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# International Standard



# 3029

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

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## Photography — 126-size cartridges — Dimensions of cartridge, film and backing paper

*Photographie — Chargeur format 126 — Dimensions du chargeur, du film et du papier protecteur*

Second edition — 1983-08-15

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## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (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 authorized 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 3029 was developed by Technical Committee ISO/TC 42, *Photography*.

This second edition was submitted directly to the ISO Council, in accordance with clause 6.11.2 of part 1 of the Directives for the technical work of ISO. It cancels and replaces the first edition (i.e. ISO 3029-1975), which had been approved by the member bodies of the following countries:

Belgium	Italy	Thailand
Bulgaria	Japan	Turkey
Canada	Poland	United Kingdom
France	South Africa, Rep. of	USA
Germany, F.R.	Switzerland	USSR

No member body had expressed disapproval of the document.

# Photography — 126-size cartridges — Dimensions of cartridges, film and backing paper

## 1 Scope and field of application

This International Standard specifies the dimensions of 126-size cartridges as well as dimensions of film and backing paper. Certain desirable camera characteristics are given, for guidance, in annex A.

This International Standard also lays down the dimensions of a set of film identification notches which assigns a code number to a specific film at the request of film manufacturer. Neither the assignment nor incorporation of film identification notches for particular film products is required by this International Standard. However, the procedure to be followed by film manufacturers in obtaining code numbers is given in annex B. The registration function is performed, under authorization from ISO by the National Association of Photographic Manufacturers, whose address is:

National Association of Photographic Manufacturers, Inc.  
600 Mamaroneck Avenue  
Harrison  
NEW YORK 10528  
USA

## 2 Reference

ISO 554, *Standard atmospheres for conditioning and/or testing — Specifications.*

## 3 Dimensions and characteristics of cartridge and spool

**3.1** The dimensions and characteristics of the cartridge and of the spool shall be as shown in figure 1 and as given in tables 1 and 2.

**3.2** All dimensions apply to an assembly cartridge at the time of manufacture, under atmospheric conditions specified in ISO 554: temperature  $23 \pm 2$  °C, relative humidity  $50 \pm 5$  %.

**3.3** Most cartridge dimensions are given with respect to a set of three mutually perpendicular datum planes U, S, T (see figure 1), which are coincident with the surfaces that engage mating camera parts in such a way as to ensure proper alignment of the cartridge in the camera.

**3.4** In order to visualize the minimum space which needs to be reserved in cameras for the cartridge, all cartridge diagrams have been drawn employing the particular contours which result in a cartridge of maximum profile (see also 3.10).

**3.5** For quality control purposes, the four areas of datum U are used for gauging the dimensions of the cartridge.

**3.6** Figure 1 shows the spool or core, on which the film is wound, pushed to the uppermost limit in the cartridge.

**3.7** The radius  $C_{25}$  shall be a single radius tangential to three planes, determined respectively by  $C_{12}$  max.,  $C_{14}$  max., and a plane passing at an angle of  $C_{24}$  min. through the intersection of two other planes determined respectively by  $C_{15}$  min. and  $G_2$  max. (See figure 1 detail 0.)

**3.8** The radius  $D_2$  applies only at the four areas "Z".

**3.9** The axis of diameter  $E_8$  (see figure 1) shall be capable of meeting its true position (as defined by  $C_5$  and  $C_{11}$ ).

**3.10** Although the spool may extend beyond the cartridge housing when pushed in either direction, the sum of  $E_4$  and  $E_5$  shall be so selected that the total spool length will be capable of being completely contained within the cartridge housing dimension  $F_1 + F_2$ . It is important that the spool can shift freely to be contained in the cartridge housing.

**3.11** Dimension  $E_9$  represents the theoretical maximum spool flange diameter.

**3.12**  $G_{11}$ , 1,45 mm (0.057 in), is a nominal dimension from the gauging area of datum U to the film emulsion surface plane and applies only to a film load which has acquired "scroll set" at least equivalent to that expected at the earliest time it is anticipated it would be exposed by customers. Throughout the expected useful life of the film, the dimension  $G_{11}$  represents the aim value for the film emulsion surface throughout the cartridge aperture. Since the design and adjustment of camera lenses, with respect to focal plane and depth of field, will be based on this value, control of this dimension within narrow limits by manufacturers of film-loaded cartridges is an important quality consideration.

**3.13**  $G_{16}$ , 1,98 mm (0.078 in), is the maximum dimension from the gauging area of datum U to the non-deflected first surface (black side, i.e. side contiguous with the film surface opposite the emulsion surface) of the backing paper within "Area S".

**3.14** The take-up core diameter shall be 11,81 mm (0.465 in) minimum.

**3.15** "Film weave" shall not exceed  $\pm 0,51$  mm ( $\pm 0.020$  in) of the true position measured at a perforation as shown.

**3.16** If film data, such as film name and number of exposures in load, are to be provided, they shall be within the area shown.

