INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 8127-2

First edition
1999-08-01

Micrographics — A6 size microfilm jackets —

Part 2:
Other types of jacket for 16 mm and 35 mm microfilm

Micrographie — Jaquettes de microfilm de format A6 —

Partie 2: Autres types de jaquettes pour microfilm de 16 mm et 35 mm

Reference number
ISO 8127-2:1999(E)

Contents

International Organization for Standardization
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Genève 20 • Switzerland
Internet iso@iso.ch

Printed in Switzerland

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 8127-2 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 171, *Document imaging applications*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Application issues*.

ISO 8127 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Micrographics — A6 size microfilm jackets:*

— *Part 1: Five channel jacket for 16 mm microfilm*

— *Part 2: Other types of jacket for 16 mm and 35 mm microfilm*

Annex A of this part of ISO 8127 is for information only.

Introduction

Microfilm jackets are means of arranging units of information in microfilm form into inter-related groups of units or chapters. This arrangement permits correction and addition of information without completely refilming the contents. Microfilm jackets are mainly used in active microfilm systems but may serve as enclosures for storage of strips or single frames of microfilm.

In order to help the users and manufacturers of microfilm equipment, standardization of the basic requirements for microfilm jackets has been necessary.

Jackets are used in information systems composed of not only jackets but also jacket loaders, file cabinets, readers, reader-printers, and duplicators. When planning a system using more than one microform, appropriate standards should be consulted and suitable hardware should be chosen with the view of assuring system compatibility.

The microfilm jacket consists of a support sheet and a thinner emulsion sheet affixed to the support sheet at a channel separation area to form the film channel into which microfilm can be inserted. The emulsion sheet is the contact printing surface.

There are two types of jackets, those with registration holes and those without. Some jacket-loading devices can handle either type of jacket while other loading devices can only handle one type of jacket. All jackets are, however, interchangeable in readers, duplicators and enlargers.

There are two versions of these types of jacket: one with the emulsion sheet on the back and the other with the emulsion sheet on the front to accommodate a different generation of microfilm. Jackets with an emulsion sheet on the back are the more common. They are used for first generation or camera microfilm from a planetary camera or a rotary camera with an even number of mirrors.

Microfilm is always inserted in the jacket so that the imaged side of the film is in contact with the emulsion sheet. When inserted in this way, the microfilm is right-reading from the support sheet side, and the heading is facing the viewer and is also right-reading.

It is not recommended and not usual to put second generation microfilm in jackets. If, however, it is necessary, specific requirements for microfilming of the original documents should be followed.

ISO 8127 defines the dimensions and other basic characteristics of the A6 size microfilm jackets. It is applicable to all microfilm jackets composed of a transparent support sheet and an emulsion sheet bonded together and divided in multiple channels to accommodate single or multiframe 16 mm or 35 mm microfilm, with a heading area incorporated.

Micrographics — A6 size microfilm jackets —

Part 2:
Other types of jacket for 16 mm and 35 mm microfilm

1 Scope

This part of ISO 8127 specifies the characteristics of four channel jackets for 16 mm microfilm, two channel jackets for 35 mm microfilm, one 35 mm and three 16 mm channel jackets and two 35 mm and one 16 mm channel jackets.

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO 8127. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this part of ISO 8127 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 446:1991, *Micrographics — ISO character and ISO test chart No. 1 — Description and use.*

ISO 543:1990, *Photography — Photographic films — Specifications for safety film.*

ISO 3334:1989, *Micrographics — ISO resolution test chart No. 2 — Description and use.*

ISO 4330:1987, *Photography — Determination of the curl of photographic film.*

ISO 5466:1996, *Photography — Processed safety photographic films — Storage practices.*

ISO 6148:1993, *Photography — Film dimensions — Micrographics.*

ISO 6196-1:1993, *Micrographics — Vocabulary — Part 1: General terms.*

ISO 6196-2:1993, *Micrographics — Vocabulary — Part 2: Image positions and methods of recording.*

ISO 6196-3:1987, *Micrographics — Vocabulary — Part 3: Film processing.*

ISO 6196-4:1998, *Micrographics — Vocabulary — Part 4: Materials and packaging.*

ISO 6196-5:1987, *Micrographics — Vocabulary — Part 5: Quality of images, legibility, inspection.*

ISO 6196-6:1992, *Micrographics — Vocabulary — Part 6: Equipment.*

ISO 8127-1:1989, *Micrographics — A6 size microfilm jackets — Part 1: Five channel jackets for 16 mm microfilm.*

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this part of ISO 8127, the definitions given in ISO 6196 apply.

