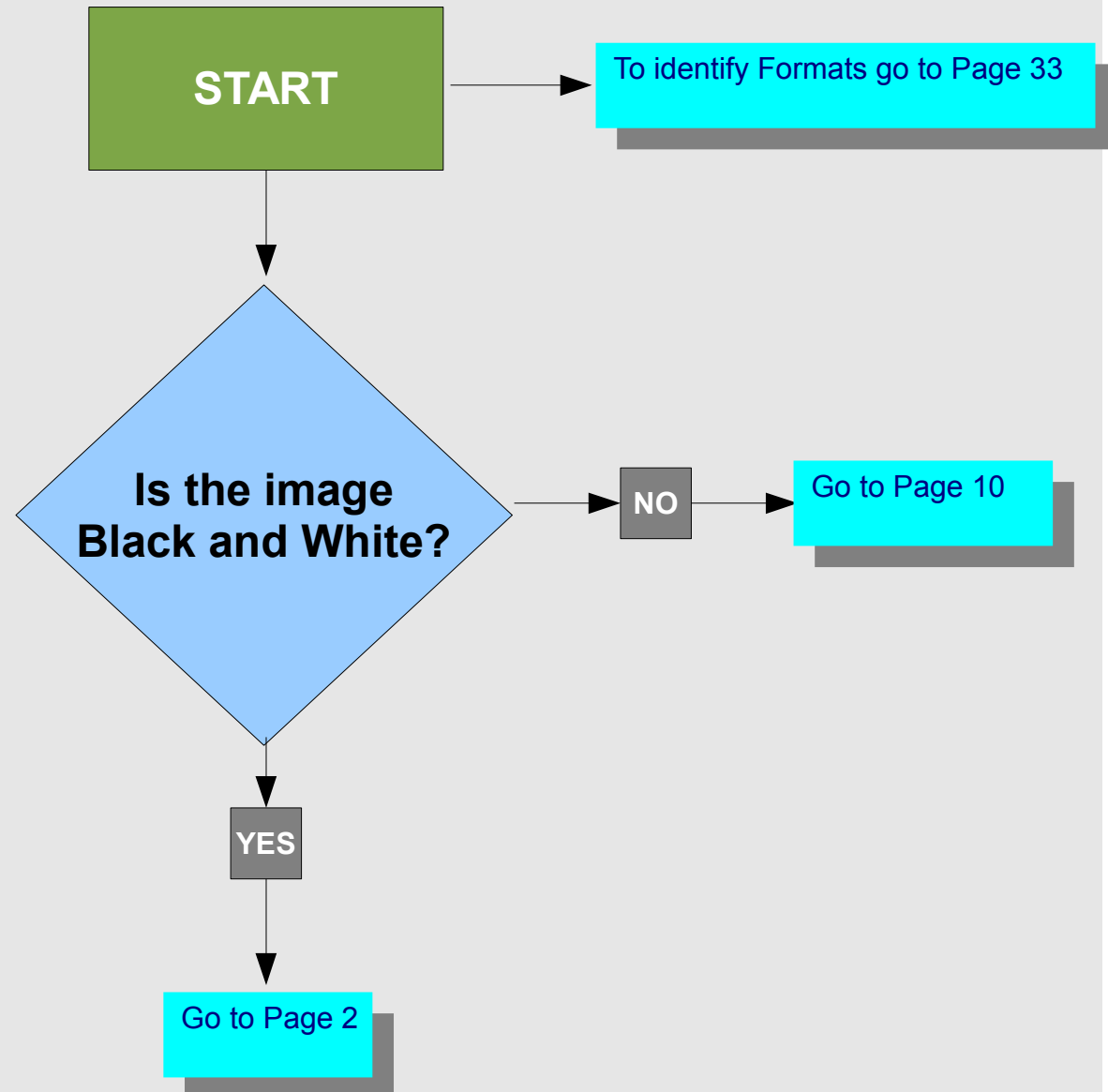
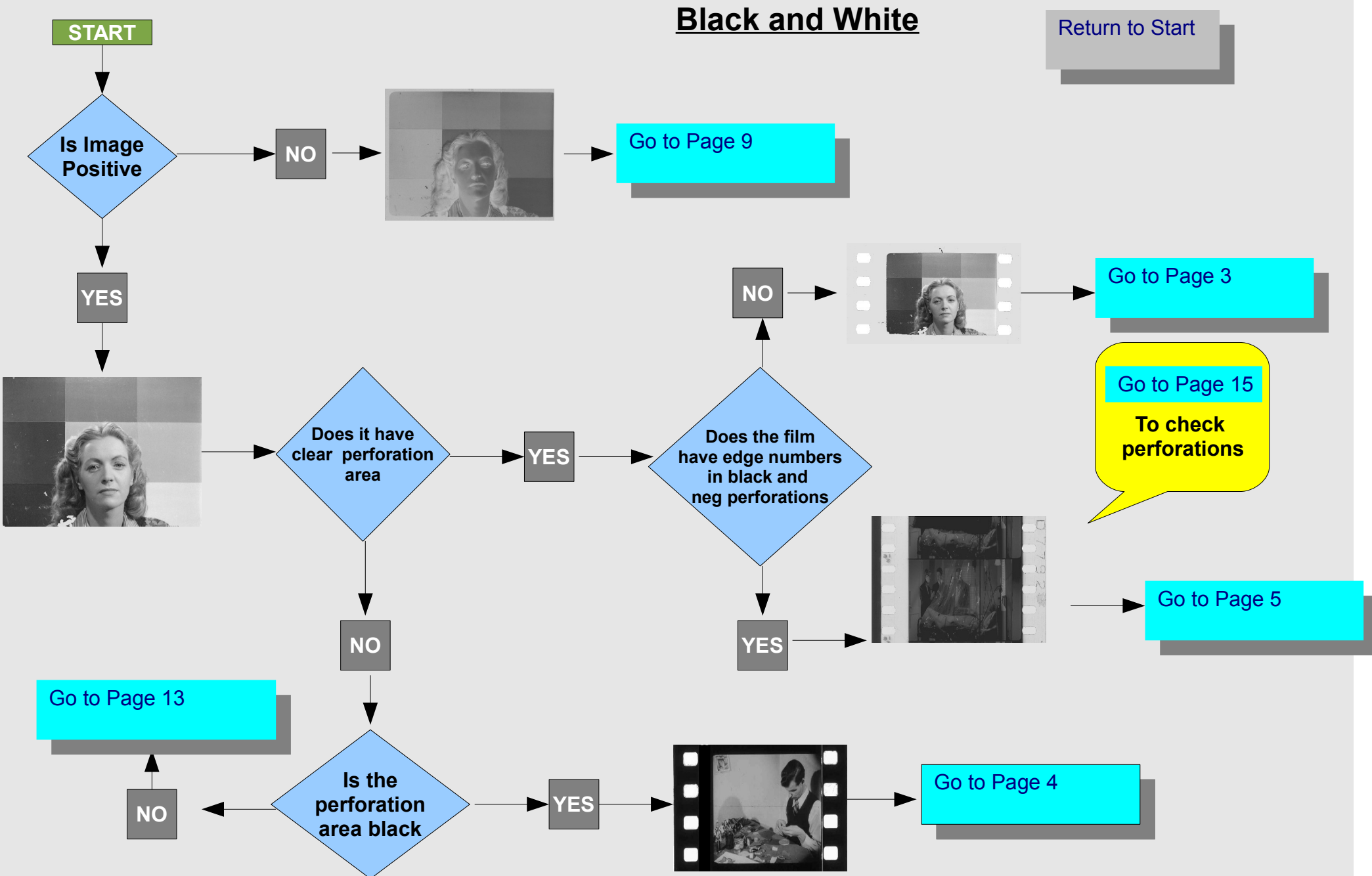


