

DOWNLOAD PDF 18 CAMERA PH-501/PF, CAMERA BACK, CURTAIN, AND CURTAIN ROLLERS REMOVED 34

Chapter 1 : OLYMPUS IS-1 INSTRUCTIONS MANUAL Pdf Download.

18 Camera PH/PF, camera back, curtain, and curtain rollers removed 34 19 Light-lock door assembly 36 20 Escapement arm and speed-indicator arm assembly

Subsequent postings will explore in more detail the protean topic of clockwork leaf shutters, followed by discussions of pneumatic shutters and the various types of classic curtain shutters. Lens With Guillotine Shutter There are two ways of controlling the amount light used in exposing a glass plate or sheet of photographic film: In the early days, when plates were wet and emulsions were deadly slow, life was simple – the photographer merely removed his hat, placed it over the lens, removed the dark slide, and then uncovered the lens for the desired number of seconds. As emulsions increased in speed, life became more complicated, and the need arose for a mechanical device to control short exposures. A similar shutter was used by Matthew Brady, the great civil war photographer, in Shutters became more common between and , but slow emulsions made them more of a handy accessory than a necessity. Many shutters consisted of pivoted lens covers or Guerry Flap Shutter, c. After , the advent of hand-held cameras and the development of faster films increased the need for a way of controlling short exposure times and led to a period of rapid technological advancement. By , the early forms of all of the common shutters used in the 20th century had been developed. Overall, shutters fall into three main categories: Five-Bladed Prontor SVS Leaf Shutter Early versions were air-driven, while the majority of later models were spring-driven with a pneumatic or clockwork timing mechanism. Until the s, shutter timing was very crude, depending on the tension of a spring or rubber band or the retarding effect of a leather brake. The rubber band-powered Lancaster Rotary shutter from , frequently found on Instantograph cameras, is an Lancaster Rotary Shutter EP example of this type of shutter. The first major advance in shutter timing occurred in , when Arthur S. This was followed in the early twentieth century by clockwork time delay systems, and finally, in the late twentieth century, by electronic timers. In the late s, a variety of sector shutters were in use. Unfortunately, these sophisticated models were abandoned in favor of leaf and curtain shutters, and the sector shutter was relegated to the cheapest form of photographic technology, the box camera. However, in this role, the sector shutter found its true home, and millions of Kodak Rotary Sector Shutter, Pocket Kodak EP these cheap and durable devices were produced for the consumer market by Eastman Kodak and other manufacturers well into the s. The first leaf shutter was probably constructed by Mann in Bausch and Lomb was, and still is, one of the main pillars of the American optical industry. Yet in the story of the pneumatic shutter, it was as important for those who left the company as it was for its own accomplishments. It was joined by the popular Betax, Alphax, and Rapax shutters. Production of lenses began in , with production in subsequent years of shutters and lenses for all of the major camera manufacturers. The company existed in various forms through the war years, manufacturing such well-known items as the Optar lenses and Graphex shutters for the Graphic press cameras, until it finally closed its doors in One fascinating historical tidbit is that the Wollensak factory stood abandoned and essentially undisturbed, an undiscovered time Equipment in the Abandoned Wollensak Factory capsule, until , when the building was put up for sale. At that time, an explorer from the Urban Landscape entered the building, found it virtually untouched since the day the last employee left, Wollensak Factory Stairs photographed its interior, and posted his photographs on the Internet. They can be viewed at The Urban Exploration Forum site. Later models, such as the Optimo and Koilos, achieved a greater range with a combination of pneumatic regulation for slow speeds and spring-driven timing for faster speeds. However, the advent of faster films with their requirement for very fast shutter speeds, together with the development of a simpler alternative, doomed the pneumatically braked shutter. This advance was to come from a third offshoot of Bausch and Lomb: However, they soon discovered that C. Shortly thereafter, Friedrich Deckel of Munich bought the rights to use their delay mechanism on a royalty basis in his famous line of Compur shutters. Ilex had one other major contribution to twentieth-century photography: Ilex lenses and shutters were sold and

