

For additional identification go to Page 23

START

Is the Film  
Black and White?

No Picture

YES

Go to Page 31

NO

Explanation of Symbols

# IDENTIFICATION OF 16mm FILM

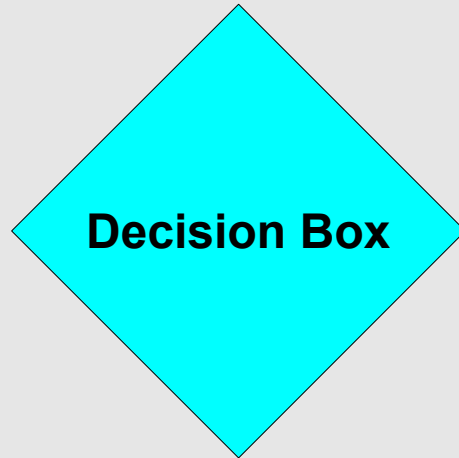
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Version 1.02

Legend



**Additional Information  
about the illustrations**

**Advice for  
further Identification**

**Hyperlink to  
return to start**

**Hyperlink**

**Definition**

**Film Type Identified**



Eastman

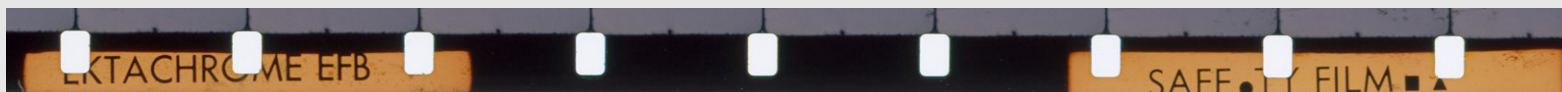
Return to Start

3

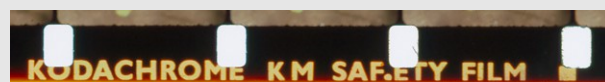


Kodak Ektachrome Commercial

Kodak



Kodak Ektachrome EFB



Kodachrome



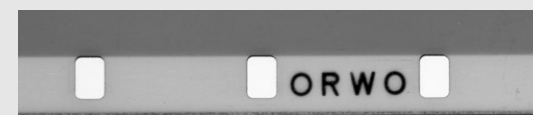
Ferrania



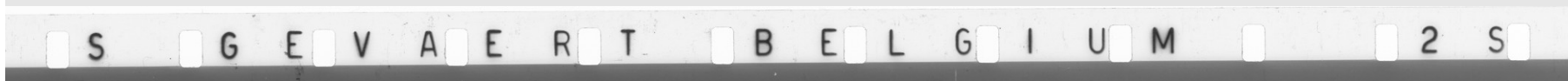
Agfa-Gevaert



Ilford



Orwo



Gevaert



Selo



Du Pont



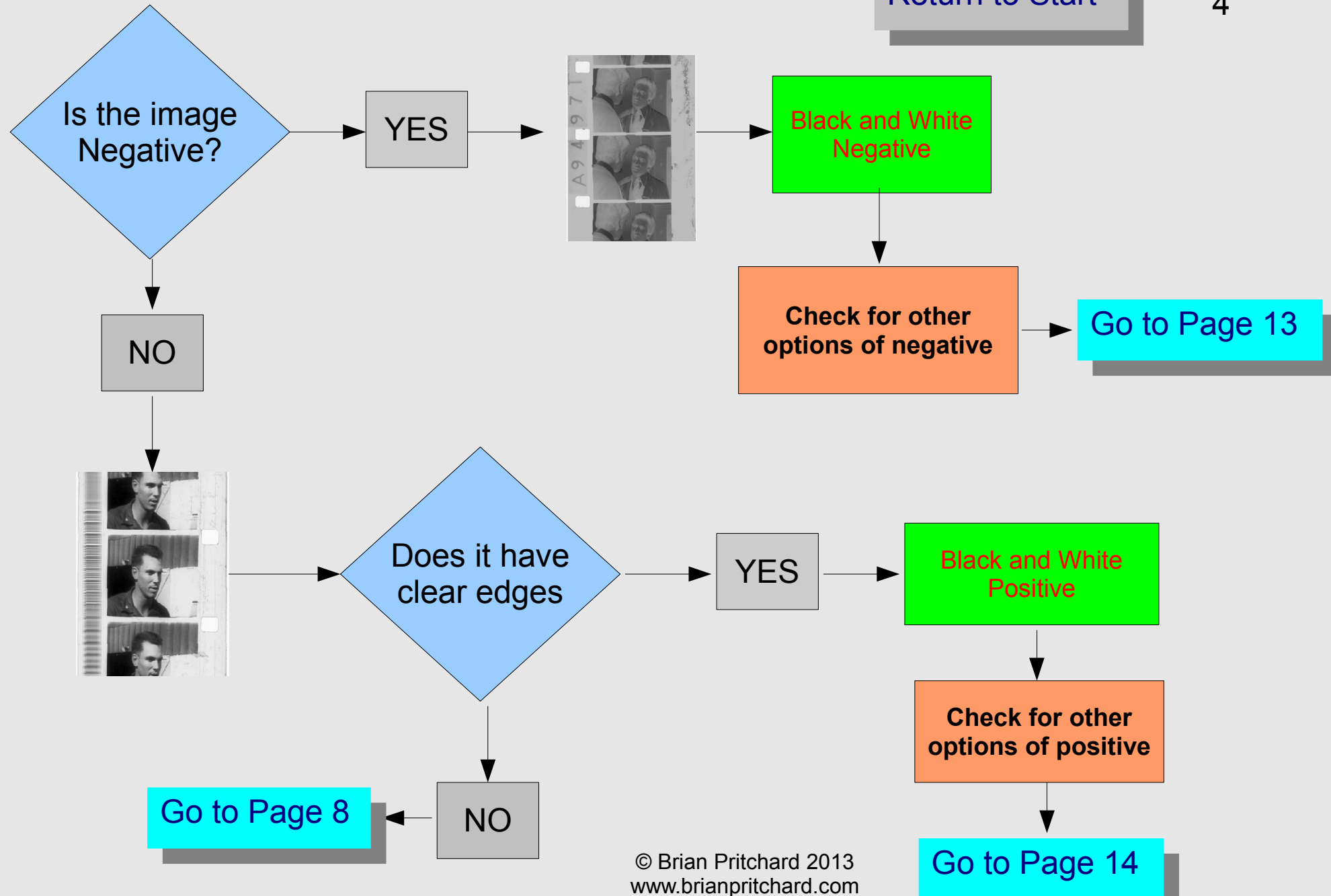
Agfa

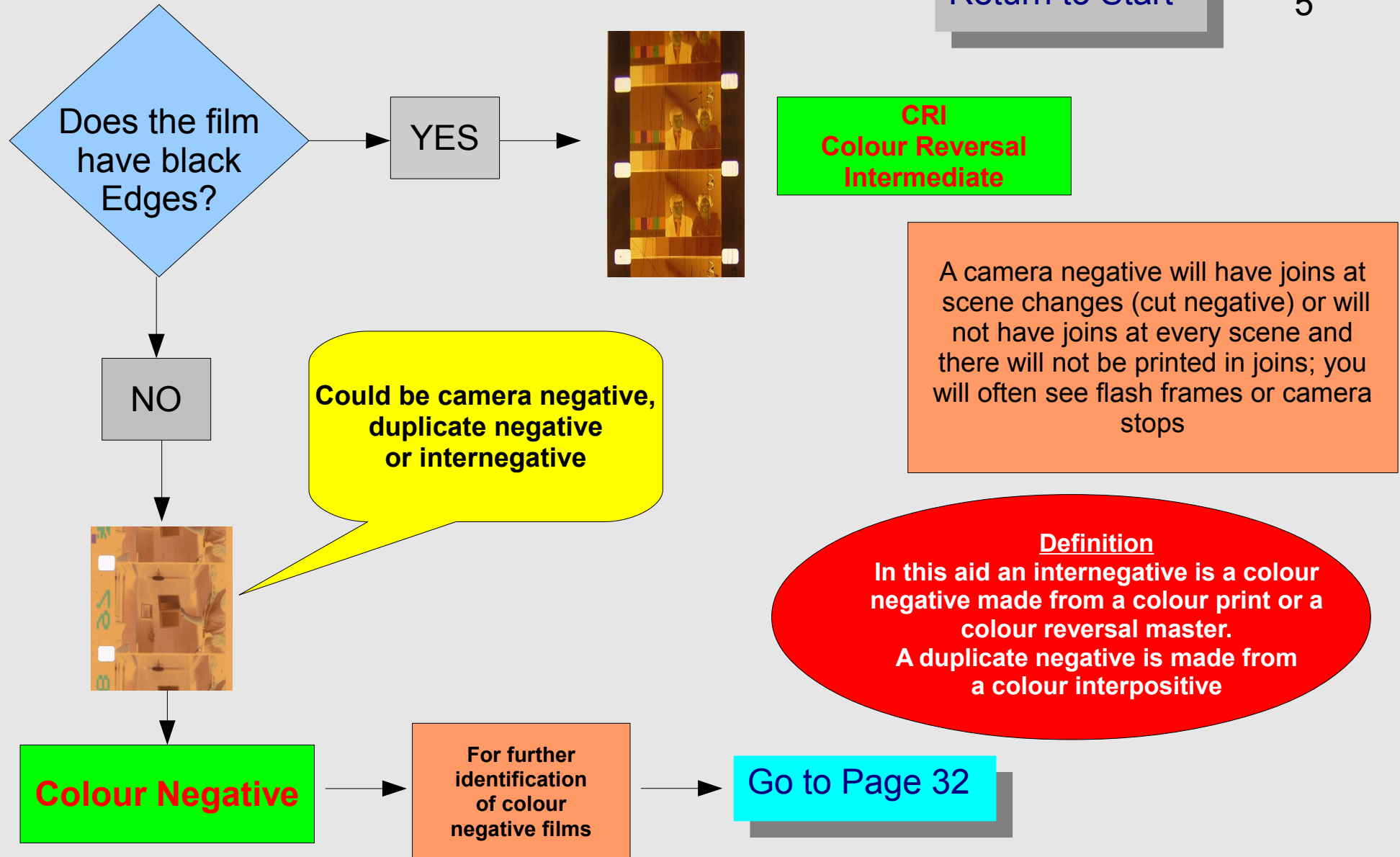


