

FILM-TECH

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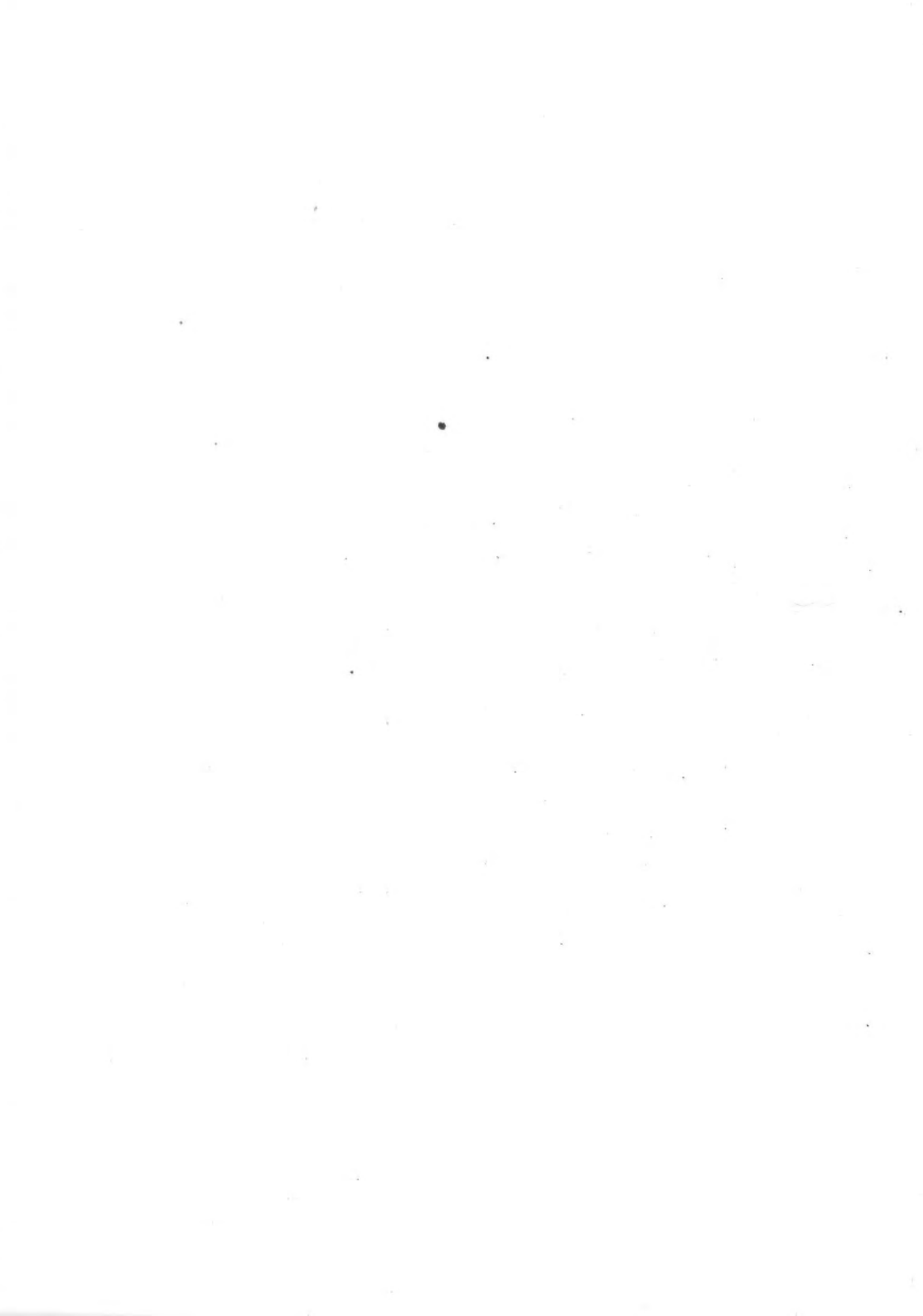
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A stylized, high-contrast graphic of a projector. The main body is black with a white border. A horizontal band across the middle is light gray and contains the word "Kodak" in white. Above and below this band are sections with a white dotted pattern on a black background. There are also solid black rectangular areas. A small white circle is visible in the upper right quadrant.

