#### The

#### **OPTIGRAPH**

35 mm Movie Projector

1898-1907

by

**Soterios Gardiakos** 

August 23, 2008, October 15, 2011

UNIGRAPHICS INC., PUBLISHERS

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http://www.bioscope.biz/

http://gardiakos.com/

UNIGRAPHICS INC Aurora, Illínois. U.S.A. Kalamata, Messinias, Greece

#### INTRODUCTION

The Optigraph series of projectors is one of the more interesting early 35 mm machines for one to collect. Their diminutive size makes them collectible even for those collectors with very limited space. As there are basically a total of four models made, five counting the  $3\frac{1}{2}$  model, it is a collection that can be assembled, by a determined collector, other than the Model 1, of which none are actually known to exist in any collection known to me. Mr. G. W. Dumston in his notes states that there was an improved No. 4 model but I know nothing of this. It is possible that Optigraph No. 1 was either a prototype or the production run was extremely small. There is a rumor of one Model 1 owned by some collector in the Chicago-land area but it has yet to be substantiated.

#### FRANK McMILLAN

The Optigraph it would appear was invented by one Frank McMillan of which I have been unable to find any information on. If there is any one reading this that has information on Mr. McMillan please contact me at sgardiakos(omit)@aol.com.. We know that Frank McMillan invented to optigraph from a handwritten letter from A. C. Roebuck to G. W. Dunston dated October 4<sup>th</sup> 1941 in which he writes *The optigraph was invented about 1896 by Frank McMillan. It was a six pound attachment to a magic lantern, carried 250 feet of film and sold at \$25.00 to \$27.50. I financed its manufacture under the name Enterprise Optical Mfg Co. and provided an interest for Mr. McMillan who was the manger until about 1900.* This letter is in the Carey Williams archives and Carey was kind enough to make a copy for me.

What is somewhat puzzling to me that in an article written by Mr. Roebuck in October 1943 issue of *the Sound Track*, below, the official publication of the Motiograph Company he nowhere mentions the name of Frank McMillan, whose name appears on several Optigraph patents along side with Roebuck's name.

#### **ALVAH CURTIS ROEBUCK**

What we know of Alvah Curtis Roebuck is that he was born on January 9, 1864 in Lafayette Indiana, and that he died on June 18, 1948, aged 84. Mr. John Johnson of Fowlerville, Michigan was kind enough to send me a photocopy of *The Sound Track* stated above in which Mr. Roebuck writes of his early years at Enterprise Optical which later became the Motiograph Company.

The first part of the article below deals with his life up to 1896.

"Now we have reached the point where Motiograph came into being. Ay this time there was little in the way of entertainment for residents of smaller cities and towns, other than

amateur theatricals and an occasional circus. I conceived the idea of offering for dale an "entertainment outfit," by means of which the purchaser might liven up church social activities and at the same time earn some extra money for him-self and for the church. As the talking machine was then a novelty, our first outfit featured a phonograph, records and all necessary accessory equipment,



ALVAH C. ROEBUCK
From a photograph taken about the time of the founding o Motiograph
Cover on *the Sound track*, October 1943

Motiograph really began its existence in 1896, when we switched to a magic lantern and thus entered the projection field. The complete outfit consisted of a magic lantern, a choice of several sets of from fifty-two to eighty slides, a supply of advertising posters and admission tickets, a book of instructions, etc.

Perhaps at this point the reader may indulge in a tolerant smile at the simpler amusements of the preceding generation, but let me say that the magic lantern idea was a huge success. Orders poured in from all parts of the country, and within a very short time the sale of entertainment outfits constituted an appreciable portion of our business.

It was largely that I might devote all of my time to Motiograph, then known as the Enterprise Optical Mfg, Co., that about 1897 I disposed of my interest in Sears Roebuck & Co. to Mr. Sears. Two years later, with a feeling of sorrow and in opposition to the wishes of Mr. Sears, I resigned from the company which we had founded.

#### The first Movie Projector

The year 1898 marked an important era not only in the history of the company, but the motion picture industry as well, for in that year we produced the Optigraph. I sincerely

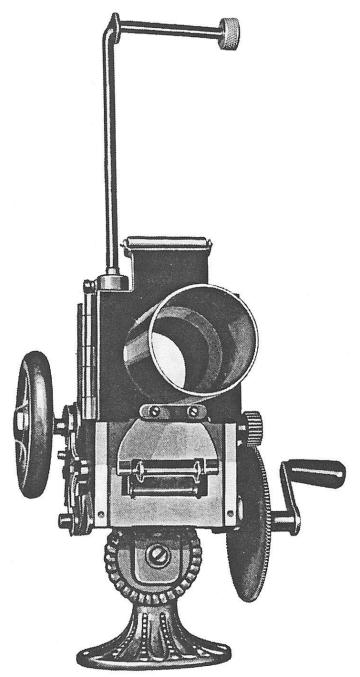
believe that this was the first practical motion picture projector. I may also quote from the Modern Theatre section of Boxoffice of December 14, 1935; "Who built the first commercially practical moving picture machine? . . . The result, to our mind, is somewhat conclusively in favor of Motiograph as the daddy of the machines that turned magic lantern shows into movies."

