EUMIG

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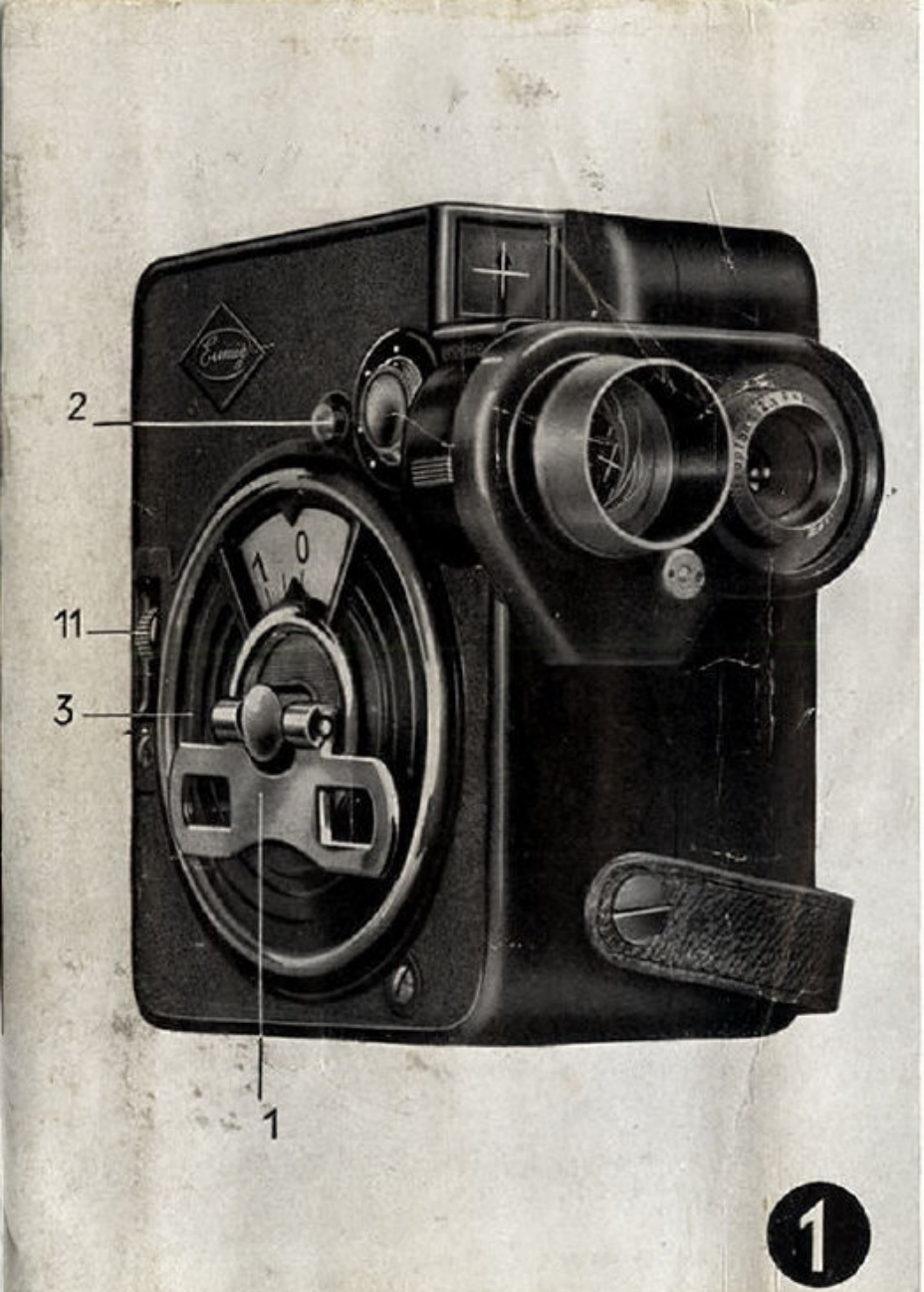

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE OF THE NEW EUMIG CAMERA

Although filming with the EUMIG Camera is extremely simple, it is nevertheless recommended to study carefully the present short instructions, which will enable you to avoid any mistakes and will allow you to derive pleasure even from the first film you make.