used in large numbers until well after World War II, and are readily available on the used market today. The invention of a slow-speed braking system that was compact, durable, and accurate under all conditions was a springboard for shutter development for the next half century. Valentin Linhof Shutter, Early s EP Linhof, manufacturer of the famed Linhof technical cameras, actually launched his career as a shutter manufacturer, with his first models of using a leather brake to control slow speeds. Later, Kenngott used a similar mechanism in the first Koilos shutters. After Ilex sold the rights to the clockwork slow-speed escapement, the spotlight on shutter development shifted to Germany. One of the giants of the German optical industry in the late 19th century was the firm of C. Steinheil, a major manufacturer of astronomical and optical equipment as well as photographic lenses and shutters. Deckel left to found his own establishment in , and was joined by Bruns in ; the resulting company was eventually named F. Their cooperation produced in the famous Compound pneumatic shutter. This was the longest-lived of the pneumatic shutters, being Compound Shutter with Zeiss Protar produced continuously until It longevity can be attributed to its large size and dependability; some of the these shutters are still in use today, being the best choice for the largest of classic large format lenses. The majority of the design work was done not by Deckel, but by Bruns. Carl Zeiss owned a portion of F. Deckel and may have obtained the Compur patent from Bruns in order to share it with Deckel. Zeiss also quietly owned stock in the German Gauthier shutter factory and in Bausch and Lomb, and may have facilitated use of this design by both companies see Reiss. Zeiss was in turn obligated to use Compur shutters in the majority of their cameras. However, the Gauthier factory did produce one professional-quality shutter, the Prontor, in Until the patents on the Compur and the clockwork slow speed escapement expired, Germany largely controlled shutter production. Part of the impetus for the development of American shutters such as the the Kodak Supermatic was an effort to find an alternative to the monopoly held by German manufacturers such as Deckel, and Gauthier. By the late s, the majority of photography was done with 35mm cameras, and Zeiss and other German camera manufacturers were riding a tide of success based on the concept of a small, eye level camera with an interlens leaf shutter and interchangeable front lens elements. Because of the leaf shutter mechanism surrounding the lens opening, the maximum aperture of the lens was limited. However, these required coordination of a flip-up mirror, the leaf shutter, and a focal-plane baffle plate, making the mechanism complex. Caught up in their success, German manufacturers ignored the growing popularity of the simpler and less expensive Japanese designs based on interchangeable, high quality lenses of large aperture combined with focal plane shutters. The collapse of the German camera industry was inevitable, and during the s and s, Zeiss and the majority of the other German manufacturers ceased production. The effect on the leaf shutter industry was predictable, and by the the mid s, production at Deckel and Gauthier was a mere trickle, primarily devoted to Hasselblad and large format lenses. The East German camera industry collapsed not because of lack of vision, but because of the collapse of the Soviet-type German Democratic Republic in The best known of the curtain shutters is the focal plane shutter, consisting of a moving curtain with a transverse slit that moves across immediately in front of the film, exposing it in a sequential fashion. The first known use of a focal plane shutter is thought to be by the famous English photographer William England in , whose camera employed a drop shutter with adjustable slit width located at the focal plane. He is therefore credited with the invention of this type of shutter. There are two ways of controlling the exposure using a focal plane shutter: Early curtain shutters, both behind the lens and focal plane, used a combination of both methods. The typical early focal plane shutter consisted of a rubberized fabric curtain driven by a clockwork mechanism. Increasing the tension in the driving spring drove the curtain faster, thus effectively increasing shutter speed; however, top speeds were limited by the strength of the curtain material. Slit width was adjusted by using two half-curtains linked by chains or tapes that allowed the spacing between the curtains to be adjusted. In early shutters, changing the curtain spacing meant opening the camera to manually adjust the shutter mechanism; later models used tapes that could be adjusted from outside the camera. Functional focal plane shutters reminiscent of those used on modern film cameras came on the market around Thornton-Pickard marketed a focal plane shutter in in addition Thornton-Pickard Focal Plane Shutters EP to