The optigraph was a combination motion picture projector and magic lantern. You may form an idea of what it looked like from the accompanying illustration [see photo of Optigraph 1] as well as I can describe it to you. I order to achieve a combination machine, I had conceived the idea of a hinge which permitted one to swing open the lens portion of the projector and insert the film. It was hand operated by means of a crank, while lighting was obtained by means of an incandescent lighting outfit employing gasoline. Many people may view it today with something akin to mirth, but at the time it proved itself to be a very serviceable machine,

The ensuing decade constituted what might be termed a period of development. A number of improvements were made in the mechanism including a very simple and efficient framing device, while the addition of a film take-up reel provided an element of safety and greater protection for the film. All in all, the little machine was beginning to evolve along the lines of the modern projector."

The rest of the article deals with the Motiograph projectors.

## **OPTIGRAPH No. 1**



Optigraph No. 1 made in 1898, note the left hand crank
The optigraph was invented about 1896 by Frank McMillan. No known Optigraph
prototypes from 1896-1897 are known to exist.. The above projector was either a
prototype or was produced in very limited numbers.
Photo, *THE SOUNDTRACK*, October 1943

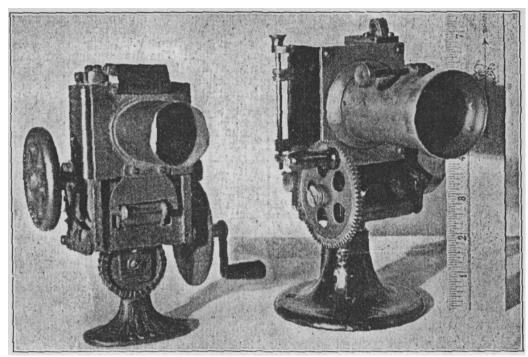


Figure 1

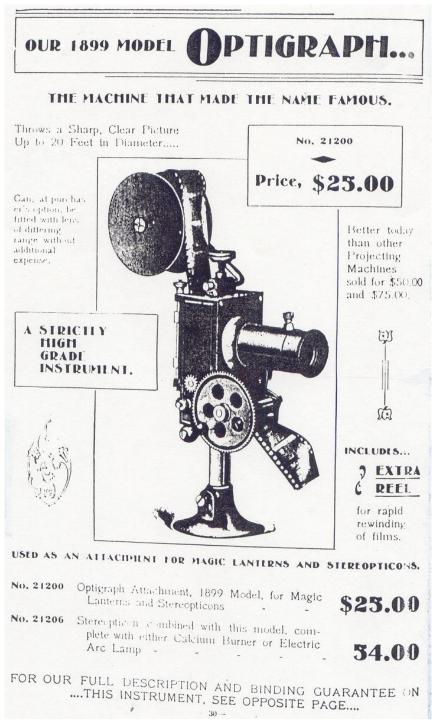
"Many of the "old timers" will recall the small mechanism shown to the right of figure 1. This was the commercial model of what later became the "Motiograph". To the left in the same illustration is shown the development model. Improvement is evident even in this early beginning. The development model had no shutter and the crank was located on what we would now consider the wrong side. However, the commercial model had the crank placed on what is now generally accepted as the "operating" side.

Figure No. 2 (not shown) is interesting in that it shows the development of the "Optigraph" as it was then called, from Model No. 1 to Model No. 3. Curiously, No. 1 [he means No. 2] was the first attempt was the first attempt to provide magazines to enclose the film and was the first to provide a take-up device. In those days film ordinarily came in only 50 –ft lengths."

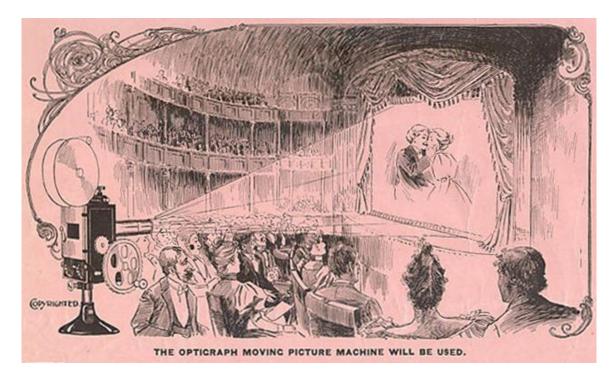
The above is a excerpt from an article written by O.F. Spahr, of Enterprise Optical Mfg. Co,., titled *A Projector Built for Sound* that appeared in July 1930 issue of the *Motion Picture Projectionist*,

This, Figure 2, which is not illustrated here, incorrectly numbered the Optigraph projectors and originally appeared as an article by F. H. Richardson, *What Happened in the beginning*, in the September 1925 issue of *The Transaction of the SMPE*. This is what happens when one copies from a source with out checking it out first. If I have made any such errors I would appreciate it if my readers would point such errors to me.

## **OPTIGRAPH No. 2**



Optigraph No. 2, 35 mm projector Sears, Roebuck and Co. Moving Pictures – Talking Machines Catalog Courtesy Carey Williams

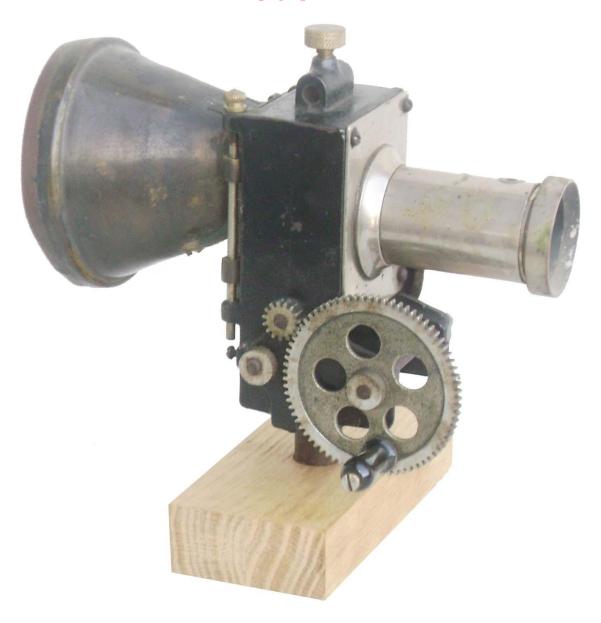


Section from an advertising poster that buyers of the Optigraph No. 2 could purchase to promote their business of their animated shows

Detail of the 1899 poster from following page in the Gardiakos collection.