Kodak

Brownie Eight-61 Projector
Instruction Book

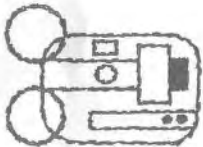
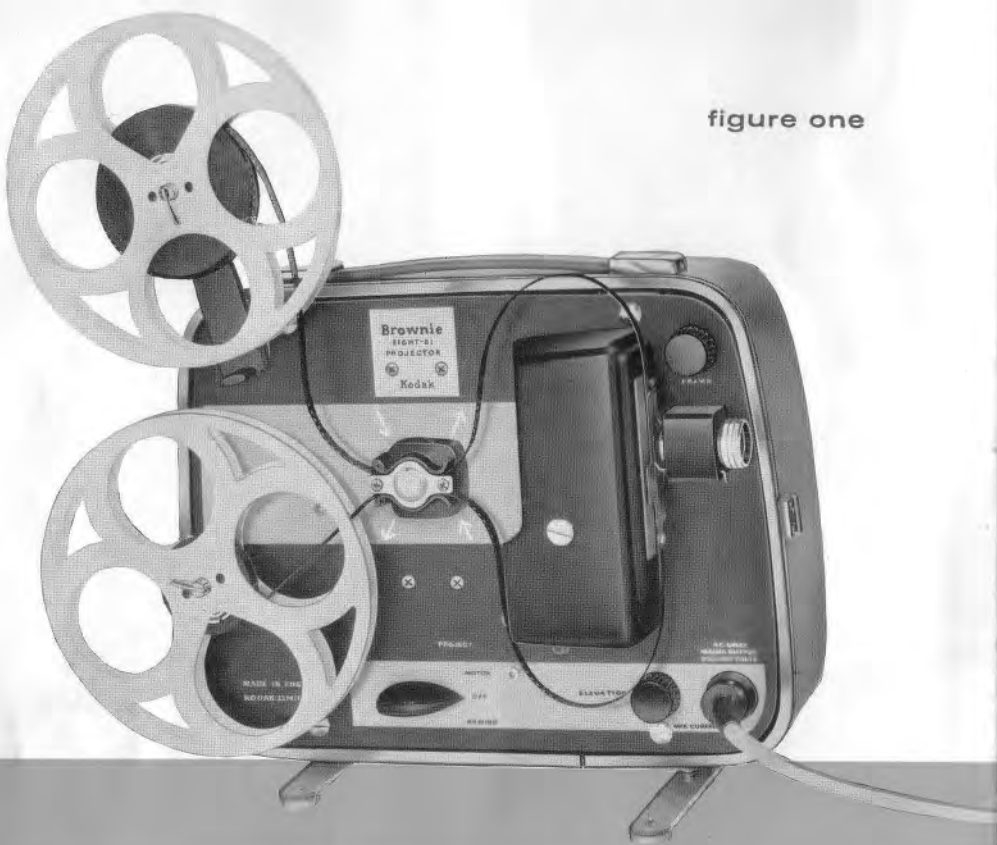




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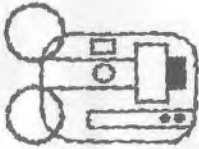
figure one



know your projector

Before you invite an audience – even if it is “only the family” – make certain you are thoroughly familiar with your projector. “Fumbling” can spoil any film show, so read this booklet carefully and practise threading, running and re-winding until you are completely confident of your ability as a projectionist.

When you have mastered all the mechanical details, look at pages 6–7, dealing with the preparation of the room in which you are to give your show. The enjoyment of your audience in a well-projected film will amply reward your care and patience.



preliminary

This projector, which must be used ONLY on a.c. supplies, is adjustable to suit voltages from 200 to 250 volts. Having unfastened the cover of the projector case, remove the cable and place the lid carefully to one side.

No plug is fitted to the electric cable of the projector because so many different fittings of electrical sockets are in use today that any one type of plug fitted would be useless in many homes. Connection to a 2-amp or 5-amp electricity supply is advised; if a power point is used, select a fused plug with a suitable fuse. The current taken by the projector does not exceed $\frac{1}{2}$ amp. Whatever the type of your plug and socket the following instructions must be carried out:

Connect the red-covered wire to the terminal marked "L" or "RED". Connect the black-covered wire to the terminal marked "N" or "BLACK". Connect the lead labelled "EARTH" to the terminal marked "E" or "GREEN" (the largest one). *Never connect the earth wire to a supply terminal.* If in doubt, consult an electrician.