**3.17** Film-loaded cartridges should require no more than  $50 \times 10^{-3}$  N·m<sup>1)</sup> (7 ozf·in) of torque to sustain film advance and no more than  $85 \times 10^{-3}$  N·m (12 ozf·in) of torque to overcome momentary torque peaks; torques specified refer to measurements at the cartridge spool. Torque peaks may occur as a leading or trailing end of the film leaves the supply chamber of a cartridge and at each initiation of film movement.

It is also important to note that torque measurement may be significantly affected by the age of the film and by severe jarring of the cartridge which might tend to clockspring the scroll of film against the cavity wall. Thus, simulated customer conditions shall be taken into account when checking maximum torque (see also annex A).

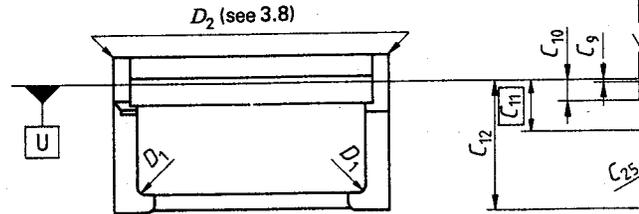
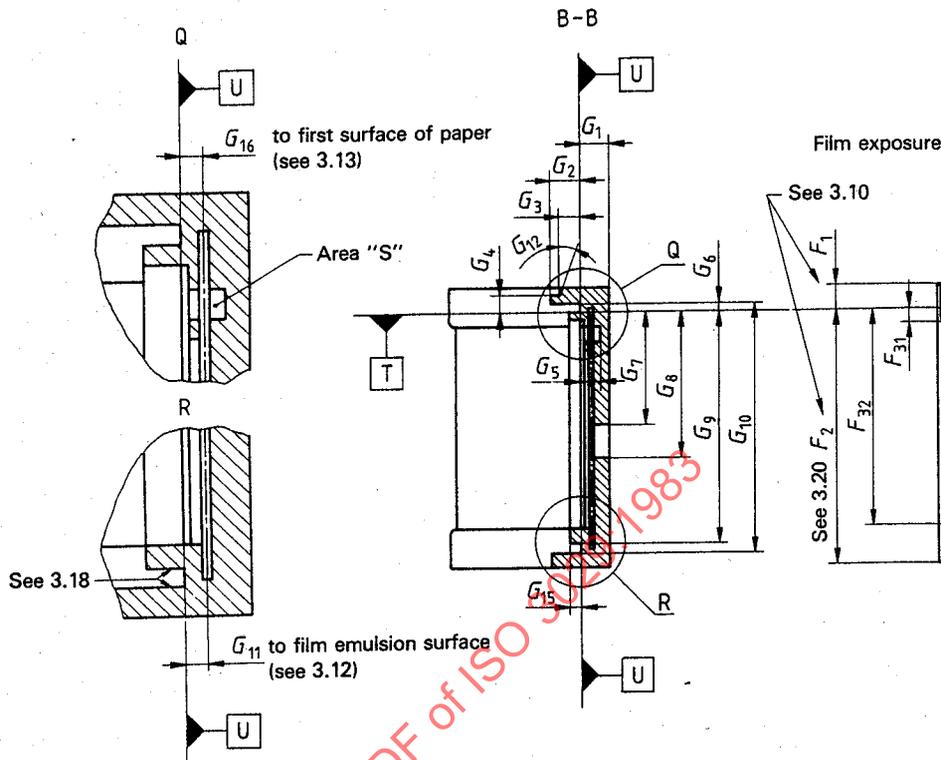
**3.18** The two sets of dimensions,  $C_{16}$  and  $C_{17}$  together with  $G_9$  and  $G_{10}$ , describe the sides or walls of a rectangular channel which mates with a rail in the camera. Although the surfaces are shown as completely planar, they may be slightly depressed or relieved except in the four gauging areas. The tops of the resulting kinematic pips, or protrusions, however, should observe the dimensional limits.

**3.19** Dimension  $F_{10}$  designates the wall nearest datum T of one side of a rectangular rail whose surface, although shown completely planar, may be stepped or chamfered, if desired.

**3.20** The outside edge or wall of the rail containing the film-locating notch and identification notches is described by dimension  $F_2$ . This surface, although shown completely planar, may be stepped or chamfered similar to the cross-section of the film exposure rail, if desired.

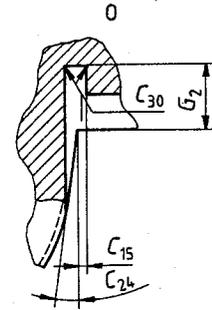
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1) The newton metre (N·m) is a derived unit of the SI system of measurement used to express torque.



