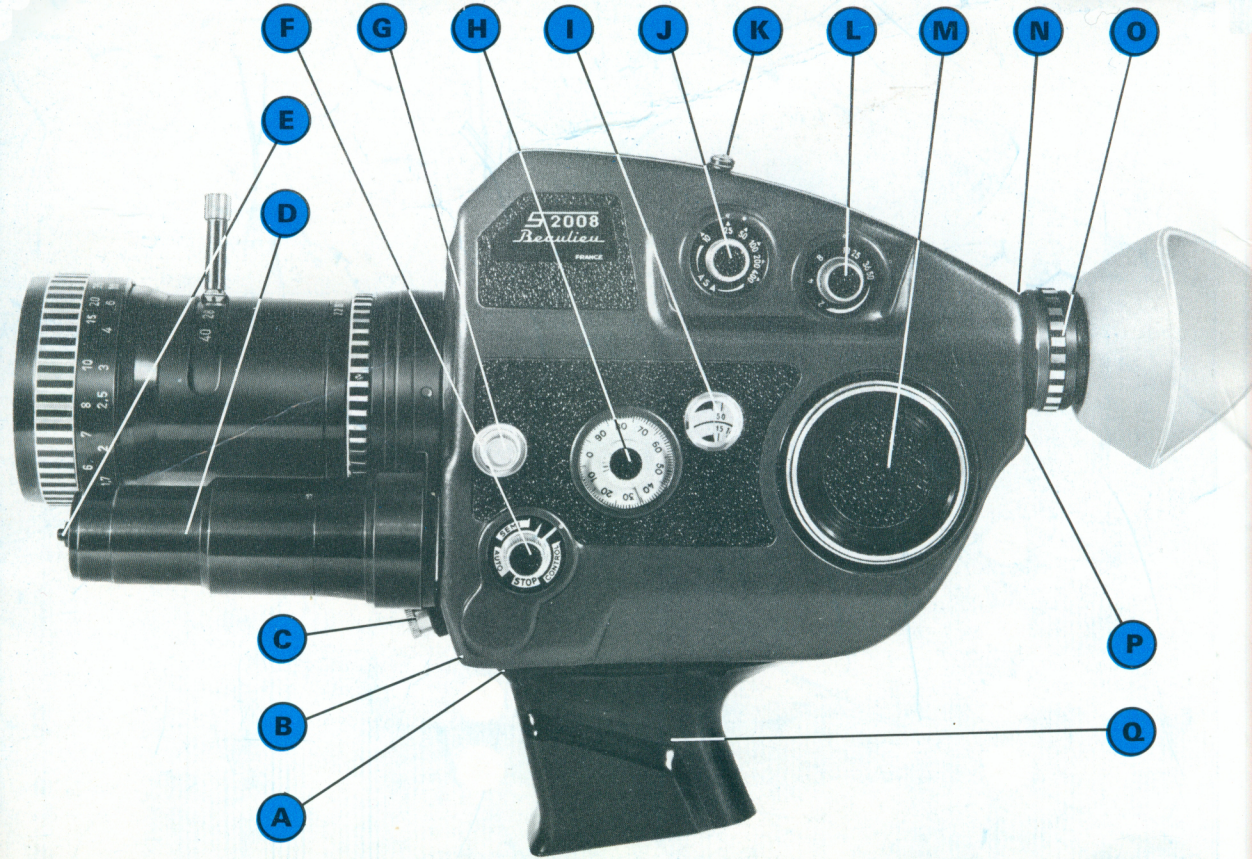

Beaulieu
Beaulieu
Ritter
2008 S

summary

- **A** Flash-light socket
- **B** Single-frame release socket
- **C** Push-button trip
- **D** Reglomatic (Beaulieu patent)
- **E** Maximum aperture opening control button
- **F** Master switch
- **G** Retractable ground glass
- **H** Frame Counter
- **I** Footage counter
- **J** ASA setting
- **K** Variable shutter
- **L** Speed setting
- **M** Battery
- **N** Battery supply socket
- **O** Eyepiece adjustment
- **P** Remote trip
- **Q** Stand socket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Beaulieu
FRANCE
STOP

1 preliminary checks

VIEWFINDER EYEPIECE

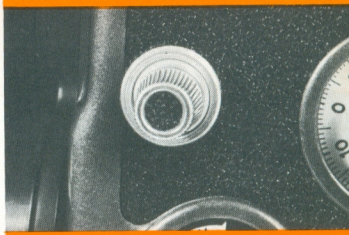
Set lens to "tele" position—set focusing ring to ∞ —open diaphragm to maximum—position groundglass by means of knob **(1)**.
Point the camera towards a subject situated at a distance of over 150 ft. Rotate eyepiece knurled **(2)** ring to bring subject in focus on groundglass. This individual adjustment need not be repeated again, except to suit the eyesight of another operator.

Note: People who normally wear spectacles may, for improved convenience, dispense with these and adjust the eyepiece to their own eyesight (this, within a tolerance of — 2+ 2 dioptries).

BATTERY CHARGE

Check charge periodically, especially after periods of intensive use. Fully charged, the battery provides enough drive power to run 10 to 12 films at 18 f.p.s.
Set the ASA speed knob to 10 (fully counter-clockwise), the filming speed knob to 50 f.p.s., diaphragm stopped down to 16 or 22. Set the master switch to TEST. Observe a pause of about 30 seconds. Check that the viewfinder pointer does not deflect below the V-shape index, (see drawing).
Finally, re-set master switch to STOP **(3)**.

