

*For perfect pictures.*



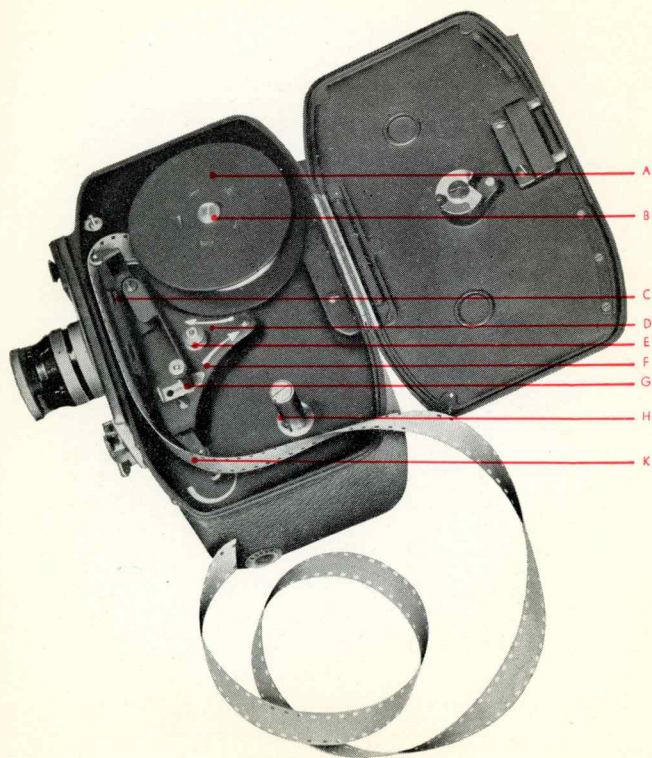


Fig. 1.

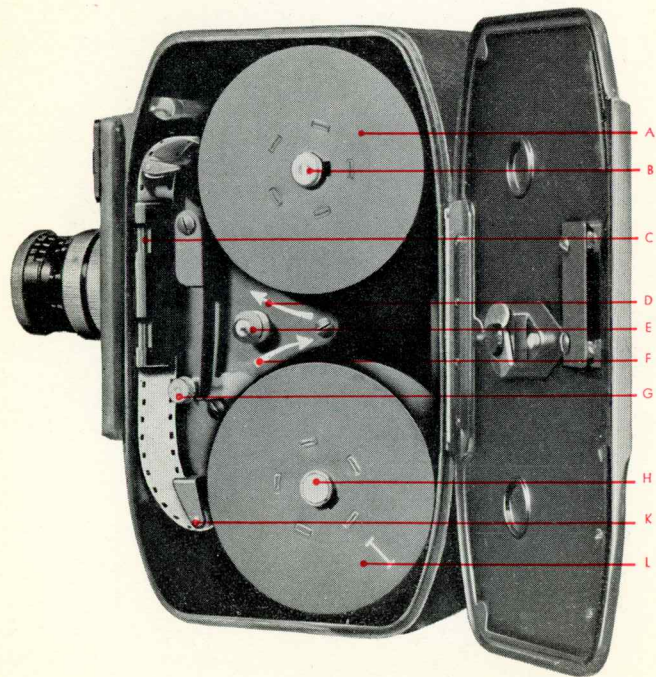


Fig. 2.

# Instructions for the Use of the Paillard L8 Cine Camera

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## Equipment

Every Paillard L 8 Cine camera is supplied complete with :

- | lens
- | empty take-up spool
- | leather grip (in loop form)
- | soft leather cover
- | small box.

## Preliminary remarks

The Paillard L 8 model is extremely simple to handle. It is, however, advisable to read through the following instructions carefully before using the camera and to see that they are observed.

It is also a good idea to note the number of the camera (this appears on the screw mounting which takes the leather grip) and to mention it in any correspondence exchanged with your dealer.

## Double - 8 mm film

Above all it is essential to know that double-8 mm film on 25 ft. (7,5 m) spools, as used for the L 8 model, gives two parallel rows of exposures (see fig. 3). After the film has been run through the camera **once**, only

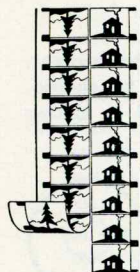


Fig. 3.

one of these rows has been fully exposed. In order to expose the other row, the film must be reversed and passed through the camera a **second** time. After development, the film is then cut lengthwise and joined in one piece, so that it is returned from the laboratory in the form of a simple 8 mm film of 50 ft. (15 m) length.

