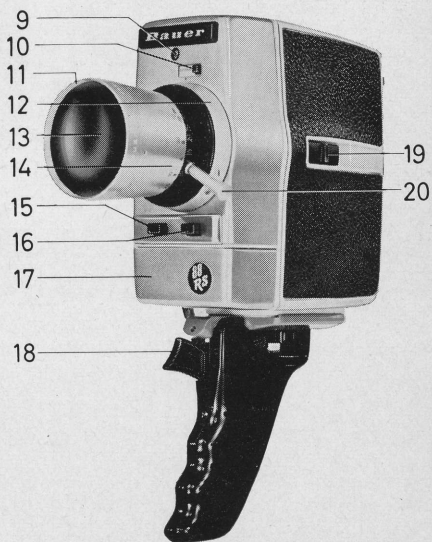
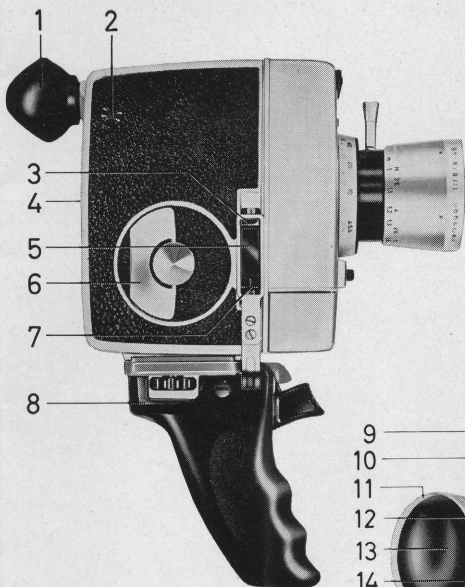


Bauer 88R

Instruction manual

Bauer 88RS

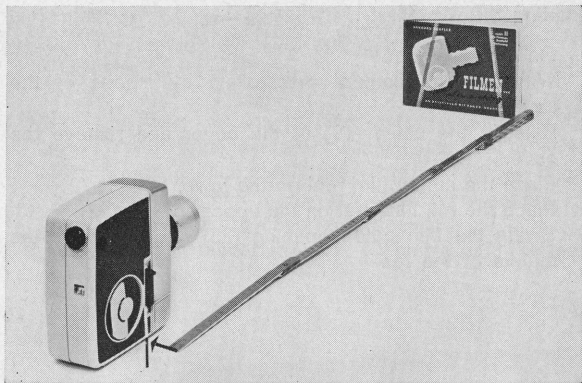


The only technical difference between the Bauer 88 R and 88 RS is in the lens.

- 1 Viewfinder eyepiece
- 2 Securing screw for the viewfinder eyepiece
- 3 Threaded socket for cable release (single frame)
- 4 Footage counter
- 5 Release
- 6 Winding key for motor
- 7 Cable release socket (16 frames per second)
- 8 Pistol grip
- 9 Diaphragm aperture indicator, reflected above the finder image
- 10 Securing catch for the light regulator and also lock for 12
- 11 Thread for lens hood
- 12 Film speed setting ring
- 13 Zoom lens
- 14 Distance setting ring
- 15 Push button for electric drive of zoom lens (forwards)
- 16 Push button for electric drive of zoom lens (backwards)
- 17 Battery casing
- 18 Release on pistol grip (16/64 f.p.s.)
- 19 Catch for camera cover
- 20 Zoom lever for manual adjustment of focal length

Operation described briefly

- The viewfinder eyepiece is adjusted to your eye
- Set the film speed
- Wind up camera
- Open the camera, load the film, close the camera
- Allow the leader to run through up to the 7.5 metre mark




Setting the viewfinder

First of all, adjust the viewfinder!

The viewfinder eyepiece (1) must be adjusted to **your** eye **once**.

- Place the camera, without the hand grip, and a book on a table, at a distance from each other of exactly 1 metre (see illustration).
- Set the lens to a distance of 1 metre (14).
- Draw the zoom lever (20) downwards (long focal length position)
- Loosen the securing screw (2).
- Turn the viewfinder eyepiece (1) until the title of the book and the middle of the crossed hair-lines reach maximum sharpness in the viewfinder.
- Re-tighten the securing screw (2).



