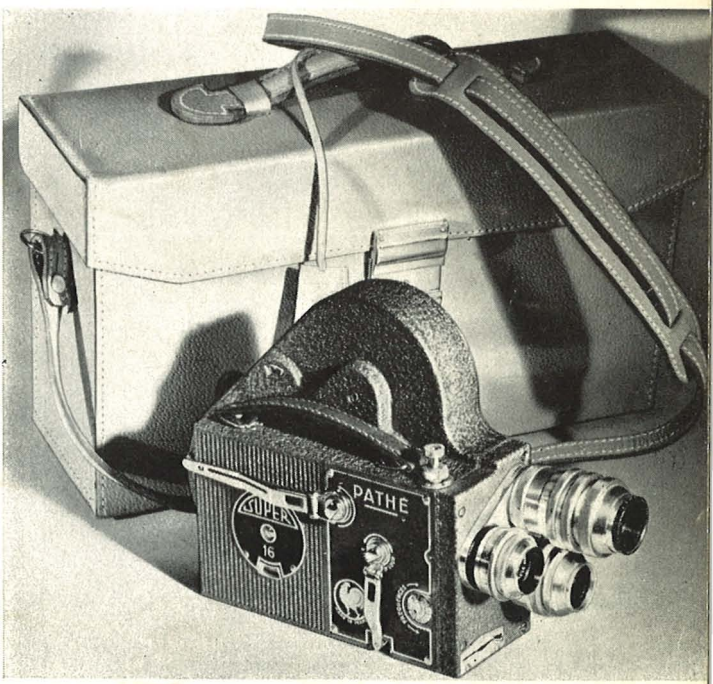
INSTRUCTIONS

FOR THE

PATHÉ CAMERA

(TYPE WEBO " M ")