$\text{⌀ } 1,00 (0,040) \text{ U S}$   
See 3.9

Exposure number



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Figure 1 - Ca

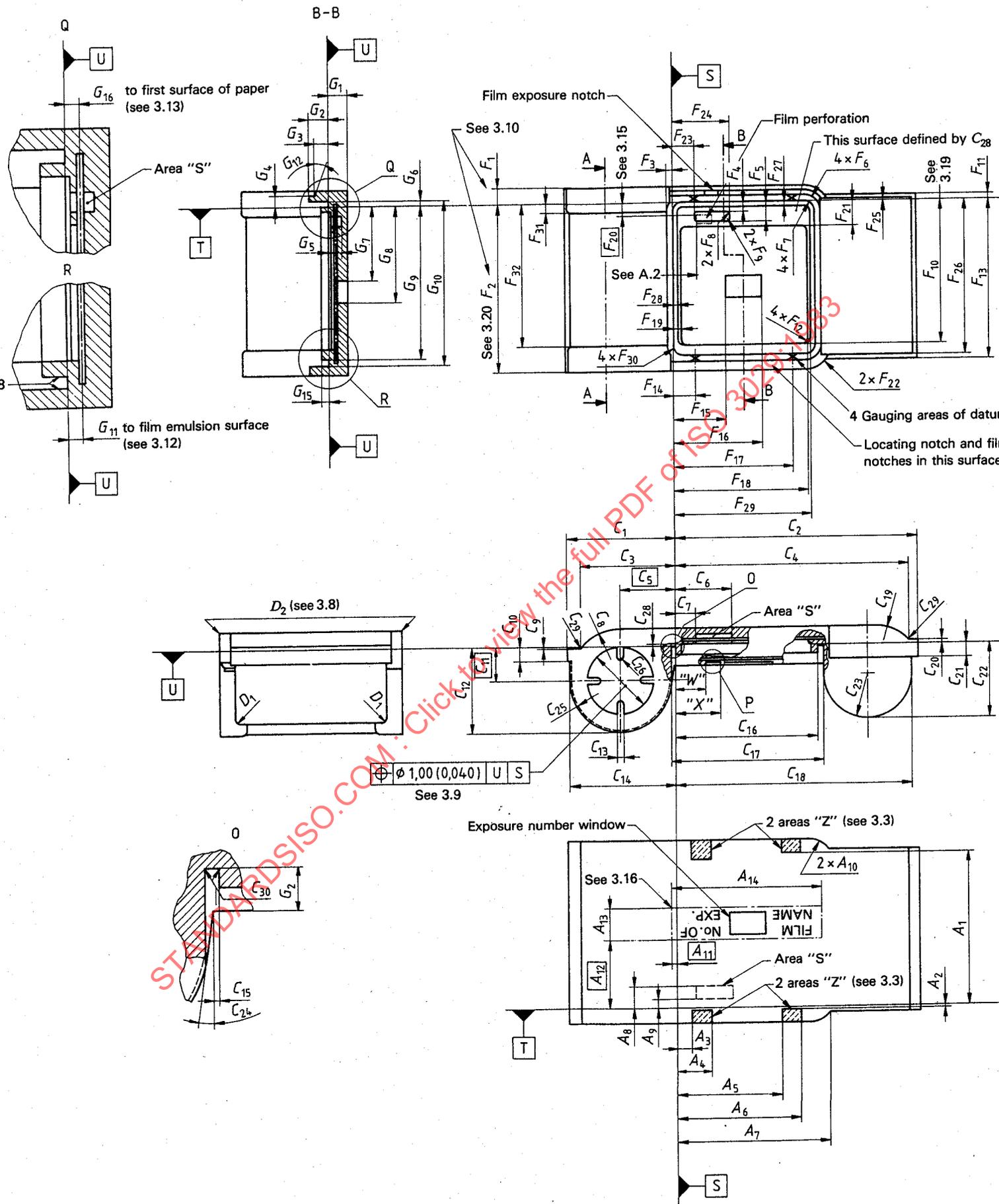


Figure 1 — Cartridge and spool

3 bis



Table 1 - Cartridge and spool dimensions

Dimension	Millimetres		Inches	
	min.	max.	min.	max.
A <sub>1</sub>	39,37		1.550	
A <sub>2</sub>	1,78		0.070	
A <sub>3</sub>		5,08		0.200
A <sub>4</sub>	8,89		0.350	
A <sub>5</sub>		26,16		1.030
A <sub>6</sub>	30,73		1.210	
A <sub>7</sub>		38,35		1.510
A <sub>8</sub>	5,59		0.220	
A <sub>9</sub>		3,30		0.130
A <sub>10</sub> radius	6,48		0.255	
A <sub>11</sub> *		1,14		0.045
A <sub>12</sub> *		17,91		0.705
A <sub>13</sub> see 3.16		7,11		0.280
A <sub>14</sub> see 3.16		38,10		1.500
B <sub>1</sub>		4,32		0.170
B <sub>2</sub> radius	0,51		0.020	
B <sub>3</sub>	0,25		0.010	
C <sub>1</sub>		27,33		1.076
C <sub>2</sub>		60,96		2.400
C <sub>3</sub>		25,15		0.990
C <sub>4</sub>		58,42		2.300
C <sub>5</sub> *		13,97		0.550
C <sub>6</sub>	14,30		0.563	
C <sub>7</sub>		4,06		0.160
C <sub>8</sub> radius	12,45		0.490	
C <sub>9</sub>	0,00		0.000	
C <sub>10</sub>		3,81		0.150
C <sub>11</sub>		8,53		0.336
C <sub>12</sub>		21,46		0.845
C <sub>13</sub>	1,14	1,40	0.045	0.055
C <sub>14</sub>		26,92		1.060
C <sub>15</sub>	0,89		0.035	
C <sub>16</sub>	35,41	35,66	1.394	1.404
C <sub>17</sub>	38,68		1.523	
C <sub>18</sub>		59,79		2.354
C <sub>19</sub> radius	10,80		0.425	
C <sub>20</sub>		0,76		0.030
C <sub>21</sub>		3,81		0.150
C <sub>22</sub>		18,54		0.730
C <sub>23</sub> radius	10,80		0.425	
C <sub>24</sub> degrees	4°		4°	
C <sub>25</sub>			see 3.7	
C <sub>26</sub> radius		1/2 width		1/2 width
C <sub>27</sub>		3,68		0.145
C <sub>28</sub>	0,03		0.001	
C <sub>29</sub> radius		1,52		0.060
C <sub>30</sub> radius		0,08		0.003
C <sub>31</sub> radius		0,25		0.010
D <sub>1</sub> radius	0,51		0.020	
D <sub>2</sub> radius		1,52		0.060
see 3.8				
E <sub>1</sub> diameter	10,29	10,64	0.405	0.419
E <sub>2</sub>		0,76		0.030