Important: The Wratten-85 filter must be in position—i.e., cartridge out, or camera loaded with artificial-light cartridge. In any case, the battery check should be carried out without movie-light attachment.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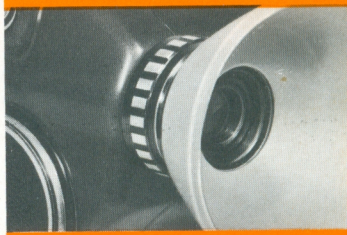
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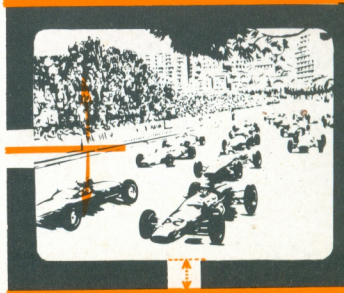
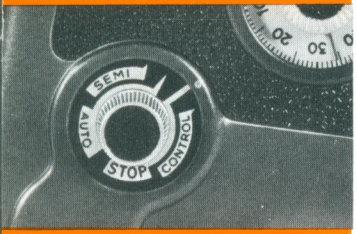
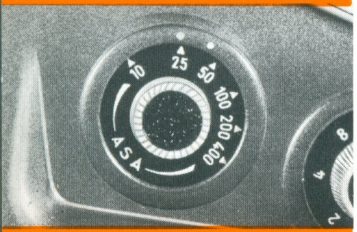






2 preliminary operations

3

LOADING

Open the side lid of the 2008. Slip-in the film cartridge **(4)** with the cartridge notches towards the front of the camera. Close the lid. The film type designation will be visible through the vindow. Depress the exposure release during 2 seconds, to verify correct film transport. This is indicated by flickering of the drive monitor inside the viewfinder. In the case of faulty film transport, unload and reload again. Incidentally, the first 25 frames are snipped-off at the time of processing.

4

Important: A Wratten filter, enabling daylight filming with colour films designed for artificial light, is built into the camera. The cartridge notch indexing system provides for positioning in and out of service of the filter at the time of insertion of the cartridge, depending on the type of film. If artificial lighting is used (photo flood lamps, etc.) see "special uses".

ADJUSTMENT OF LIGHT-SENSING SYSTEM

Set the ASA speed of the film marked on knob **(5)** opposite the red mark (colour films for artificial light) or opposite the white mark (for daylight colour films and black and white films).

SETTING OF FILMING SPEED

5

Set the filming speed on the speed control knob **(6)**, opposite the index mark.

Normal filming speed is 18 frames per second.

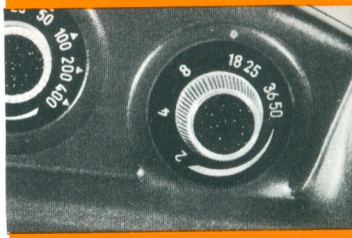
On the 2008 S, filming speeds are interlocked with the ASA speed ratings. The Automatic 2008 S provides automatic stop correction, so that filming speed can be readily modified during filming, by simply acting on the speed control knob.

The Reflex Control 2008 S - and the Automatic 2008 S when equipped with a conventional lens, - operates semi-automatically.

Adjust the stop-control ring so as to bring the view-finder pointer opposite the index, in order to secure correct exposure.

Important: Whatever the mode of operation—automatic or semi-automatic the viewfinder pointer must be in the index area. If the pointer overshoots the area, this will be due to:

- excessive light. Operate with the shutter half closed, bearing in mind that in that case the ASA speed setting must be divided by 2.
- Insufficient light: use a faster emulsion or, if the subject allows it, operate at slower speed.



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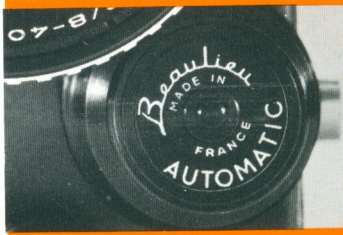
3 before each take :

Set the master switch to "auto" if the 2008 S is equipped with Reglomatic lens, and to "semi" if it is equipped with a conventional lens.

The subject must appear clearly on the groundglass because the viewed image is precisely that impinged on the film. Adjust the focusing ring until the subject appears in sharp focus.



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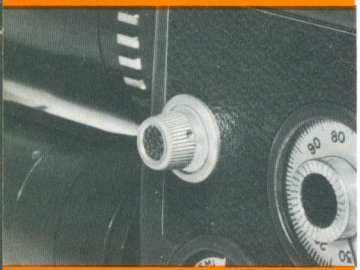

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FRAMING AND FOCUSING

This adjustment should preferably be performed with the diaphragm opened to maximum (Automatic 2008 S: set the master switch to "auto" and depress the button located in front of the lens motor **(7)**; Reflex Control: set to "semi"). If the camera is equipped with a zoom lens set it to "tele".

A major advantage of the groundglass is that it enables, in addition to exact framing, precise assessment of focusing and depth of focus for a given stop setting. This is extremely useful for obtaining special effects in depth.

