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МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ

Cinematography — 35 mm motion-picture film perforated 16 mm (1-3-0) — Cutting and perforating dimensions

Cinématographie — Film cinématographique 35 mm *à perforations* 16 mm *(1-3-0) — Dimensions de coupe et de perforation*

Reference number
ISO 3022 : 1988 (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 approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council. They are approved in accordance with ISO procedures requiring at least 75 % approval by the member bodies voting.

International Standard ISO 3022 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 36, *Cinematography.*

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 3022 : 1982), of which it constitutes a minor revision, the annex having been replaced.

Users should note that all International Standards undergo revision from time to time and that any reference made herein to any other International Standard implies its latest edition, unless otherwise stated.

Printed in Switzerland

Cinematography — 35 mm motion-picture film perforated 16 mm (1-3-0) — Cutting and perforating dimensions

1 Scope and field of application

This International Standard specifies the cutting and perforating dimensions for 35 mm motion-picture raw stock with three rows of 16 mm perforations in positions 1-3-0, as well as the width of the 16 mm strip after processing and slitting the print stock.

2 References

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

ISO 543, *Cinematography — Motion-picture safety film — Definition, testing and marking.*

NOTE — ISO 69 is included as 16 mm film is commonly used in this format.

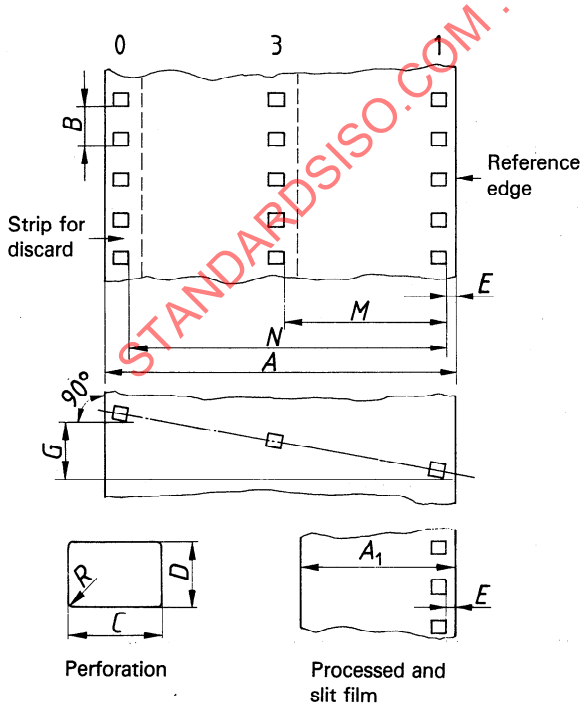

Figure — 35 mm film perforated 16 mm

3 Dimensions

The dimensions and tolerances shall be as shown in the figure and given in the table; they apply to safety raw stock film as described in ISO 543, immediately after cutting and perforating.

The dimensions apply at the time of cutting and perforating for film adjusted to a temperature of 23 ± 1 °C, and a relative humidity of (50 ± 2) %. The manufacturer may indicate other nominal temperature and humidity conditions under which the dimensions apply.

NOTE — The perforations in the 0 row are discarded after slitting two strips of nominal 16 mm width from the processed print stock. The 0 discard row of perforations should therefore be provided with a visual means of identification (such as ink or round holes). If round holes are used for identification, a 1,0 mm (0.04 in) nominal diameter is suggested and the frequency of occurrence should be between at least every fifth set of perforations.

Table — Dimensions

Dimension	mm	in
A	34,975 ± 0,025	1,377 ± 0,001
A_1	15,93 ± 0,05	0,627 ± 0,002
B	7,620 ± 0,010	0,300 0 ± 0,000 4
B'	7,605 ± 0,010	0,299 4 ± 0,000 4
C	1,830 ± 0,010	0,072 0 ± 0,000 4
D	1,270 ± 0,010	0,050 0 ± 0,000 4
E	0,900 ± 0,050	0,035 5 ± 0,002 0
G	0,025 max.	0,001 0 max.
L	762,0 ± 0,8	30,00 ± 0,03
L'	760,5 ± 0,8	29,94 ± 0,03
M	15,95 ± 0,03	0,628 ± 0,001 0
N	31,34 ± 0,03	1,234 ± 0,001 0
R	0,25 ± 0,03	0,010 ± 0,001 0

NOTES

1 Dimensions B' and L' (short perforation pitch) are provided to fulfil the requirements of continuous sprocket contact printing.

2 Dimensions L and L' represent the length of any 100 consecutive perforation intervals.

3 Dimension E in inches has been taken to one more decimal place than is normal for the millimetre dimension for additional accuracy.

4 There are several dimensions in the table for which the tolerances of the parts are limited by other tolerances.