INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 23

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Cinematography — Camera usage of 35 mm motion-picture film — Specifications

Cinématographie — Position du film cinématographique de 35 mm dans le couloir de la caméra — Spécifications



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 23 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 36, Cinematography.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 23:1976), of which it constitutes a technical revision.

Annex A of this International Standard is for information only.

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Cinematography — Camera usage of 35 mm motion-picture film — Specifications

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies the location of the photographic emulsion, the orientation of the areas intended for the picture and photographic sound exposures and the frame rate for 35 mm motionpicture film cameras.

2 Normative reference

The following standard contains provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the edition indicated was 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 edition of the standard indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 2906:1984, Cinematography — Image area produced by camera aperture on 35 mm motion-picture film — Position and dimensions.

3 Position of emulsion

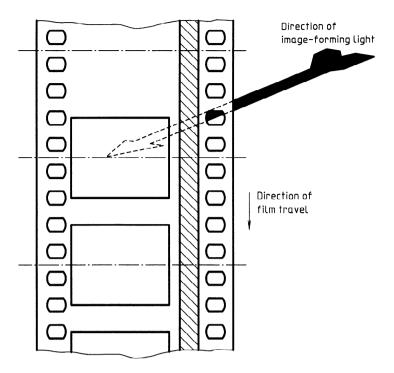
Except for special processes, the emulsion shall be positioned toward the camera lens, as shown in figure 1.

4 Frame rate

- **4.1** Except for special processes, such as high-speed, slow-motion and miniature-scale, the frame rate of exposure shall be 24 frames per second.
- **4.2** It is recognized that film intended for television broadcasting may use a frame rate of 25 or 30 frames per second, depending on the television system employed.

5 Lateral relationship between the picture image and the film centreline

The vertical centreline of the camera aperture for the intended picture image shall be offset laterally from the vertical centreline of the film in accordance with ISO 2906, to provide space for the photographic sound record if one is added during the printing operation.



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

Figure 1

Annex A

(informative)

Bibliography

- [1] ISO 491:1988, Cinematography 35 mm motion-picture film and magnetic film Cutting and perforating dimensions.
- [2] ISO 2939:1986, Cinematography Picture image area and photographic sound record on 35 mm motion-picture release prints Position and dimensions.

