INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 8758

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Cinematography — Photographic control and data records on 16 mm and 35 mm motion-picture film and prints — Dimensions and location

Cinématographie — Piste pour enregistrement photographique des données et contrôles sur films cinématographiques 16 mm *et* 35 mm, *et sur les tirages — Dimensions et emplacement*

Reference number
ISO 8758:1992(E)

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 8758 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 36, *Cinematography*.

Annex A of this International Standard is for information only.

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Cinematography — Photographic control and data records on 16 mm and 35 mm motion-picture film and prints — Dimensions and location

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies the location and dimensions of photographic control and data records on 16 mm motion-picture originals, intermediates and prints, 35 mm motion-picture camera negatives and 35 mm motion-picture release prints.

It also specifies the width scanned by the control data reproducer, and the reproducer spectral sensitivity.

In the case of release prints, this International Standard is restricted to those containing variable area sound records in accordance with ISO 2939 and ISO 7343.

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were 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 editions of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 2939:1986, *Cinematography — Picture image area and photographic sound record on 35 mm motion-picture release prints — Position and dimensions.*

ISO 7343:1983, *Cinematography — Two-track photographic sound records on 35 mm motion-picture prints — Positions and width dimensions.*

3 Location and dimensions

The dimensions and lateral location of the control and data records shall be as shown in figures 1 to 3 and given in tables 1 to 3.

4 Reproducer spectral sensitivity

The peak or maximum response of the combination of the control and data track reproducer, light source, filter and receptor shall be at 550 $^{+130}_{0}$ nm. The integrated response of this combination to all wavelengths greater than 800 nm shall be less than 5 % of the total integrated response measured from 400 nm to 800 nm.

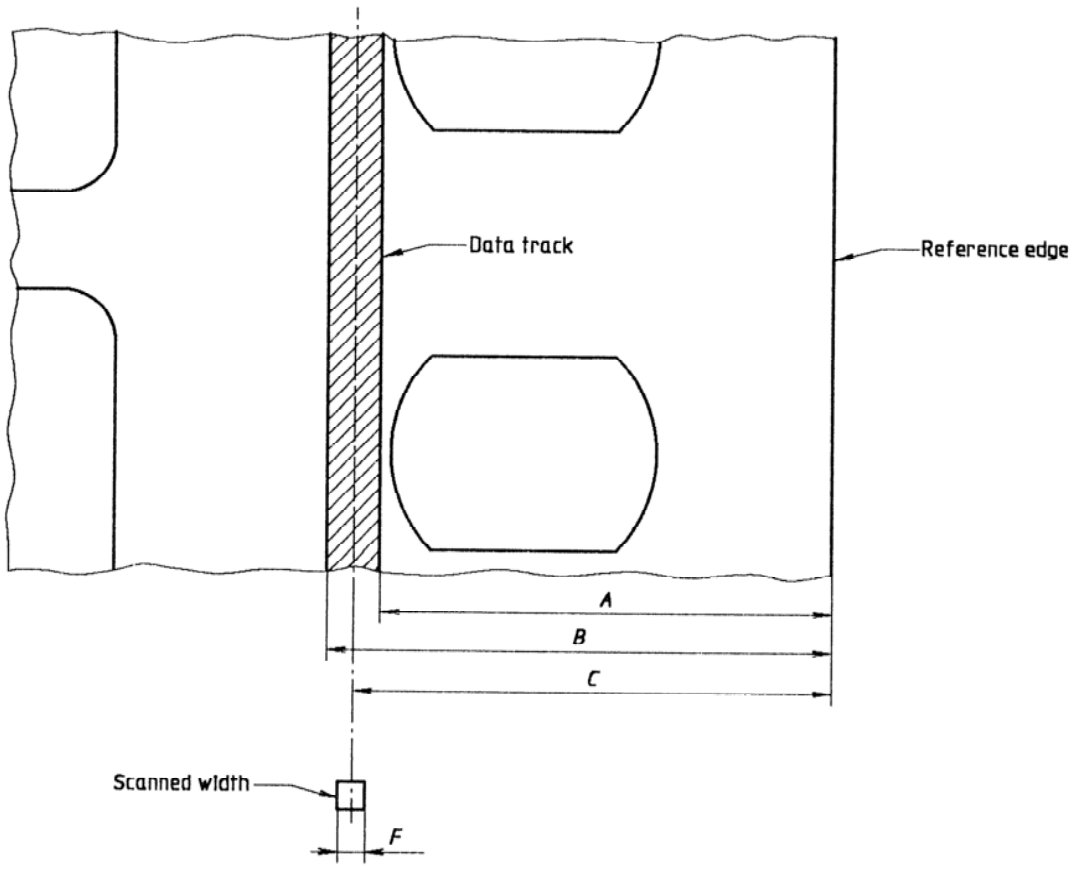

Figure 1 — Record on 35 mm camera film

Table 1 — Dimensions of record on 35 mm camera film

Dimension	mm	in
A	4,85 ± 0,03	0,191 ± 0,001
B	5,36 ± 0,03	0,211 ± 0,001
C	5,11 ± 0,03	0,201 ± 0,001
F	0,13 ± 0,03	0,005 ± 0,001

NOTES

1 Cameras intended for recording a control and data record are required to have a modified aperture which positions the picture edge next to the sound record area at 5,44 mm min. (0,214 in min.) from the reference edge of the film.

