



# ***METEOR***

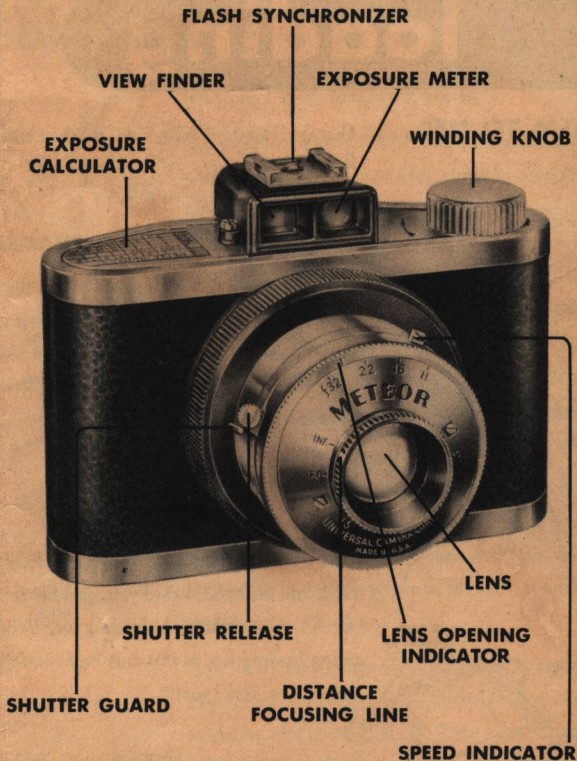


***Instruction Book***

# Your **METEOR**

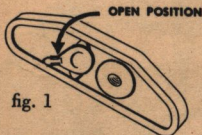


Before using film in your Meteor, look over the itemized illustration on page 3 carefully. Familiarize yourself with all the outstanding features of this camera—then read through the instruction book and learn how to enjoy and operate these features. Your familiarity with the Meteor before shooting your first picture will bring you extra pleasure and truly “professional” results.



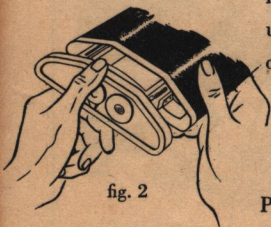
# loading

**FILM TO USE . . . .** Use any standard 620 film. Load in subdued light.



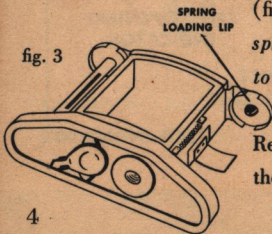
## TO REMOVE LOADING CHAMBER

Hold bottom of camera upward. Turn the lock lever to "open" position (fig. 1). Now grasp bottom rim of camera and pull out slowly, until the loading chamber is removed from the camera (fig. 2).



## LOADING THE FILM

Place loading chamber, with curve back upward, and the base toward you, on a flat surface (fig. 3). *(Never hold the loading unit by either spring loading lip, as this may make it difficult to turn the film spool.)*



Remove empty spool by grasping the middle of the spool and pushing away from yourself as



# loading

## LOADING THE FILM Cont'd

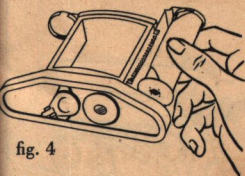


fig. 4

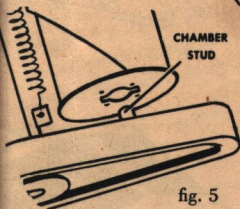


fig. 5

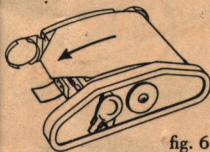


fig. 6

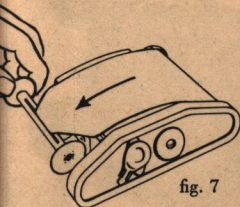


fig. 7

far as the spring loading lip will go. Now pull out empty spool and lay it nearby.

Load the full spool of film (*film seal intact, and with the leading edge of film facing toward the left*) into the right hand chamber, by placing the upper rim of the spool against the underside of the spring loading lip (fig. 4). Push spool away from yourself and slide the lower end of the spool onto chamber stud (fig. 5). ***Make sure the upper end of the spool has engaged the stud in the spring loading lip*** (fig. 3).

