

MOTION PICTURE NOMENCLATURE

ADOPTED IN COMMITTEE OF
THE WHOLE SOCIETY

- cine**—A prefix used in description of the motion picture art or apparatus.
- condensers**—In an optical projection mechanism, the lens combination which gathers the diverging rays of the luminant and converges them into the objective.
- douser**—The manually operated door in the projecting machine which intercepts the light before it reaches the film.
- frame** (noun)—A single picture of the series of a motion picture film.
- frame** (verb)—The adjustment of the relative position between the aperture and the pictures on the film to bring them into register with each other.
- intermittent sprocket**—The sprocket (in motion picture apparatus) which engages the film to give it intermittent movement at the light aperture.
- lantern picture**—A still picture projected on a screen by means of an optical lantern.
- lantern slide**—The transparent picture from which a lantern picture is projected.
- magazine valve**—The film opening in the magazine of a motion picture projector.
- motion picture**—The synthesis of a series of related picture elements, usually of an object in motion.
- motion picture film**—The ribbon upon which the series of pictures are recorded.
- motion picture projector**—An optical lantern equipped with mechanisms for suitably moving motion picture film across the projected light.
- negative stock**—Light sensitive film intended for motion picture camera use.
- negative**—The developed film, after being exposed in a camera.
- objective**—The image-forming member of the optical system in picture apparatus.
- positive stock**—The light, sensitive film intended to be printed upon through a negative.
- positive**—The developed film, after being printed through a negative.
- print**—Same as “positive.”
- projecting lens**—The lens (in an optical machine) which images the picture on the screen.

reel—The flanged spool upon which film is wound for use in projecting machines.

reel—An arbitrary unit of measure for film—approximately a thousand feet of length.

rewind—The process of reversing the winding of a film, usually so that the end to be first projected shall lie on the outside of the roll.

rewinder—The mechanism by which rewinding is accomplished.

safety shutter (also known as the fire-shutter)—The automatically operated door (in a projecting machine) which intercepts the light when the machine runs below normal speed.

screen—The surface upon which a picture is optically projected.

shutter—The obscuring device, usually a segmental revolving disc, employed to intercept the light during the movement of the film in motion picture apparatus.

shutter—working blade (also known as the cutting blade or obscuring blade)—That segment which intercepts the light during the movement of the film at the picture aperture.

shutter—intercepting blade (also known as the flicker blade)—That segment which intercepts the light one or more times during the rest or projection period of the film.

sprocket—The revolvable toothed member (in motion picture mechanisms) which engages the perforations in the film.

take-up (verb)—The process of winding the film (in a motion picture machine) after it passes the picture aperture.

take-up (noun)—The mechanism which receives and winds the film (in a motion picture machine) after it passes the picture aperture.

throw—The distance to the screen from the objective of a lantern or a motion picture projecting machine.

still—A picture printed from a single negative.