2 Cameras modified for full-width aperture photography (ISO proposal in preparation) can be incapable of using this data track position.

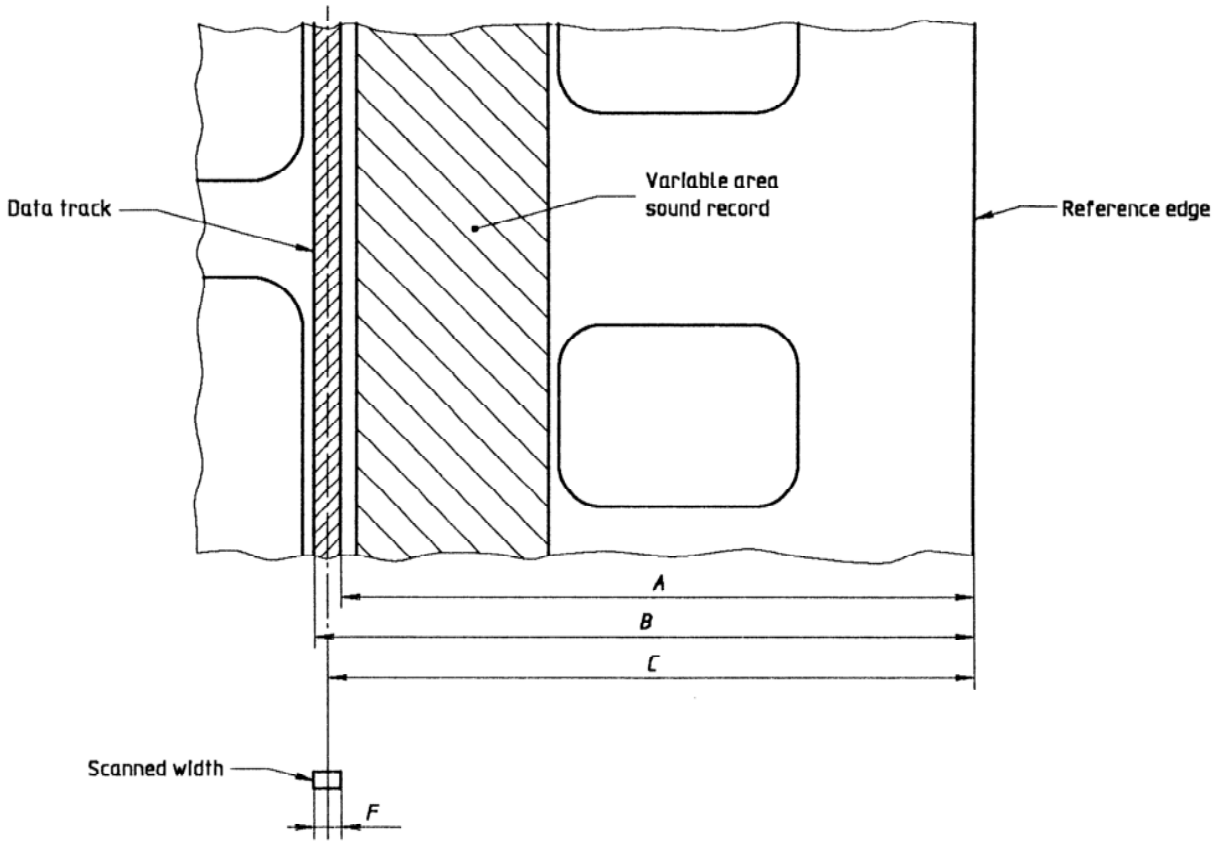

Figure 2 — Record on 35 mm motion-picture release prints

Table 2 — Dimensions for records on 35 mm motion-picture release prints

Dimension	mm	in
A	7,42 ± 0,03	0,292 ± 0,001
B	7,67 ± 0,03	0,302 ± 0,001
C	7,54 ± 0,03	0,297 ± 0,001
F	0,13 ± 0,03	0,005 ± 0,001

NOTE — Extreme caution should be observed in the laboratory and the theatre to ensure precise alignment when this data track is used on motion-picture release prints. See clause A.2.