E <sub>3</sub>		38,10		1.500

Dimension	Millimetres		Inches	
	min.	max.	min.	max.
E <sub>4</sub>	3,25	4,27	0.128	0.168
E <sub>5</sub>	40,39	41,40	1.590	1.630
E <sub>6</sub> radius		0,38		0.015
E <sub>7</sub> radius		0,64		0.025
E <sub>8</sub> diameter	16,51		0.650	
E <sub>9</sub> diameter		2 × radius		2 × radius
E <sub>10</sub> radius		C <sub>25</sub>		C <sub>25</sub>
F <sub>1</sub>		0,25		0.010
F <sub>2</sub> see 3.20		3,81		0.150
F <sub>3</sub>		41,40		1.630
F <sub>4</sub>	1,37	1,47	0.054	0.058
F <sub>5</sub>		2,41		0.095
F <sub>6</sub>	5,18		0.204	
F <sub>6</sub> radius		4,44		0.175
F <sub>7</sub> radius	3,18		0.125	
F <sub>8</sub> radius		1,65		0.065
F <sub>9</sub> radius		0,13		0.005
F <sub>10</sub> see 3.19	35,05	35,46	1.380	1.396
F <sub>11</sub>		1,27		0.050
F <sub>12</sub> radius		1,27		0.050
F <sub>13</sub>		38,86		1.530
F <sub>14</sub>	4,88	5,89	0.192	0.232
F <sub>15</sub>		13,84		0.545
F <sub>16</sub>	21,72		0.855	
F <sub>17</sub>	30,05	30,81	1.183	1.213
F <sub>18</sub>	33,60	33,96	1.323	1.337
F <sub>19</sub>	1,90	2,16	0.075	0.085
F <sub>20</sub> see 3.15		3,18		0.125
F <sub>21</sub>	6,20	6,60	0.244	0.260
F <sub>22</sub> radius		0,76		0.030
F <sub>23</sub>		4,06		0.160
F <sub>24</sub>	14,30		0.563	
F <sub>25</sub>		0,51		0.020
F <sub>26</sub>		37,85		1.490
F <sub>27</sub>		1,52		0.060
F <sub>28</sub>		1,52		0.060
F <sub>29</sub>	34,29		1.350	
F <sub>30</sub> radius		1,27		0.050
F <sub>31</sub>		2,29		0.090
F <sub>32</sub>	35,05		1.380	
G <sub>1</sub>	4,32	4,83	0.170	0.190
G <sub>2</sub>	4,57	4,83	0.180	0.190
G <sub>3</sub>	3,30	3,81	0.130	0.150
G <sub>4</sub>	2,54	3,05	0.100	0.120
G <sub>5</sub>	3,56		0.140	
G <sub>6</sub>	1,37	1,47	0.054	0.058
G <sub>7</sub>		19,30		0.760
G <sub>8</sub>	23,62		0.930	
G <sub>9</sub>	36,93	37,19	1.454	1.464
G <sub>10</sub>	40,26		1.585	
G <sub>11</sub> nominal		1,45		0.057
G <sub>12</sub> degrees	20°		20°	
G <sub>15</sub>	1,40	1,65	0.055	0.065
G <sub>16</sub>		1,98		0.078

\* Basic or true position dimension.

