
International Standard



5761

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Cinematography — Sound motion-picture camera cartridge, 8 mm Type S, Model 1 — Pressure pad flatness and camera aperture profile — Dimensions and characteristics

Cinématographie — Chargeur, modèle 1, pour caméra sonore 8 mm type S — Planéité du presseur et profil de la fenêtre de la caméra — Dimensions et caractéristiques

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Foreword

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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 5761 was developed by Technical Committee ISO/TC 36, *Cinematography*, and was circulated to the member bodies in October 1979.

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

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

No member body expressed disapproval of the document.

Cinematography — Sound motion-picture camera cartridge, 8 mm Type S, Model 1 — Pressure pad flatness and camera aperture profile — Dimensions and characteristics

1 Scope and field of application

This International Standard lays down the dimensions and specifies characteristics for the appropriate flatness of the cartridge pressure pads as well as the required clearances for 8 mm Type S motion-picture film in the camera aperture area.

2 References

ISO 1787, *Cinematography — Camera usage of 8 mm motion-picture film perforated Type S*.

ISO 3067, *Cinematography — Motion-picture camera cartridge 8 mm Type S, Model 1 — Notches for film speed, film identification and colour-balancing filter — Dimensions and positions*.

ISO 5759, *Cinematography — Sound motion-picture camera cartridge, 8 mm Type S, Model 1 — Cartridge-camera interface and take-up core drive — Dimensions and specifications*.

ISO 5760, *Cinematography — Sound motion-picture camera cartridge, 8 mm Type S, Model 1 — Aperture opening, pressure pad and film position — Dimensions and specifications*.

ISO 5762, *Cinematography — Sound motion-picture camera cartridge, 8 mm Type S, Model 1 — Camera run length, perforation cut-out and end-of-run notch in film — Specifications*.

3 Dimensions

3.1 The dimensions shall be as shown in the figures and given in the tables and shall apply to a cartridge that is fully assembled but does not contain film.

3.2 Datum plane A, which is used for dimensioning shall be defined in accordance with ISO 5759, sub-clause 3.3.1.

3.3 Dimensions relative to the surface of the pressure pad are measured from a plane established by surfaces 1, 2 and 3 as defined by 1,52 mm (0.060 in) diameter circles, dimensionally centred as shown in figure 1.

3.4 Dimension G specifies the clearance for film in the camera aperture area, based on T , the thickness of the film in the centre of the picture area.

3.4.1 Dimension G' specifies the extension of the camera aperture plate boss points (corresponding to 1, 2, 3) beyond the aperture plate plane at the aperture opening.

3.5 The upper and lower pad areas extend from dimension C to the top and bottom of the cartridge pressure pad within dimension K .

3.6 Dimension H is intended to apply from a plane as described in 3.3.

3.7 The plus values given for the pressure pad film surface flatness tolerances are to be directed toward the lens.

3.8 Surface 4 of the cartridge pressure pad and boss 4 of the camera aperture are established to aid in seating the cartridge pressure pad to the camera aperture plate. They serve no function once the pressure pad is in operating position.

NOTES

1 It is considered good practice to relieve the camera aperture plate above and below the picture area to allow a clearance for film transport and minimize the possibility of "film pinching." Dimension F specifies the amount of recess for this purpose.

2 The surfaces 1, 2 and 3 shown to establish the zero plane for the purpose of measuring of the cartridge pressure pad film surface flatness, are circles having a diameter of 1,52 mm (0.060 in). The actual camera aperture plate bosses may deviate from this shape and size.

3 It is intended that the film surface of the cartridge pressure pad be flat, or be moulded as a flat plane. Pits or depressions, however, which do not interfere with the film flatness, are acceptable. Tolerances for the flatness on the super 8 sound film cartridge pressure pad film surface are specified to account for slight warpage in moulding if the pressure pad is made from a plastic material.

4 Relief in the pad surface equal to the sound stripe thickness may be provided beneath those areas of the film which are striped by adding material to the backing of the film.