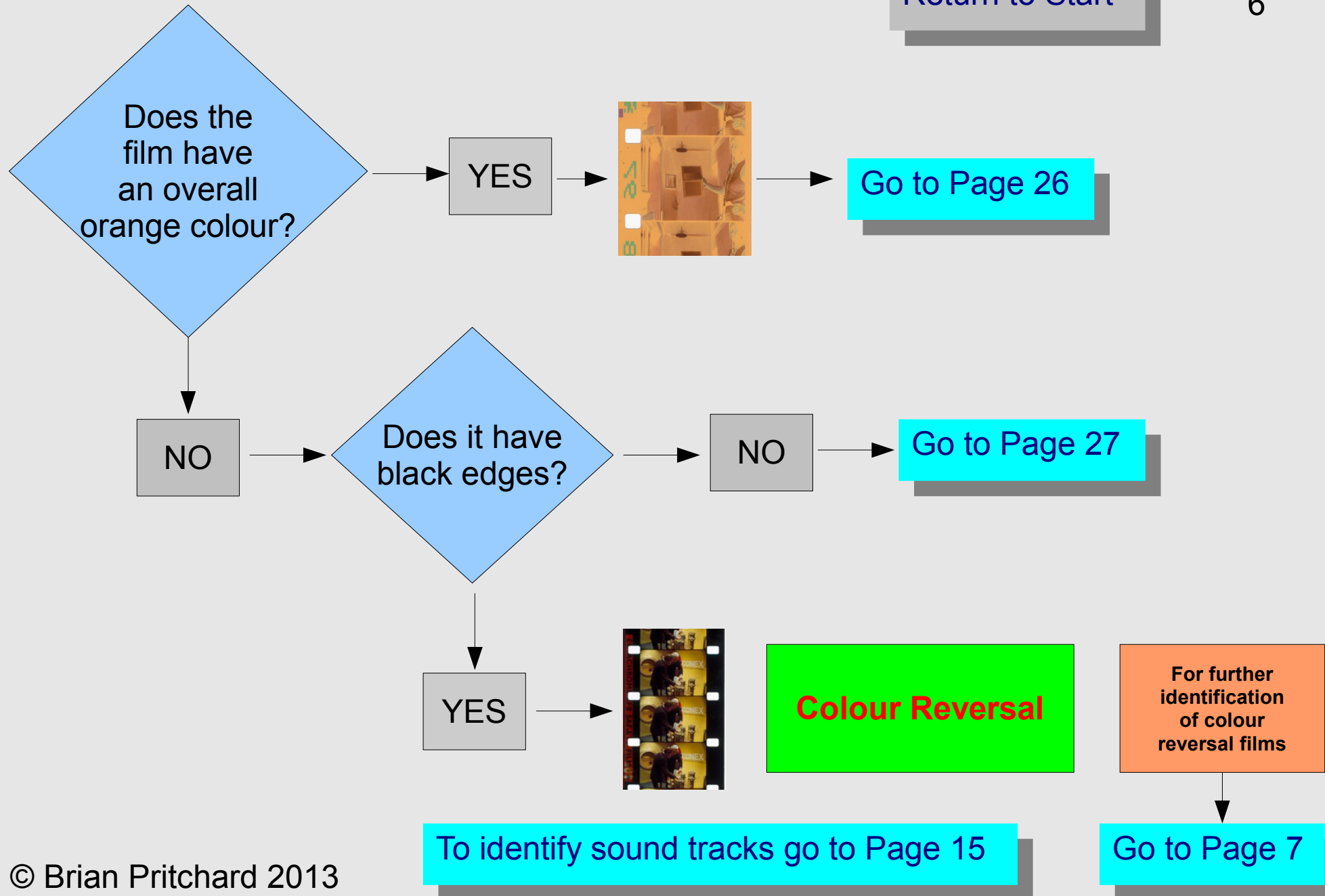
Ensign

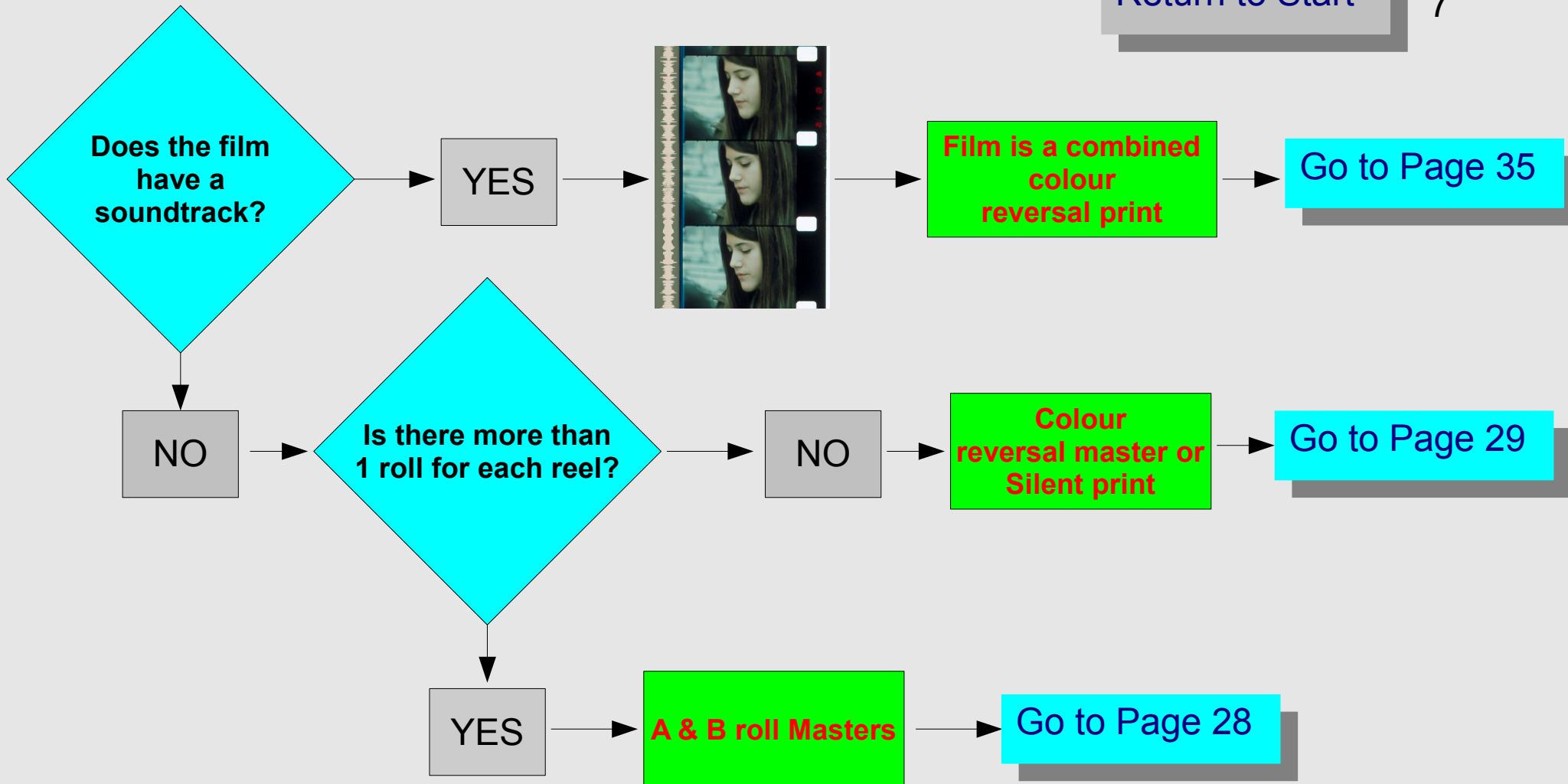


Technicolor

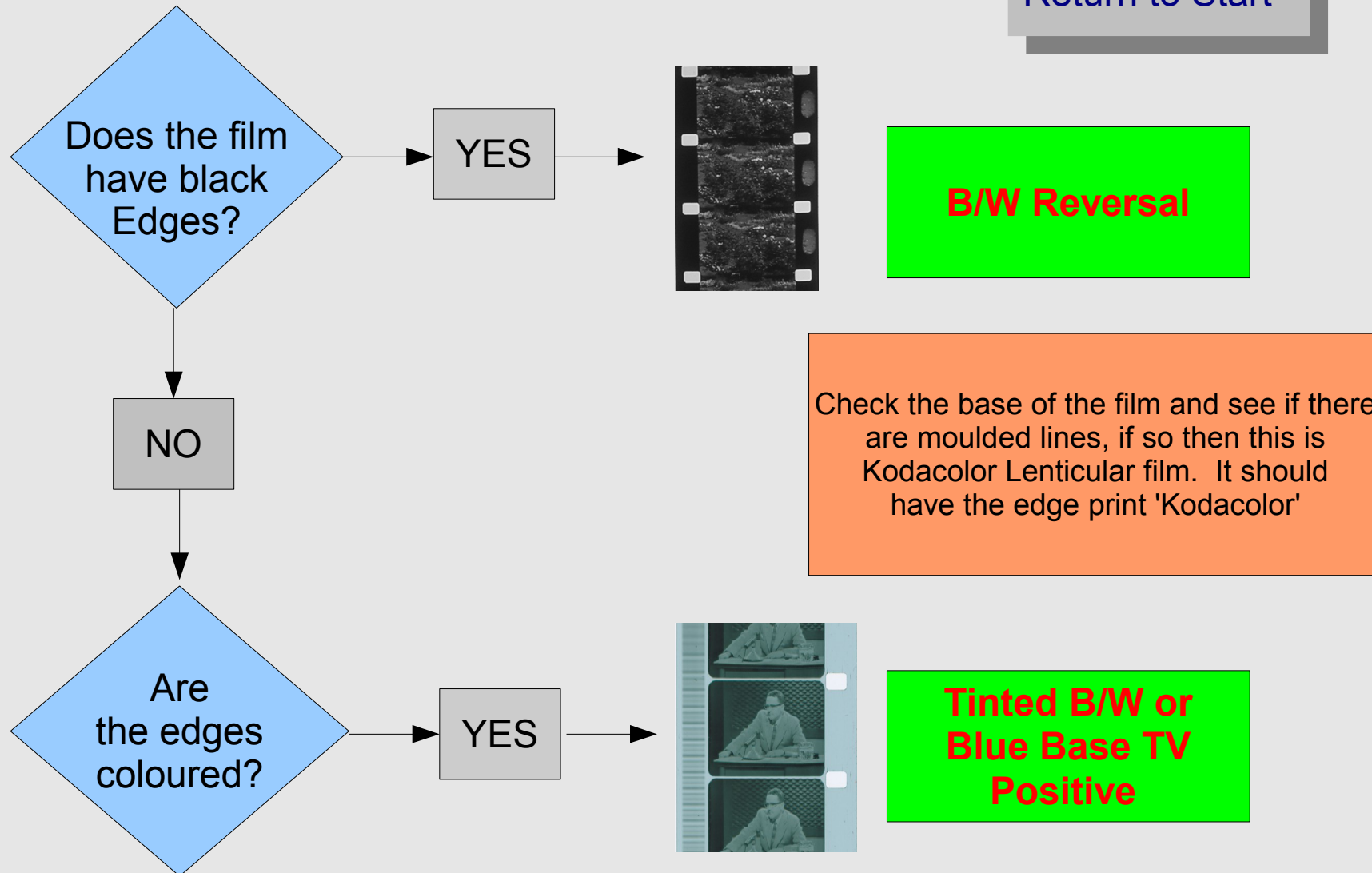








To identify soundtracks go to Page 15



To identify sound tracks go to Page 15



To check windings go to Page 12

To identify soundtracks go to Page 15

**Some print stocks might not have edge print; check winding of film, prints usually are A winding**



16mm can be single  
or double perforated

**Single perforated can be  
A or B winding**

Information on windings

**Perforations can be long or short pitch.  
Camera material is usually short pitch  
(0.2994 inches), print stock usually  
long pitch (0.3000 inches)**

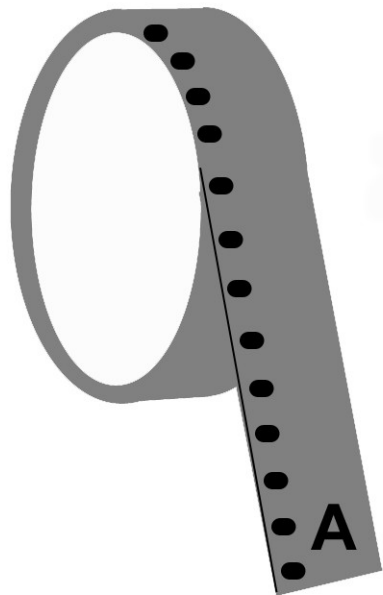
Check for other perforation formats

## 16mm Single Perforated Films

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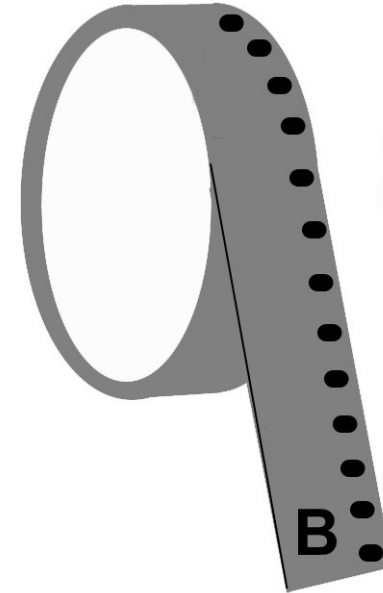
Films are HEAD out