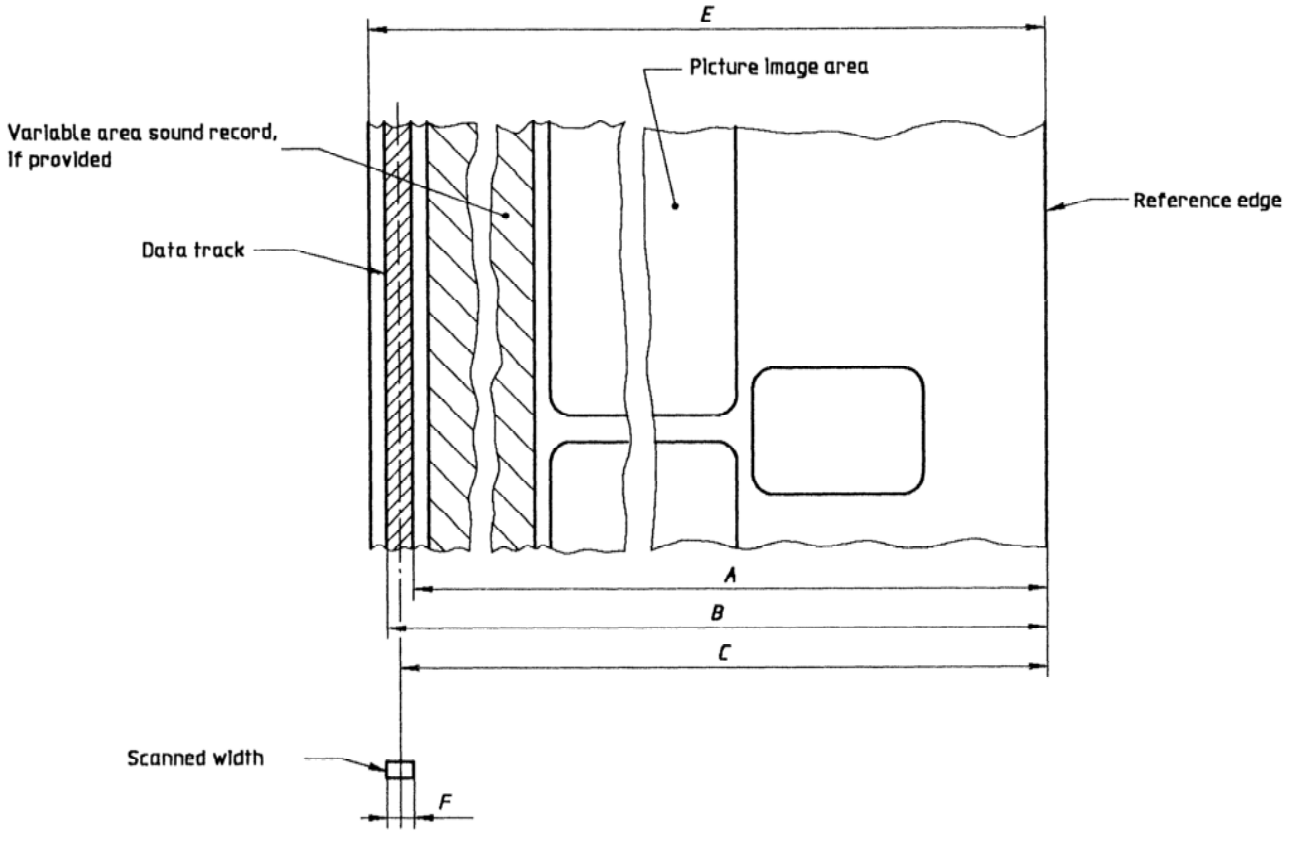

Figure 3 — Record on 16 mm motion-picture film

Table 3 — Dimensions for records on 16 mm motion-picture film

Dimension	mm	in
A	15,54 ± 0,03	0,612 ± 0,001
B	15,8 ± 0,03	0,622 ± 0,001
C	15,67 ± 0,03	0,617 ± 0,001
E (ref.)	15,95	0,628
F	0,13 ± 0,03	0,005 ± 0,001

Annex A
(informative)

Additional data

A.1 The spectral response specified in clause 4 is intended to ensure that the control and data track will be adequately reproduced whether the track image is formed of dyes, silver or dyes and silver. Restriction of the infrared response is necessary because the dyes used in conventional colour motion-picture films do not absorb infrared light effectively. Since dirt and scratches on the film will absorb infrared light, restriction of the infrared response will improve the signal-to-noise ratio of the system.

A.2 Particular care should be taken with printer and projector alignments when printing and projecting motion-picture release prints containing control and data records to minimize the risk of the audio scanned area covering any part of the control and data record, or projecting the data track on the screen.

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Descriptors: cinematography, motion-picture film, motion-picture film 16 mm, motion-picture film 35 mm, prints, data recording, recording tracks, dimensions, position (location).

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