9.5 & 16 mm



S.C.I.
PATHÉ
Pathe-Baby

14, Avenue de la Plage - JOINVILLE-le-PONT
(Seine) - FRANCE -

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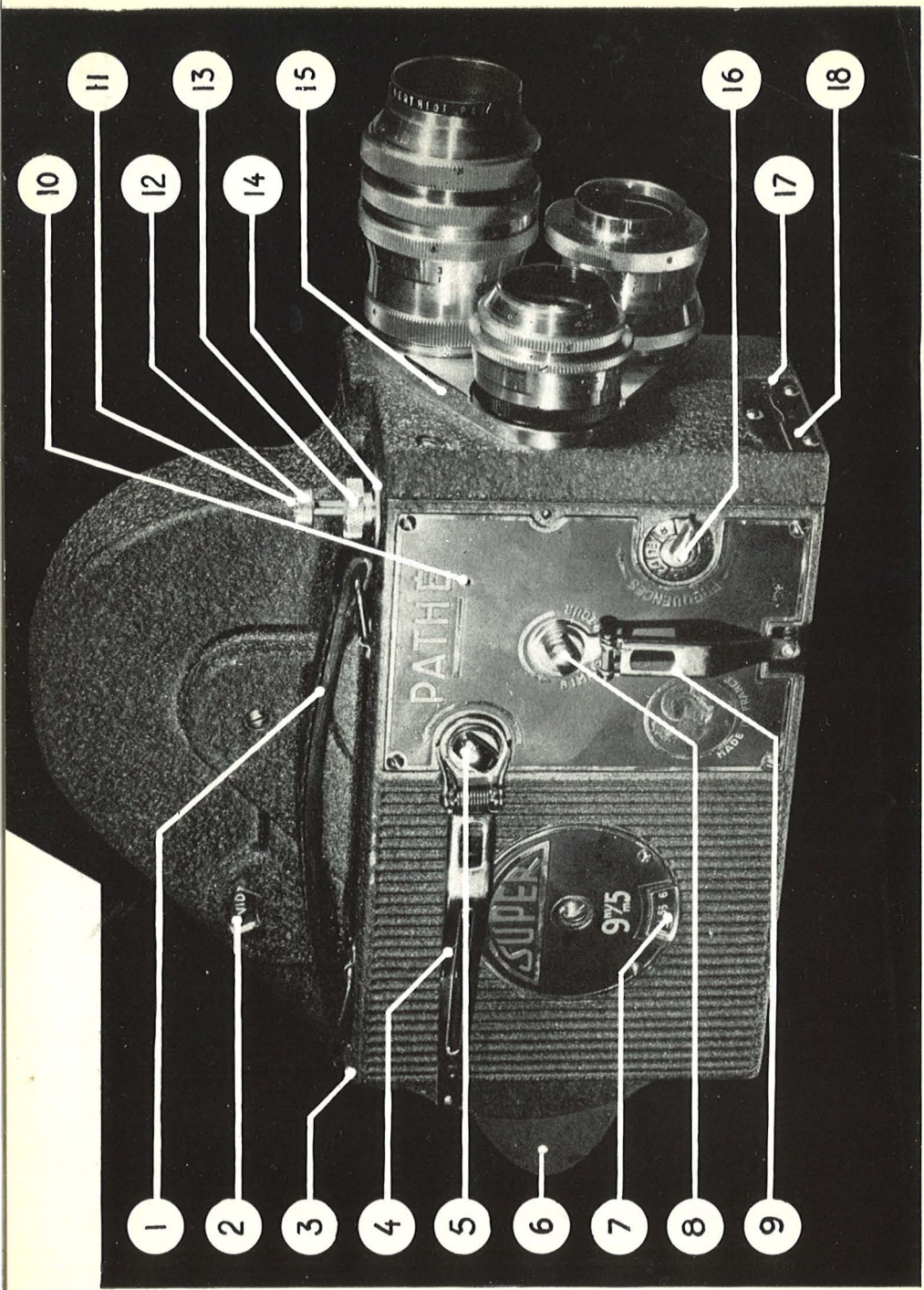
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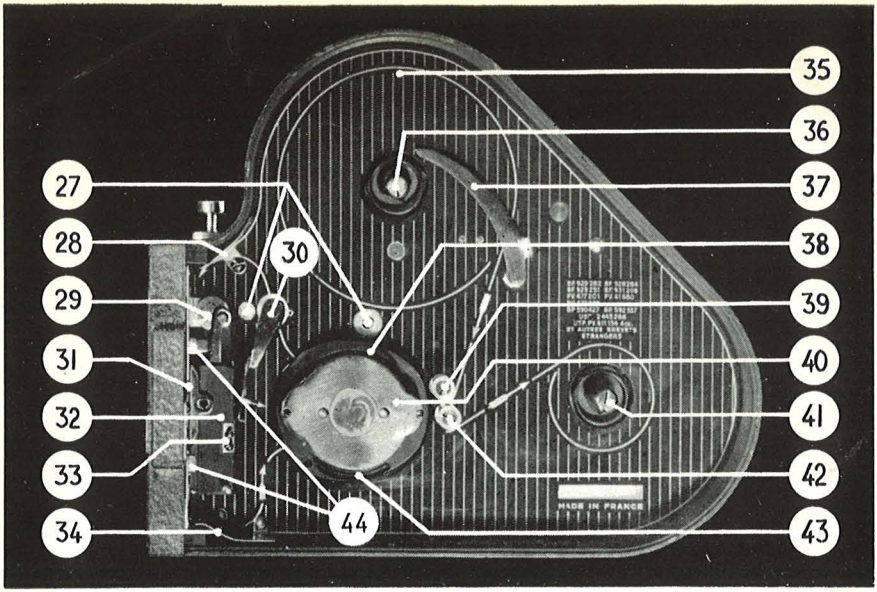
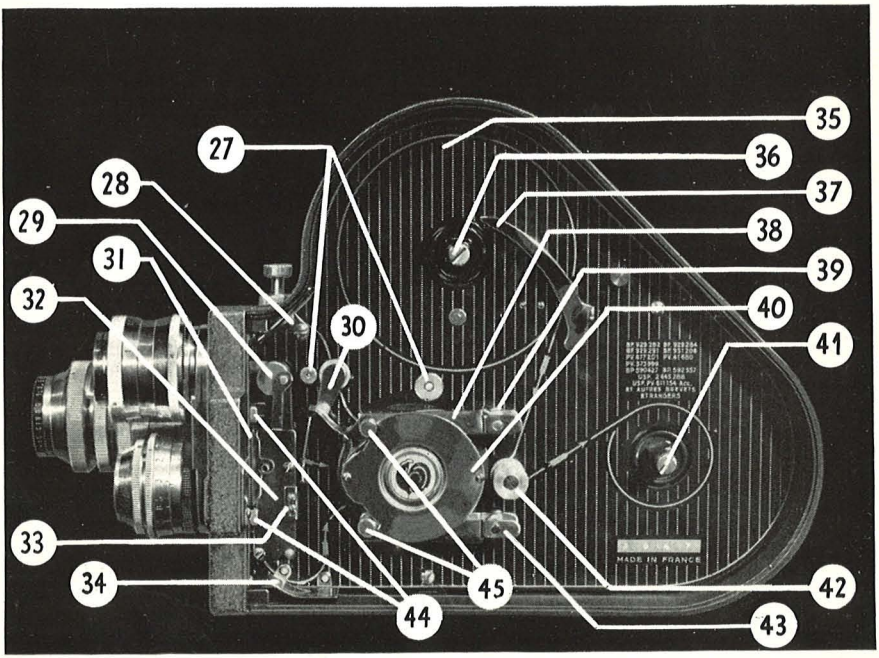
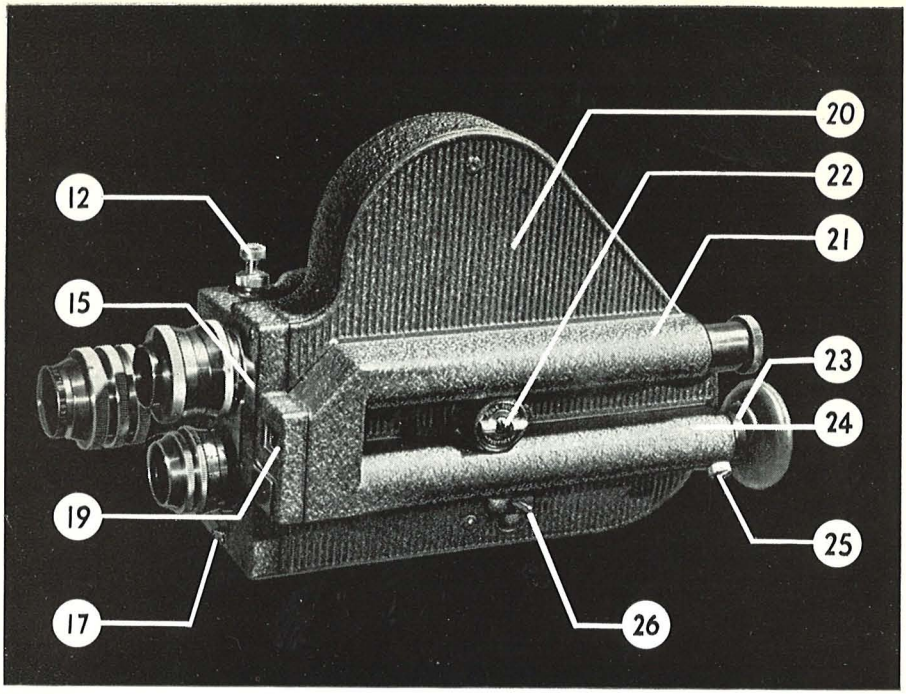