4 Physical characteristics

See figure 1.

4.1 Jacket size

The external dimensions of the A6 size jacket shall be $105\ ^{0}_{-0,75}$ mm × 148 mm ± 0,25 mm.

4.2 Film channel arrangement

The jacket shall contain horizontal channels capable of accepting 16 mm and/or 35 mm microfilm.

4.3 Film channel width

The minimum width of the 16 mm channel shall be 16,3 mm, and the minimum width of the 35 mm channel shall be 35,4 mm, thus permitting easy insertion of the microfilm.

4.4 Insertion openings

The insertion openings or slots shall be wider than the width of the film and arranged so as to be symmetrical to the film channel centre line. The location and dimensions of the insertion openings are shown in figures 1, 2, 3, and 4. When the heading is right-reading and the support sheet is facing the observer, the insertion openings shall be at the "right-hand" end of jackets.

NOTE The shape of the openings is optional and determined by the manufacturer.

4.5 Jacket registration holes

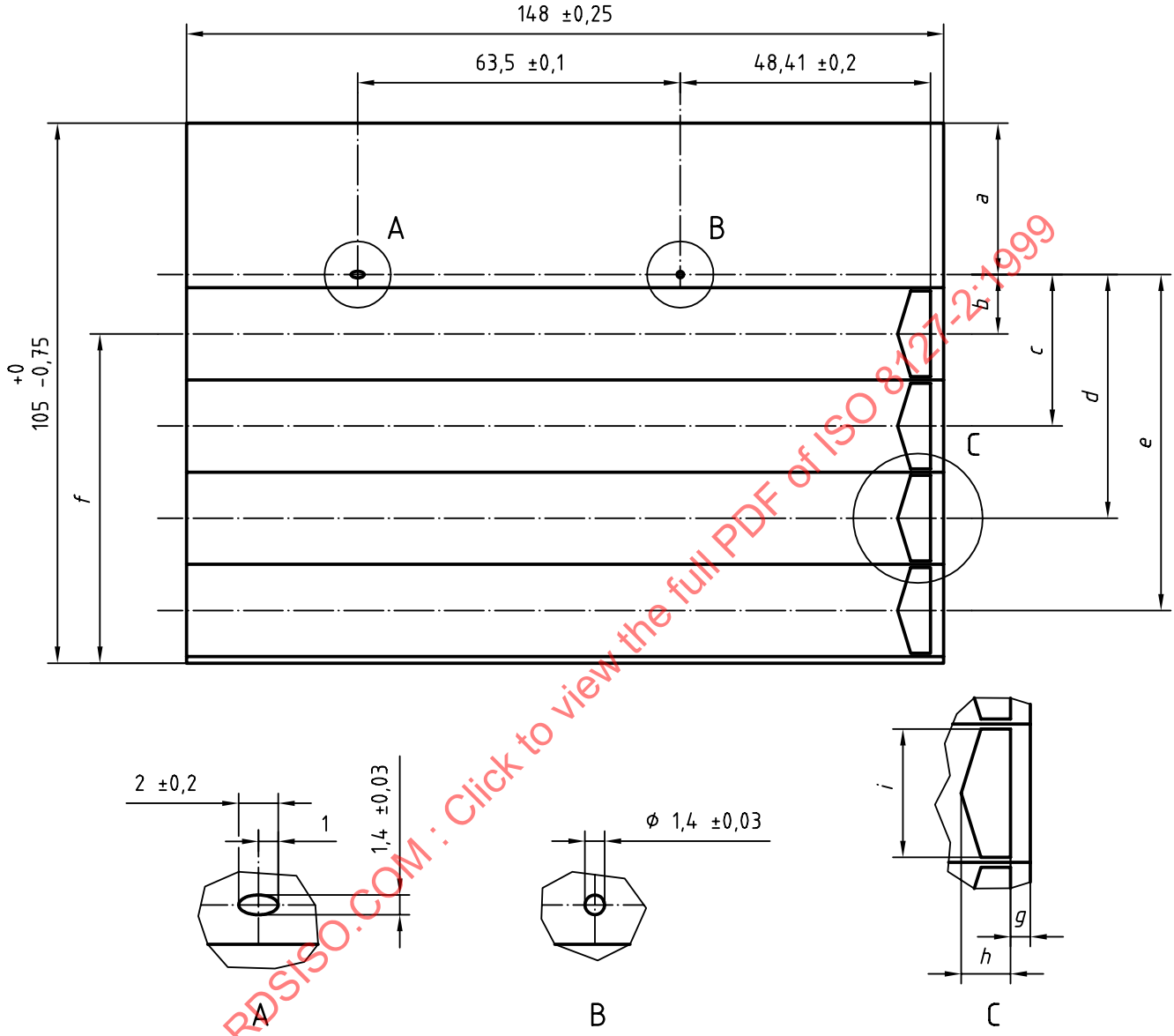
The registration holes are optional. When used, the diameter of the circular holes shall be 1,4 mm ± 0,03 mm and in the location shown in figures 1, 2, 3, and 4. The hole further from the insertion openings may be circular or oblong.