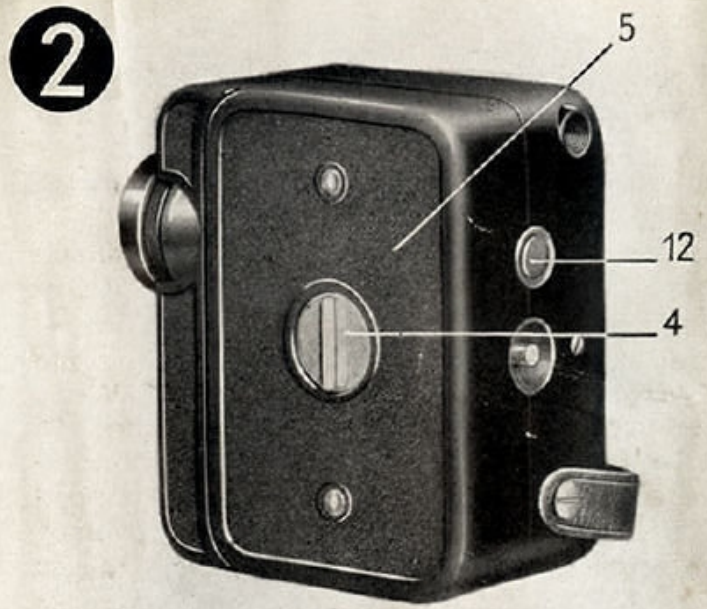
The New EUMIG Camera is made in three different models, which however are distinguished from one another only by their respective kinds of lenses. The standard type is fitted with Meyer Trioplan f/2,8, focal distance of 20 mm., with fixed focus, necessitating no adjustment for the various distances. The shortest distance from which pictures should be taken is of about 2½ meters. For "close-ups" (taken at less than 2½ meters the corresponding additional lenses must be used. On demand, the New EUMIG Camera is however supplied also with Meyer Trioplan f/2,8, or Meyer Plasmat f/1,5, both lenses with a focal distance of 20 mm. in a focussing mount allowing an adjustment from 50 cm. up to infinity.

WINDING UP THE SPRING MOTOR.

Before inserting the charger, the spring motor must be wound up by turning the key 1 (Fig. 1) to the right (clockwise); then press down the locking button 2 (Fig. 1), and set the dial 3 (Fig. 1) to zero. The spring motor is accurately adjusted to the international standard speed of 16 pictures a second, corresponding to an exposure of 1/36th of a second. When completely wound up, the spring motor will draw through the whole contents of the charger, i. e. a little more than 9 meters of film. It is, however, advisable to wind up the motor after exposing each scene. If the EUMIG Camera is not to be used for some time, the spring motor should be allowed to run down, in order to save the spring.

INSERTING THE FILM CHARGER.

The EUMIG Camera is opened by giving knob 4 (Fig. 2) a quarter turn to the right (horizontal position), and by removing lid 5 (Fig. 2). The film path is then



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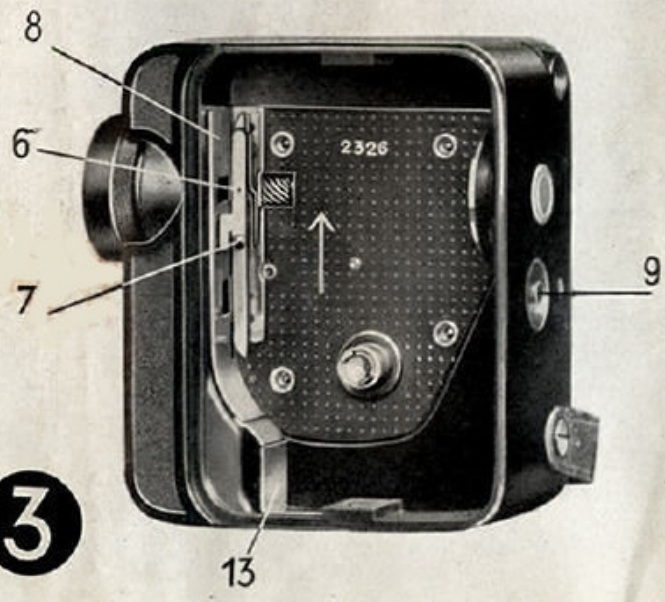