With the full spool in position break the seal, and pull loose end of protective paper (*black side down*) across to left chamber (fig. 6). Make sure protective paper is flat against load-frame at all times.

Now hold empty spool in left hand. Insert notched end of protective paper into widest slot of empty film spool (fig. 7). Turn spool to left and under one complete turn, so that film is securely fastened to the take-up spool.

# loading

## LOADING THE FILM Cont'd

Place upper rim of this spool against underside of spring loading lip and push away from yourself, until bottom of spool can be clicked into place (fig. 8).

The loading chamber is now ready to be replaced. Slide it back into the camera as far as it will go. Turn the lock lever to "close" position,—*it is necessary, before doing so, to turn the Winding Knob in the direction of the arrow, until the wind key clicks into the film spool notch. Make sure chamber is locked by pulling on bottom rim* (fig. 9).

The film should now be advanced for the first picture. Watch the window on the back, and turn the winding knob until a pointing hand shows on the protective paper. Now turn the knob slowly until the figure "1" appears. The film is now ready for the first exposure. After each exposure, turn the knob until the next number appears in the window.

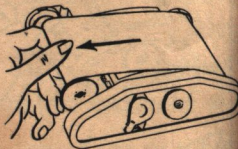
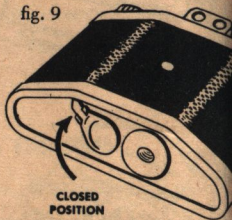


fig. 8

fig. 9



# UNLOADING film

After you have made the 12th exposure, turn the winding knob until the end of the protective paper passes the window.

Now, as you did in the loading operation, turn the camera so that the bottom is facing up. Turn lock lever to "open" position. Pull loading chamber, smoothly, from main camera casing.

Place loading chamber on a flat surface, holding it securely with your right hand.

Grasp full roll of exposed film with left hand and push away from you as far as spring loading lip will allow. Pull full spool out, making sure that the film does not unwind (fig. 10). *Do not pull the end of the paper to tighten the film roll - this may scratch the film.* Moisten the gummed sticker and seal the roll. The film is now ready to be developed - this should be done as soon as possible. Before replacing the loading chamber, it is suggested that you transfer the empty spool to the take-up chamber. It is a good policy to reload as soon as the exposed film roll has been removed, in order to be ready for the next group of pictures.

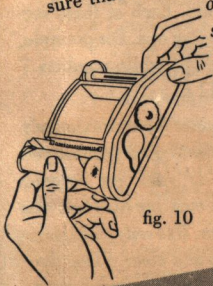


fig. 10



# taking the

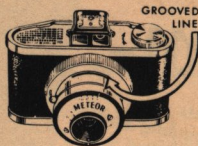


Illustration A

## EXPOSURE..

Pull the lens tube out, smoothly, as far as it will go. *Always be sure that the grooved line on the lens mount is visible when taking pictures (see illustration A).* The chrome pin below the shutter release is a guard to prevent exposing film until the lens mount is pulled into position.

## ● USE OF THE EXPOSURE METER

No guesswork is necessary with the exposure meter. Simply look through the exposure meter window at the area to be photographed.

The meter consists of a disc of eight equal sections with a number in each section. Each of these sections is darker than the preceding one. For example, numbers 1 and 2 are very light while numbers 7 and 8, are fairly dark (fig. 11).

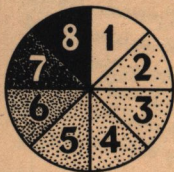
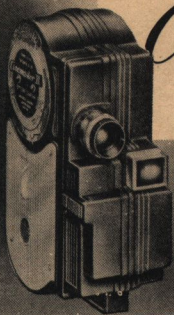


fig. 11

Look through the exposure meter for approximately five seconds, and determine the highest number you can see clearly. (*Caution: as your eye becomes accustomed to the meter you may see numbers that are indistinct—disregard them. Use only the highest number which appears sharp and clear.*) The highest number you see clearly is the key number to use on the exposure calculator.





# *Cinémaster II*

*color!  
action!  
camera!*

Here's the movie camera designed for the amateur who wants "professional" results in his own movies.

