INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 10356

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Cinematography — Storage and handling of nitrate-base motion-picture films

Cinématographie — Entreposage et manipulation de films cinématographiques à base de nitrate

Reference number
ISO 10356:1996(E)

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established 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. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

International Standard ISO 10356 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 36, *Cinematography*.

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Cinematography — Storage and handling of nitrate-base motion-picture films

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies safety aspects for handling and storage of radiation-sensitive motion-picture films which do not comply with the requirements of ISO 543. This International Standard applies to all nitrate-base films which are or have been used in motion-picture photographic systems.

Compliance with the storage and handling conditions specified in this International Standard does not ensure protection of the film from deterioration nor reduce its safety hazards.

2 Normative reference

The following standard contains provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the edition indicated was valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standard indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 543:1990, *Photography — Photographic films — Specifications for safety film.*

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this International Standard, the following definitions apply.

3.1 radiation-sensitive film: All kinds of radiation-sensitive camera, duplicating and printing films and also processed original films, duplicates and prints.

3.2 safety photographic film: Photographic film which passes the ignition time test and burning time test as specified in ISO 543.

NOTE — ISO 543, in specifying safety film, makes a primary distinction based upon requiring a long or infinite burning time for a sample in a specified test. Additional information is given concerning films whose composition is such that they may be expected to fail, or to give ambiguous results in, the burning test.

3.3 nitrate-base film; cellulose nitrate film: Radiation-sensitive nitrate-base film which fails the burning and ignition tests of ISO 543.

NOTE — Because of the precautions required for the safe handling and storage of nitrate-base film, all radiation-sensitive films that do not originally (as opposed to being transferred from some other film) carry the marking specified by annex B of ISO 543:1990 should be considered to be nitrate-base films until proven otherwise.