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released, by pushing gate 6 (Fig. 3), in the direction shown by the arrow, by means of the milled screw 7 (Fig. 3), and by turning the gate sideways. In order to insert the charger into the camera, the loop of the film is first placed between guide 8 (Fig. 3) and gate 6 (Fig. 3); the charger is then allowed to drop into the camera, where it must lie entirely flat in the space provided for it. When Pathé Moto chargers are used, the small guide pieces 13 (Fig. 3), which are of no use in this case, may be removed by simply pulling them out. To insert the film completely, the gate is pressed against the guide, and placed in position by pressing it in the direction opposite to that shown by the arrow. Care must be taken that the film is not pinched in the guide. A short pressure on the releasing button 9 (Fig. 3) will show you whether the film runs smoothly in its path. The lid is then replaced on the camera and bolted by turning the knob to its vertical position. If the gate has not been placed in its correct position, the lid cannot be put on.

No force should be used under any circumstances, as the EUMIG Camera will work faultlessly as long as it is handled in accordance with the instructions. Although the few manipulations are so very simple, it is advisable to practise them thoroughly before starting to take pictures.

ADJUSTMENT TO THE SPEED OF THE FILM.

The New EUMIG Camera must now be adjusted to the speed number of the film to be used.

To accomplish this, the red point on button 14 (Fig. 5) is turned to the position opposite the letter corresponding to the film used, i. e. A, B, C, or D.

A = 17—20° Scheiner or $\frac{6—9}{10}$° DIN

B = 20—23° Scheiner or $\frac{9—12}{10}$° DIN

C = 23—26° Scheiner or $\frac{12—15}{10}$° DIN

D = 26—30° Scheiner or $\frac{15—19}{10}$° DIN

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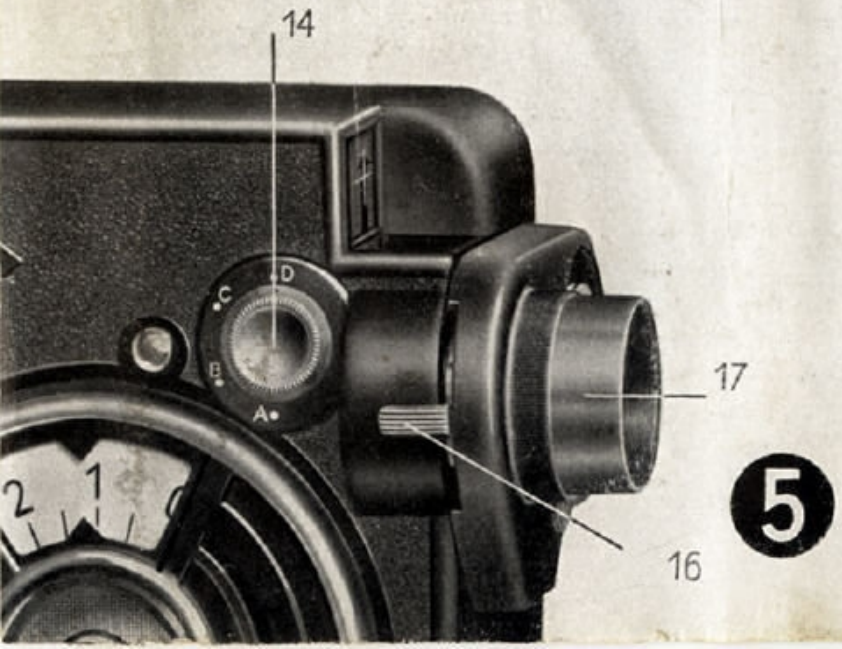

