International Standard 3773

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

Cinematography — Tape splices for 8 mm Type S motion-picture film for projector use — Dimensions

Cinématographie — Raccordement par bandes adhésives pour films cinématographiques 8 mm *type S destinés à la projection — Dimensions*

Second edition — 1983-11-15

UDC 778.582 : 771.531.353 **Ref. No. ISO 3773-1983 (E)**

Descriptors : cinematography, motion-picture film, motion-picture film 8 mm, joints (junctions), adhesive tapes, dimensions.

Price based on 3 pages

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 3773 was developed by Technical Committee ISO/TC 36, *Cinematography*.

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 3773-1978), which had been approved by the member bodies of the following countries :

Austria	India	Switzerland
Belgium	Italy	Turkey
Canada	Japan	United Kingdom
Czechoslovakia	Mexico	USA
Denmark	Netherlands	USSR
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	South Africa, Rep. of	Yugoslavia
France	Spain	
Germany, F. R.	Sweden	

No member body had expressed disapproval of the document.

Printed in Switzerland

Cinematography — Tape splices for 8 mm Type S motion-picture film for projector use — Dimensions

1 Scope and field of application

This International Standard specifies the dimensions of mated cut splices on 8 mm motion-picture film perforated 8 mm Type S made with a transparent adhesive tape. The specifications herein apply to magnetic and photographic sound films as well as to silent films intended only for projection.

2 Reference

ISO 1700, *Cinematography — 8 mm Type S motion-picture raw stock film — Cutting and perforating dimensions.*

ISO 3027, *Cinematography — Magnetic stripes and recording head gaps for sound record on 8 mm Type S motion-picture prints — Positions and width dimensions.*

3 Dimensions and characteristics

3.1 The dimensions shall be as shown in the figure and given in the table. These dimensions apply to a freshly made splice.

3.2 The transverse mated cut of the films shall fall within the area defined as detail X in the figure.

3.3 The spliced films shall not be offset more than 0,05 mm (0.002 in), dimension G, as measured by the differences in the alignment of the reference side edge of the perforation holes on either side of the spliced halves (see detail Y).

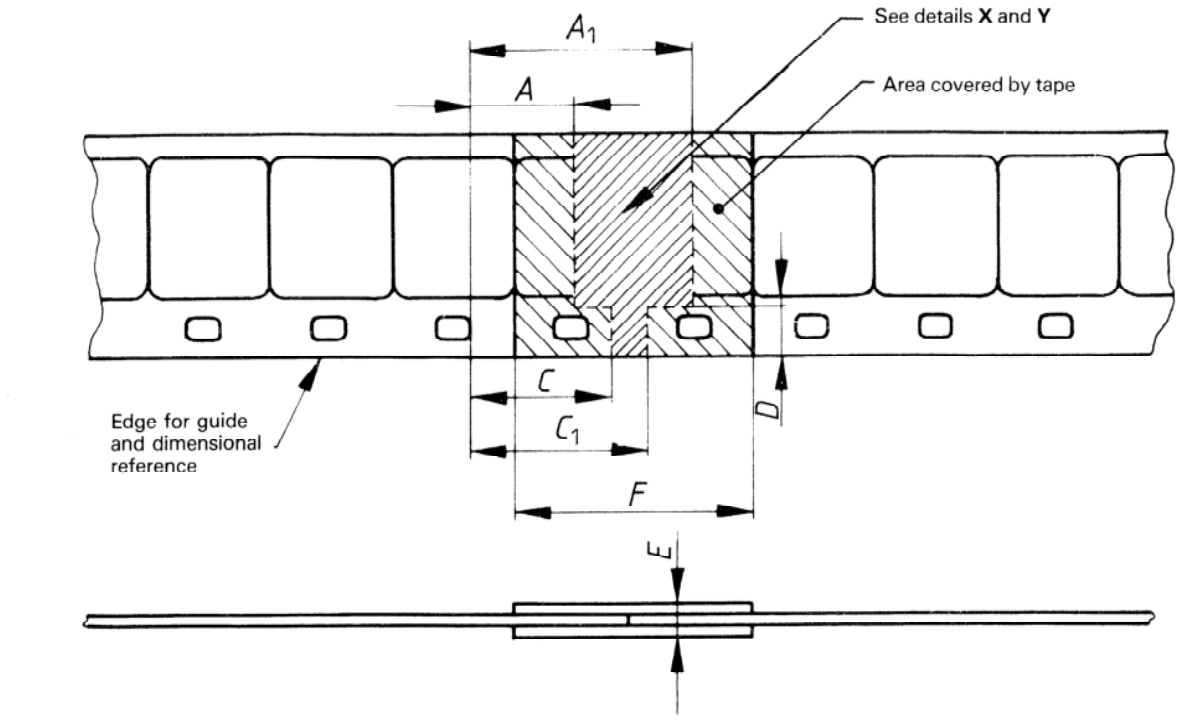
3.4 In the plan view, the angle between the respective edges of the spliced film should be 180° ±5′. Thus, the spliced film should be aligned so that when one portion of the film is placed against a straightedge, the other portion will not deviate more than 0,22 mm (0.009 in) in 15,2 cm (6 in).