9 mm 5 Camera — Inside.



16 mm Camera — Inside.



INSTRUCTIONS

CHAPTER I

LOADING OF THE CAMERA

The camera is daylight loading.

Care must be taken not to handle unexposed film in direct sunlight and should be unwrapped from its packing at the time of loading only.

With all films and especially with SUPER XX and KODACHROME, take great care and effect this operation indoors or in a well shadowed place.

To load camera, follow carefully the instructions given below:

1. WINDING OF THE MOTOR.

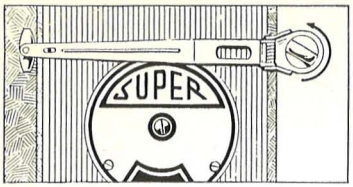


Fig. 1

Lift the main winding handle (4) and engage it into the rectangular slot fitting the axle (5) of winding handle. Turn handle as shown by the arrow until a bell is heard (4 or 5 turns before complete winding); turn, then, slowly to complete winding (about 48 turns in all) to avoid any damage.

NOTE :

The sound signal is only heard after approx. 9 ft of film has been unwound from the last time of winding.

Put handle back to its original position (fig. 1).

The motocamera, fully wound, will take 25 ft of film, at 16 frames per second. However, to avoid any slowing up of the motor when filming, it is recommended to rewind the spring after shooting each scene, even if very short.

2. OPENING THE CAMERA (fig. 2).

Turn latch (22) as shown by the arrow and lift up lid (20).

Two empty spools, one for 50ft and one for 100ft are provided for reloading and should be kept and treated with great care since bent or buckled spools could cause considerable trouble.

