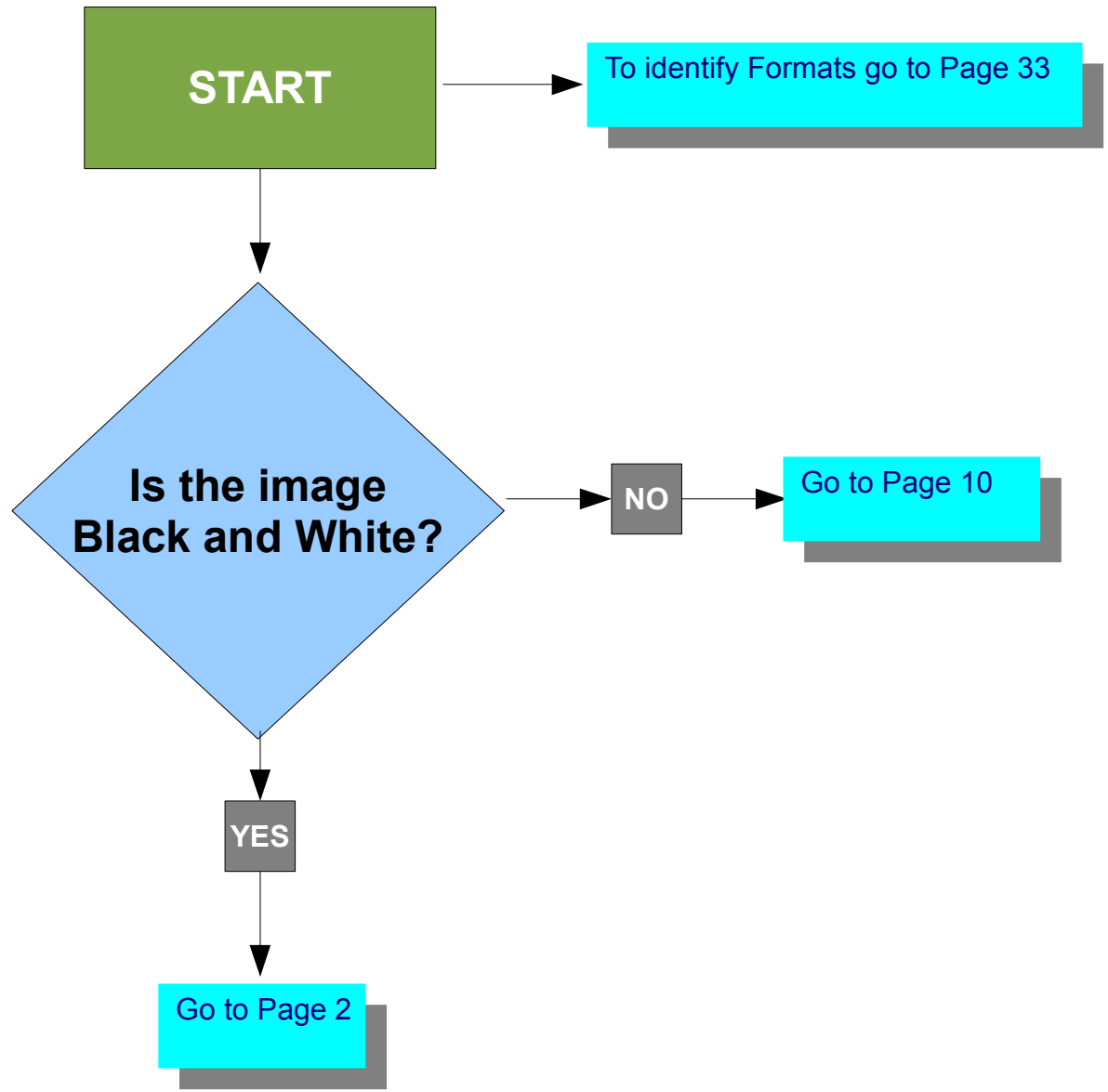


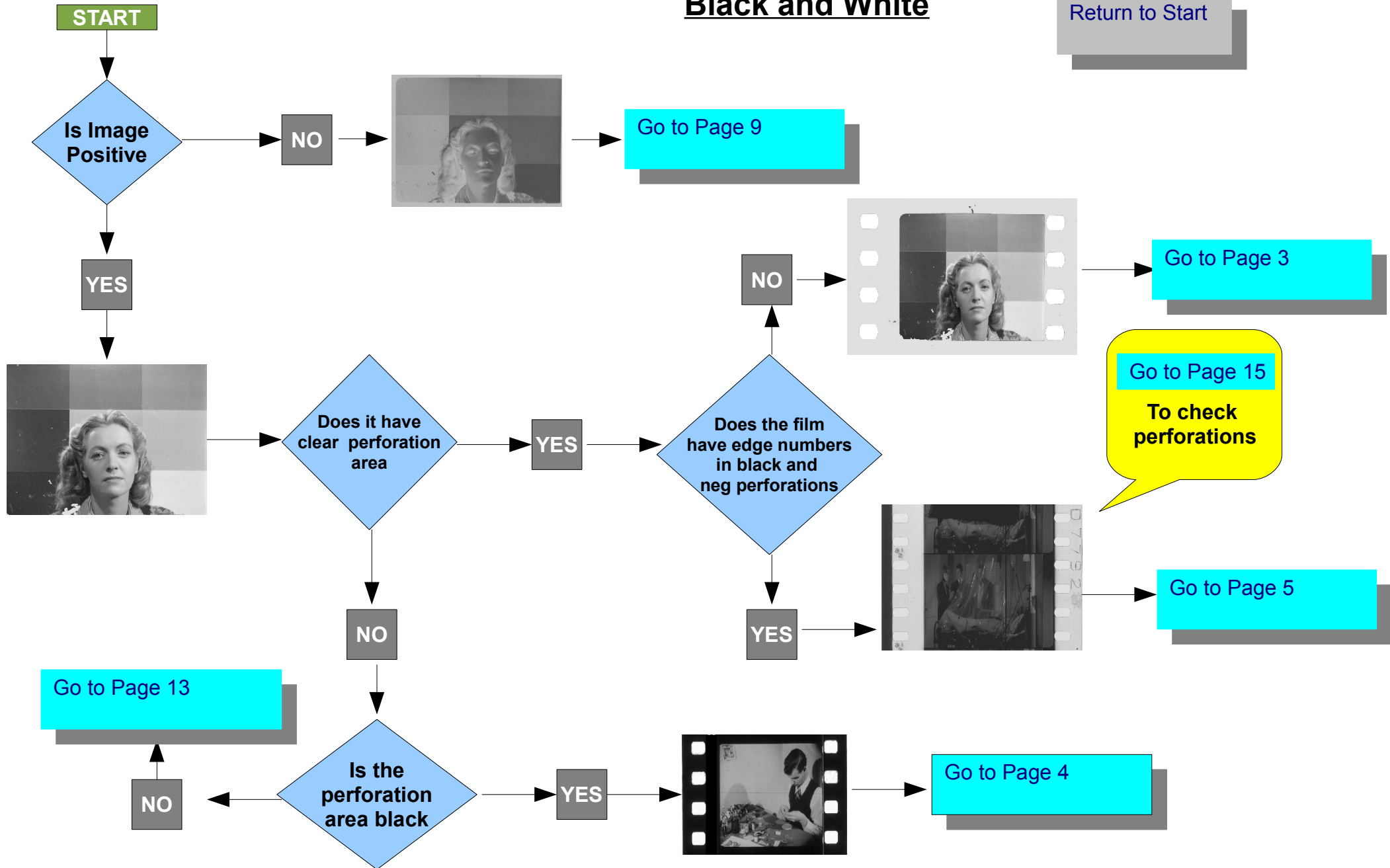
**Identifying 35mm  
Films**  
  
**By  
Brian R Pritchard**  
**© 2011**



Meaning of Symbols

# Black and White

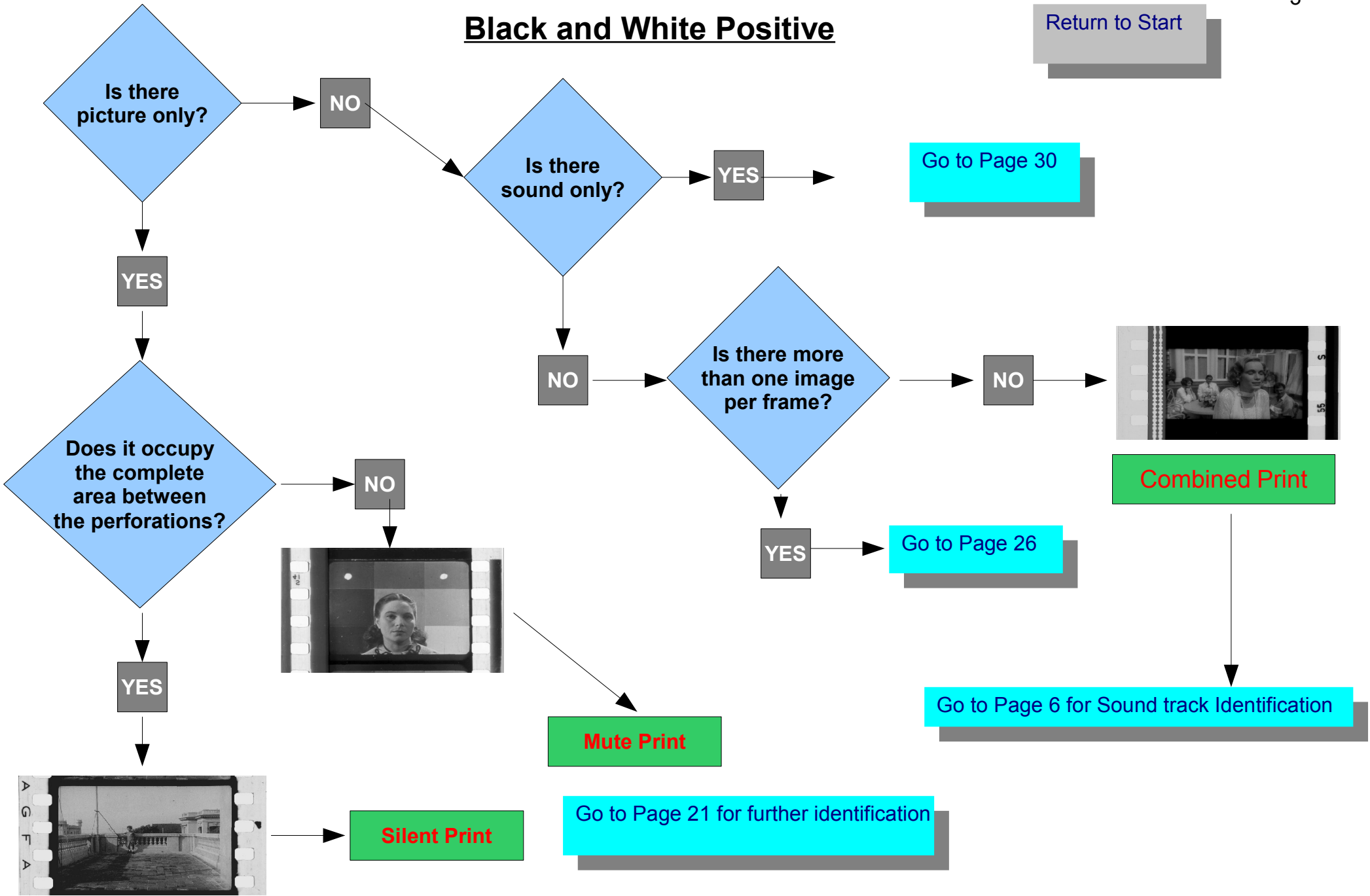
Return to Start



Go to Page 15  
To check perforations

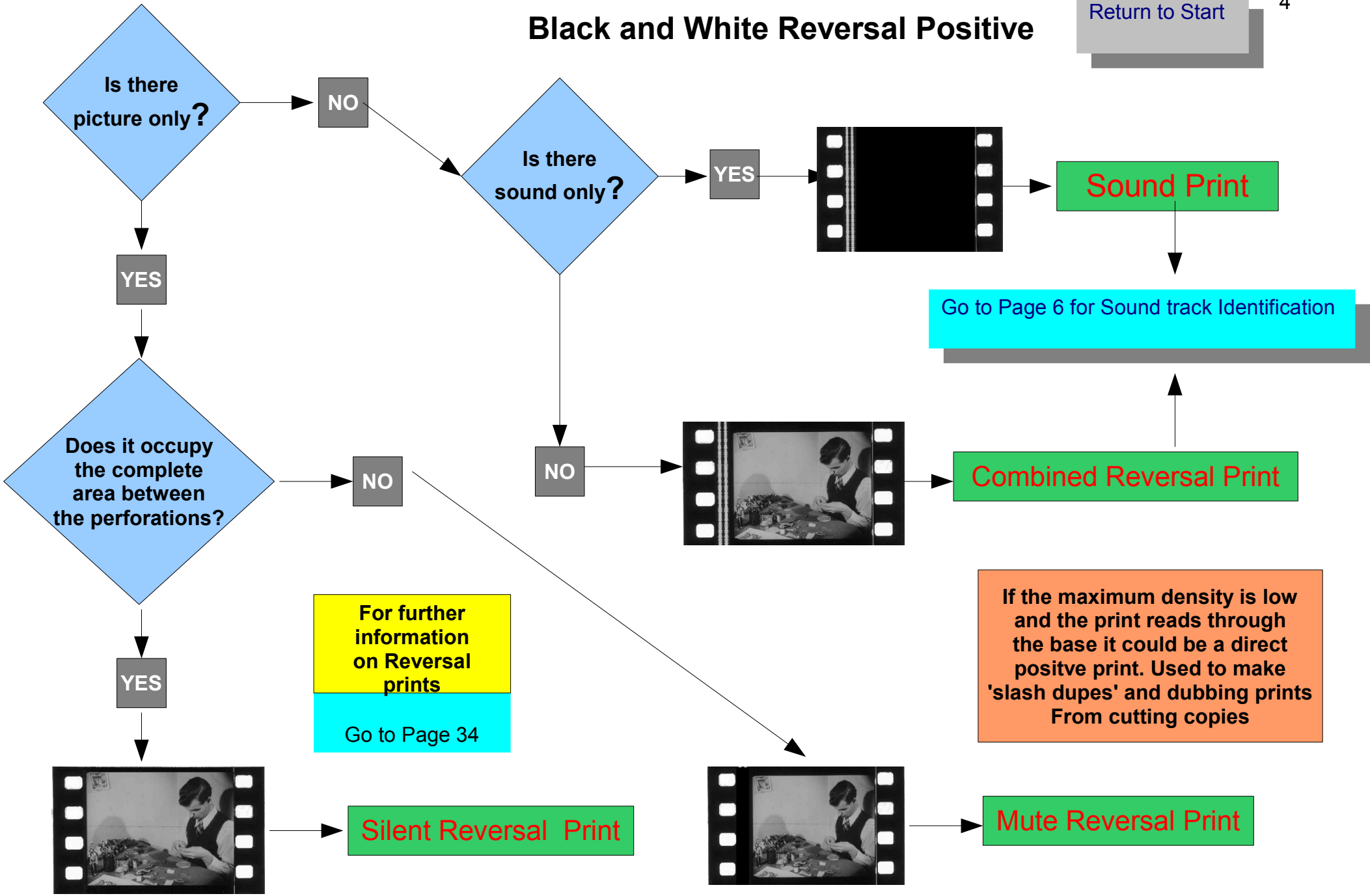
Go to Page 15

# Black and White Positive



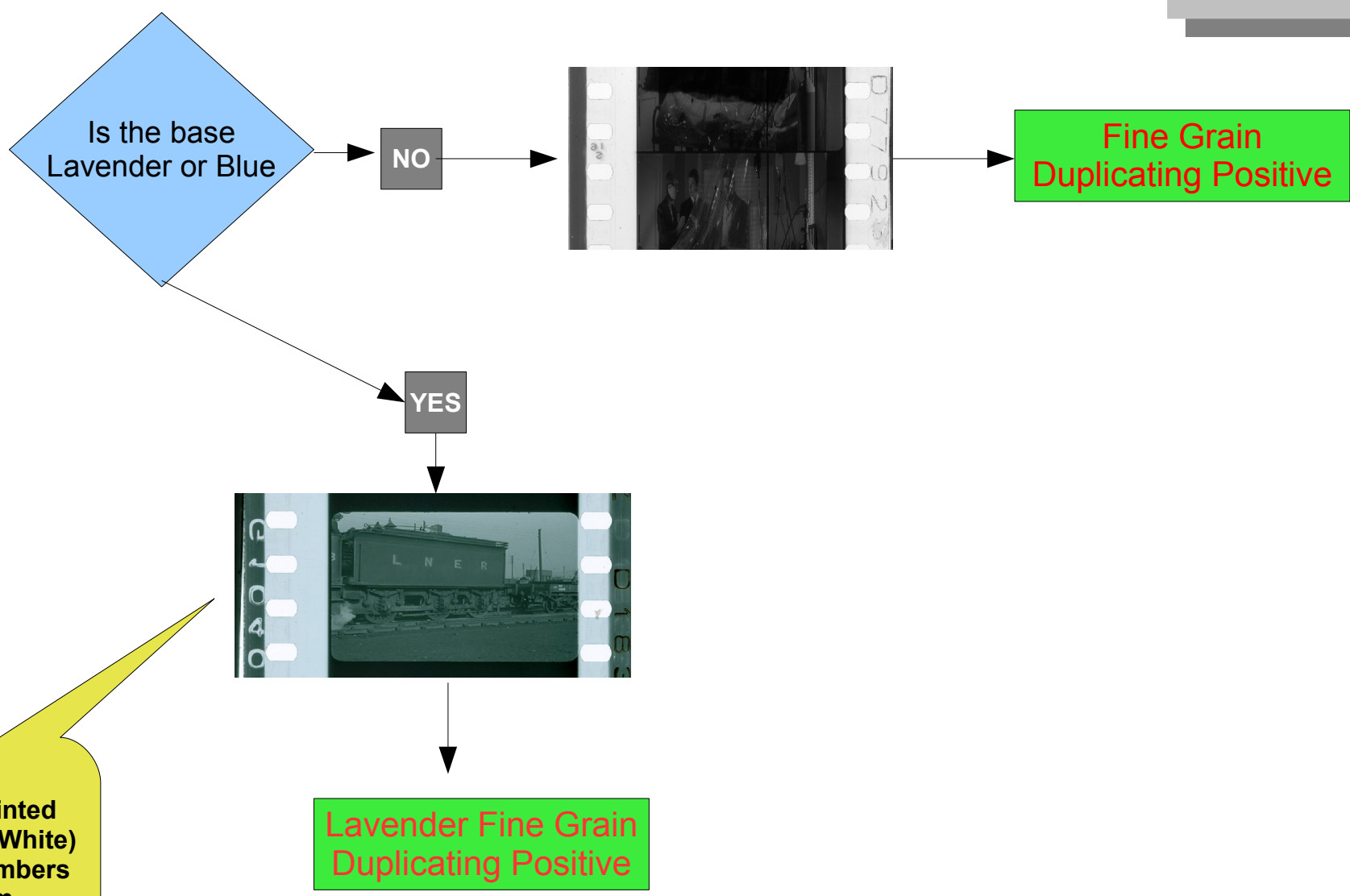
# Black and White Reversal Positive

Return to Start



# Duplicating Positives

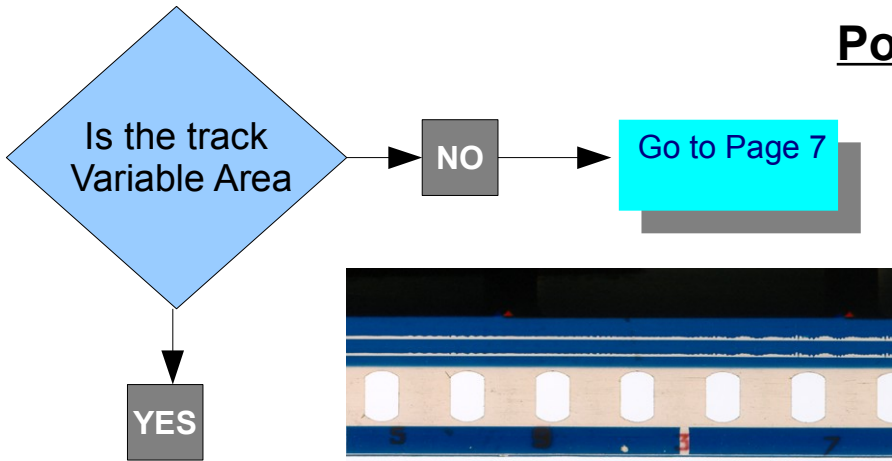
[Return to Start](#)



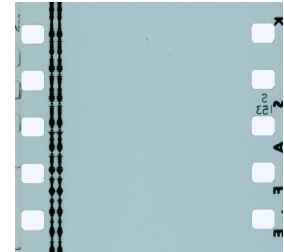
Note printed through (White) Edge numbers From original negative

# Positive Sound Tracks

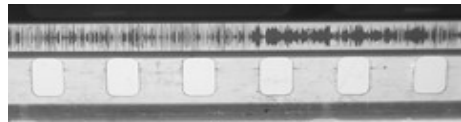
Return to Start



