

## General Conclusions

It would be misleading to compare the motion-picture industry in China with that of the United States. The technicians in the PRC themselves realize that equipment, techniques, and facilities are years behind those in the United States with, however, two exceptions — the imbibition processing facility in Beijing and the animation facility in Shanghai. We recognized that the Chinese people are striving to improve all aspects of their economy and the motion-picture industry is only one example of this desire for modernization. We see some possible opportunities for them, based on our own experience.

Most of us on this tour, in our professional lifetime, have at one time or another labored with printers and processing machines that operated at slow speeds like

those in China. Through our professional years we have seen equipment operating speeds increase rapidly and have ourselves been part of the effort to make this happen. In motion pictures today, the Chinese have the opportunity of skipping over 30 years of effort and progress by correctly updating their industry with present-day technology and equipment; by doing so they can render an important communications service to their own people. This will not be an easy undertaking, but we feel that through the SMPTE we will have an opportunity to help by acquainting our confreres in China with the latest motion-picture technology, and providing other assistance and information to improve motion-picture and television technology in the PRC. By working together through our Society we hope that we can contribute to their efforts to improve their industry, and we hope that this initial

visit by representatives of the SMPTE contributed something to this goal. We, too, gained new ideas and a new perspective through this exchange of information.

## Acknowledgment

Special thanks are due Paul Yang, a businessman in Pasadena and a member of the SMPTE, who came to the United States from China several years ago. Paul's knowledge of both countries and his knowledge of the motion-picture industry were invaluable assets in his organizing our trip and in handling the numerous complicated and delicate arrangements. Paul has been actively communicating the value of the SMPTE throughout all of Southeast Asia and there are many new members in that area because of his efforts. We thank him, not only for making our trip rewarding, but also for his dedicated work for the Society.

## Studio Lighting Committee to Meet

The Working Group for Studio Lighting Hardware Standardization is seeking further definition and the need for recommending standardization of diameters and nomenclature with respect to the "Baby Stud," through a survey which was mailed to over 400 manufacturers, dealers, and users of motion-picture and television lighting equipment.

The Working Group has scheduled a meeting to be held during the 121st SMPTE Conference at the Century Plaza Hotel, Regents Room, Tuesday, 23 October 1979, at 4:00 p.m. Any change in the meeting time or location will be published in the "Conference Program and Exhibit Directory." Interested parties, regardless of Society affiliation, are invited to attend the meeting.

Further information may be obtained through the PMPEA National Headquarters, University Tower, Suite 806, 6440 N. Central Expressway, Dallas, Texas 75206; (214) 696-1448.

## Erratum

A revision to the Bylaws was incorrectly reported in the *Journal*, page 506, July 1979. The correct version appears below.

### Bylaws, Article V, Subsec. G. Conference Committee

*Amend to read:* The membership of this committee shall consist of the Executive Vice-President, serving as Chairman, the Conference Vice-President, the Editorial Vice-President, the Engineering Vice-President, the Sections Vice-President, and the Financial Vice-President, or in his absence the Treasurer, and the Executive Director of the Society serving as an ex-officio member. The Committee shall maintain a continuing long range plan for scheduling, business arrangements, and subject matter of all regular SMPTE conferences. Sanctioning and coordination of scheduling of special, regional or sectional conferences, jointly sponsored conferences or section meetings, shall be the responsibility of this committee.

# Standards & Recommended Practices

## Approved American National Standards

On 9 May 1979, the American National Standards Institute approved two standards that are revisions of existing documents: PH22.153-1979, Dimensions of Printed Area on 16-mm Motion-Picture Film Perforated 8-mm Type S (Super 8), (1-4), a revision of PH22.153-1971; and PH22.2-1979, Specifications for Usage of Motion-Picture Film in 35-mm Cameras, a revision of PH22.2-1961.

Inasmuch as compliance with American National Standards is purely voluntary, the standards will become truly effective when broad publicity is given to their existence. ANSI and SMPTE would appreciate any personal influence to promote the use of these standards where such action is appropriate.

Copies of the standards may be obtained for a nominal fee from the American National Standards Institute, 1430 Broadway, New York, NY 10018.