An unexposed double-8 mm film, nominally 25 ft. (7,5 m) in length, is in actual fact longer (about 33 ft. or 10 m). The 8 ft. (2,5 m) of difference is accounted for by the 4 ft. (1,25 m) allowed at each end of the film for loading and unloading the camera without risk of fogging.

Fig. 4.



Leader	25 ft. (7,5 m)	Trailer
about 4 ft. to 4 ft. 6 in. according to make of film (1,25 to 1,35 m).	of effective double-8 mm film = 50 ft. (15 m) of simple 8 mm film.	about 4 ft. to 4 ft. 6 in. according to make of film (1,25 to 1,35 m).

Upon development the leader and trailer are removed and the sender receives only **50 ft. (15 m)** of simple 8 mm film.

## Loading the Camera

The camera should not be loaded in bright daylight, but a dark corner or shady place should be chosen. Direct sun-rays must be avoided. Proceed as follows when loading :

1. Open the camera by lifting the ring on the lid and turning it in the direction shown by the arrow.
2. Open the pressure pad C by raising knob G and moving it from left to right.
3. Remove the take-up spool L from the camera.
4. Unwind about 16 inches (40 cm) of the leader of the film to be exposed.
5. Place the spool of unexposed film A on the upper spindle B so that the film unrolls in the direction of the arrow D (clockwise).
6. Introduce the film into the gate (fig. 5), following the direction of the arrow.
7. Introduce the end of the film into the core slit of the take-up spool so that the side of the spool marked I faces upwards.

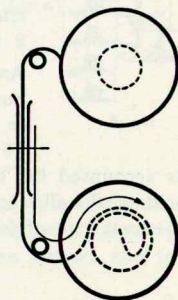


Fig. 5.

8. Wind the film around the core of the take-up spool L (about 5 complete turns), **making sure that the end remains firmly in the slit.**
9. Pass the film over the guiding roller K.
10. Place the take-up spool on spindle H. The notch at the upper end of the spindle corresponds exactly with the small catch-tooth at the bottom.
11. Hold spool A firmly and turn take-up spool L in the direction of the arrow F. The film must remain firm on the spool and tighten in the camera.
12. Close the pressure pad by moving lever G back from right to left. Check the film transport mechanism by pressing the starting button, at the same time pressing button E ; the two spools should then rotate.
13. Close the camera by pressing down the lid and turning the ring on the lid in the direction of F. If the lid will not close, either the pressure pad has been left open or one of the spools is not rightly in position on its spindle.

**Note :** Always handle the spools with care so as to avoid bending their flanges.

## Winding

Raise the winding key (fig. 6) and wind up the apparatus fully by turning the key in the direction of the arrows.

The winding may be done by turning key or camera backwards and forwards till a distinct check is felt. Do not attempt to wind further after this check, i. e. when the winding crown can no longer be moved forward with the key.

A complete winding suffices for the passage of just over 6 ½ ft. (2 m) of film before the motor stops. In order to avoid the possibility of the motor stopping in the course of a "take", it is advisable to make a habit of winding up the camera after each scene.

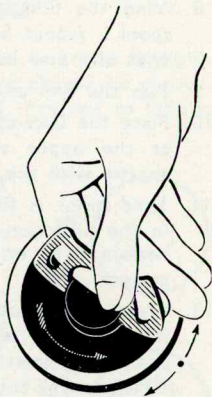


Fig. 6.

## Footage Indicator

The footage indicator (fig. 7), which shows the length of film used, automatically returns to the start position when the lid of the camera is opened for reloading.

The counter operates only if the camera lid is properly closed. The space on the indicator between the white line and the O is calculated for the length of the leader, which is removed on development. It is thus only when the indicator moves round to O that the first scene can actually be filmed.



Fig. 7.

## Starting the Mechanism

The camera mechanism is set in motion by pressing on the starting button which may be in any one of three possible positions (fig. 8):

1. In position A, shown here, the camera is locked and fool-proof. The filming mechanism will **not** function if the apparatus is incidentally or indiscreetly handled. The locking device is operated by turning the button 1/8 of a revolution to the left, **no pressure** being exerted in the process. To free the mechanism, turn the button in the opposite direction.
2. In position B, the apparatus is ready for use. The mechanism is set in motion by pressing the button down to its full extent. As soon as the pressure is removed, the mechanism stops.
3. When the button is pressed down as in 2 (position B), it can be fixed in this position by turning it 1/8 of a revolution to the left (position C). It then continues to function automatically, so that it is possible, with the aid of a tripod, for instance, to film oneself.