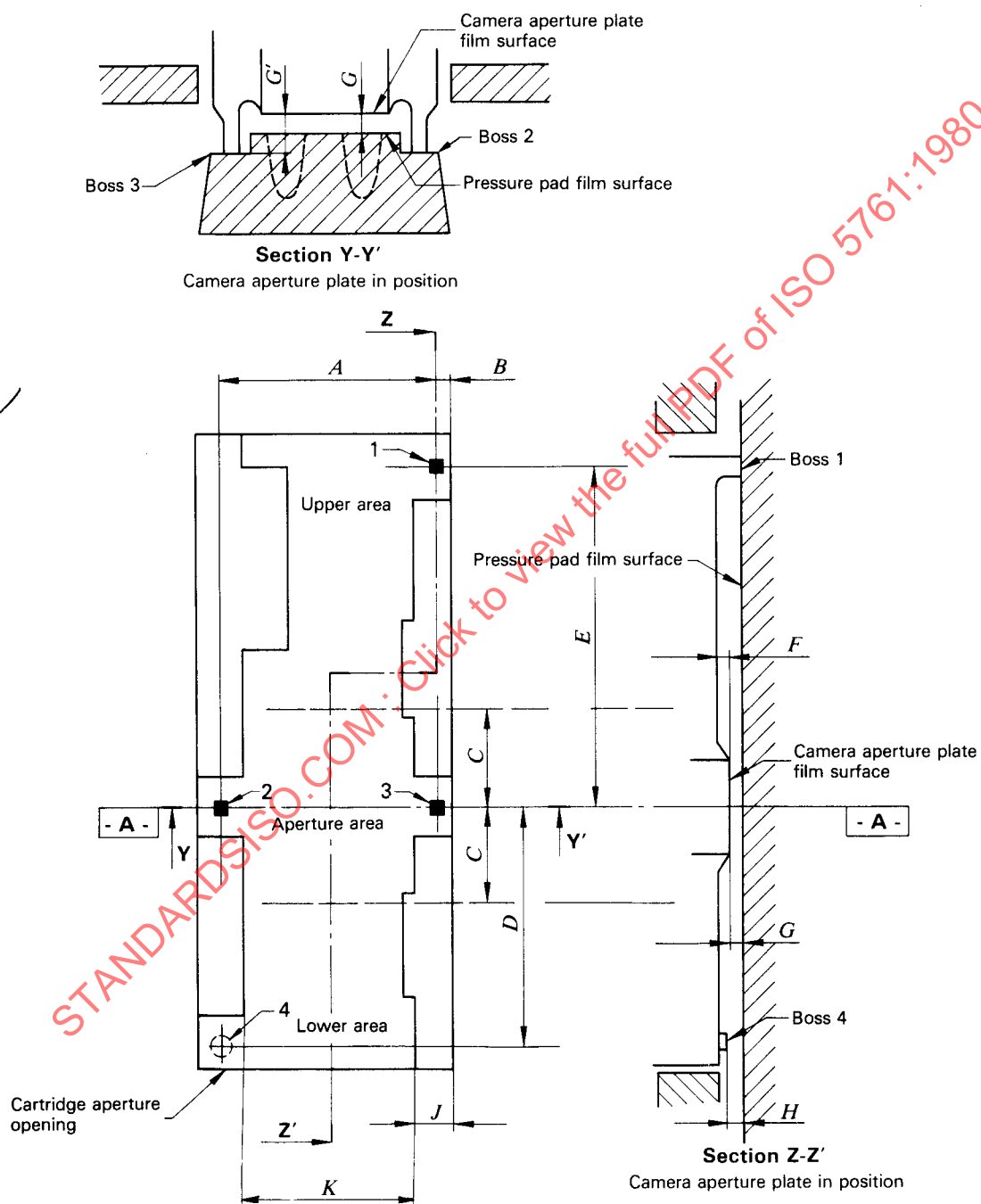


Figure 1 — Cartridge aperture opening with pressure pad in position

Table 1 — Pressure pad dimensions

Dimension	mm	in
<i>A</i>	$9,60 \pm 0,03$	0.378 ± 0.001
<i>B</i>	$\begin{cases} 0,76 + 0,05 \\ - 0,00 \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} 0.030 + 0.002 \\ - 0.000 \end{cases}$
<i>C</i>	3,89 nom.	0.153 nom.
<i>D</i>	$9,98 \pm 0,03$	0.393 ± 0.001
<i>E</i>	$14,99 \pm 0,03$	0.590 ± 0.001
<i>F</i>	0,13 min.	0.005 min.
<i>G</i>	$\begin{cases} T + 0,018 \text{ min.} \\ T + 0,030 \text{ max.} \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} T + 0.0007 \text{ min.} \\ T + 0.0012 \text{ max.} \end{cases}$
<i>G'</i>	$\begin{cases} 0,165 \text{ min.} \\ 0,178 \text{ max.} \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} 0.0065 \text{ min.} \\ 0.0070 \text{ max.} \end{cases}$
<i>H</i>	0,10 min.	0.004 min.
<i>J</i>	1,40 min.	0.055 min.
<i>K</i>	7,87 max.	0.310 max.

Table 2 — Flatness tolerances on pressure pad film surface

Areas	mm	in
Aperture area (within dimension <i>C</i>)	$\begin{cases} + 0,147 - T \\ + 0,122 - T \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} + 0.0058 - T \\ + 0.0048 - T \end{cases}$
Upper area	$\begin{cases} + 0,198 - T \\ + 0,097 - T \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} + 0.0078 - T \\ + 0.0038 - T \end{cases}$
Lower area	$\begin{cases} + 0,198 - T \\ + 0,046 - T \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} + 0.0078 - T \\ + 0.0018 - T \end{cases}$

NOTE — The dimensions shown in the tables are measured from the zero plane defined by surfaces 1, 2 and 3. (See figure 1, notes 2, 3 and 4.)

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