their behind-the-lens shutters; this was produced in improved versions into the early part of the 20th century. In 1900, Leitz, manufacturer of the Leica, introduced the dual-curtain focal plane shutter. This was a major technological breakthrough, eliminating precut slits and the need for adjustable spring tension. The slit is formed by opening the first curtain; as it opens, it is followed by the second curtain after a delay timed by a clockwork escapement mechanism. The curtains move at a single, predetermined speed across the film. This mechanism formed the basis for the focal plane shutters in most 35mm single lens reflex cameras until the advent of lightweight metal vertical blinds in the 1950s. The evolution and mechanism of focal plane shutters has been carefully and extensively described on the Early Photography web site at <http://www.earlyphotography.com>: Each shutter type has its advantages and disadvantages. Leaf shutters can synchronize with most flashes at any speed, and tend to be quieter and more compact than focal plane shutters. Having interchangeable lenses necessitates a shutter in each lens, like the Hasselblad, a behind the lens shutter, like the Paxette, or lens arrangements where only the front half of the lens can be exchanged, like the many German rangefinder cameras of the 1950s. Focal plane shutters, mounted immediately in front of the film plane, readily allow for interchangeable lenses and are capable of very fast shutter speeds. However, they are noisy, less durable than well-crafted leaf shutters, and, when combined with the bounce of a reflex mirror flipping upward, cause a significant degree of camera shake. In addition, the progressive movement of the curtain slit across the film results in distortion of the shape of a fast-moving object, which is actually in a different position as the curtain exposes different parts of the film. Modern designs, with vertically-traveling lightweight shutter blades, have partially remedied these problems. The Early Photography site is one of the best on the internet and has excellent discussions of shutter mechanics and function. Images from this site are designated EP. Special thanks are in order to both of these authors for use of images of antique shutters. This article provides a survey of the development of the photographic shutter. Pneumatic shutters, clockwork leaf shutters, and curtain shutters will be described in more detail in subsequent postings.

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Chapter 2 : Backpacks and Sling Bags | Bags | Wex Photo Video

Camera PH/PF, camera back, curtain, and curtain rollers removed. Digitij =34 Gck>gle Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA iron cover stud locking spring plate [fig. 14 (5)]. The spring lies loose underneath this plate and is now accessible.

A multiple exposure-format camera comprising a pair of spaced storage chambers, an exposure opening located between said storage chambers and having an aspect ratio, a flexible curtain-mask provided with a plurality of mask openings having respective aspect ratios that are different than the aspect ratio of said exposure opening, and means supporting said curtain-mask for movement from one of said storage chambers to another of the storage chambers to successively locate said mask openings at the exposure opening to change the aspect ratio for the exposure opening, is characterized in that: A multiple-format camera as recited in claim 1, at least one of said storage chambers is configured to receive a film container to store said portion of said curtain-mask around the film container. A multiple-format camera as recited in claim 2, wherein a manually rotated thumbwheel is located proximate one of said storage chambers to rotationally engage one end of a film spool protruding from a film container in the storage chamber. A multiple-format camera as recited in claim 1, wherein said means includes a pair of parallel rollers rotatable in contact with said curtain-mask to advance the curtain-mask from one storage chamber to another storage chamber. A multiple exposure-format camera comprising a pair of spaced storage chambers, an exposure opening located between said storage chambers and having an aspect ratio, a flexible curtain-mask provided with a plurality of mask openings having respective aspect ratios that are different than the aspect ratio of said exposure opening, and means supporting said curtain-mask for movement from one of said storage chambers to another of the storage chambers to successively locate said mask openings at the exposure opening to change the aspect ratio for the exposure opening, is characterized in that: A multiple-format camera as recited in claim 5, wherein an unexposed film roll container is located in the other storage chamber. A multiple-format camera as recited in claim 5, wherein a manually rotated thumbwheel is located proximate said storage chamber in which said film cassette is positioned to rotationally engage one end of a film spool protruding from the film cassette to wind said filmstrip about said film spool. More specifically, the invention relates to a multiple exposure-format camera provided with masking means for changing the aspect ratio of the exposure opening in the camera to make different format exposures. Thus, film exposures having various aspect ratios, i. SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION A multiple exposure-format camera comprising an exposure opening having an aspect ratio, a flexible curtain-mask provided with a plurality of mask openings having respective aspect ratios that are different than the aspect ratio of the exposure opening, and means supporting the curtain-mask for movement from one storage chamber for the curtain-mask to another storage chamber for the curtain-mask to successively locate the mask openings at the exposure opening to change the aspect ratio for the exposure opening, is characterized in that: Thus, this design provides a more concise arrangement than is shown in prior art U. Because the features of a camera are generally known, the description which follows is directed in particular only to those elements forming part of or cooperating directly with the disclosed embodiment. It is to be understood, however, that other elements may take various forms known to a person of ordinary skill in the art. Referring now to the drawings, FIGS. The main body portion 12 comprises a shuttered lens opening 16 that opens to an exposure back-frame opening 18 having a normal aspect ratio 1. The filmstrip 22 has one end attached to a flanged film spool 24 rotatably supported within a known lighttight film cassette 26 and another end attached to a flanged film spool 28 rotatable within a non-lighttight cylindrical sheath 30. The sheath 30, which contains most of the filmstrip 22 wound about the spool 28 to form an unexposed film roll, and the cassette 26, which contains the end of the filmstrip attached to the spool 24, are loaded into respective storage chambers 32 and 34 in the main body portion. A relatively short film section 36 extending between the cassette 26 and the sheath 30 is positioned on the two film rails 20, 20 and over the exposure opening. A

