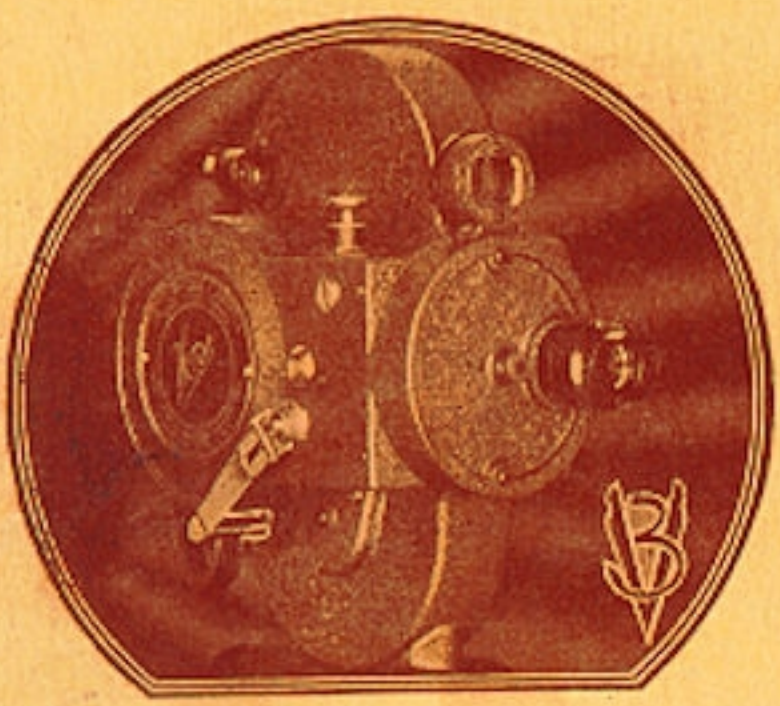
INSTRUCTIONS
FOR OPERATING
VICTOR
MODEL THREE
16MM CINE' CAMERA



A Product of

VICTOR ANIMATOGRAPH CORPN.
DAVENPORT, IOWA, U. S. A.

NEW YORK CITY
242 W. 55th St.,

CHICAGO
188 W. Randolph

LOS ANGELES
2402 W. 7th. St.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Read Carefully!

WHEN LOADING THE CAMERA follow carefully the instructions given on pages 5 and 6 for threading the film, setting the film footage meter, and locking the camera door. At the beginning of each roll of 16 m/m reversible film there is attached approximately 6½ feet of black and red oqapue paper or of opaqued film which is referred to as LEADER. This leader protects the film from exposure to light. *Always keep leader tightly wound about the film on the spool when loading or unloading.*

TEST TAKEUP SPOOL each time the camera is loaded. See specific instructions on following pages. Bent takeup spools may cause the camera to jam and result in spoiled film.

THE CAMERA IS LOADED AT FACTORY with a short strip of leader to show correct threading. Run this through camera by pressing operating button to observe film travel and the action of the film loops.

LOCK DOOR SECURELY making certain that it is clear down in position all around. *Never open the camera door* until the entire spool of film has been exposed. If film has jammed because of incorrect threading take camera into dark room to unload and rethread.

BEFORE OPERATING CAMERA BE SURE TO:

Check lens for exposure setting and make certain that it has been properly focused for distance if it is a Focusing Mount Lens.

Check speed setting of the operating button to insure that it is set for position at speed desired. If other

than normal speed is used, check back on the exposure setting of the lens. See Exposure Compensation Table, page 10.

WHEN OPERATING CAMERA

Hold Camera Level and watch the pendulum level in the front finder to prevent the taking of "up- or down-hill" pictures. *Press clear down on operating button* to start the mechanism. Hold button down *firmly as far as it will go.* Watch this particularly when making slow motion pictures. Do not depress or release operating button gradually. Instantaneous action is essential to prevent slow starting and stopping. On the other hand, do not jamb the button down.

