INTERNATIONAL STANDARD ISO 3042-1983 (E)

Cinematography — Labelling of containers for unexposed motion-picture films and magnetic films — Minimum information specifications

1 Scope and field of application

This International Standard specifies the minimum information to be used for identifying the contents of containers for unexposed motion-picture films and magnetic films. [1]

2 References

ISO 69, *Cinematography — 16 mm motion-picture raw stock film — Cutting and perforating dimensions.*

ISO 486, *Cinematography — 16 mm unexposed motion-picture film perforated 8 mm Type R — Cutting and perforating dimensions.* [2]

ISO 491, *Cinematography — 35 mm motion-picture film — Cutting and perforating dimensions.*

ISO 1039, *Cinematography — Cores for motion-picture and magnetic film rolls — Dimensions.*

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

ISO 4246, *Cinematography — Vocabulary.* [3]

3 Label information

The container, carton or its label shall include the following information about the contents :

3.1 The name and the type of film in full and, if necessary, its code number, the type of chromatic sensitivity, film exposure index and a mark for magnetic stripes, all to be clearly printed in adequately hard colours so as to be legible in subdued light.

3.2 The nominal film width in millimetres. When specified, simple cores shall be indicated by their nominal width A and outside diameter B, expressed in millimetres, as indicated in ISO 1039.

Cores which are not specified in ISO 1039 shall be identified by their dimensions $N \times P \times Q$,

where

N is the nominal film width in millimetres;

P is the inside diameter in millimetres;

Q is the outside diameter in millimetres.

3.3 Nominal film width in millimetres after slitting, if the film subsequently is to be slit down from its original width; for example, 35/8, 32/16, etc. For amateur films the more common generic term "double 8" as well as Type R and Type S may be used in lieu of the designation 16/8.

3.4 Perforation pitch and, if necessary, perforation type and row format (see clause 4).

3.5 If necessary, the emulsion position and winding orientation of the film (see clause 5).

3.6 Information about the film, i.e., "safety" and, if necessary, the film thickness and the film base.

3.7 Manufacturer's batch number (emulsion number), except for amateur film.

3.8 Length of film (which may be the sales or usable length) in the container in metres and, if necessary, in feet. Also, the number of rolls if there is more than one roll per container.

3.9 Instructions for lighting conditions recommended to handle the film safely when opening the container.

3.10 A mark to indicate that the film is magnetically prestriped. The designation MB is recommended for magnetic stripes on the film base side. The use of the letter M alone is recognized but not recommended. The designation ME is recommended for magnetic stripes on emulsion side.

1) See definition in ISO 4246.

2) At present at the stage of draft. (Revision of ISO 486-1974.)

3) At present at the stage of draft.

4 Perforation characteristics

4.1 Method of identification

Several perforation shapes and pitches and several perforation row formats presently exist in the motion-picture field. The methods of identifying these different characteristics and their designations are listed in 4.2.

4.2 Shape and designations of the perforation

4.2.1 For 35 mm films the standardized perforation shapes are identified by the letter — P, N, or AC. The shape and the dimensions of these perforations are specified in ISO 491.

4.2.2 Perforations used for 16 mm single and multiple rows have not been given a code letter designation. The perforation shape and dimensions are found in ISO 69.

4.2.3 No perforation shape identification is necessary for 17,5 mm, 65 mm and 70 mm film having 35 mm "P" type perforations.

4.2.4 Films perforated 8 mm Type S are specified in ISO 1700, and are designated with an "S".

4.2.5 Films perforated 8 mm Type R are specified in ISO 486 and are designated with an "R".

4.3 Information about pitch

Pitch is specified in nominal millimetres.

4.4 Rows of perforations

The number and location of the perforation row are specified from the reference edge as follows :

4.4.1 For films which have an end-use width narrower than the parent width and intermediate films whose subsequent print has an end-use width narrower than the parent width, the number of perforation rows in the parent width film shall be listed in arabic numerals followed by the letter R; for example, 1R, 2R, 3R, for 1, 2, or 3 rows of perforations.

