

ISO

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION

revue

ISO RECOMMENDATION R 359

CINEMATOGRAPHY

PROJECTED IMAGE AREA FOR 16 mm FILM

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BRIEF HISTORY

The ISO Recommendation R 359, *Projected Image Area for 16 mm Film*, was drawn up by Technical Committee ISO/TC 36, *Cinematography*, the Secretariat of which is held by the American Standards Association, Inc. (ASA).

Work on this question by the Technical Committee began in 1952 and led, in 1959, to the adoption of a Draft ISO Recommendation.

In August 1961, this Draft ISO Recommendation (No. 459) was circulated to all the ISO Member Bodies for enquiry. It was approved by the following Member Bodies:

Belgium	Italy	Sweden
Brazil	Japan	United Kingdom
Canada	Netherlands	U.S.A.
Chile	New Zealand	U.S.S.R.
Germany	Romania	

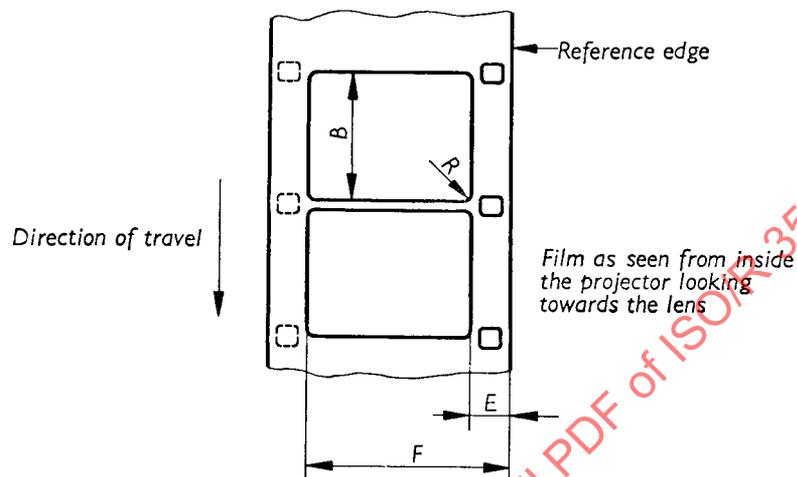
One Member Body opposed the approval of the Draft: France.

The Draft ISO Recommendation was then submitted by correspondence to the ISO Council which decided, in December 1963, to accept it as an ISO RECOMMENDATION.

CINEMATOGRAPHY

PROJECTED IMAGE AREA FOR 16 mm FILM

The projected image area should be in accordance with the provisions specified hereafter.



Dimensions	Millimetres	Inches
B	7.26 ⁰ _{-0.20}	0.286 ⁰ _{-0.008}
E	3.1 ^{+0.1} ₀	0.122 ^{+0.004} ₀
F	12.8 ⁰ _{-0.1}	0.504 ⁰ _{-0.004}
R	0.5 max.	0.02 max.

The angle between the vertical edges of the aperture and the edges of normally positioned film should be $0^\circ \pm \frac{1}{2}^\circ$.

The angle between the horizontal edges of the aperture and the edges of normally positioned film should be $90^\circ \pm \frac{1}{2}^\circ$.

NOTES

1. Dimensions B and R apply to the size of the projected area of the image; corresponding dimensions of the projector aperture are actually slightly smaller. The difference depends upon the lens used and the space provided between the surface of the emulsion and that of the aperture in order to avoid scratching. This space should be kept as small as possible so that the image of the edges of the aperture will be relatively sharp.
2. The projector aperture generally is located between the film and the light source in order to assure the maximum protection from heat; in certain cases, however, an opposite arrangement can be adopted.
3. The dimensions E and F are so chosen as to center the image on film which is slightly shrunk at the time it is projected, which conforms with normal operating conditions.