When panoraming (moving camera in arc) for filming scenery or groups of people, MOVE CAMERA VERY SLOWLY. If you think you are moving slowly, *move even more slowly.* Pivot the entire body instead of moving only the camera or the arms. Using the 24 or 32 operating speeds permits of making smoother "panorams" than when operating at the 16 frame speed. Panoraming should be avoided as much as possible and preferably used only when following a moving object.

Do not "weave" the camera around or "bob" it up and down.

Measure duration of scenes. Short scenes are best and prevent unnecessary waste of film. Too much "footage" of one scene is boresome when the film is projected, unless there is some planned continuity in the action. The average scene should be from ten to fifteen seconds duration.

When filming distant views have some person or other moving object fairly close to the camera in the foreground. Generally not more than one-third sky should show in the picture area.

Rewind motor spring after running fifteen to twenty feet of film to prevent running down during some important subsequent exposure.

Do not point camera toward sun but always at an angle which will permit the shade on the front of the lens to prevent direct sun-light from reflecting into the lens proper.

The best light for making motion pictures is that period of the day between two hours after sunrise and two hours before sunset. If pictures are taken earlier or later, open the lens one or two stops larger, depending on the hour of filming to insure sufficient exposure.

In making interior scenes, follow closely the special instructions provided with supersensitive panchromatic film, or with interior photolights for setting the lens stop to insure the proper exposure for the amount of artificial illumination available.

When using Telephoto lenses, particularly of four inch or greater focal length, the camera should be operated from a tripod as the use of long focus lenses exaggerates any movement of the camera resulting from hand-holding. Tripod socket will be found directly under the body of the camera and fits the head screw of any ordinary wood or metal camera tripod.

CARE OF THE CAMERA

The Victor Camera is a precision-built instrument and requires reasonable care and attention for best results. Oiling and cleaning should be done regularly in accordance with instructions given. Speed of the camera should be checked once or twice a year, and regulated as per instructions given in the following pages.

DO NOT ATTEMPT TO TAKE CAMERA APART. If for any reason it is necessary to disassemble the front unit or to remove the motor, MAKE CERTAIN THAT THE SPRING IS COMPLETELY RUN DOWN before doing so. Otherwise, the camera may be seriously damaged and such damage is not covered by the guarantee.

SERVICE

If repairs are needed, it is best to send the camera to the factory or to an authorized service station.

ABOUT ONCE EVERY TWO YEARS the camera should be sent to the factory for CLEANING, OILING, and INSPECTION, for which there is a charge of $5.00, owner to pay all transportation charges. This service includes new graphite packing of the springs, a complete overhauling, and inspection, but does not include the cost of parts or parts-installation made necessary by improper handling of the camera, or failure to keep it clean and properly lubricated. When ready to send camera for this service, first write the Victor Animatograph Corporation, 527 West Fourth, Davenport, Iowa, U. S. A., for special shipping label.