Before plugging-in, make sure the projector is adjusted to suit your particular mains voltage. To do this, remove the mechanism from the case as follows: unscrew and remove the elevation knob, then lay the projector on its back and release the four slotted fasteners by giving them a quarter turn. This will allow the panel carrying the mechanism to be lifted from the case. There are two leads, one red and one black, connected to the motor transformer. The terminals are marked as shown in figure 2. With the black lead connected to the terminal 0, available voltage settings are 200, 220 and 240. With the black lead connected to +10, the voltage settings become 210, 230 and 250 volts. Connect these leads to conform with your supply voltage.

Whilst the mechanism is out, slip the belt on to the motor pulley.

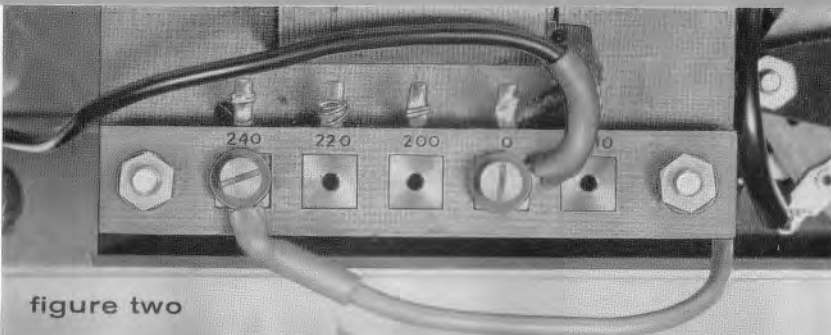
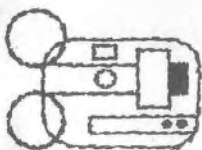


figure two

Before replacing the panel, turn the fasteners so that the slots are horizontal. Lay the panel in the case; press on the head of each fastener to secure it. Replace the elevation knob.



setting up

The screen: The following table shows recommended projection distances for various sizes of screen.

<i>Picture size</i>	<i>Projector-to-screen distance</i>
22 × 16 inch	8 feet
30 × 22 inch	11 feet
36 × 27 inch	13 feet
40 × 30 inch	15 feet

Shorter projection distances give small pictures which may be uncomfortably bright, while longer distances will give larger pictures with some sacrifice of screen brilliance.

When setting up the screen make sure it is firmly secured and that the surface is taut; if the screen is curved or rippled during projection, your picture will be distorted.

The projector: Be quite sure you have carried out the instructions set out on pages 5 and 6 regarding connection to the electricity supply. Place the projector on a table or other firm support, at a suitable distance from the screen for the size of picture required. Point the lens squarely towards the centre of the screen.

Insert the three-socket connector (fixed at one end of the supply cable) into the projector: note that it will only fit in one position.

See that the plug on the cable will reach the electricity supply socket easily, so that the greater part of the cable lies flat on the floor. Insert the plug in the supply socket and switch on at the socket.

Turn the switch to "MOTOR". Then, after a few seconds, turn the switch to "PROJECT". A white rectangle of light will be thrown upon the screen. Hold the knurled rim of the projection lens and screw the lens mount out and in until the edges of the rectangle on the screen are sharply focused. If the rectangle is not centred correctly within the side borders of the screen, swing the projector gently until the beam is centred. If the beam is not high enough, raise the front of the projector by means of the adjustable

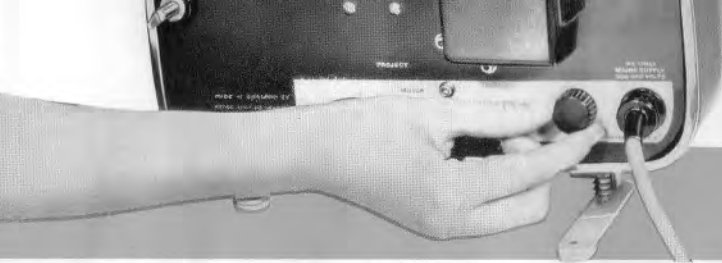
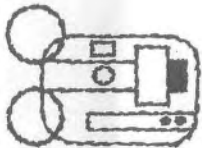


figure three

feet; loosen the elevation knob, lift the front of the case to the desired height, and re-lock the elevation knob (see figure 3).

