



Night Photography

with

ILFORD

Hypersensitive
Panchromatic
PLATES



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Hypersensitive Panchromatic Plates

The chief criticism that it has hitherto been possible to level at efforts at pictorial photography by night is that the results were altogether too static. The streets of a large town were shown completely bare of traffic and there was, and could be, no attempt to show any of the life which was characteristic of the scene. Exposures ran into minutes, and the only method of working was to cover the lens while lighted vehicles passed across the field of view and so to eliminate them entirely from the result. Thus robbed of its chief features, the result could hardly ever be said to be pictorial. The introduction of the Ilford

Hypersensitive Panchromatic Plate has changed all this. Hardly any view in a town now calls for an exposure of more than thirty seconds at F/4.5, while in any street which carries a considerable amount

Exposure 1 sec. at F/5.6, December.

of traffic and is, therefore, well lighted, the time necessary for a fully exposed result is only one or two seconds, while snapshot exposures of a tenth-of-a-second or so are possible under favourable circumstances.

Even in the busiest streets it is possible frequently to take an opportunity of giving an exposure of as much as two or three seconds and still to show

plenty of traffic. If the exposure is to be as long as this, wheeled traffic must not be within about a hundred yards of the camera and should be moving more or less directly towards or away from it. Pedestrians can be somewhat nearer, but again it is desirable that they should not be walking directly across the field of view.

The special precautions to be taken in exposing the plate are (i) to use a backed plate, (ii) to use a good lens hood, and (iii) to cover the lens at any time when a



Exposure 1/20 sec. at F/4.5

W.D.
8°
936
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Exposure $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. at F/5.6, March.

tenths of a second) it will be found better to develop for about twice as long in order to get the best shadow detail. It will be found that, given the condition of under-exposure, this will not lead to excessive contrast.

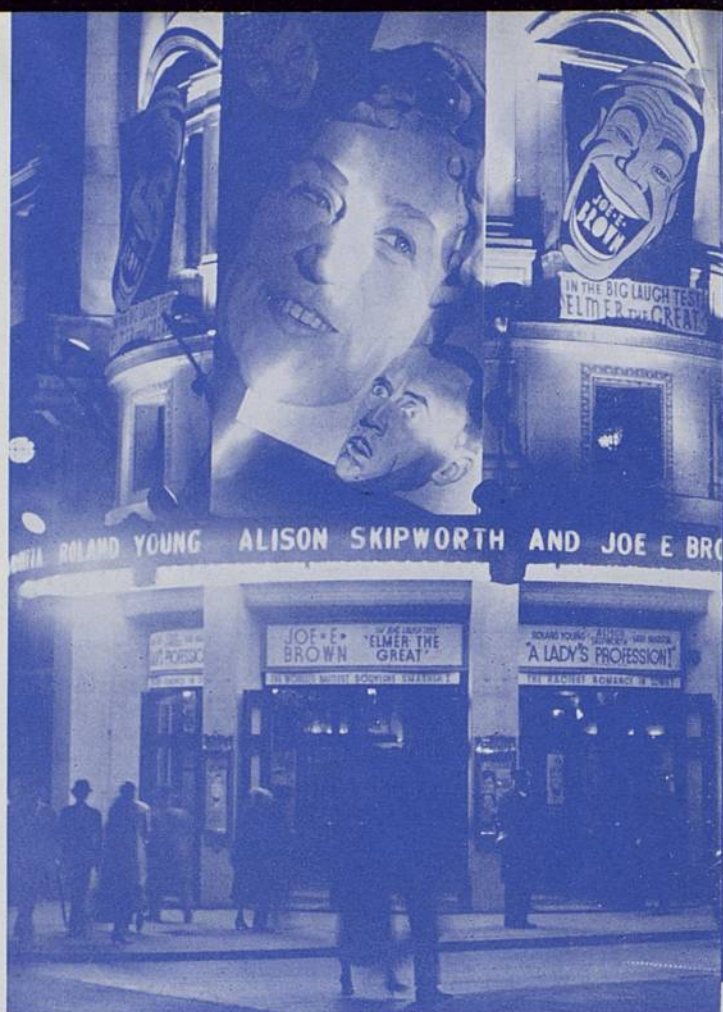
The photograph of Wellington Street, reproduced on the front page, had an exposure of two seconds at F/4.5. The vehicular traffic was stationary, but there is no appreciable movement in the pedestrians near the coffee stall on the left since they were walking directly

bright light is moving across the field. As regards development, since the contrast of the subject itself is sure to be fairly high, care must be taken not to over-develop the negative. If the plate has been fairly fully exposed a time equal to about 40 per cent. of that recommended on the leaflet enclosed with the plate box will be found to be sufficient for a negative intended for enlarging through a condenser enlarger. In cases where the exposure has been cut to the minimum (one-or-two-

towards the camera. This subject shows another of the possibilities which have been brought into being by the extreme speed of Ilford Hypersensitive Panchromatic Plates : that is, the inclusion of clouds in a night photograph. This particular example was taken about an hour after sunset in June, when the illumination was provided rather more by the light remaining in the sky than by that from the street lamps.