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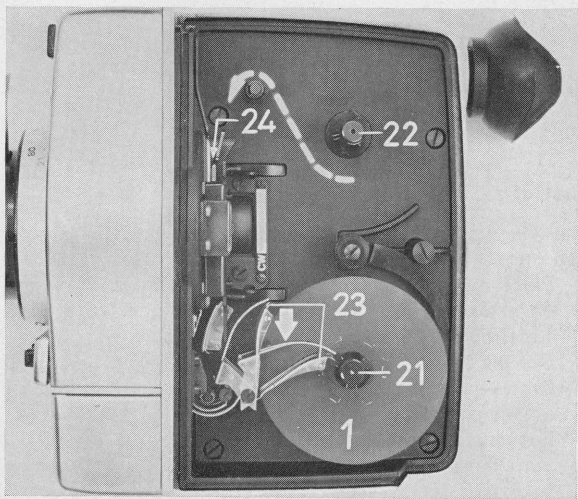
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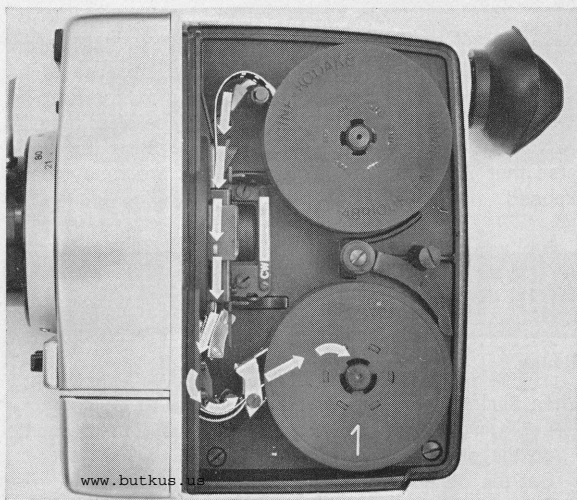
Loading the film (first half)

- Go into the shade
- Wind up the camera mechanism by means of the key (6)
- Release the catch (19) of the cover and remove the cover
- Place the empty film reel on the lower spindle (21)
- Place the full film reel on the upper spindle (22)
- Swing the film guide opening (23) downwards to the middle of the reel



Camera opened

- Following the white marking, push the film leader into the loading slot (24) and press the release (18)
- Push the film along with the thumb until it is gripped by the claw
- The film now threads its way automatically into the lower reel. If the camera mechanism stops after the film threading, then, while pressing the release, lightly push the lower film reel in a clockwise direction.
- Replace the camera cover and secure
- Allow the film leader (approx. 0.5 metre or 8 seconds) to run through



Film inserted (1. run through) (2)

Setting the film speed

Each type of film has a definite sensitivity to light (known as film speed), which is recorded by means of the setting ring (12) of the light regulator. The setting ring can only be turned when the securing catch (10) of the light regulator is pushed to the "fix" position. In the "automatic" position the film speed setting is then locked.

The footage counter

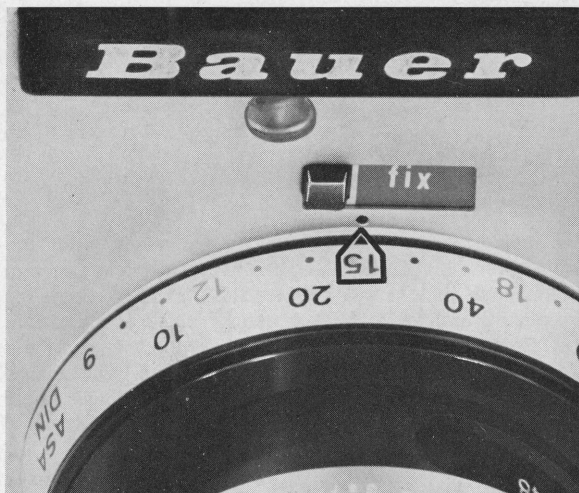
When the film is being loaded, the part of the film nearest the outside of the reel becomes useless because of its exposure to the light. The camera should therefore be allowed to run for about eight seconds (see also page 3). The footage counter on the back of the camera then indicates that 7.5 metres or 25 feet of film are ready to be exposed.

