



THE

HAWK-EYE, JR.

GUIDE BOOK.



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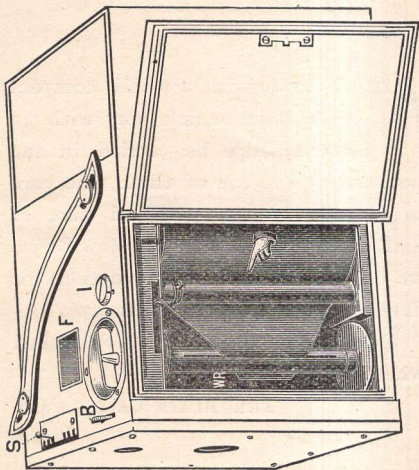
by

The Blair Camera Co.

AIMING to furnish a small, compact Guide Book which may with no inconvenience be carried in the pocket, for the use of those who care to learn only the practical part of making exposures with the Hawk-Eye, we do not publish here instructions for developing or finishing pictures.

Such instructions will be furnished when desired.

THE BLAIR CAMERA CO.



Description of Outside Parts.

S—Spring to set shutter.

B—Button to release shutter for instantaneous exposures.

F—Finder showing object to be photographed

I—Indicator.

W R—Winding Reel.

Notice.

When making exposures with the 4 × 5 Hawk-Eye, Jr., the following directions should be observed with these exceptions:—

When making an instantaneous exposure the button at the right of the shutter spring should be pressed, which opens and closes the shutter, and allows the light to reach the sensitive surface of the film or plate.

For time exposures, press the button at the left, once to open the shutter, and when sufficient time has elapsed for the exposure, press it again to close.

Before making an exposure, push the focusing lever to the mark on the index showing the number of estimated feet that the object to be taken is from the Camera; or, if desired focus through the ground-glass, which is advisable when making time exposures.

To use the Hawk-Eye, Jr., with Plate Holders.

A dark-room may be found at the store of almost any dealer in photographic goods, but if not accessible, procure a ruby lantern and select a dark closet, one *absolutely* dark, and if any light leaks in around the door or corners, hang something over them.

Light the ruby lamp and place a sheet of orange, or "post office" paper in front of it, to soften the light. Then open the box of dry plates, remembering that any light other than that from the ruby lantern, will instantly ruin them.

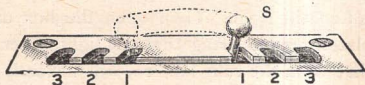
Draw out the slides of plate holder, insert a plate in each side, with the *coated or dull side uppermost* and replace the slides.

In filling the holders, be sure to put the plate in proper position. Push the lower edge of plate well down against the spring in bot-

tom of holder, and press the top in under the cloth flaps and corner pieces. Cover any remaining plates before leaving the room.

Instantaneous Pictures.

Before loading the Camera, it is a very good plan to look it over carefully, comparing the working parts with the illustration, opposite page 5, working the shutter a few times, and sighting through the finders, etc.



To set the shutter, all that is required is to move the spring S over into one of the opposite slots, as shown by dotted lines in above cut.

Should the shutter happen to be *already set*, this will be instantly detected by the touch, as in this case, the resistance of the spring

would not be felt when moving it across to the opposite side, and the spring should therefore be left where it was. When the shutter is set, a touch on the button B releases it, thus uncovering the lens for a fraction of a second.

There are three slots for the spring at each end, to vary the speed of the shutter.

No. 1, is the slow, No. 2, the medium and No. 3, the quick speed.

No set rules can be made as to the proper speed of the shutter, and to secure the very best results, some judgement is necessary.

Paradoxical though it may appear to the tyro, an extremely distant view requires a shorter exposure than one within 20 feet of the Camera and the general tendency is to *under-expose* in taking faces, or groups at short range, and to *over-expose* landscape or marine views.

A good general rule is to *always* use the No. 1 speed, for the former subjects, and the No. 3 for the latter, if in clear bright sun-light. If the sun is hazy use No. 2, instead of No. 3.

While instantaneous pictures can be made when it is slightly cloudy or hazy, the best results are generally obtained when strong bright sunlight is shining directly upon the object or view. If the sun is entirely obscured instantaneous exposures will develop more or less weak and thin, and a short time exposure is preferable.

