

Cinematography —

Part 7: Production and presentation —

Section 7.2 Screens and screen luminance —

Subsection 7.2.5 Specification for cinematograph screens

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Cooperating organizations

The Cinematograph Standards Committee, under whose supervision this British Standard was prepared, consists of representatives from the following Government departments and scientific and industrial organizations:

- Association of Cinematograph, Television and Allied Technicians
- British Broadcasting Corporation
- British Film Institute
- British Kinematograph, Sound and Television Society*
- British Photographic Manufacturers' Association
- Cinematograph Exhibitors' Association of Great Britain and Ireland*
- Federation of Specialised Film Associations
- Film Laboratory Association
- Film Production Association of Great Britain
- Health and Safety Executive
- Illuminating Engineering Society
- Incorporated Association of Kinematograph Manufacturers Ltd.
- Independent Television Companies Association
- Kinematograph Renters' Society Ltd.
- Ministry of Defence
- Royal Photographic Society

The industrial organizations marked with an asterisk in the above list, together with the following, were directly represented on the committee entrusted with the preparation of this British Standard:

- Association of Independent Cinemas
- Greater London Council
- Home Office
- Co-opted members

This British Standard, having been prepared under the direction of the Cinematograph Industry Standards Committee, was published under the authority of the Executive Board on 30 July 1976

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Amendments issued since publication

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Foreword

This British Standard has been prepared under the authority of the Cinematograph Standards Committee at the request of the Cinematograph Exhibitors' Association.

This standard is intended to deal with screens commonly used for cinematograph purposes. It does not include the requirements for the optical characteristics of screen surfaces for the reproduction of stereoscopic motion pictures involving the use of polarized light but, where applicable, screens for such purposes should comply with the requirements of this standard.

The surface of matt screens is invariably smooth and white, and the reflectance characteristics follow the cosine law. With the advent of wide screen techniques it became necessary to devise screen surfaces that gave greater luminance over a limited forward sector than was possible with matt screens. Such screens are known as directional, and their improved reflectance over the forward sector is commonly known as their gain. The gain is achieved by applying particles of glass, metallic paint or other compounds to the screen surface.

Although very few cinemas now use rear projection systems, it has nevertheless been considered desirable to include translucent screens in this standard.

In some small cinemas it may be desirable to install screens with small perforations or without perforations; in such cases it is the responsibility of the purchaser to state his requirements. Similarly, in a few cases screens are not permanently installed but are flown or carried on rollers, and it is the responsibility of the purchaser to state his fixing requirements.

As all British Standards on cinematography are to become Sections or Subsections of BS 5550, this publication has been renumbered BS 5550-7.2.5. BSI Sectional List 1, obtainable free from BSI Sales Department, catalogues the British Standards on cinematography. The latest edition of SL 1 should be referred to particularly in view of this development.

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Summary of pages

This document comprises a front cover, an inside front cover, pages i and ii, pages 1 to 6, an inside back cover and a back cover.

This standard has been updated (see copyright date) and may have had amendments incorporated. This will be indicated in the amendment table on the inside front cover.