4.6 Centre of film channels

The spacing between the centre lines of the film channels and the spacing between the centre line of the top film channel and the centre line of the registration holes (when used) or the bottom edge (when registration holes are not used) shall be as specified in table 1. All centre lines shall be parallel to the bottom edge of the jacket.

4.7 Heading area

The heading area shall be above the top film channel. Its minimum width, measured from the top of the jacket, shall be as specified in figures 1, 2, 3, and 4.

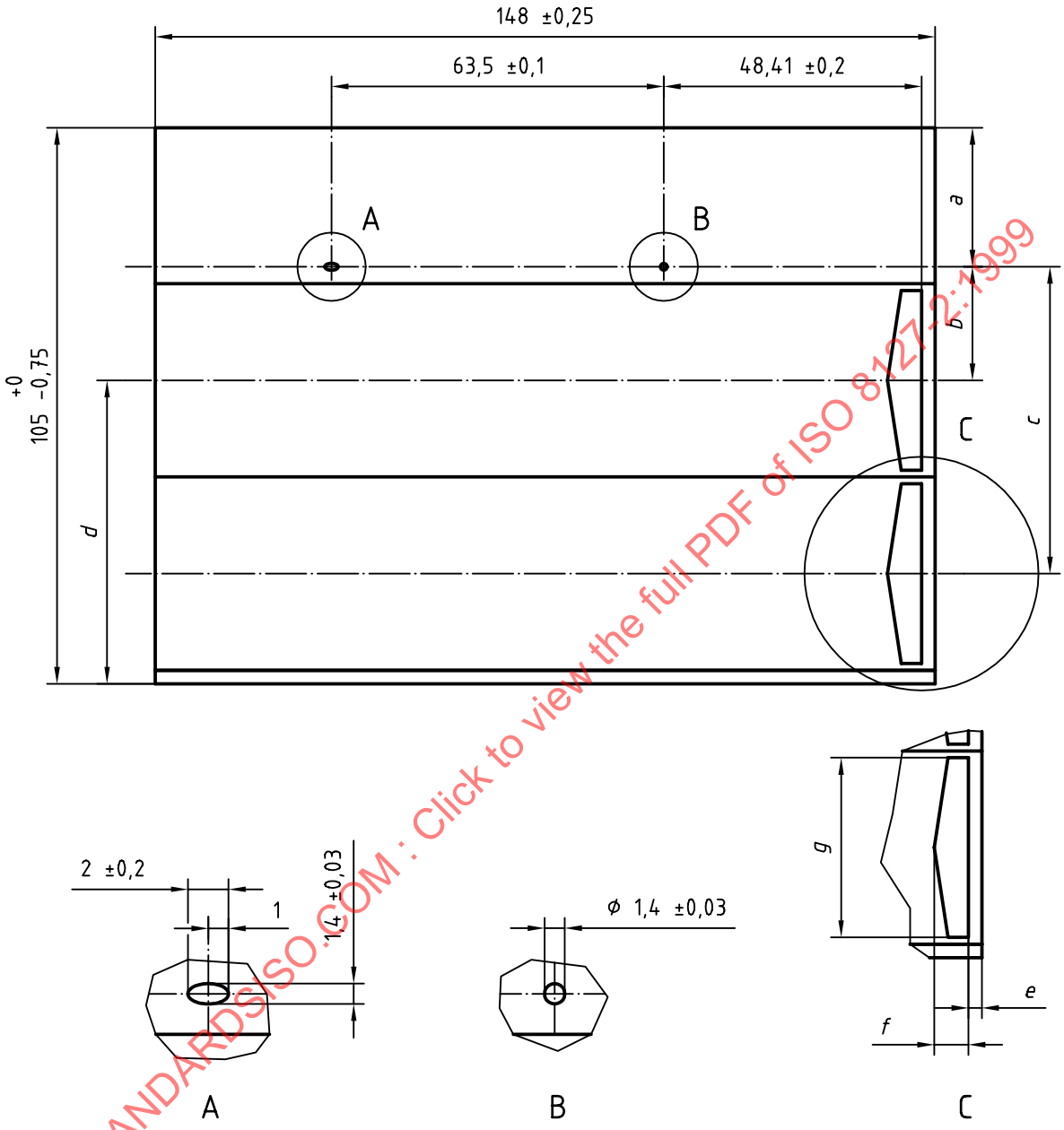


Key

$a > 26$
$b = 11{,}8 \pm 0{,}15$
$c = 30{,}3 \pm 0{,}15$
$d = 48{,}8 \pm 0{,}15$
$e = 67{,}3 \pm 0{,}15$
$f > 65$
$g = 2{,}3 \pm 0{,}2$
$h < 6$
$i > 16{,}3$

NOTE All dimensions are in mm. In jackets with registration holes, the 11,8 mm dimension is mandatory, and the 65 mm dimension is optional. In jackets without registration holes, the 65 mm dimension is mandatory, and the 11,8 mm dimension is deleted.