Identifying 35mm Films

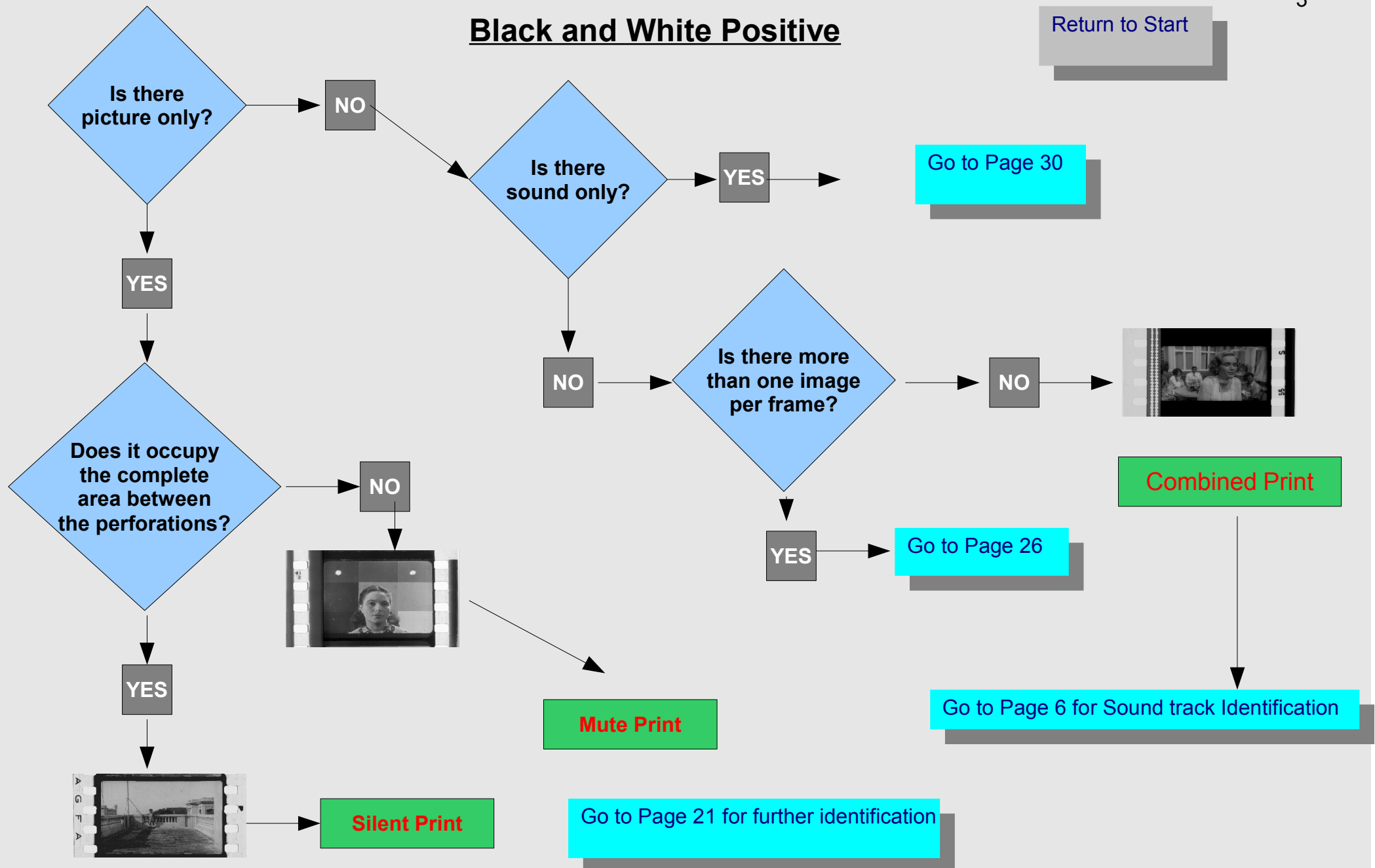
By
Brian R Pritchard
© **2011**

Meaning of Symbols





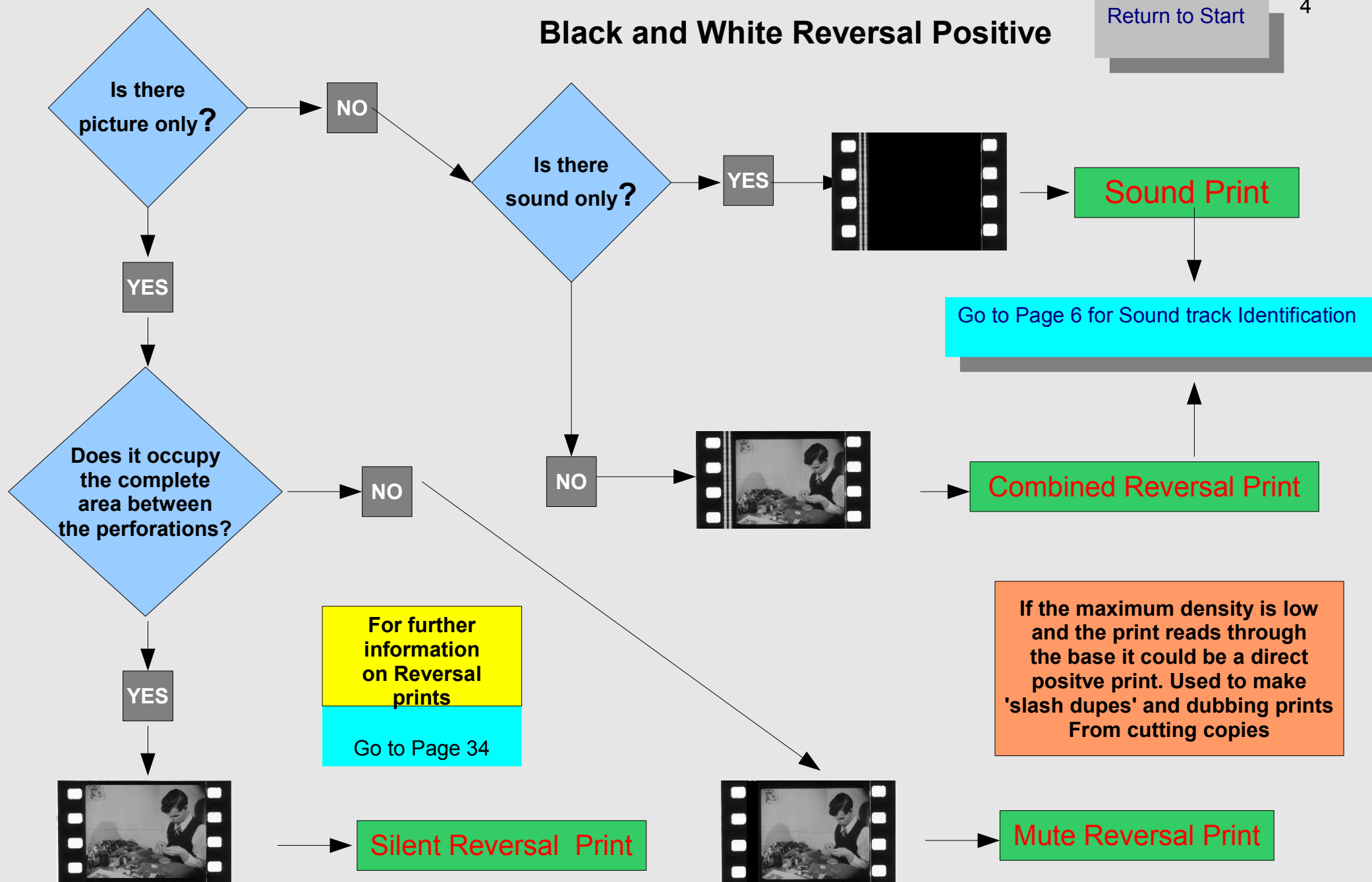
Black and White Positive



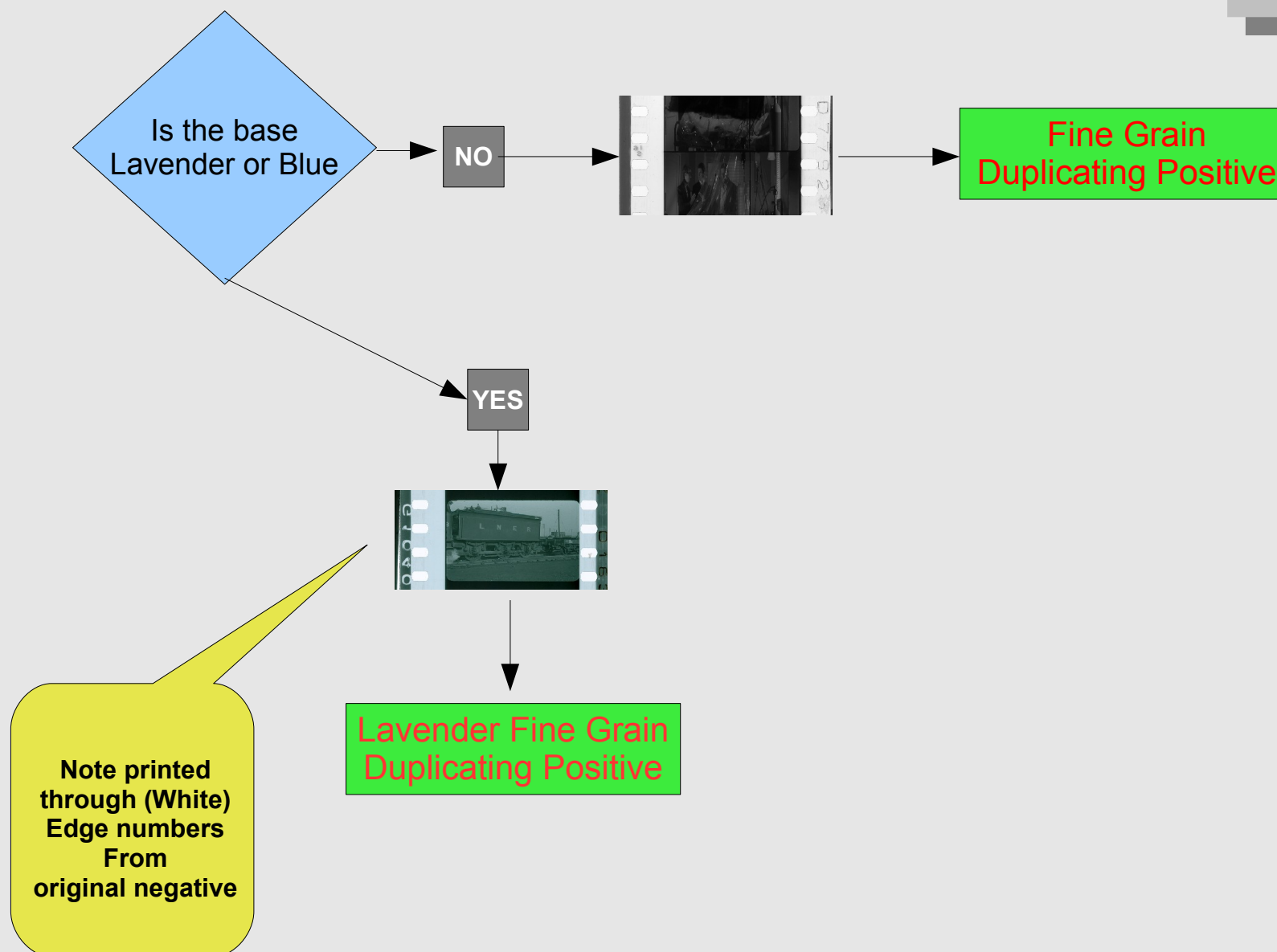
Black and White Reversal Positive

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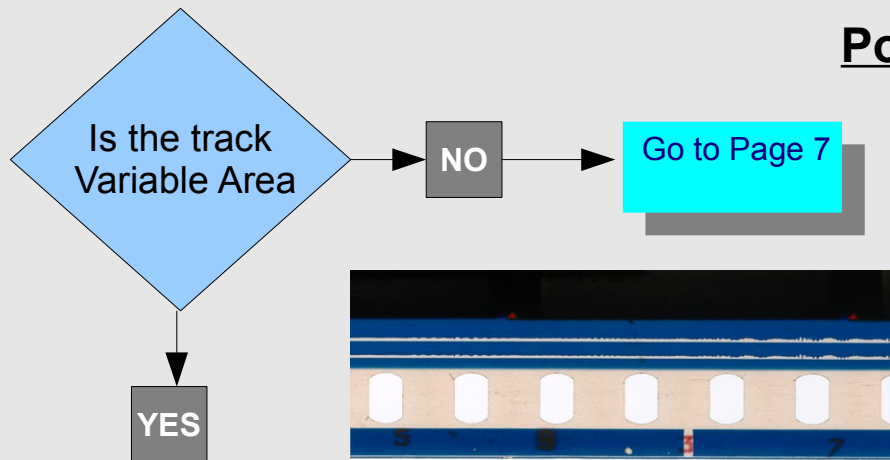


Duplicating Positives

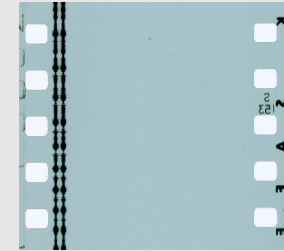
[Return to Start](#)

Positive Sound Tracks

[Return to Start](#)



Negative tracks are black where the positive are white and white where they are black

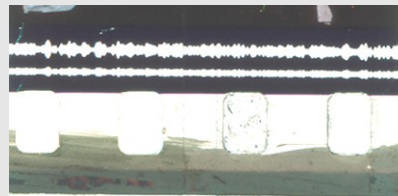


Twin Bilateral Negative track

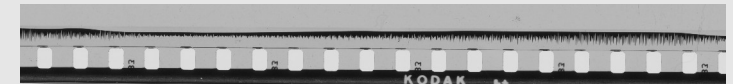


Twin Unilateral

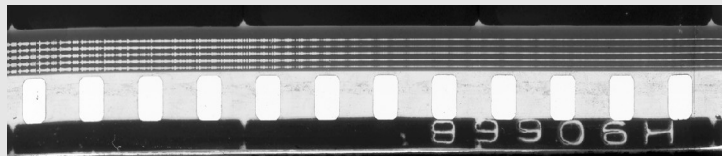
Single Bilateral



Dolby encoded Stereo



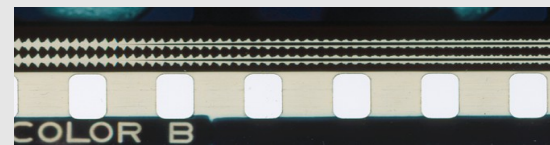
Unilateral Negative with shutter noise reduction



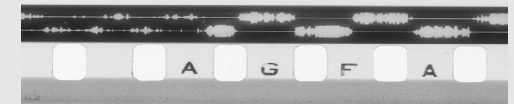
Bilateral Multi-hump



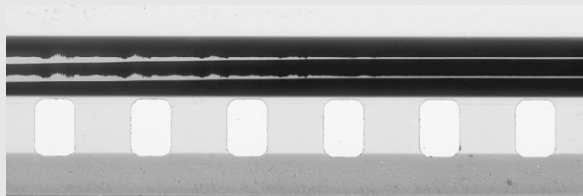
Photophone



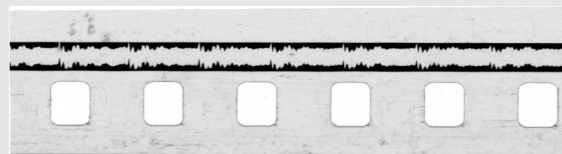
Twin Bilateral with centre septum noise reduction



Class B Push-Pull



Leavers-Rich Twin Unilateral



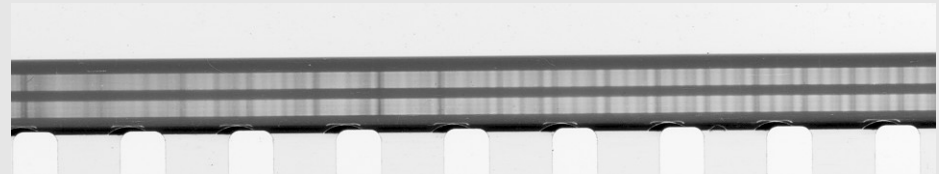
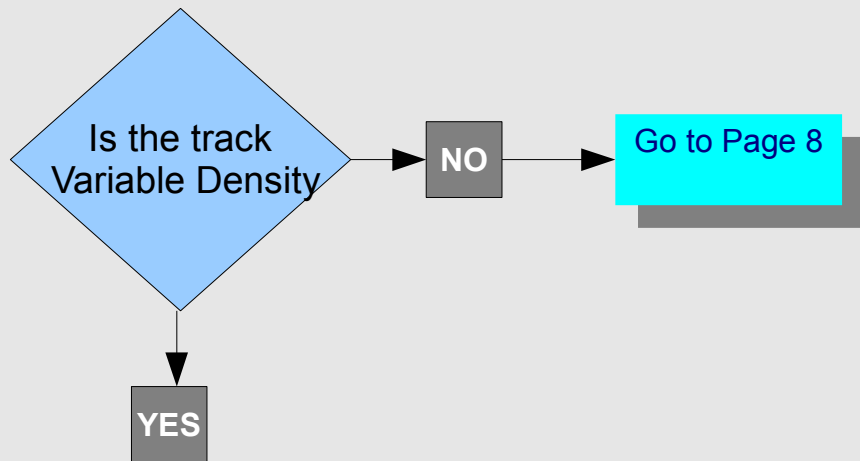
Class A Push-Pull



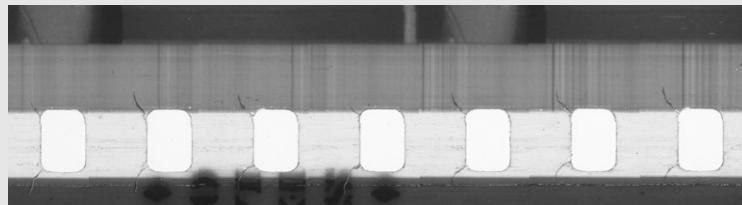
Visatone

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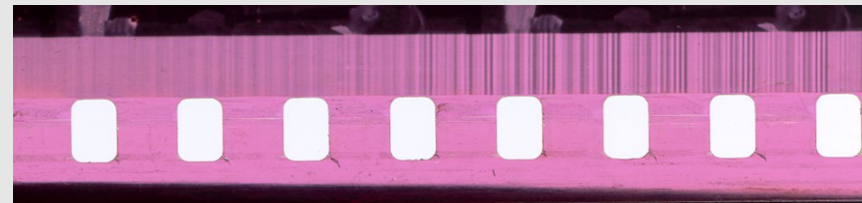
Sound Tracks