In the case of Hammersmith Station, reproduced below the exposure was made after midnight. Here again the result has only been made possible by the high speed of the plate. If the moon is to be included on the plate, the exposure must not exceed two or three seconds if the disc is not to be drawn out appreciably into a sausage shape. In this case, also, the exposure was two seconds at F/4.5.





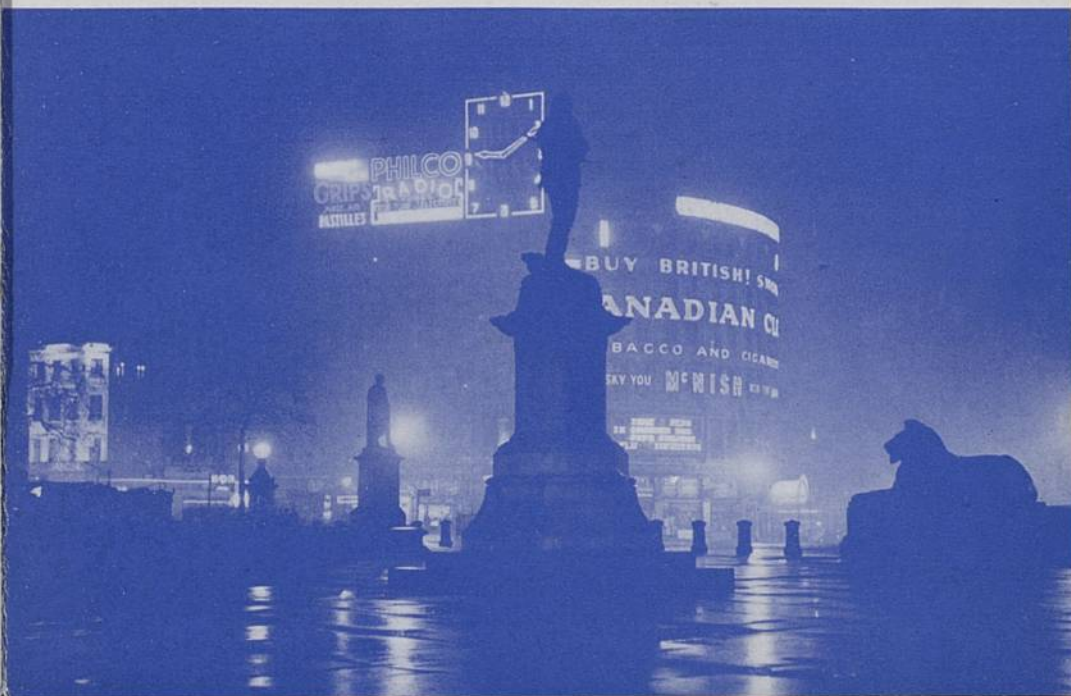
Exposure $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. at F/5.6, January.

Reference has been made to the fact that these night subjects are usually of high contrast. That fact imposes another requirement on the plate to be used: it must have great latitude as well as great speed, and it must also tend to resist the effects of halation and irradiation. With the plates available a few years ago the inevitable result of including unshielded lights in the field was to produce a large spread of light all round the image of the lamp, which frequently showed

a black centre, owing to reversal. This trouble has entirely disappeared with the double-coated Ilford Hypersensitive Panchromatic plates. Attention may be called to the rendering of the street lamps in the Wellington Street subject, reproduced on the cover of this pamphlet. There is virtually no spreading and it is even possible, on the original print, to distinguish the actual light source inside the lantern and also its reflection in the glass. Such resolution would not be possible, of course, when the exposure has to be very long, but, naked lights of moderate power may be included when the exposure is as long as thirty seconds at F/4.5 without causing undue trouble, and without fear of reversal.

The illustrations in this pamphlet are all made from negatives on Ilford Hypersensitive Panchromatic Plates. The circus picture was made at Olympia by a staff photographer of the "Daily Herald" and is reproduced by kind permission of that newspaper.

Exposure 1 sec. at F/5.6, January.





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