

# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



# 3042

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION • МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ • ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION

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

*Cinématographie — Étiquetage des boîtes pour films cinématographiques et magnétiques vierges — Spécifications minimales d'information*

First edition — 1975-01-15

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UDC 77.021.18

Ref. No. ISO 3042-1975 (E)

**Descriptors :** cinematography, motion-picture film, boxes (containers), marking.

## FOREWORD

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards institutes (ISO Member Bodies). The work of developing International Standards is carried out through ISO Technical Committees. Every Member Body interested in a subject for which a Technical Committee has been set up 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.

Draft International Standards adopted by the Technical Committees are circulated to the Member Bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council.

International Standard ISO 3042 was drawn up by Technical Committee ISO/TC 36, *Cinematography*, and circulated to the Member Bodies in April 1973.

It has been approved by the Member Bodies of the following countries:

Australia	India	South Africa, Rep. of
Austria	Italy	Spain
Belgium	Japan	Sweden
Bulgaria	Mexico	Switzerland
Canada	Netherlands	Thailand
Czechoslovakia	New Zealand	United Kingdom
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	Poland	U.S.A.
Germany	Romania	U.S.S.R.

The Member Body of the following country expressed disapproval of the document on technical grounds:

France

This International Standard cancels and replaces ISO Recommendation R 1200-1971, the technical content of which is included herein.

# 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 information to be used for identifying the contents of containers for unexposed motion-picture films and magnetic films.

## 2 REFERENCES

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

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

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 2966, *Cinematography — Motion-picture film 16 mm perforated 8 mm Type S (1-3) and (1-4) — Cutting and perforating dimensions.*<sup>1)</sup>

ISO 3022, *Cinematography — 35 mm motion-picture film perforated 16 mm — Cutting and perforating dimensions.*

ISO 3023, *Cinematography — 65 mm and 70 mm motion-picture film — Cutting and perforating dimensions.*

ISO 3774, *Cinematography — 35 mm motion-picture film perforated 8 mm Type S (1-3-5-7-0) — Cutting and perforating dimensions.*<sup>1)</sup>

## 3 LABEL INFORMATION

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

3.1.1 Name and type of film in words, and if desirable the codified designation.

3.1.2 Film exposure index for camera films only, and, if necessary, the type of chromatic sensitivity.

3.1.3 Nominal film width in millimetres.

3.1.4 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.

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

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

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

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

3.1.9 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.

3.1.10 Instructions for lighting conditions needed to handle the film safely when opening the container.

3.1.11 A mark to indicate that the film is magnetically prestripped. The designation MB is recommended for magnetic stripes on the film base side, ME on the emulsion side. The use of the letter symbol "M" alone is recognized but not preferred. If it is used, the magnetic material shall be in the common location on the base side.

3.2 When specified, cores shall be indicated by their nominal width and outside diameter in millimetres as specified in ISO/R 1039 (35 X 50, 70 X 75). Cores which are not specified in ISO 1039 must have some other means of identification. For example, a 35 mm wide core with a 60 mm inside diameter and a 78 mm outside diameter could be identified as "35 X 60 X 78".

1) At present at the stage of draft.

4 PERFORATION CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Methods of identification

Several perforation shapes and pitches and several perforation row formats presently exist in the motion-picture field. The preferred methods of identifying these different characteristics and their designations are listed in the table in 4.2.1.

4.2 Shape and designations of the perforation

4.2.1 For 35 mm films common perforation shapes are identified as follows :

Preferred perforation designation*	Other perforation designations (not preferred)
P	KS
DH	—
N	BH
SC	CSS
AC	CSA, CS

\* 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 or to the ten-thousandth of an inch. The inch specification shall be in parentheses and follow the millimetre designation when used in combination. Parentheses are not necessary when the inch specification is in a separate location.

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 rows of the perforations in the parent width film shall be listed in arabic numerals followed by the letter R; for example, 1R, 2R, 3R.

The arrangement of rows of perforations shall be specified by numerals separated by a dash to indicate how the rows of perforations are placed on the film.

The perforation rows shall be numbered starting at the reference edge. The reference edge is that edge of the strip nearest to the row of perforations which is retained on one of the slit prints (i.e. not discarded in any subsequent slitting). The row(s) of perforations which is discarded will always be given the number 0. Negative or intermediate films which are not slit may contain the 0-numbered row of perforations if that perforation row corresponds to the discard row of perforations on the subsequent print stock. (See annex B for examples of how to apply this perforation row indication system.)

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.

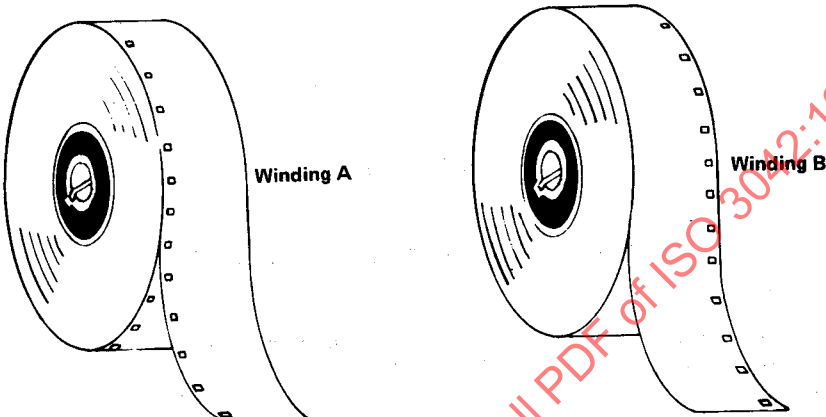
5.2.1 When a roll of motion-picture film with non-symmetrical rows of perforations wound on a core or spool is held so that the outside end of the film leaves the roll at the top and toward the right, it is designated as

- Winding "A" when the reference edge of the film is toward the observer;
- Winding "B" when the reference edge is away from the observer.

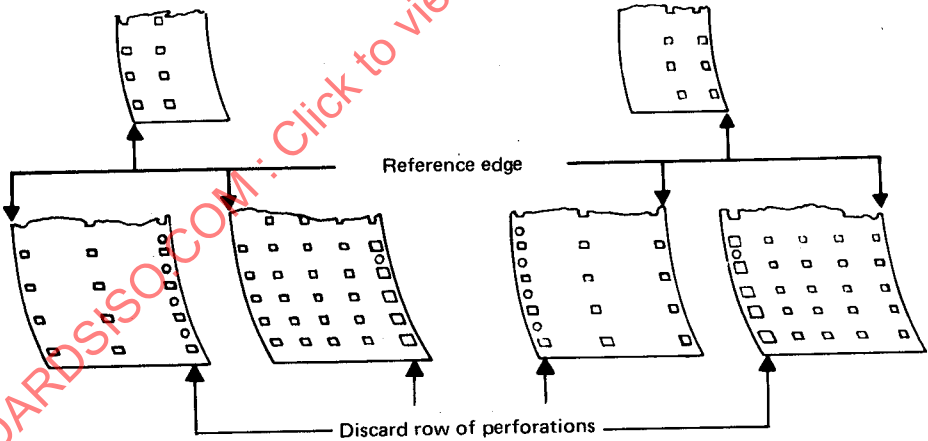
5.2.2 For convenience, the emulsion orientation symbols and winding symbols may be combined, i.e. EIA, EIB, EOA, EOB.

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

Examples for designation of winding



Emulsion normally in (see 5.1)



ANNEX A

**OPTIONAL INFORMATION FOR CONTAINERS AND/OR LABELS**

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.

ANNEX B

**PERFORATION ROW IDENTIFICATION**

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)

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