**Emulsion IN**

The image will read  
correctly through  
the emulsion

**A Winding**



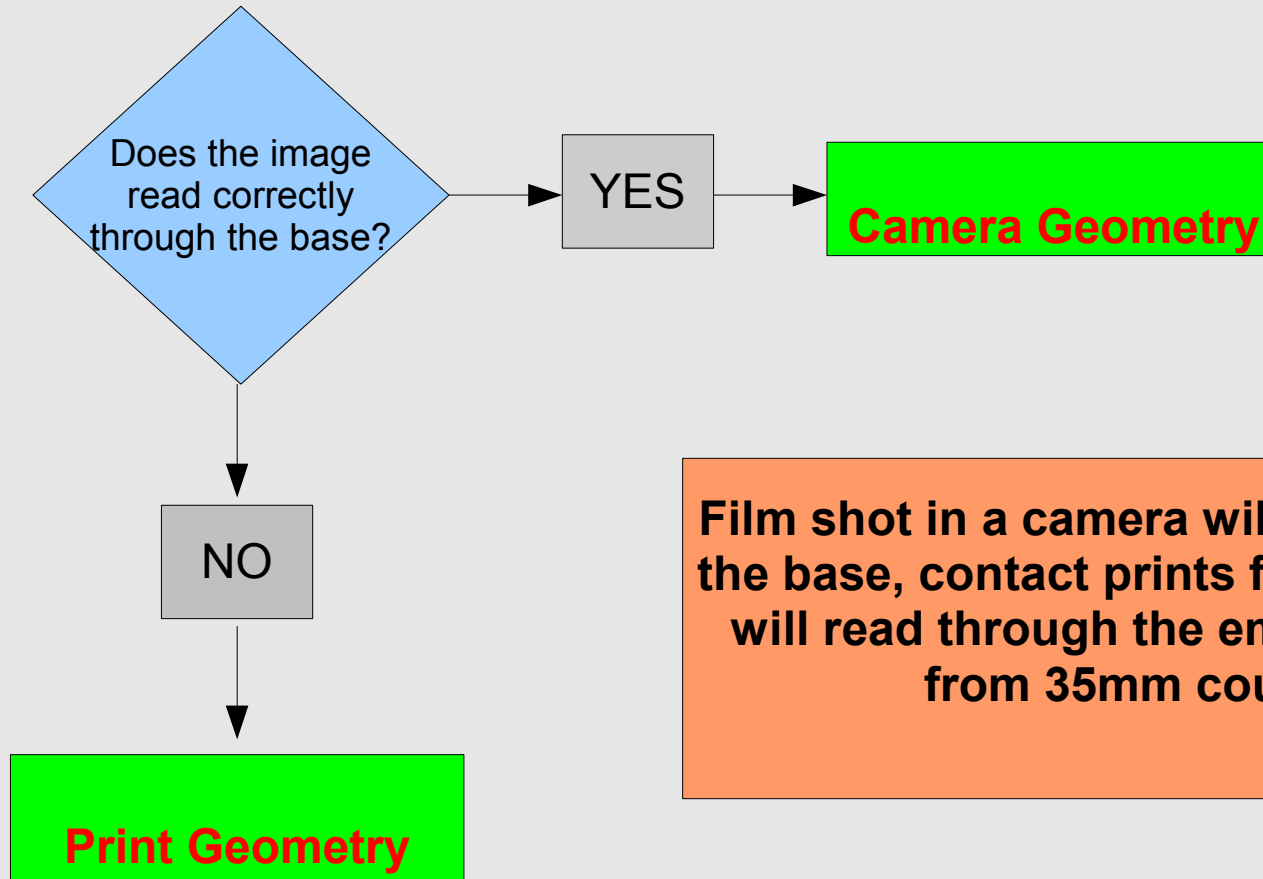
**Emulsion IN**

The image will read  
correctly through  
the base

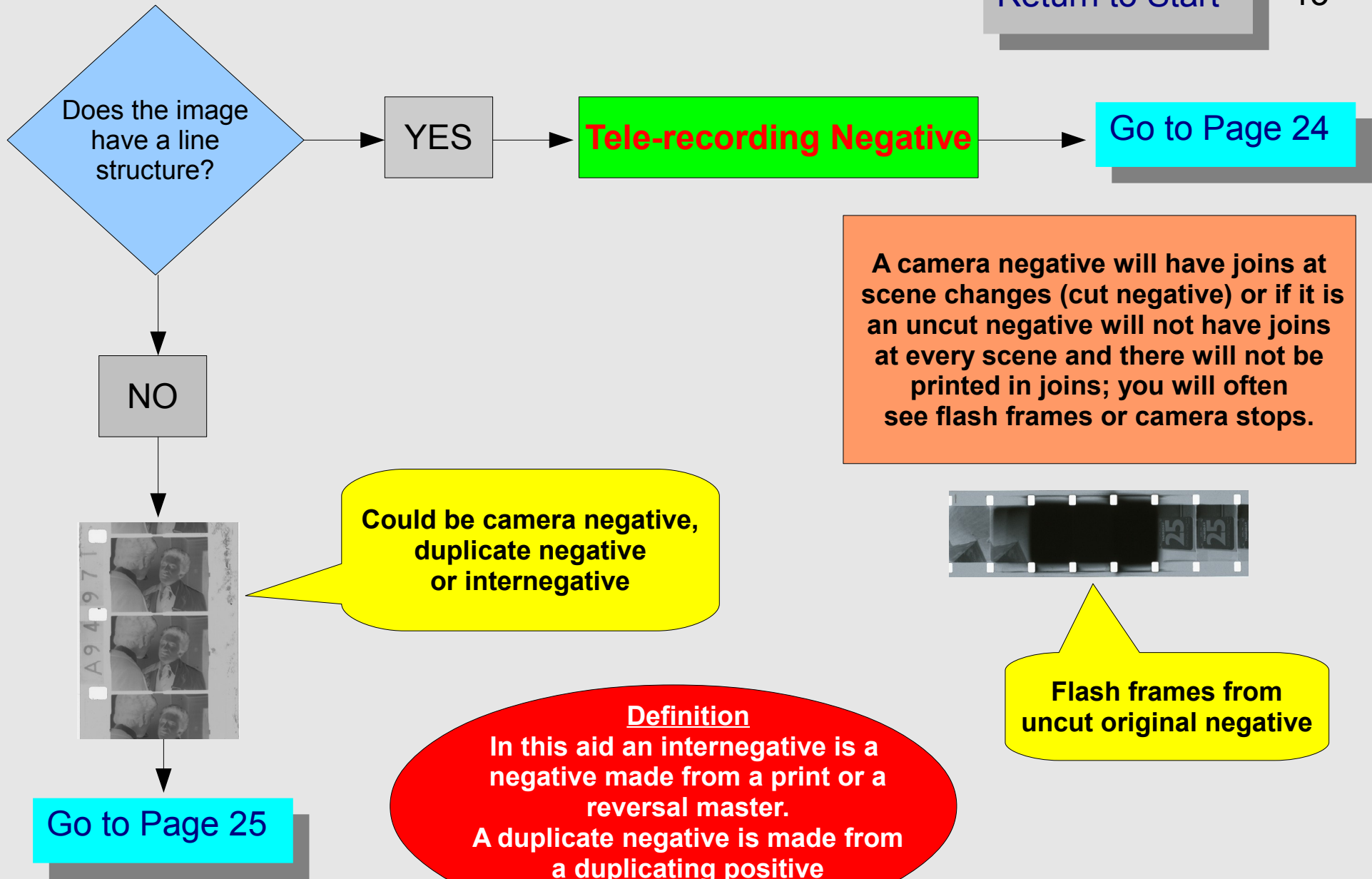
**B Winding**



Is the film perforated on both sides?



**Film shot in a camera will always read through the base, contact prints from a camera original will read through the emulsion. Reductions from 35mm could be either**



A duplicating positive will be of lower