



This manual is for reference and historical purposes, all rights reserved.

This page is copyright© by M. Butkus, NJ.

This page may not be sold or distributed without the expressed permission of the producer

I have no connection with any camera company

On-line camera manual library

This is the full text and images from the manual. This may take 3 full minutes for the PDF file to download.

If you find this manual useful, how about a donation of \$3 to: M. Butkus, 29 Lake Ave., High Bridge, NJ 08829-1701 and send your e-mail address so I can thank you. Most other places would charge you \$7.50 for a electronic copy or \$18.00 for a hard to read Xerox copy.

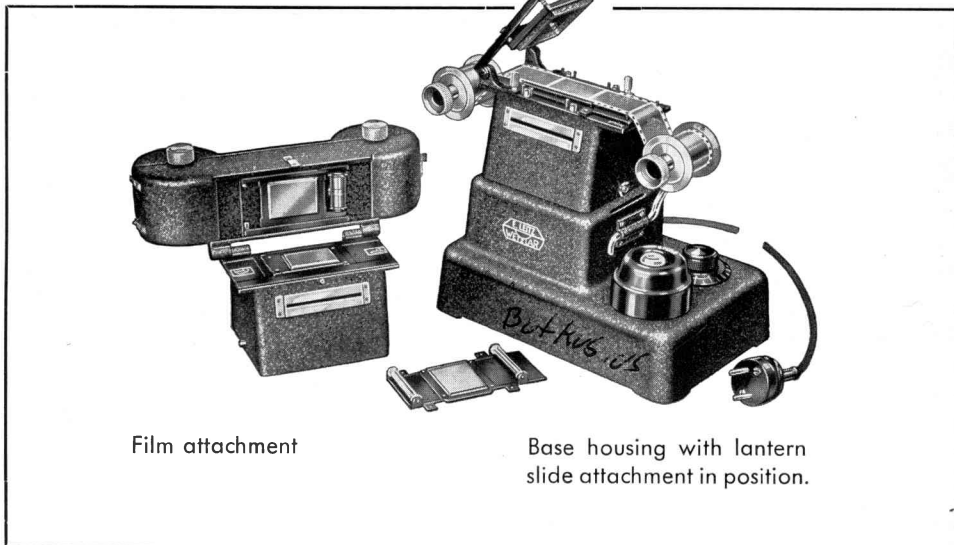
This will allow me to continue to buy new manuals and pay their shipping costs.

It'll make you feel better, won't it?

**If you use Pay Pal or wish to use your credit card,
click on the secure site on my main page.**

I N S T R U C T I O N

for using the
LARGE LEICA SLIDE PRINTER



Film attachment

Base housing with lantern
slide attachment in position.

ERNST LEITZ G M B H W E T Z L A R
G E R M A N Y

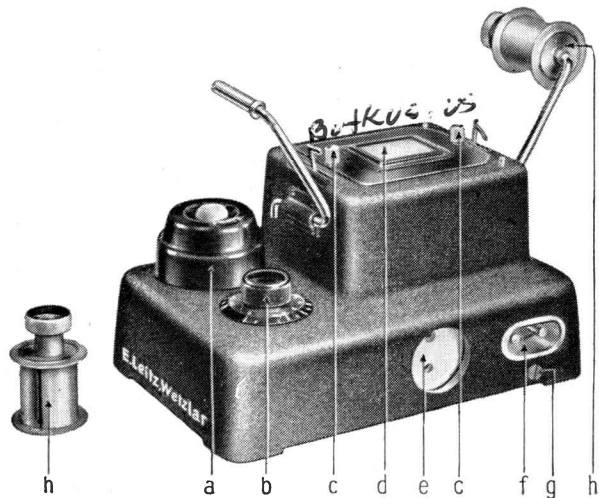


Fig. 2 Base housing.