#### 4 Dimensions and location of film exposure notches

4.1 The film exposure notch enables the cartridge manufacturer to incorporate a specific notch which corresponds to the exposure which should be used for a particular film in the cartridge. This notch automatically presets some cameras to this

exposure setting. The exposure may be different from that specified for film under the lighting conditions used. For example, film with an ISO speed of 100 may be notched for ISO 64 for use in fixed-exposure cameras to take advantage of the film's over-exposure latitude.

4.2 The dimensions and location of these notches are shown in figure 1 and given in table 2.

Table 2 — Film exposure notches

Notch position	Dimension "W" ±0,33 mm (±0.013 in)		Dimension "X" ±0,33 mm (±0.013 in)		ISO speed in 1/3 stop increments	
	mm	in	mm	in	Arithmetic	Logarithmic
1	1,45	0.057	5,41	0.213	8	10°
2	2,39	0.094	6,35	0.250	10	11°
3	3,33	0.131	7,29	0.287	12	12°
4	4,27	0.168	8,23	0.324	16	13°
5	5,21	0.205	9,17	0.361	20	14°
6	6,15	0.242	10,11	0.398	25	15°
7	7,09	0.279	11,05	0.435	32	16°
8	8,03	0.316	11,99	0.472	40	17°
9	8,97	0.353	12,93	0.509	50	18°
10	9,91	0.390	13,87	0.546	64	19°
11	10,85	0.427	14,81	0.583	80	20°
12	11,79	0.464	15,75	0.620	100	21°
13	12,73	0.501	16,69	0.657	125	22°
14	13,67	0.538	17,63	0.694	160	23°
15	14,60	0.575	18,57	0.731	200	24°
16	15,54	0.612	19,51	0.768	250	25°
17	16,48	0.649	20,45	0.805	320	26°
18	17,42	0.686	21,39	0.842	400	27°
19	18,36	0.723	22,33	0.879	500	28°
20	19,30	0.760	23,27	0.916	640	29°
21	20,24	0.797	24,21	0.953	800	30°
22	21,18	0.834	25,15	0.990	1 000	31°
23	22,12	0.871	26,09	1.027	1 250	32°
24	23,06	0.908	27,03	1.064	1 600	33°
25	24,00	0.945	27,97	1.101	2 000	34°
26	24,94	0.982	28,91	1.138	2 500	35°
27	25,88	1.019	29,84	1.175	3 200	36°
28	26,82	1.056	30,78	1.212	4 000	37°
29	27,76	1.093	31,72	1.249	5 000	38°
30	28,70	1.130	32,66	1.286	6 400	39°
31	29,64	1.167	33,60	1.323	8 000	40°

**5 Dimensions, location and numbering of film identification notches and assignment of notch combination code number**

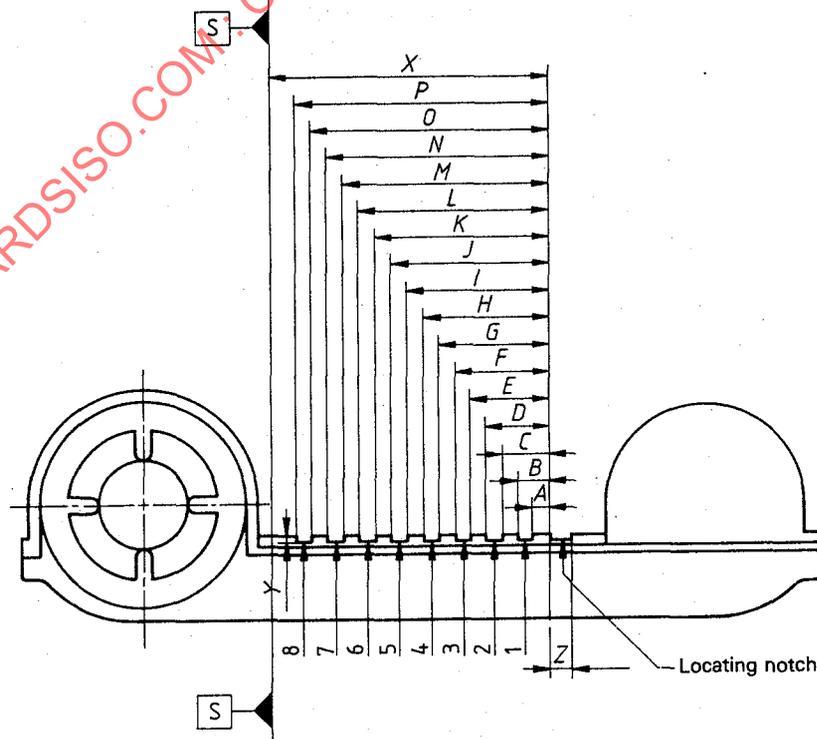
**5.1** The set of film identification notches represents a notch combination code number and may be incorporated by the cartridge manufacturer to provide a means for the film processor to identify the film.

**5.2** The assignment of the film identification notches to the particular film product is not within the scope of this International Standard. However, the code system is described and the method which the National Association of Photographic Manufacturers (NAPM) will use, is indicated (see annex B).