contrast than a B/W Positive, it will often be warmer tone, denser and will have edge numbers in black. If it is Kodak/Eastman stock the edge numbers will begin 'D'



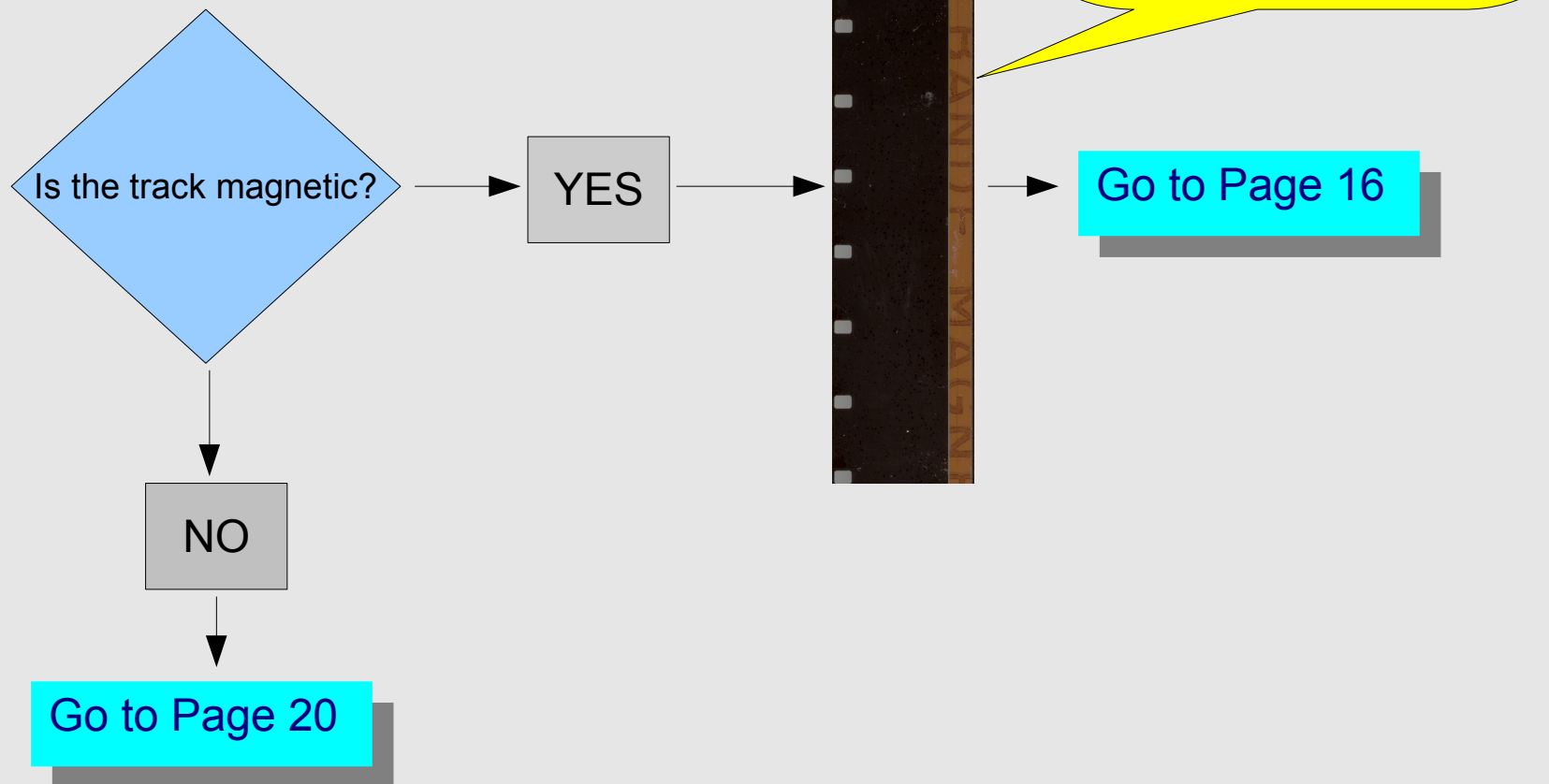
Duplicating Positive

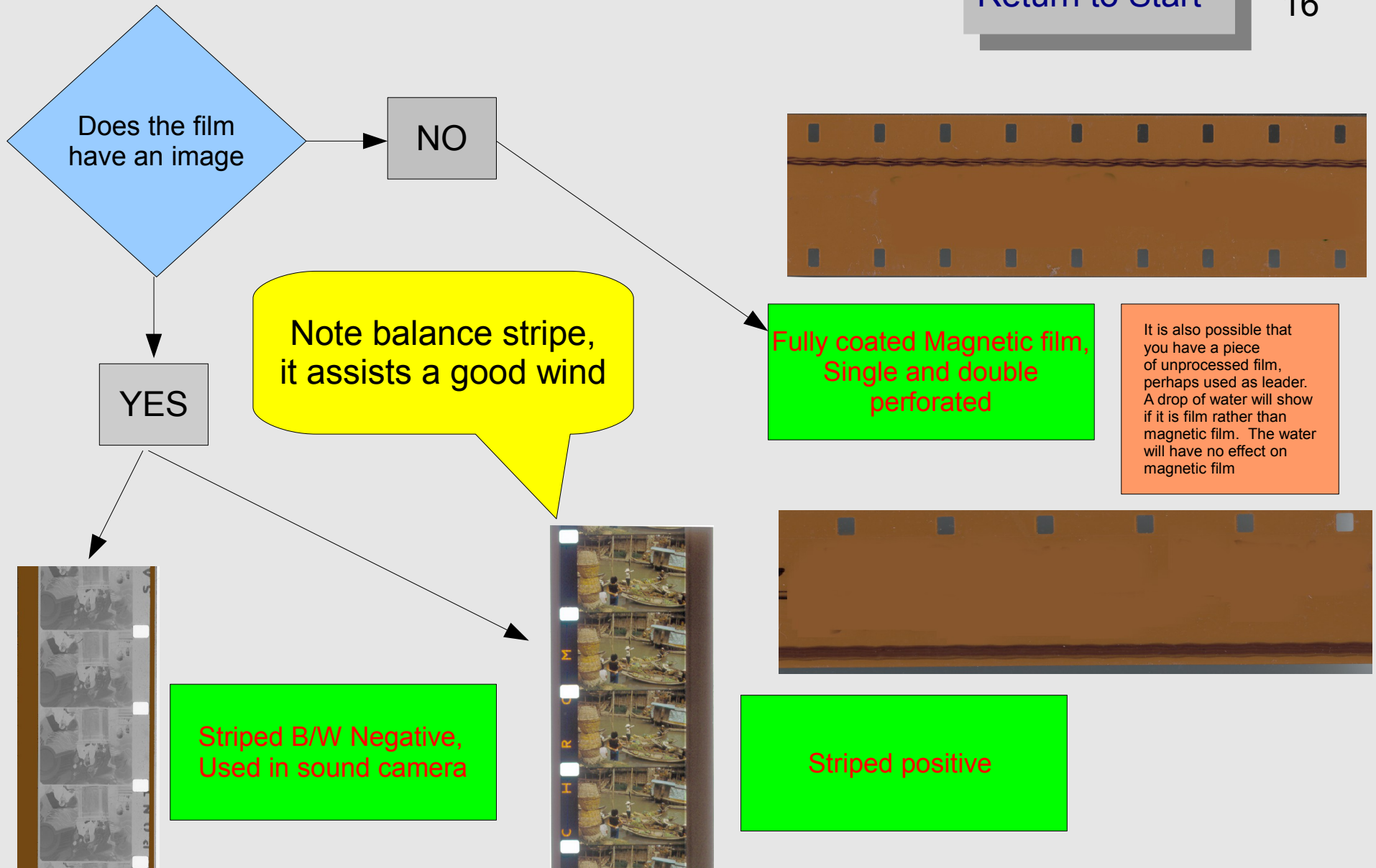


Black and White Positive

To identify sound tracks go to Page 15

Sound tracks can be magnetic or optical. Optical can be further divided into variable area or variable density.  
There are many different types of both kinds of optical track.