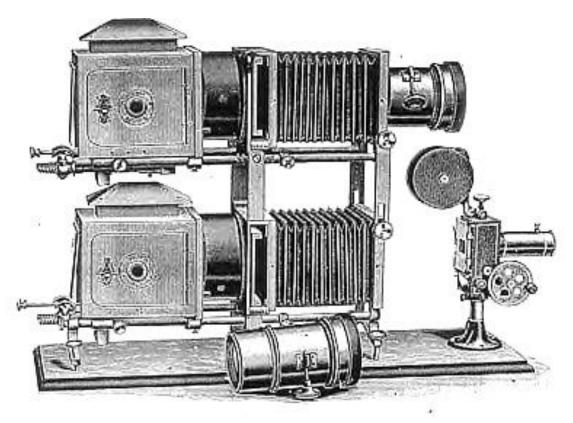
1899 Optigraph Poster, Soterios Gardiakos collection



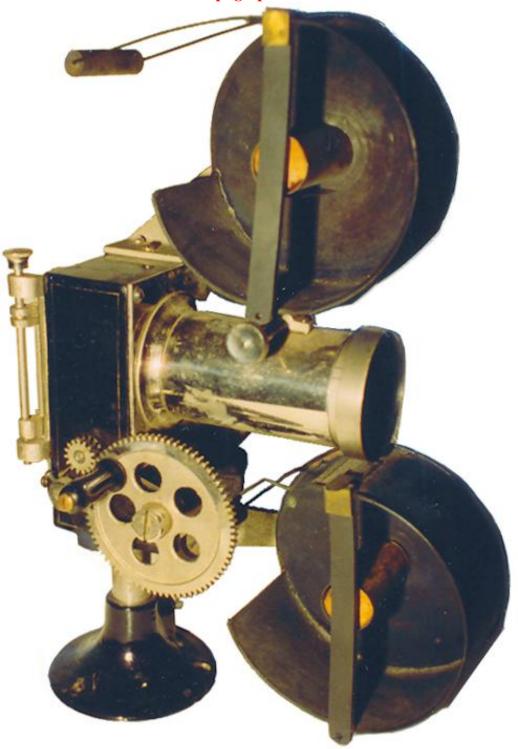
Optigraph model No. 2, 35mm projector 1899 Collection Soterios Gardiakos



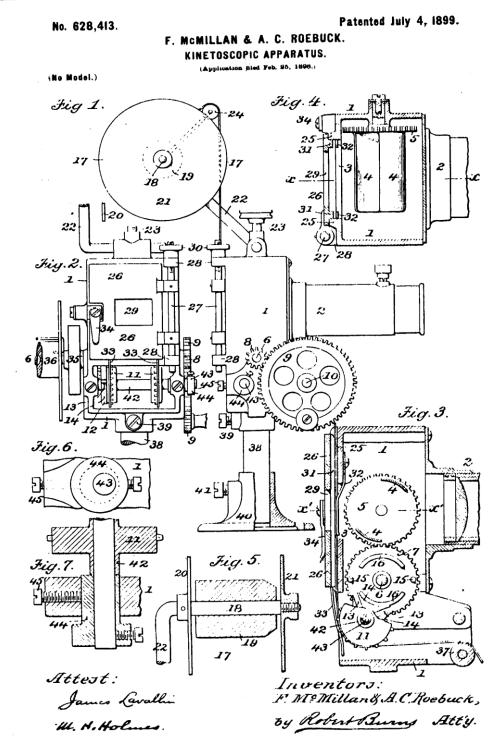
Optigraph model No. 2, 35mm projector 1899 Collection Soterios Gardiakos



Optigraph No. 2, 35 mm projector made in 1899. OPTIGRAPH CATALOG, No Date.

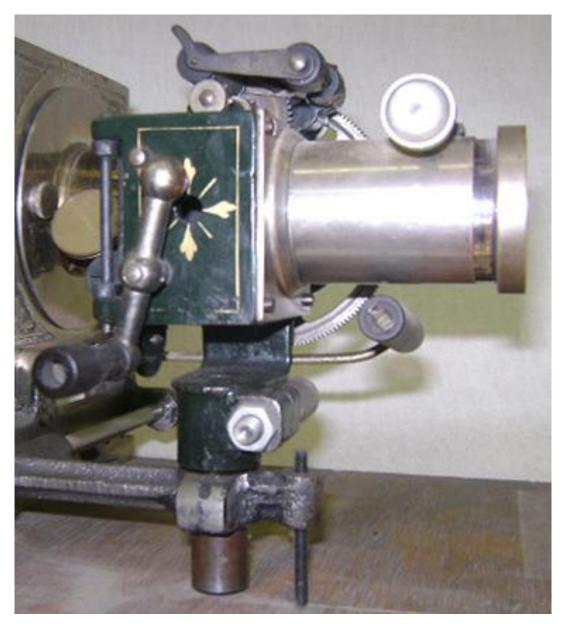


Optigraph No. 2, 35 mm projector, made in 1899. Carey Williams collection.