The groundglass is retractable by means of the knob **(8)**. Then, we have an "aerial" image which may be preferred when extra-luminous viewing is more important than precise focusing (which is the case with high speed films, limited diaphragm apertures, conditions of dim lighting, endoscope or microscope applications, etc.).

4 Automatic camera

(Automatic filming): This only requires depressing the release button. For continuous filming, lock the button by pressing and twisting.

The automatic lens system controls directly the iris of the lens (a system which ensures improved reliability of operation and sharper image definition), in response to the amount of light received by the through-the-lens reflex photocell.

The galvanometer (with pointer visible within the viewfinder) monitors the operation and signals any possible failure of the system.

Positions of the pointer :

Within the index area = correct exposure. Above index area = risk of over-exposure. Below index area = risk of under-exposure.

Reglomatic-plus the interlocking of speed and light-sensing systems-makes it possible to vary filming speed during actual filming (see "speed setting").

To disconnect the automatic system, set the master switch to "semi" and proceed as follows.

Important : Having switched to semi-automatic, make sure that manual diaphragming is performed smoothly. Switch-out contactors are vulnerable to rough manipulation, particularly near limit-stop points.

9

5 Reflex Control camera

(Semi-automatic filming) : The Beaulieu reflex photocell, located behind the lens, authorises the fitting of any movie lens (with C-type mount) and of the majority of 24 × 36 photo lenses, as well as of all types of filters. Correction is automatic.

Aim at the subject, bring the viewfinder pointer into coincidence with the index mark, by means of the lens stop ring. The 2008 S will then be ready for filming.

If lighting conditions vary, alter the position of the stop ring in order to keep the pointer opposite the index mark.

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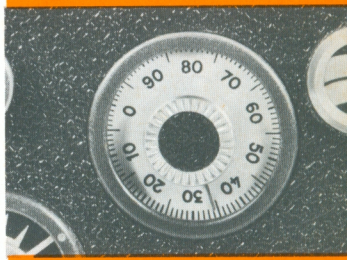


6 footage and frame counters

The footage counter (9) indicates the length of unexposed film-in meters (lower scale) and in feet (upper scale). Zero-reset is automatically performed at the time of loading the cartridge into the camera.

Frame counter (10) graduated from zero to 100. The counter is re-set to zero by means of the centre knurled knob.

7 unloading

Completion of the film run is indicated by extinction of the monitor flicker in the viewfinder. Open the lid and remove the cartridge. The word "exposed" should be visible on the film itself. This provides an efficient means of identifying an exposed film, and obviates the risk of reloading with an exposed film.

Important: It is not advisable to interchange or remove a partially exposed cartridge as this may result in some "light-fogging" of the film. Also, the footage counter would be automatically reset to the 15 m/50 feet position.

However, if the cartridge must be removed before it is fully exposed, proceed with unloading and reloading in the shade. Note on the label of the removed cartridge, the length of film still to be exposed, so that the figure be visible in the camera window when the cartridge is used again.

The indication will be used to correct the reading of the footage counter and will enable exact determination of the length of unexposed film available.

8 on completion of filming

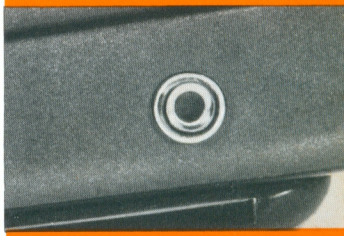
...never leave the master switch to the "auto" or "semi" position during off-duty periods as this will cause battery discharge. Get in the habit of leaving the switch to the "stop" position after each filming session and before placing the camera in its bag for transportation.

9 special uses

The cable release can be screwed into the inner threading of the trip button. Intermittent or continuous release is controlled by means of the knurled ring on the cable release.

SINGLE-FRAME EXPOSURES

Single-frame filming is essential for animation or for "time-lapse" photography. Single-frame filming demands the use of a camera stand, with camera set to "semi". Exposure is released by means of the cable trip connected to the special socket **(11)**.



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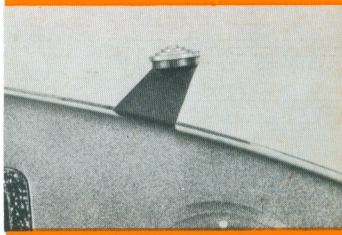

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Frame exposure times will then be:

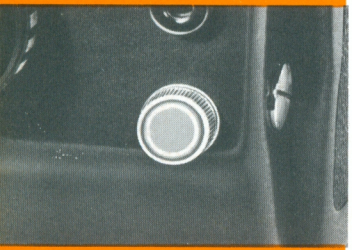
2 frames/second = 1/7 second
4 frames/second = 1-15 second
8 frames/second = 1-30 second
18 frames/second = 1-65 second
25 frames/second = 1-87 second
36 frames/second = 1/130 second
50 frames/second = 1/130 second

Important: For single-frame filming, **never** lock the cable trip in the continous filming position.

VARIABLE SHUTTER

This is a mechanical system enabling the ready adjustment of the aperture gating the amount of light impinging onto the film. Gating control varies from maximum opening to total closure, thereby enabling fade-in and fade-out effects. Shutter opening is controlled by means of the lever **(12)**. The lever is actuated from back to front for closing and from front to rear for opening. It can be locked at mid-travel on the half-open position by pushing the lever fully forward (closed position) and then back, held pressed against the casing, until it locks in mi - position. These fade effects ensure smooth transition by gradually obscuring one scene and bringing out the next to normal luminosity.

