



Cinematography — Projectable image area on 16 mm motion-picture prints — Dimensions and location

Cinématographie — Champ d'image projetable des copies d'exploitation sur film cinématographique 16 mm — Dimensions et emplacement

Second edition — 1983-07-15

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (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 authorized 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 359 was developed by Technical Committee ISO/TC 36, *Cinematography*.

This second edition was submitted directly to the ISO Council, in accordance with clause 6.11.2 of part 1 of Directives for the technical work of ISO. It cancels and replaces the first edition (i.e. ISO 359-1977), which had been approved by the member bodies of the following countries:

Australia	Germany, F.R.	South Africa, Rep. of
Austria	India	Spain
Belgium	Italy	Sweden
Canada	Japan	Switzerland
Czechoslovakia	Mexico	Turkey
Denmark	Netherlands	United Kingdom
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	Poland	USA
France	Romania	

The member body of the following country had expressed disapproval of the document on technical grounds:

USSR

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1 Scope and field of application

This International Standard specifies the dimensions and location of the maximum projectable image area on 16 mm motion-picture prints intended for viewing on motion-picture projectors (see note 4).

2 Reference

ISO 1223, *Cinematography — Picture areas for motion-picture films and slides for television — Position and dimensions*.

3 Dimensions

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

NOTES

1 The "reference edge" in the figure serves as the datum for the specified dimensions; it is not necessarily the edge of the film which is guided.

2 Projector aperture: Dimensions A , D and H define the maximum image area on the film that is available for projection. They do not define the opening in the aperture plate of a projector, which may depend on its position in the optical path.

3 Actual projected area: It is recognized that, in many cases, the actual film image area that is projected may be smaller than the projectable maximum, and in some cases, may be non-rectangular. It is intended that the actual projected film image area be the largest appropriately shaped geometric figure that can be inscribed within the specified dimensions.

When the picture outline on the screen is defined by the projector aperture, it is customary to round the corners of the projected film area. A maximum corner radius of 0,5 mm (0.02 in) at the film plane is recommended.

4 ISO 1223 covers image areas intended for the projection over television systems.