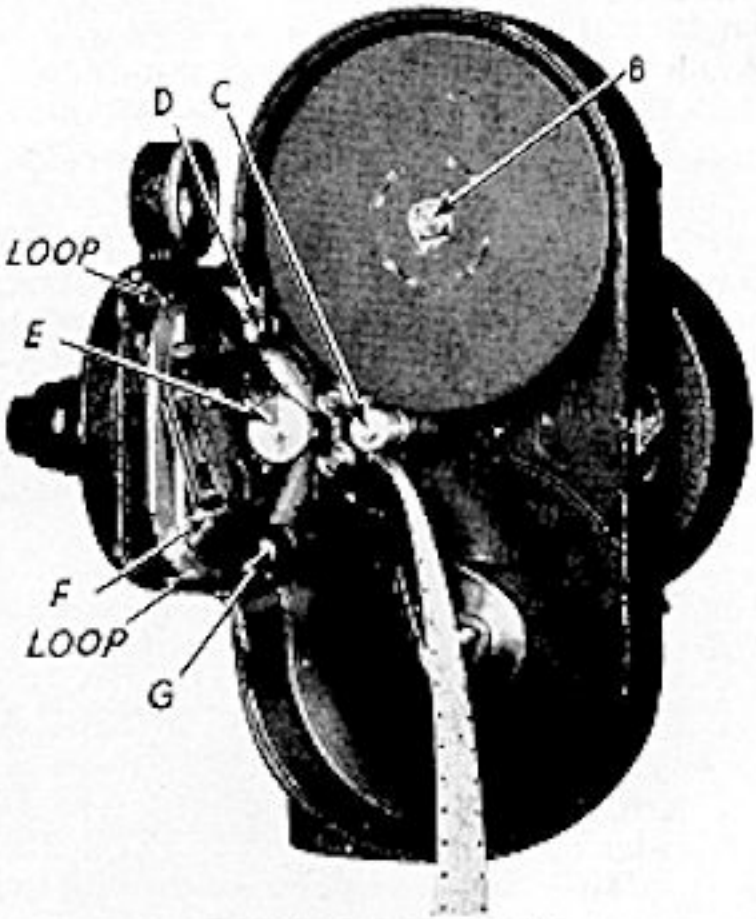


ILLUSTRATION ONE
Threading First Operation

THREADING THE FILM

First wind the camera. Pull Winding Crank from clip and fold over until slot in crank arm engages lug on end of winding shaft. Revolve to right until stop indicates winding is complete. Open camera door by inserting small coin in slots of door locks and turning to "O". Lift up back of door to remove.

Load Camera in shadow, not in direct sunlight. Remove film spool from box, carefully preventing film from loosening on spool.

Refer to Illustration One

Place spool of film on upper shaft (B) so that leader unwinds from the bottom.

Leader (if paper) must be black side up, and on top of roller (C).

Raise knob (D) and pull upper film-shoe to position shown.

Raise knob (F) and pull back film-gate to position shown.

Raise knob (G) and pull down lower film-shoe to position shown

Lay leader in place as shown, allowing upper and lower loops to touch camera wall (See Illustration One).

Make sure that teeth on top of sprocket (E) engage the perforations (holes) on edge of leader; then snap shoe (D) back into place. Close gate (F).

Make sure that teeth on bottom of sprocket (E) engage perforations of leader, then snap shoe (G) into place.

See Illustration Two

The threaded film, with film shoes and film gate closed, should appear as shown.

With empty take-up spool held in hand with square hole toward camera, attach end of leader to slot in hub of spool. Turn spool two or three turns to right to firmly attach leader.

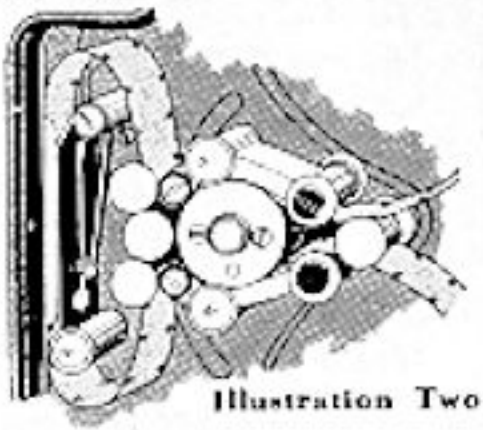


Illustration Two

TEST TAKE-UP SPOOL

BENT SPOOLS may cause film "snagging." When threading a new film always test the empty, or take-up spool to see that both sides are straight and parallel to each other and that the leader will pass between freely.

Place take-up spool on lower shaft with square hole fitting over square hub at base of shaft.

With operating button (Illustration 7) set at normal speed "16", press button for a moment only to observe that:—Film leader properly engages teeth on top and bottom of sprocket—leader is exactly in the film channel behind the lens—leader is firmly attached to take-up spool.

Threading is now completed. Replace camera door and lock securely.

After door is locked in place, press operating button while observing film measure (3). When figure "100" appears in center of opening, release operating button to stop camera, for the film is now in place ready for a picture.

Illus. Three

FOCUS THE LENS. (Disregard if Camera is equipped with Fixed Focus Lens.) Estimate the distance between the camera and the main object of the scene, revolve the knurled ring in the base of the lens mount until the correct figure on the edge of the ring, registers with the indicator.

