
INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



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

Cinematography — Camera usage of 16 mm motion-picture film — Specifications

Cinématographie — Emploi du film cinématographique 16 mm dans la caméra — Spécifications

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Descriptors : cinematography, motion-picture film 16 mm, utilization, 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 25 was drawn up by Technical Committee ISO/TC 36, *Cinematography*, and was circulated to the Member Bodies in May 1975.

It has been approved by the Member Bodies of the following countries :

| | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| Australia | Italy | Sweden |
| Austria | Japan | Switzerland |
| Belgium | Mexico | Turkey |
| Canada | Netherlands | United Kingdom |
| Czechoslovakia | Poland | U.S.A. |
| Denmark | Romania | U.S.S.R. |
| France | South Africa, Rep. of | |
| Germany | Spain | |

No Member Body expressed disapproval of the document.

This International Standard cancels and replaces ISO Recommendation R 25-1956, of which it constitutes a technical revision.

Cinematography – Camera usage of 16 mm motion-picture film – Specifications

1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

This International Standard specifies the position of the emulsion, the frame rate of exposure, and the orientation of the emulsion area being exposed for 16 mm silent and sound motion-picture film perforated along one or both edges.

2 REFERENCES

ISO 26, *Cinematography, Projector usage for 16 mm motion-picture prints intended for direct front projection – Specification.*¹⁾

ISO 69, *Cinematography – 16 mm motion-picture film – Cutting and perforating dimensions.*

ISO 466, *Cinematography – Image produced by 16 mm motion-picture camera aperture – Position and dimensions.*

3 SPECIFICATIONS

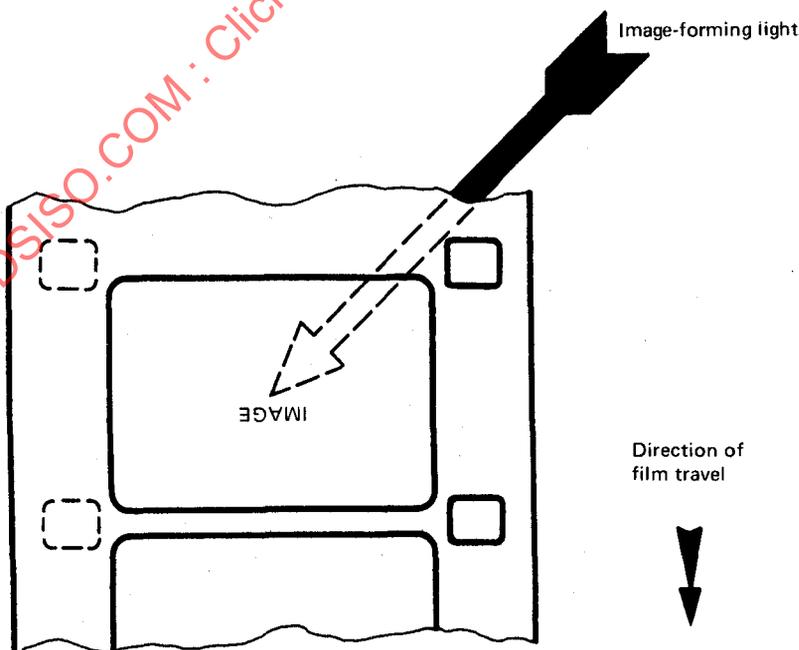
3.1 The frame rate of exposure for film not used for sound shall normally be 18 or 24 frames per second, depending upon its intended use.

3.2 The frame rate of exposure for film containing a sound record or to be used in conjunction with a sound record shall be 24 frames or 25 frames (see note 2) per second for both photographic and magnetic sound, except for films photographed at 18 frames per second having post-process recorded magnetic sound, which should be projected at 18 frames per second.

NOTES

1 Special "no sound" films may be photographed at any rate from time lapse to high speed; the intended frame rate for projection should be noted.

2 A frame rate of 25 frames per second applies to films intended for television in areas using a 50 Hz current frequency.



The film is shown as seen from inside the camera, looking toward the lens with the photographic layer away from the observer, toward the lens.

1) In preparation. (Revision of ISO/R 26.)

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