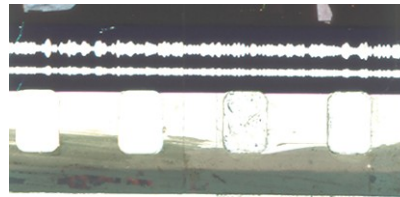
Negative tracks are black where the positive are white and white where they are black



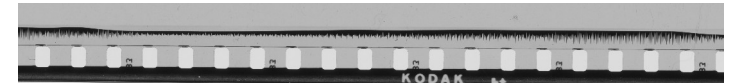
Twin Bilateral Negative track



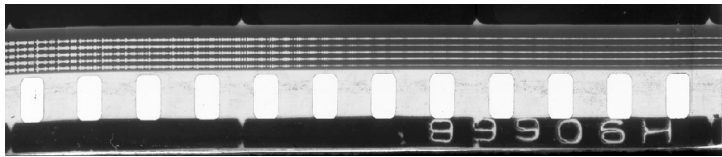
Twin Unilateral



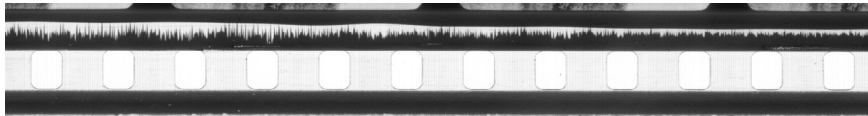
Dolby encoded Stereo



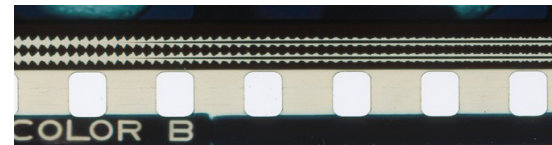
Unilateral Negative with shutter noise reduction



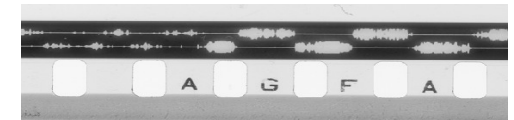
Bilateral Multi-hump



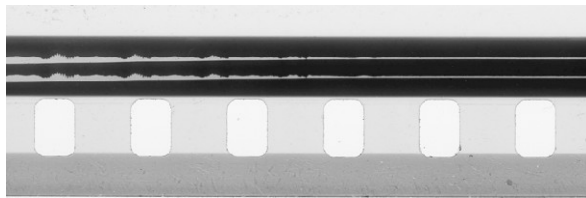
Photophone



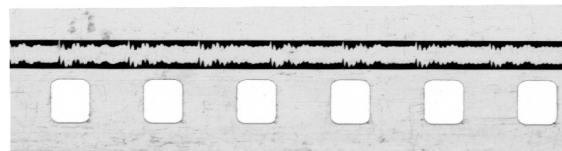
Twin Bilateral with centre septum noise reduction



Class B Push-Pull



Leever-Rich Twin Unilateral



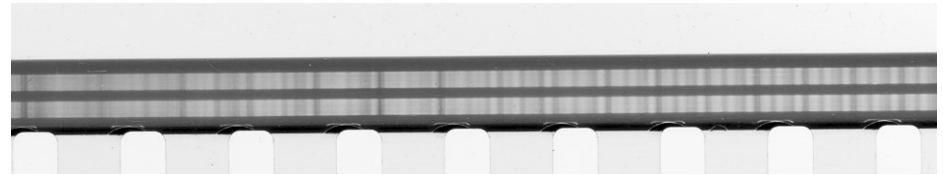
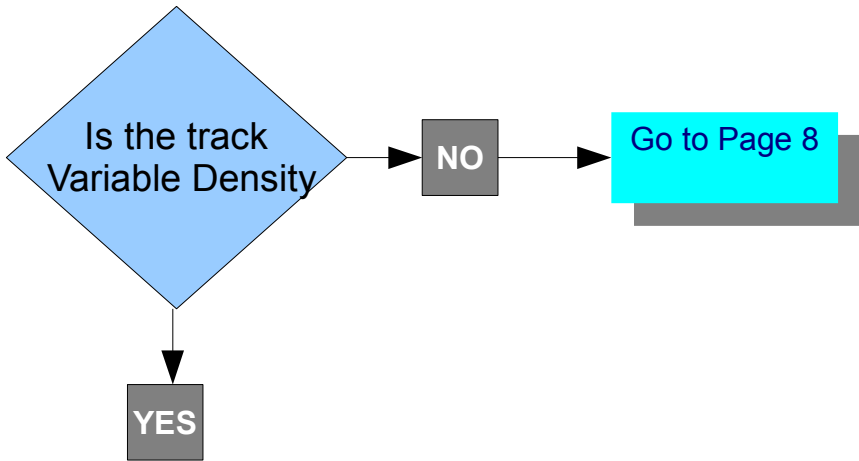
Class A Push-Pull