Consult Exposure scale on Door, preparatory to setting lens for exposure. (Illustration 6). Push indicator to the type of day, "Bright Sun", "Bright Cloudy",

"Dull Cloudy", or "Very Dark Cloudy", according to the condition of light existing when picture is to be taken. Through the round openings read the number appearing above kind of picture to be taken, as shown in the six spaces on the lower half of the meter. This number indicates the lens opening, sometimes called the "stop" or "diaphragm opening", to be used.

Illus. Six

Set the Lens Opening to the corresponding figure, given by the exposure meter. The Knurled ring on the lens barrel is revolved to set the opening. This diaphragm ring is in varying positions on different makes of lenses, but is identified by the indicator and series of numbers which usually are as follows: 16, 11, 8, 5.6, 4, 3.5, 2.9, etc.

(It is a good practice to keep the lens which is in shooting position set at 15 feet and at F8 (on bright day) for making quick emergency shots that do not allow time for focusing or setting lens for exposure.)

NOTE CONCERNING INTERCHANGEABLE LENSES

Unless otherwise specified, the Victor Ciné-Camera is equipped with the Dallmeyer F. 2.9, one inch (25 m/m) focus lens. For average service this lens is the one recommended for sharpness, latitude and depth of focus, and speed sufficient for all but extreme requirements. All makes of 16 m/m lenses with standard thread may be used on the Victor Ciné-Camera. Lenses obtained from miscellaneous sources, however, should be carefully checked for fitting before use. Such lenses will be checked and fitted to the Victor Camera at the Victor factory at a charge of $1.00 each.

Set Operating Button for speed at which Camera is to be operated

Pull up the Operating Button (Illustration 7), turn to right or left until arrow points to speed to be used:

Illus. Seven

16, Normal Speed, (meaning 16 exposures or frames per second) is the speed at which natural action pictures are taken. The Exposure meter readings give the "stop" or "diaphragm" to use at this normal speed.

8, Half Normal Speed is used at times when lighting conditions are poor and when a particularly desired picture is to be taken. Half-speed doubles the actual time of each exposure. Comedy- or quick-action results from exposing at half-normal speed. When using this speed move the lens diaphragm to the next smaller stop, than used for "Normal". (See Lens Stop Compensation Table).

24, One and One Half Normal, is used for shooting fastmoving objects, which if shot at slower speeds are blurred because of too rapid movement during each individual exposure. 24 frames per second get much sharper pictures of objects in rapid motion.

The "stop" or diaphragm to use for this speed is mid-way between the "Normal" stop and the stop next larger. Example: if F.8 for "Normal" set stop between F.8 and F 5.6 for 24 frames per second. (See Table).

32, Twice-Normal makes more perfect, sharper panoramic scenes and may also be used for shooting very rapidly moving objects.

The "stop" for 32 frames per second is the next larger than for "Normal". Example: If F.8 for normal use F 5.6 for 32 speed. (See Table).

Ultra-speed is used for taking pictures that give the SLOW motion effect when projected on the screen. The higher the rate of exposure, the greater the retardation of action in the projected picture.

To take SLOW motion pictures with the Victor Ciné-Camera, turn the speed regulator to "Ultra-Speed". Slow-motion pictures must be made with the lens set at two *full* stops wider open than when "shooting" the same scene at normal speed.

LENS STOP COMPENSATION TABLE

FOR

CAMERA SPEEDS OTHER THAN NORMAL, AND FOR FILTERS

(For use with regular speed film only. When using Super-sensitive Panchromatic Film, follow film manufacturers' special instructions)

Numerals in parentheses indicate camera speed in frames per second.

Exposure indicated for Normal Speed (16)	F1.5	F2	F2.9	F3.5	F4	F4.5	F5.6	F8	F11	F16
Half Speed (8)	2.5	3.5	4	4.5	5.6	*5.6-8	8	11	16	
One & One-Half Times Normal (24)		1.5	*2-2.9	*2.9-3.5	3.5	4	4.5	*5.6-8	*8-11	*11-16
Double Speed (32) or 2x Filter with 16 speed			2	*2-2.9	2.9	3.5	4	5.6	8	11
Ultra Speed-Slow Motion or 4x Filter with 16 speed				1.5	2	*2-2.9	2.9	4	5.6	8

*Where two figures are given, set the lens at half-way between the two stops indicated.