If the beam is too high with the front feet at the lowest position you must use a lower table, or alternatively, adjust the height of the screen.

Reading lamp: A well-shaded reading lamp with a low-powered bulb, set up close to the projector, will enable you to carry out threading, rewinding, etc., with the minimum disturbance to your audience.



threading

Grip the boss on the pivot of the upper spool arm, pull it outwards, and swing the arm clockwise through 180° until it clicks into the operating position shown in figure 1. Place a reel of 8mm film (up to 400ft in capacity) on the upper spindle so that the film unwinds from the top of the reel with the emulsion (dull) side towards the lens and the perforations nearest the operator, *i.e.* on the right facing the screen. .

With spools having a slotted hole on only one side this must face inwards, which should bring the film into the right position. Swing out the hinged tab on the spindle, push home the reel, and then fold the tab back to retain the reel.

Place an empty reel of suitable capacity (you will find a 200ft reel inside the projector lid) on the take-up spindle (the lower one) in a manner similar to that described for the upper reel.

Unwind just over two feet of film leader from the top reel and allow it to hang down. Take the film in one hand, a few inches away from the reel, and hold it in front of the upper guard of the sprocket housing. With one finger of the other hand gently push the film under the guard, working



figure four



figure five

from left to right (figure 4). Ensure that the perforations are engaging with the sprocket teeth by gently pulling on the film.

Loop the film over the top of, but not touching, the lamphouse. Hold the film slightly in tension with one hand above and one below the film

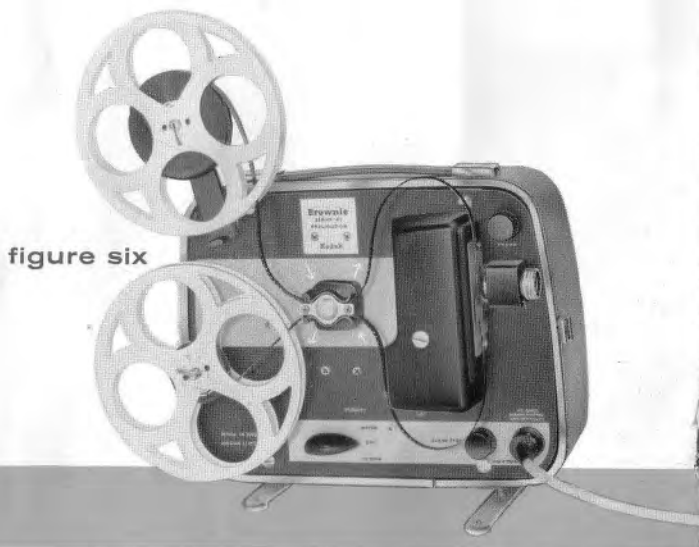


figure six

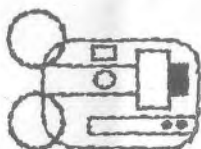
gate. Push forward the gate and while holding it open slip the film into the film track (figure 5), making certain it is correctly located. Release the gate and ensure it seats properly.

Leave a loop around the bottom of the lamphouse cover, carefully avoiding the elevation knob, and thread the film into the lower slot of the sprocket housing in a manner similar to that described earlier. Make sure the perforations are engaging with the sprocket teeth.

Push the film through the slot in the core of the take-up reel so that about a quarter-inch projects towards the centre. Turn the reel clockwise until any slack film between the lower sprocket and the reel is wound on (figure 6).

Turn the switch to "MOTOR" momentarily and make sure that the film advances through the gate satisfactorily and that both upper and lower loops of the moving film are maintained. Do not, at this stage, switch to "PROJECT". If all appears to be in order you are ready to project the film.