The effect should preferably be performed with the camera held on a stand, so as to allow the operator to concentrate on the manipulation of the shutter-lever, which should be moved steadily. A smooth fade normally takes four seconds to complete, though fade timing is a matter of filming tempo.



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REMOTE CONTROL

This facility—another feature of the 2008 S will prove invaluable for "candid" shots (wild life, children at play, etc.) or when filming in hazardous conditions (wild animals, track racing, acrobatics, scientific experiments, etc.). Two modes of remote control are provided, by wire or by radio link.

Wire link : Any 2-wire lead will do, provided the wire is terminated with a suitable jack plug and equipped with a switch.

a) Connect the jack plug to the special input socket **(13)**.
b) Lock the release trip for continuous filming.
c) Control camera drive by means of the switch. Maximum link length : 200 metres.

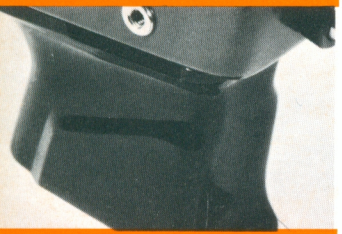
In order to prevent ingress of light, the viewfinder ocular should be blanked with a special cap.

Radio link : Any type of radio control transmitter-receiver equipment (1 channel will be sufficient) can be used :

a) Connect the receiver jack plug to the special camera input terminal **(13)**.
b) Lock the release trip for continuous filming.
c) Control camera operation from the transmitter set.

Here again, the viewfinder should be obscured. Maximum link distance depends on the transmission range of the radio equipment. Trials should be carried out before actual filming.

Important : When used with remote control, the camera may stop on any position—shutter-open, shutter-closed, or intermediate—but the auto-servo system continues to operate. However, unless the camera stops



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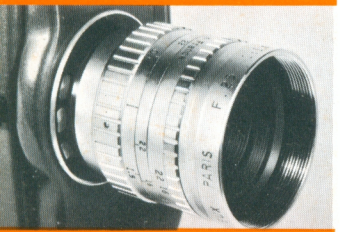
on the shutter-open position, auto-diaphragmming response will lag—by as much as one second if the shutter is closed.

MICRO AND MACROCINEMATOGRAPHY

The advantages—precise focusing, field depth evaluation and exact framing of the Beaulieu reflex viewing system prove invaluable for micro and macrocinematography.

Macrocinematography: There is a set of Beaulieu extension tubes of various sizes for the different reproduction scales. The tubes fit between the camera and the lens.



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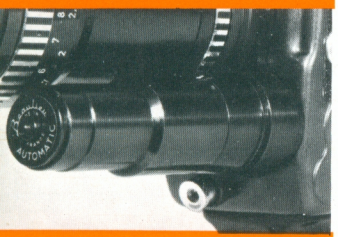
Microcinematography: The same set of tubes is equally applicable. They fit directly on the camera (after removal of the lens) and on the microscope ocular piece, by means of a baffle-type adaptor ring.

Focusing is performed directly on the groundglass.

The built-in photocell obviates much tedious calculation of aperture correction, since one only needs to bring the viewfinder pointer opposite the index mark by adjusting the stop ring (macrocine) or the microscope light source (microcine).

FILMING WITH ARTIFICIAL LIGHT

A special indoor-movies equipment is provided for use with the new plus-size cameras. The attachment fits into the slot **(14)** which retracts automatically the Wratten filter (see page 00). When other types of movie lights are used, the filter is retracted by inserting a special spanner into the slot.



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LENS EQUIPMENT

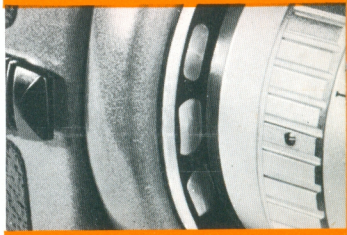
The Beaulieu 2008 S accepts the following lenses:
1 - "slaved" lenses (with Reglomatic Beaulieu).
2 - lenses with manual aperture control.
3 - lenses with standard 16 mm C- mount **(15)**.
4 - 35 mm lenses.

I - "slaved" lenses (Reglomatic).

The stop ring of these lenses is automated by means of a transistorized servo-system **(16)**—a Beaulieu exclusive— embodying a micro-motor, powered by the camera drive battery, responding to indications transmitted by the thru-the-lens CdS light-metering system. The motor is geared to open or close the iris diaphragm—automatic aperture compensation being provided against changes in light intensity during filming.

Diaphragm response accuracy is checked by means of the viewfinder pointer which, for normal operation, should not deviate from the index. Sudden changes in luminosity deflect the pointer, which then returns to the index as the micro-motor re-aligns the lens stop to correct setting. Incidentally, "panning" should always be performed at a leisurely pace, so as to keep the pointer steady against the index—and also ensure jitter-free pictures.