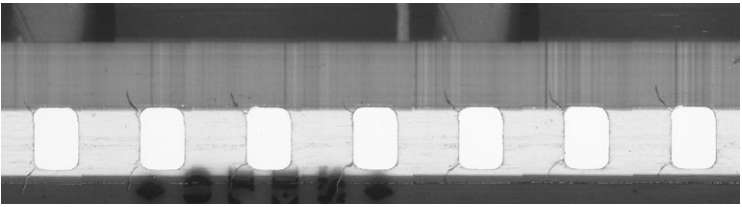
Visatone

# Sound Tracks

[Return to Start](#)



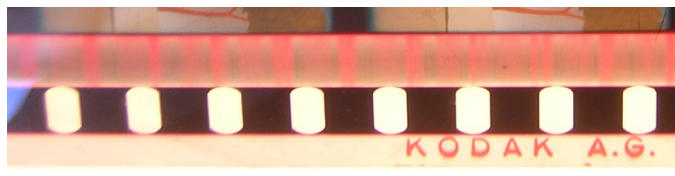
Twin Squeezed Variable Density



Variable Density



Variable Density on tinted stock

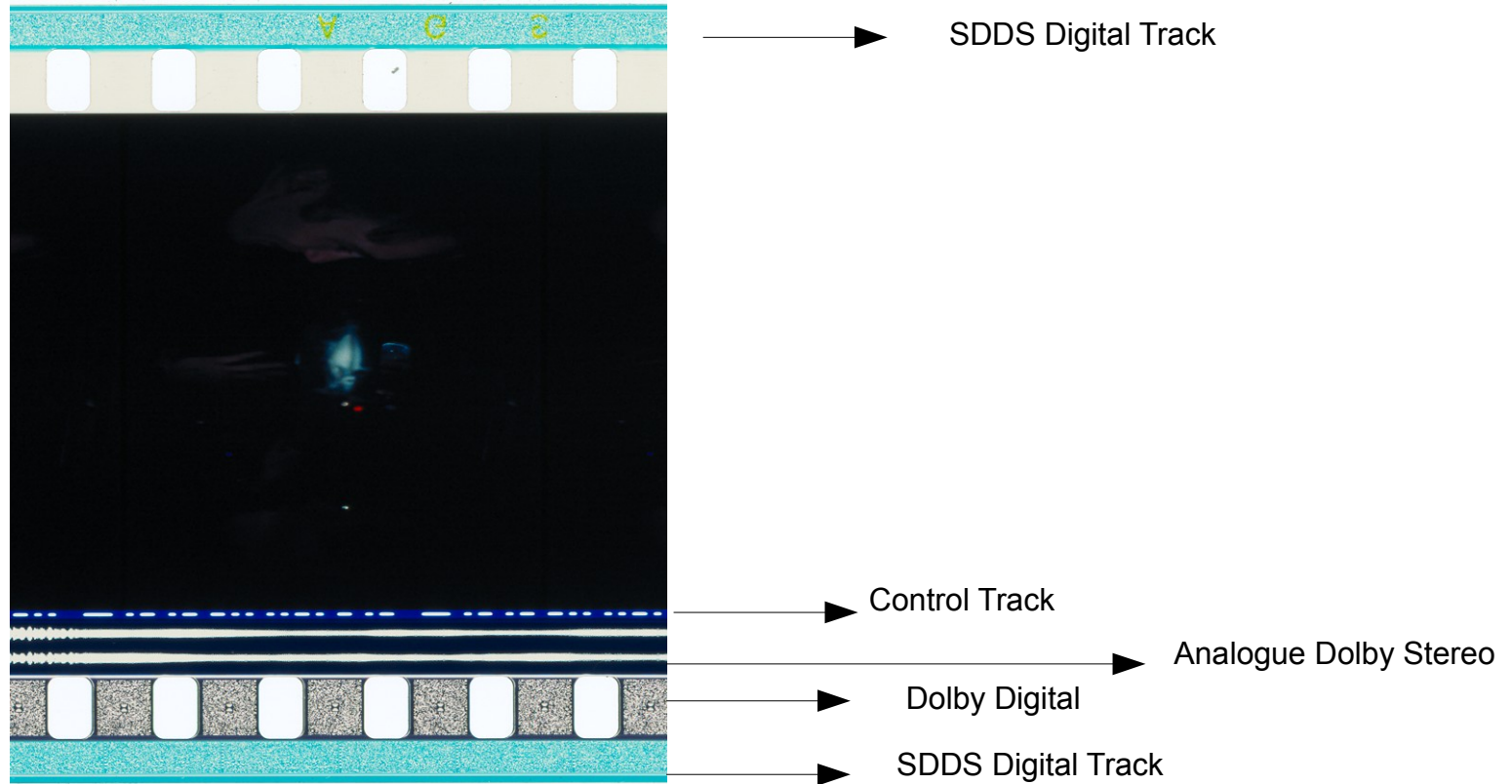


Gasparcolor Variable Density



Technicolor Variable Density

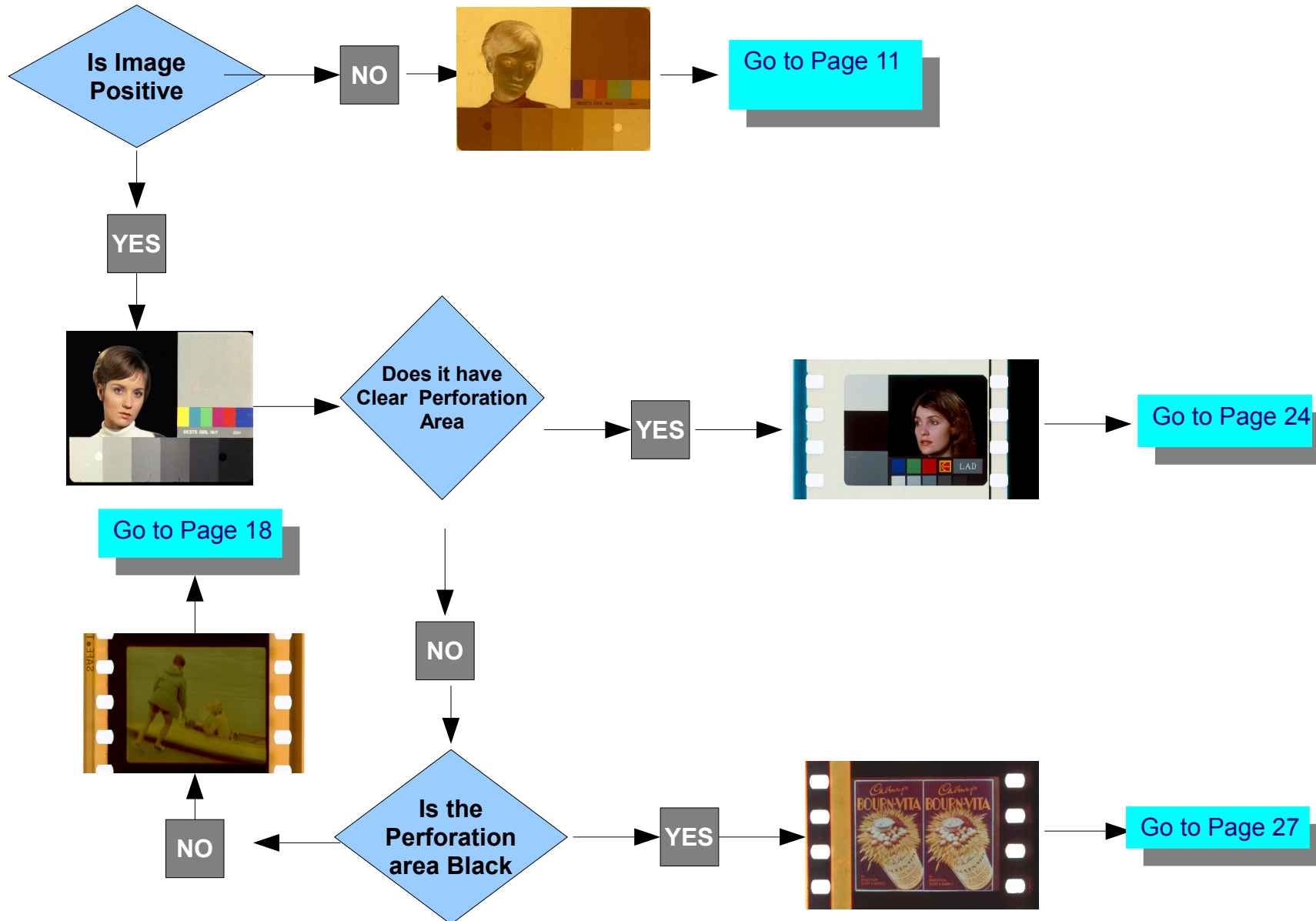
# Digital Tracks

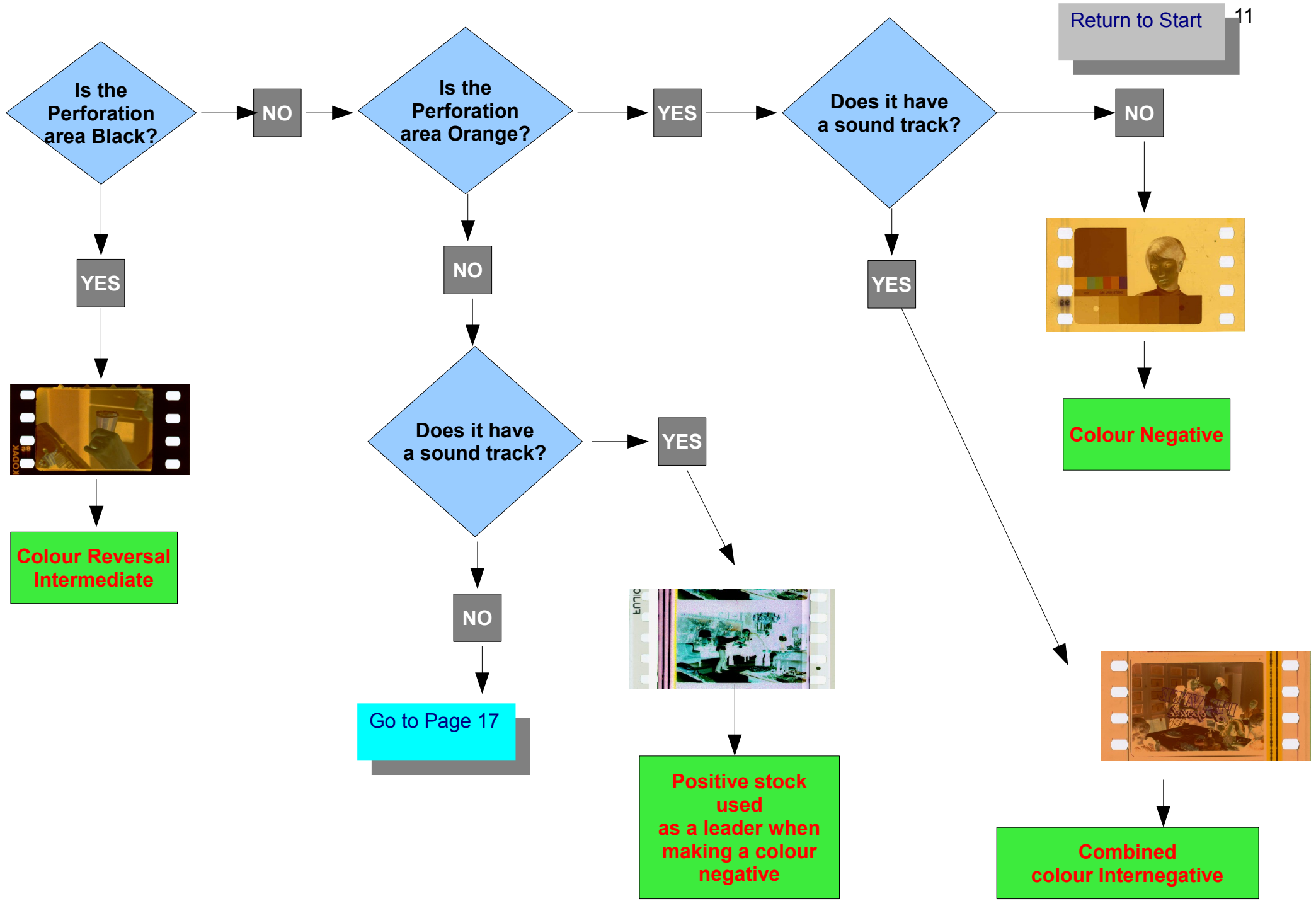




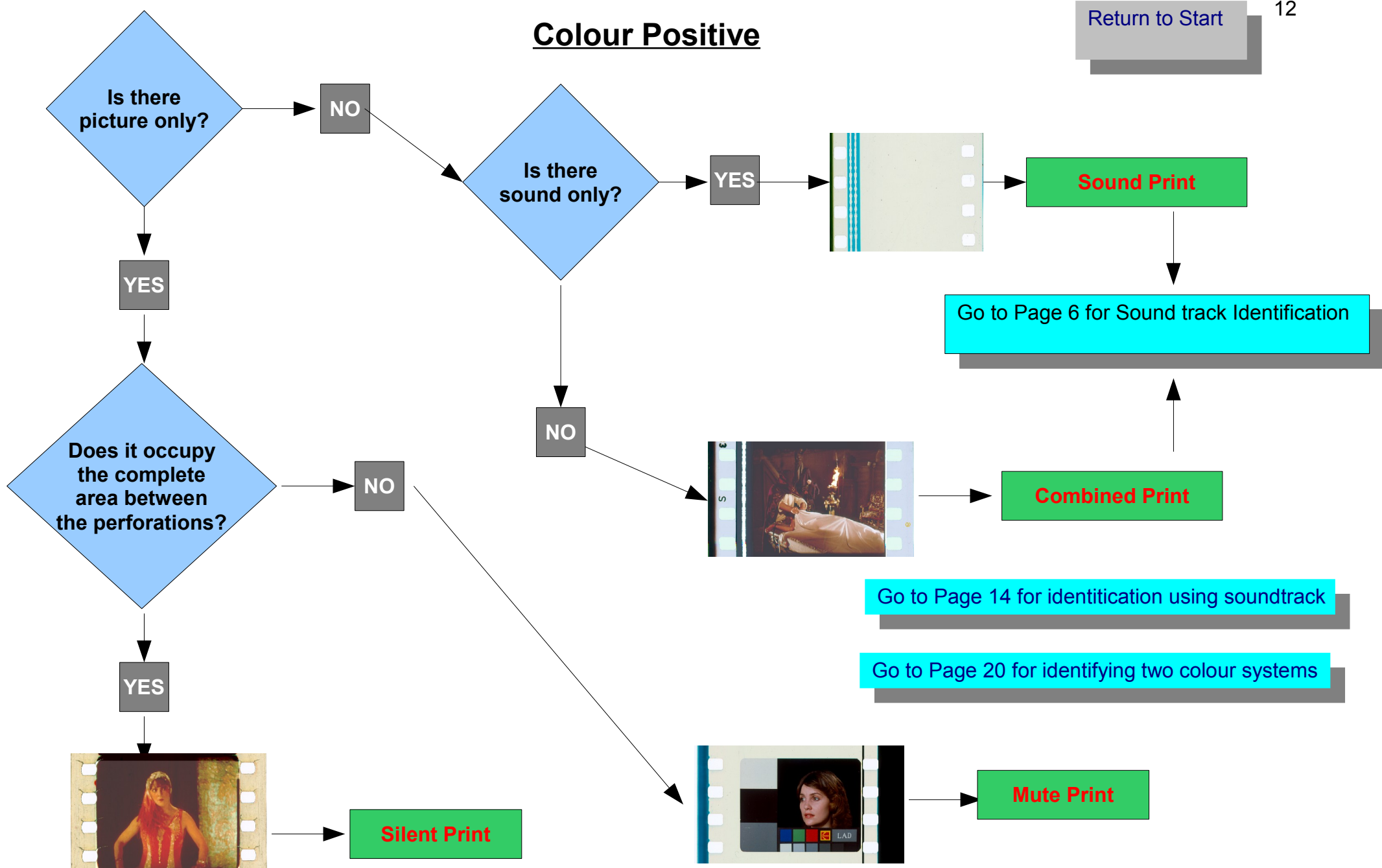


# Colour



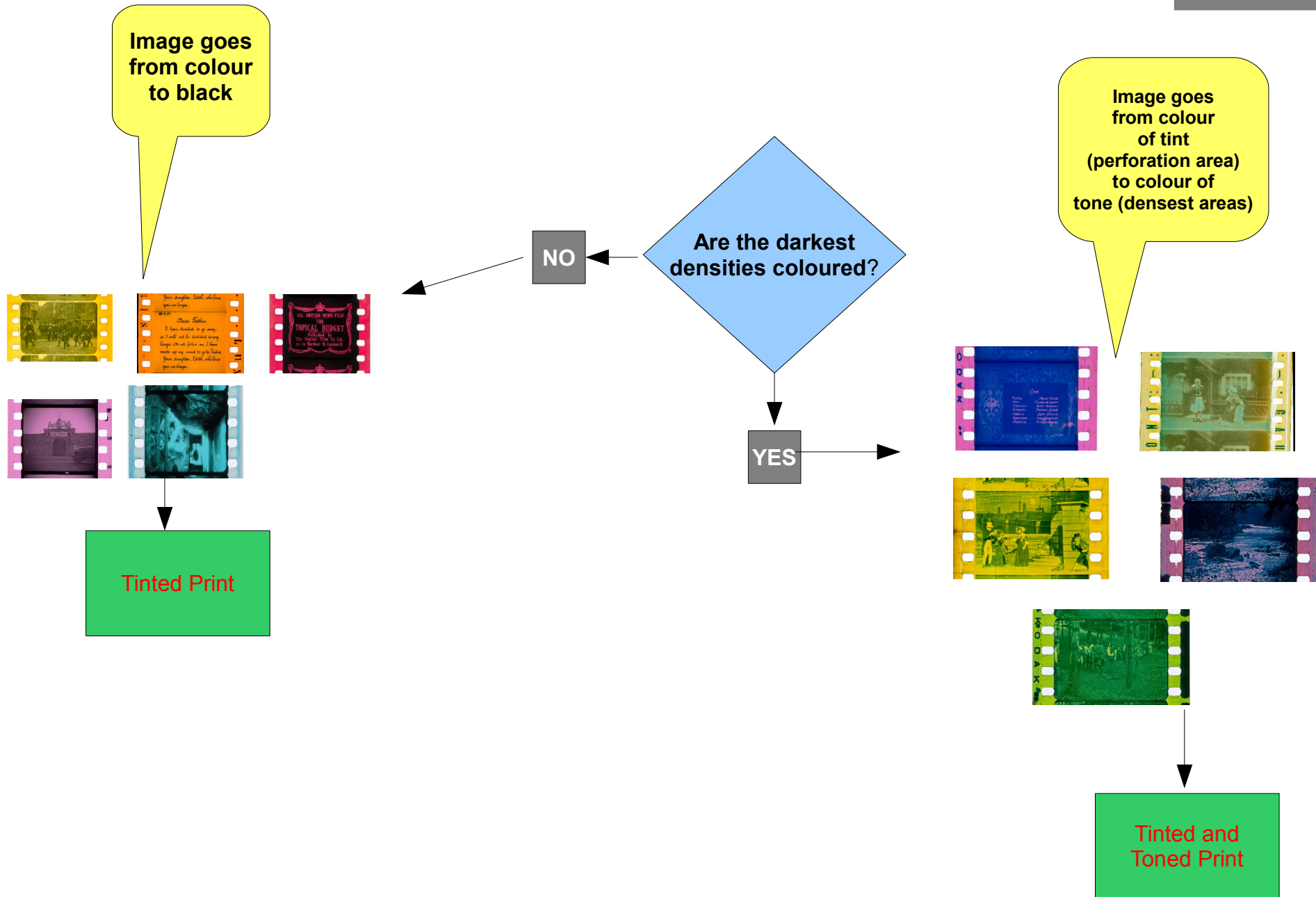


# Colour Positive



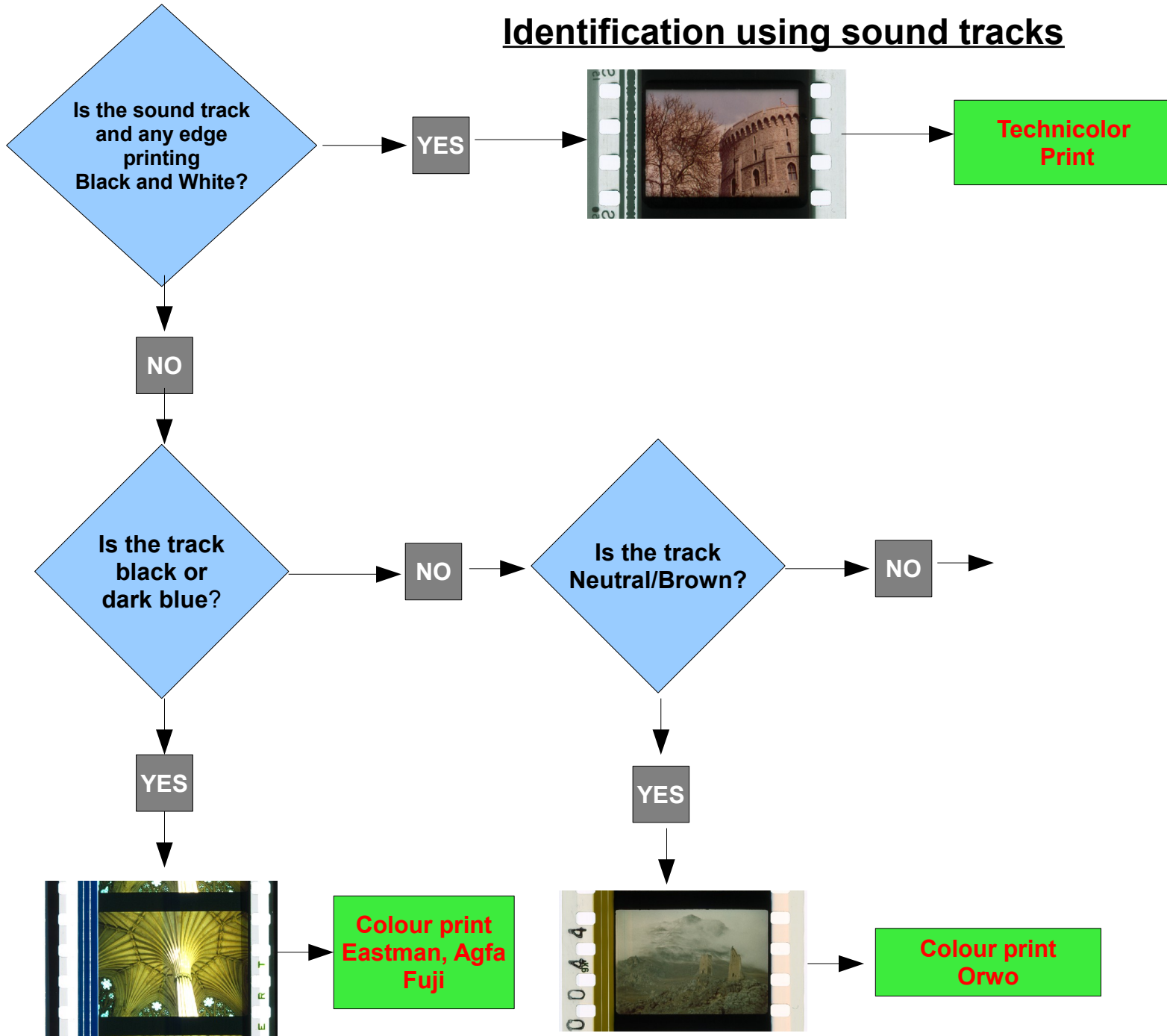
# Perforation Area Coloured

Return to Start