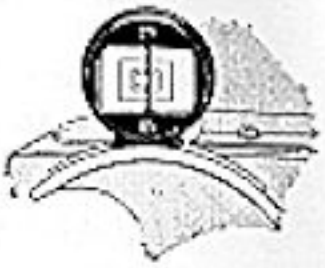
TAKING THE PICTURE

Hold the Camera close to the face in about the same position as shown in Illustration 10, with the second or third finger of the right hand over operating button (7). Hold the arms, elbows in, close to the body to prevent tiring and to promote steadiness in holding the camera.

Locate Scene in Finder. When taking close-ups (at any distance under 6 feet) be sure the sight (Illus. Eight) is in upper position, and for all distances greater than 6 feet is in lower position. This adjustment is made by revolving the knurled ring on the sight.

Illus. Eight

The Front View Finder (Illustration 9) has 4 field areas. The whole scene visible in the view finder represents the area covered by the regular one inch focus lens. The three rectangular areas etched on the finder represent the fields taken in by lenses of longer focal length. The largest indicates the field covered by a 2 inch focus lens, the next, a 3 inch lens, and the smallest, a 4 inch lens. For instance, when using a 4 inch lens, only what can be seen in the smallest etched rectangle will be exposed on the film.



Illus. Nine

Hold Camera Level. Pendulum in front finder (Illustration 9) will, if watched, prevent unintentional tilting of camera. Do not "Weave" or move camera about to get several different objects in at one exposure.

Illus. Ten

Press operating button down AS FAR AS IT WILL GO to start the mechanism; continued pressure keeps it running; release of the button stops the mechanism instantly.

Length of Scene. The average scene should be from 10 to 15 seconds duration. Estimate duration of scene by counting slowly, each count representing passage of one second or exposure of 16 frames.

Entire film has been exposed when "100" again shows on film meter (Illus. 3). Before opening the door continue pressure on operating button for period sufficient to permit passage of 5 feet more of film to wind the trailer around the exposed film. Then open the door and remove film.

Camera may be locked in operating position so that the operator can get into the picture and camera run unattended. This is done by depressing operating button at speeds 8, 16, and 24 only, turning the button slightly to the left after fully depressing to lock it in running position.

To hand-drive the Victor Ciné-Camera, the spring motor must be completely run down. Then turn operating button to "Normal," and lock down as described in preceding paragraph. To remove crank from winding shaft for hand cranking, revolve to left until it comes loose. Remove protecting button just above winding shaft and attach winding crank to hand drive shaft. When driving by hand, revolve crank to the right at a speed of two turns per second for normal action.

The Stop-Action is to expose but one picture or "frame" at a time; for trick work, or for making animated cartoons. Set operating button at "Half-Speed". A quick full pressure instantaneously released, allows but one single exposure to be made.

When camera is not in use or is packed in traveling case or bag, turn operating button to "Lock" to prevent accidental running of film.

CARE OF THE CAMERA

Oiling Is Important.