## Approved SMPTE Engineering Committee Recommendation

An SMPTE Engineering Committee Recommendation received Board of Governors' approval on 1 February 1979. ECR 2-1979, Edge Identification of Motion-Picture Raw Stock Containers, was developed by a working group of the Committee on Laboratory Services Technology to assist raw stock users in identifying material that is on shelves in positions where labels are not accessible or readable.

An engineering committee recommendation incorporates engineering consensus on a dimension or practice intended to guide future design. The document is processed in the same manner as a national standard or a recommended practice and may be transformed later into one of the other two categories. Copies are available from Society Headquarters for \$1.50. — Alex E. Alden, *Manager of Engineering Services*

# American National Standard dimensions of printed area on 16-mm motion-picture film perforated 8-mm type S (super 8), (1-4)

Approved May 9, 1979 Secretariat: Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers

Page 1 of 2 pages

## 1. Scope

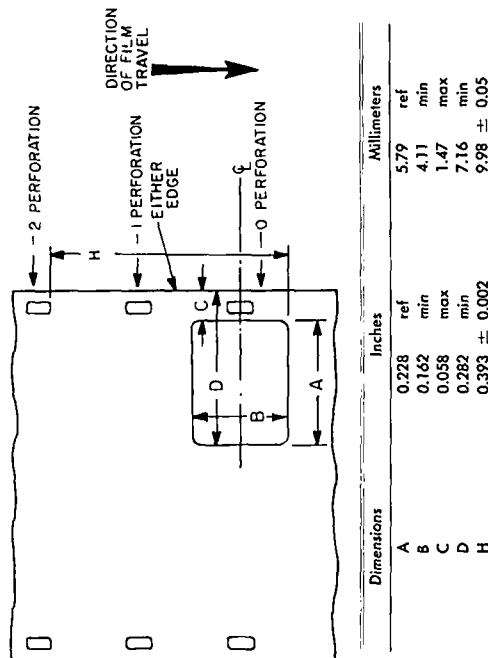
This standard specifies the location and size of the printed picture area for negative/positive and reversal printing operations on 16-mm motion-picture film perforated 8-mm Type S (super 8), (1-4), 2R-1664 or 2R-1667.

## 2. Dimensions

2.1. The dimensions shall be as given in the figure and table.

2.2 Dimension H is measured from the minus-2 perforation because this perforation position coincides with the perforation used to position the resulting 8-mm print in the projector. (See Appendix.)

2.3 Two images may be printed on this film. The image area on the left side, not shown in the figure, is symmetrical but opposite in direction to that shown on the right side. The dimensions for each image area, however, are taken from the nearest edge of the film as shown.



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NOTE 1: The reduction ratio of prints made from 16-mm negatives or reversal originals shall be approximately 1.8:1. The correct reduction ratio is controlled by Dimensions C and D.

NOTE 2: The vertical Dimension B of the reduced 8-mm Type S (super 8) image of the original camera aperture image should be nominally centered on the horizontal centerline of the perforation although the exact location will be determined by Dimension H and its tolerance.

NOTE 3: The aperture corners may be rounded with a radius of 0.005 in (0.13 mm) or less.

NOTE 4: The direction of film travel shown in the figure is to aid in illustrating the minus-2 perforation and

is the direction of motion in the projector for the resulting 8-mm print if the figure is as seen from the light source of a projector used for direct front projection.

NOTE 5: If photographic sound is to be applied to the print, it is necessary to consider the required compatibility between this standard and American National Standard Dimensions for Photographic Sound Record on 8-mm Type S (Super 8) Motion-Picture Prints, PH22.182-1978, and the strong trade preference that a clear septum not appear between the edge of the printed picture and the edge of the printed track. Both standards allow overlap (double) printing of adjacent areas of the printed picture and printed track without permitting undesirable incursions of one area into the restricted area of the other.

## Appendix

(The Appendix is not a part of this American National Standard, but is included for information purposes only.)