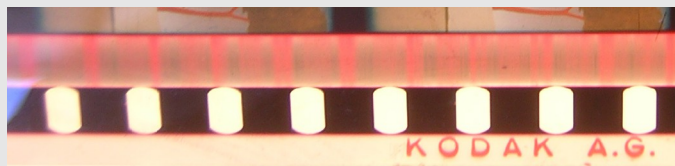
Twin Squeezed Variable Density



Variable Density



Variable Density on tinted stock

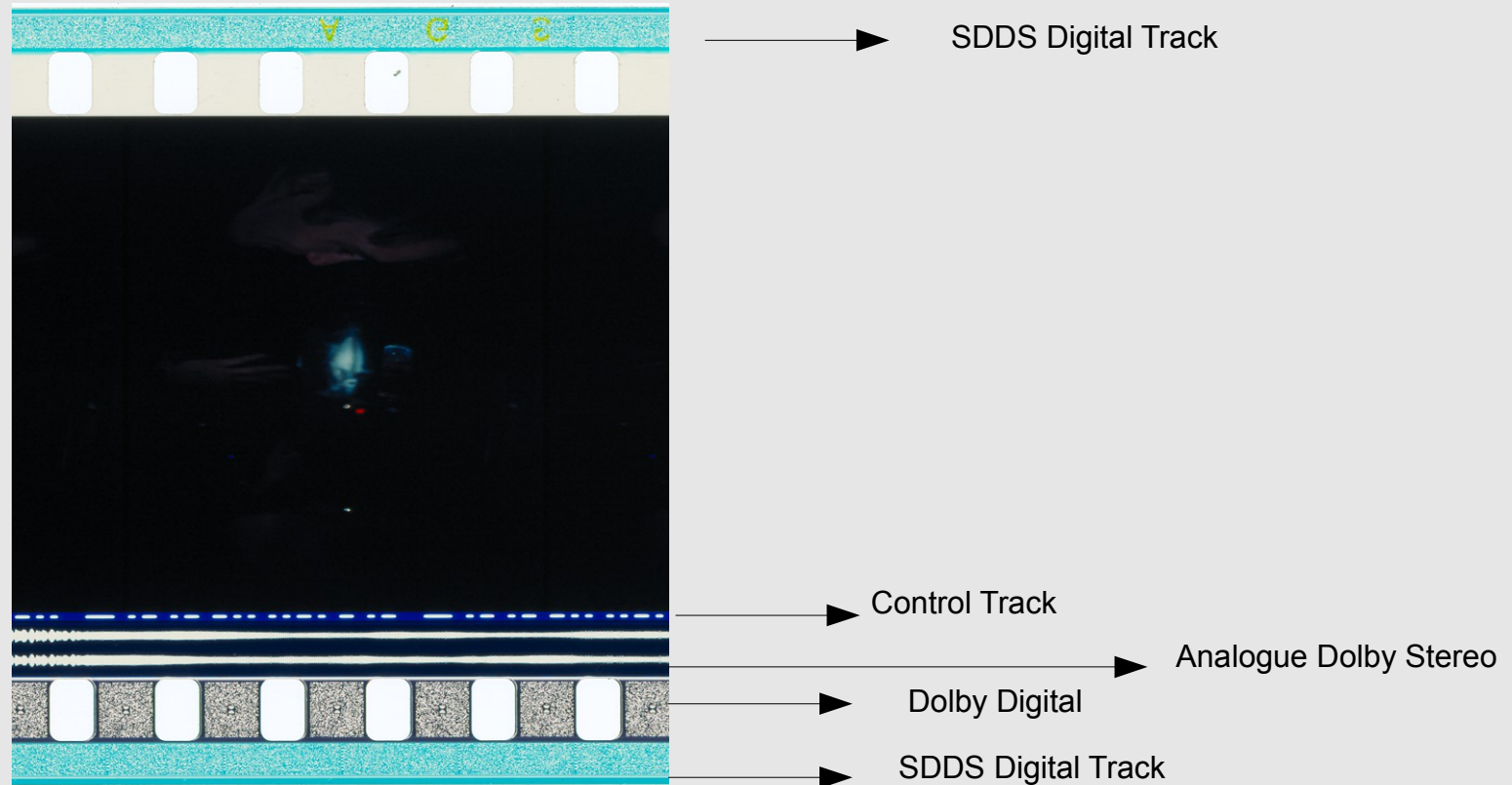


Gasparcolor Variable Density



Technicolor Variable Density

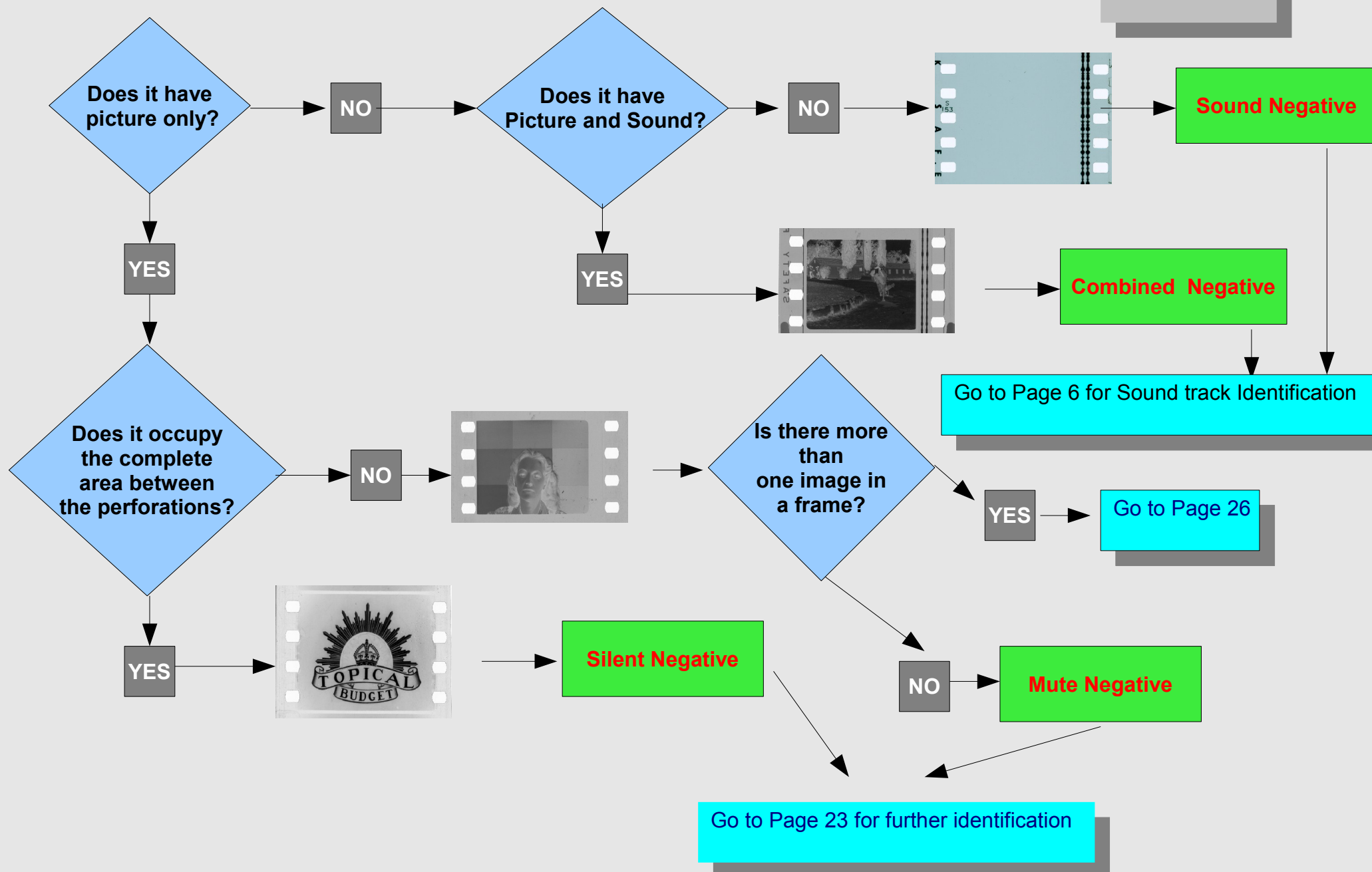
Digital Tracks



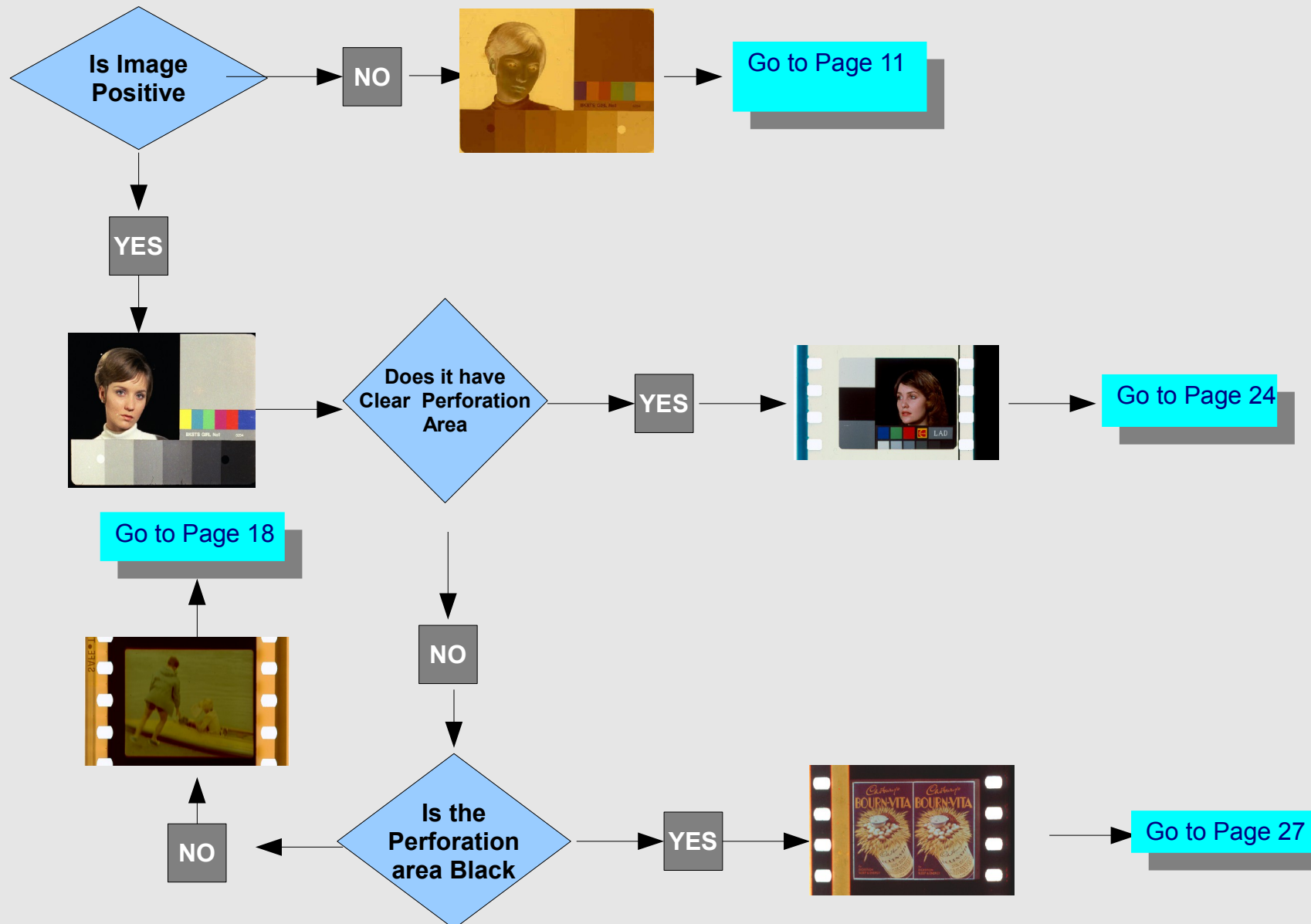
B/W Negative