All possible perforation rows are numbered starting at the reference edge. The number of perforation rows existing effectively on the parent width film shall appear as a series of numerals separated by a dash. An example of application is shown in annex B and figure 2.

The reference edge of the parent width roll is the edge nearest to a row of perforations retained after slitting, i.e. without taking in account the row(s) discarded in any subsequent slitting. The row(s) of perforations which is discarded shall always be given the number zero.

4.4.2 Film not normally slit or used for small formats and containing two rows of perforations symmetrically located does not require information about the position of the rows of perforations.

4.4.3 No perforation row identification is required for films which are 8 mm and 17,5 mm wide and which contain one row of perforations, or for other films for which an ambiguity does not exist.

5 Winding designation

5.1 For the designation of the emulsion orientation for sensitized films, or, in the case of magnetic coated films, the side containing the magnetic coating, the following symbols shall be used :

« EI » for winding emulsion inside;

« EO » for winding emulsion outside.

5.2 For films with non-symmetrical rows of perforations, two types of winding are possible for the same position of the emulsion. They are specified as winding "A" or winding "B". The definition of "A" and "B" is based on the definition of a reference edge of the film.

5.2.1 When a roll of motion-picture film with non-symmetrical rows of perforations wound on a core or spool is held so that the outside end of the film leaves the roll at the top and toward the right, it is designated as

a) Winding "A" when the reference edge of the film is toward the observer.

b) Winding "B" when the reference edge is away from the observer.

5.2.2 For convenience, the emulsion orientation symbols and winding symbols may be combined, i.e. EIA, EIB, EOA, and EOB.

5.2.3 For 16 mm films with one row of perforations on spools for daylight loading cameras, winding EIB is to be preferred.

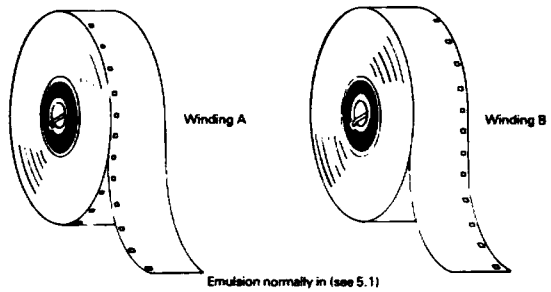

Figure 1 — Winding designation

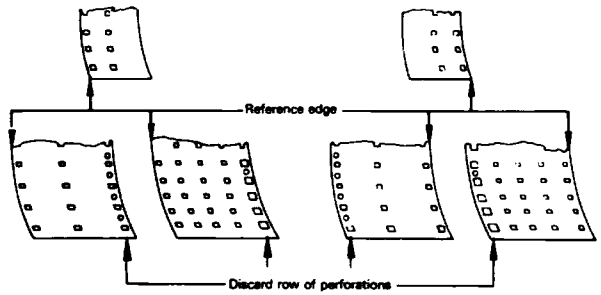

Figure 2 — Reference edge and discarded row designation

ISO 3042-1983 (E)

Annex A

Optional information for containers and/or labels

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

The following information may also be included on the container and/or its label :

warranty, origin of the film, picture symbols indicating the use of the film; information on edge-printing and additional manufacturing identification, i.e. expiration date or information about the attachment of the film to the core, dimensions in Imperial units.

Annex B

Perforation row identification

(This annex forms part of the standard.)

The following examples illustrate the method for identifying film formats and perforation row location. A parent width 16 mm used for 8 mm production will be designated 16/8R and could have the following possible combinations of perforation row locations.

16/8R — 2R (1-3)

16/8R — 2R (1-4)

For a film designated 35/8S, the following combinations could exist :

35/8S — 5R (1-3-5-7-0)

35/8S — 2R (1-0)