**5.3** Film identification notches, if used, shall be located in accordance with figure 2 and table 3.

**Table 3 — Film identification notches**

Dimension	Millimetres		Inches	
	min.	max.	min.	max.
A	2,06	2,82	0.081	0.111
B	4,09	5,00	0.161	0.197
C	5,00	5,92	1.197	0.233
D	7,19	8,10	0.283	0.319
E	8,10	9,02	0.319	0.355
F	10,29	11,20	0.405	0.441
G	11,20	12,12	0.441	0.477
H	13,39	14,30	0.527	0.563
I	14,30	15,21	0.563	0.599
J	16,48	17,40	0.649	0.685
K	17,40	18,31	0.685	0.721
L	19,58	20,50	0.771	0.807
M	20,50	21,41	0.807	0.843
N	22,68	23,60	0.893	0.929
O	23,60	24,51	0.929	0.965
P	25,78	26,54	1.015	1.045
X	27,20	28,73	1.071	1.131
Y	0,76	—	0.030	—
Z	2,54	3,30	0.100	0.130



**Figure 2 — Film identification notches**

**5.4** The dimensions of the film identification notches are measured from a reference edge of a locating notch (see dimension  $Z$ ), which is intended to serve as a rapid means of positioning the cartridge in a fixed location with respect to the devices which will detect the film identification notches. The reference edge of the locating notch, in turn, is measured (dimension  $X$ ) from datum  $S$ .

**5.5** The minimum notch depth, dimension  $Y$ , applies to all film identification notch locations and to the locating notch.

**5.6** The dimensions have been established in a manner which permits the forming of two or more adjacent notches with or without partition between them. When a partition is left between adjacent notches, its minimum width intentionally is not

restricted by the dimensions given in table 3, but attention is called to the fact that any partition shall be of sufficient width to withstand normal handling without breaking.

**5.7** The film identification notch locations are numbered 1 to 8 from the locating notch for convenience in assigning combinations of notches.

**5.8** For convenience in referring to the 255 possible notch combinations, they are systematically arranged by code number, as shown in table 4.

NOTE — Many general purpose black-and-white negative films from various manufacturers can be processed satisfactorily in a universal process. Notch combination code number 1, therefore, has been reserved for such general purpose black-and-white negative films and may be used by all manufacturers.

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Table 4 — Film identification notch combinations

Notch combination code number	Notch location number	Notch combination code number	Notch location number	Notch combination code number	Notch location number	Notch combination code number	Notch location number	Notch combination code number	Notch location number
	12345678		12345678		12345678		12345678		12345678
1*	1	52	12 6	103	234 7	154	1 4 67	205	2 45 78
2	2	53	23 7	104	345 8	155	2 5 78	206	1 34 6 8
3	3	54	34 8	105	123 7	156	1 4 6 8	207	1 34 7 8
4	4	55	12 7	106	234 8	157	1 4 7 8	208	1 3 567
5	5	56	23 8	107	123 8	158	1 567	209	2 4 678
6	6	57	12 8	108	12 45	159	2 678	210	1 3 56 8
7	7	58	1 34	109	23 56	160	1 56 8	211	1 3 5 78
8	8	59	2 45	110	34 67	161	1 5 78	212	1 3 678
9	12	60	3 56	111	45 78	162	1 678	213	1 4567
10	23	61	4 67	112	12 4 6	163	12345	214	2 5678
11	34	62	5 78	113	23 5 7	164	23456	215	1 456 8
12	45	63	1 3 5	114	34 6 8	165	34567	216	1 45 78
13	56	64	2 4 6	115	12 4 7	166	45678	217	1 4 678
14	67	65	3 5 7	116	23 5 8	167	1234 6	218	1 5678
15	78	66	4 6 8	117	12 4 8	168	2345 7	219	123456
16	1 3	67	1 3 6	118	12 5 6	169	3456 8	220	234567
17	2 4	68	2 4 7	119	23 6 7	170	1234 7	221	345678
18	3 5	69	3 5 8	120	34 7 8	171	2345 8	222	12345 7
19	4 6	70	1 3 7	121	12 5 7	172	1234 8	223	23456 8
20	5 7	71	2 4 8	122	23 6 8	173	123 56	224	12345 8
21	6 8	72	1 3 8	123	12 5 8	174	234 67	225	1234 67
22	1 4	73	1 45	124	12 6 7	175	345 78	226	2345 78
23	2 5	74	2 56	125	23 7 8	176	123 5 7	227	1234 6 8
24	3 6	75	3 67	126	12 6 8	177	234 6 8	228	1234 7 8
25	4 7	76	4 7 8	127	12 7 8	178	123 5 8	229	123 567
26	5 8	77	1 4 6	128	1 345	179	123 67	230	234 678
27	1 5	78	2 5 7	129	2 456	180	234 78	231	123 56 8
28	2 6	79	3 6 8	130	3 567	181	123 6 8	232	123 5 78
29	3 7	80	1 4 7	131	4 678	182	123 7 8	233	123 678
30	4 8	81	2 5 8	132	1 34 6	183	12 456	234	12 4567
31	1 6	82	1 4 8	133	2 45 7	184	23 567	235	23 5678
32	2 7	83	1 56	134	3 56 8	185	34 678	236	12 456 8
33	3 8	84	2 67	135	1 34 7	186	12 45 7	237	12 45 78
34	1 7	85	3 78	136	2 45 8	187	23 56 8	238	12 4 678
35	2 8	86	1 5 7	137	1 34 8	188	12 45 8	239	12 5678
36	1 8	87	2 6 8	138	1 3 56	189	12 4 67	240	1 34567
37	123	88	1 5 8	139	2 4 67	190	23 5 78	241	2 45678
38	234	89	1 67	140	3 5 78	191	12 4 6 8	242	1 3456 8
39	345	90	2 78	141	1 3 5 7	192	12 4 7 8	243	1 345 78
40	456	91	1 6 8	142	2 4 6 8	193	12 567	244	1 34 678
41	567	92	1 78	143	1 3 5 8	194	23 678	245	1 3 5678
42	678	93	1234	144	1 3 6 7	195	12 56 8	246	1 45678
43	12 4	94	2345	145	2 4 7 8	196	12 5 7 8	247	1234567
44	23 5	95	3456	146	1 3 6 8	197	12 67 8	248	2345678
45	34 6	96	4567	147	1 3 7 8	198	1 3456	249	123456 8
46	45 7	97	5678	148	1 456	199	2 4567	250	12345 78
47	56 8	98	123 5	149	2 567	200	3 5678	251	1234 678
48	12 5	99	234 6	150	3 678	201	1 345 7	252	123 5678
49	23 6	100	345 7	151	1 45 7	202	2 456 8	253	12 45678
50	34 7	101	456 8	152	2 56 8	203	1 345 8	254	1 345678
51	45 8	102	123 6	153	1 45 8	204	1 34 67	255	12345678

