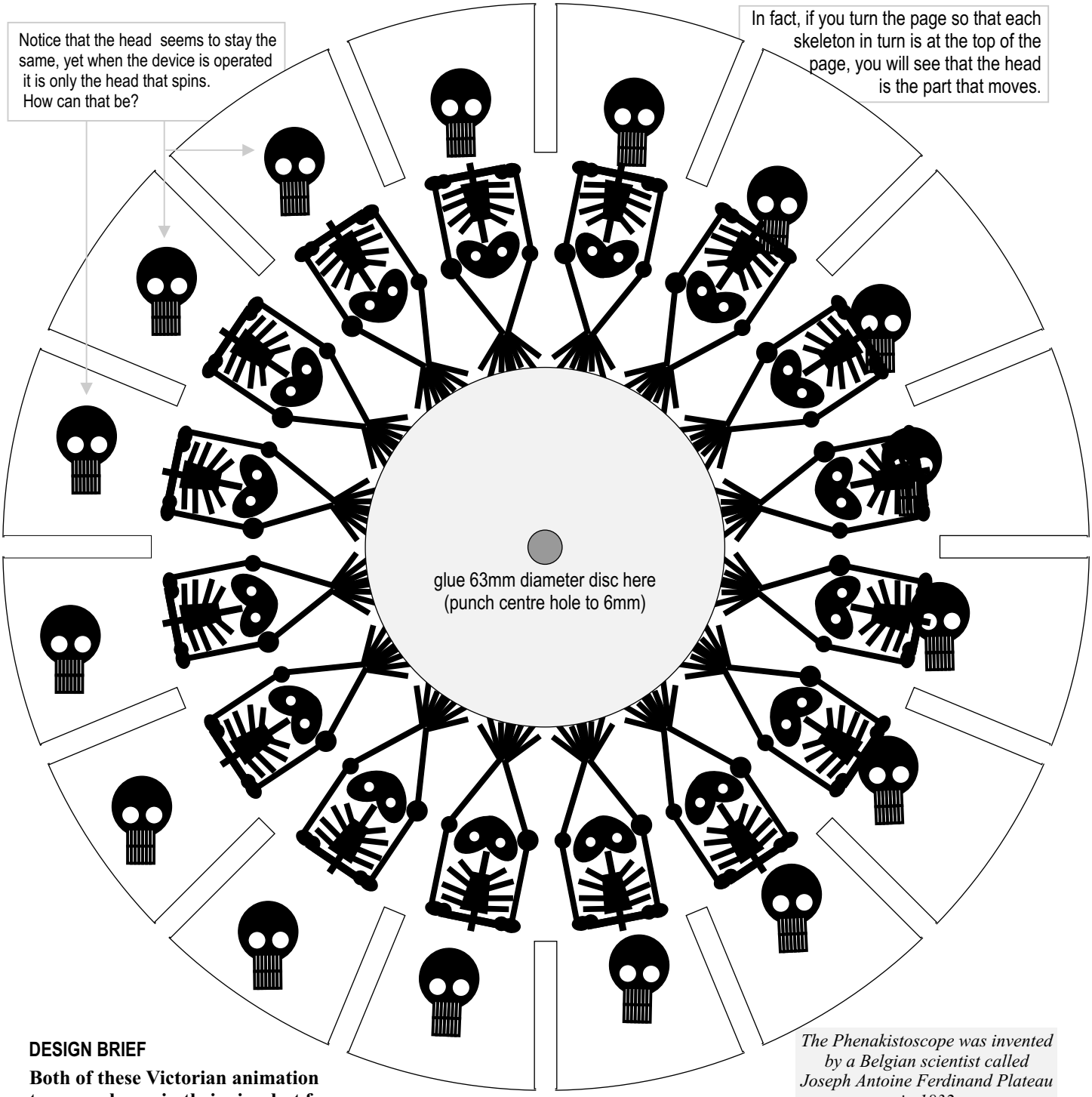
Notice that the head seems to stay the same, yet when the device is operated it is only the head that spins. How can that be?

In fact, if you turn the page so that each skeleton in turn is at the top of the page, you will see that the head is the part that moves.




*The Phenakistoscope was invented by a Belgian scientist called Joseph Antoine Ferdinand Plateau in 1832*

**DESIGN BRIEF**

**Both of these Victorian animation toys are shown in their simplest form. These are spun by hand, but it is possible to arrange for some form of drive. One rotates horizontally and the other vertically. The gravity motor would seem to fit the bill, so why not make a powered toy?** ***The phenakistoscope also needs a mirror, but only one large enough to show <u>one</u> of the 16 images. - -fastened permanently to the device perhaps?***

The Phenakistoscope is the simplest of the Victorian animation toys to make. Just cut out the disc, mount on an 'axle' *(which could be a pin through the centre)*, and view the REFLECTION of the revolving design THROUGH the SLOTS around the edge of the disc. The best way to do this is to place a mirror on a windowsill. The light through the window illuminates the design.
*Useful point to remember - if you cut the slots narrow, then the reflection will be sharper, but darker. If the slots are cut wide then the image will be brighter but appear more blurred. Narrow slots and a bright light shining on the design give the most satisfying result.*