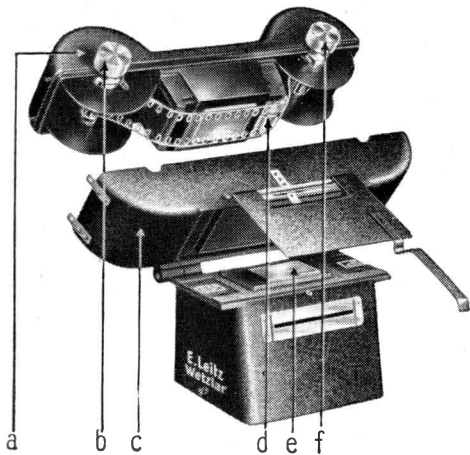


Fig. 3 Positive film attachment.

Making Positive Films

A. *Inserting the Positive Film*

1. Place the film attachment (fig. 1 & 3) on the base housing (fig. 2) and fix in position.
2. Detach the upper part **a** of the film housing (fig. 3) and lay it down in front of you with the film spools now visible on top and with the toothed roller **d** (fig. 3) at the left. Switch off all white light in the darkroom.
3. Push the pointed end of the positive film, with its coated side towards the axis of the spool, in the direction of the engraved arrow under the film clip on the film spool **b** (fig. 3) on the right marked with an engraved L and see that it is securely gripped; then wind up the film with the coated side inwards. During this operation it is advisable not to remove the spool from its place at all.
4. Trim the free end of the positive film to a point and then, with the coated side outwards, push it in the direction of the engraved arrow under the film clip of the second film spool **f** (fig. 3) marked with an engraved R and, with a single turn of the spool in the direction of the arrow engraved on the head of the spool, wind it on so that the end can no longer become detached from the clip. During this action the spool is best left in its position in the film housing.
5. Now draw the film tight by turning the film spool **f** (fig. 3) in the direction of the arrow engraved on the milled knob and the other spool in the opposite direction.
6. Replace the upper part **a** of the film housing on its base **c** (fig. 3).

B. Connecting up the Apparatus

1. When these preparations have been carried out the apparatus is connected up directly to the mains by means of plug **f** (fig. 2) when the red lamp automatically lights up; it now continues to burn all the time the apparatus is in operation.

2. Lift the film attachment slightly in its hinges, as shown in fig. 1, so that the positive and negative films are not in contact with each other and cause scratches when the positive film is wound on. Make sure that the positive film winds on properly by turning the knob **f** of the spool (fig. 3) in the direction of the arrow. At regular intervals a slight clicking will be heard, from a detent spring on the toothed sprocket. After one click the positive film is moved on by the length of the standard cine size 18 x 24 mm ($1 \times \frac{3}{4}$ in.); the second click indicates that the film is moved on by the length of the LEICA size 24 x 36 mm ($1\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ in.).

C. Inserting the Negative Film

1. When the film attachment is raised two little diagrams of houses are seen engraved on the film track **e** (fig. 3), one horizontally and the other vertically positioned. These two diagrams are meant to show how the single negative images must be arranged in the image aperture, so that they can be printed as horizontal or upright pictures and can be projected later in the proper sequence with our semi-automatic miniature projectors.

2. The position of the sketched houses will clearly indicate the correct way of inserting the negative film. The diagram of the house at the right hand side can be rotated. Adhering to this procedure guarantees all negatives, especially the vertical ones, to be positioned correctly and copied in a uniform way on the complete film strip. When copying a complete Leica film, taken with the camera in the normal position, the last negatives which are to form again the end of the film strip, are to be printed as the first ones. The same is to be said about printing single negatives; those to form the end of the film strip are to be printed first.

3. Considering these points, the negative is to be fixed to the receiving spool in a way to have its emulsion side facing the emulsion of the positive film. The two springs at the side hold single negatives. They are pushed underneath from the front and not sidewise. The picture frame allows the numbers of the negative film to be copied simultaneously.

4. The film is then wound on to one of the two film spools, the end is drawn through the film guide, fastened on to the second spool and the latter turned until the first negative to be printed lies in the image aperture. The film must be wound up with the coated side inwards on both spools.

D. Testing the Negative Density

1. When the negative to be printed is correctly placed in the image aperture in the light of the red lamp, the white light is switched on by pressing the button switch **a** (fig. 2), so that the density of the negative can be observed. The strength of the light-source is then increased or decreased by turning the regulating knob **b** (fig. 2), to suit the density of the negative. The regulating knob carries a scale marked from 1 to 10 although it is normally used only up to the mark 8 or 8.5.