\* Code number 1 is available for use, without registration, to identify general purpose black-and-white negative films which can be processed satisfactorily in a universal process (see 5.8).

**6 Dimensions and characteristics of film and backing paper**

**6.1** Dimensions shown in figure 4 apply at the time of manufacture, under atmospheric conditions specified in ISO 554: temperature  $23 \pm 2$  °C, relative humidity  $50 \pm 5$  %.

**6.2** The centre line of the paper perforation or equivalent hole shall align in the cartridge gate with the centre line of the film perforation within  $\pm 3,18$  mm ( $\pm 0.125$  in).

**6.3** A greater range in the 14,2 mm (0.56 in)/15,2 mm (0.60 in) dimension (location of backing paper number's centre line) necessitates a reduction in the 4,1 mm (0.16 in) maximum numeral height.

**6.4** Observe the film and backing paper leader and trailer dimensions plus the desired multiple of the film frame pitch dimension.

**6.5** The preferred range for the width of the backing paper is 35,03 mm (1.379 in)/35,18 mm (1.385 in).

**6.6** Deflection of backing paper: When held in such a way as to simulate the manner in which it would normally be held and restricted in the throat of a cartridge, unperforated backing paper shall not deflect from the reference surface of the test cavity shown in figure 3 by more than 0,89 mm (0.035 in) when a load of 1,4 N (142 gf; 5 ozf) is applied for 1 min by a pawl having a cross-section of 0,76 mm (0.030 in) by 3,18 mm (0.125 in) (see figure 3) under the conditions of 32 °C (90 °F) and 90 % relative humidity.

