

R6056/3



1800S

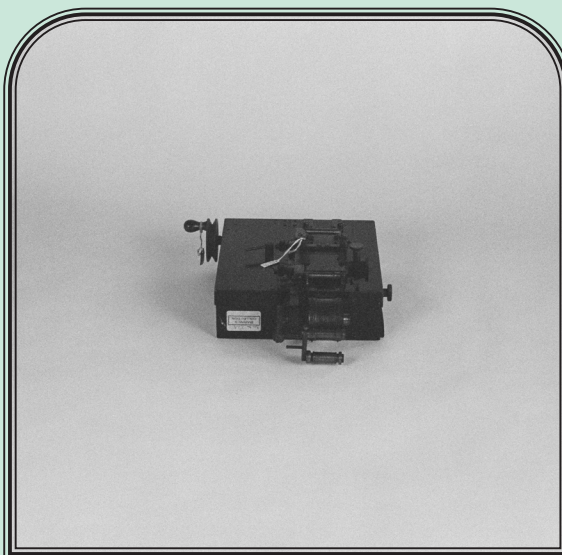
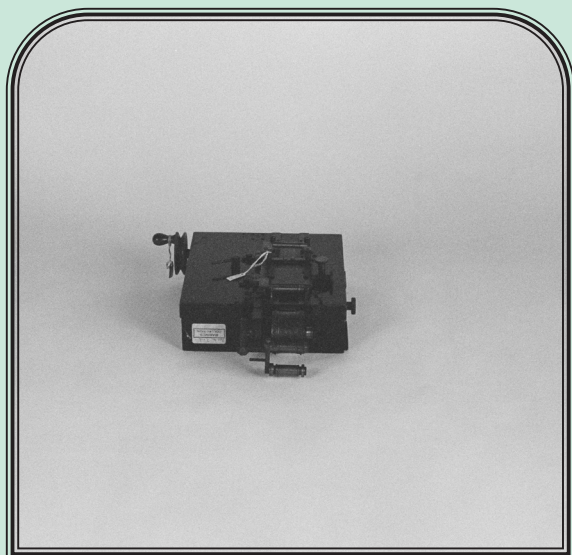
STEREOSCOPE

STEREOSCOPE

A stereoscope uses binocular vision to create an illusion of depth in an image. A pair of two-dimensional images make up a stereogram which is then placed in a stereoscope.

The left image is presented to the left eye and the right image to the right eye, perceived in the brain as a 3D image. First invented in 1838, the premise is still used today in 3D and VR technologies.

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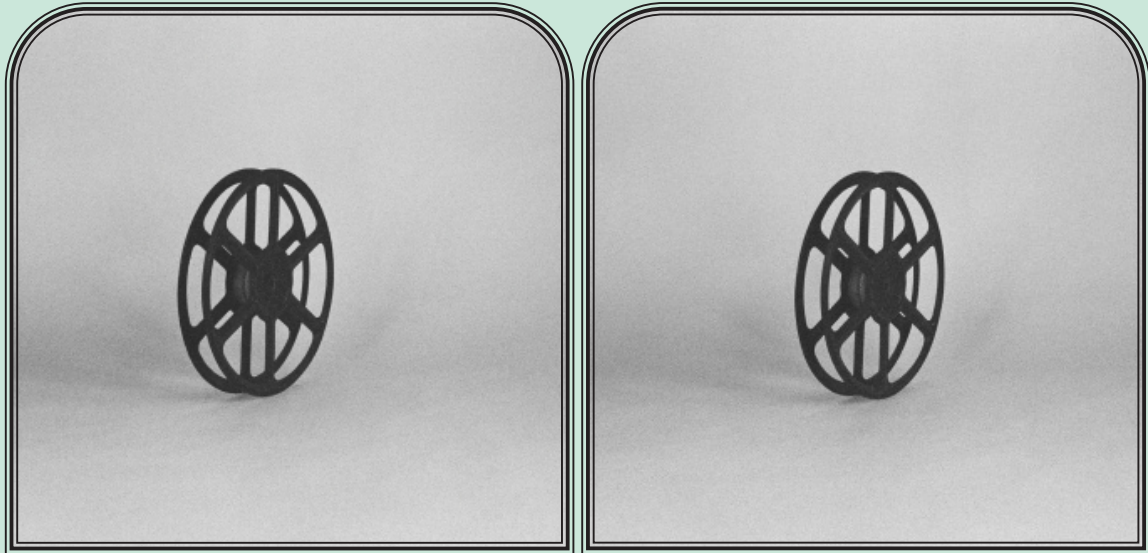
1910S