Figure 1 — Type 2 jacket dimensions

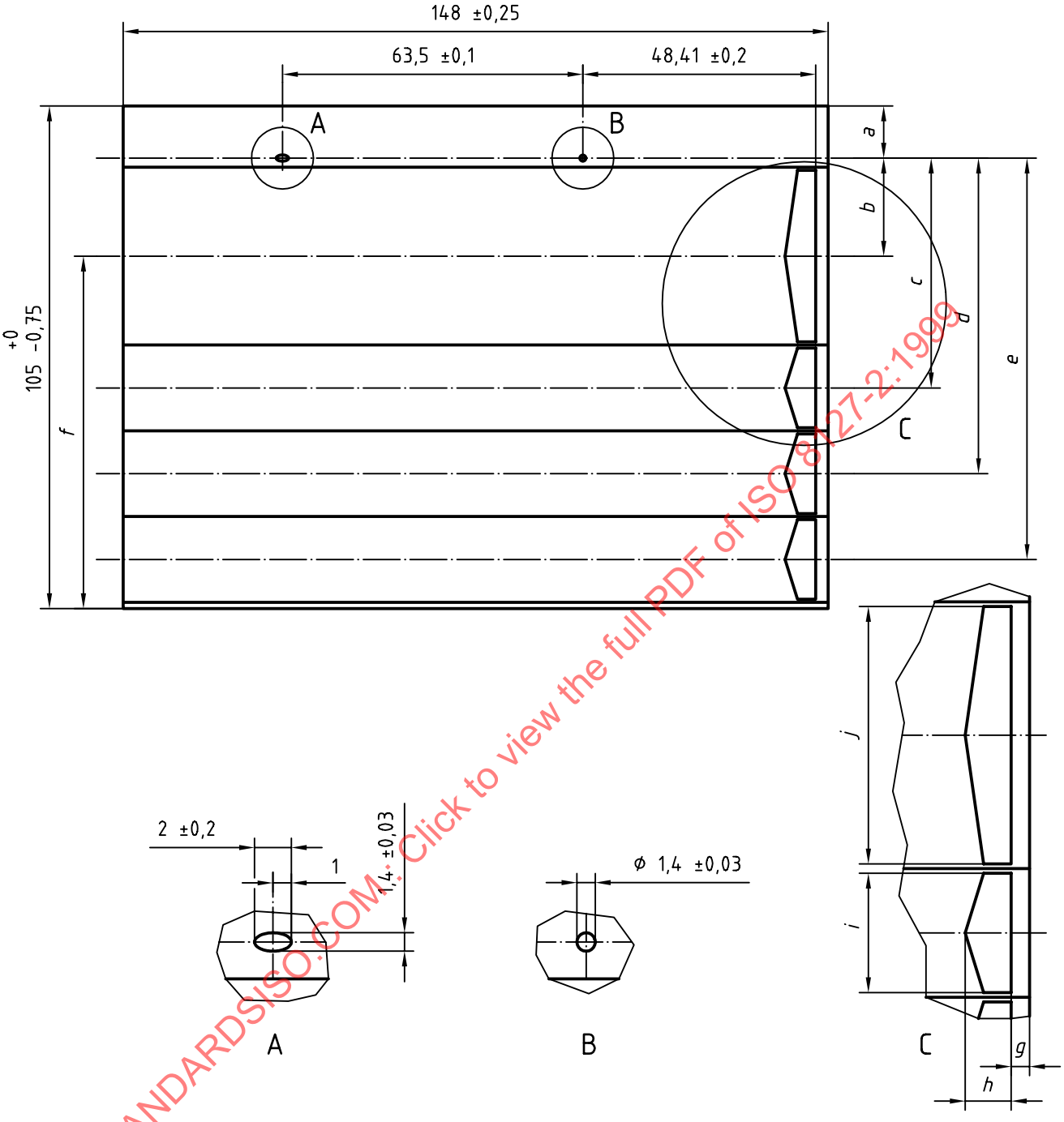


Key

$a > 25$
$b = 21{,}1 \pm 0{,}2$
$c = 59{,}3 \pm 0{,}2$
$d = 58{,}3 \pm 0{,}2$
$e = 2{,}3 \pm 0{,}2$
$f < 6$
$g > 35{,}4$

NOTE All dimensions are in mm. In jackets with registration holes, the 21,1 mm dimension is mandatory, and the 58,3 mm dimension is optional. In jackets without registration holes, the 58,3 mm dimension is mandatory, and the 21,1 mm dimension is deleted.