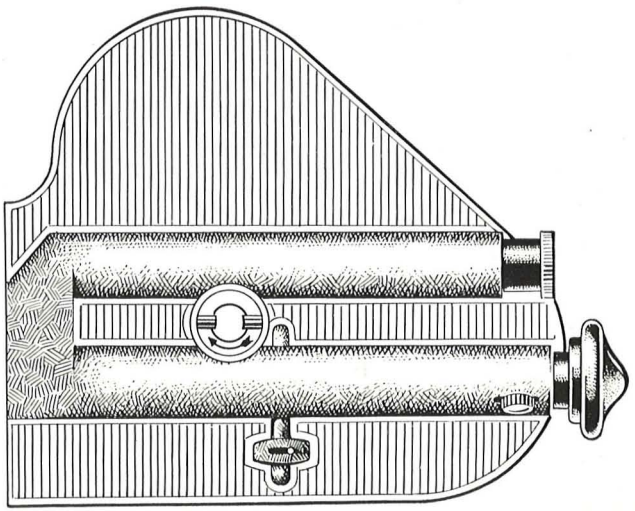
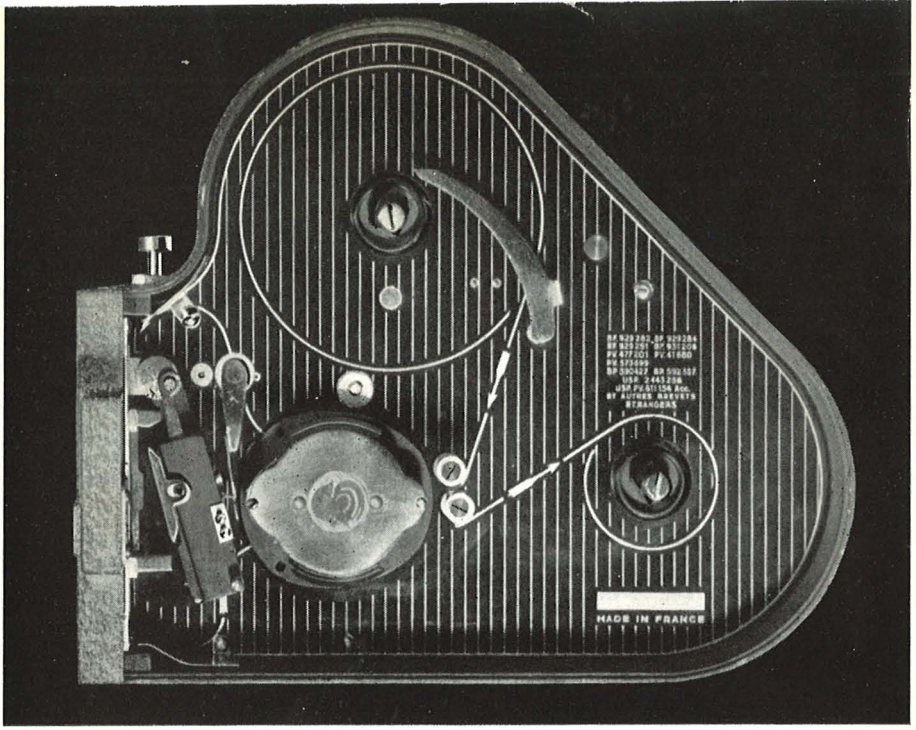
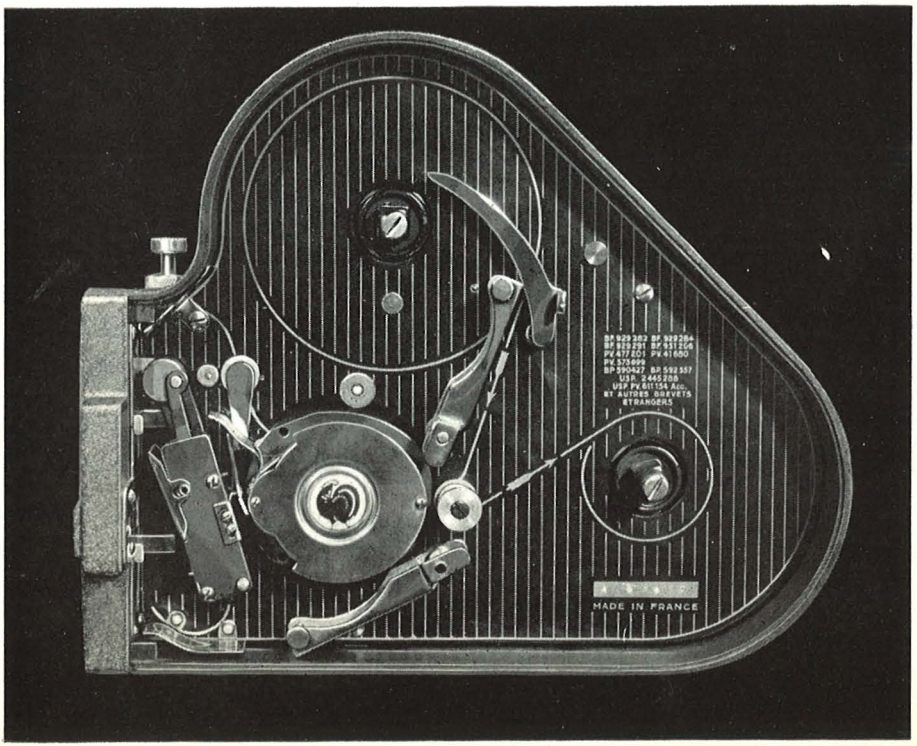


Fig. 2.



9 mm 5 Camera ready to be loaded.



16 mm Camera ready to be loaded.

3. OPENING THE GUIDEWAY.

Care should be exercised in the handling of the special locking device of the presser-pad.

To open presser-pad, firstly pull out spring lever (30) from presser-pad lock (33).

Then push presser-pad (32) backward until it locks automatically into open position (fig. page 6).

Bad handling can cause buckling of the lock and fogging might result.

4. LOADING CAMERA (Threading of film) (fig. page 8).

Break protecting band by which the reel is sealed and withdraw about 20 in. of film (Each spool has a few inches of spare film at the beginning and the end so as to protect the actual film to be exposed).

a) Place the spool on the operating lever axle (36) pushing the metre indicator arm (37) sideways.

The unwinding of the film should be towards the metre indicator arm.

This indicator arm, when released, will fall back on the film between the side-plates of the spool.

For threading the film follow the diagram on the mechanism plate (35).

b) **Camera 16 mm.**

Open sprocket guides (38 and 43) by pushing knobs (45).

Thread film **under** guide roller (39) **under** upper guide (38) engage the teeth of the sprocket (40) in the perforations of the film.

