International Standard 8400

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Cinematography — Position of emulsion surface of 16 mm motion-picture prints — Identification

Cinématographie — Position de la face portant la couche photosensible sur tirages cinématographiques 16 mm *— Identification*

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Foreword

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Cinematography — Position of emulsion surface of 16 mm motion-picture prints — Identification

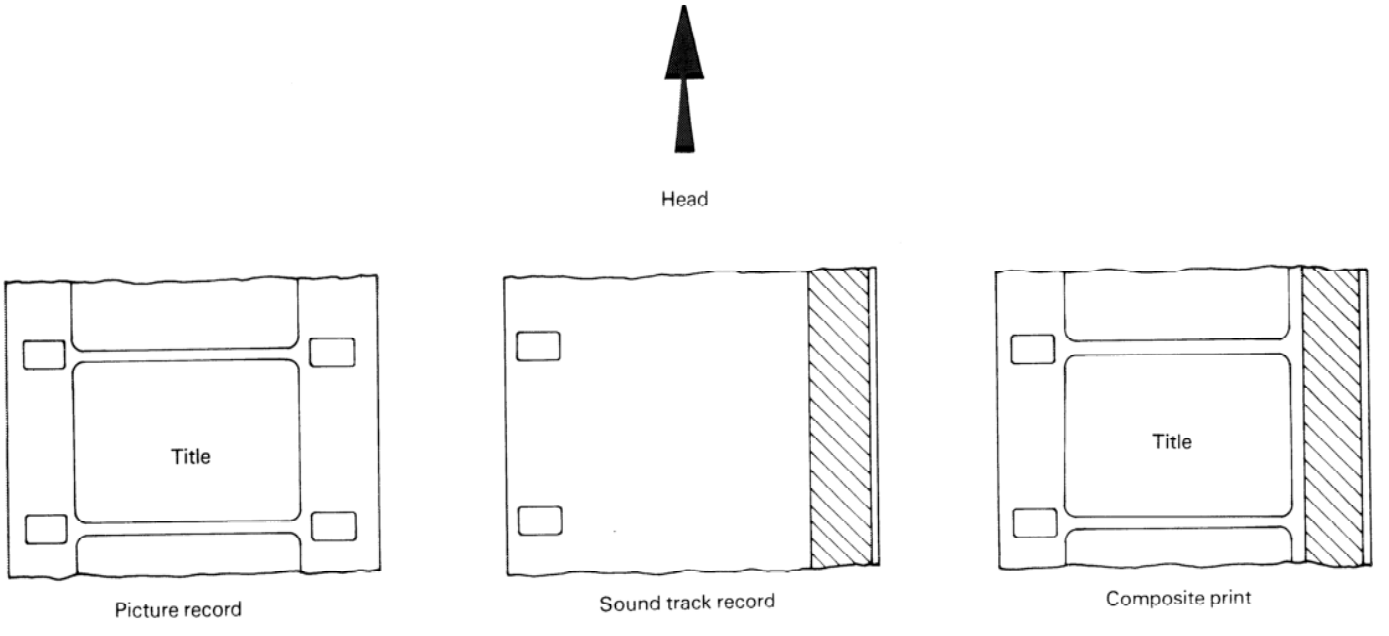
1 Scope and field of application

This International Standard describes a method for identifying the relationship of the image geometry to the emulsion surface of 16 mm motion-picture prints.

2 Description and identification

2.1 For identification, the film shall be viewed (as shown in the figure in the reading position), with the head end at the top, the scene or title reading correctly from left to right and, where present, the sound track on the right hand side.

For proper identification only two of the three parameters in 2.1 are required.



Figure

2.2 The orientation shall be identified as Type A if the emulsion surface is towards the observer, when viewed as described in 2.1.

2.3 The orientation shall be identified as Type B if the emulsion surface is away from the observer, when viewed as described in 2.1.

3 Bibliography

ISO 25, *Cinematography — Camera usage of* 16 mm *motion-picture film — Specifications.*

ISO 26, *Cinematography — Projector usage of* 16 mm *motion-picture films for direct front projection — Specifications.*

Annex

Additional data

(This annex does not form part of the standard.)

A.1 In normal front projection, prints identified as Type A are projected with their emulsion side towards the light source, base side towards the lens.

In normal front projection, prints identified as Type B are run with their emulsion side towards the lens, base side towards the light source.

A.2 It is recommended that the type of print should be indicated on the label of the container. The manner of projection may also be given in words, such as "Emulsion to Lens", "Emulsion to Lamp" or by a typical symbol.

A.3 Picture records originally exposed in the camera, both negative and reversal images, are Type B.

A.4 For laboratory use the picture and sound track materials used for making composite prints are normally of the same geometry. The various combinations in regular use for contact printing are summarized in table 1.

Table 1 — Laboratory materials for contact printing

Picture	+ Sound	= Combined print
A-type contact printed CRI	A-type track negative	B-type positive
A-type internegative from original reversal	A-type track negative	B-type positive
A-type reversal master from original reversal	A-type track negative	B-type reversal
B-type original camera negative	B-type track negative	A-type positive
B-type dupe negative from master positive	B-type track negative	A-type positive
B-type original reversal	B-type track negative	A-type reversal

Table 2 — Projection information

Print described as	Type A	Type B
Sometimes referred to as	Print type EM (emulsion) RE (read emulsion) A-wind	Camera original type BA (base) RB (read base) B-wind
Projected with	Base-to-lens	Emulsion-to-lens
Typical symbol