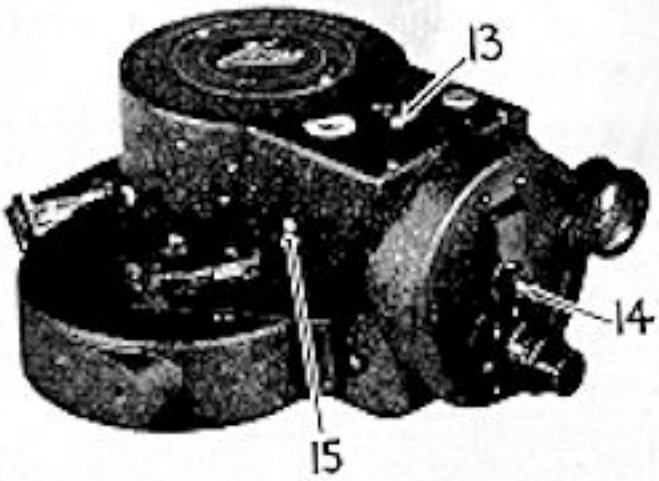


Illustration Eleven

Oil Camera every three or four months or after every ten or more spools of film have been exposed. Three holes distribute oil to all important bearings. With a small screw driver remove two round head screws, 14, 15 (Illus. Eleven). Put not more than three drops of oil in holes 13, 14 and 15 (sewing machine or equivalent) and replace screws. Special VICTOR camera lubricating oil is recommended.

Keep aperture plate clean. Emulsion from the film is constantly being deposited on the aperture plate and should be removed after exposing two or more rolls of film. Use a sharpened wood stick. Never touch the aperture plate with metal, as scratches will cut and damage film.

When loading camera, clean out any accumulated dust or other matter before threading film.

To Check Speed for correctness, open door (when no film is in camera), and with speed set at "Normal," Press operating button while counting the revolutions of the red dot on the sprocket (E, Illustration One.) The sprocket should revolve twenty-three times in each ten seconds. This is correct normal speed. If running too fast, turn regulating button (Illus. 12)

Illus. Twelve

slightly to right, using a small coin. Again count sprocket revolutions. Continue this operation until "Normal" is correct. This need be done only after forty or more spools of films have been run.

Do not attempt to take the Camera apart. The front casting, and the spring unit must never be removed from the Camera body until the spring is completely run down, otherwise the mechanism may be seriously damaged.

Caution, If Taking Camera Apart,

SPRING MUST BE COMPLETELY RUN DOWN before front casting or spring attachment is removed from the camera body. When reassembling put on front first, making sure gears mesh correctly before tightening screws. Then reassemble spring motor attachment. Before tightening screws push operating button down and insert crank in hand drive shaft and revolve to make sure all gears mesh. Then tighten screws.

If Repairs Are Needed, it is best to send Camera to the factory or authorized service station.

Camera Should be Serviced at least every two years at the factory. For complete information, see "General Instructions" in front of book.

Successful operation of the Victor Ciné-Camera is very simple if the instructions in preceding pages are carefully followed until all points concerning operation are thoroughly familiar. The Victor Animatograph Corporation welcomes correspondence from Victor owners and will provide any information desired in connection with adaptation or operation of Victor products.

VICTOR ANIMATOGRAPH CORPN.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, U. S. A.

The CAMA-CANE

Looks Like a Cane—Serves as a Tripod

The manner in which the CAMA-CANE is used is illustrated in the accompanying photographs. It affords rigid vertical support to the camera and is especially convenient for "Panning."

Note that the large knurled head screw which attaches to the camera may be removed from the attachment device, and also that the entire attachment device is removable from the cane handle so that the latter may be carried without discomfort to the hand.

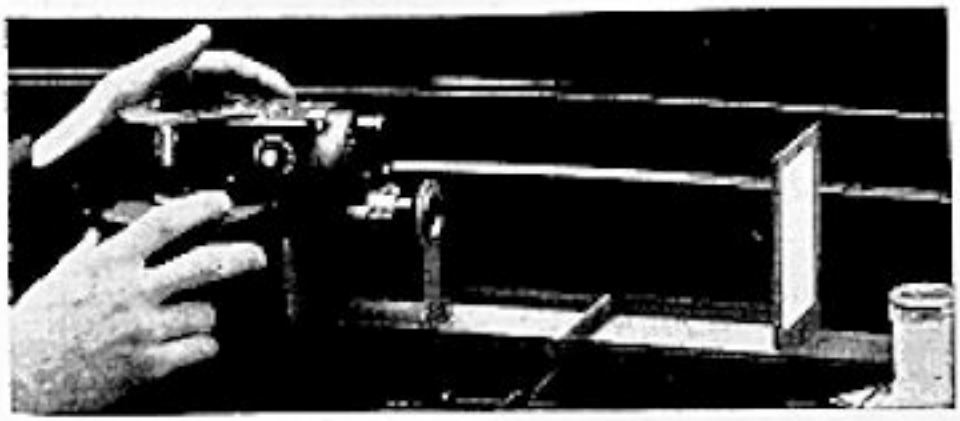
The attachment head has eight slots which permit the camera to be revolved to any desired position and securely locked in place.