Figure 2 — Type 3 jacket dimensions

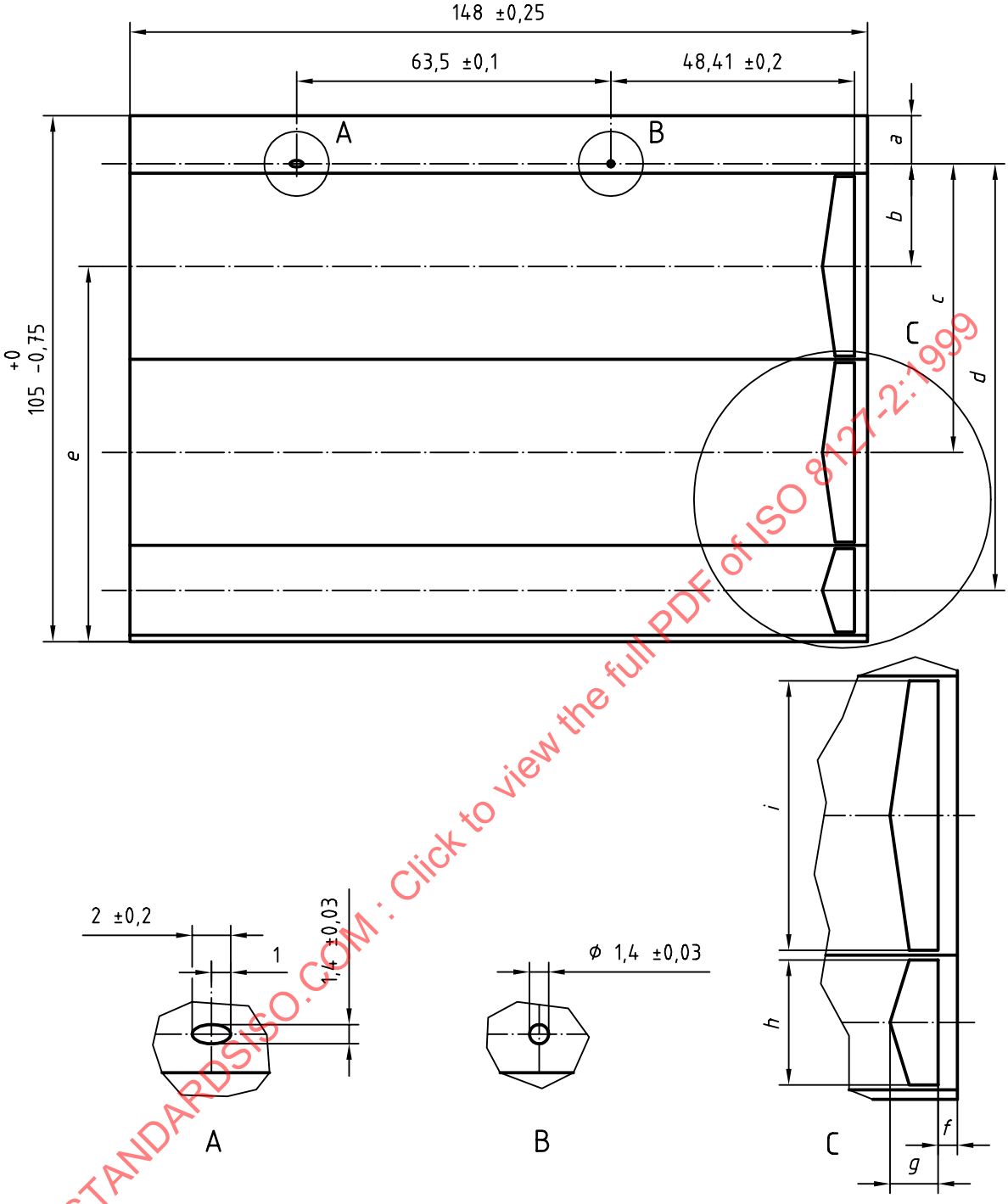


Key

$a > 8,2$	$f = 75,8 \pm 0,15$
$b = 20,2 \pm 0,2$	$g = 2,3 \pm 0,2$
$c = 48,8 \pm 0,2$	$h < 6$
$d = 67,3 \pm 0,2$	$i > 16,3$
$e = 85,6 \pm 0,2$	$j > 35,4$

NOTE All dimensions are in mm. In jackets with registration holes, the 20,2 mm dimension is mandatory, and the 75,8 mm dimension is optional. In jackets without registration holes, the 75,8 mm dimension is mandatory, and the 20,2 mm dimension is deleted.

Figure 3 — Type 4 jacket dimensions



Key

$a > 7$
$b = 21{,}1 \pm 0{,}2$
$c = 59{,}3 \pm 0{,}2$
$d = 88 \pm 0{,}2$
$e = 76{,}9 \pm 0{,}15$
$f = 2{,}3 \pm 0{,}2$
$g < 6$
$h > 16{,}3$
$i > 35{,}4$

NOTE All dimensions are in mm. In jackets with registration holes, the 21,1 mm dimension is mandatory, and the 76,9 mm dimension is optional. In jackets without registration holes, the 76,9 mm dimension is mandatory, and the 21,1 mm dimension is deleted.

Figure 4 — Type 5 jacket dimensions

Table 1 — Spacing between the centre lines of film channels and the centre line of the registration holes or bottom edge

		16 mm channel	35 mm channel
A	Spacing between two film channels		
	— from centre line of 16 mm channel to centre line of —	18,5 ± 0,2	28,3 ± 0,15
	— from centre line of 35 mm channel to centre line of —	28,3 ± 0,15	38,1 + 0,15
B	Spacing between the centre line of the registration holes and the centre line of the top film channel	11,8 ± 0,15	21,1 ± 0,2
C	Spacing between the centre line of the specified top film channel and the bottom edge for		