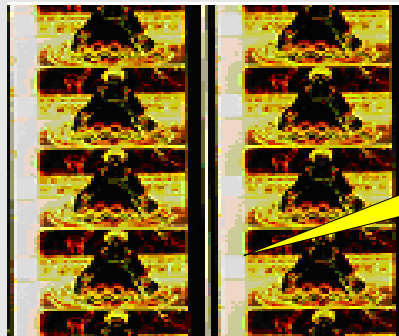






Double 8mm perforations were most commonly in the 1:4 format; that is on each edge.

So that pre-stripped film could be sound recorded in one pass and additionally, to reduction print two copies in one run, stocks were available in the 1:3 format where the perforations were on one edge and in the centre of the film. See sample below.



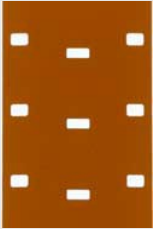
Perforation in the '3' position



1

2 3

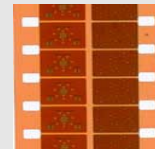
4



16mm re-perforated 9.5mm, raw stock



16mm with centre perforations

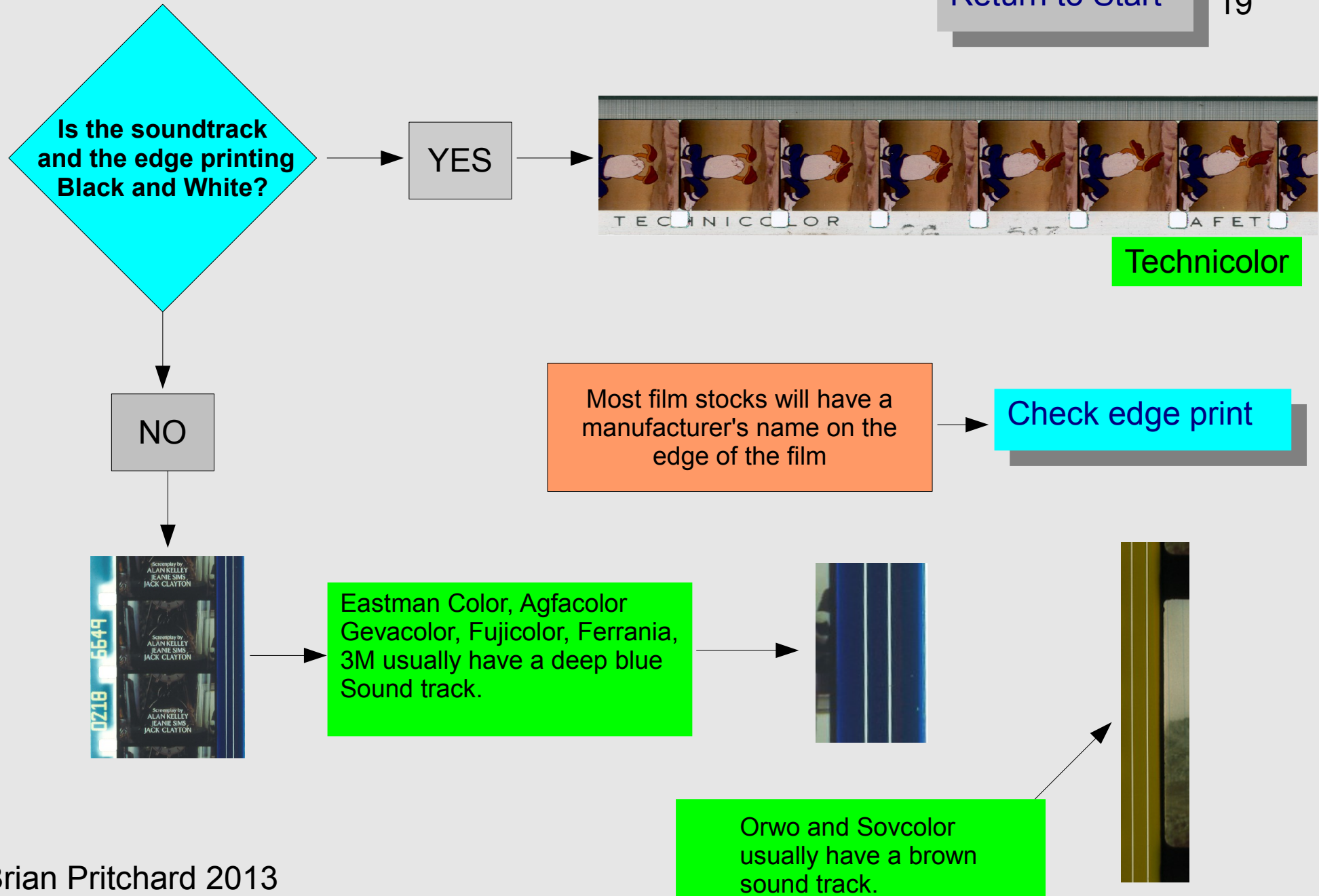


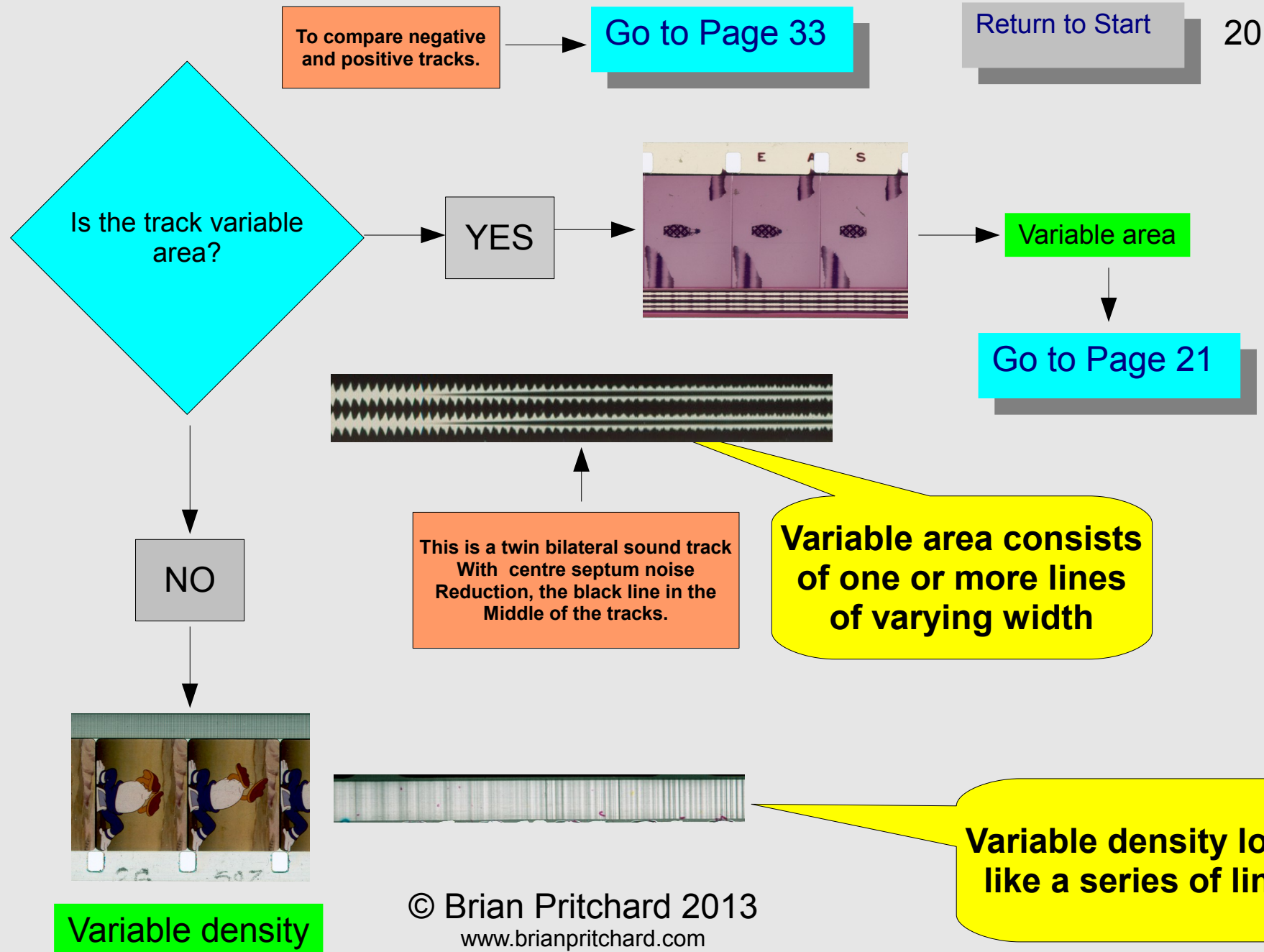
Double Standard 8mm Colour Negative



Double Super 8mm B/W Print

[Check for other double 8mm perforation formats: Go to page 17](#)







Can some times be confused with a variable density track

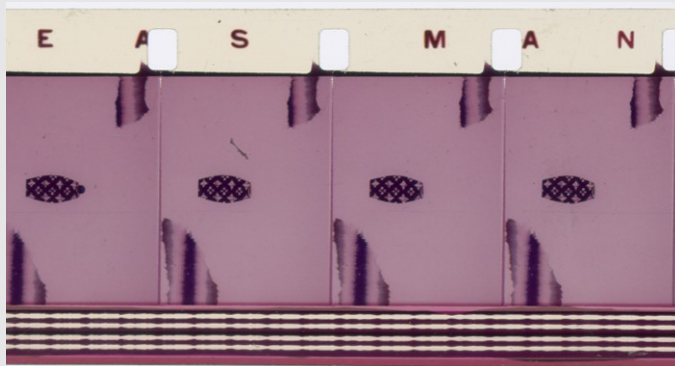
16mm variable area multihump



16mm variable area twin unilateral



16mm Photophone



16mm variable area double twin bilateral



16mm variable area twin bilateral



16mm variable area single bilateral



Colour Positive

[Go to Page 19](#)

Check edge print

Check perforations

Identify Soundtracks

Check the film geometry

### **Date Coding on Films.**

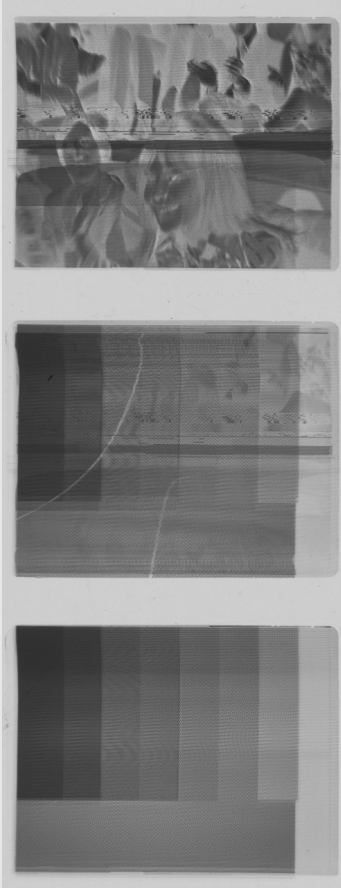
Not all film manufacturers provide date codes on their films. Eastman/Kodak provide the most comprehensive information in their edge print. Over the years the style of date code has changed. There are a number of web sites that provide Information on their date codes.

