



HOW TO TAKE PHOTOGRAPHS
WITH THE
“HOLBORN-ILEX”
HAND CAMERA.

Instructions for using the "Holborn Ilex" Cameras.

Nos. 000, 00, 1 and 2.

To Load Camera.—Allow all the sheaths to fall into the well at bottom of Camera by pushing the slide on top of Camera from left to right. When all have fallen the sheaths can be removed for loading by opening the door at the bottom of the Camera. Take the Camera and unopened packet of plates into the dark-room. Light the lamp, having made certain first that no light is admitted by either the window or door. Open the Camera, take out the sheaths, open the packet of plates at least a foot away from the lamp, fill the sheaths, taking care to have the dull or film side of plate out. After filling the metal sheaths with plates, insert them in Camera by hooking them on to the T shaped platform. Before doing this the automatic recorder on top of Camera should be set at the figure "O."

In replacing the sheaths it is most important to see that they are properly placed on the bottom metal supports in camera; if this is done, there is no possibility of the plates and sheaths jamming. Close the back of the Camera and make certain the catches are properly fastened before leaving the dark-room.

To Make the Exposure.—Having selected the view

or object to be photographed, holding the Camera level the view finder will give an accurate reproduction or reflection in miniature of the picture as it appears on the plate. The operator will have to decide whether an upright or oblong picture will be the better rendering of his study and hold his Camera accordingly. Engraved on the metal collar that surrounds the lens (or on a circular plate, with openings, that revolves behind the lens) there are several groups of figures. These register the diaphragm openings. The different sized openings or stops regulate the amount of light that is allowed to pass through the lens to the sensitive plate. For ordinary subjects, unless in very bright sunlight, the largest stop or diaphragm opening, $f/8$ or $f/9$, may be used; in very bright weather, $f/16$; for interiors, $f/22$ will give the best results; always remember the smaller the stop the longer the exposure required.

To make a Time Exposure, set the indicator to Time, press down the knob on right-hand side of the Camera. The shutter will remain open as long as the knob is depressed. For lengthy exposures the knob can be left held down by the catch provided. Time exposures are

never successful unless the Camera is placed on a tripod or other firm support.

To make Instantaneous Exposures. change the speed indicator to Inst. (or instantaneous). Hold the Camera perfectly steady, preferably against the right side, and release the shutter.

Speed Indicator.—The "Holborn-Ilex" Cameras are fitted with a dial for controlling the speed of the shutter when at the I or instantaneous mark. Under all ordinary circumstances it is best to leave the pointer at $1/25$ of a second, and not attempt to work the shutter at the highest speeds unless at the seaside in bright summer sunshine.

To Change the Plate.—Hold the Camera in an upright position, the handle being on the top. Move the metal projection near the handle from left to right, allow the plate to fall forward and let the catch spring back. The second plate is now ready for exposure similar to the first.

Magnifiers.—Under ordinary circumstances it is inadvisable to get nearer your object than about 15 feet, but on the "Holborn Ilex" Cameras, magnifiers or supplementary lenses are fitted. These slide in front of the lens and adjust the focus so that it is possible to take portraits when the sitter is only 3 feet, 6 feet or 9 feet

from the Camera. It is as well to remember that when the Camera is close to the subject photographed, the exposure must be relatively longer than when the subject is some distance away and consequently better illuminated.

The Isochromatic Screen, fitted to the No. 1 and No. 2 "Holborn-Ilex," must only be used in conjunction with colour-corrected plates. It will be found invaluable for flower studies, cloud effects and all subjects in which bright greens, reds, yellows or blues are prominent. This screen increases the exposure three times, and it must not be used for snap-shots or the plates will be spoilt. In bright sunshine at the seaside it might be used if the diaphragm is opened to $f/8$ and the exposure is not less than $1/25$ th. Speaking generally, however, it is better to give a short time exposure when the screen is used and rest the camera on some firm support.

The Rising Front and Cross Front.—The No. 000 "Holborn-Ilex" Camera is fitted with a rising and cross front which can be brought into use by pushing the whole front up or down as required. This enables the user to cut off uninteresting foreground and also to cope successfully with the difficulty of photographing high buildings, etc., in confined situations. The cross front (which can be used as a rising front for oblong pictures) is obtained by pushing the whole front to the right or left as required.