The pointer also provides an indication of lighting conditions. Top position points to excessive light intensity (operate with shutter half-closed—or apply divide-by-two ASA correction)—Bottom position indicates insufficient lighting. (use—subject movement permitting—a lower f.p.s. setting). No other adjustment will be needed, since ASA



and f.p.s. controls are interlocked. Also, because of the combination of diaphragm automation plus light-sensing and filming speed interlock, filming speed can be altered during actual filming, by means of the sole speed-control knob. Here, again, control must be applied gradually. Micro-switches, actuated at both ends of the aperture range, cut-off the power applied to the motor, so as to prevent damaging overload. Aperture is also controllable manually.

Manual aperture-control: set the master switch to "semi". Rotate the stop ring smoothly—especially near the limit stops, so as not to damage the micro-switches.

Fit-or remove—the automatic lens.

- Unscrew the finger-rest from the release button.
- Hold the camera vertically, lens down. Unscrew lens (but avoid holding it by means of the micro-motor housing).
- To fit the automatic lens, repeat the procedure, in reverse sequence. Do not overstrain when screwing-on the release button—this also applies to lens fitting.
- Connection to the battery and the light-sensing system is through three contacts studs (visible on the inner perimeter of the lens socket, and three ball-contacts (visible at the rear of the lens) **(17)**. Make sure that the contacts are kept clean, free of any trace of oxidation.
- Correct contact mating is assured by the fact that lens threading is strictly standard.
- Naturally, manual lens control (master switch to "semi") will be necessary when extension rings are used.
- A small press-button, located on the front of the Reglomatic barrel enables photocell cut-off and, consequently, full diaphragm opening for clearer viewing and sharper focusing.

2 - **"Manual" lenses (Reflex Control camera).**

The optical design, of these lenses is identical to that of "slaved" types—aperture is manually controlled.

3 - **16 mm lenses with-C-mount.**

In addition to the new lenses specifically designed for super-8 operation, the 2008-S accepts all standard 16 mm cine-lenses (C-mount—extension range: 17.52—thread : 25.4 mm—max. threading length : 3.8 mm).

4 - 35 mm (still-camera) lenses.

Most 35 mm types are utilisable, with adaptor tubes. Ask your Beaulieu agent fo details.

Important :
When changing lenses, or in the course of routine maintenance, **never** insert any object through the gate. This would probably damage the thin film of gelatine acting as a filter behind the gate. The camera would then have to be stripped down for repair before becoming serviceable again.

10 tips

The photocell, located in the path of the light gated through the lens, is energized by the ambient light obtaining within the lens field. Now, whereas the human eye gauges accurately sharp differences in tones typical of certain sharply-contrasted scenes, the photocell registers an overall response. This calls for certain precautions in light-metering,

in order to avoid over or under-emphasis in the exposure of certain areas. If the camera is equipped with an automatic lens, disconnect the servo link. Set the master switch to "semi" and diaphragm by hand.

1 - **Bright background : skyscape-snowfield.**

Photocell response can be affected—with resultant under-exposure of foreground in relative shade, by the presence of bright sky tracts covering a large proportion of the scene. In that case, proceed with exposure adjustment, by pointing the camera at an area of medium contrast. Then proceed with framing proper.

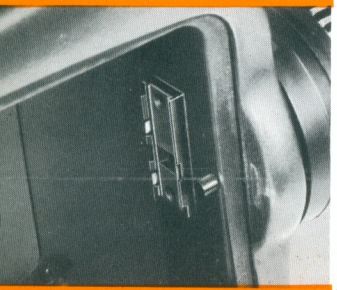
2 - **Dark background :**

The main subject may be under-exposed if silhouetted brightly against a dark background. In that case, there is advantage in effecting light-metering adjustments by getting close to the subject—or by setting the lens to longest focal length, so that the subject occupies most of the field covered by the lens. Once the aperture is set, readjust focal length for normal framing.

3 - **Presence of intense light sources :**

High-intensity light sources (lamp, brightly-lit window) should be left outside the field during aperture adjustment.

4 - In order to bring out detail on a brightly silhouetted subject, light-metering will be performed on a shaded portion of the subject, (get as close as possible, with lens set to longest focal length)—unless you are deliberately striving to secure a silhouette effect.



11 maintenance

Lenses: Lenses must be kept in conditions of utmost cleanliness. Lens faces should be wiped with a lint-free (and moist-free) rag. After filming, fit cap over lens.

Gate: (18) Clean frequently (after passage of 3 or 4 films) with small brush.

Reflexviewer: The mirror and groundglass are accessible through the film gate. Clear dust with blast of blower.

Lubrication: Do leave the job to us. After a period of three years, leave the camera to a Beaulieu agent for routine inspection and maintenance.

Motor-drive Batteries: These are built-in 6 V cadmium-nickel types. Batteries recharge on 110-220 V (50-60 c/s) supplies. Proceed as follows:

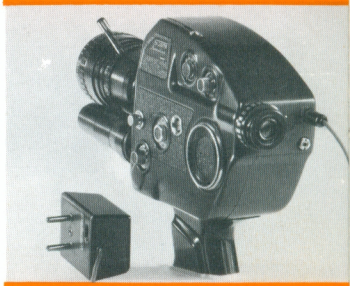
- Set the master switch to "stop".
- Connect the battery to the charger (supplied with the camera). Plug the supply cable into jack socket **(19).**
- Connect the charge to the AC-line supply.

Important: The batteries must be connected to the charger **before** connection of the charger to the AC-line outlet. Conversely, disconnect **first** the charger from the AC-line outlet and, next, the battery.