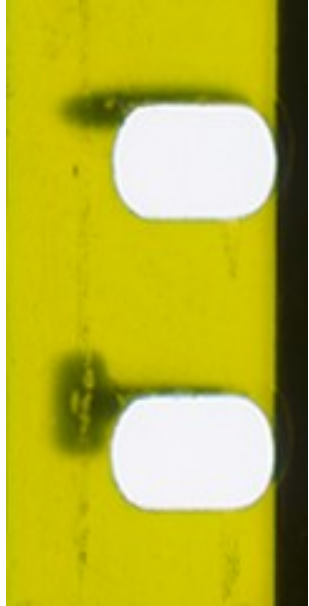
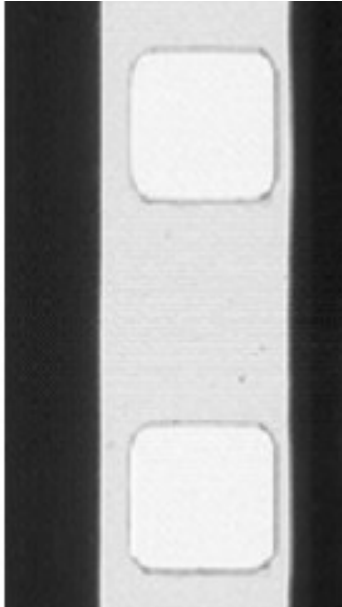
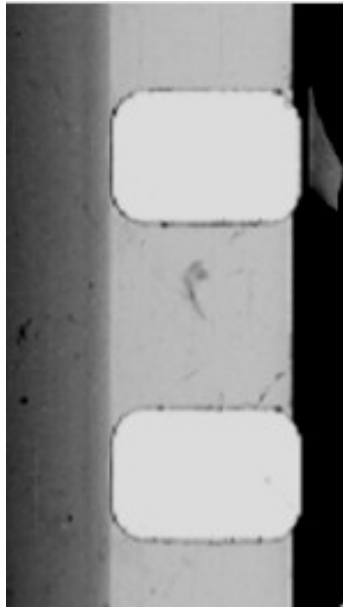
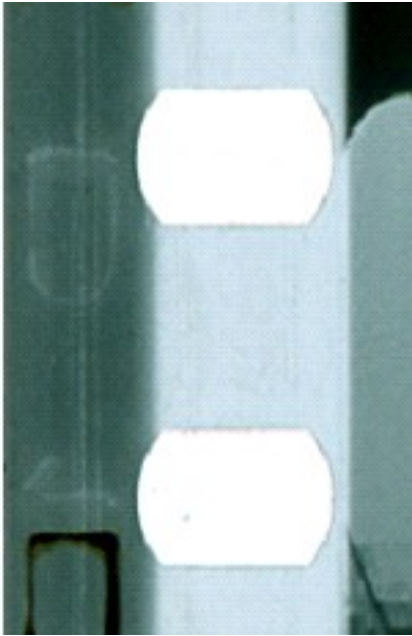


# Identification using sound tracks

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# Perforations



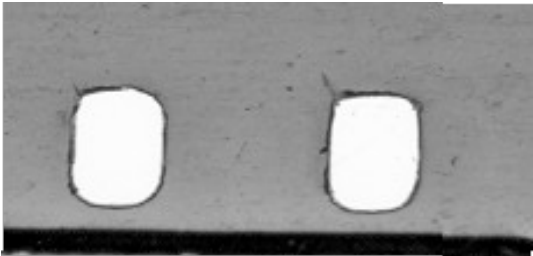
**Neg  
or  
BH Perforations**

**Pos  
or  
KS Perforations**

**DH Perforations**

**Cinemascope  
or  
CS Perforations**

**Pathe  
Perforations**



**Early Perforations**

**Note  
Blue Track  
and Pink  
Perforations**



**Cinecolor**



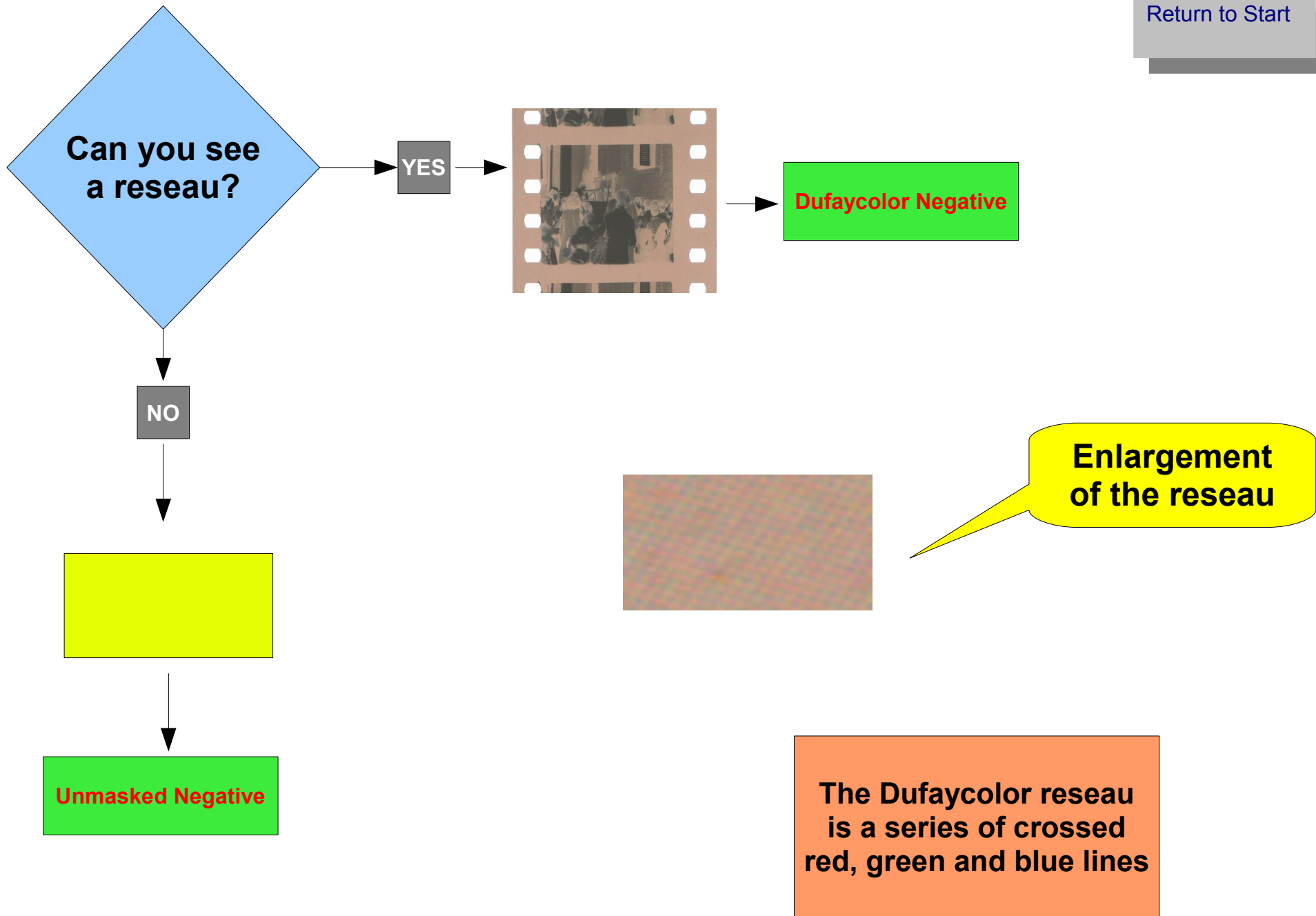
