

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



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Cinematography — Cemented or welded splices on 8 mm Type S motion-picture film for projector use — Dimensions

Cinématographie — Raccords par collure ou soudure sur film cinématographique 8 mm type S destiné à la projection — Dimensions

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FOREWORD

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards institutes (SIO 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 3642 was drawn up by Technical Committee ISO/TC 36, *Cinematography*, and circulated to the Member Bodies in February 1975.

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

| | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| Australia | Japan | Switzerland |
| Belgium | Mexico | Turkey |
| Canada | Netherlands | United Kingdom |
| Czechoslovakia | Romania | U.S.A. |
| Denmark | South Africa, Rep. of | U.S.S.R. |
| France | Spain | Yugoslavia |
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No Member Body expressed disapproval of the document.

Cinematography — Cemented or welded splices on 8 mm Type S motion-picture film for projector use — Dimensions

1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

This International Standard specifies the dimensions of cemented or welded splices on 8 mm film perforated 8 mm Type S primarily intended for projection.

2 REFERENCES

ISO 1700, *Cinematography — 8 mm Type S motion-picture raw stock film — Cutting and perforating dimensions*.

ISO 3773, *Cinematography — Tape splices for 8 mm Type S motion-picture film for projector use — Dimensions*.¹⁾

3 DIMENSIONS AND CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 The dimensions shall be as shown in the figures and given in the tables.

3.2 The film width at the splice shall not exceed 8,08 mm (0.318 in). If the film ends have been widened during scraping, the extra width shall be removed.

3.3 The spliced films should not be offset more than dimension *G* (see figure 3), as measured by the difference in the alignment of the reference edge side of the perforation holes on each of the spliced halves.

3.4 In the plan view, the angle between the adjoining edges of the spliced film should be $180^\circ \pm 8'$. Thus, the spliced film should be aligned to the extent that when one portion of the film is placed against a straight edge, the other portion does not deviate more than 0,35 mm (0.014 in) in 15,2 cm (6 in).

3.5 An optional splice method providing a symmetrical overlap about the frame line is temporarily recognized and is specified in table 2. It is anticipated that if the manufacturer is directed to the recommended method, it will be possible to delete this table in future revisions.

3.6 It is temporarily recognized that dimension *A* of an optional splice may be 2,00 mm (0.079 in) maximum, dimension *C* shall be $0,84^{+0,18}_{-0,30}$ mm ($0.033^{+0,007}_{-0,012}$ in) and dimension *D* shall be $2,01^{+0,18}_{-0,30}$ mm ($0.079^{+0,007}_{-0,012}$ in) for combination 8 mm Type S and 8 mm Type R splicing blocks intended for personal-use photography.

3.7 The specifications intentionally prevent cutting into or including a perforation in the splice.

3.8 Beveled splices are recommended, and the splice orientation shown in figure 2 is preferred for most applications because it provides the least optical disturbances to the scene. When magnetically-striped films are spliced, the overlap shown in figure 2 should be oriented so that the trailing scene drops onto the sound head, rather than bumps into it.

1) At present at the stage of draft.