Average charging time:

110-220 V = 12-14 hours.

Tips: Battery life-expectancy will be improved if the batteries are re-charged once a month during shelving periods.



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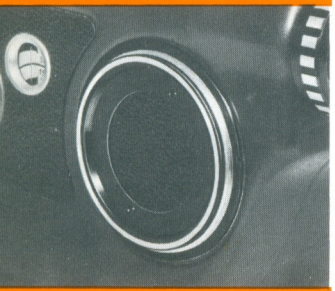
8	frames/second	= 1/30	second
18	frames/second	= 1/65	second
25	frames/second	= 1/87	second
36	frames/second	= 1/130	second
50	frames/second	= 175	second



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Re-charge after each shoot, even short ones. There is no risk of over-charging. Never leave a battery without charge, as permanent damage would probably ensue.

Identification Number: The serial number of the camera—to be quoted in all dealings with your Beaulieu agent—is marked inside the cover.

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EXPOSURE TIMES

Exposure times for different filming speeds (data applicable to filming without reference to built-in photocell indications) **(20)**

For single exposure filming, see page 00.

12 electrical specifications

CURRENT AND VOLTAGE

DC current consumption: depends on filming speed—normal figures are: 150 milliamps at 2 frames-sec/300 milliamps at 50 frames/sec.

Normal supply voltage: 4.8 volts (camera accepts up to 6 volts).

Rectified current: Never operate the camera on AC-line supplies, even through a step-down transformer. The current requires—1) rectifying and 2) smoothing.

BATTERIES

Important:

Although battery replacement is normally a job for your Beaulieu agent, you may be called to replace the cells yourself **(21)**. In that case, remember that it is imperative that correct polarity be observed in placing the 4 cells into their recess: + sign towards the bottom. The electrical circuit may suffer serious damage if you fail to observe this precaution.

2008

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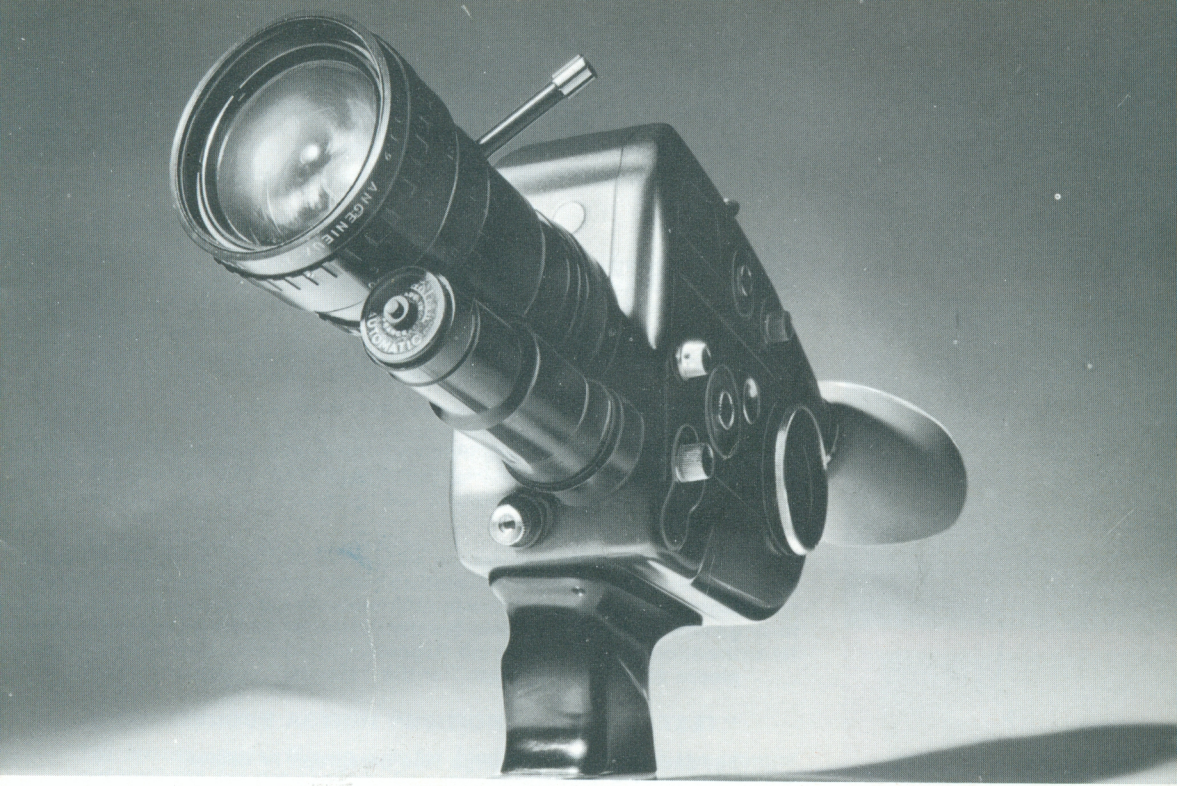
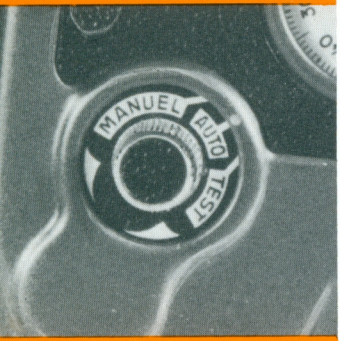


addendum to the instructions
for the use of the 2008 s

Beaulieu

The model in your possession has undergone certain improvements, to make its use even more practical than before.