**Dufaycolor Print**

**Check  
For  
Reseau**

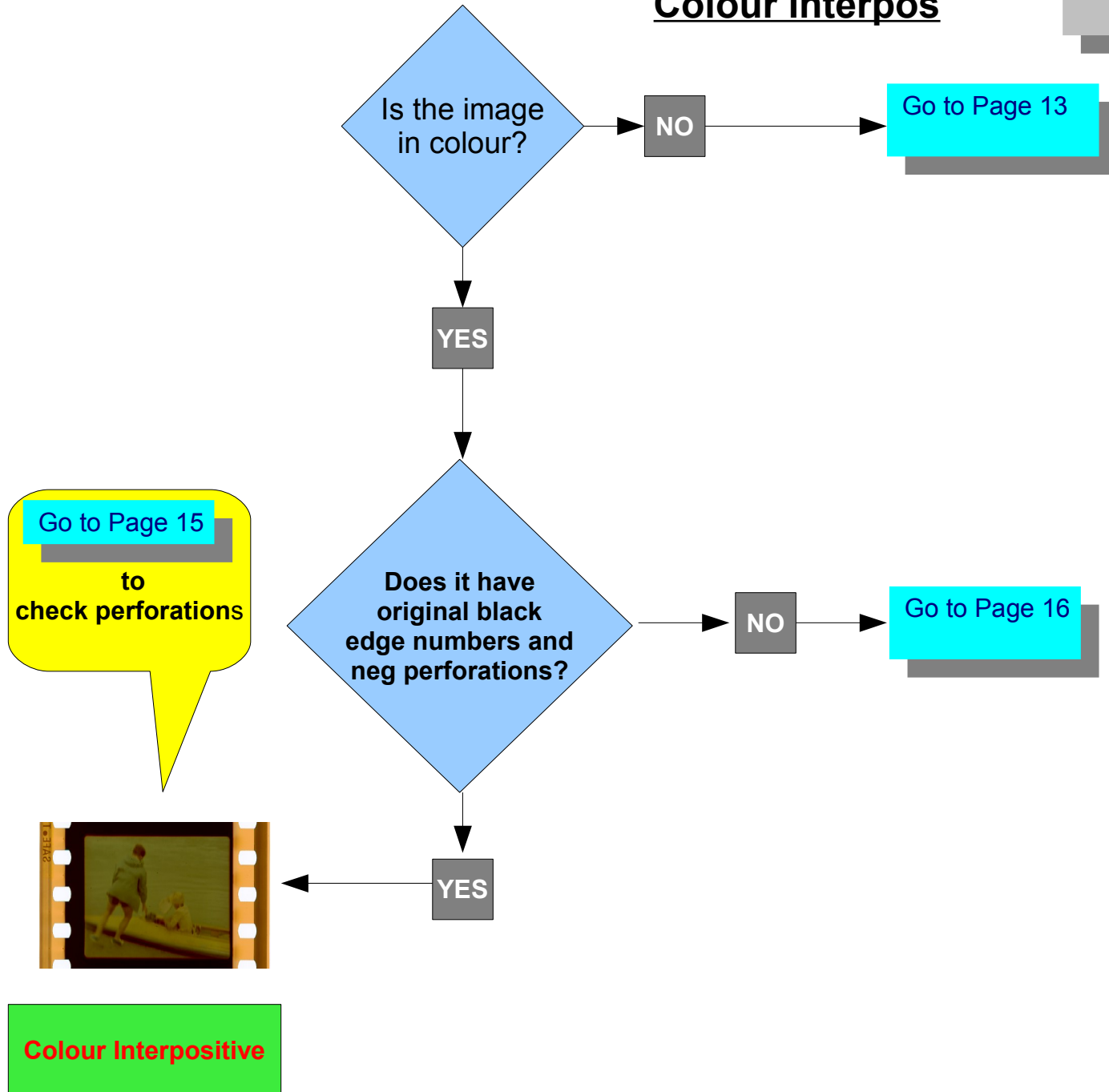
**The Dufaycolor resseau  
is a series of crossed  
red, green and blue lines**





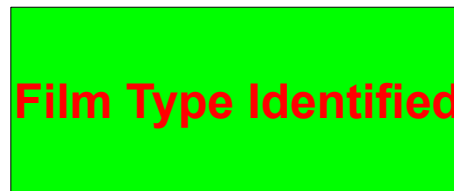
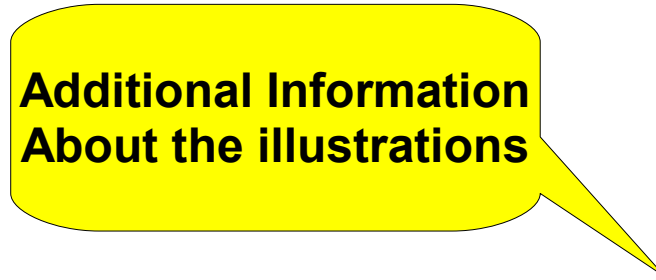
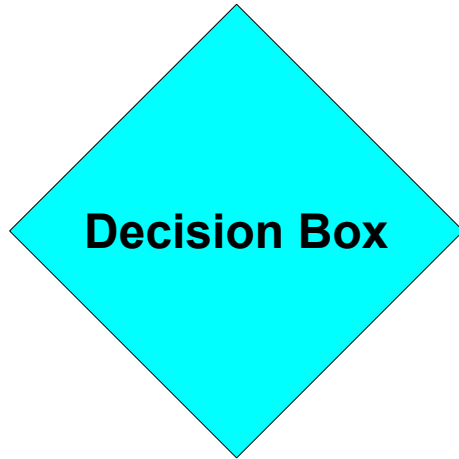


# Colour Interpos



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### Legend



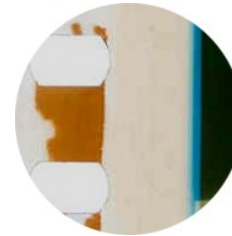
## Two Colour Systems using tones (dye and metallic)



Duplex



Technicolor (2 colour)



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



Technicolor (2 colour)