If the film does not transport properly through the gate, so that one of the loops is lost, switch off. Now, re-form the loop and see that the film is correctly seated in the gate. Switch the motor on momentarily once again.



projecting

Turn the switch to "MOTOR". Check quickly that the loop sizes of the moving film are remaining correct. As soon as the leader has passed through the gate turn the switch to "PROJECT", which will switch on the lamp. Never turn the switch to "PROJECT" without pausing for a second or two at the "MOTOR" position. Focus the picture by screwing the lens mount in and out as before until the picture on the screen is sharp and clear.

If a strip of the next picture on the film appears at the top or bottom of the screen, turn the knob labelled "FRAME" until the strip disappears.

When the reel of film on the supply spindle (the top one) is nearly empty, stand by to switch off the lamp. As soon as the end of the film leaves the core of the supply reel and just before it passes through the gate, turn the switch from "PROJECT" to "MOTOR". This will prevent the annoying white glare from a blank screen. Keep the motor running a second or two longer, until the end of the film has cleared the sprocket, then switch off the motor and turn on your reading lamp.

Rewinding: Once the film has been projected it must be rewound on to its own reel before projecting again; it is advisable to do this at once.

Exchange the positions of the spools so that the full one is on the upper spindle with the film passing *directly* to the empty spool on the lower spindle (see figure 7). Engage the end of the film in the slot of the spool, take up any slack by manually rotating the upper spool, then turn the



figure seven

switch to "REWIND". Figure 7 shows the rewinding almost complete.

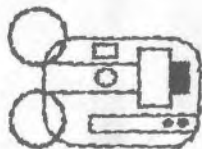
Film breaks: If the film breaks during projection, switch off at once. The probable cause is an imperfect splice or the loss of loop due to damaged perforations in the film. Re-thread the loose end of the film in the usual way and run the motor until about two feet of film hangs from the lower side of the sprocket. Now unwind, by hand, about a foot of film from the



figure eight

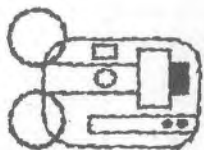
take-up reel. Place the other loose end on the take-up reel at the point where the unwound film leaves the reel. Wind the reel by hand so that the loose film is sandwiched between layers of tight film and continue projecting normally (see figure 8).

When the complete film has been shown, rewind until the break is reached and splice the film, using the 'Kodak' Movie Film Splicing Outfit or the 'Kodak' Presstape Movie Splicer, before completing the rewind.



after the show

When your film show is over, withdraw the plug from the electricity supply socket and disconnect the lead from the projector. Then remove the empty reel and stow it, with the cable, in the lid of the case. Fit the connector end of the cable into the clip and coil the cable round the sides of the lid, finally fitting the plug end into the clip. When closing the case make sure the coiled lead does not foul the lamphouse cover.



maintenance

Replacement of lamp: If the projector lamp should burn out during projection, let the motor continue to run until the lamp is thoroughly cool. Disconnect the projector from the electricity supply before attempting to remove or replace the lamp.

Use a Philips Type 13113C lamp or equivalent for replacement.

Unscrew the slotted screw on the lamphouse and slide the lamphouse



figure nine

figure ten



off (see figure 9). Grip the lamp just above the “bulge”, and turn it counter-clockwise (see figure 10). This will release the lamp, which may now be lifted out. When fitting a new lamp reverse the procedure; apply an even downward pressure and turn it fully clockwise, making sure it “clicks” into position. Make sure the glass of the lamp is clean. Replace the lamphouse.

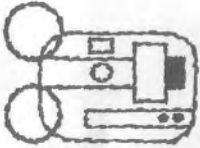
Adjusting the lamp: Should the illumination be noticeably uneven after replacing a burned-out lamp, take off the lamphouse cover and remove the lamp. Make sure the glass of the lamp is clean and replace the lamp. If unevenness persists, set the machine running without a film in it and switch on the lamp. Avoid looking directly at the lamp and, with a long screwdriver, carefully adjust one or other of the three spring-loaded screws half a turn at a time (these screws are visible in figure 10). Note the effect on the screen and adjust until the illumination appears to be even over the entire picture area. Be careful not to tilt the lamp so much that it fouls the shutter or any other part of the mechanism.