	— Type 2 — four 16 mm channels	> 65	
	— Type 3 — two 35 mm channels		58,3 ± 0,15
	— Type 4 — one 35 mm and three 16 mm channels		75,8 ± 0,15
	— Type 5 — two 35 mm channels and one 16 mm channel		76,9 ± 0,15
NOTE — In jackets with registration holes, the B dimension is mandatory, and the C dimension is optional. In jackets without registration holes, the C dimension is mandatory, and there is no B dimension.			

4.8 Heading area coating (optional)

Any coating or treatment shall be applied to the right-reading face and shall extend from the top of the support sheet to approximately the first channel separator.

4.9 Colour stripe

The colour stripe, when used, shall be 1,2 mm ± 0,4 mm wide along the top edge of the heading area.

4.10 Emulsion sheet identification

If any identification mark is used to indicate the emulsion sheet, it shall be located in the upper right-hand corner when the jacket is held with the longer side in a vertical position and the emulsion sheet toward the observer.

The use of a rounded or straight corner out or a notch for filing or indexing purposes is not precluded by this part of ISO 8127.

4.11 Code notch

When a code notch is used, it shall be cut out of the top of the microfilm jacket to a depth of $1{,}6^{+0{,}4}_{0}$ mm.

4.12 Parallelism

The channel separation area shall be parallel to the centre line of the two registration holes or to the bottom edge of the jacket within ± 0,2 mm over the entire length of the jacket.