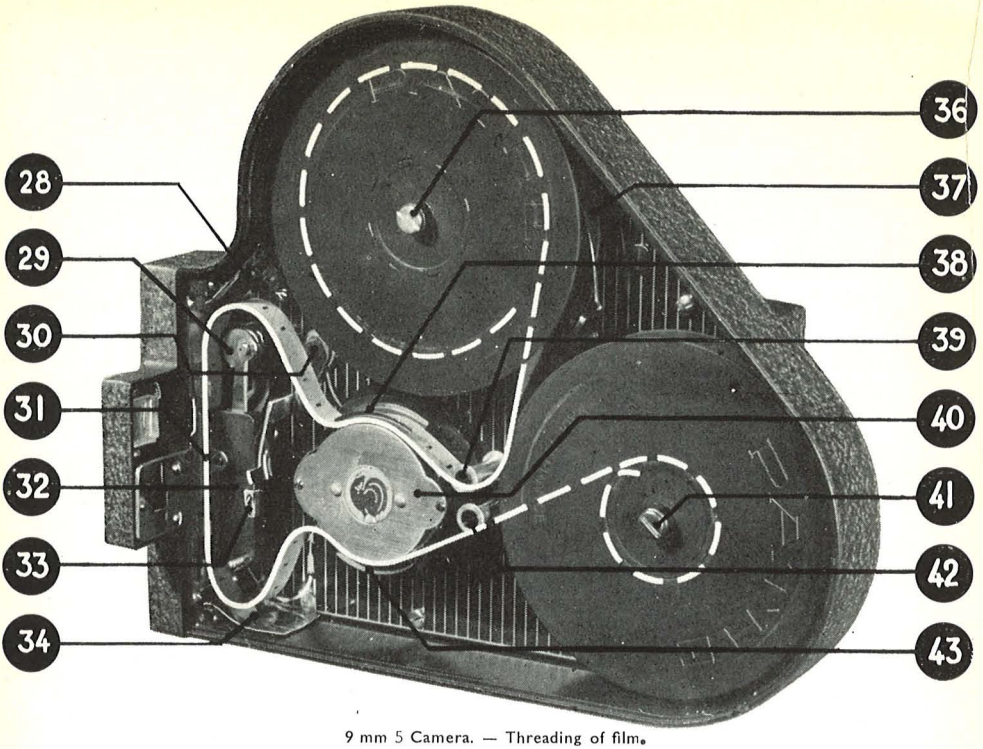
Close upper sprocket guide (38).

Camera 9.5 mm.

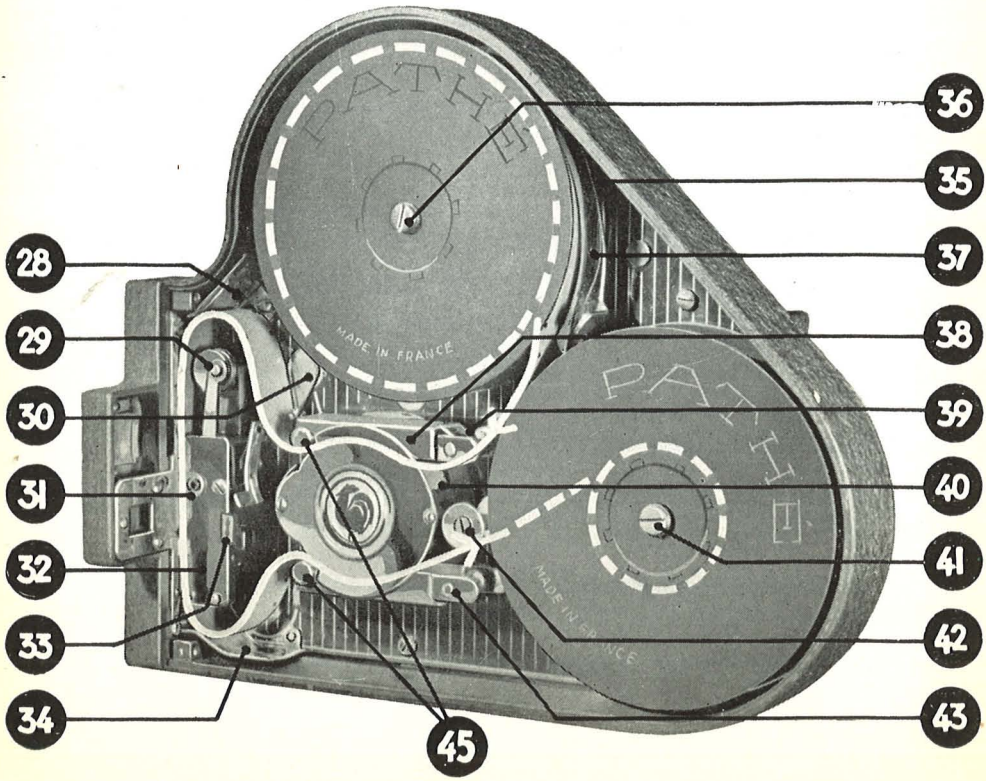
Thread film between the upper guide roller (38) engaging the teeth of the sprocket (40) in the perforations of the film.

c) Form the upper loop so that it touches the upper protection plate (28) passing over the plate of the driving claw (29).

d) Thread film behind the film guides (44) (fig. page 8).



9 mm 5 Camera. — Threading of film.



16 mm Camera. — Threading of film.

e) Close presser-pad (32) with great care and carefully note the following instructions:

Disengage the spring lever (30) pulling gently towards the sprocket (40) to free presser-pad.

When the presser gate is closed release spring lever (30) to lock it into position.

Make sure that the film is correctly placed in the guideway and the claws are engaged in the perforations by pulling the film upwards very slightly. Be sure the presser gate is securely closed and that it cannot open unless the spring lock is disengaged.

f) Form the lower loop so that it touches loop guide plate (34).

g) **Camera 16 mm.**

Thread film over lower sprocket guide (43) making sure that the claws are engaged in the perforations.

Close lower sprocket guide.

Camera 9.5 mm.

Thread film between the lower sprocket guides (43), making sure that the claws are engaged in the perforations.

h) Thread film under guide roller (42).

Insert end of film into hub slot of take-up reel and place reel on take-up spindle (41).