Cleaning the projector lens: Grasp the knurled rim of the lens and pull it forward out of its socket. With a soft, clean, lintless cloth (*e.g.* a well-laundered handkerchief) carefully wipe the two outer lens surfaces; do not rub hard. Breathe on the glass surfaces to aid cleaning, or preferably use ‘Kodak’ Lens Cleaning Fluid.

Cleaning the gate: The gate may be removed for cleaning. Pull forward the gate pressure plunger at the side of the lens (see figure 9), remove the gate and release the plunger. Do not attempt to disturb the aperture plate. Use a soft sable brush to remove fluff and dust from the film track and aperture. Take care not to scratch the gate or the aperture plate.

Lubrication: The mechanism behind the panel requires neither cleaning nor lubrication.

Note: If sending the projector away, slip the belt off the motor pulley to avoid damage, as described on page 5.



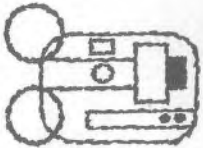
showmanship

Have everything ready before inviting your audience to sit down; don't make them wait while you complete the preparations. See that your projector and screen are set up beforehand at the correct distance to fill the screen (no more, no less).

Set the chairs for your audience before you invite them in. See that they all get a good view without other people's heads getting in the way. Make sure that nobody is so far to one side that the picture appears distorted or dim.

It is always advisable to have a spare lamp ready, otherwise a failure during projection will put an end to your show. Always allow the lamphouse to cool thoroughly and disconnect the projector from the electricity supply before attempting to replace the lamp.

Properly edited and titled films have a greatly enhanced interest for the audience. Your dealer will be able to show you the simple 'Kodak' Movie Film Splicing Kit or the 'Kodak' Presstape Movie Splicer, and will also be able to advise on titling.



care of films

Present-day 'Kodak' movie films are very tough and will stand a surprising amount of mishandling. Even so, care in storing and handling the films will extend their useful life.

The extremely small pictures on these films, which are only 8mm wide, are greatly magnified when projected on to even the smallest of home screens, and damage due to fingermarks or scratches will affect the quality of the picture.

Here are some important rules which should be observed when handling films.

Hold the film by the edges; do not touch the emulsion side (matt side) of the film.

Do not handle film with damp or sticky fingers; in film studios clean soft cotton gloves are always worn.

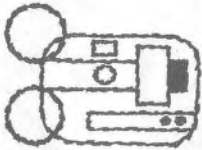
Do not let the film cascade or trail on to the floor or a table where dust and grit can damage the film and where the sharp edge of the film may scratch across the surface as the film twists.

Never "cinch" film – that is, never tighten it on a reel by pulling on the loose end, or turning the reel while holding the end. "Cinching" causes any minute particles of dust on the film to be pulled into the surface; this produces long scratches down the picture.

Storage of films: Keep film on reels, and preferably in cans, in a cool place. If stored for any length of time in a warm place the film may become dry and brittle; this may give rise to trouble during projection.

In Britain a dry, brittle film usually regains its flexibility if it is taken out of its can, left uncovered for about 24 hours, and then wound on to another reel and back again.

Cleaning films: Films can be cleaned with 'Kodak' Film Cleaning Fluid, obtainable from your Kodak dealer. Consult your dealer before discarding prized films; it is often possible to renovate them successfully.



your dealer

Your dealer can supply you with all your home movie needs. Among those mentioned in this book are screens and extra reels (with storage cans) specially designed for 8mm projectors. In addition, there are splicing and titling accessories and spare projection lamps.

Now that you have an up-to-the-minute projector, have you given any thought to the movie camera with which you take your personal movies? Perhaps it is in need of service? Your dealer can advise you. Perhaps it has seen its best days? Let your dealer show you the splendid new 'Brownie' Movie Cameras now available.

Make use of your dealer, he is there to advise you. He may have projection facilities, and if so he will gladly project your films and offer advice or friendly criticism to help you to get better pictures. He may also have a range of 8mm films for sale or hire which you could use as supporting features for your own films.



have you read these 'KODAK' publications?

Entertainingly written and profusely illustrated, these books will help you get more fun from your movies. Ask your dealer to show you:

"How to make Good Home Movies" 7/6d.

"Better Movies in Colour" 2/6d.

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