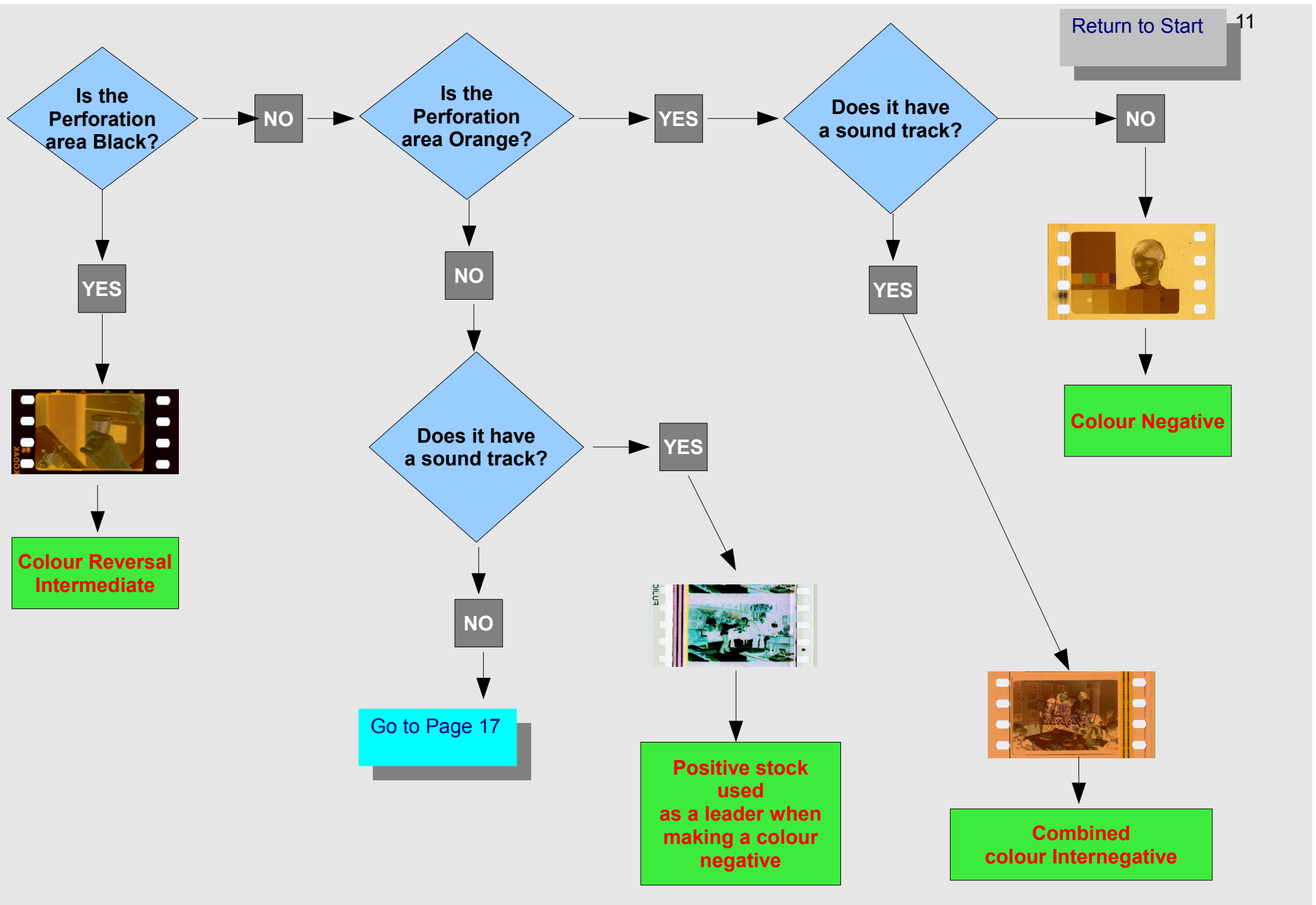
Return to Start

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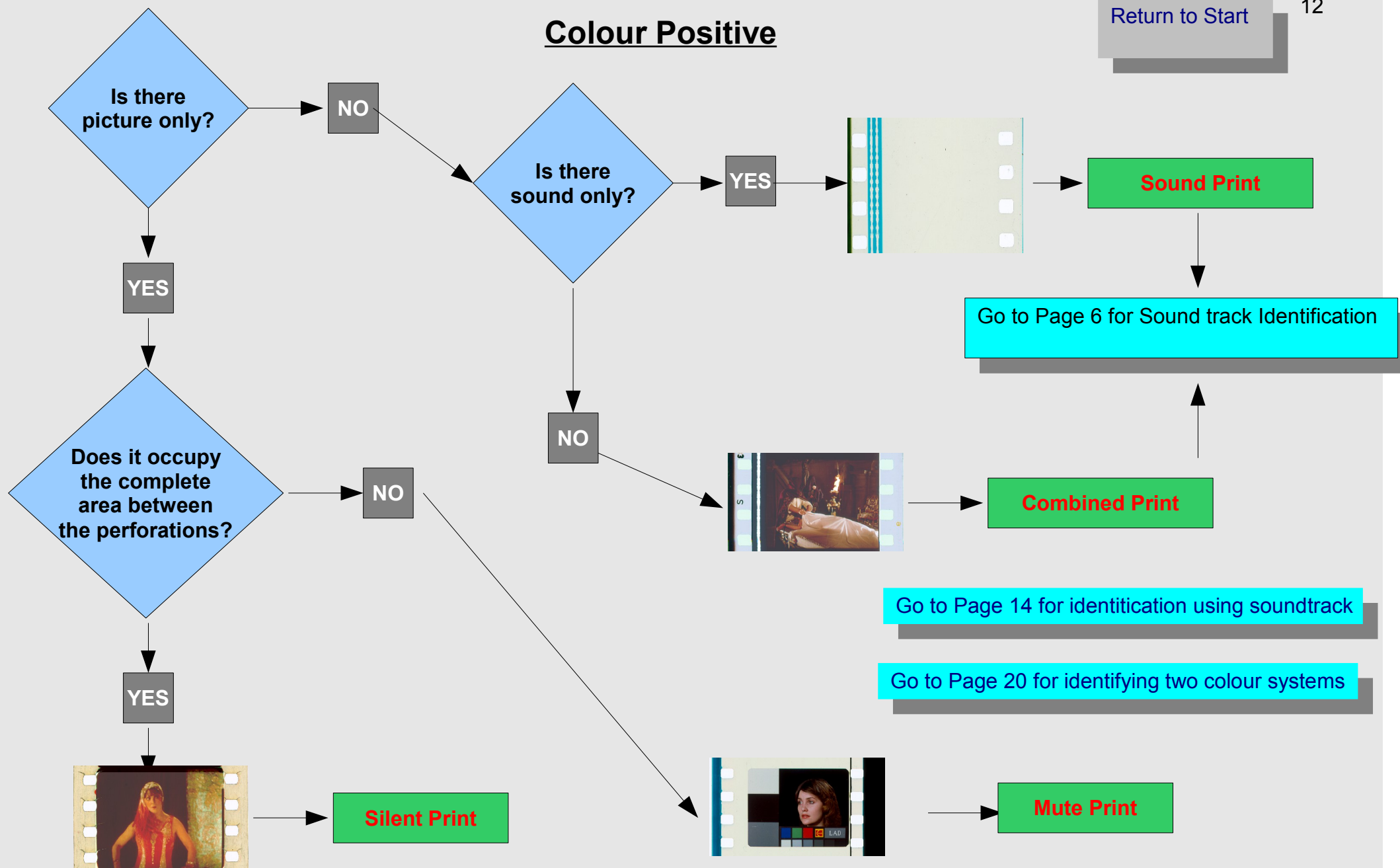


Colour





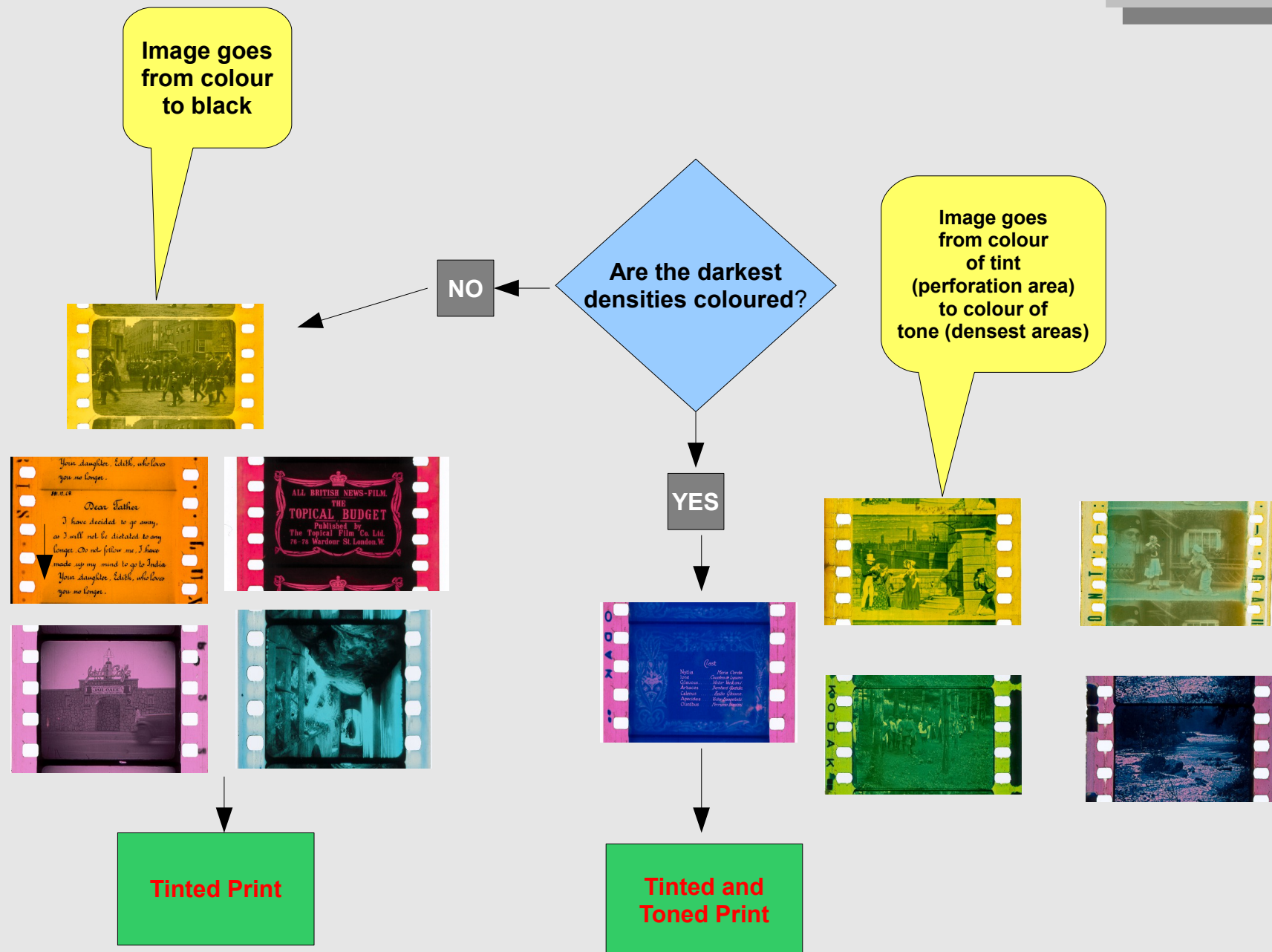
Colour Positive



Perforation Area Coloured

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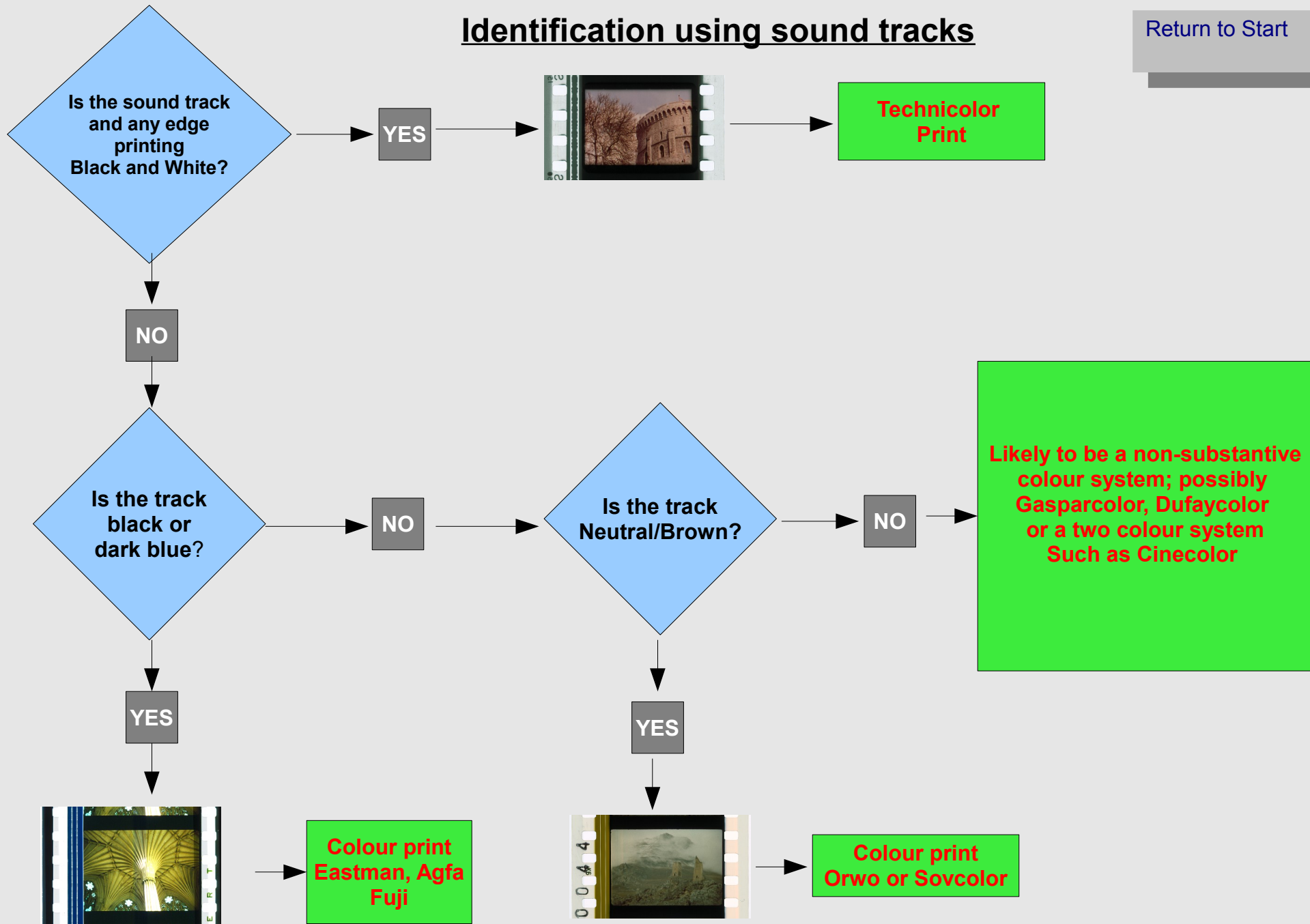
13