manually rotated thumbwheel 38 is located proximate the chamber 34 to rotationally engage a protruding end 40 of the spool. After each film exposure is made at the exposure opening 18, the thumbwheel 38 is manually rotated one revolution to wind the exposed section of the filmstrip 22 into the cassette 26 and to advance a fresh unexposed section of the filmstrip to the exposure opening. A flexible curtain-mask 42 includes a mask opening 44 having a panoramic-like aspect ratio 3: The curtain-mask 42 is supported for movement along a pair of parallel, open-ended, edge-guide channels 48, 48, from the chamber 32 to the chamber 34 and vice-versa, to locate the respective mask openings 44 and 46 at the exposure opening 18 to change the normal aspect ratio of the exposure opening to the panoramic-like aspect ratio and the telephoto-like aspect ratio. Thus, a film exposure may be made at the exposure opening 18 which has either the normal aspect ratio, the panoramic-like aspect ratio or the telephoto-like aspect ratio. As shown most clearly in FIG. A manual selection slider 54 is movable within a cavity 56 in the top cover portion 14 to three separate settings corresponding to the non-masking, panoramic masking and telephoto masking positions of the curtain-mask. The slider 54 includes a flexible protuberance 58 which is received in one of three notches 60, 62 and 64 in the top cover portion 14 to releasably secure the slider in its respective settings. The opposite longitudinal ends 66 of the cavity 56 limit movement of the slider 54 between its three settings. A rack 68 on the slider 54 engages a pinion 70 coaxially fixed to a relatively large-diameter gear wheel 72 which, in turn, engages a gear head 74 of the roller 52 in mesh with a gear head 76 of the roller 50 to simultaneously rotate the two rollers in opposite directions to move the curtain-mask 42 to its non-masking, panoramic masking and telephoto masking positions. As can be appreciated from FIG. Conversely, as can be appreciated from FIG. This allows the main body portion 12 to be made relatively compact. The invention has been described with reference to a preferred embodiment. However, it will be appreciated that variations and modifications can be effected by a person of ordinary skill in the art without departing from the scope of the invention.

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Chapter 3 : 12Pcs Double Glide Bath Shower Curtain Rings Hook Roller Curtain Hook Gold | eBay

speed-indicator and speed dial assemblies removed 42 23 Spring-tension release assembly 44 24 Curtain. back disassembled 30 17 Camera PH/PF. and curtain rollers removed 34 19 Light-lock door assembly 36 20 Escapement arm and speed-indicator arm assembly 38 21 Camera PH/PF. curtain. disassembled 26 15 Side plate and handle assembly

Page 21 "AF" will light in the viewfinder when the. Camera Functions And Controls Camera function and controls Use focus lock when you want to position your subject outside the autofocus frame located in the center of the viewfinder. A tripod is recommended. The shutter will be released 12 seconds later. The viewfinder indicators will disappear, and the red AF illuminator on the front of the camera and on the LCD panel will blink. Spot Metering Spot metering Use spot metering when you want to limit light metering to a particular area of the composition. Spot metering is useful when lighting is uneven, or when there is strong backlight or sidelight. Spot metering is possible in either P, A or M modes. Macro Photography Use Macro mode to take pictures at extremely close range. Page 28 "W" will be displayed on the LCD panel next to the if a wide angle 40 mm macro is selected. Continuous Mode Use Continuous mode to shoot a continuous series of pictures. Double Exposure Mode Use Double exposure mode to combine two images on a single frame. Page 31 "Compose your subject in the viewfinder and press the shutter release button fully to take the second exposure. Portrait Zoom Mode Use this mode to take portrait shots even though the distance between the subject and the camera changes. Exposure for this mode is programmed for portraits. Page 33 "The zoom lens will automatically adjust for portrait-size picture composition and the "autofocus indicator" will light-up in the viewfinder. When using portrait zoom mode together with "C" Continuous mode, portrait composition will only be maintained for the first frame. Page 34 Changing the zoom ratio of portrait photography Since portrait zoom mode operates within a specific range, you can alter the composition of your shot by pressing the zoom button. By moving further from the subject, for example, you can take bust shots, or full shots rather than portraits. Night Scene Mode Night scene mode Use this mode for night time shooting. Slow-synchro Fill-in Flash Use this mode to capture your subject and a dimly lit background, such as the sky at dusk, while properly lighting the foreground with flash. Zoom Memory Mode Use Zoom memory mode to program the zoom lens to adjust to the most frequently used focal length.