Always photograph from the sun, *never toward it*, unless "silhouette" pictures are desired. Do not try to photograph moving objects at less than 25 feet, and endeavor to catch them at an angle, or coming toward the Camera, *not* when passing by directly in front. The No. 2 or No. 3 speed will be necessary for such exposures, according to motion and light.

In making "snap shots," set the shutter as already explained, point the Camera at the view desired and locate it in the finder; hold the Camera steadily and push the button to release the shutter, thus taking the first picture.

Replace the slide with side out marked exposed, reverse the holder, pull out the other slide and the Camera is again ready for use.

Time Exposures.

To secure a good photograph of an interior view, or of an exterior on a dark day when "snap shots" are impracticable, time exposures may be made as follows:—

Set the Camera on a table or rest, with the film or plate in position for the exposure. Set the shutter the same as for "snap shots," press the small spring located at the left on side of the Camera, near the front, at the same time touch the button B, which opens the shutter and uncovers the lens. Count off the seconds and again press the button B, to close shutter.

When used with Sunlight Film.

The mode of operating is practically the same as with plates, the shutter being operated as already explained. To adjust the film in

position for an exposure, turn the Winding Key until the small mark on the Indicator points to the pin which is stationary on the Camera and springs back, which indicates that the film is in position for the next exposure, at the same time the Automatic Tally will register one exposure. After making the exposure turn the Winding Key until the mark on the Indicator reaches the pin and springs back again, which shows that the film is in position for another exposure.

The covers of the Camera must not be opened until the entire roll of film has been used, unless it be done in the dark-room.

Removing the Film.

When the Indicator fails to revolve around to the small pin head, it shows that the film has all been exposed; continue winding until the reel comes to a stop. Open the cover on the opposite side of the Camera from the

Winding Reel and detach the paper from the empty spool. Turn the Winding Reel around a few times until the paper is all wound on the spool; open the cover and attach the end with a piece of sticking paper, first being sure that the paper is wound tightly on the reel, turn the Winding Key to the left which will disengage it and allow you to pull out the spindle which holds the reel in place, take out the roll and remove the small ratchet from the end, and adjust the empty spool placing the ratchet on the end similar to the one removed and insert in the Camera with ratchet farthest distant from the Winding Key, replace the rod and turn the Key to the right as far as you can, when the reel will be in position for reloading.

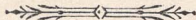
It can always be determined which rolls have been exposed, by the index hand not appearing after the film has been rewound and taken from the Camera.

To Load.

First, set the Tally upon 0, then open the cover at the rear end of the Camera by unfastening the small catch, and remove the pressure board and small frame which leaves ample room for passing the end of the black paper around the Camera. Open the small cover on the side of the Camera opposite the Winding Reel by pressing a small hidden spring on the front of the box, and insert the roll of film with the index hand appearing on top and pointing toward the rear end of the Camera, unfasten the end of the paper and pass it through the aperture toward the rear end of the box, at the same time holding the thumb of the left hand against the roll to prevent the paper from loosening, open the small cover at rear end of the Camera and continue passing the paper around to the opposite side, (first closing the cover previously opened) then open the cover near the Winding Reel and

pass the paper end under the small roller and through the slot as represented in diagram and turn the Winding Reel to the right until the end is secured. Be careful that the end is started straight which will prevent its binding on either side. Replace the frame in position in front of the black paper and the pressure board in the rear which is held in its place by the small springs fastened to the rear end of the Camera.

See that the covers are securely fastened, then turn the Winding Reel to the right until the Indicator revolves around, and the small mark points to the pin head and springs back, this indicates that the film is in position for the first exposure.



✻ PRICE LIST. ✻

					3½ x 3½	4 x 5
The Hawk-Eye, Jr.,	-	-	-	-	\$8 00	\$16 00
Holder for glass plates,	-	-	-	-	1 00	1 00
Leather Carrying Case,	-	-	-	-	1 50	2 50
Pony Tripod,	-	-	-	-		3 50
Sunlight Film, 12 exposures,	-	-	-	-	60	85
“ “ 25 “	-	-	-	-	1 20	1 65
Glass Dry Plates, per dozen,	-	-	-	-	50	65
Developing Outfit,	-	-	-	-	1 50	3 00
Printing Outfit,	-	-	-	-	2 00	3 50
Developing only,	-	-	-	-	06	08
“ and Printing,	-	-	-	-	11	13
Printing only,	-	-	-	-	08	08
Mounting extra,	-	-	-	-	02	02

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