Identification using sound tracks

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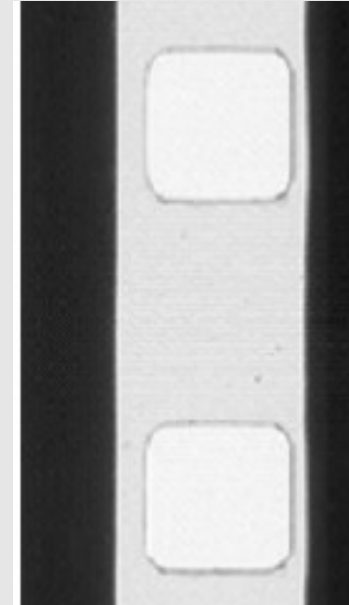
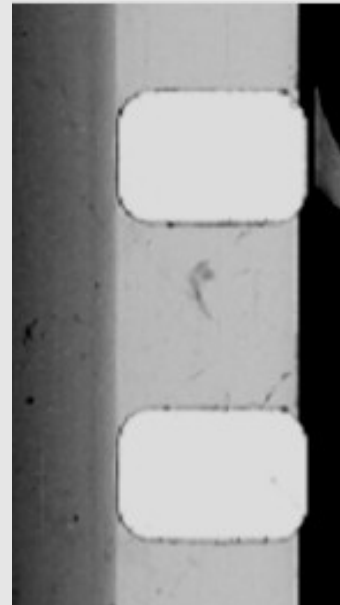
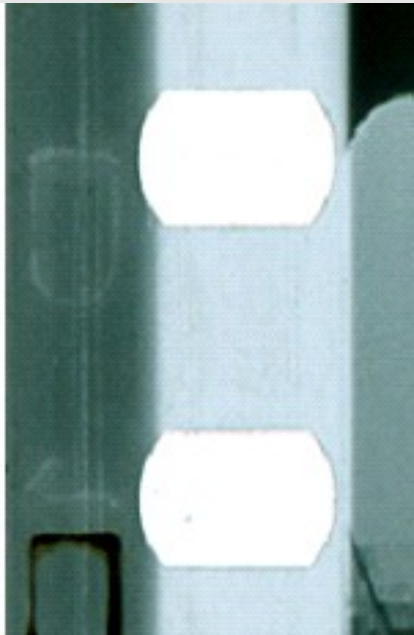
14



Perforations

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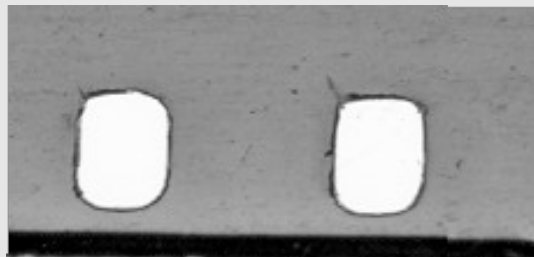
Neg
or
BH Perforations

Pos
or
KS Perforations

DH Perforations

Cinemascope
or
CS Perforations

Pathe
Perforations



Early Perforations

**Note
Blue Track
and Pink
Perforations**



Cinecolor

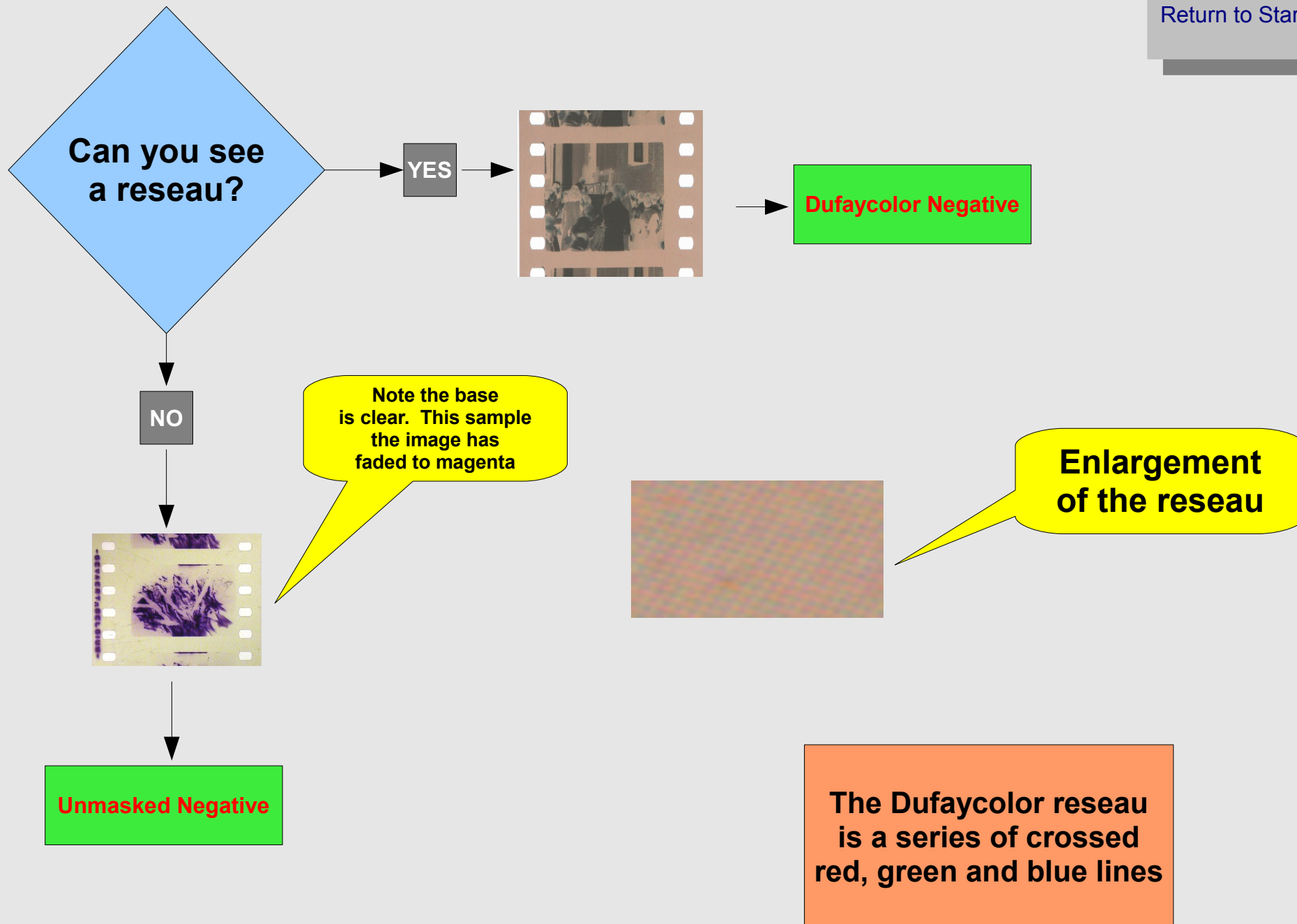


Dufaycolor Print

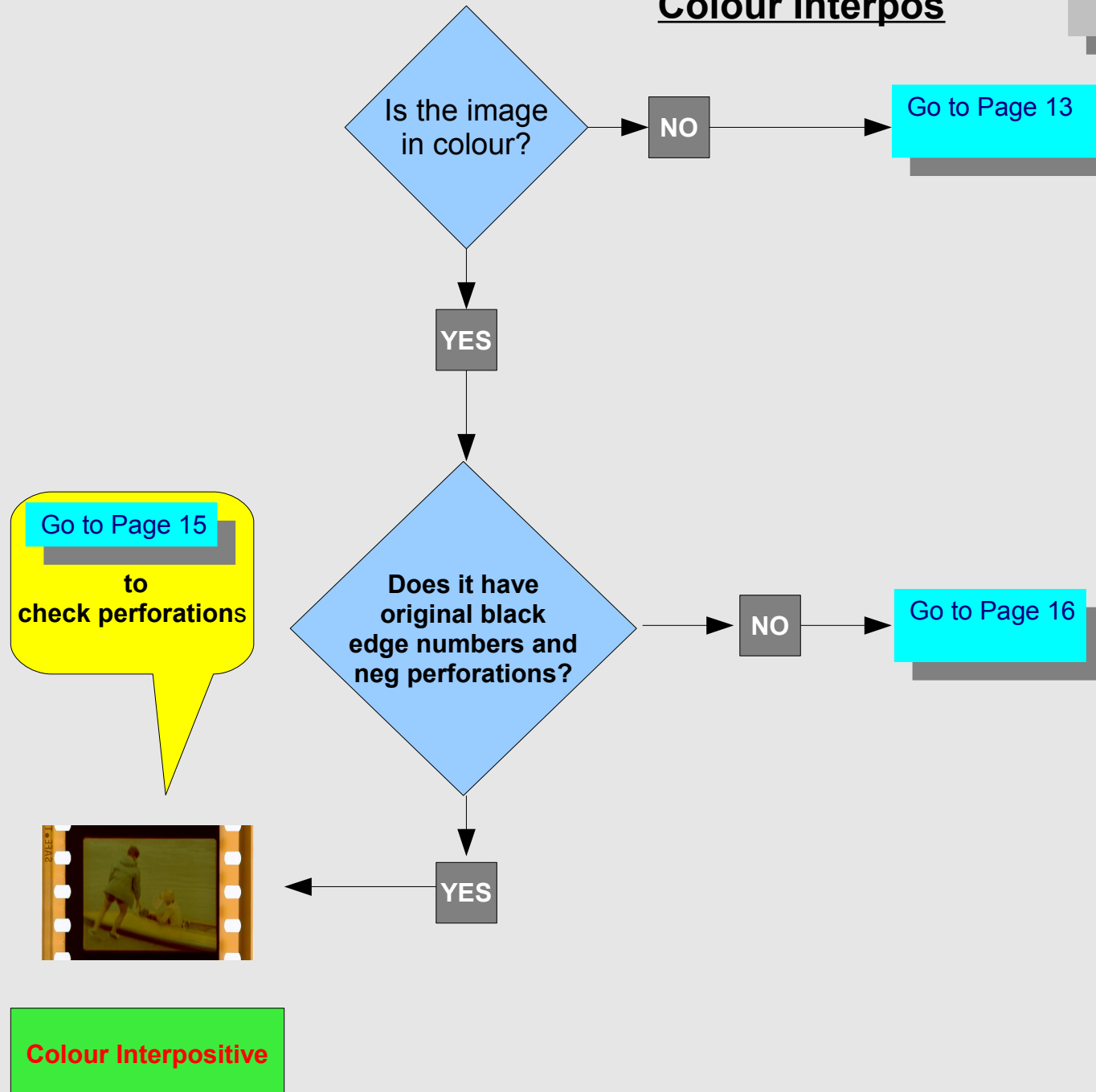
**Check
For
Reseau**

**The Dufaycolor reseau
is a series of crossed
red, green and blue lines**





Colour Interpos



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Legend



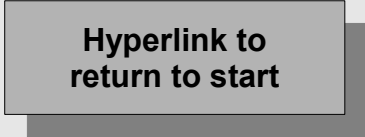
Decision Box



**Additional Information
About the illustrations**



**Advice for
further Identification**



**Hyperlink to
return to start**



Hyperlink

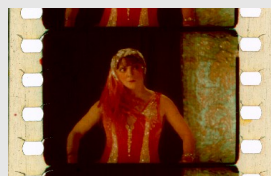


Film Type Identified

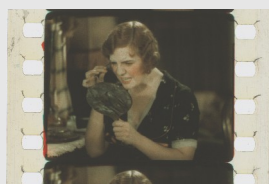
Two Colour Systems using tones (dye and metallic)



Duplex



Technicolor (2 colour)



Technicolor (2 colour)