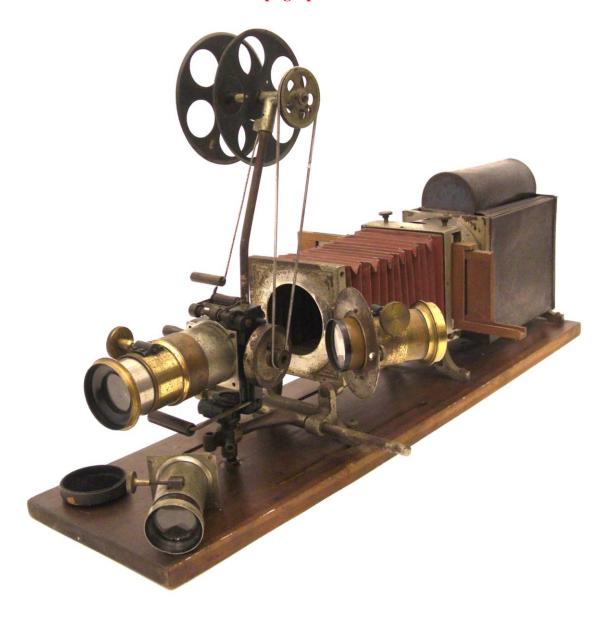


Optigraph No.2, Patent 628, 413, applied February 25, 1898, issued July 4, 1899

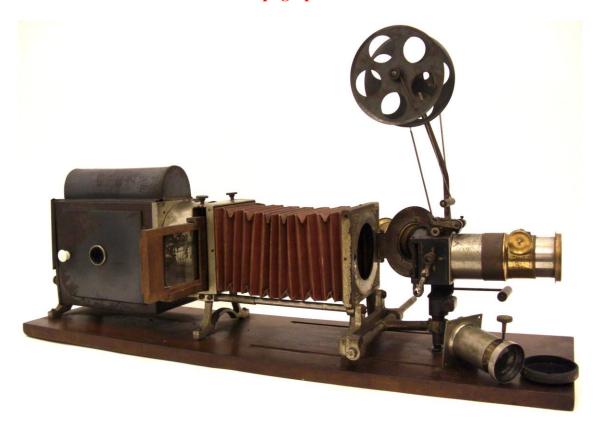
# **OPTIGRAPH No. 3**



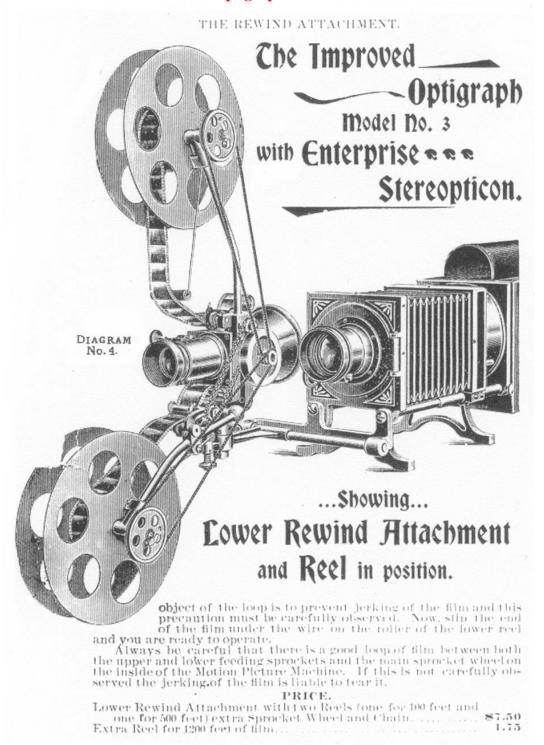
Optigraph No. 3, 35mm projector head 1900 Collection Soterios Gardiakos



Optigraph No. 3, 35 mm projector, 1900 Erkki Huhtamo collection



Optigraph No. 3, 35 mm projector, 1900 Erkki Huhtamo collection



Optigraph No. 3, 35 mm projector, made in 1900. *OPTIGRAPH CATALOG, NO DATE.* 

#### 



Optigraph No. 3, 35 mm projector, made in 1900 OPTIGRAPH CATALOG, NO DATE.

Patented Aug. 5, 1902. No. 706,113. A. C. ROEBUCK & F. McMILLAN. KINETOGRAPHIC APPARATUS. (Application filed Mar. 28, 1900.) 3 Sheets-Sheet I. (No Model.) Inventors: Attest: John Enders H A. North By Robert Living Hettorney.