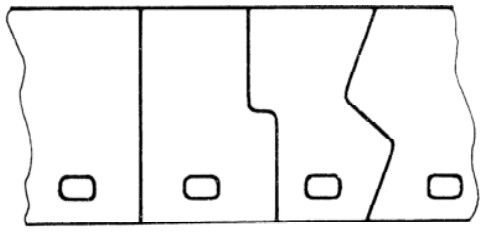
3.5 Except as described in 3.6, the dimensions of the tape applied to secure the splice shall be such as not to interfere with the film dimensions as specified in ISO 1700, and shall fall within the area described by dimension F. The width of the tape material used to form the splice should encompass the full width of the film if applied only to one side; however, if also applied to the second side, it may exclude the perforation area or the area of the magnetic record and balance stripes or both.

3.6 If the tape used to form a splice is wrapped around the film, either film edge may be used as the wrap-around edge. However, if the perforated edge is used, it is recommended that the splice add no more than 0,05 mm (0.002 in) to the film width nor limit the perforation dimension by the same amount. The overall width of the spliced area shall not exceed 8,15 mm (0.321 in). If the film is slit after the wrap-around splice has been made, the film width shall not be less than 7,92 mm (0.312 in) and the slitting operation shall not affect the perforated edge of the film.

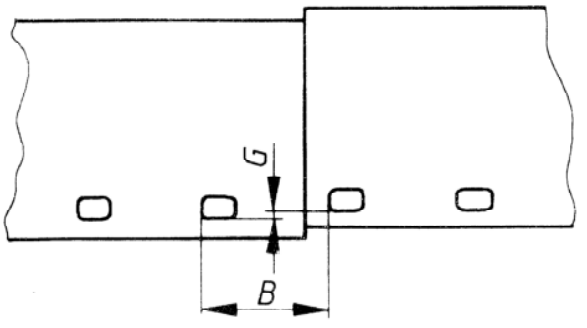
3.7 The splice shall be made with the mated cuts of the film ends butting together as closely as possible, so that no white light shows between the film ends at the time of projection, and there shall be no overlap of the film at the splice.

NOTE — Based on present technology, films joined with tape splices are not acceptable for use as originals in commercial printing operations.





X — **Typical splice cut configurations**



Y — **Alignment dimensions**

Dimension	mm	in*
A min.	3,66	0.144
A_1 max.	7,90	0.311
**B max.	4,28	0.168 5
min.	4,18	0.164 6
C min.	5,0	0.20
C_1 max.	6,5	0.26
D min.	1,6	0.06
E max.	0,27	0.010 6***
F max.	25,4	1.00
G max.	0,05	0.002

* The metric values are primary and the values in inches are derived and purposely noted with more significant places.

** Dimension B (detail **Y**) is the distance between common sides of successive perforations measured across the splice.

*** This includes a maximum thickness for magnetic sound stripe of 0,020 mm (0.000 8 in) as specified in ISO 3027.

Annex

Additional data

(This annex forms part of the standard.)

A.1 The transverse cut to provide the mated pairs of films for tape splice may be made in numerous configurations. Detail X of the figure shows only some typical configurations. It is desirable, however, to make the splice as inconspicuous as possible, and, therefore, the transverse cuts would usually be on the frameline or occur in one frame only.

A.2 Dimension *B* controls the longitudinal registration of the two films being spliced. It is measured across the one pitch length containing the cut. It is recognized that splicing blocks are usually constructed having registration pins more widely separated. When this is done, manufacturers are cautioned to allow for possible film shrinkage characteristics, depending on the film type.