Dascolor



**Look for traces
of the two colours
around the frame
or in and around
the perforations**

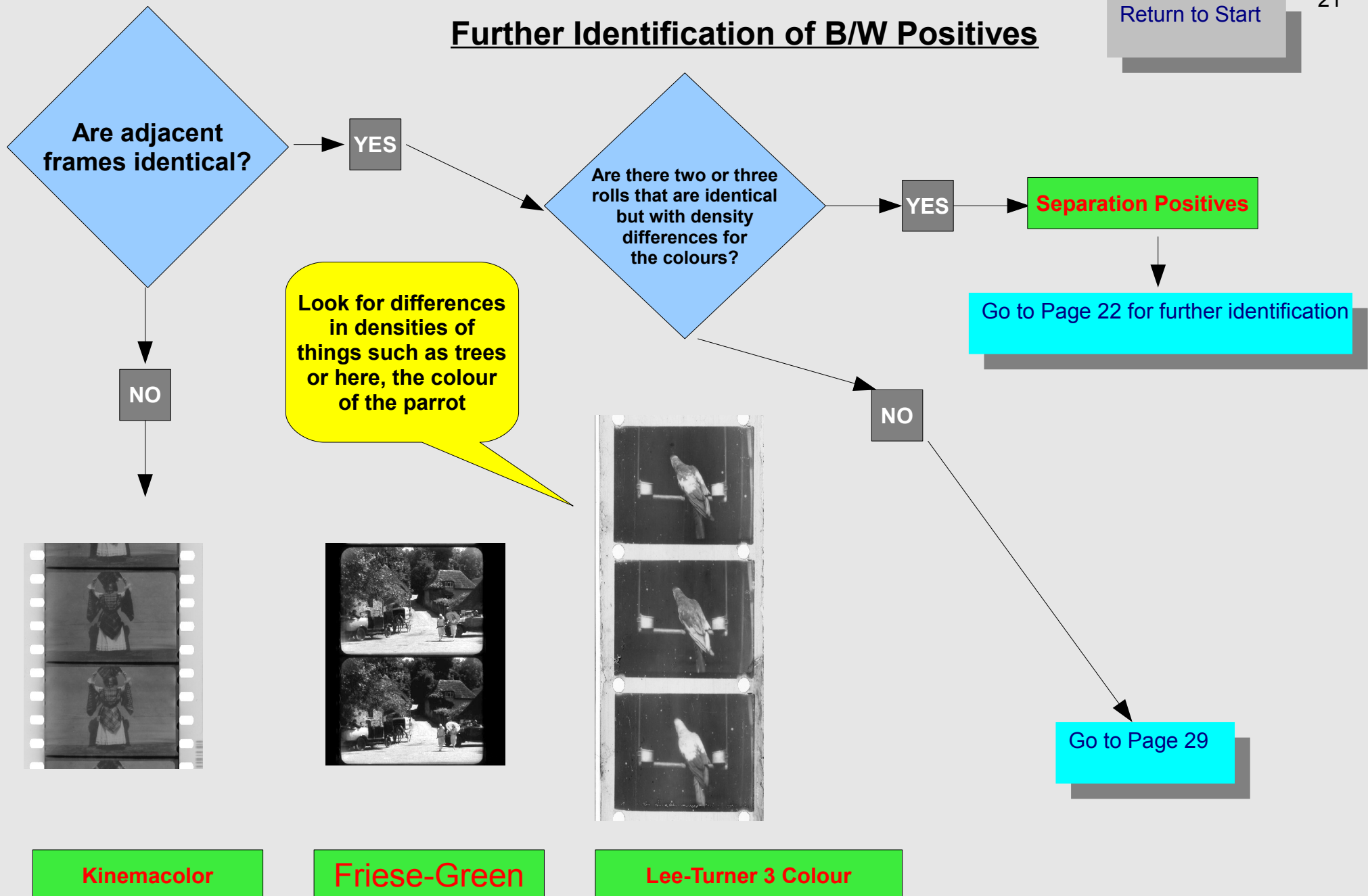


Cinecolor

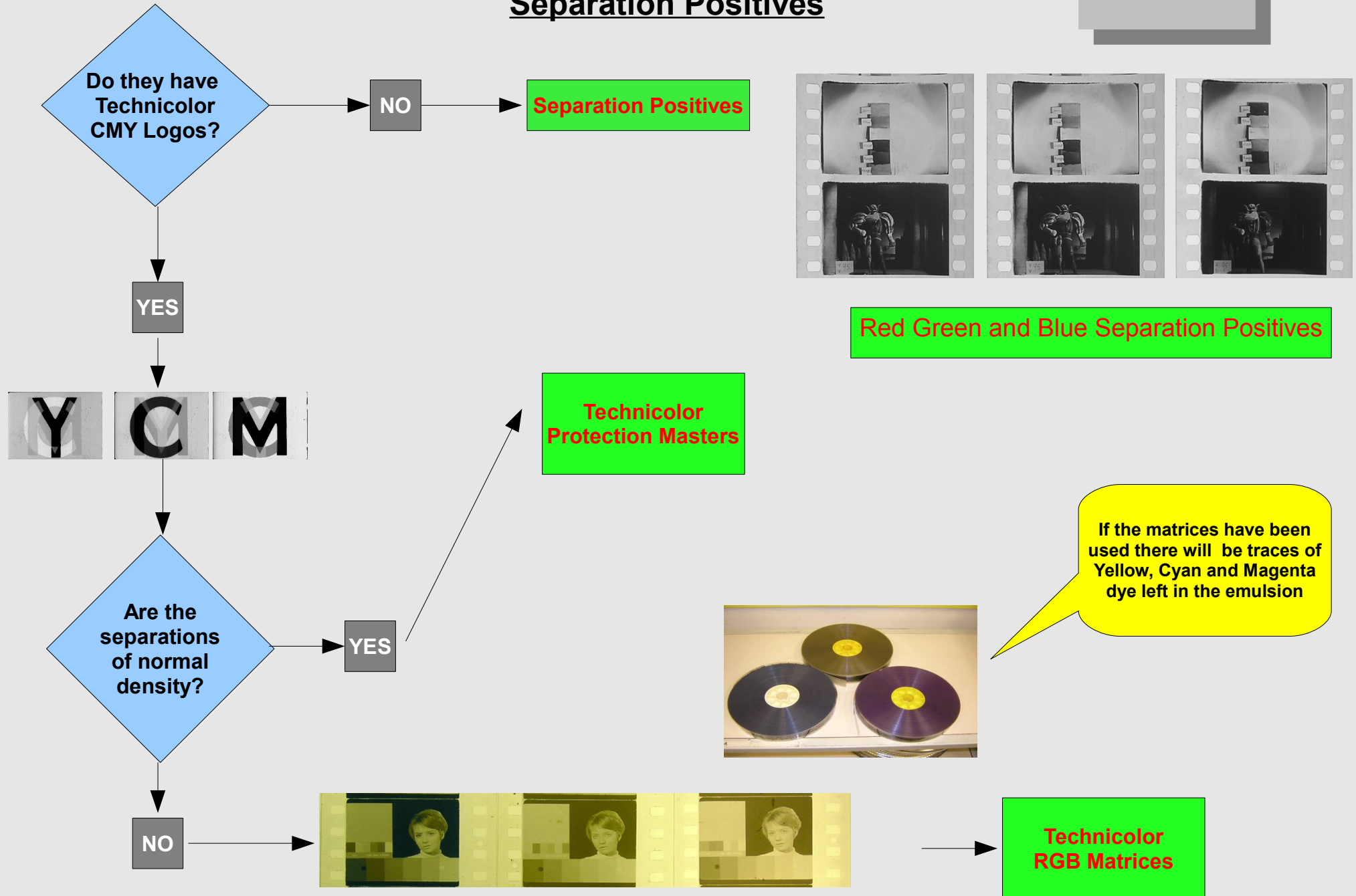
**Check also for
duplex films –
those with emulsion
on both sides**