Fuji date their film with the last two numbers of the year of Manufacture and two letters signifying the quarter of the year JM = January to March, AJ = April to June.

Pathe had their own system until they were taken over by Eastman whence they used the Eastman codes. Their dates Cover 1921 – 1927 and start at 16 and 17 for 1921, 18 and 19 For 1922 and so on.

DuPont used one or two letters but information is only known for the years between 1956 and 1974.

Orwo use a letter for the month, A= January, B =February and so on. I was missed out. The last number of the year was used. 6 could be 1966 or 76 and so on.

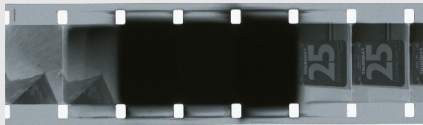


**A typical scene change in a tele-recording; note the mixed frame and traces of Lines. Also the edges to the frame**

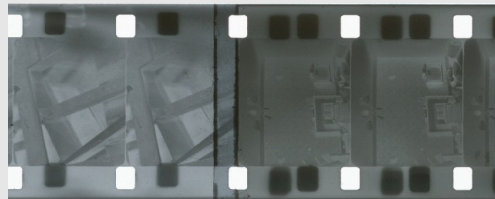
**You should be able to see the line structure under a magnifier**



**A camera negative will have joins at scene changes (cut negative) or if it is an uncut negative will not have joins at every scene and there will not be printed in joins; you will often see flash frames or camera stops.**



**Flash frame in negative**

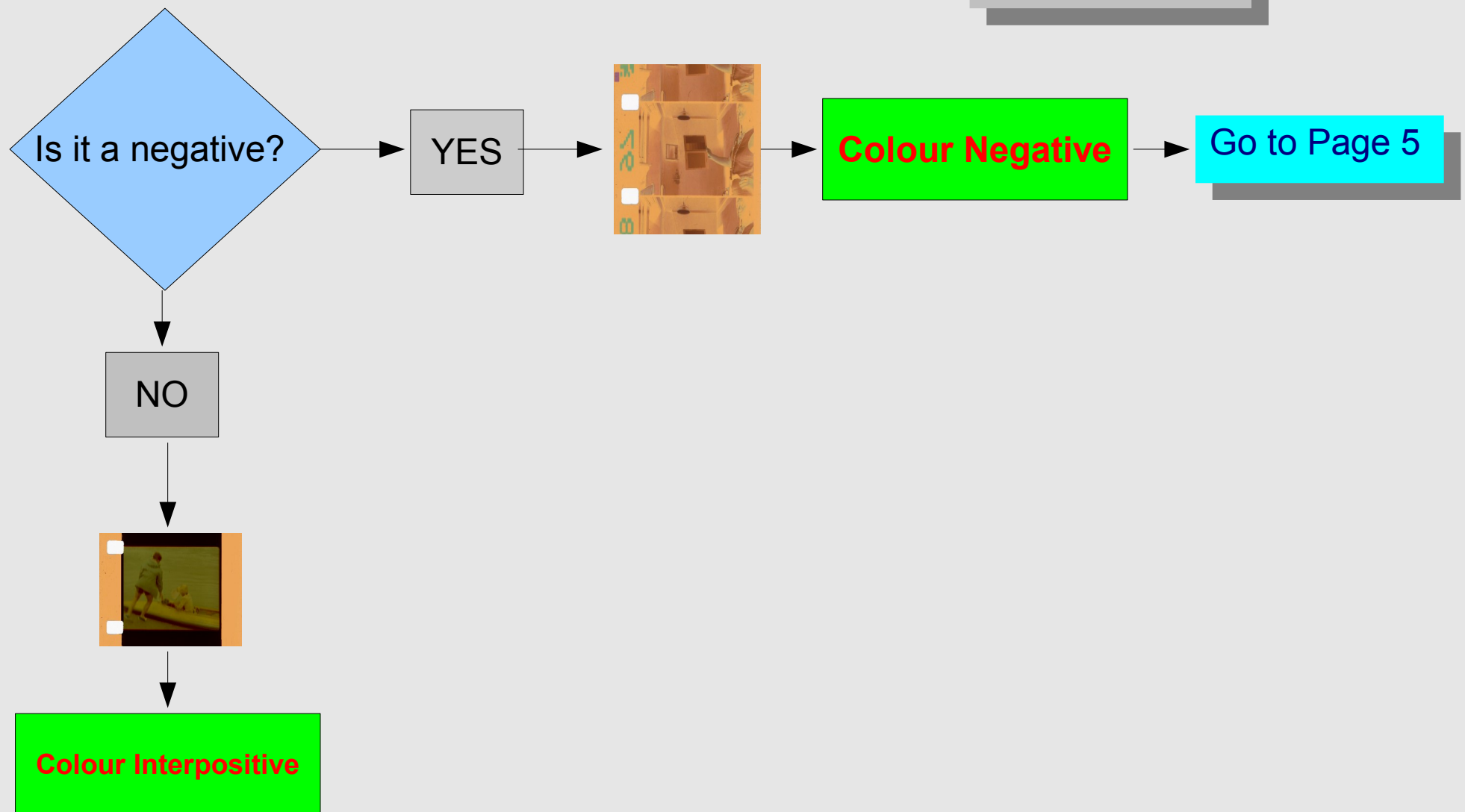


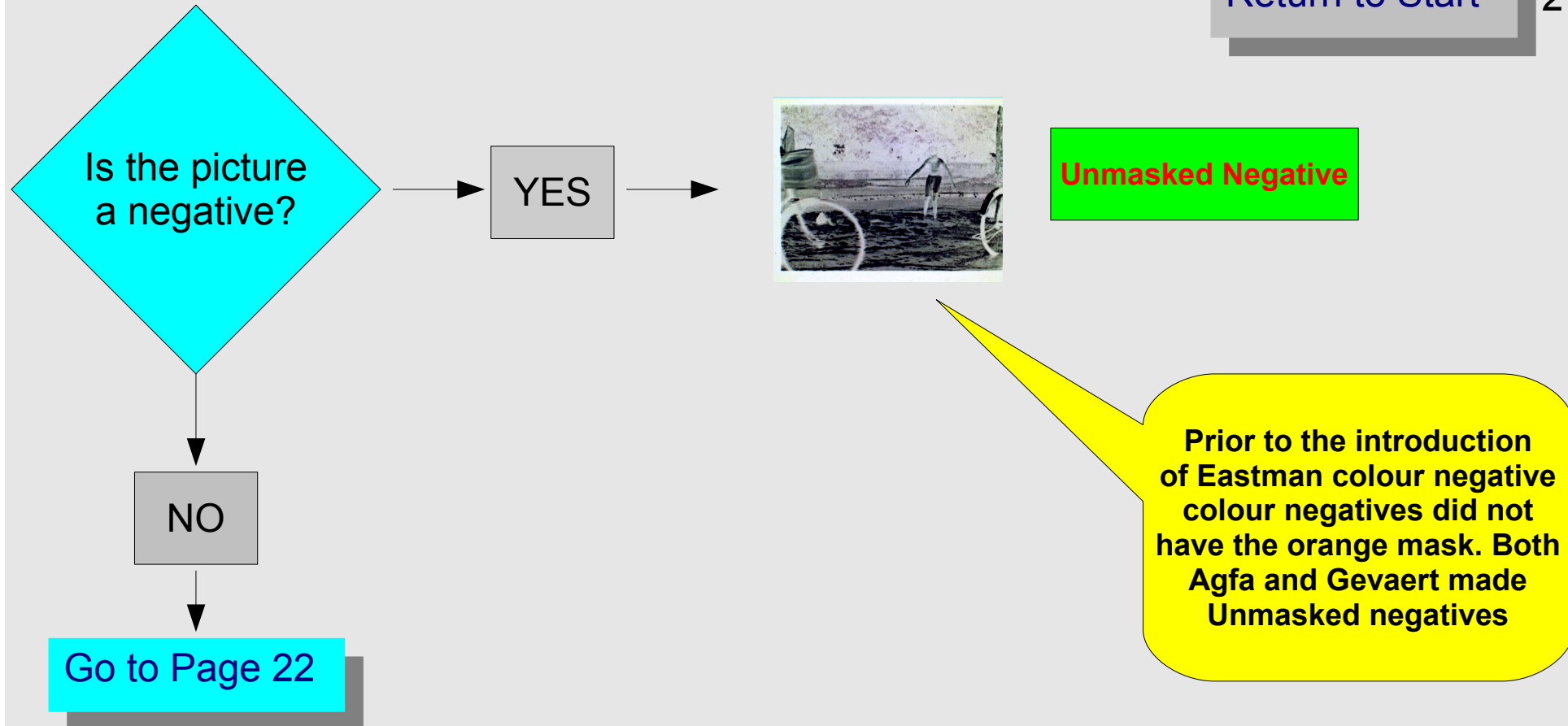
**Negative join (splice)**

**A join or splice is very obvious to the sight and feel**

**Look for information in the edge print; edge or footage numbers are black in the original negative, they will be white when printed through to the duplicate positive and when the duplicate negative is made there will (or should) be two sets of black numbers and one of white. The original numbers will be black, the duplicate positive white and the duplicate negative black.**