Dascolor

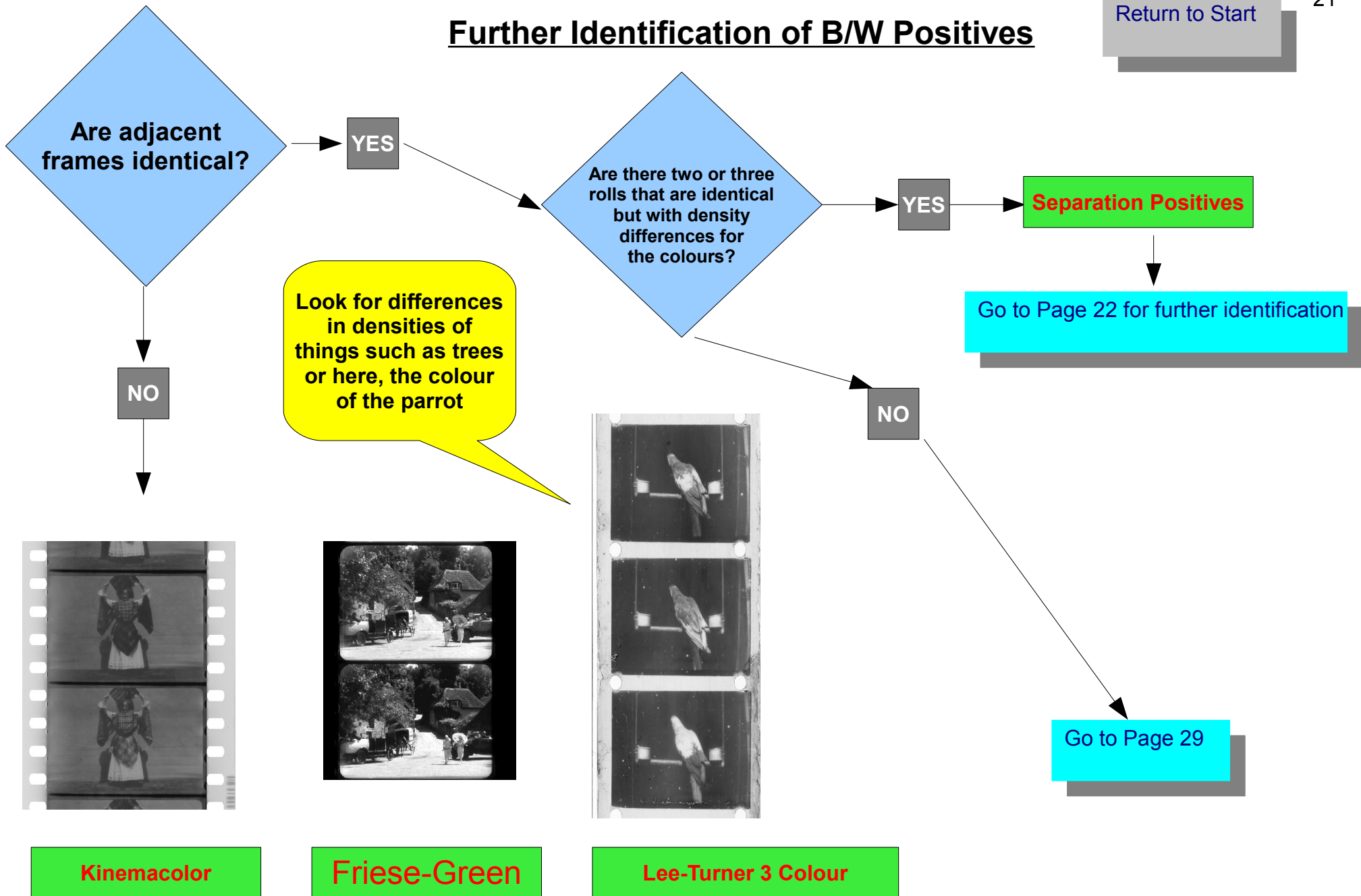


Cinecolor

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

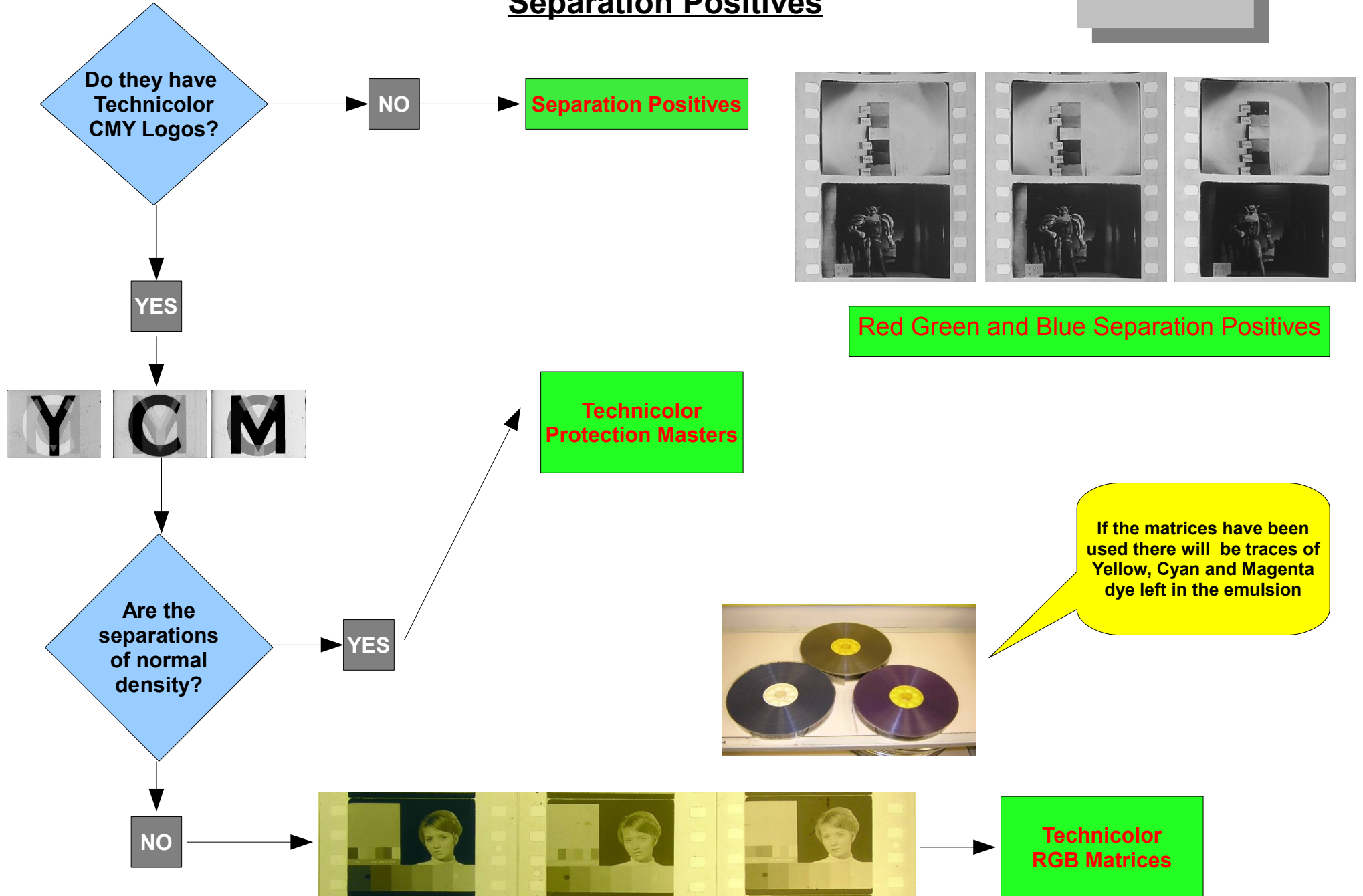
Return to Start

# Further Identification of B/W Positives



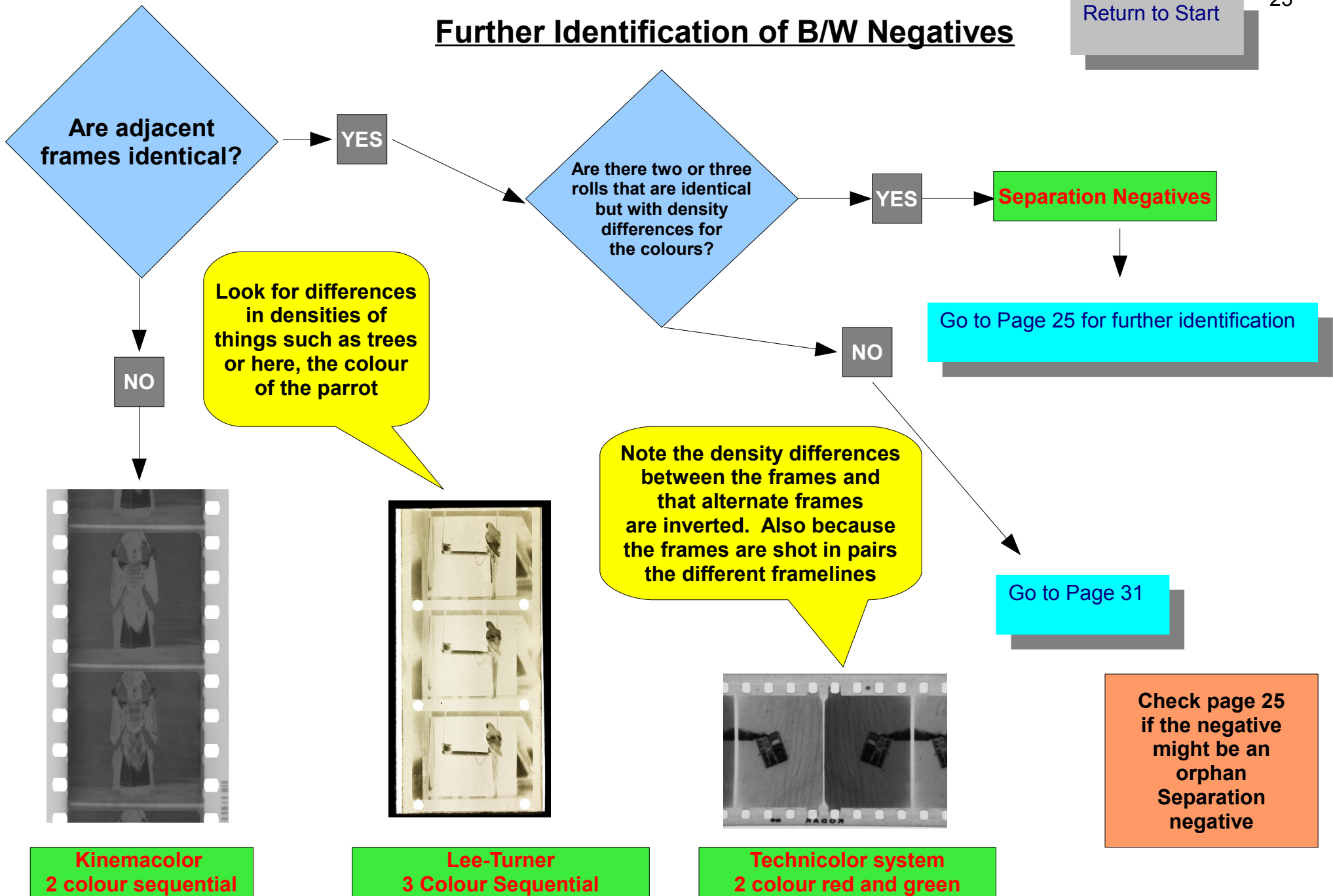
Return to Start

# Separation Positives

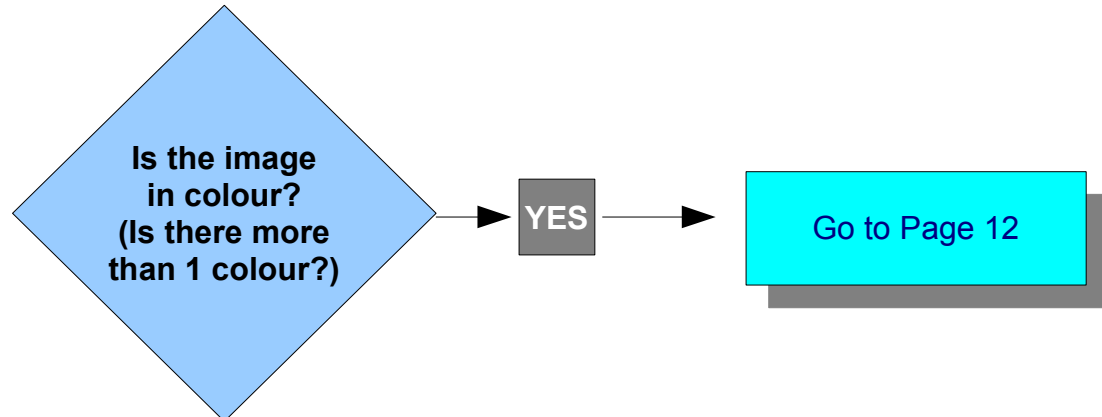


Return to Start

# Further Identification of B/W Negatives



# Toned Prints



Go to Page 12

NO



Edge printing,  
Stock manufacturer  
for example,  
will also be the same  
colour