Here are the chief differences by comparison with the model described in the instructions for use.



1 master switch

Now only has three positions : "Auto", "Manual" (ex-"semi"), and "Test" (ex-"Control"). These correspond to the following uses :

"AUTO"

To be used if the cine-camera is equipped with a Reglomatic-type lens. If so, the switch should be left in this position in practically all cases.

"MANUAL"

To be used when it is desired to cut out the automatic action. Most useful when a scene includes zones in which the lighting, being too highly contrasted, is liable to interfere with cell reactions and thus to give false exposure values for the subject to be filmed (carefully read the tips on p. 13). With the Reflex-Control model, you can film as you please either in the "Auto" or the "Manual" position.

"TEST"

For checking battery charge (see paragraph IV below).

2 use of the pistol grip

The new pistol grip has a three-position switch in the heel of the butt :

A) NORMAL POSITION

The switch plunger is free ; at the moment of filming, it must be depressed with the palm of the hand, thus establishing electric contact. Then, on pressing the trip button, the camera starts filming (when the switch is set to "Auto" or "Manual"). To stop shooting, first lift the finger from the push-button trip ; then release the pressure exerted on the plunger : this breaks the electric circuit.

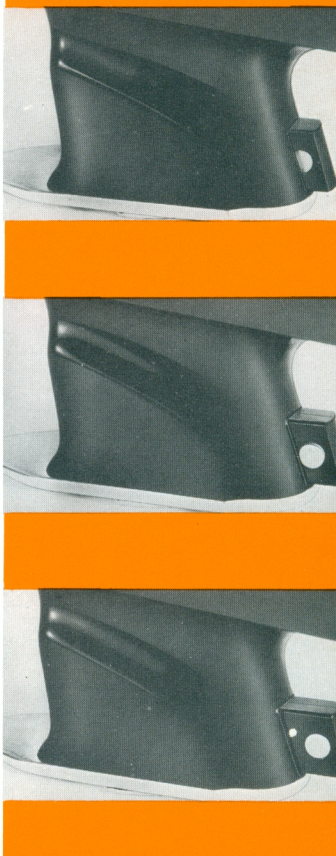
N.B. - In no case must the camera's action be stopped by first releasing the plunger, or the electric circuit will be broken no matter what the shutter's position. On the contrary, by first releasing the push-button trip, the camera stops with the shutter closed, thus avoiding any risk of fogging. The plunger can then be released.

B) SAFETY-CATCH POSITION

This is useful during travel or when the camera is carried by hand. The plunger being in position A, pull it out slightly (without reaching the red dot) until the metal pin appears : Press on the broad end of the pin : this will lock the plunger. To release, press on the smaller end of the pin.

C) CONTINUOUS ACTION POSITION

For remote-control filming - or for filming oneself. Pull the plunger out until the red dot appears. Release ; permanent electric contact is



established. Block the push-button trip (see page 8), and control the camera's action either by radio or by means of the cable switch.

When a tripod is used for filming, in position C (frame-by-frame, etc.), starting and stopping must be controlled with the push-button trip, either manually or with a release cable.

After shooting, set the plunger back in the normal position (A).

Important note : Never leave the camera plunger-switch in position "C" (exceptional use only) when not shooting, or the batteries will be completely discharged. Position "A" or "B" should always be set, the battery circuit thus being automatically interrupted.

3 batteries and charging

The camera's source of energy is a battery of cadmium-nickel accumulators, which screws into its housing. It replaces the four separate accumulator cells mentioned in the instructions for use. Recommendations concerning the handling of these cells (page 16 : "Batteries") are therefore cancelled.

The advantage of cadmium-nickel batteries lies essentially in the fact that they give a constant p.d., need no maintenance and last practically for ever. Their *full-charge* operating life is :

- about 10 films at 18 fps between + 10° and 50° C (50° and 122° F)
- about 6 films at 18 fps at - 10° C (14° F)

Charging : use the special Beaulieu charger (see page 15), the pistol-grip plunger being in position A or B.

TABLE OF NORMAL CHARGING TIMES

After shooting	Minimum charging time required
2 films	6 hours
4 films	12 hours
6 films	17 hours
8 films	22 hours
10 films	28 hours

Under 5 days, there is no risk of overcharging. When the camera has not been in use for a month or two, charge for 28 hours.

This cancels the paragraph : "Average charging time", on page 15.

EXCEPTIONAL CHARGE

Immediately after the camera's purchase, or **when the batteries have not been charged for several months,** it is very beneficial to "retrain" them for normal use in the following manner: charge them for 24 hours. Then let the camera run, empty, for about 10 minutes. Then charge again for 12 hours. This method is preferable to using a long consecutive charging period to put back into shape batteries which have been left dormant and inadequately charged. In serious cases, this procedure can be repeated until the batteries are perfectly "re-educated", without any risk of overcharging them.

The only reason for this procedure is to allow the batteries to "recuperate a normal rythm" if they have been long neglected. Once this has been achieved, resume charging according to normal table charging times.