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Chapter 4 : MSN Deutschland | Nachrichten, Sport, Wetter, Hotmail & Outlook Login

Easy to Install or Remove Universal Fit Cars Suv 4 Pcs/Set Car Window Shades Valance UV Sunshade Drape Visor Car Window Curtain with Suction Cups by Vstartek \$ \$ 17

My present invention relates to improvements in roll-film cushions for cameras of the roll-film and curtain-shutter type, and which cameras include a light-chamber for picture-taking and a dark-chamber for "day-light" rewinding of the roll-film, with its latent images, into a standard film-pack having a daylight spool therein. While my invention is adapted for use in various types of cameras, I have herein illustrated its embodiment in a miniature reflex camera, employing a roll film with thirty-six exposures, which film is advanced or fed, step by step, past openings between the light-chamber and the dark-chamber of the camera. In connection with this movement of the film I utilize a resiliently supported cushion-guide in the nature of a presser-plate, for retaining the picture-taking portion of the stationary film in required position for an exposure, and this resilient cushion or guide, in connection with other features or elements co-acting therewith, assist in the winding movement of the film to hold it taut, and to prevent buckling thereof. The invention consists in certain novel combinations and arrangements of parts as will hereinafter be more fully set forth and claimed. In the accompanying drawing I have illustrated one complete example of the physical embodiment of my invention wherein the parts are combined and arranged in accordance with one mode I have devised for the practical application of the principles of my invention. It will be understood that changes and alterations may be made in these exemplifying structures, within the scope of my appended claims, without departing from the principles of the invention. Figure 1 is an elevation at the rear of a camera, with its detachable back-plate removed to disclose the interior of the dark-chamber for the camera, showing also a portion of a shutter-curtain, a standard type of film-pack with its daylight spool, the film-winding spool, and the winding mechanism for the winding spool. Figure 3 is an inner face view of the detachable back-plate of the camera, in position as, turned down from the camera of Figure 1, and showing the film guiding means mounted on the backplate. Figure 4 is an enlarged, transverse vertical sectional view through the back-plate and its accessories, showing the plate in position when attached to the camera, and looking to the left in Figure 1. These fastenings may readily be released for removal of the back-plate or detachable back-wall in order that a standard film-pack P with its daylight spool D may be loaded into, or unloaded from the dark-chamber located at the rear of the camera. The back-plate forms one wall of this dark-chamber, and an interior partition 5 forms the remaining enclosure for the dark-chamber. Semi-circular compartments 6 for the film-pack P, and 7 for the winding-spool W are located at the opposite ends of the dark-chamber, and the roll-film F is fed from right to left in Figures 1 and 2 and it is wound upon the spool W. The film, with its latent images, may also be re-wound from left to right, In using the camera, the film F is advanced step by step through the turning of a winding-lever 10 located at the top left end of the camera, which lever turns a winding-head enclosed within the casing C, and the winding-head is coupled at II with the winding-spool W as indicated in Figure 1. This space is formed between the back wall of the chamber A which has an exposure or light-opening therethrough, and the central portion of the partition 5 which also has a complementary light-opening therethrough. In Figure 1 a portion of the shutter-curtain 13 may be seen through the lightopening in the partition, and the film F which is shown by dotted lines passes along the outer face of the partition while the curtain passes in opposite direction along the inner side of the partition. The first curtain to be operated when an exposure is made, here referred to as the openingcurtain 12 is mounted at one end on an automatic spring-wound curtain-roller 14, and the second or closing curtain 13 at one end is mounted on another automatic spring-wound curtain-roller 15, and these rollers are journaled in inner frame members or plates of the casing C. Each of the shutter-curtains is provided with an upper tape and a lower tape extending longitudinally thereof, and these pairs of tapes form openings in the curtains that provide the exposure slots of the shutter so that the light rays may pass from the light-chamber A through the light-opening in its back-wall. Then the

