

# American National Standard for motion-picture film (16-mm)— 200-mil edge-position magnetic audio record

Approved August 31, 1989

Sponsor: Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers

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## 1. Scope

This standard specifies the position, dimensions, and reproducing speed of the nominal 0.200-in (5.08-mm) magnetic audio record on 16-mm motion-picture film.

## 2. Referenced Documents

This standard is intended for use in conjunction with the following documents:

ANSI/SMPTE 109-1986, Motion-Picture Film (16-mm)—Perforated 1R

SMPTE RP 25-1984 (R1989), Audio and Picture Synchronization on Motion-Picture Film Relative to the Universal Leader for Magnetic and Photographic Records

## 3. Audio Record

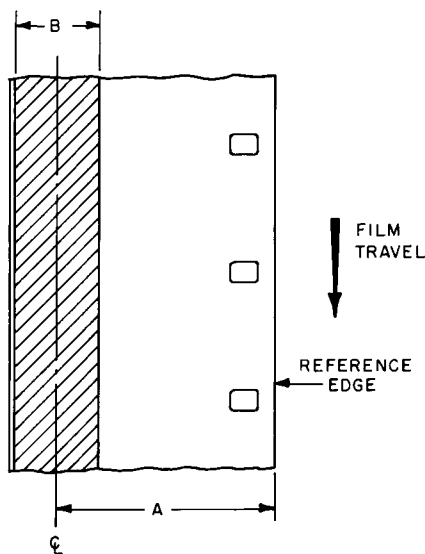
**3.1** The lateral location and width of the magnetic audio record shall be as specified in the figure and table.

**3.2** The recording shall be made so that the azimuth of the record is at an angle of  $90^\circ \pm 3'$  to the reference edge of the film.

**3.3** With the direction of travel as shown in the figure, the magnetic coating is on the surface toward the observer.

## 4. Reproducing Speed

The recording shall be made so that the audio



Dimensions	Inches	Millimeters
A	0.525 ± 0.002	13.34 ± 0.05
B	0.200 ± 0.002	5.08 ± 0.05

record will reproduce properly at 24 perforations per second (approximately 36 ft [11 m] per minute or 7.2 in [183 mm] per second) which is 24 frames per second.

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## Appendix

(This Appendix is not part of the American National Standard, but is included for information only.)

### A1. Record Width

The width of the recorded area must be measured with great care as it enters directly into the calculation of flux per unit track width.

When the recording head gap is narrower than the width of the coating or stripe, as is normal for all motion-picture test films, there is a measurement complication involving both the uncertainties in seeing the track and in determining the recording fringing.

If the recording head is available, the track width is best measured indirectly by measuring the gap width and adding to this dimension twice the thickness of the test record magnetic coating. This correction will usually be 0.0003 to 0.0006 in (8 to 15  $\mu\text{m}$ ).

If the recording head is unavailable, the recorded record may be made visible by the use of a carbonyl iron suspension. Care should be taken to apply the minimum quantity that makes the recording visible, so that the developed image is not wider than the actual recorded area.

### A2. Reproducing Head Gap Width

If precision measurements or calibrations are to be made on magnetic audio records made in accordance with this standard, reproducing head gaps of the same width

dimension or wider than the recorded track must be used to prevent edge effects or fringing.

### A3. Erase Heads

Erasing head gaps used to erase the records specified in this standard should be substantially wider than the record specified.

### A4. Film Base

The film base used for the audio records conforming to this standard is usually made in accordance with ANSI/SMPTE 109-1986.

### A5. Picture-Audio Synchronization

The film is used for audio records only. Any accompanying picture is on a separate photographic film. When audio records are intended to be used in synchronization with pictorial material found on a separate film, the picture-audio relationship should be in accordance with SMPTE RP 25-1984.

### A6. Magnetic Coating

The dimensions of the magnetic coating are not specified, but it is assumed to be wide enough to permit the placement of the audio records in accordance with this standard.

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 American National Standards Institute, 1430 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10018

ANSI/SMPTE 97-1989