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In doubtful cases the principle should be adopted of rather under-exposing somewhat, seeing that in the reversing process under-exposure is less prejudicial than over-exposure. Of course, any intermediate position (for instance, between C and D) may be chosen. This mode of adjustment applies only to the reversing process and may be equally well adopted in day light and in artificial light, as our special selenium cell measures principally the actinic light, that is, those rays of light to which the emulsion of the film is sensitive.

EXPOSURE.

As the camera must be held very steadily while taking pictures, it is best to hold it with the left hand by the leather carrying strap which, turned to the side of the lid of the camera, may be used as a holding loop (Fig. 6). Supporting the camera with the right hand, the thumb is placed on the release button, while the index finger operates the diaphragm lever 16 (Fig. 5), as shown in Figure 7. Slightly pressed against the forehead, the camera is firmly and steadily held. While composing the picture in the finder, lever 16 (Fig. 5) is operated until the pointer visible therein, just overlaps the centre of the cross in the finder. The correct aperture of the diaphragm is thus automatically adjusted. Any movement with the camera, while taking pictures, must be carried out very slowly and steadily. For pictures taken from a distance of less than 1½ meters, the field in the finder does not completely coincide with the one on the film. Therefore, the centre of the picture in the finder must be displaced towards the left hand lower portion, this displacement being the bigger, the nearer the object is to the lens. When the release button is fully pressed down, the spring motor begins to operate, and the smooth working of the EUMIG Camera may be recognised by a regular buzzing noise. In general the length of each individual scene should be at least one meter. In order to facilitate the control of the lengths of the various scenes, a distinct signal is audible at the end of each meter of film run through, while the dial indicates the exact number of meters of film that have been exposed.

When taking pictures against the light, care must be taken that the sun does not shine directly on to the selenium cell, just as the lens must be protected against the direct rays of sunlight. If the intensity of the light changes while pictures are being taken, the diaphragm may be adjusted without interrupting exposure. If, despite the lowest possible position of lever 16, the pointer in the finder cannot be brought, from left to right, to the middle of the finder, the light is too weak and the pictures would be under-exposed. If, on the contrary, in spite of the highest possible position of lever 16, the pointer cannot be brought, from right to left, up to the middle of the finder, the light is too strong, and the pictures would be over-exposed. In this latter case, our special double filters are to be used. (See following chapter about pictures taken with filters and/or artificial light.) Deviations of the pointer in the finder of 1 or 2 mm. to the right or to the left side of the middle of the cross have no importance in regard to the ultimate result, and may therefore be neglected. Under particularly difficult conditions, or in order to measure the clearness of a certain object, the camera may be brought quite near to the same, the pointer regulated, and, the correct position of the diaphragm having thus been ascertained, pictures may be taken from the distance originally desired. (For example, a person dressed in dark clothing in the middle of a bright expanse of snow.)

PICTURES TAKEN WITH FILTERS AND/OR ARTIFICIAL LIGHT.

In particularly strong light, or if one wants to obtain special kinds of pictures, we recommend the use of our special double filters, which, on the one hand, retard the passage of light and, on the other hand, increase the effect of the pictures, thus giving them a more artistic value. If for any reason one wishes to or is compelled to use the filter, one simply places the two filters in position, one in front of the cell and one in front of the lens (Figures 8 and 9). There is no need of any special conversion, or of taking into account the factor of prolongation of exposure for the respective filter. For pictures taken indoors or in artificial light, it will be advisable to remove the sun shade 17,

which is fitted to the cell (Fg. 5). It is a matter of course that the source of light (lamps) has to be so disposed that the light does not fall directly on to the cell or lens. There is practically no exhaustion of the selenium cell, but it is recommended to keep it always closed, by moving lever 16 to its uppermost position, and not to expose it to excessive heat.