Optigraph No. 3, Patent 706,113, applied March 23, 1900, issued July 4, 1900

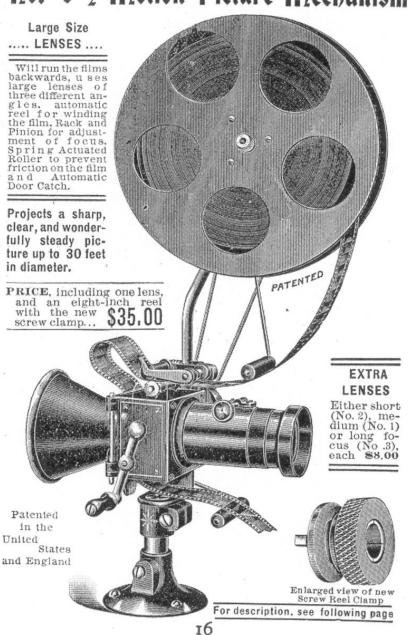


Case for the Optigraph No. 3, Paul Chmielews collection

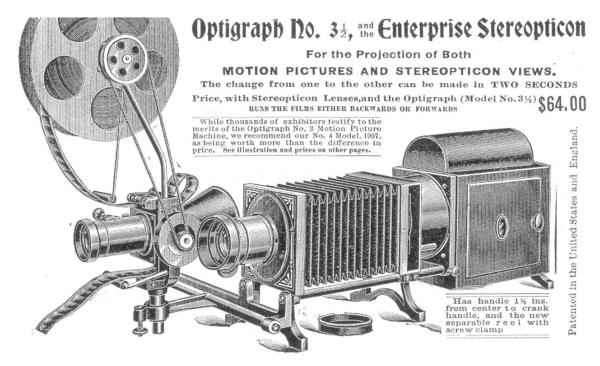
## OPTIGRAPH No. 3½

CHICAGO PROJECTING Co.,

# no. 312 Motion Picture Mechanism



Optigraph No. 3½, 35 mm projector OPTIGRAPH CATALOG, No Date.



Optigraph No. 3½, 35 mm projector OPTIGRAPH CATALOG, No Date.

## **OPTIGRAPH No. 4**



Optigraph No. 4, 35mm projector 1906 Collection Soterios Gardiakos



Optigraph No. 4, 35mm projector 1906 Collection Soterios Gardiakos



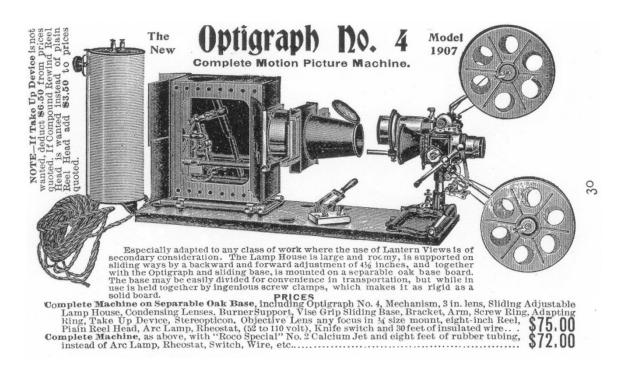
Optigraph No. 4, 35mm projector 1906 Collection Soterios Gardiakos



Optigraph No. 4, 35mm projector 1906 Collection Soterios Gardiakos



Optigraph No. 4, 35mm projector 1906 Collection Soterios Gardiakos



Optigraph No. 4, 35 mm projector, 1906 OPTIGRAPH CATALOG, no date

CHICAGO PROJECTING Co., The New Optigraph A no. 4 No. Model 1907 Motion Picture Mechanism Two United States patents. Others pending. See Description., on Following Pages. PRICE With Round Base, Reel, 3 in. Lens, etc. .. \$39.00 PRICE With Vise Grip Sliding Base, Reel, 3 in. Lens, etc. \$42.50 Above prices include 3 in.lens. Other lengths of focus extra. See list. More Optigraphs sold than all other Mo-

> Optigraph No. 4, 35 mm projector, 1906 OPTIGRAPH CATALOG, No Date

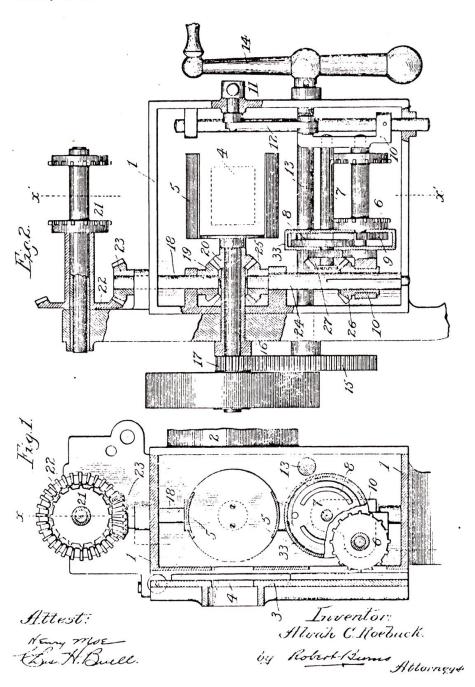
CHICAGO PROJECTING Co., Rear View of Che New Optigraph No. 4 Model 1907 Motion Picture Mechanism Showing Door and Roller Frame open for receiving the Film, Framing Handle folded for transportation, and Crank Handle Detached. Two United States Pat-ents. Others Pending. See Description, Prices, Etc., on Following Pages. 26