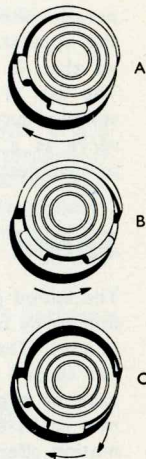


Fig. 8.

An **antinous release** (fig. 9) specially constructed for the L 8 camera, may be attached to the two lateral grooves provided in the base fitting of

the starting button. This release is obtainable from your supplier. It permits filming to be done without the apparatus itself being touched, so that it remains perfectly stable. The cap of the release covers the starting button in such a way as to serve as a safety device in addition to that described in I above.

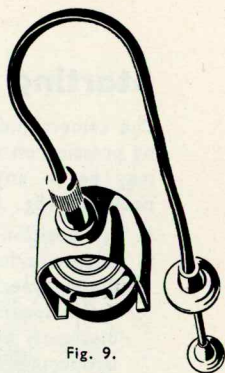


Fig. 9.

## Speed Regulating

The **speed governor** (fig. 10) enables the rate of the film to be modified, even when the camera is actually in use. The **normal speed** of exposure is 16 frames per second which is in accordance with the **normal rate of projection** of the silent film. Filming at the rate of 24 or 32 frames per second produces a slow-motion effect on the screen, whilst filming at the rate of 12 frames per second produces the effect of accelerated motion. To change the rate of exposure, place figure 12, 16, 24 or 32 opposite the guide mark engraved on the governor button. It should be borne in mind that any change in the rate of shooting affects the time of exposure; the diaphragm has to be adjusted accordingly. **Examples**: if the rate of shooting is doubled by changing from 16 to 32 exposures per second,



Fig. 10.

**open** the diaphragm by one step. On the other hand, if exposures are made at 12 frames per second, **close** the diaphragm by half a stop.

## Lens

The Paillard L 8 cine camera is supplied with a lens with  $F = 12.5$  mm or 13 mm of the small international standard type mount, that is, with a  $5/8$ " thread (15.8 mm, setting 7.8 mm). The lens is interchangeable. The camera's equipment can always be completed by the purchase of lenses at  $F = 25$  mm or  $F = 36$  mm (See also under "View finder".)

The lens must always be firmly screwed into position, but should not be forced.

## Diaphragm and Focussing

For the adjustment of diaphragm aperture of the lens, the small plate attached to the front of the camera should be consulted. It is evident that all diaphragm stops engraved on the front plate concern only the normal rate of shooting, i.e. 16 frames per second. **Important!** Remember always that the diaphragm is **opened** by turning the ring to a **smaller** figure (2,8 is a greater opening than 4). The diaphragm is **closed** by turning it to a **higher** figure. Amateurs who wish to attain all possible uniformity of exposure should employ an electric photometer and follow the reading for  $1/30$  second exposure.

If the lens is adjustable (i. e. with adjusting ring and distance scale), it should be used to facilitate focussing and increase the sharpness of the pictures. The nearer the object to be filmed, the more accurate the focussing must be. In cases of doubt in the estimation of distance, it is preferable to err on the long side. When the object filmed is approaching the camera, focus for the shortest distance to which the object will approach.



Fig. 11.

## View finder

The view-finder is situated at the back of the camera. When looking through the window of the finder, the eye sees exactly the same picture as will later appear on the screen after the development of the film.

The two small movable frame masks (fig. 12) situated to the right of the view finder window give fields of vision corresponding to those taken by the lens with  $F = 25$  mm (frame mask with large aperture) and that with  $F = 36$  mm (frame mask with small aperture). These frames should be employed with the respective lenses. Amateurs who only use the normal lens at  $F = 12.5$  mm supplied with the camera will thus not use the two frame masks.

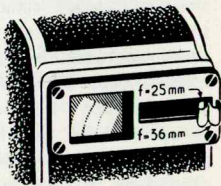


Fig. 12.

## End pointer

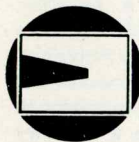


Fig. 13.



When the film has almost reached its end, a black pointer appears in the window of the view finder (fig. 13 a). This pointer comes into view at the moment when the footage indicator is on 24 feet = 7.30 m (fig. 13 b). It stops in the middle of the finder at  $25 \frac{1}{2}$  ft. (7.80 m) and filming continues up to this point. After this the mechanism should be run so as to let the trailer pass on to the take-up spool, and this process is completed when the indicator reaches the white mark and no longer advances.