When working with the apparatus for the first time it is best to make a number of tests with negatives differing in density to determine the intensity of light and time of exposure. To compensate for differences in density it is advisable to increase or reduce the intensity of light, keeping the exposure constant.

2. After observing the density of the negative clean the positive and negative films with a soft camel-hair brush and remove any small particles of dust which otherwise are annoying when projecting the positive film. The film housing now is lowered so that the positive film presses against the negative film.

E. Exposure

1. The exposure is made by pressing the switch **a** (fig. 2). The slide printer is also equipped for use with an exposure timer, which is connected to the plug **e** (fig. 2). The ordinary types of exposure timer (Hirsch timer) are to be shorted by means of a short-circuit plug.

2. After the exposure, the film housing is again raised and the positive film moved on by turning the knob **f** of the spool (fig. 3) in the direction of the arrow by one click for a 18x24 mm. frame or two clicks for a 24x36 mm. frame.

Printing on Bromide Paper Strips

The film attachment is also suitable for printing LEICA negatives on perforated bromide paper strips*. The procedure in this case is the same as in printing of positive films.

Making 2"x2" LEICA Lantern Slides

1. Place the lantern slide attachment on the base housing and fix in place as shown in fig. 1.
2. Wind the negative film to be printed with the coated side inwards on one of the film spools **h** (fig. 2) and pass the end of the film – coated side upwards – through the film guide, the pressure bridge being raised (fig. 1).
3. Wind up the end of the film on the second film spool, coated side inwards, till the first negative to be printed covers the image aperture.
4. Connect the apparatus to the mains with the plug **f** (fig. 2), when the red lamp will light up. Switch off all white light in the darkroom.
5. When the negative to be printed is correctly adjusted in the image aperture its density is observed by the light of the white lamp, as described under paragraph D 1 of the directions for making positive films.
6. Clean the negative film and the glass lantern slide with a soft camel-hair brush to remove any dust particles.
7. The 2x2 in. (5x5 cm.) lantern plate is now laid face down on the negative, being set in the correct position by guiding pegs.
8. Then the pressure bridge is lowered, when the rubber-cushioned pressure plate will bring the lantern slide in firm contact with the negative. The lantern plate is made to lie straight by means of the oblique spring pins, so that the image is always printed parallel to the sides of the plate.
9. The exposure is made by pressing the switch (fig. 2). When an exposure timer is used please refer to paragraph E 1 of the foregoing instructions.
10. After exposing lift up the pressure frame and take the diapositive plate to be developed.
11. There are picture frames available for the sizes 18x24 mm., 3x4 cm, and 4x4 cm. They can be interchanged after undoing the milled screws which hold the LEICA frame.

* Supplied by the firms of Agfa and Kodak.

10. Light parts of the negative can be shaded as with the film attachment by inserting thin card strips through the slots at the side.

11. After the exposure the pressure bridge is raised and the lantern slide taken out for developing.

12. For printing miniature negatives 18 x 24 mm. (1 x 3/4 in.), 3 x 4 cm. and 4 x 4 cm. the film guide with LEICA aperture is removed, after the two milled screws have been screwed out, and replaced by a guide with an aperture of the required size.

Contact Prints on Paper

The lantern slide attachment in conjunction with the metal pressure plate supplied for the purpose is also suitable for making contact prints on bromide paper, cut into pieces about 2x2 ins. (5x5 cm.). The procedure is the same as with 2 x 2 inch glass slides.

Replacing the Lamps

The two lamps in the base housing can easily be unscrewed and removed after taking off the plate holding the opal glass **d** (fig. 2), which is held in place by two milled screws. The milled screws are, of course, undone by hand.

To comply with safety regulations, the red terminal **g** (fig. 2) allows earthing the apparatus while in use, by fastening a wire under the clamping screw and running it at the other end to an earth connection, such as a water-pipe.

ERNST LEITZ GMBH WETZLAR
(GERMANY)

Branch Works: Ernst Leitz (Canada) Ltd., Midland, Ontario