This dual 8 mm. movie camera is a four-star production in itself . . . has the three essentials of successful color photography: 1. Dependable Exposure Meter, 2. Accurate Shutter speeds, and 3. Correct exposure over entire picture area.

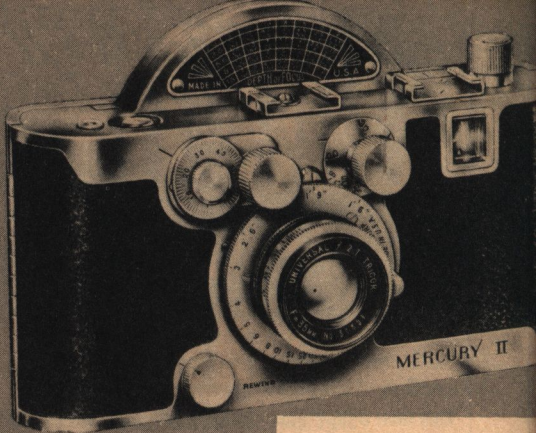
*Look at these outstanding features:*

- Combined Exposure Meter and Optical View Finder
- Three speeds
- Exposure Calculator
- Interchangeable Lenses— $f3.5$ ,  $f2.5$ , or  $f1.9$
- Continuous Running—starting button can be locked in taking position
- Focal Plane Shutter
- Powerful Spring Motor

Cinémaster II with  $f3.5$  lens. . . **Catalog No. G835**

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# MERCURY II

SUPER SPEED - SUPER PRECISION  
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**Catalog No. CX-27**

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# DO's and DON'Ts FOR CAMERA FANS

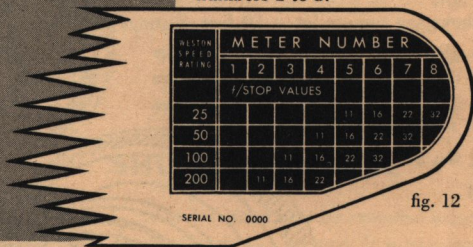
- Keep the lens and inside of the camera clean. Use a soft brush or tissue.
- Be sure to load the film into the camera as described in the "loading" section.
- Do not let the protective paper unwind from the film when loading or unloading.
- Before taking a picture, check to see that the proper exposure and the distance to the subject are set on the camera.
- Do not point the camera into the sun or other bright source of light.
- Read and understand your instruction book thoroughly before taking your first picture—your picture results will be well worth the effort.

taking the

PICTURE

## USE OF THE EXPOSURE CALCULATOR

After you have determined the exposure number, refer to the exposure calculator, on top of the camera. The first column reading down is for "Weston Speed Rating" of the particular film you are using. (*Obtain the Weston speed of the film you are using from your dealer.*) Across the top of the calculator, just as in the exposure meter, are the numbers 1 to 8.



WESTON SPEED RATING	METER NUMBER							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	f/STOP VALUES							
25					11	16	22	32
50				11	16	22	32	
100			11	16	22	32		
200		11	16	22				

SERIAL NO. 0000

fig. 12

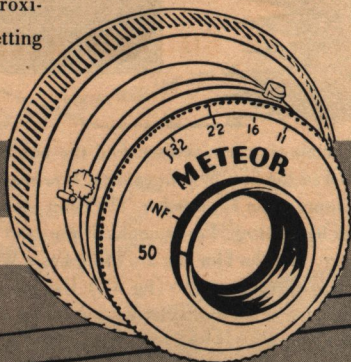
To obtain your lens setting, find the box corresponding to the Weston speed of the film in your camera. Now read down the column under the exposure meter key number. The point where these two readings meet is your lens setting. For example, if you read number "5" in the exposure meter, and the film you are using has a Weston speed of 50, your lens setting should be at f/16 (fig. 12). Use the closest number shown on the calculator to the particular Weston rating of your film. For instance, you may obtain a film with 24 Weston speed—you can use 25 on the calculator.

## FOCUSING THE LENS

### ESTIMATE THE DISTANCE BETWEEN CAMERA AND SUBJECT

To set the lens for the distance between the camera and the subject to be photographed, rotate the focusing mount until the distance focusing line is in line with the desired distance as marked on the plate. (fig. 13), shows the camera set at 50 feet. Settings for distances other than those indicated on the focusing ring can be made by approximating the distance setting desired.

fig. 13





# taking the

# PICTURE

## COMPOSING THE PICTURE

Look through the optical view finder and locate the subject in it as desired for the picture you are composing. Your fingers must be kept away from the front of the lens.