## Second Passage of Film

(Interchange of spools)

When double-8 mm film has been run through the camera once, it must then be turned and run through again in order to expose the second row of pictures. It is sufficient to remove the spools, change them about and load as before. The full spool must thus be placed on spindle B with the side marked II upwards. The threading of the film is done as on the first occasion. It is always possible to ascertain whether both sides of the film have been fully exposed, as in that case the



take-up spool supplied with the camera will be empty and will be found on the upper spindle B.

## Unloading the Camera

When the complete length of film has been run through the apparatus twice, open the camera in a shadowy place, take out the full spool and immediately place it in its metal container. Close this container carefully and put it in the cardboard box in which it is to be forwarded to the photographer for development.

## How to Film

After having loaded the camera, let the leader run through till the figure O is shown on the indicator, wind up the motor to its full extent, adjust the diaphragm of the lens and, where this is necessary, set the focussing ring on the distance required. The camera is now ready for filming.

### Without Stand

It matters little how the camera is held — whether with one hand or with both — provided it remains perfectly stable, and the operator's movements are smooth. The camera should be held against the cheek, and the elbows braced against the body to serve as supports.

### With Stand

If the nut to which the leather loop is attached be removed, a stand or tripod may be screwed in its place. (The thread of the screw fitting is of the "Kodak" or English type.) Even when such a stand is not available, the camera can be placed whenever possible on a firm and level support (table, wall, etc.).

### Steadiness

The steadier the camera, the sharper the image. In many cases the **antinous release** for L 8 cameras will prove to be of great value.

### Panorama

Panoram very slowly and without jerks. It is preferable to let the object move in the field of the view finder without following it. If the object moves very quickly, keep at as great a distance as possible.

### Lighting

Avoid too great differences of light intensity between the scenes of one film.

### Length of Scenes

A normal scene should last from 8 to 12 seconds (20 to 30 ins. of film or 50 cm to 75 cm). Action scenes may be longer or shorter, as required. Avoid scenes that are too short.

## **Winding**

**Wind up the mechanism after each scene.**

## **Sun**

Do not leave the camera unnecessarily exposed to the sun between "takes".

## **Breakdowns**

The construction and simplicity of handling of the camera make breakdowns highly improbable. If any small component of the camera should not function normally, do not attempt to force anything, but try to rectify the trouble in a dark-room or consult your supplier.

## **Colour Films**

For filming in natural colours, it is only necessary to follow the instructions supplied with the particular films used. The majority of these films, such as Kodachrome or Agfacolor, require no special accessories whatever. They are as simple to use as ordinary films.

## **Indoor Scenes**

For filming indoors it is advisable to consult a table in order to determine the right lighting. It is highly recommendable to work with supersensitive film and good artificial lighting (reflectors).

## **Progress**

The L 8 camera is so easy to handle that your first film will be a success. But do not rest content with that. You will soon be keen on improving the quality of your work ; you will want to arrange little scenarios, to obtain lighting effects, to prefix your own titles to your films or to certain scenes of them. For these purposes you will find the best guidance and most stimulating suggestions in the publications which deal specifically with this subject.

## **Upkeep**

Keep the L 8 camera, when not in use, in its leather cover to protect it from dust.

If the outer surface of the lens becomes dusty, it should be cleaned gently with delicate tissue paper or a soft and dry cloth. Take care not to scratch the glass. If sudden change of temperature causes the lens to cloud, wait until the clouding has disappeared before filming.

The inside of the camera, where the film transport takes place, must be kept spotlessly clean. Light dust or gelatine deposits may form on pressure pad or gate. For this reason it is recommendable, each time that a dozen spools of film have been run through the camera, to clean the transport mechanism. The clock-work should first be wound up and the pressure pad opened (to open the pressure pad without the mechanism being wound up might damage the claw). The

pressure pad is then removed by being taken at its extremities between thumb and forefinger and lifted vertically out of the apparatus. The pressure pad and gate, and in particular the window, should now be cleaned with soft, clean cloth. If the hardness of the deposit makes this necessary, remove it with a moist cloth, carefully cleaning and drying the surface afterwards.

Now replace the pressure pad by holding it between thumb and forefinger as before and pushing it fully into position.

## Oiling

The L 8 camera only requires oiling at rare intervals. The reserve of grease and oil contained in the mechanism should suffice for 2 or 3 years of normal use. After this lapse of time, it is recommended that the apparatus should be handed to the supplier for oiling and cleaning, just as is done from time to time with a watch.

Never attempt to take the mechanism of the camera to pieces yourself. Failure to observe this rule nullifies the manufacturers' guarantee for the smooth working of the apparatus.