WILLIAMSON 35MM PRINTER

WILLIAMSON 35MM PRINTER

The primary mechanism for the Williamson Step-by-Step Printing Machine, an early silent-era 35mm film printer used to create positive prints for projection. In 1910, the Step by Step Printing Machine was one of film pioneer James Williamson's (1855 – 1933) first endeavours into cinematic apparatus. The Williamson Kinematograph Company, would become known for the commercial manufacture of motion picture cameras.

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1900S

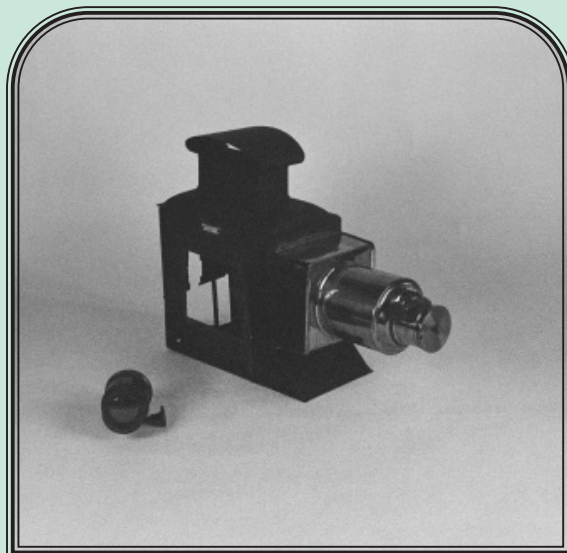
FILM REEL

FILM REEL

Film is kept on reels, ready to be projected.

The standard length of a 35 mm film reel (pictured) is 1,000 feet, which runs approximately 11 minutes for sound film (at 24 frames per second) and about 15 minutes for silent film (round the speed of 18 frames per second). Films would go across multiple reels. The “reel” became established as a standard measurement.

31/T/72



1800S



MAGIC LANTERN

MAGIC LANTERN

Invented in the 17th century and used up until the mid-20th century, the magic lantern is an early type of projector using magic lantern slides (paintings, prints, or photographs on transparent plates, usually made of glass), one or more lenses, and a light source to project enlarged images to an audience.

11:8 - 11:12



1900s

DARLING FILM BOX

DARLING FILM BOX

Early film pioneer Alfred Darling produced a wide range of apparatus to support early filmmaking in Brighton in the late 1800s and early 1900s.

These black wooden film boxes worked as additions to Darling's film equipment. They functioned as early film tanks, allowing more film to pass through the camera while keeping it safely enclosed in darkness until ready for development.