Filming

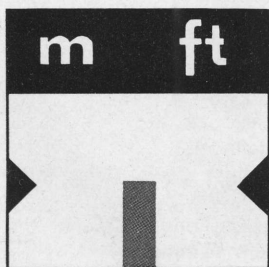
When filming, there are only three things to be done:

1. Look through the viewfinder at the subject and decide on the picture area.
2. Set the distance.
3. Press the release.

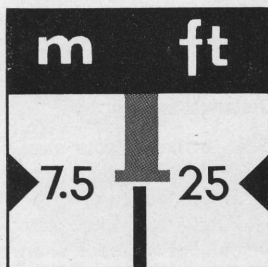
The camera performs all other functions automatically.



15 DIN film speed set



Film inserted



Leader finished

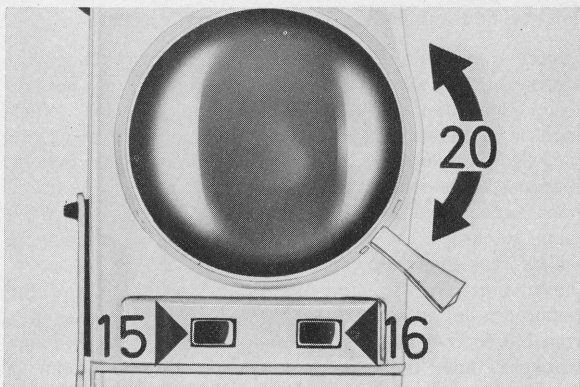
Selection of the picture area

You select the picture area either manually, with the zoom lever (20), or by using the motor drive, by means of the push buttons (15 and 16). If it is desired to alter the picture area while you are actually filming (to produce the effect of movement to or from the subject), the electric drive of the zoom lens (power-zoom) will ensure quiet, smooth "motion". While filming, the focal length should not be altered by means of the zoom lever.

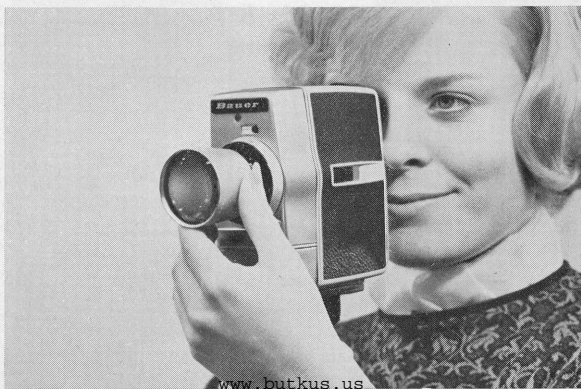
Distance setting

The viewfinder acts also a rangefinder.

- Draw the zoom lever (20) right down (long focal length position)
- Firmly turn the distance setting ring (14) until the subject appears sharp in the viewfinder
- Select the picture area desired by means of the zoom lever



Selection of picture area



Setting the distance

Release and automatic slow-motion mechanism

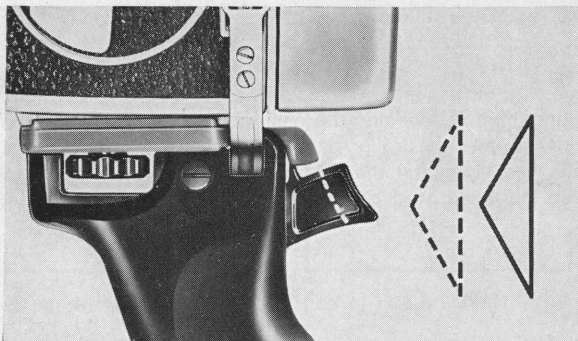
Generally speaking, the speed of movement in a film scene should be natural. Natural speed of movement is achieved by depressing the release until a certain resistance is detected. If you wish to change from normal speed to slow-motion, then, without lowering the camera, depress the release as far as it will go. The camera will then expose 64 frames per second, instead of the usual 16. When the film is being projected, movements will be four times slower than normal.

The change-over to slow-motion is immediate and the diaphragm is automatically opened up two stops (e.g. from $f/8$ to $f/4$) in order to compensate for the reduced exposure time. If, at normal speed, the diaphragm is already between $f/4$ and $f/1.8$, such compensation is impossible and slow-motion speed would produce under-exposure.

