximum* | 48,59   | 1.913 |
| $C$ nominal  | 34,98   | 1.377 |
| $D$ maximum  | 59,27   | 2.333 |
| $H$ maximum  | 22,10   | 0.870 |

\* $B$  is a derived dimension and is given for information.

$J = K$  (nominal)

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