Return to Start

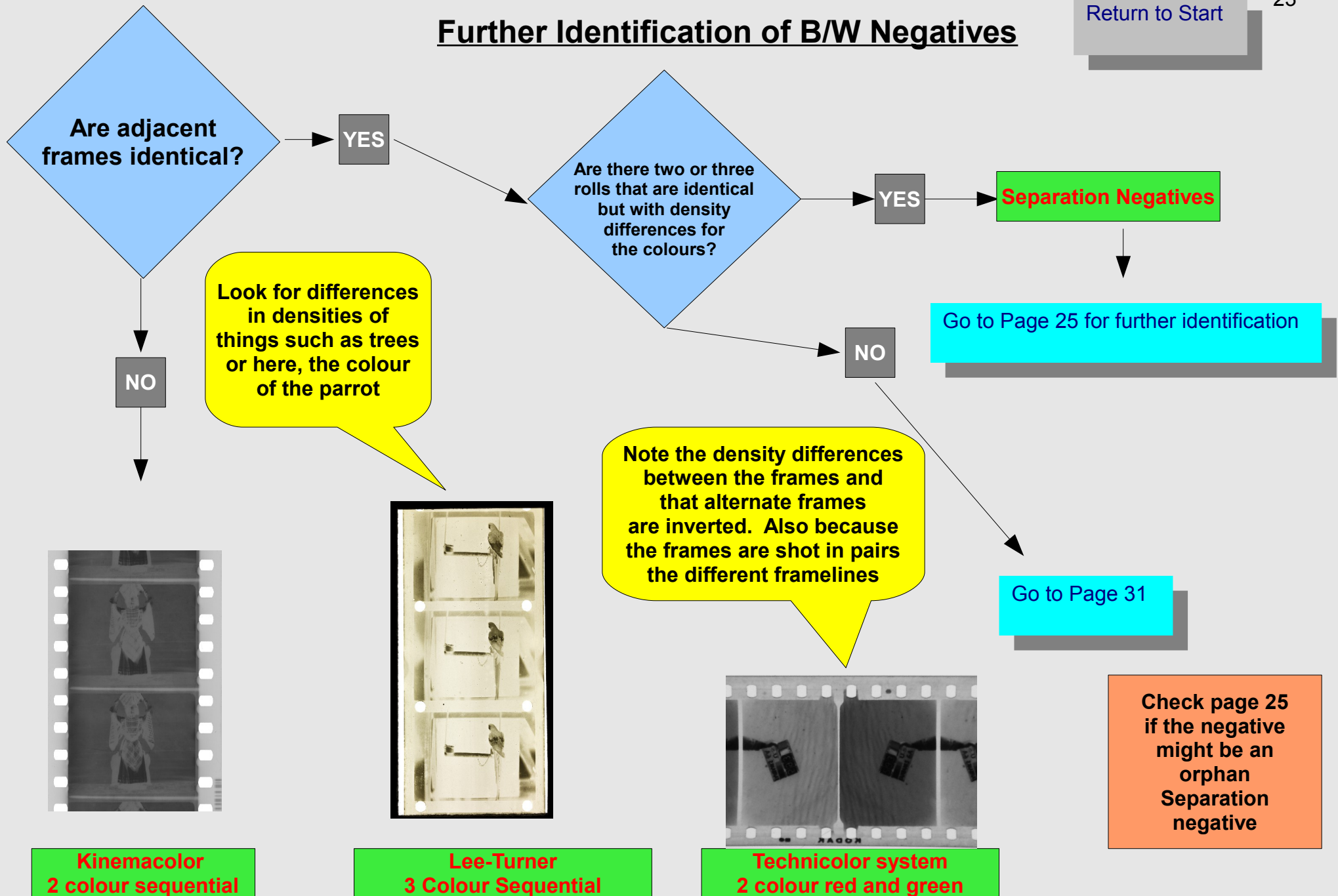
Further Identification of B/W Positives



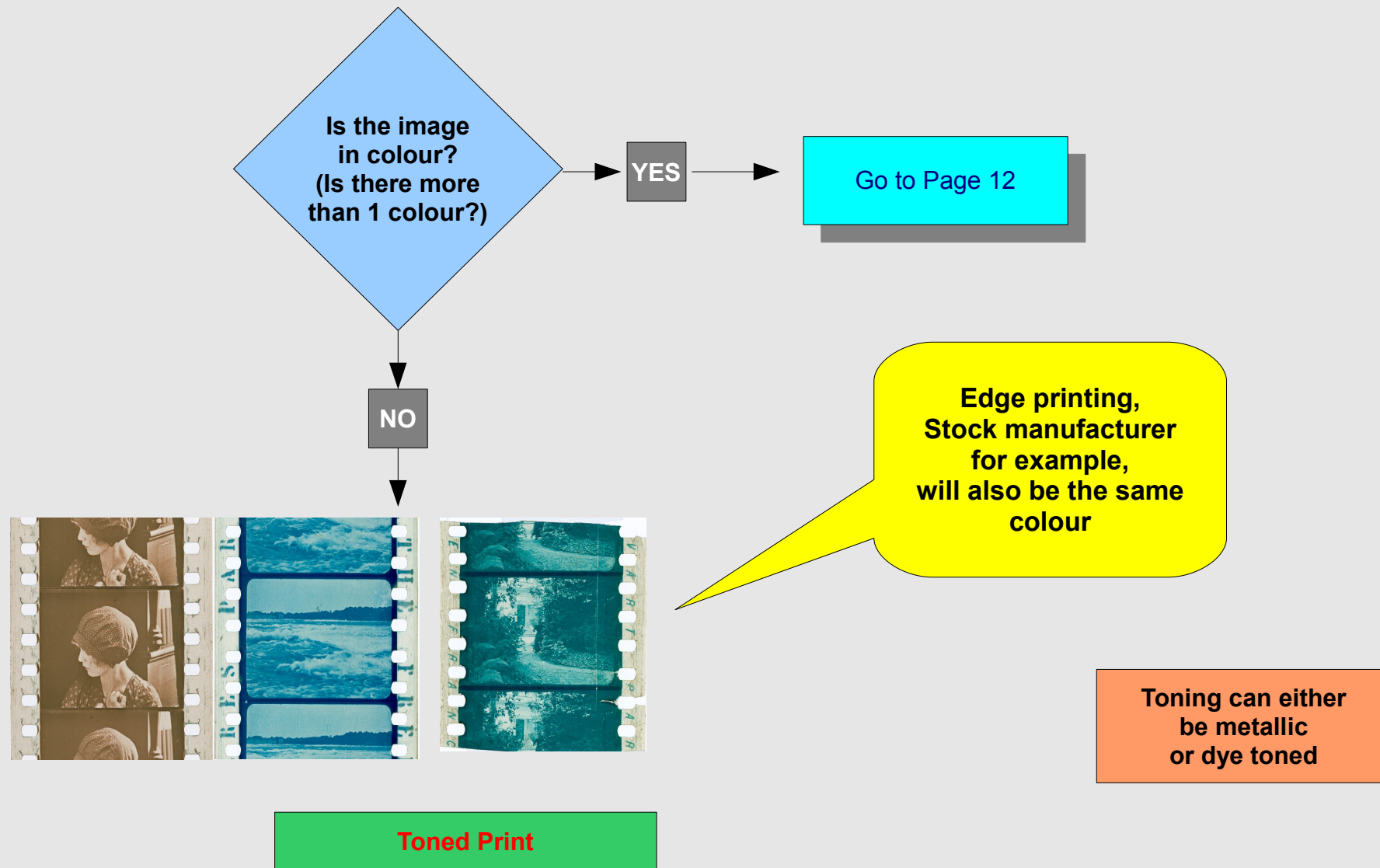
Separation Positives



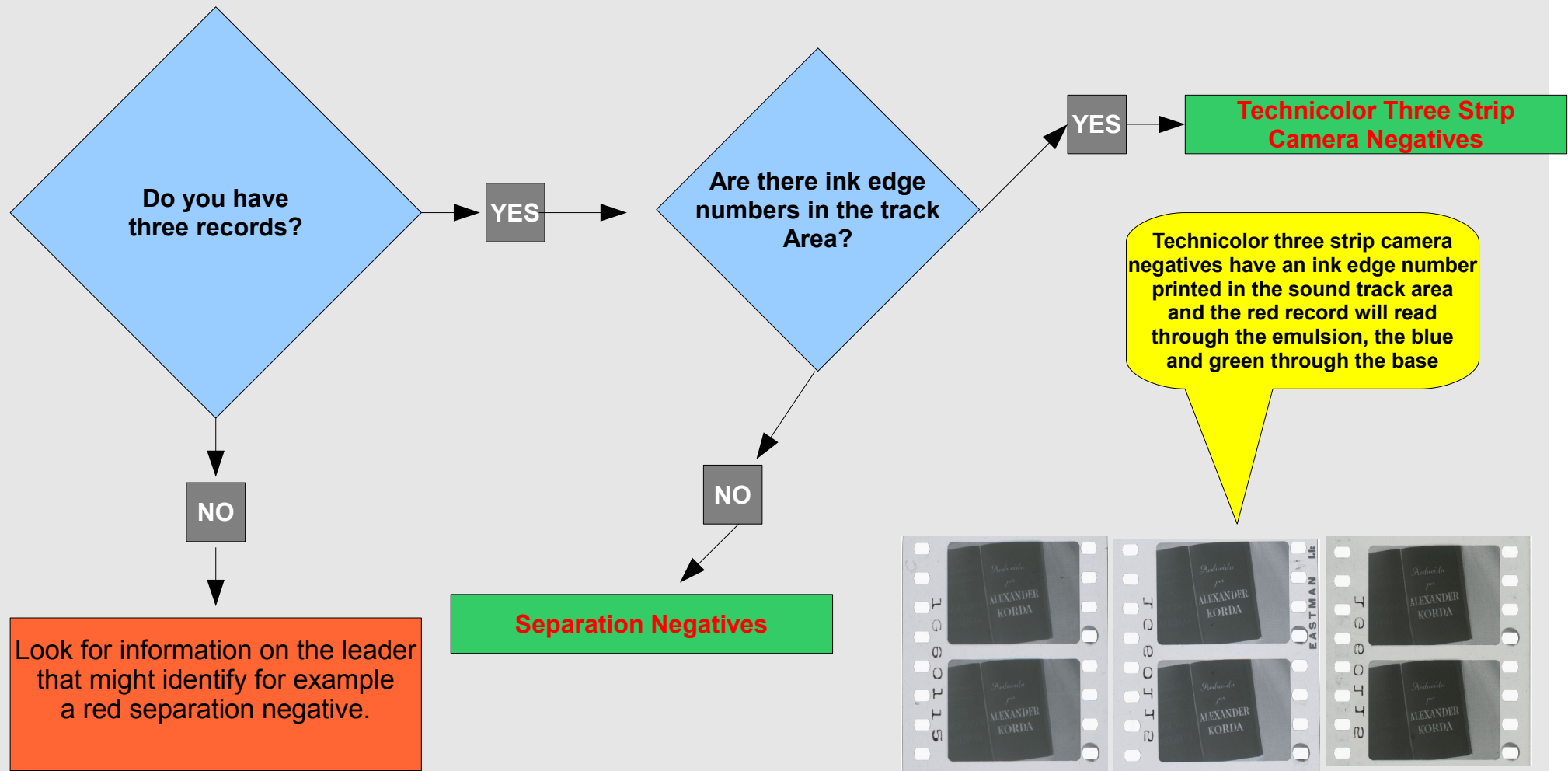
Further Identification of B/W Negatives



Toned Prints

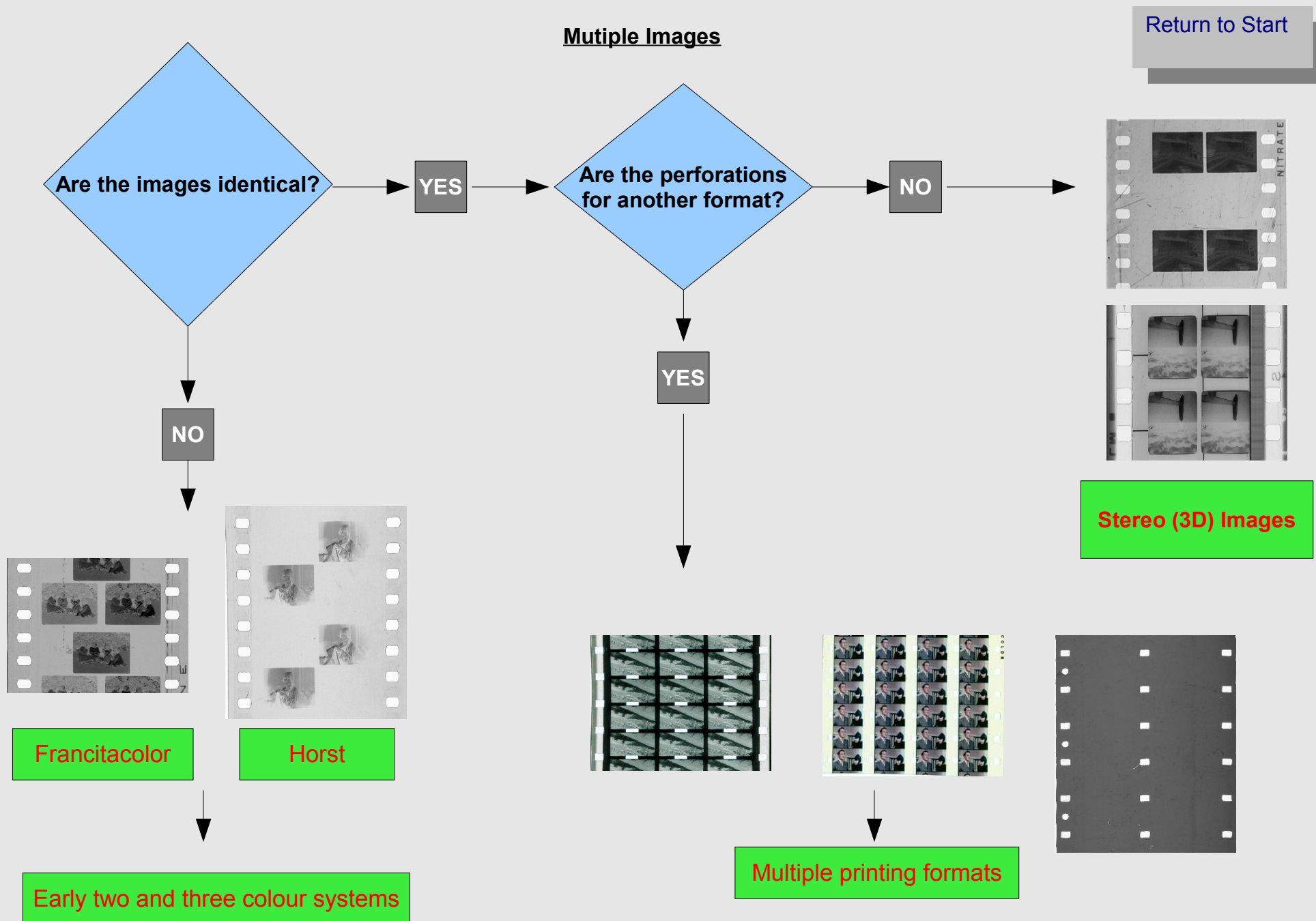


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B/W Separation Negatives

Note the ink edge numbers printed in the track area also that the numbers from the red separation (the sample on the left) are reading the other way round, this separation reads through the emulsion.

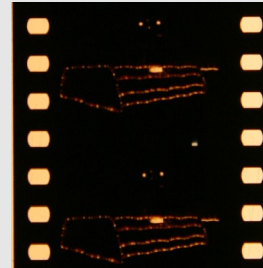
Multiple Images



Colour Reversal Systems



Film has emulsion on both sides, track is usually red



Traditional colour reversal

Gasparcolor

Ansochrome, Kodachrome, Ektachrome, Gevachrome, Agfachrome



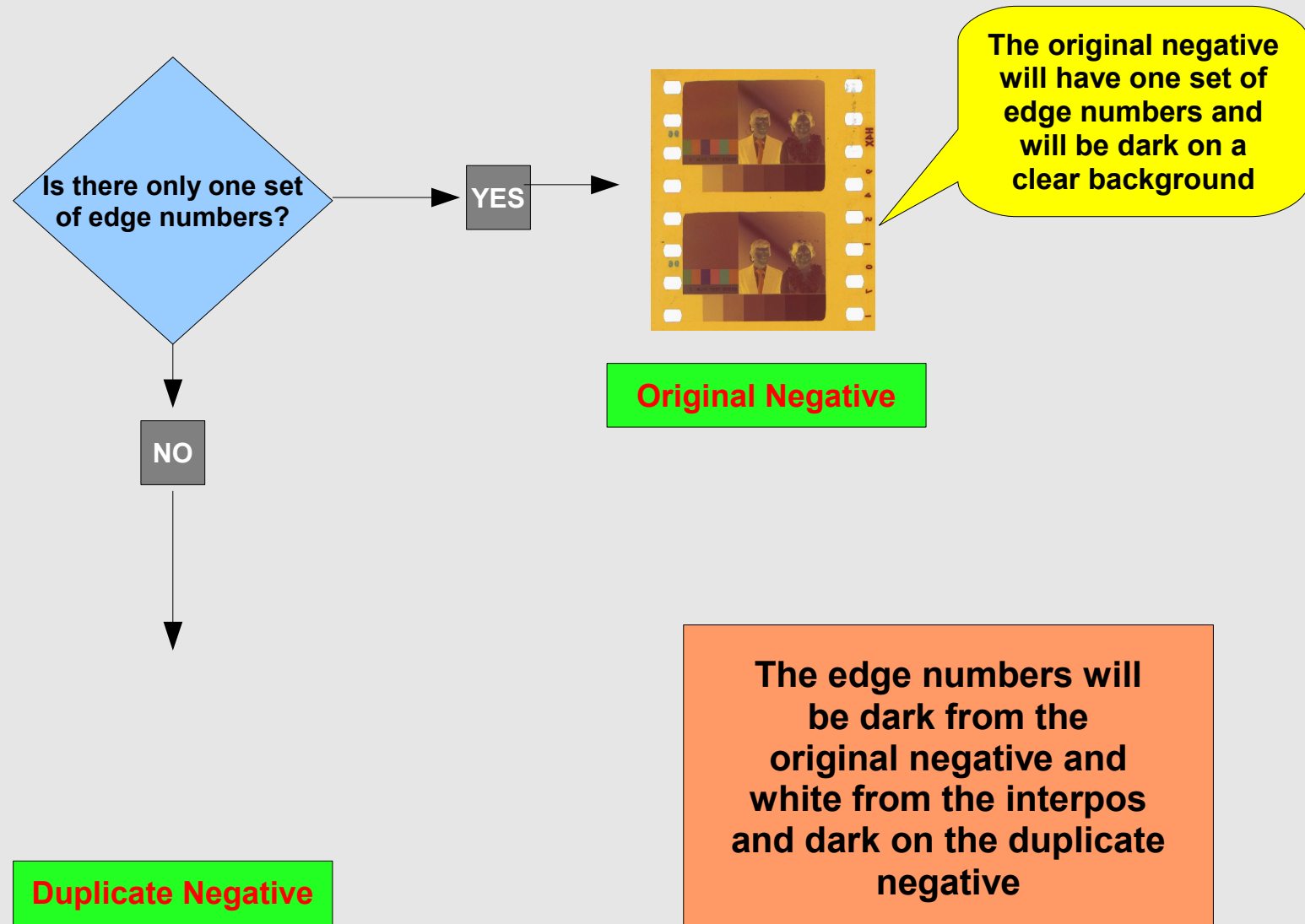
Look for the reseau

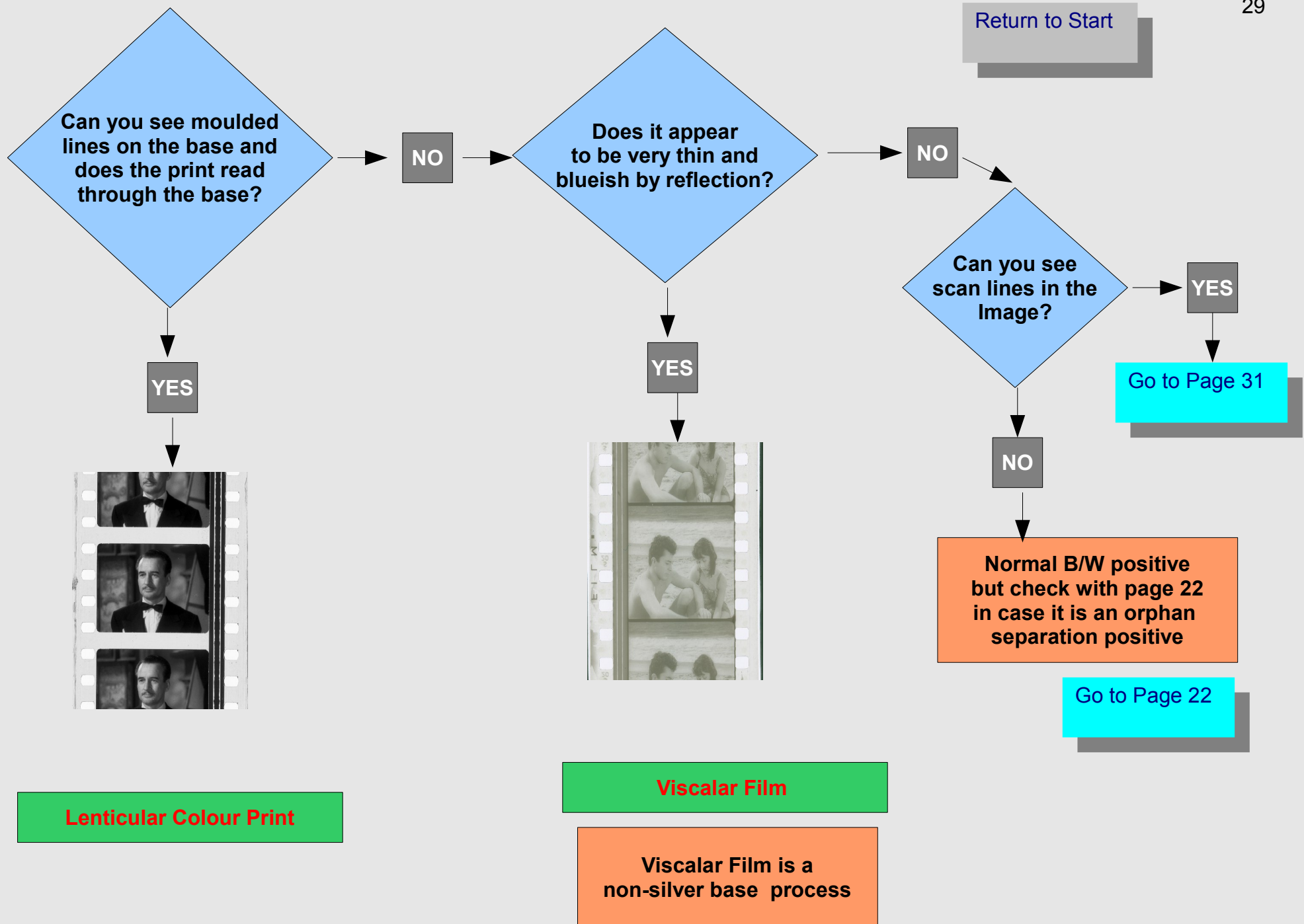
Look for edge printing to identify manufacturer