Pull film very slightly turning take-up spool clockwise.

i) Give the mechanism a few turns and allow the apparatus to run 3 or 4 seconds pressing on the release knob (12). This will ensure correct running of the film, maintaining the loops; these loops must keep on the protection plates and must not run against the sides of mechanism.

To stop camera, release pressure on starting knob (12).

Avoid turning starting knob clockwise when fully pressed as this would place knob into „ Continuous film " position.

5. CLOSING OF CAMERA.

Make sure (with 16 mm camera) that sprocket guides (38 and 43) are closed, also that sprocket guide knobs are well in position.

Replace lid and lock by turning the latch (22). This should be effected very easily and without forcing.

NOTE :

Before filming verify that shutter is completely or partially opened, as necessary.

Should, by mistake, the film be run off with closed shutter, rewing film still keeping shutter closed, and start filming again adjusting shutter as necessary.

A sound signal will warn the operator that the film is being run off with closed shutter.

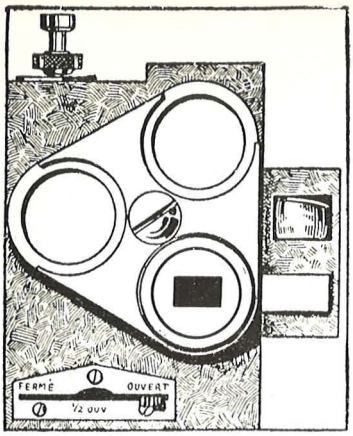


Fig. 3.

CHAPTER II

PLACING LENS IN POSITION

The Pathé Webo " M " lenses are in mounts of standard thread which can be easily screwed on the turret head (15). Lenses of thread not exceding 3.9 mm in length should only be used.

The turret being rotative makes it very easy to place correct lenses in correct position.

A locking device keeps the turret fixed when in the position required. Ensure correct position of the lens being used (this lens being the bottom one) (fig. 3).

CHAPTER III

FOCUSSING THE LENS

Generally speaking focussing is done by gauging the distance between the subject and the base of the lens and by moving the corresponding figure on the distance ring until the distance thereon is opposite the foccussing mark on the lens mount.

Depth of focus tables show the hyperfocal distance from which the subjects appear in focus for a fixed lens apperture.

CHAPTER IV

SPEED OF FILMING

The camera Pathe Webo " M " is designed for various speeds, these being :

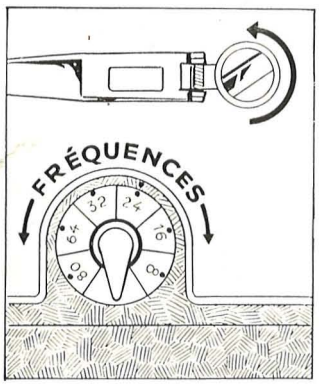


Fig. 4

8 f.p.s.: high speed effect on projection ;
16 f.p.s.: normal speed for silent films ;
24 f.p.s.: normal speed for sound films ;
32 f.p.s., **64 f.p.s.**, **80 f.p.s.** } slow speed effect on projection.

The length of exposure is cut as the number of frames exposed per second increases. This must be remembered when adjusting the lens diaphragm: increase the aperture by one stop if the speed is doubled. Decrease equally when halving the speed.

To adjust the running speed, turn the variable speed indicator (16) so that the speed required is opposite the mark on the casing of the camera (fig. 4).

VERY IMPORTANT.

At 80 f.p.s. the motor allows approx. 15 ft film to unwind without any loss of speed.

Never turn the camera to the speed of 80 f.p.s. when it is not loaded.

CHAPTER V

TIME OF EXPOSURE — DIAPHRAGM — SHUTTER

1. Correct setting of diaphragm.

Varies with:

a) Time of exposure;

b) the lighting of the subject;

c) the sensitivity of the film;

d) the eventual use of coloured filters.

a) Time of Exposure.

The exposure is decided by the running speed of the film and by the size of the aperture.

The variable shutter is controlled by the shutter lever (17),

Its uses are various and many:

— fades when control lever is moved from open to close and vice versa;

— lap-dissolves, made possible by the frame counter (7);

— reducing the depth of field of a scene by using a wider aperture;

— filming in very bright light;

— filming very fast moving objects: for a speed of 8 f.p.s., the time exposure is 1/16th second when the shutter is wide open; it will be reduced to 1/32nd second when the shutter is half-open and to 1/64th second when the shutter is only 1/4 open.

The shutter is adjusted by moving the shutter control lever (17) to the position required.

Fades are made by moving the shutter control lever, keeping it along side the upper edge of the shutter blade (18).

b) To set diaphragm it is advisable to use an exposure meter or an exposure chart.

2. Adjusting the diaphragm.

Turn the number chosen on the diaphragm ring opposite the mark on the lens being used.

The apertures marked on the lens mount are fixed so that each one admits twice the amount of light of the aperture following e.g., aperture F. 8 gives twice the light that is admitted through the aperture F. 11.

