
International Standard



486

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

Cinematography — 16 mm motion-picture film perforated 8 mm Type R — Cutting and perforating dimensions

Cinématographie — Film cinématographique 16 mm perforé 8 mm type R — Dimensions de coupe et de perforation

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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 486 was developed by Technical Committee ISO/TC 36, *Cinematography*, and was circulated to the member bodies in April 1981.

It has been approved by the member bodies of the following countries:

Austria	Germany, F. R.	South Africa, Rep. of
Belgium	Italy	Spain
Canada	Japan	Sweden
Czechoslovakia	Korea, Dem. P. Rep. of	United Kingdom
Denmark	Korea, Rep. of	USA
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	Mexico	USSR
France	Poland	

No member body expressed disapproval of the document.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (i.e. ISO 486-1974).

Cinematography — 16 mm motion-picture film perforated 8 mm Type R — Cutting and perforating dimensions

1 Scope and field of application

This International Standard specifies the cutting and perforating dimensions for 16 mm motion-picture film which is perforated 8 mm Type R, as well as the width of motion-picture film after processing and slitting.

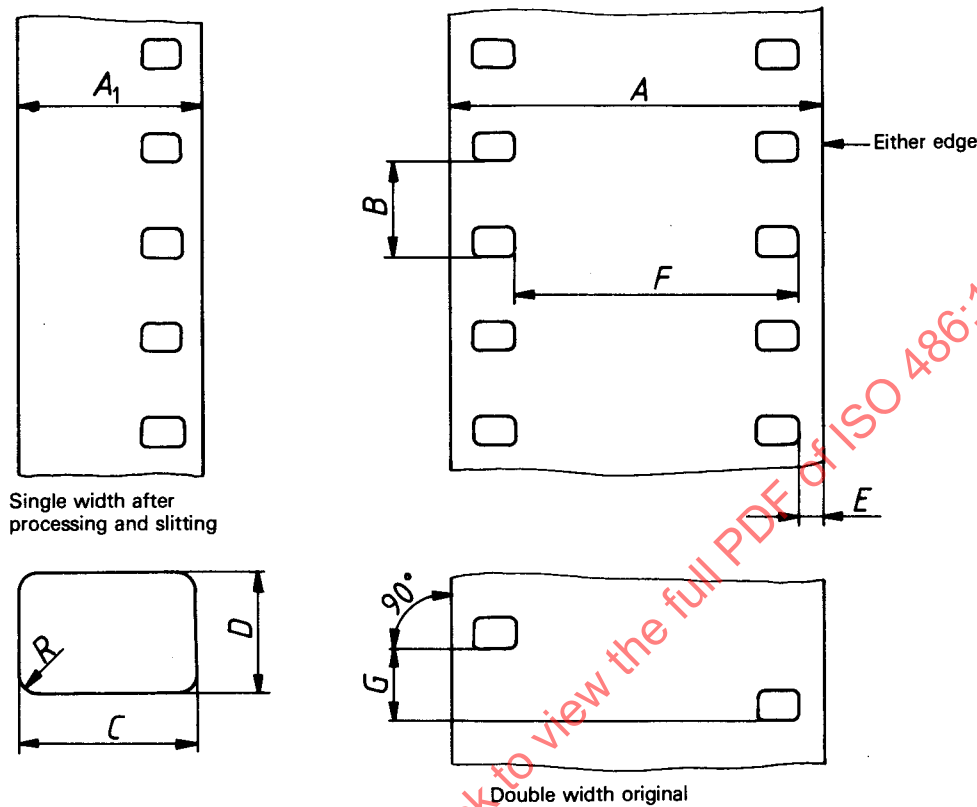
NOTE — Film perforated in accordance with this International Standard is also referred to as "double 8 mm motion-picture film".

2 Reference

ISO 543, *Cinematography — Motion-picture safety film — Definition, testing and marking*.

3 Dimensions

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



Figure

Table — Dimensions

Dimension	mm	in
<i>A</i>	15,95 ± 0,03	0.628 ± 0.001
<i>A</i> ₁	7,975 ± 0,050	0.314 0 ± 0.002 0
<i>B</i>	3,810 ± 0,013	0.150 0 ± 0.000 5
<i>C</i>	1,83 ± 0,01	0.072 0 ± 0.000 4
<i>D</i>	1,27 ± 0,01	0.050 0 ± 0.000 4
<i>E</i>	0,90 ± 0,05	0.035 ± 0.002
<i>F</i>	12,32 ± 0,03	0.485 ± 0.001
<i>G</i>	0,025 max.	0.001 max.
<i>L</i>	381,00 ± 0,40	15.000 ± 0.016
<i>R</i>	0,25 ± 0,03	0.010 ± 0.001

NOTES

- 1 These dimensions and tolerances, except dimension *A*₁, apply to safety unexposed motion-picture film as specified in ISO 543 immediately after cutting and perforating. If required by usage, the manufacturer should indicate the atmospheric conditions applied to the dimensional control at the time of cutting and perforating.
- 2 Dimension *L* represents the length of any 100 consecutive perforation levels.
- 3 The dimensions apply to low-shrunk film base, as defined in clause A.2 of the annex. For film with higher shrinkage characteristics, dimension *A* should be 15,98 ± 0,025 mm (0.629 ± 0.001 in), and *E* 0,91 ± 0,05 mm (0.036 ± 0.002 in).
- 4 The inch dimensions follow the practice of those countries using the imperial system and in some instances are not exact conversions from the metric dimensions.