Optigraph No. 4, 35 mm projector, 1906 OPTIGRAPH CATALOG, No Date

A. C. ROEBUCK.
KINETOSCOPE.
APPLICATION FILED AUG. 13, 1906.

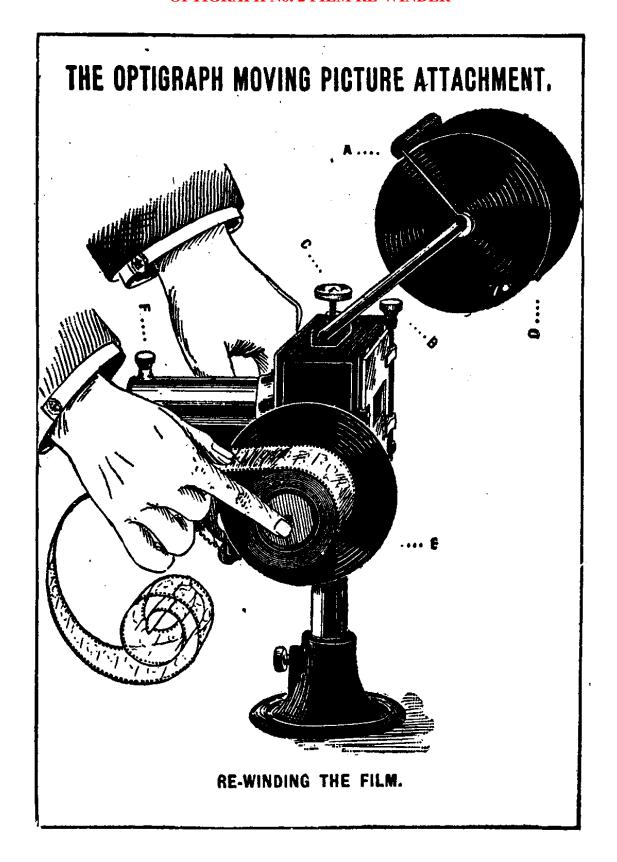
955,477.

Patented Apr. 19, 1910.



Optigraph No. 4 Patent 955,477, filed August 13, 1906, issued April 19, 1910

# **OPTIGRAPH ACCESSORIES**



## **OPTIGRAPH LAMPHOUSE**



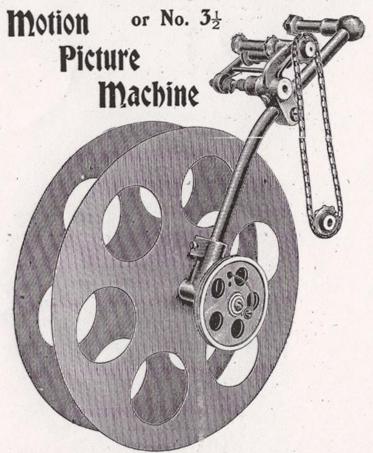
Optigraph lamp house, Collection Soterios Gardiakos

## OPTIGRAPH No. 3 or No 31/2 LOWER REWIND ATTACHMENT

CHICAGO PROJECTING Co.,

# **Lower Rewind Attachment**

For the "Optigraph" Model No. 3



This attachment was designed to fill the requirements of those who prefer to have their films wound up as they pass through the machine instead of running them into a bag, box or basket. It is constructed on the same plan as the upper reel, except that it has a feeding sprocket to relieve the strain from the intermittent motion of the main sprocket wheel. It also has a sprocket wheel which is to be attached to the shaft of the upper feeding sprocket wheel, and a chain for connecting the two. the two.

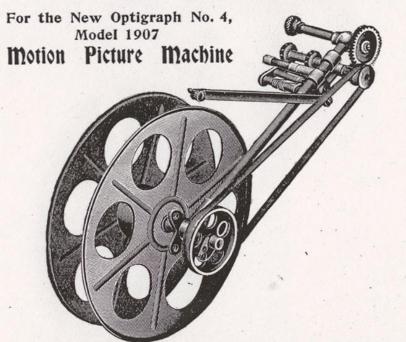
This attachment may be attached to any No. 3 and 3½ improved Optigraph by simply removing the bolt which clamps the Optigraph to the upright post.

#### PRICE

Lower Rewind Attachment with two Reels, (one for 100 feet and one for 500 feet), extra Sprocket Wheel and Chain......\$7.50 Extra Reel for 1,200 feet of film...... 1.50

225 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

# no. 4 Cake Up Attachment



This attachment was designed to fill the requirements of those who prefer to have their films rolled up on a reel as they pass through the machine instead of running them into a bag, box or other receptacle. It is constructed on the same plan as the upper reel, except that it has the feed sprocket on the reel arm instead of being on the body of the machine.

The No. 4 Take Up Attachment has a geared connection with the main part of the machine and is held in place by a bolt and thumb nut which form a part of the device. The geared connection is positive in its action and will not catch or bind as in chain-driven mechanisms. A metal strap attached by a thumb screw to the upper part of the main frame of the Optigraph serves as a rigid support and relieves the bolt of any unnecessary strain.

The attachment may be instantly attached or detached by the manipulation of two thumb screws.

This attachment is intended for use only with the No. 4 Optigraph

and cannot be used with the No. 31/2 Optigraph.

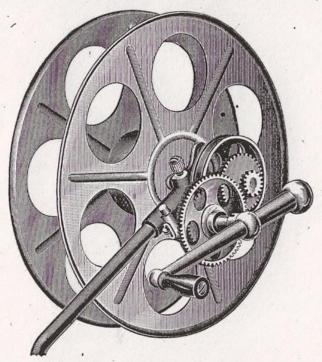
## . . PRICE . .