If prints are made with a step printer, the registration device should be in the minus-2 perforation with respect to the printed aperture to obtain the maximum benefit of cancellation as films are projected in accordance with

American National Standard Specifications for Projector Usage of 8-mm Type S (Super 8) Motion-Picture Film, PH22.155-1976, which specifies the use of the minus-2 perforation to position projected films.

# American National Standard specifications for usage of motion-picture film in 35-mm cameras

Approved May 9, 1979  
Secretariat: Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers

## 1. Scope

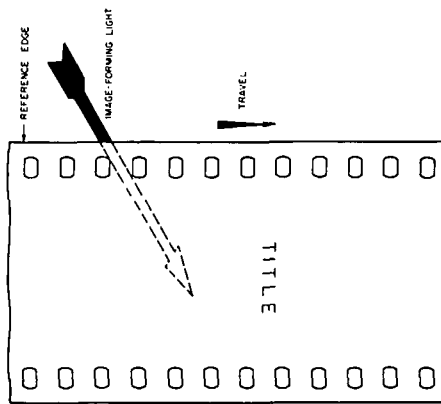
This standard specifies the position of the photographic emulsion and the frame rate for 35-mm motion-picture film in cameras.

## 2. Emulsion Position

The emulsion shall be toward the camera lens, as shown in the figure.

## 3. Frame Rate

The frame rate shall be 24 frames per second.



Film Viewed from Inside Camera  
-Looking toward Camera Lens

## Appendix

(The Appendix is not a part of this American National Standard, but is included for information purposes only.)

### Relationship Between Photographic Sound and Picture

The displacement of the picture and corresponding photographic sound as recorded in single-system cameras is dependent upon the camera design which may vary among camera models. When prints are made, the

picture-sound displacement should be in accordance with American National Standard Position, Dimensions and Reproducing Speed of Photographic Sound Records on 35-mm Motion-Picture Release Prints, PH22.40-1978. The location and dimensions of the photographic sound record should also be in accordance with ANSI PH22.40-1978.

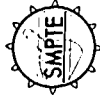
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# SMPTÉ ENGINEERING COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

ECR 2-1979

## Edge Identification of Motion-Picture Raw Stock Containers



### Purpose

The purpose of this practice is to

- minimize the handling of raw stock containers during storage
- facilitate identification of raw stock containers when only the edges of containers are visible
- recommend a uniform practice in any future additions to container edge identification information when such a system is used by raw stock manufacturers
- ensure that container edge identification information conforms to labeling on the face of the container.

code specified in American National Standard Motion-Picture Raw Stock Identification and Labeling, PH22.181-1973.

2.2 Items of identification. In addition to the manufacturer's product code identification, a concise physical specification of the raw stock should appear. The amount of information given shall be at the option of the manufacturer and related to the practical considerations of space available. Advertising, and/or all other nondescriptive items shall be excluded from the edge identification area but may be shown on the face of the container.

2.3 Manufacturer's Code. The manufacturer's product code identification shall precede the physical specification code. It shall include the film code number, emulsion number, roll number and cut identification.

### 1. Scope

This practice specifies the system and items of raw stock identification to be used by the manufacturer when the edge of raw stock containers carries such identification. Recommendations for the physical size and location of identifying information are also specified.

### 2. Identification

2.1 System of Identification. The physical specification of the raw stock shall be given in terms of the

### 3. Characteristics and Location

3.1 Characteristics of Container Edge Identification Information

3.1.1 The characters shall be of a suitable size so that they are legible to an average viewer at a distance of five feet with tungsten illumination (illuminance) at a level of 5f lux (50 foot-candles). Bold-face, lowercase characters 3.18 mm (0.125 in) in height and occupying an average linear spacing (including spaces) of 3.18 mm (0.125 in) shall be regarded as minimal, for example:

## motion-picture raw stock identification and labeling

3.2 Location of Information. Identifying information may be printed on the adhesive tape commonly used to seal the edge of raw stock containers. Alternatively, it may be shown on a separate label ingested into or attached to the edge of the container, or on the edge of the container itself.

3.1.2 The characters shall have a color which is visible under the most commonly used spectrum colors of darkroom safelight illumination.

3.1.3 The characters shall be printed on a background which affords maximum contrast.