The CAMA-CANE will accommodate any movie or still camera with standard tripod socket. It is solidly constructed and beautifully finished with Natural Wood Handle, Satin Black Shaft and Chrome Fittings. Every camera user who sees it, wants the CAMA-CANE, for it is so much handier than a heavy, cumbersome tripod.

A PRODUCT OF

VICTOR ANIMATOGRAPH CORPN.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, U. S. A.



VICTOR *Pocket* TITLER

NOW your titles can be made right "on the spot" in between scenes—any place, any time. The Victor Pocket Title Maker folds tc pocket size and weighs but a few ounces—easy to set up, easy to use, easy to carry!

Opportunity is afforded with the Pocket Titler for obtaining a variety of title effects. Any kind of background may be employed, including photographic prints and clippings.

TITLE AS YOU GO! Order your Victor Pocket Titler today. Specify Model 1 for Victor Camera with 1-inch lens.

A PRODUCT OF

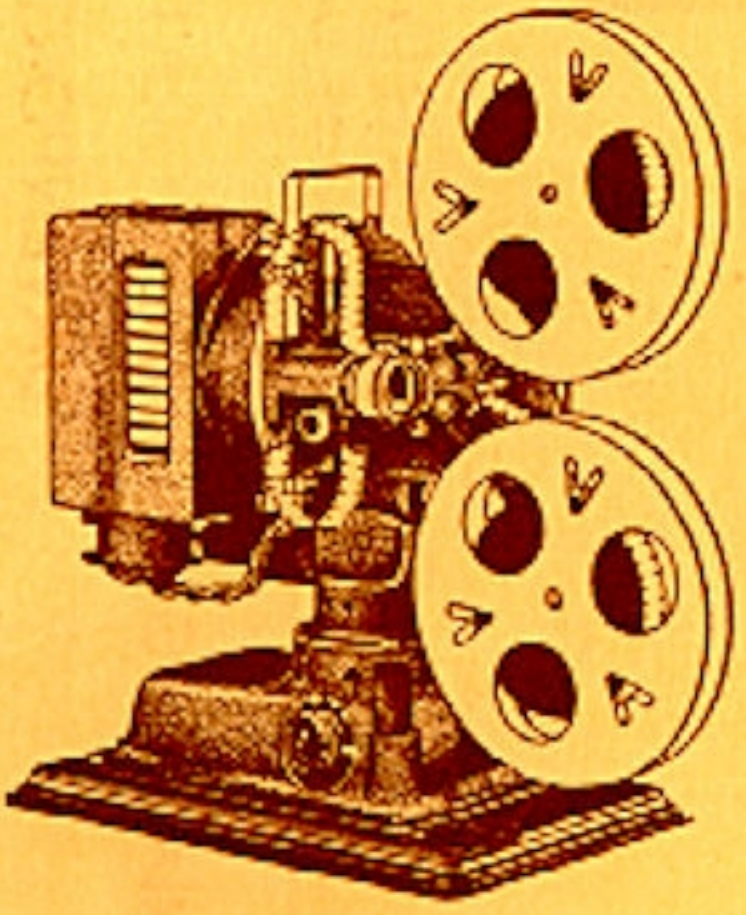
VICTOR ANIMATOGPAPH CORPN.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, U. S. A.

RECOMMEND

TO YOUR
FRIENDS

Worthy COMPANION of the VICTOR CAMERA



The VICTOR MASTER 16MM PROJECTOR

A Product of
VICTOR ANIMATOGRAPH CORPN.
DAVENPORT, IOWA, U. S. A.

Famous the World Over

Form No. 772—8-36—