CHANGING THE CHARGER.

When the whole film has run through, which can be noticed by a change in the noise of the spring motor, as well as by the dial (which then stands at figure 9), the film charger may be taken out of the camera in full daylight, and replaced by a new one. The dial must of course be set again to zero, and the spring motor must be wound up.

SELF-PORTRAITURE AND SINGLE PICTURES.

In order to take pictures of oneself, the camera is placed on a firm support or tripod, the release button is pressed in, and the fixing lever 11 (Fig. 1) is moved downwards. The spring motor then runs automatically, so that the operator may enter the scene and be filmed himself.

With the EUMIG Camera one may just as easily take single pictures which are of primary importance for trick films. The spring motor having been wound up, the closing cap 12 (Fig. 2) is taken off and the crank handle inserted. The release button is pressed with the thumb, single pictures being thus obtained. The crank handle, which is moved by the spring motor, and which must make at least three quarters of a turn, is stopped by the thumb, thus arresting its rotary movement. When the button is released, the handle returns to its initial position, whereupon the next picture may be taken in exactly the same way. In order to obtain the correct aperture of the diaphragm for such pictures, it must be noted that the shutter speed for single pictures, taken in the way above described, is only about one tenth of a second, on account of the reduced initial speed. This fact must, of course, be taken into consideration when adjusting the diaphragm, the correct aperture of which is therefore obtained, not only by bringing the

pointer into the middle of the finder, but by increasing the aperture by two further degrees of the diaphragm scale.

THE PROPER CARE AND MAINTENANCE OF THE EUMIG CAMERA.

As stated above, any application of force must be avoided. Almost every kind of trouble is to be explained either by wrong manipulations, or by incorrect insertion of the film. The greatest care must be taken when loading the film, and particularly in securely fixing the end of the same to the core of the charger. In this connection the instructions supplied with the chargers, as well as with the films, must be strictly followed. The film path must be cleaned from time to time with a soft cloth or leather. Under no circumstances must the film path be damaged by scratches. Cleaning is quite simple because the film gate 6 can be removed. For this purpose the gate is turned sideways, the milled screw 7 (Fig. 3) is raised by a few turns to the left. Thereupon, the gate can easily be removed by a slight pressure towards the bottom of the camera. After re-inserting the gate, the screw 7 (Fig. 3) must again be tightened. It is advisable to grease the guide rail and the gate with a very slight trace of vaseline, so as to prevent particles of film from adhering. One should also make it a habit, after taking pictures, always to push up lever 16 (Fig. 5), in order to close the diaphragm of the cell. Just as you protect your eyes against the direct rays of the sun, the electric eye of the camera should never be unnecessarily exposed to sunlight.

Every EUMIG Camera is delivered with a test label. Every EUMIG Camera is guaranteed to function faultlessly and to take perfect pictures, which will always be a source of pleasure.

EUMIG VIENNA VI. (AUSTRIA)