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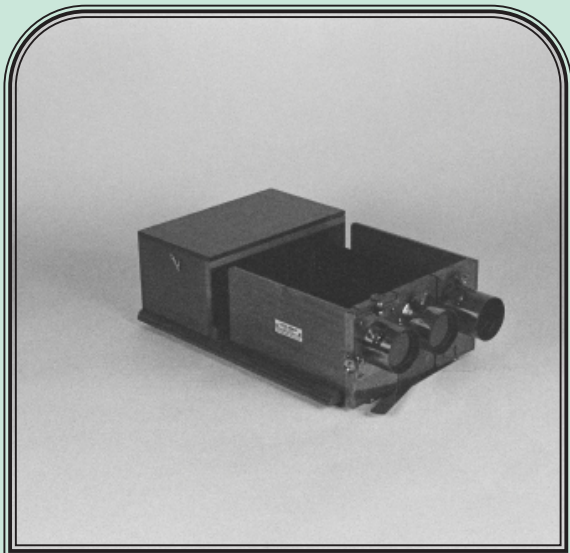
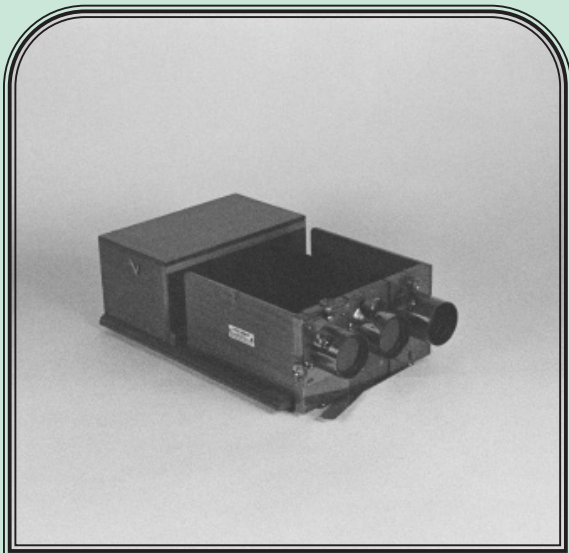
1930S

FILM CARTONS AND BOKAM FILMS CANS

FILM CARTONS AND BOKAM FILMS CANS

Eastman Kodak put their first commercial transparent roll of film on the market in 1889. The first transparent and flexible film base was celluloid, with a nitrate base. However, nitrate is extremely flammable, so in 1909 they made their first announcement of Eastman Safety Acetate Support, a safety base alternative. By the 1920s manufacturers began diversifying their products, Kodak released such products as Super-Sensitive Cine Negative Panchromatic in 1931 and Eastman Super-X in 1935 (pictured).

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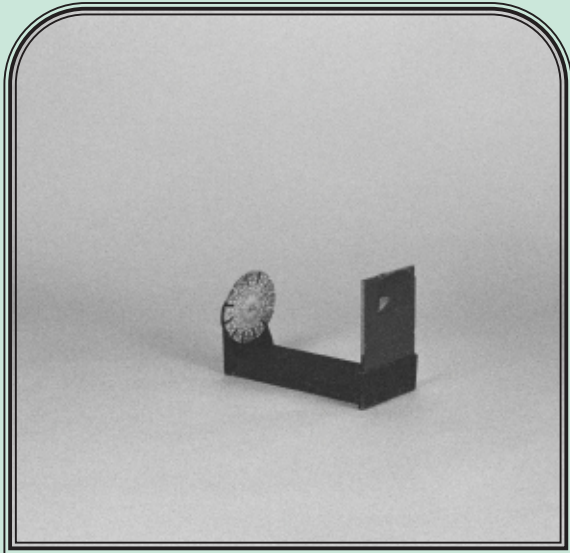
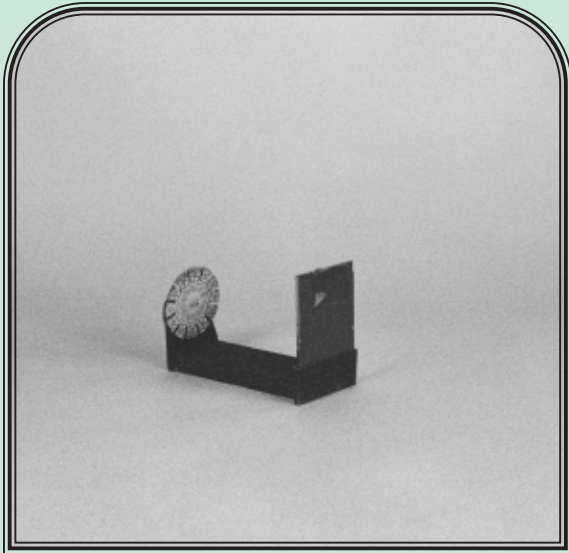
1900S

LANTERN KROMSKOP

LANTERN KROMSKOP

This Lantern Kromskop was an early device for viewing images in colour. Inventor Frederic Ives (1856–1937) developed a three-colour system using separate red, green, and blue transparencies, which were combined with mirrors and filters to produce a single full-colour image. Unlike the handheld Kromskop, which allowed only one viewer at a time, this lantern version used a strong light source to project images to an audience.

