




Table 1. Field Guide to Identifying US Standards for Film Leaders

<i>Name</i>	<i>Standard</i>	<i>Introduced</i>	<i>Countdown</i>	<i>Key features</i>	<i>Sixes: visual comparison</i>
Academy	Academy Specifications for 35MM. Motion Picture Release Prints; ASA Z22.55-1947 (Specification for 35-Millimeter Sound Motion Picture Release Prints in Standard 2000-Foot Lengths)	1930; formalized as an American standard in 1947	11 to 3, numbered per foot, i.e., 16 frames	35mm silent and sound film: numbers upside down; "NINE" and "SIX" underneath "9" and "6"	
Society, aka All-Purpose	N/A	1951; revised 1953 as Issue 2	11 to 3, numbered per foot, i.e., 16 frames	35mm and 16mm sound film for theater projection and TV: double crosshairs design; numbers right side up; "NINE" and "SIX" in words only	
Universal, aka Television	ASA PH22.55-1966; SMPTE-55; UL35-1966	1965; formalized as an American standard in 1966; revised 1975, 1983, 1992	8 to 2, numbered per second, i.e., 24 frames	35mm and 16mm sound film for theater projection and TV: clock-sweep/radar design; numbers right side up; since "9" is eliminated, all numbers are in figures only	
Projection	SMPTE 301-1999; SMPTE 301-2005	1999, revised 2005; "reaffirmed" 2010	11 to 3, numbered per foot, i.e., 16 frames	70 mm, 35mm, and 16mm sound film for theater projection only: numbers right side up; "NINE" top right of "9"; "SIX" bottom right of "6"	