The fully automatic light regulator

The automatic exposure control ensures optimum exposure regardless of the focal length and even in extreme lighting conditions. Even while filming, it is possible to read, in the small window above the viewfinder image, which diaphragm aperture has been set by the automatic mechanism.

If the red warning signal appears below the diaphragm aperture $f/1.8$, the light is inadequate and filming should cease. The red warning signal above diaphragm aperture $f/22$ indicates that there is too much light and the grey filter should be employed. (See also page 16.)



Release, 16/64 frames

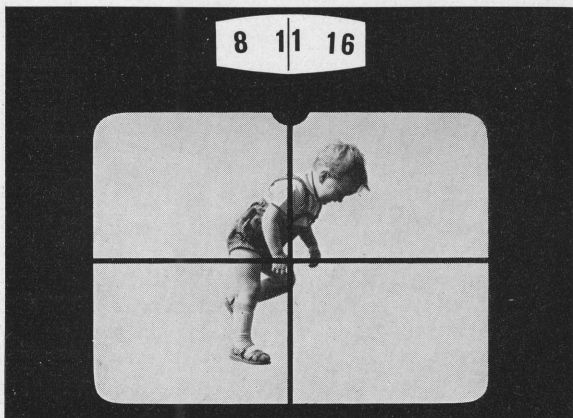


Image in the viewfinder and aperture indication

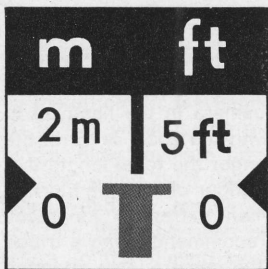
As soon as the figure "0" appears in the footage counter, the first half of the "double 8" mm. film is exposed. The film trailer is then still on the film reel. This, too, will be unusable on account of exposure to the light. Hence, before opening the camera, continue pressing the release until the trailer has also run through the camera. The red signal on the footage counter has now passed and the noise produced by the mechanism is louder.

Loading the film (second half)

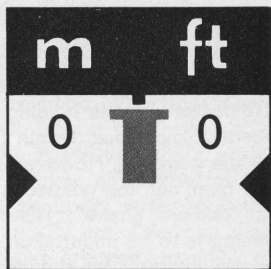
- Release the cover catch (19) and remove the cover
- Remove both reels
- Place the empty film reel on the lower spindle (21)
- Place the full Bauer reel on the upper spindle (22)

All further operations are as with first loading (see page 4). If, on the second loading, the film is not in the slot of the film manufacturer's reel, the film leader must be inserted by hand in the reel slot as soon as it has passed the reel.

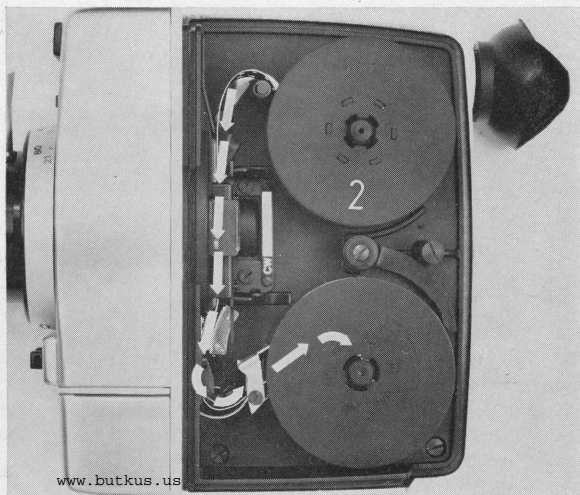
As soon as the camera is closed, press the release again for about eight seconds, so that the film leader runs through.



7.5 mm film exposed



End of film finished



Film inserted (2 run through)

Caution with telephoto shots

The zoom lens can be adjusted from wide-angle right up to extreme telephoto shots. It is quite possible to film satisfactorily while holding the camera in the hand up to about 25 mm. focal length (i.e. with the zoom lever in the middle position). However, the longer the focal length that has been set, the greater is the danger of causing blurring or "camera shake". Hence, when extremely longfocus filming is to be undertaken, we recommend using a tripod or providing a firm support for the camera. Pay attention also to accurate focussing, for the depth of field decreases as the focal length increases.