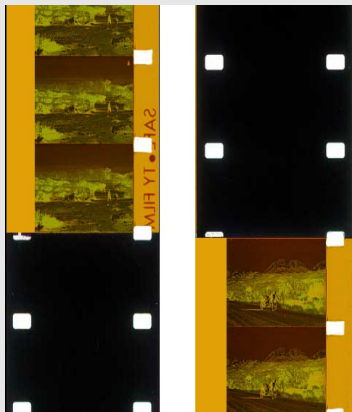
**This will also apply to the stock manufacturers edge printing.**





There could be two or more rolls with alternate scenes joined to black spacing

Head



Colour Negative  
A & B Rolls

Outgoing scene joined  
to black spacing

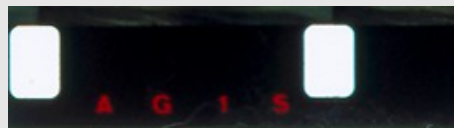
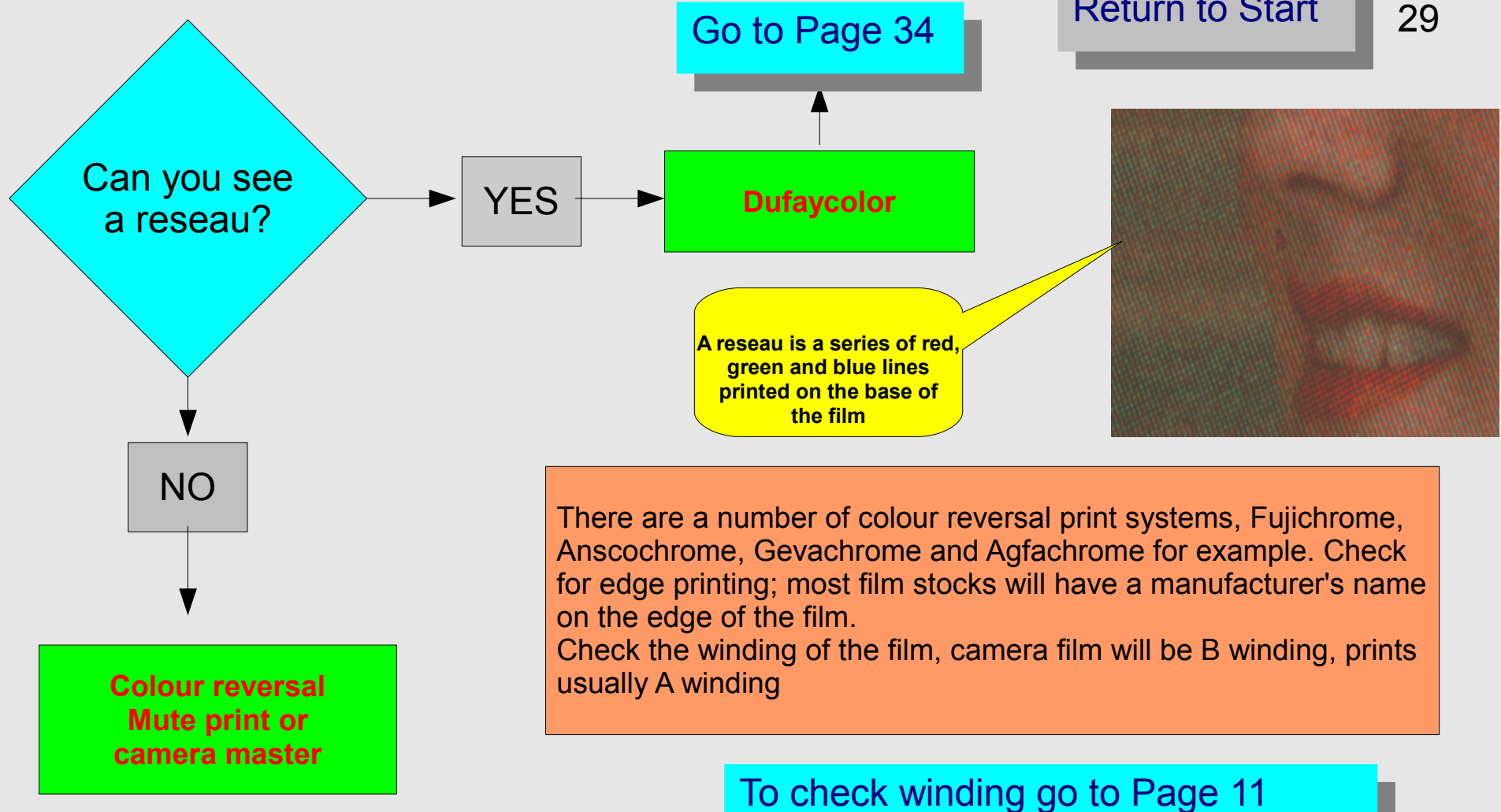