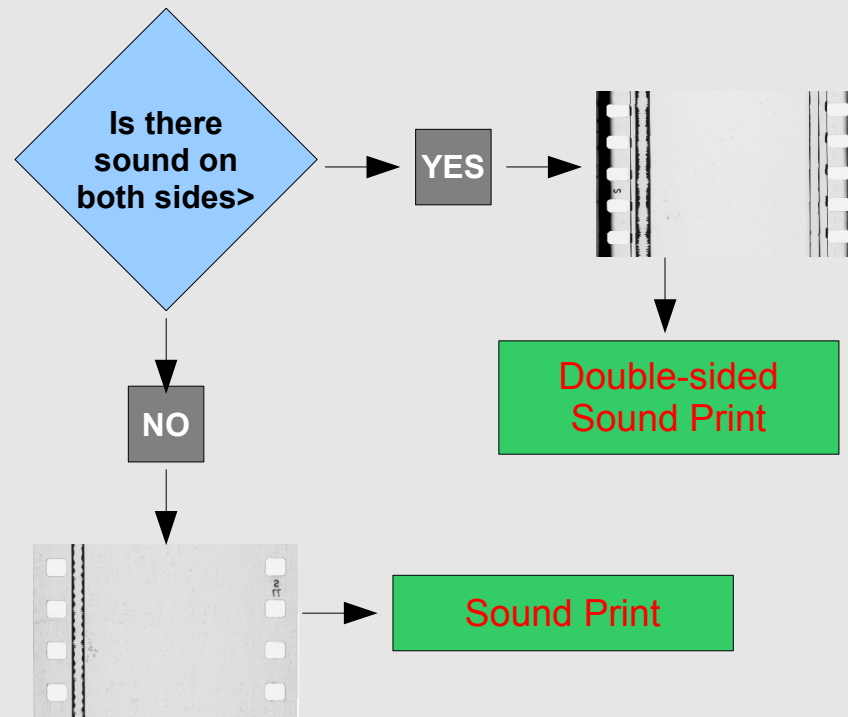
Dufaychrome

The Dufaycolor reseau is a series of crossed red, green and blue lines

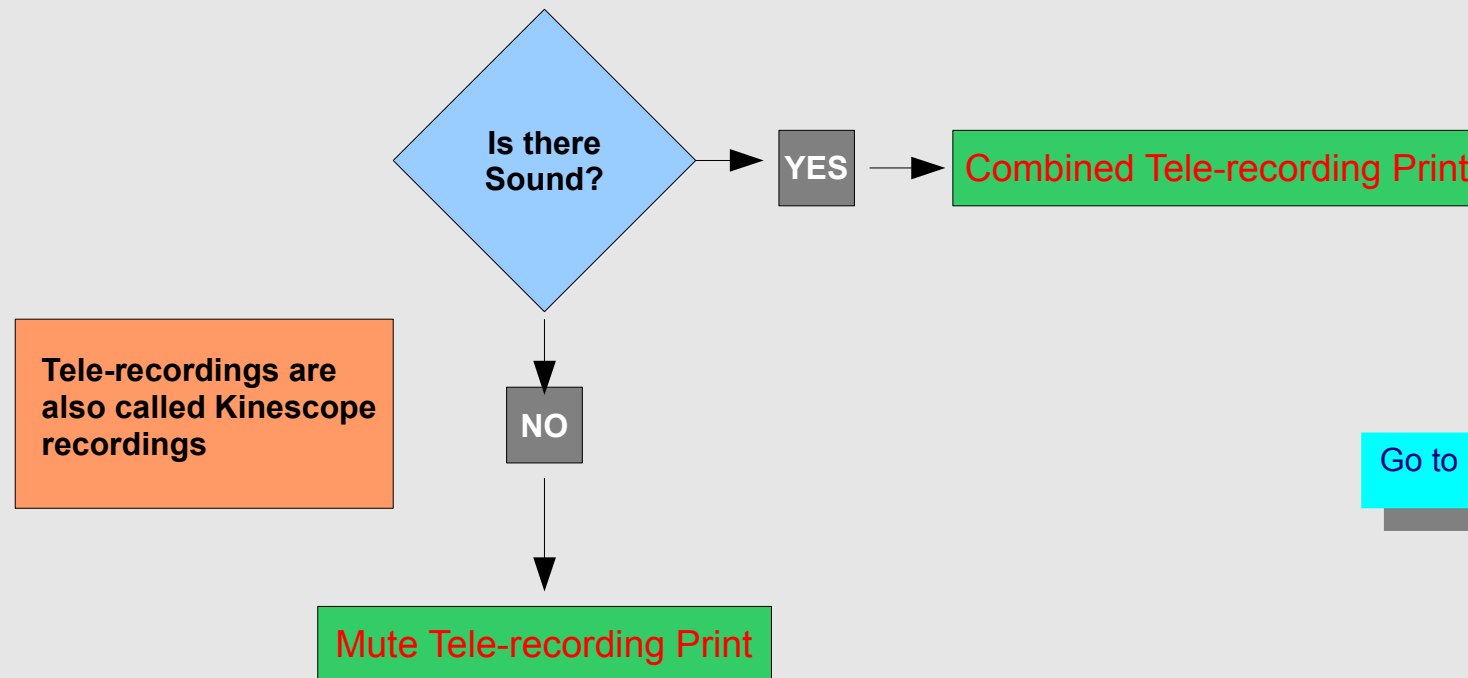


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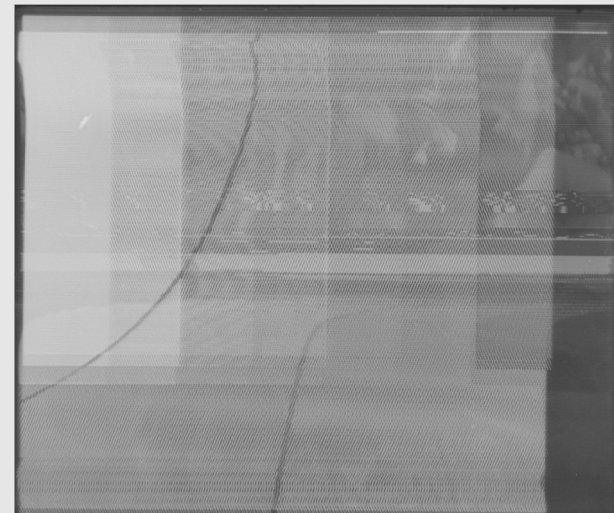


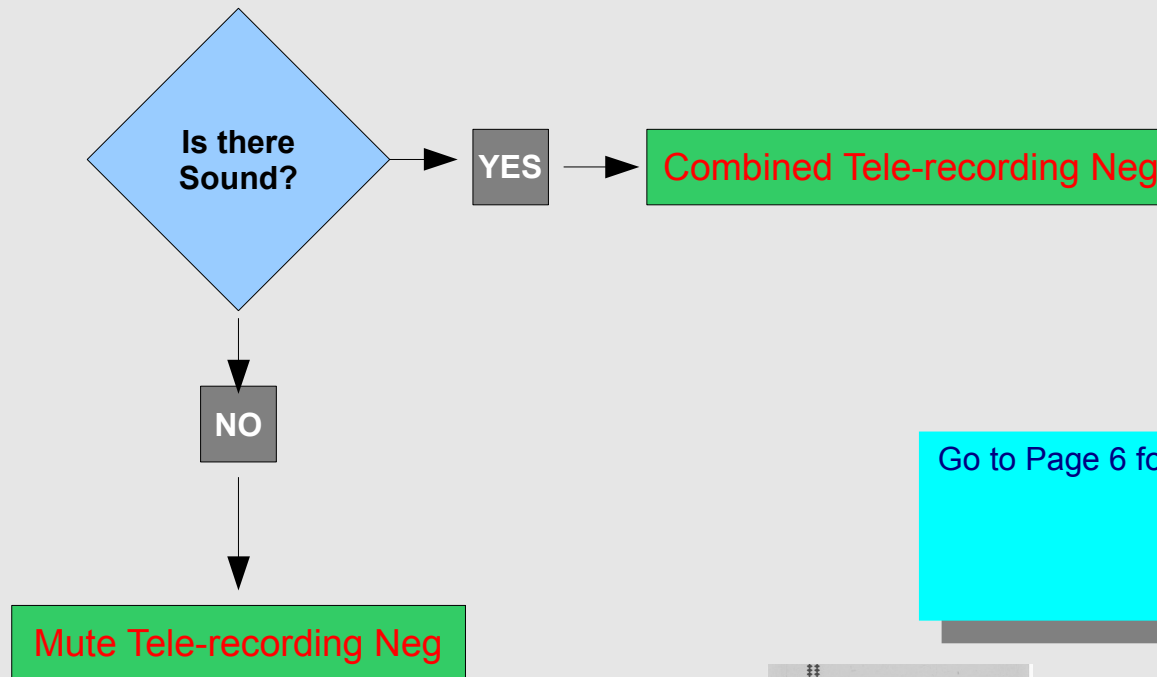
Go to Page 6 for Sound track Identification



Go to Page 6 for Sound track Identification

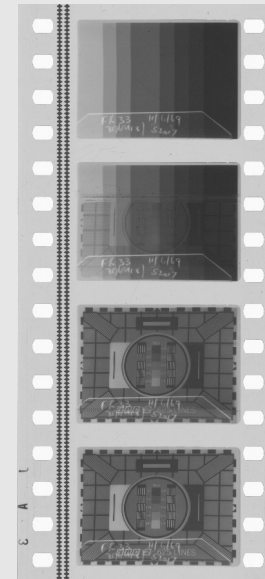
Note the frame showing the scan lines





Go to Page 6 for Sound track Identification

**Tele-recordings
are also called
Kinescope
recordings**



**Note the sample
which shows
a scene change in
a tele-recording**

35mm Formats

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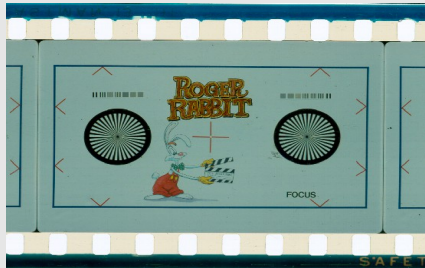
Silent or Full frame



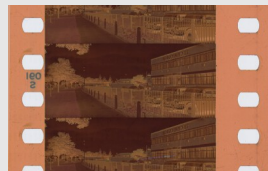
Academy



Wide screen



Vistavision



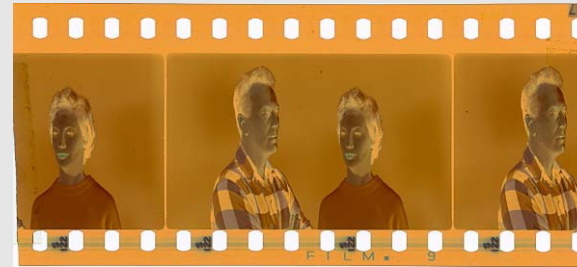
Techniscope



Cinemascope



Superscope



Technirama



Cinerama

Three projectors were used
To show the three images
Side by side

Notes on Black and White Reversal Prints

IMPORTANT!

The Sigma printer, unlike most printers, prints the area between the perforations. This makes the print appear to be reversal. Look for white original edge print (i.e. KODAK Safety Film) to confirm it as a reversal print or find black original edge print to verify it is a positive print. If the reversal print has been made from a normal print or a duplicating positive then the print through of the stock edge print from those stocks will be black on white.

If the film stock is polyester then it is very unlikely that the film is B/W reversal there have not been any reversal processes in this country since the 70's; before polyester stocks were introduced.

If you can find an area that has not been exposed then if it is normal positive it will be white or black if it is reversal.

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