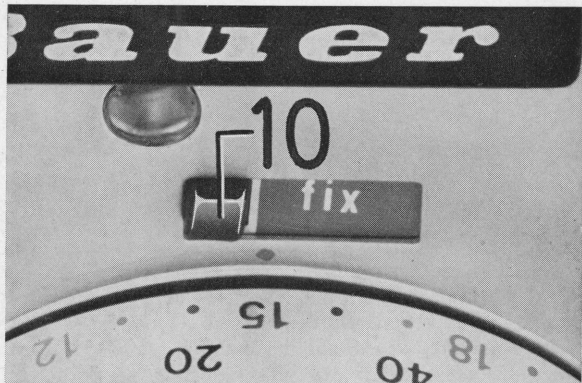
Close-ups

The zoom lens can be focussed down to a distance of one metre (3 feet 3 inches). With long focal lengths (i.e. with the zoom lever down) even very small objects are reproduced on a large scale. With the supplementary lens, it is even possible to go up to between 52 and 67 cm. ($20\frac{1}{2}$ and $26\frac{3}{8}$ inches) of the object, depending on the lens focussing.

Even in close-ups, the viewfinder always indicates the exact picture area which will be recorded by the film.

Disconnecting the automatic light regulator

By moving the securing catch (10) of the light regulator from the "automatic" to the "fix" position, the aperture set by the automatic mechanism is retained. When it is desired to film when facing outwards from a dark room or a tunnel, direct camera first of all at the brightly-lit scene outside, going right up to the window or in front of the tunnel, and, by means of the securing catch, lock the aperture that has been automatically set. One can then return to the filming position and proceed. In spite of the great variation in brightness, the scene will be perfectly exposed.



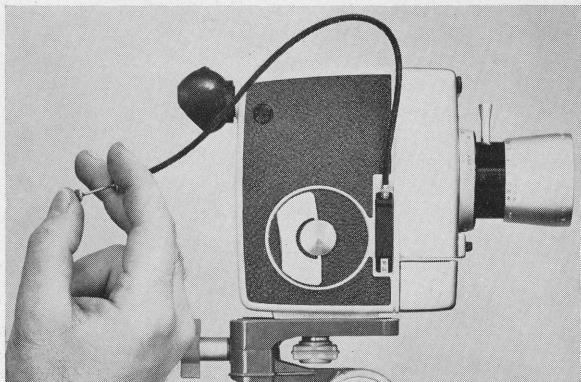
Switching off the automatic mechanism

Single-frame exposures

For titling purposes and trick scenes, the single-frame device is frequently employed. A titling unit or tripod should on all such occasions be used. Press the camera release (5) upwards once for each single frame: or, better still, screw a cable release into the upper threaded socket (3).

Changing the batteries

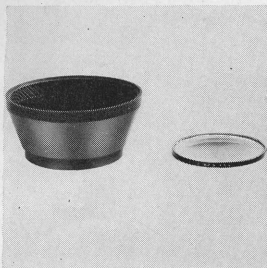
The zoom drive and light regulator are operated by two batteries. These are readily accessible if the cover of the battery casing is withdrawn. The normal length of life of batteries is approximately 6 months to a year, depending on the amount of use. Since the battery voltage does not affect the accuracy of the light regulator, the batteries only need to be changed when the zoom power drive no longer runs rapidly.



Cable release, individual shots



Battery casing open



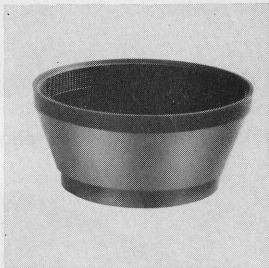
1



2



3



4

Filming with filters

Filters are necessary only in the following circumstances:
Grey filter for colour and black-and-white films when the subject is very bright (snow, sun, etc.).

Conversion filter for daylight filming with artificial-light colour film.

Skylight filter for colour films when there is a risk of a blue cast (around mid-day or when the subject is in the shade).

Filters are inserted in the groove at the back of the lens hood (see illustration).

CAUTION

Some types of film are still supplied on reels with a very narrow slot. If you happen to have one of these films in your camera, the automatic reeling device does not insert the beginning of the film in the reel slot (2nd half of the film) when changing reels, but will just guide the film past the core of the reel. In this case, please insert the film by hand into the slot of the lower reel.

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