CHAPTER VI

VIEWFINDER

1. Direct or clear viewfinder (fig. 5).

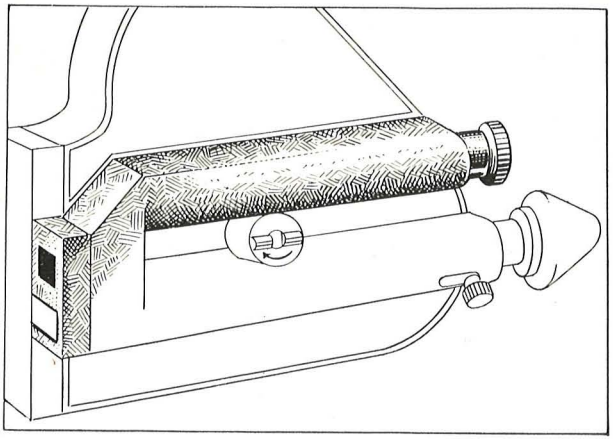


Fig. 5

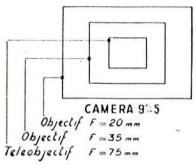


Fig. 6.

Used to determine quickly the field of view.

The diverging lens (19) is used to dertemine the field of view of the various lenses (fig. 5 and 7).

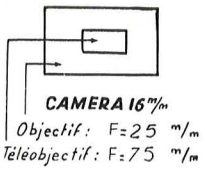


Fig. 7.

NOTE :

The field covered by the lens F = 20 mm and by the hyper cinor attachment being superior to the surface of the diverging lens (19) of the direct viewfinder, it is limited by the Reflex viewfinder.

2. Continuous Reflex viewfinder (fig. 8).

The field of view seen through this finder corresponds to that obtained on the film with a slight loss of light of only 8 % approximately.

Wich enables, therefore:

a) framing without parallax, the operator viewing directly through the lens in use.

b) focussing. The operator can check and adjust focus instantly especially with the use of long focus lenses.

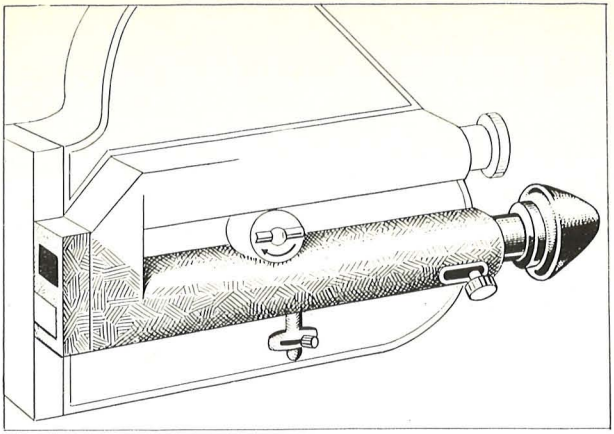


Fig. 8.

ADJUSTING THE REFLEX VIEWFINDER.

Place rubber eyepiece (6) into chosen position for use with right or left eye as desired. Holding screw can be removed for this purpose and reinserted leaving the eyepiece free to move forwards and backwards. Set the lens at infinity and push back the lever (26) which opens the shutter of the viewfinder. Turn the camera to an object at infinity and slide the eyepiece backwards and forwards until the black cross on the reticule, clearly visible in the viewfinder, appears dead sharp and black. Being assured the cross is sharp and at its blackest, the eyepiece is locked by the tightening screw.

CHAPTER VII

FILM COUNTER (IN METRES OR IN FEET)

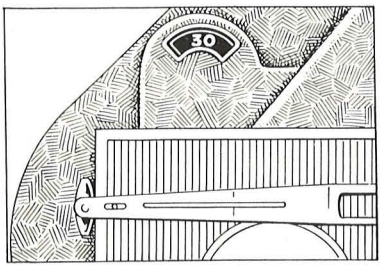


Fig. 9.

The camera is fitted with a film counter (2) (fig. 9) which gives the length of film unexposed. The dial is graduated up to 30 metres (100 ft), maximum capacity of the camera.

When the film is completely exposed, the counter shows " O " (zero).

When the camera is not loaded the word " vide " (empty) appears on the counter.

CHAPTER VIII

FILMING

The camera must be held without moving to ensure that the film is not blurred. When ever possible, use a firm tripod (panoramic tripod). This precaution is even more necessary when the focal length of the lens used is large.

Press firmly on the starting knob (12) to operate the mechanism.

For automatic and continuous filming, press the starting knob (12) and lock it by turning it slightly to the left.

CHAPTER IX

DIFFERENT USES OF THE CAMERA

The operating indicator (13) (fig. 10) has four different (international) inscriptions:

— " Off ": security position which locks the starting knob and precludes any possibility of it starting accidentally;

— " C ": filming;

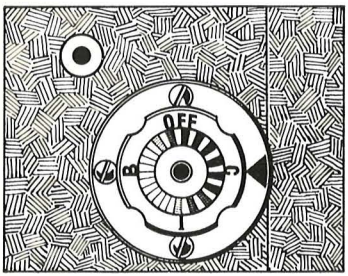


Fig. 10.

— " I ": instantaneous single picture.

Time of exposure is, when shutter is fully wide open, approx :

1/16th second at 8 f.p.s.;

1/24th second at other speeds.

— " B ": single picture release, time Exposure. Film is exposed as long as the operator holds his finger on the starting knob.

ADJUSTING OPERATING INDICATOR.

Press operating indicator to unlock it and turn it so that the correct position on the ring corresponds to the operating indicator mark on the casing of the apparatus.