SPEED INDICATOR



fig. 14

## SETTING THE SHUTTER

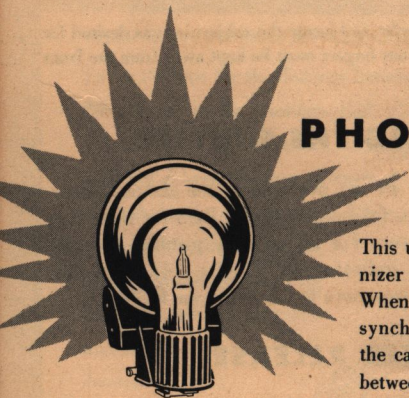
There are two positions on the shutter. Instantaneous for snapshots, and Bulb for short time exposures. For all ordinary pictures keep the speed indicator on "I" (fig. 14). For time exposures move the timing lever to "B".

## SHUTTER RELEASE



The lens tube must be extended before the shutter release can be used. It is important that the camera be held steady during the exposure otherwise a blurred picture will result. Press down the shutter release, slowly and smoothly. The release will return to its original position as you remove your finger—the picture is taken on the first down stroke.

In taking bulb pictures, *make sure that the camera is held steady on a solid base or tripod.* Locate the subject in the view finder. Press the shutter release lever to open the shutter. Hold down for the required length of time and then release. The picture is now taken and the film should be turned to the next number.



## PHOTOFLASH UNIT

This unit is slid into the synchronizer clip on top of the camera. When a flash picture is taken the synchronizing mechanism inside the camera insures perfect timing between the opening of the shutter and the flash of the bulb. Follow the instructions that accompany

each Mercury Photoflash Unit for battery and bulb loading. However, do not use the exposure data there, since it does not apply to the Meteor camera. Consult the Meteor Flash Exposure Table (page 14) for all exposure data when using flash bulbs.

## ACCESSORIES FOR THE METEOR



### PHOTOFLASH UNIT

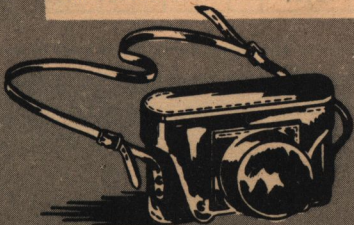
Same flash unit used on the famous Mercury II miniature super-speed camera. Slips easily and quickly on to the clip of the built-in photoflash synchronizer—you get clear, sharp pictures at night.

Cat. No. M-29

### METEOR CARRYING CASE

Designed to protect the Meteor, this sturdily constructed case permits convenient and rapid handling for picture taking without removing from case.

Cat. No. K-24





	TUNGSTEN WESTON	DISTANCE IN FEET											
	SPEED												
	16	20	17	14	12	10	8	6	—				
	32	28	24	20	17	14	12	10	8	6	—		
	64	40	32	27	24	20	17	14	12	10	8		
	125	56	45	39	33	27	24	19	17	14	12		
DIAPHRAGM OPENING													
G. E.	#5 *				11		16		22		32		
	#11			11		16		22		32			
	#22	11		16		22		32					
WABASH	#0				11		16		22		32		
	#40		11		16		22		32				
	#50		11		16		22		32				
	#25 *		11		16		22		32				
* Table — corrected for midjet lamps when used in parabolic reflectors.													

## FOR USING FLASH CHART

To determine the proper distance and lens setting for photoflash exposures:

1. Locate the speed rating of the film you are using under the column marked Tungsten Weston.
2. Read across until you reach the distance in feet between camera and subject to be photographed.
3. In the lower section of the exposure chart find the G. E. or Wabash bulb number you are using.
4. Read across the flash bulb line you have located. The point at which the distance column and the flash bulb line meet is the diaphragm opening to be used.

For example, if the Tungsten Weston film speed you are using is 32, the distance from the camera to subject is 10 feet, and the bulb being used is a G. E. #22, then the diaphragm should be  $f32$ .

If there is no diaphragm number listed at the point where your readings meet, the distance between camera and subject must be altered.

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