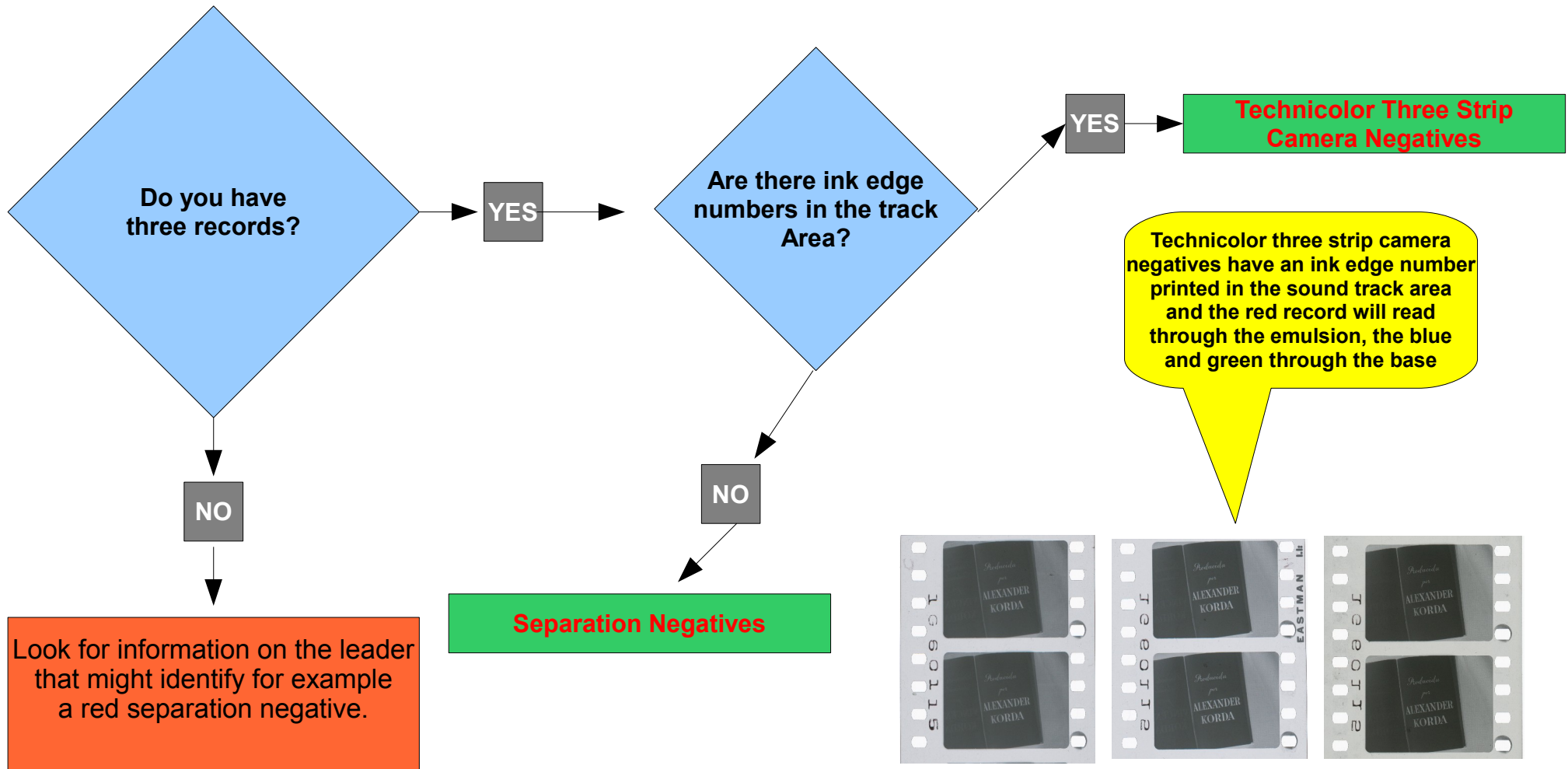
Toning can either  
be metallic  
or dye toned

**Toned Print**



Return to Start

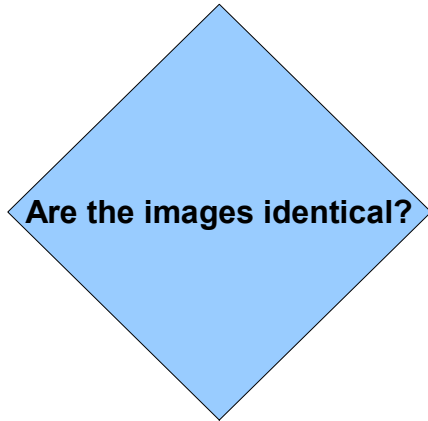
### B/W Separation Negatives



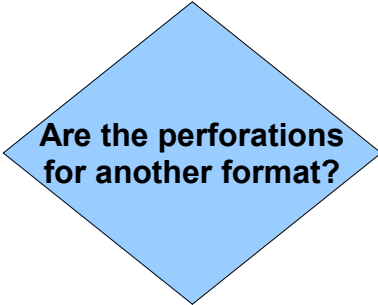
Note the ink edge numbers printed in the track area also that the numbers from the red separation (the sample on the left) are reading the other way round, this separation reads through the emulsion.

Multiple Images

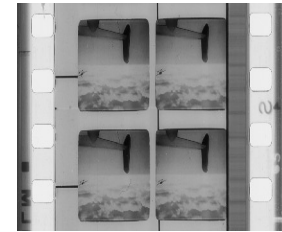
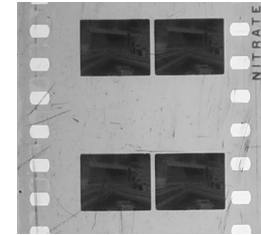
Return to Start



YES



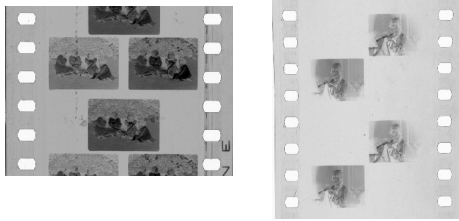
NO



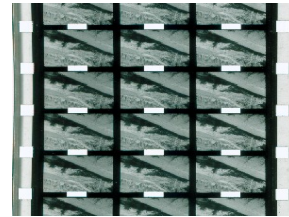
Stereo (3D) Images

NO

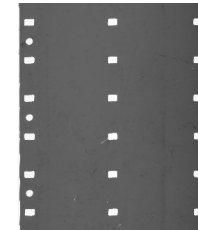
YES



Francitacolor Horst



Multiple printing formats



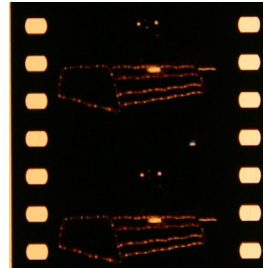
Early two and three colour systems

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# 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

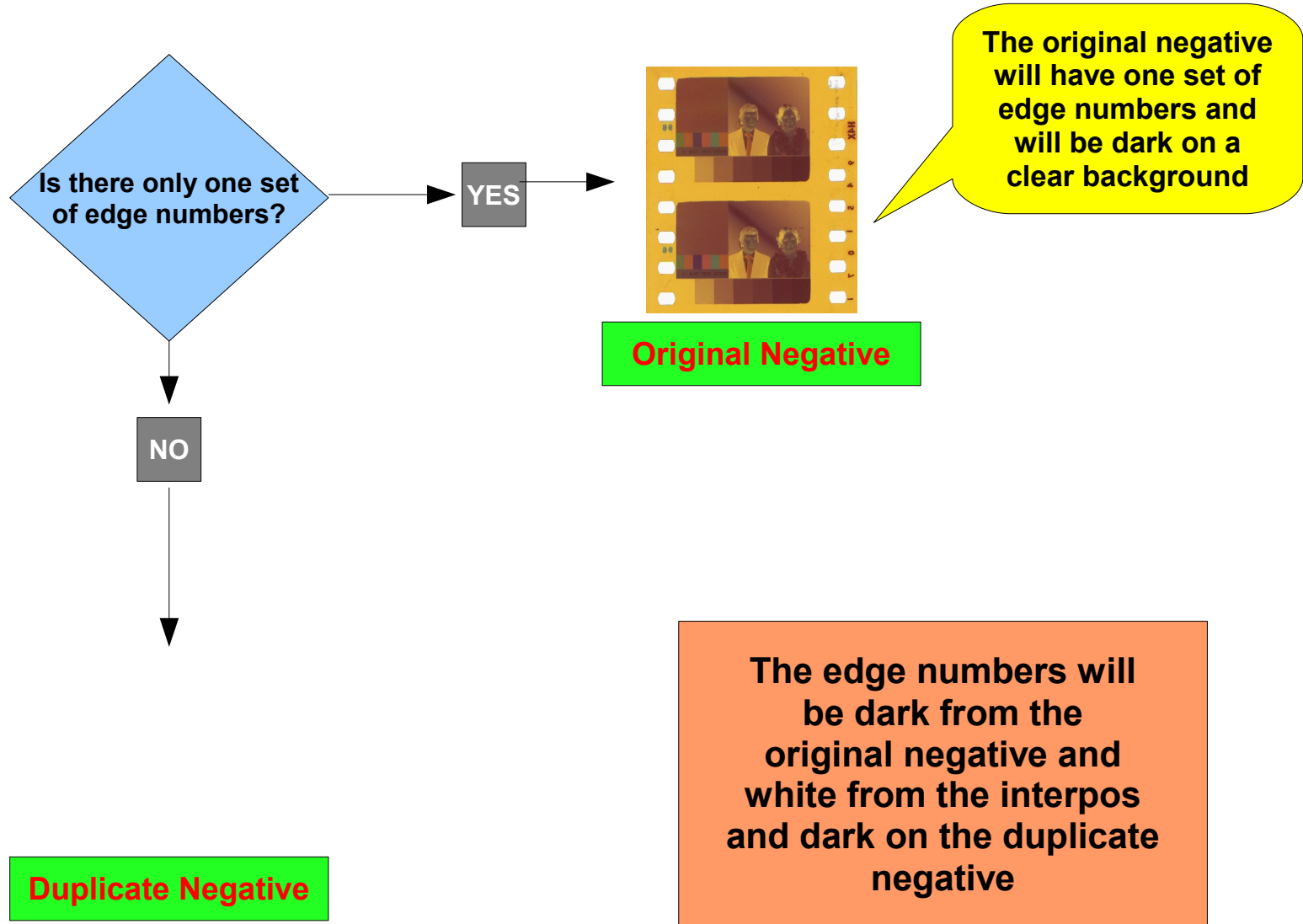
Look for edge printing to identify manufacturer