The No. 4 Take Up Attachment, with belt and 8 inch reel.... \$ 8.00 The reels used on the Take Up are the same as for the body of the

# OPTIGRAPH No. 4 COMPOUND REWIND REEL HEAD

CHICAGO PROJECTING Co.,

# The Compound Rewind Reel Head



# For the New OPTIGRAPH No. 4 Model 1907

The object of this attachment is to furnish a convenient means of rewinding the films after they have been run through the machine. This attachment is patented and possesses two very great advantages over anything ever devised for a similar purpose. First, it has two speeds, one which gives three revolutions of the reel to one of the handle and is used for winding short films and for the first half of long films of 800 to 1,000 feet or more. The other speed gives one revolution of the reel to one of the handle and is used for the last half of the long films.

The second improvement is, that instead of using a short handle as is customary on other rewinds that form a part of a motion picture machine, the main crank handle from the body of the machine is used which prevents fatigue even where the machine is in constant use as in "continuous show" motion picture work.

The handle may be quickly attached and detached by pressing a catch bolt.

....PRICE....

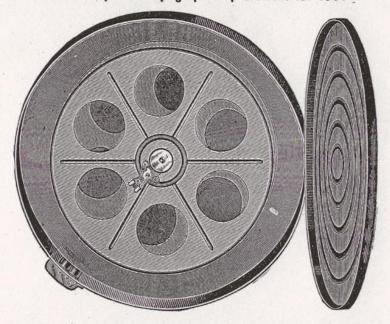
Compound Rewind Reel Head, without arm, or handle.......\$7.50

## OPTIGRAPH FIREPROOF MAGAZINES FOR 1907

225 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

# ...Fireproof Magazines...

Another Important Optigraph Improvement for 1907



The object of these magazines is to provide protection to the film while in use in case, through carlessness of the operator, the film should become ignited. The magazines are made of strong sheet metal, are spun to shape, corrugated to give strength, are neat and artistic in both finish and design. Being circular in form, they conform to the shape of the reels, hence there is no waste space, or superfluous weight, and they are much more artistic, also more convenient than if made square.

Each magazine is equipped with a "Trap" consisting of a pair of rollers through which the film passes to and from the machine. As these rollers are held in contact by spring tension, the film cannot burn beyond the point where it passes between them. The cover of the magazine is provided with spring catches to hold it in place.

The magazine is mounted on a metal spider which fits on to the reel head and is held in position by screws. But a few moments are required to attach or detach the magazines from the reel heads. The magazines are interchangeable with both the upper and lower reel heads.

### . . PRICES . .

# **PATENTS**



### 4431 WEST LAKE STREET . CHICAGO

December 22, 1941

Mr. G. W. Dunston 306 W. 33rd Street Norfolk, Virginia

Dear Mr. Dunston:

The information you are asking for in your letter of November 4th is of such character that it means digging down into old records and therefore we were not able to answer your letter promptly. We have found some old patent lists and while these show a great number of applications having been filed with the government, the following are the only ones on which patents were issued -

Application Serial No. 331,258 filed Aug. 20, 1906 for slide changers
Patent Serial No. 998,305 issued 7/18/11

Application Serial No. 477,436 filed Feb. 11, 1909 for optical projection apparatus
Patent Serial No. 1,064,010 issued 6/10/13

Application Serial No. 491,510 filed Apr. 21, 1909 for optical projection apparatus

Patent Serial No. 1,060,128 issued 4/29/15

Application Serial No. 491,311 filed Apr. 21, 1909 for kinetoscopes

Patent Serial No. 1,055,492 issued 3/11/13

Application Serial No. 522,676 filed Oct. 14, 1909 for kenetoscopes safety shutters

Patent Serial No. 1,006,406 issued 10/17/11

Application Serial No. 563,438 filed May 25, 1910 for kinetoscopes

Patent Serial No. 1,037,325 issued 9/3/12

We find, also, the following information:

The following letters patent of the United States of America were granted to Alvah C. Roebuck of Chicago:

No. 786, 052 dated Mar. 28, 1905 for Lens Boxes for Stereopticons, etc. No. 788,795 " May 2, 1905 " Lime Light Fixtures

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12/22/41
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No. 793,157 dated June 27, 1905 for Lime Light Mechanisms
No. 820,441 " May 15, 1906 " Film Reeling Mechanisms
No. 859,781 dated July 9, 1907 " Stands or Tripods
No. 892,684 " July 7, 1908 " Separator Strips for S1:
No. 909,677 " Jan. 12, 1909 " Shutter Mechanisms
                                            " Separator Strips for Slide Racks
 No. 909,677
 No. 919,773
                          Apr. 27, 1909 " Film Reeling Mechanisms
No. 927,895
No. 939,634
                                            " Kinetoscopes
                          July 13, 1909
                          Nov. 9, 1909
Apr. 19, 1910
                                            " Kinetoscopes
 No. 955,477
                                             " Kinetoscopes
 No. 961,536
                                            Ħ
                          June 14, 1910
                                                 Film Reeling Mechanisms
  No.1,024,866 "
                          Apr. 30, 1912 " Rewinding Mechanism
   ****************
No. 656,749 dated Aug. 28, 1900 issued to Roebuck & McMillan
 No. 656,750
                                                             198
```

```
No. 772,673
                      Oct. 18, 1904
Mar. 28, 1905
No. 786,052 "
                                                  A. C. Roebuck
No. 788,795 *
                      May 2, 1905
No. 793,157 No. 859,781
                      June 27, 1905
                                        Ħ
                      July 9, 1907
July 7, 1906
No. 892,684
                      Jan. 12, 1909
No. 909,677
 No. 919,773
                      Apr. 27, 1909
July 13, 1909
  No. 927,895
No. 939,634
                                        11
                      Nov. 9, 1909
                                        11
_No. 961,536
                      June 14, 1910
```

The above patents cover inventions on optical projection apparatus, such as moving picture machines, stereopticons, etc., developed and patents applied for prior to July 1, 1911.

#### Also:

```
No. 1,138,364 dated May 4, 1915 for Automatic Shutter

No. 1,284,371 " Nov.12, 1918 " Loop Take-up

No. 1,277,482 " Sep. 3, 1918 " Universal Joint

No. 1,282,293 " Oct.22, 1918 " Condenser Mounting

No. 1,293,553 " Feb. 4, 1919 " Angle Adjusting Mechanism
```

## Alsot

```
No.
No.
No.
    656,749
              Aug 28, 1900
                            Gen. Apparatus for Vapo Lamps R & McM
No.
    706,113
              Aug 5, 1902
                            Kinetoscope apparatus
                                                  R & McM
                          " Carbureter
No.
    772,673
              Oct. 18, 1904
                                                  R & McM
                          " Slide Changer
    998,345
              Jul. 18, 1911
                                             Roebuck
```

We have culled this information from various old papers in our files. We have no way of knowing if this is a complete list of the patents issued to Mr. A. C. Roebuck, but you will admit it is an imposing list.

# BOOKS AND MONOGRAPHS WRITTEN BY SOTERIOS GARDIAKOS

October 1, 2011

## **Relating to Movie Machinery**

Cinematic Machinery Collection of Soterios Gardiakos, 2002, ISBN 0-9777537-3-5, August 25, 2011, 227 pages

A Warwick (Baucus & Maguire Ltd.) spoolbank Projector ca 1897 In the Collection of Soterios Gardiakos, Photographs by Katerina Nike Gardiakos. 2001, ISBN 0-9777537-0-0, June 1, 2008 49 pages

**Pre 1900 American Made Movie Projectors**. 2002. ISBN 0-9777537-4-3, June 30, 2011, 143 pages

**A Compilation of Greek made Movie Projectors and other Cinematic Equipment**. From information provided to Soterios Gardiakos by Nikos Theodosiou. 2002. ISBN 0-9777537-2-7, June 20, 2009, 60 pages

Kinematic Peephole Machines Using a Continuous Strip of Film or Paper, 2002 ISBN 0-9777537-5-1, June 22, 2010, 73 pages

LeRoy Projectors, An enigmatic pioneer in the quest to project motion pictures on the big screen. ISBN 0-9777537-7-8, July 17, 2008, 48 pages

Optigraph 35 mm projectors, August 23, 2008, 49 pages

The Peerless Kinetograph made by Geo. A. Knaak Co., of Oshkosh Wis. U.S.A. and the Veriscope Projector, *An Inquiry into an enigma*, September 30, 2011, 33 pages.

A Prototype 35 mm Movie Projector in the Collection of Soterios Gardiakos Made by Carl J. Lang (Lang Manufacturing works) of Olean, New York, March 15, 2010, 56 pages

Peep Show Phantoscope ca 1904-1905 made by C. Francis Jenkins in the Collection of Soterios Gardiakos, November 22, 2010, 73 pages

**Spoolbank Projectors**, 2001.ISBN 0-9777537-1-9, June 31, 2010, 82 pages

Selig Polyscope Movie Projectors made by William N. Selig – a compilation, September 25 2011, 62 pages.

Cineograph movie projectors and some cameras Made by Siegmund Lubin 1896-1916 A checklist, October 25, 2011 62 pages

From the JENKINS PHANTOSCOPE to the ARMAT VITASCOPE Chronologically arranged, June 25, 2011, 132 pages

## Works in progress relating to movie machinery

A Possible Classification of Thomas Edison's Kinetoscopes, 2002, (Incomplete, work in progress)

**35mm Movie Projectors**, A work in progress with over 1,300 pages so far. (Dec. 2006)

## **Relating to Numismatics**

The Coinage of Modern Greece, Crete, the Ionian Islands and Cyprus, Chicago, 1969, ISBN 0-916710-02-5, 96 pp, + 16 plates, hardbound

The Coins of Cyprus 1489-1571, Chicago, 1975, ISBN 0-916710-19-X, 32 pp, fully Illustrated, paper cover

**A Catalogue of the Coins of Dalmatia et Albania 1410-1797**. Chicago, 1970 ISBN 0-916710-67-x, 32 pp, illustrated, maps, tables, paper cover

**The Coinages of Alexander the Great**, S. Gardiakos Editor. ISBN 0-916710-82-3, 1,007 pp, +157 plates, hardbound in three volumes

#### **Books on Soterios Gardiakos**

The Sculptures of Soterios Gardiakos, (From the Bronze age to the Modern Age) By Chryssafenia Gardiakos, Photographs by Brad Baskin and Katerina Nike Gardiakos. September 1, 2011, ISBN 0-9777537-6-X. featuring 140 sculptures, 167 pages

**Selections from the collection of Soterios and Irlanda Gardiakos**, September 20, 2011, 218 pages 1

MY LIFE an illustrated photo album of me, my family and my friends, from the early twentieth century to the present. July 30, 2011, 389 pages

Site on Movie Machinery: <a href="http://bioscope.biz/">http://bioscope.biz/</a>

Site on Sculpture: <a href="http://gardiakos.com/">http://gardiakos.com/</a>

Email: sgardiakos (omit) @aol.com

UNIGRAPHICS INC. 64 South Water Street Aurora, Illinois 60505