N.B. - Special power and charging accessories for use under special conditions are available. Ask you Beaulieu dealer about them.

4 battery-charge check

Set the master switch to "Test". Depress the plunger and look at the needle in the viewfinder. It should settle above the indicator notch (if not, the batteries require charging). Wait 20 secs. to ensure a thorough check. Then return the switch to its initial position. This check should be carried out periodically. (This paragraph cancels "Battery-charge check", on p. 1).

a few useful hints

FOCUSING

In order to achieve pinpoint focusing with the ground-glass screen, it is essential to bring the zoom lens to its "telephoto" position (e.g. for the Angénieux zoom : 64 mm) and to full aperture (f 1.9 for the Angénieux). Focus the image with the focusing ring. Then change the focal length as required to frame the picture exactly as desired : the image will remain in perfect focus.

ZOOM

For focal lengths greater than 30 or 40 mm, the use of a tripod is highly advisable, for otherwise the operator's slightest movements are amplified and, on projection, the picture will be unsteady.

As a general rule, always use a tripod when possible : the film's steadiness will invariably gain by it.

PHOTOCELL

Only shoot when the needle is in the indicator notch. If the light is too poor, use slow speeds (ASA film-speed compensation is built in) when the subject is not moving.

Some sequences may have to be shot in zones in which light-contrast is strong (beach or snow scenes, dark shadows...). When the film subject is in one of these zones (full sunlight or deep shadow), it is imperative that the cell should only react to the actual lighting in this zone alone. To achieve this, "zoom" to maximum focal length on the subject. The cell will react accordingly. Without taking the eye from the viewfinder, set the switch to "Manual", so as to block the diaphragm. Then return to the required framing : the central subject will be properly exposed.

The Beaulieu's range of possibilities allow its owner to cope with practically any shooting conditions. With a little practice, you will soon be using them to the full.

IMPORTANT

The cell is designed to operate for film-speeds of 100 ASA or less, no matter what running speed is used. For 200 ASA film, the cell will operate between 50 and 4 fps ; for 400 ASA film, it will operate between 50 and 8 fps.

FILMING SPEEDS

Avoid running the camera empty at speeds in excess of 24 fps. For complete sequences shot at 2 fps, we advise setting the switch to "Manual" in order to avoid influencing cell-response as a result of the extremely slow back-and-forth movement of the shutter.

SUPER 8 CARTRIDGES

Super 8 cartridges are machined to very fine tolerances ; their plastic body is however sensitive to prolonged heat (sunshine, proximity of a fire, etc.), which might cause slight distortion liable to interfere with proper film feed.

Should the film be blocked during a shoot, remove the cartridge, then put it back into its housing (N.B. : the footage counter will return to zero : see p. 6, paragraph 7) and check film feed in the viewfinder. If the film remains blocked, check the film's visible perforations. If a few perforations are damaged, the film can easily be wound on a few frames by turning the hub clockwise by hand.

These few hints are intended to assist the 2008 S owner's initial steps in amateur cinematography. They cannot claim to replace existing literature on the subject, intended for amateurs.

CINEMA Beaulieu
National marketers of motion picture equipment, lenses, and accessories
921 Westwood Blvd., Los Angeles, Ca., 90024

BEAULIEU SUPER 8 * BATTERY INFORMATION

The Beaulieu Super 8 camera's source of energy is a set of nickel cadmium batteries. These have the advantage over other types in maintaining a constant voltage during use. The usable voltage lies between 4.8 volts and 4.4 volts; and, after a complete charge about 10 cartridges may be run off. Immediately after purchasing the camera, or, when the batteries have not been used, it is recommended to recycle the Nicad batteries at least once every month. Charge for 28 hours (with 15mA charger)--- or 14 hours (with 30 mA charger). Then run the camera empty for about 10 minutes. Then, charge again for 12 hours (with 15 mA charger) or 6 hours (with 30 mA charger). This procedure is preferable to using one long charge period. Recycling is the best way to maintain Nicad batteries and to insure their long life.

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TABLE OF CHARGING TIMES FOR BEAULIEU SUPER 8 BATTERIES

	250 mA battery		500 mA battery	
	Initial Charge	Charge per Cartridge	Initial Charge	Charge per Cartridge
15 mA charger	28- 32 hours	3 hours	56-64 hours	3 hours
30 mA charger	14-16 hours	1 and 1/2 hours	28-32 hours	1 and 1/2 hours

The full charge operating time is: 10 cartridges at 18 fps (temperature range 50 to 120 degrees Farenheit: 6 cartridges at 18 fps (temperature 14 degrees F.)

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BATTERY CHARGE CHECK

Set the master switch to TEST. Depress the pistol grip switch. The indicator needle in the viewfinder should position itself above the indicator notch. If not, the batteries require charging. Wait 20 seconds to insure a thorough check. Then return the Master Switch to its former position. For cameras with serial numbers below 811.092 -- set ASA knob to 10. Filming speed knob to 50 fps. Diaphragm of lens to f/22. Master Switch to TEST or CONTROL. The indicator needle should not go below the indicator notch. Clean the batteries once every two months. Replace the batteries with the + (positive) mark DOWN. The Nicad batteries must be returned into the battery receptacle ONLY in this way, or serious damage to the camera and to the batteries will occur.