INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 25

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

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

Reference number
ISO 25:1994(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 25 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 36, *Cinematography*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 25:1976), of which it constitutes a technical revision.

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

1 Scope

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 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 26:1993, *Cinematography — Projector usage of 16 mm motion-picture films for direct front projection — Specifications.*

ISO 69:1990, *Cinematography — 16 mm motion-picture and magnetic film — Cutting and perforating dimensions.*

ISO 466:1976, *Cinematography — Image produced by 16 mm motion-picture camera aperture — Position and dimensions.*

3 Specifications

3.1 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 per second for both photographic and magnetic sound.

NOTE 1 A frame rate of exposure of 18 frames per second may still be found, especially for films without a sound record.

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

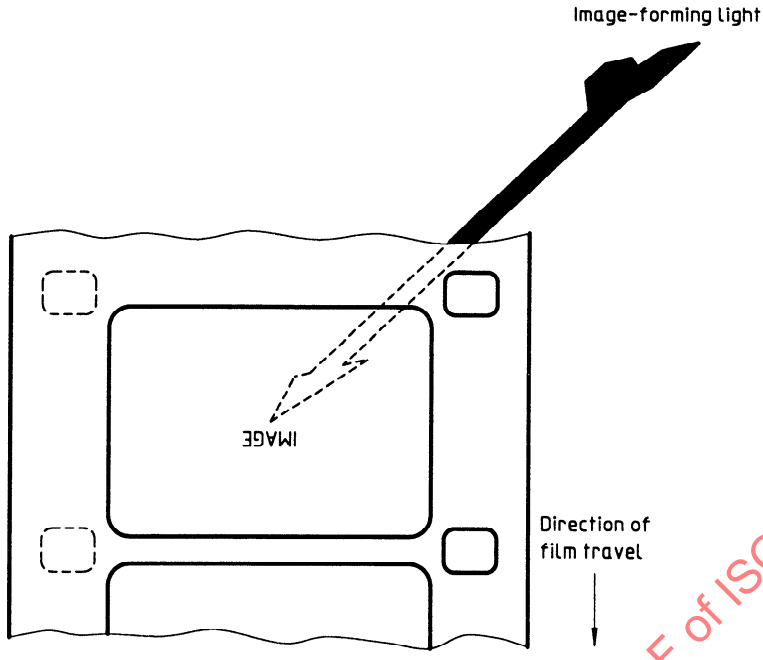
NOTE 2 Special "no sound" films may be photographed at any rate from time lapse to high speed; the intended frame rate for projection should be noted.

3.3 Films intended only for television use may be run at a camera speed of 25 or 30 frames per second, depending on the television system in use.

NOTE 3 A frame rate of 25 frames per second may be used for films intended for television systems with a nominal 50 Hz field rate. A frame rate of 30 frames per second may be used for television systems with a nominal 60 Hz field rate. A frame rate of 24 frames per second may be used on either type system.

4 Position and orientation of the emulsion

The position of the emulsion and the orientation of the emulsion area being exposed shall conform to figure 1.



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

Figure 1 — Position and orientation of the emulsion

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