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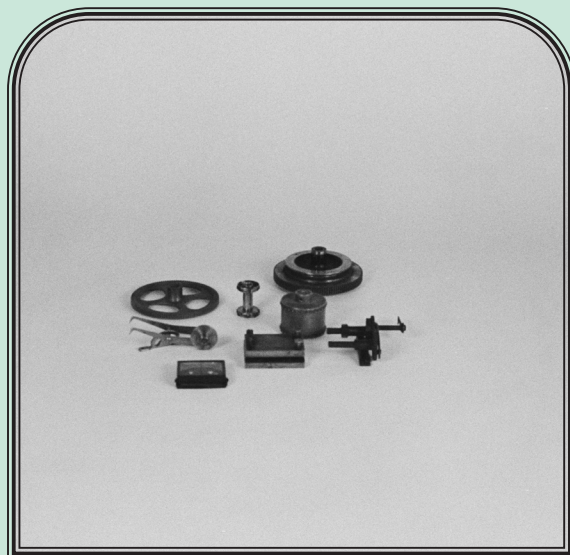
1800S

PHENAKISTISCOPE

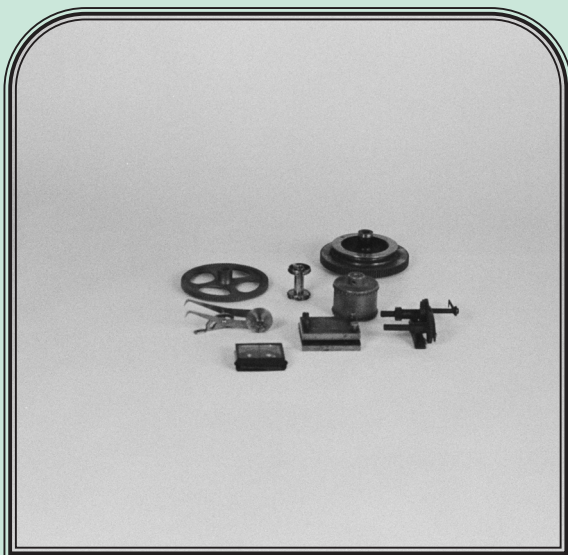
PHENAKISTISCOPE

The phenakistiscope was the first widespread animation device that created the illusion of motion with a short continuous loop. To view the pictures in motion, the disc is placed on a handle and spun in front of a mirror while the user looks through the slits from the back of the disc. If it is spun at the right speed, the images are perceived as motion. Unlike the zoetrope and other successors, common versions of the phenakistiscope could only be viewed by one person at a time.

II:14



1900S



DARLING FILM APPARATUS PARTS

DARLING FILM APPARATUS PARTS

These film apparatus parts came from Alfred Darling's workshop, a Brighton-based engineer who specialised in cinematographic equipment. Pictured are a glass viewfinder (which would have been fixed to the top of a cine camera), two sprocket wheels (moving film through camera or projector), four claw mechanisms (pulling film through the gate), and a shutter mechanism (regulating light passing through the film).

11:15 - 11:17



1900S

DARLING VIEWFINDERS

DARLING VIEW FINDERS

Alfred Darling (1862–1931) was an engineer and a key early film pioneer. Darling began to manufacture film equipment at his engineering works at 25 Ditchling Rise, Brighton.

These various view finders allowed for modifications to cine cameras, adapting what was being captured on film through the lens.