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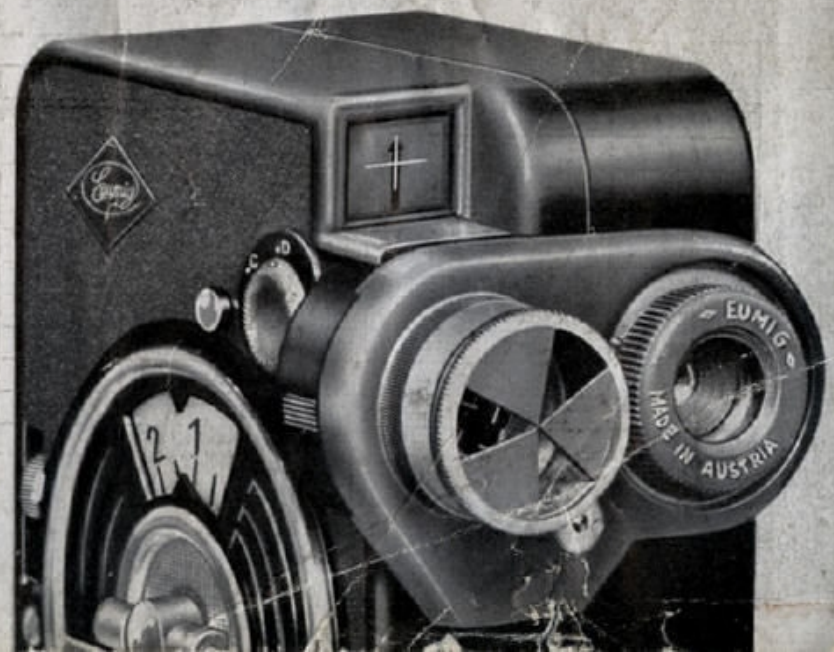

TABLES SHOWING DISTANCES AT WHICH SHARP PICTURES MAY BE OBTAINED

MEYER TRIOPLAN F/2,8. FOCAL DISTANCE 20 mm.

Adjusted to a distance of m.	at diaphragm apertures of					
	1:2,8	1:4	1:5,6	1:8	1:11	1:16
	the sharp field* extends from m. to m.					
0,50	0,47—0,54	0,46—0,55	0,44—0,58	0,42—0,62	0,40—0,68	0,36—0,82
0,65	0,60—0,71	0,59—0,74	0,55—0,79	0,52—0,87	0,48—1,00	0,43—1,35
1,00	0,88—1,15	0,84—1,25	0,79—1,40	0,72—1,65	0,65—2,20	0,56—4,90
1,30	1,10—1,60	1,05—1,75	0,96—2,05	0,86—2,70	0,78—4,50	0,65—∞
2,00	1,55—2,75	1,45—3,30	1,30—4,50	1,10—9,90	0,96—∞	0,78—∞
4,00	2,55—9,10	2,25—20,00	1,90—∞	1,55—∞	1,25—∞	0,97—∞
∞	7,10—∞	5,00—∞	3,60—∞	2,50—∞	1,80—∞	1,25—∞

* out-of-focus latitude 1/1000

MEYER PLASMAT F/1,5. FOCAL DISTANCE 20 mm.

Adjusted to a distance of m.	at diaphragm apertures of						
	1:1,5	1:2	1:2,8	1:4	1:5,6	1:8	1:11
	the sharp field* extends from m. to m.						
0,50	0,48—0,52	0,48—0,53	0,47—0,54	0,46—0,55	0,44—0,58	0,42—0,62	0,40—0,68
0,55	0,53—0,57	0,52—0,58	0,51—0,59	0,50—0,62	0,48—0,65	0,45—0,70	0,43—0,78
0,65	0,62—0,68	0,61—0,69	0,60—0,71	0,59—0,74	0,55—0,79	0,52—0,87	0,48—1,00
0,80	0,76—0,85	0,74—0,87	0,72—0,90	0,69—0,95	0,66—1,05	0,61—1,15	0,56—1,40
1,00	0,93—1,10	0,91—1,15	0,88—1,20	0,84—1,25	0,79—1,40	0,72—1,65	0,65—2,20
1,30	1,20—1,45	1,15—1,50	1,10—1,60	1,05—1,75	0,96—2,05	0,86—2,70	0,78—4,50
2,00	1,75—2,35	1,65—2,50	1,55—2,75	1,45—3,30	1,30—4,50	1,10—9,90	0,96—∞
4,00	3,10—5,70	2,85—6,70	2,55—9,10	2,25—20	1,90—∞	1,55—∞	1,25—∞
∞	13—∞	10—∞	7,10—∞	5,00—∞	3,60—∞	2,50—∞	1,80—∞

* out-of-focus latitude 1/1000

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