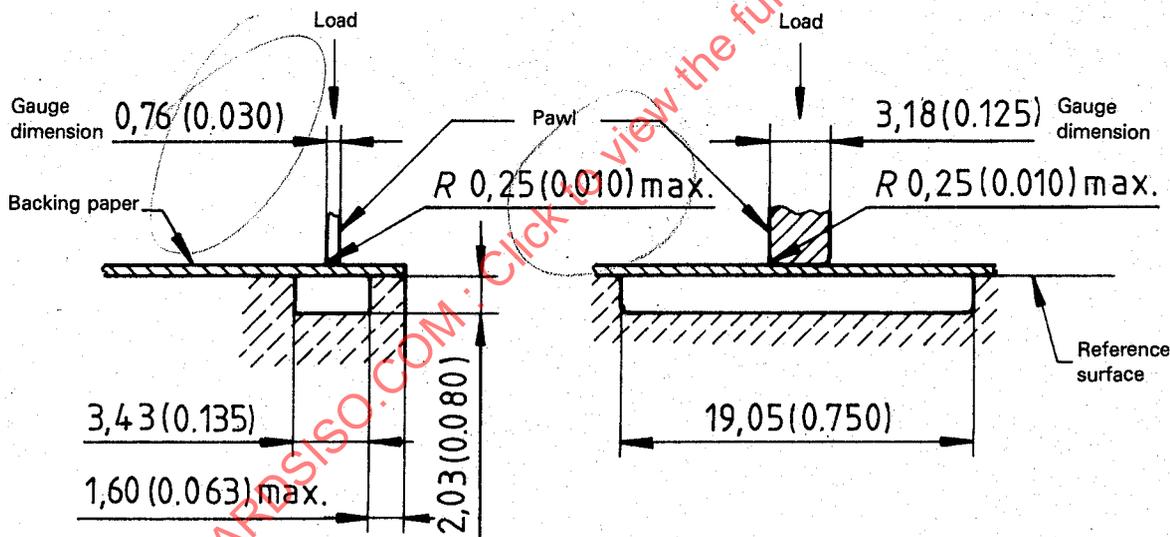
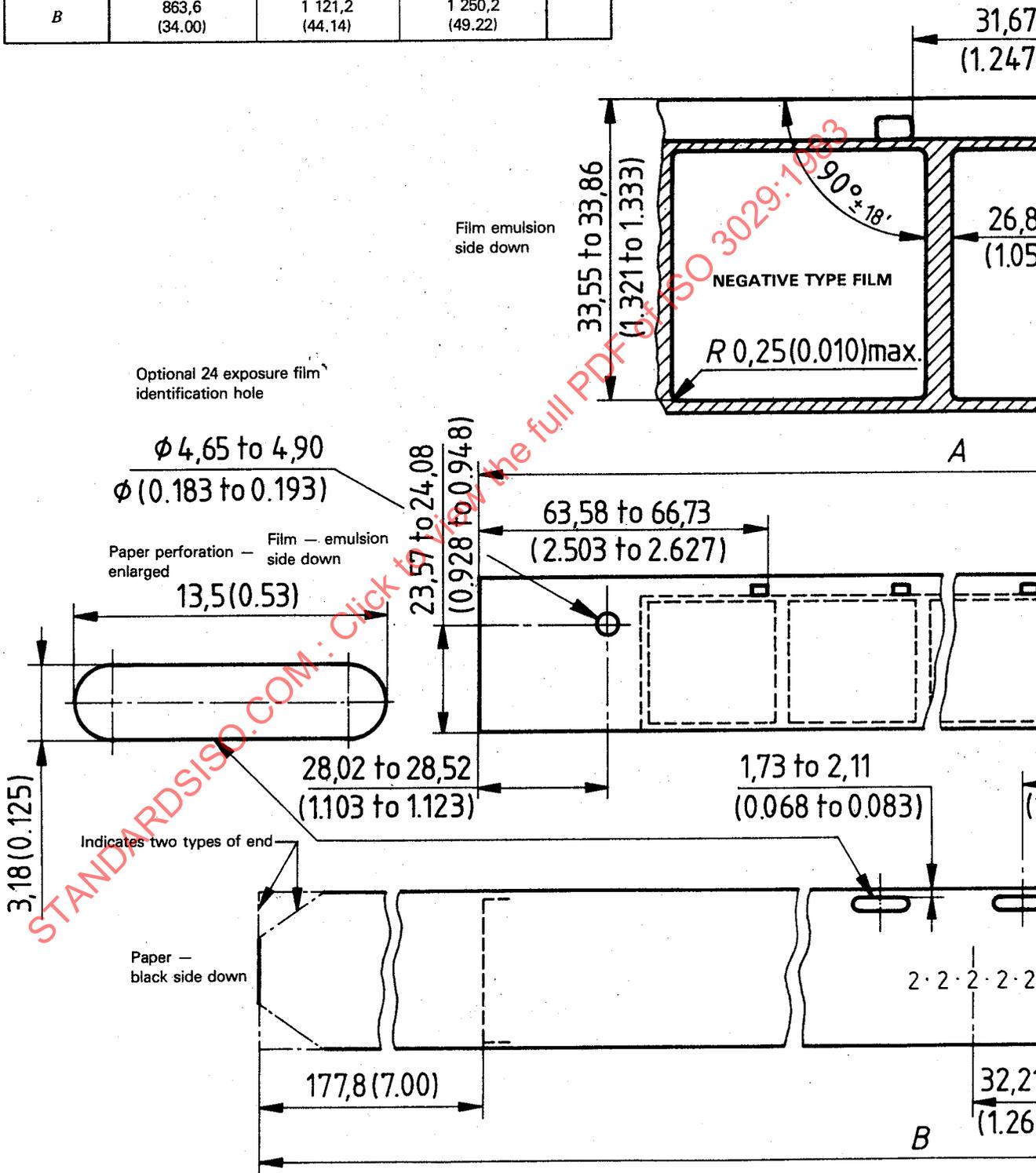


Figure 3 — Test cavity

Dimension	Number of exposures			See 6.4
	12	20	24	
A	468,4 to 471,4 (18.44 to 18.56)	722,4 to 725,4 (28.44 to 28.56)	849,4 to 852,4 (33.44 to 33.56)	
B	863,6 (34.00)	1 121,2 (44.14)	1 250,2 (49.22)	



NOTE — All dimensions are minima except where tolerance or maximum is shown.