**Dufaychrome**

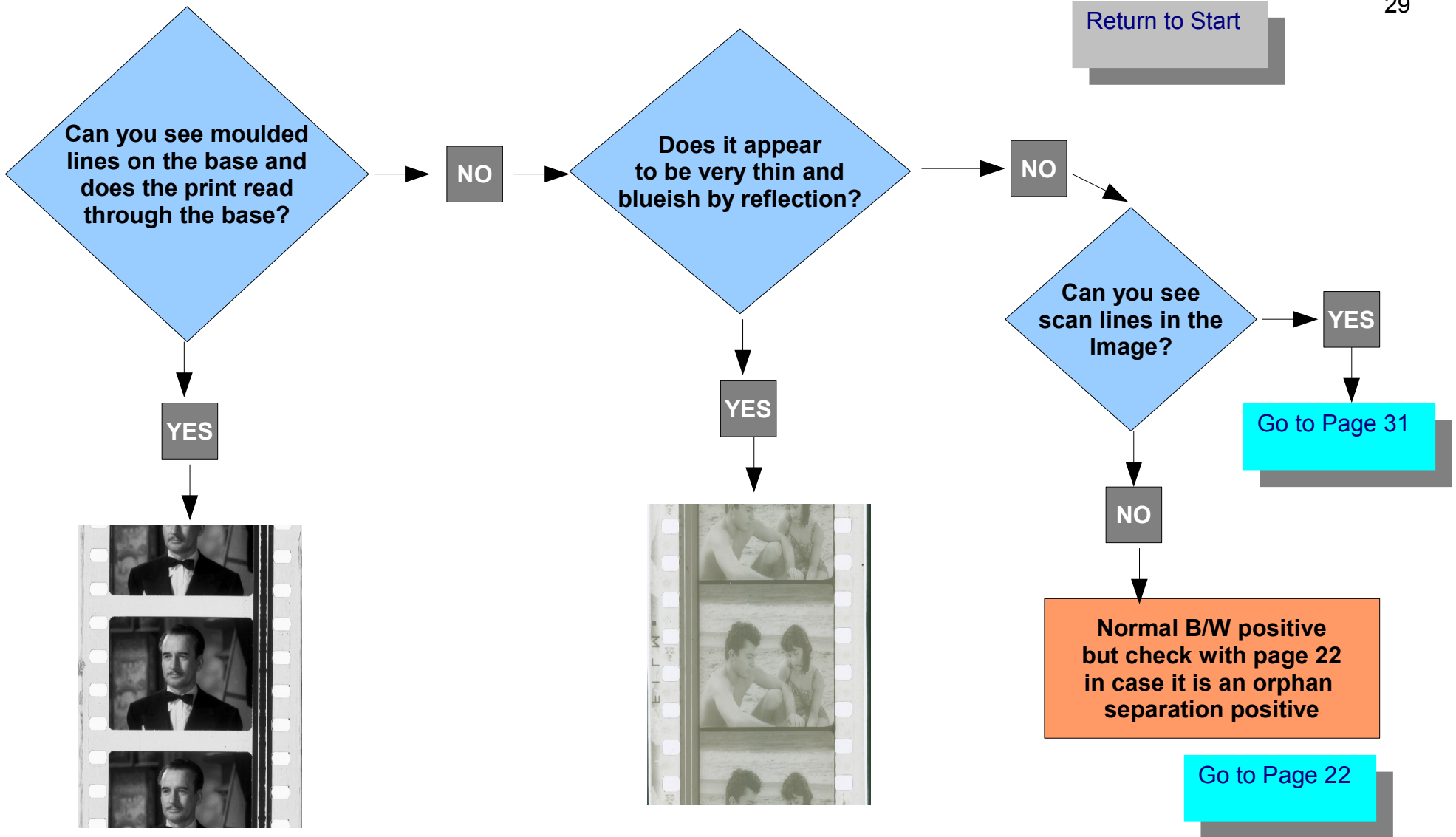


The Dufaycolor reseau is a series of crossed red, green and blue lines

Return to Start



Return to Start



Lenticular Colour Print



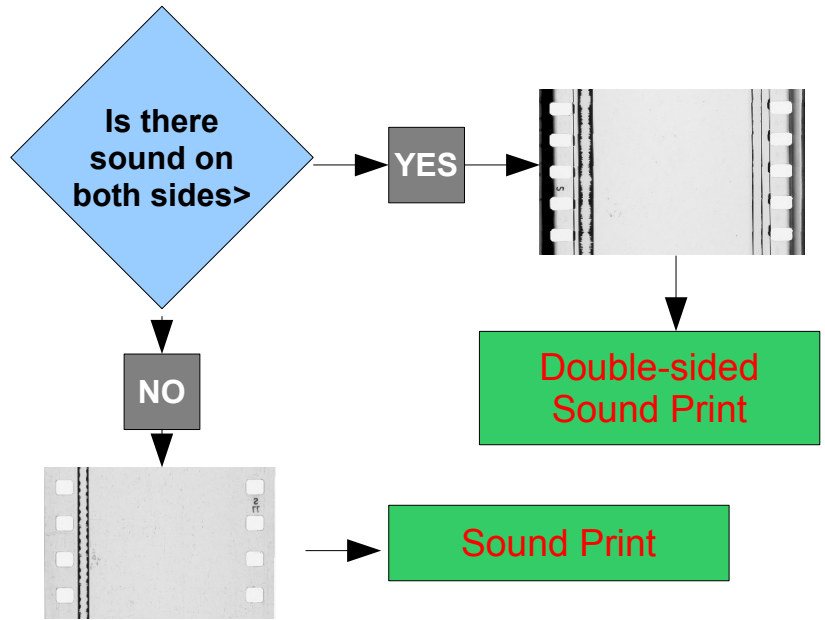
Viscalar Film

Viscalar Film is a non-silver base process

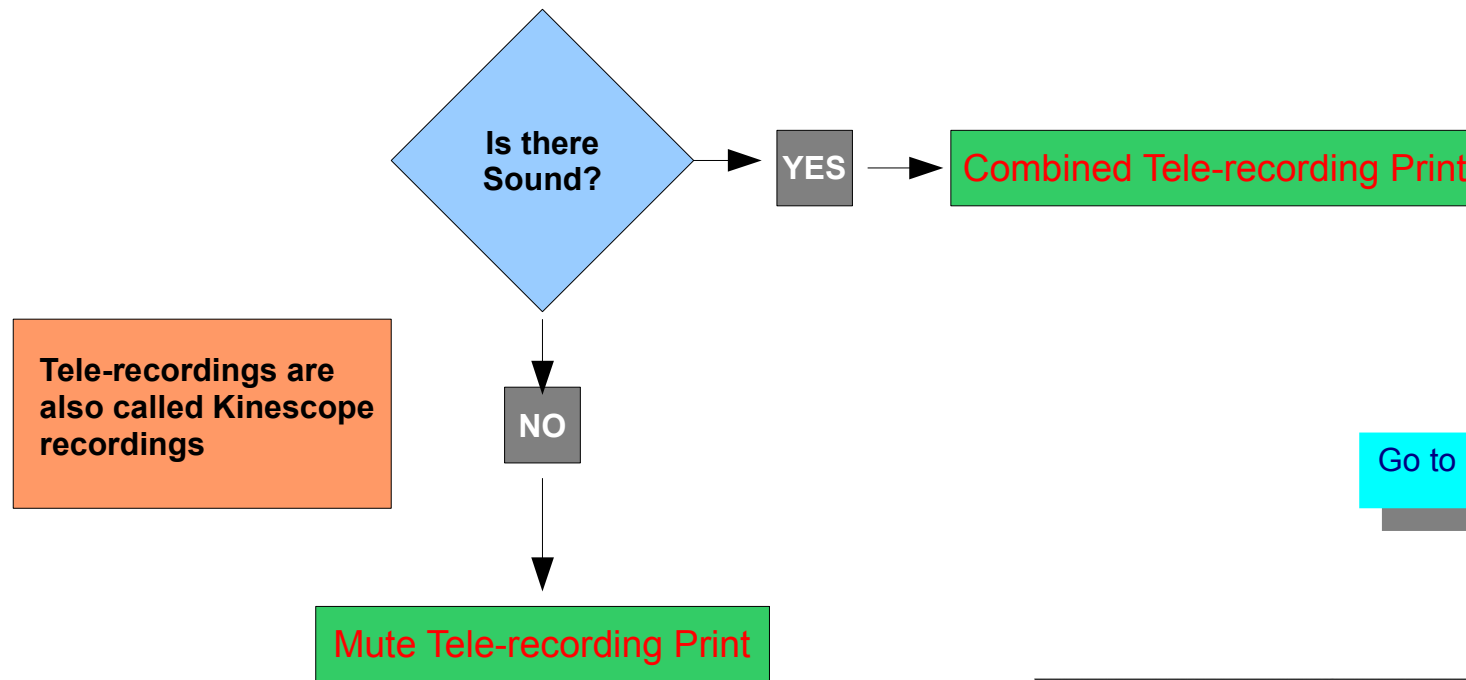
Normal B/W positive but check with page 22 in case it is an orphan separation positive

Go to Page 22

Go to Page 31

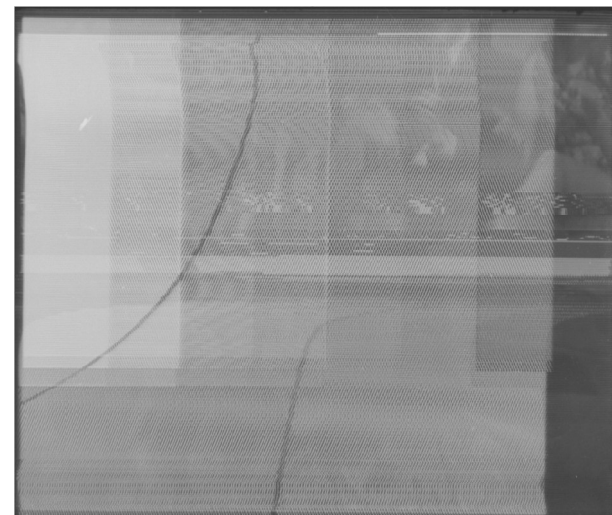


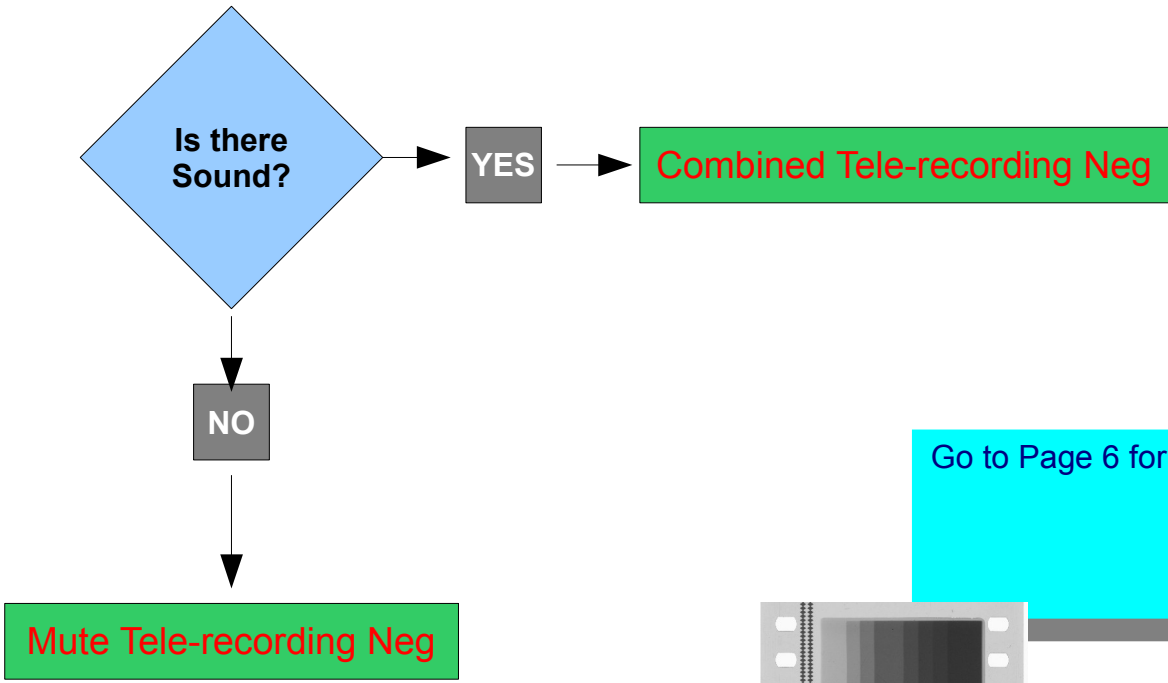
Go to Page 6 for Sound track Identification



Go to Page 6 for Sound track Identification

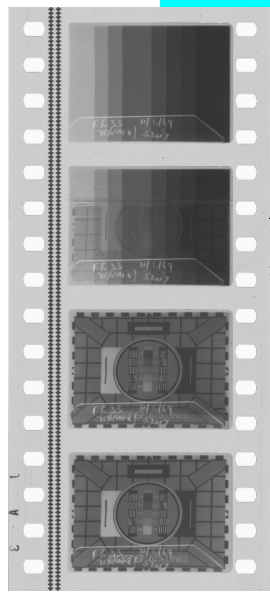
Note the frame showing the scan lines





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

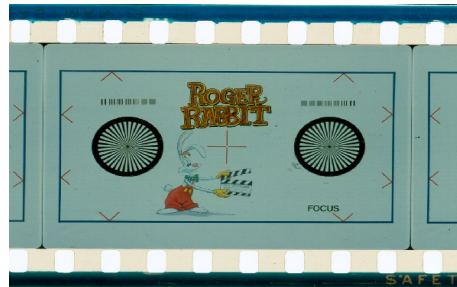


# 35mm Formats

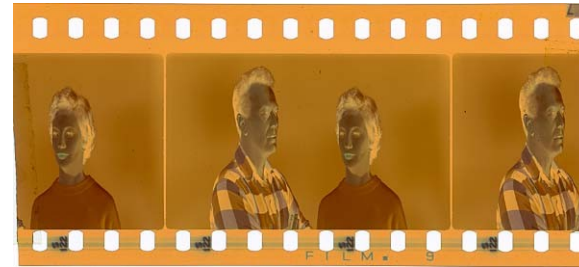
[Return to Start](#)



Silent or Full frame



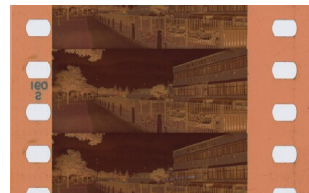
Vistavision



Technirama



Academy



Techniscope



Wide screen



Superscope



Cinemascope

## 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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