Head

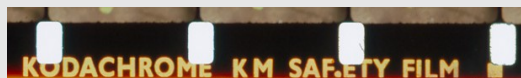
Colour Reversal  
A & B Rolls

Black spacing joined  
to incoming scene





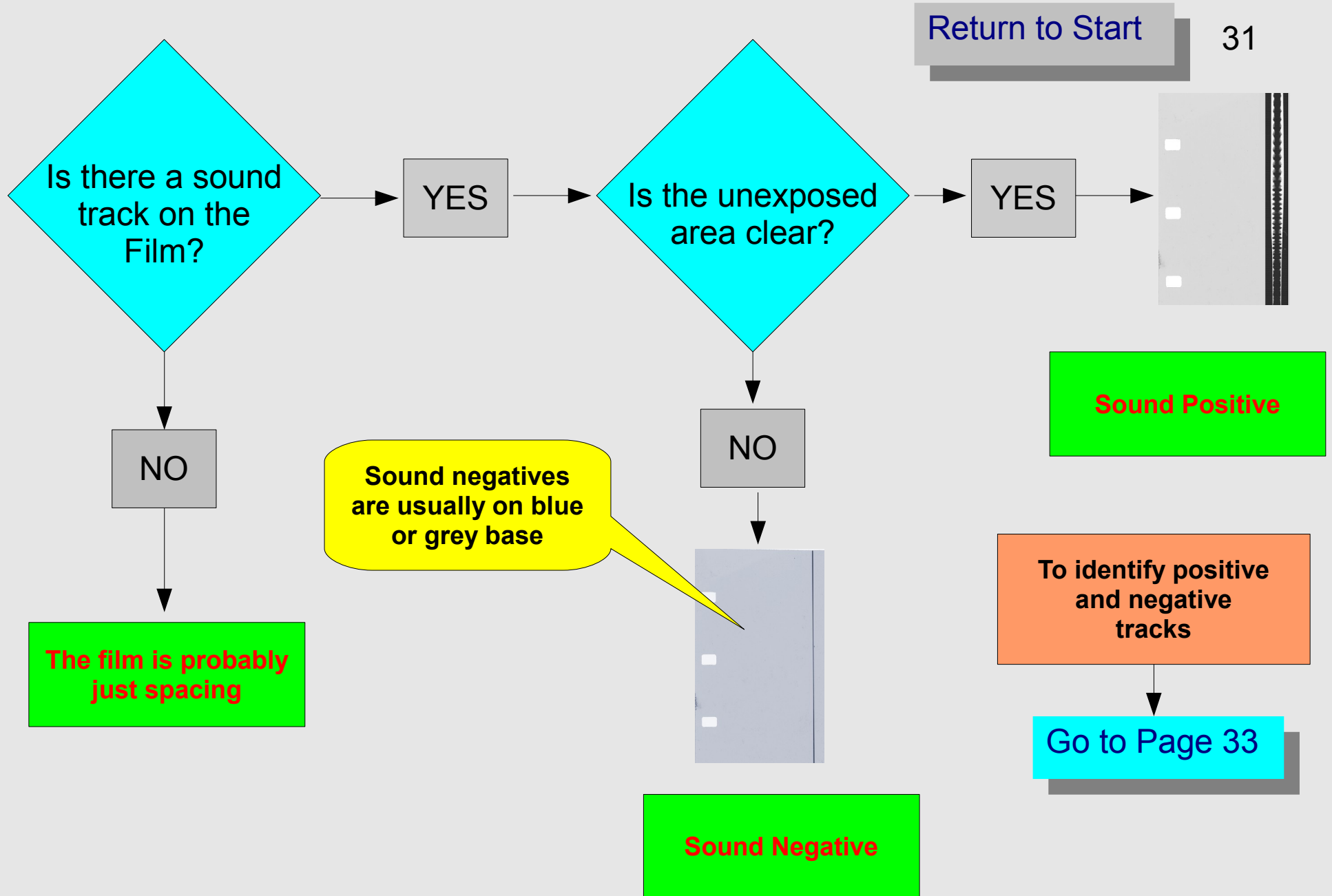
Agfachrome

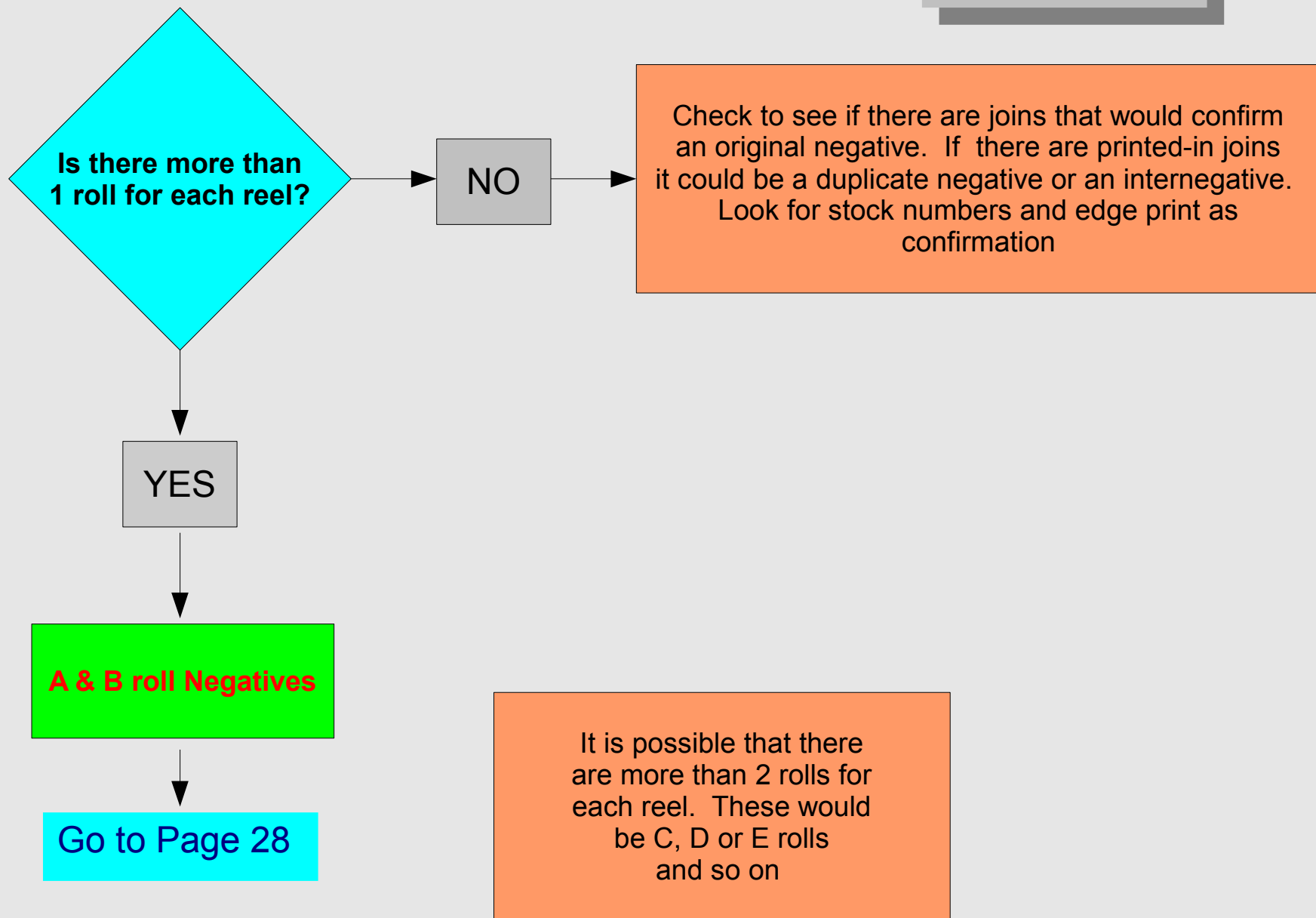


Kodachrome

**There are two kinds of stripe;  
Pre-stripped film stock had a  
stripe in tape form which was  
cemented to a groove in the film  
stock. Post striped stock was  
often striped with a paste stripe.  
Paste stripe should NEVER be  
cleaned with solvents such  
as Perklone which will remove  
the stripe and contaminate the  
cleaning machine.**

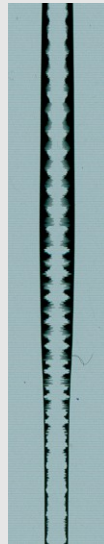
**You can test the stripe with a  
small quantity of solvent on  
the stripe in the leader**



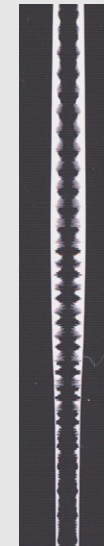




**Variable Area  
Sound Negative**

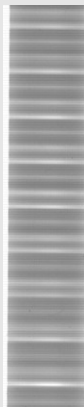


In a variable area sound negative the modulations are white, in a variable area sound positive the modulations are black



**Variable Area  
Sound Positive**

**Variable Density  
Sound Negative**

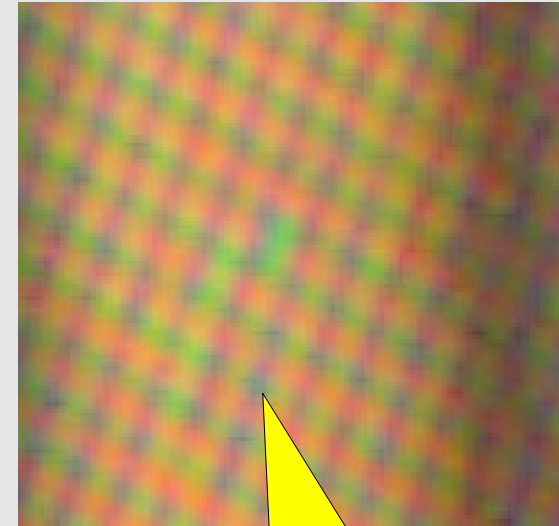


Variable density tracks are more difficult to identify. As the track area appears similar. Positive tracks have black edges

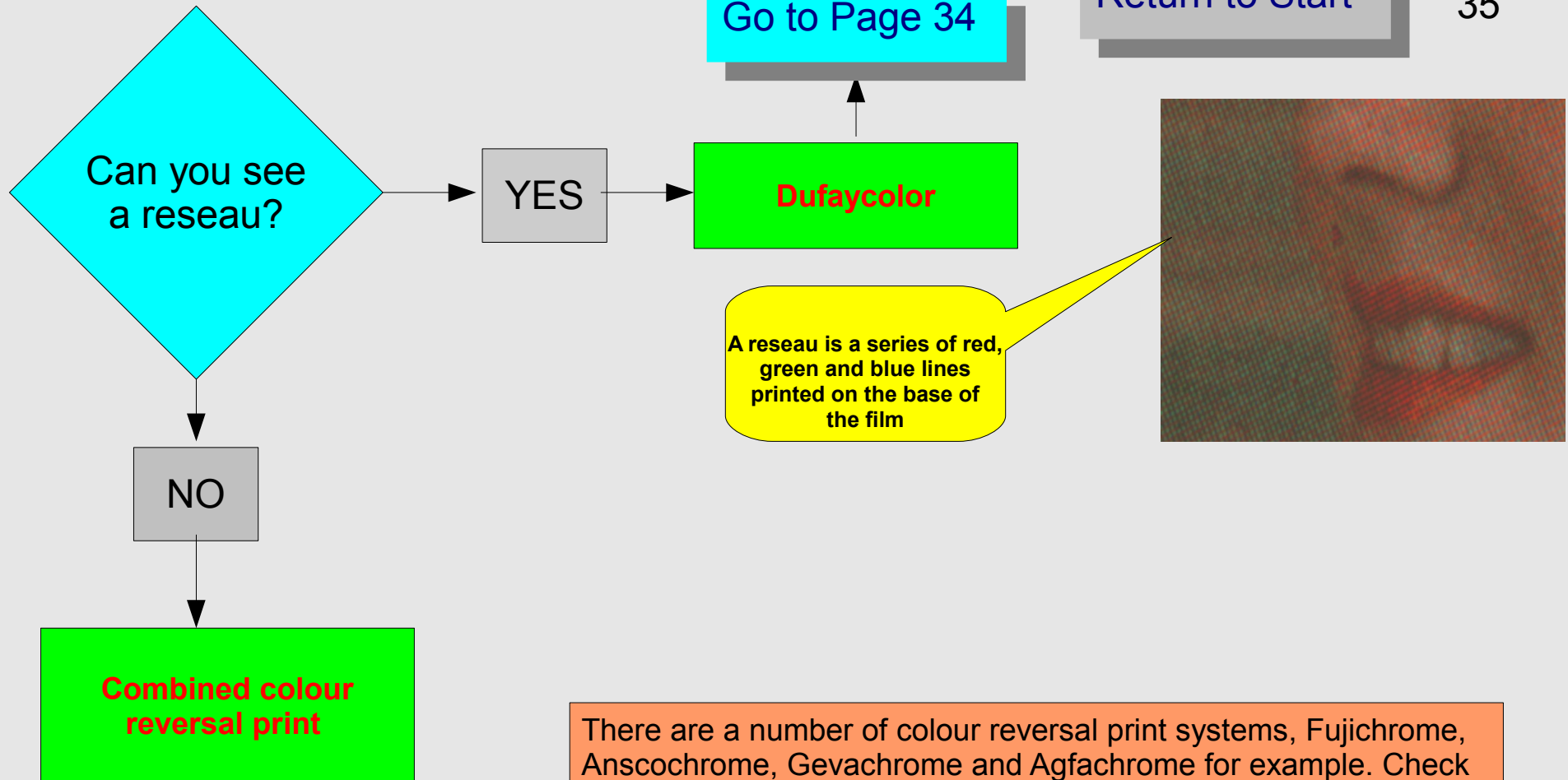


**Variable Density  
Sound Positive**

**Dufaycolor was manufactured with red, green and blue lines printed in ink on the base of the film. The film had to be exposed in the camera through the base of the film, this means that original Dufaycolor from the camera would be A winding and read correctly through the base**



**The red lines were printed at 90 degrees to the alternate blue and green lines creating the mosaic**



There are a number of colour reversal print systems, Fujichrome, Anscochrome, Gevachrome and Agfachrome for example. Check for edge printing; most film stocks will have a manufacturer's name on the edge of the film.

To check winding go to Page 11