As soon as the knob is released, it springs back being thus locked to the chosen position.

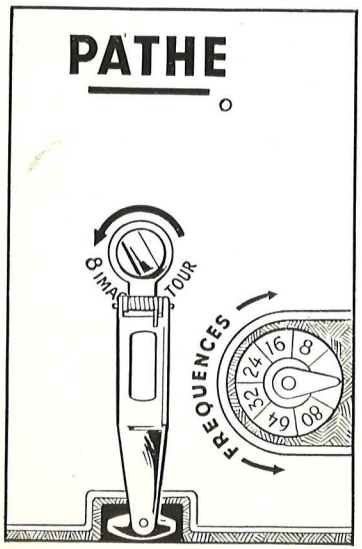


Fig. 11.

Cable release. — In the centre of the starting knob is a hole for a cable release.

REWINDING THE FILM (fig. 11).

The small handle (9) is used to work the camera by hand, one turn corresponding to 8 frames. It is necessary, when using it, to press on the starting knob (12). For this, turn the handle in the direction of the arrow.

It is also used for rewinding the film for mixes. To rewind, it is important that the motor should not be fully wound.

Before releasing the handle, release starting knob (12) making sure that it has not been left locked on position " Continuous ".

CHAPTER X

UNLOADING THE CAMERA

When the film counter shows " O ", there is no film left on the reel. It is, however, necessary to work the camera for a further few seconds to wind off the extra length of film which acts as a protection.

With all films, especially with SUPER XX and KODACHROME, it is advisable to unload the camera in a shaded place.

Open camera.

Remove charger and place it immediately in its wrapping.

Keep the empty reel which is in the camera, as the next film will be wound on to it.

CHAPTER XI

MAINTENANCE OF THE CAMERA WEBO " M "

1. Cleaning the Guideway.

The guideway and the presser-pad must be kept perfectly clean to avoid any damage to the film. Do not allow any dust or emulsion to collect on the gate aperture. A cloth dampened with benzine and placed on the end of the special brush supplied with the camera is suitable.

Never use anything of a metal nature when cleaning the guideway.

2. Cleaning the lenses and viewfinders.

Wipe the outside of the lens with a fine dry cloth (linen or cotton, which will not fray or collect dust).

Never use a chamois leather.

Never use any solvent whatever.

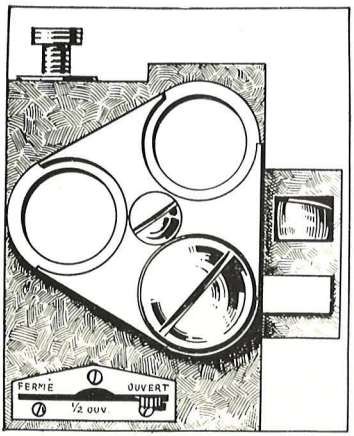


Fig. 12.

VERY IMPORTANT.

A very fine glass pellicle is placed behind the viewfinder prism (one of the necessary parts of the continuous Reflex viewfinder).

To avoid any damage to this pellicle (thickness of which is approx. 12/100th mm) or any dust getting to it, it is recommended to protect this pellicle either by placing a lens or lens aperture cap provided over the aperture (fig. 12).

It is advisable not to attempt cleaning this prism as this would risk breaking this glass pellicle.

If it is absolutely necessary to do so, take very great care using a very fine " camel hair," brush.

3. Greasing the Camera.

This should be done in moderation, at the places shown by the arrows (fig. 13-14-15) with a very pure vaseline oil, after taking about 40 or 50 reels of film or after the camera has not been used for some time.

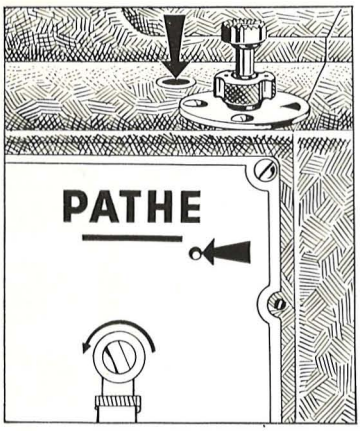
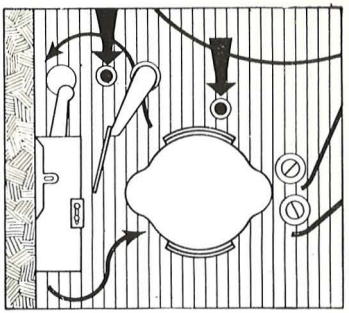


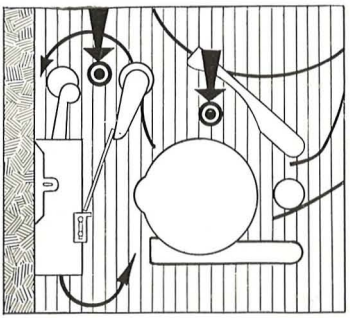
Fig. 13.



9 mm 5 Camera

Fig. 14.

If the camera is not to be used for some time, it is advisable to let the spring run down completely and then wind it up one or two turns only.



16 mm Camera

Fig. 15.

For transportation the camera should be placed in the special carrying case.

For all information or claims, correspondence should quote the number of the camera which can be found on mechanism plate (35) under the take-up spindle (41).

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