light rays pass through the shutter slots, and thence through the light opening in the partition 5, to make an exposure of that portion only of the film F that is thus presented to the light rays. The shutter-curtains are unwound from their spring curtain-rollers 14 and 15 onto the shutter-setting rollers 16 and 17 by a turn of the winding lever 10 when it advances the film, and this swinging movement of the lever is translated into rotary movement of the winding-head indicated by dotted lines at 10a in Figure 1, through transmission-gears not shown to the setting rollers 16 and 17. When suitable picture-taking mechanism not shown is operated to take a picture, the rollers 16 and 17 are released and the automatic curtain-rollers 14 and 15 wind the curtains from their respective setting rollers 16 and 17. For retaining that portion of the film which is exposed to receive the image, against the partition, I provide a resiliently supported cushion-guide that includes a smooth, rectangular, presser-plate 20, fashioned with curled edges or curved flanges 21 to protect the film F. This plate is larger in dimensions than the light opening of the partition 5, and the plate is designed to press that portion of the film, which is to be exposed, flat and closely against the guide strips 18 and 19 and the partition 5 surrounding the light opening in the partition. Openings 25 in the presser-plate are provided to admit a screw driver for securing these blades to the back-plate. The driven roller 29 is provided with a pair of toothed gears or sprockets 30, 30 that fit into the perforations in the upper and lower edges of the film F, and the film is passed between and guided by the roller 26 and sprockets 30 as it is advanced to the winding spool W. The film is also guided by these accessories from the spool W to the presser-plate, as the film with its latent images is being re-wound into the daylight spool D of the pack P. In both the movements of winding and rewinding of the film, it is held taut and prevented from buckling, by means of the resilient cushion and the guide roller and sprockets, in connection with the daylight spool D and the winding spool W. The guide roller 29 is driven from the drivehead I Oa, as indicated by the dotted transmission gears 3 in Figure 1, as the winding spool W also is rotated through the driving-head, by a swing of the lever 10. The winding spool W and the roller 29 are held stationary after the film has been fed or advanced a step by the swinging movement of the lever 10, but the lever automatically returns to its normal position. Therefore, to permit rewinding of the film with its latent images from the spool W to the pack P a reverse key 32 is turned see Fig. Other accessories and auxiliaries are illustrated in the drawing, such as a knife or cutter 33, an exposure indicator 34, time-setting devices as 35 and 36, and an unfolding hood 37, but as these parts are not involved in the present invention they are not illustrated nor described in detail. Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is: The combination in a camera having a light chamber, and an interior partition forming a dark-chamber, said chambers having light-openings, and spaced guide strips on, and projecting beyond, the partition for a film, of a resiliently supported cushion in the dark-chamber for pressing the edges of the film against said strips. The combination in a camera with its casing and a detachable back-plate forming a darkchamber, of a resiliently supported cushion-guide mounted on the back plate, an idling guide-roller also mounted on the back plate and spaced from the cushion guide, and a driven guide roller journaled in the casing for coaction with said idling guide roller. The combination in a camera with its casing and a detachable back-plate forming a darkchamber, of a presser-plate for a film located in the dark chamber, a pair of spring-blades having their ends attached to the back-plate and the presser-plate, an idling guide roller also mounted on the back-plate and spaced from. The combination in a camera having a light chamber, an interior partition, and a removable back plate, said partition and plate forming a dark chamber, said dark chamber having light openings, and spaced film guide strips on, and projecting from, said partition, of a presser plate adapted to maintain the film edges against the strips, a pair of spring blades having their end attached to the back plate and the presser plate, an idling film guide roller also mounted on the back plate and spaced therefrom, and a driven film guide roller mounted in the dark chamber.

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automatically. Open the camera back to remove the.

Chapter 6 : Shutters | Through a Vintage Lens

*roll when the power switch is turned ON. *Open the back cover, and remove the film Do not touch the shutter curtain inside the camera while removing the film.*

Chapter 7 : Multiple exposure-format camera - Eastman Kodak Company

The camera doesn't even pick up the pixelated image; it looks good on camera. I purchased a couple back drops from this seller and am impressed with both. I will be buying more from them.

Chapter 8 : Roll film cushion - Ihagee, Kamerawerk Steenbergen

**Open the back cover, and remove the film cartridge from the camera. WARNING: Do not touch the shutter curtain inside the camera while removing the film cartridge NOTE: If the power is turned OFF while rewinding, operations will stop.*

Chapter 9 : NIKON NS INSTRUCTION MANUAL Pdf Download.

BASIC OPERATION Remove the battery clip. Turn the camera upside down and use a coin to unscrew the battery clip lid in a counterclockwise direction.