
**Cinematography — Image area produced
by 65 mm/5 perforation motion-picture
camera aperture and maximum
projectable image area on 70 mm/5
perforation motion-picture prints —
Positions and dimensions**

*Cinématographie — Champ d'image enregistré par la fenêtre des
caméras 65 mm/5 perforations et champ maximal d'image projetable sur
copies d'exploitation 70 mm/5 perforations — Positions et dimensions*



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Foreword

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Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 2467 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 36, *Cinematography*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 2467:1980), of which it constitutes a minor revision.

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Cinematography — Image area produced by 65 mm/5 perforation motion-picture camera aperture and maximum projectable image area on 70 mm/5 perforation motion-picture prints — Positions and dimensions

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies, for 65 mm/5 perforation motion-picture cameras and projectors, the dimensions of the image area produced by the camera on the film and the maximum projectable image area as well as the image positions relative to the reference edge of the film, and the perforations used to position the film in the camera.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

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

3 Dimensions and characteristics

3.1 The dimensions shall be as shown in Figures 1 and 2 and given in Tables 1 and 2 and apply to measurements of the image as formed on, or projected from, a recently exposed and processed film.

3.2 The angle between the horizontal edges of the camera aperture image and the reference edge of the film shall be $90^\circ \pm 30'$.

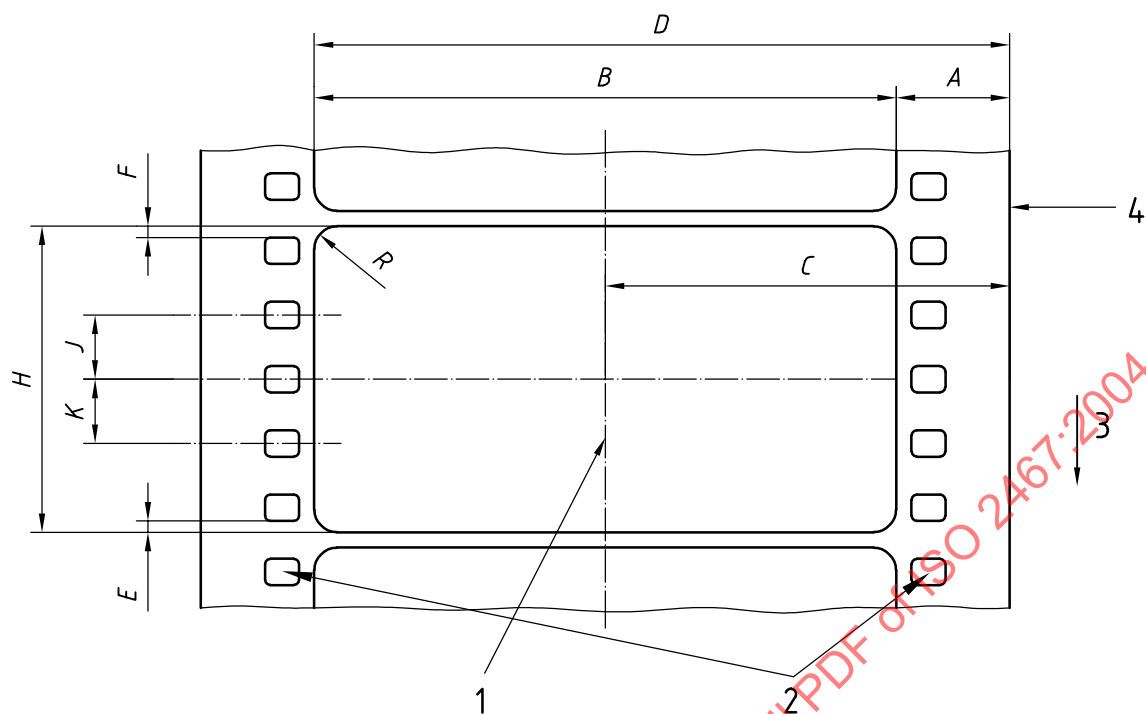
3.3 The angle of the vertical edges of the camera aperture image shall $0^\circ \pm 30'$ to the reference edge of the film.

NOTE 1 It is the intent of this International Standard to provide a camera image such that the exposed area will be larger than the maximum projectable image area. Observance of the dimensions given meets this objective without causing double exposure of the area between the frames.

NOTE 2 It is recognized that, in many cases, the actual film image area that is projected may be smaller than the projectable maximum. It is intended that the actual projected image area be the largest appropriately shaped figure that can be inscribed within the specified dimensions.

Since dimension B is the minimum width for available projection, it is necessary that, for release prints by contact printing or any other system, the plus tolerance should be used in the printing system.

NOTE 3 Image steadiness could be improved if the reference edge is the guided edge as well.



Key

- 1 position of optical axis and centre of intended image
- 2 if registration pins are used, they should engage these perforations
- 3 direction of film travel
- 4 reference edge recommended for guiding

The film is shown, as seen from inside the camera, looking towards the lens.

E and *F* shall differ from each other by no more than 0,20 mm (0,008 in).

J = *K* (nominal)

Figure 1 — Camera aperture image

Table 1 — Dimensions relating to camera aperture image

Dimension	Image area produced by camera aperture on 65 mm film	
	mm	in
<i>A</i> maximum	6,24	0,246
<i>B</i> minimum ^a	52,50	2,066
<i>C</i> nominal	32,49	1,279
<i>D</i> minimum	58,74	2,312
<i>H</i>	23,00 ^{+0,50} ₀	0,906 ^{+0,020} ₀
<i>R</i> maximum	0,50	0,020
^a <i>B</i> is a derived dimension and is given for information.		