

After making the exposure, turn the winding key watching the ruby window in the back of the Camera until the next number appears. This is a very important point, and one should early acquire the habit of turning the winding key after each exposure, thus avoiding the possibility of making two exposures on the same surface of the film.



### REMOVING THE FILM.

No dark room is required for removing the film from the Camera. However, it is best to perform this operation in subdued light, observing the following rules:—

**First**—When the last section of the film has been exposed, turn the winding key until all of the paper has been wound on the spool in the key winding chamber. This can be told by the ease with which the spool turns.

**Second**—Open the back of the Camera as directed on the preceding pages.

**Third**—Draw the loose ends of the back paper tightly around the spool and fasten it with the gummed sticker which will be found on the empty reel.

**Fourth**—Release the cartridge by lifting away the stud plate. Development of the film and subsequent operations should be closely followed in strict accordance with the makers instructions.

### TIPS WORTH KNOWING.



Don't take photographs in a bad light.

Camera must be held still when releasing the shutter.

Press the release gently.

Be sure to wind the film on to the next number immediately after taking the picture.

Have the Sun behind you, or to the left or right, never have it shining into the lens.

Photography Simplified

WITH THE

RAJAR

## Box Form Roll Film Camera

Specially designed for  
Rajar No. 6 Films  
for  $3\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$  pictures



Amalgamated Photographic  
Manufacturers Limited,  
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON, W.1.

## Instructions for working the Rajar No. 6 Roll Film Box Camera.

### TO LOAD.

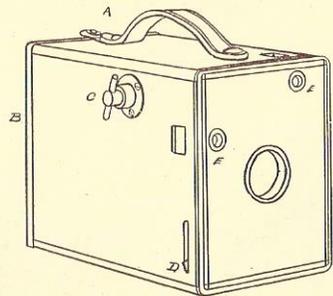


Fig. 1.

SLIDE over the catch plate (A) on the top of the camera (Fig. 1.) so that it may be lifted up, allowing the back (B) to be opened. Pull outward the winding key (C) and slide out the exposure chamber (Fig. 2). An empty spool is inserted in the Winder side (1) and a complete spool in the other side (2). The patented spools and springs make it impossible to insert the spools the wrong way. The red paper is now carried round the back over the plated rollers (3) and the end inserted in the wide slot of the empty spool which is given two or three turns to secure the paper. The exposure chamber and film is now replaced in the Camera. The winding key (C, Fig. 1) is now pressed inwards with a partial circular motion to engage the square hole in the spool and the back of the Camera is now closed and fastened by means of the catch plate. Now turn the winding key clockwise and carefully watch the ruby window in the back until the figure 1 appears. The camera is now ready for the first exposure.

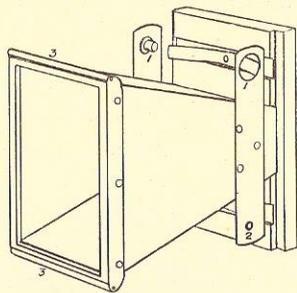


Fig. 2.

The taking of the picture is simplicity itself. The Camera is pointed toward the objective and the miniature view examined in the finder (E) and then the shutter is released by pressing the lever (D) on the side of the camera upward or downward according to its position. The picture is now taken and the film should now be wound until the next figure appears in the ruby window. Always make a practice of winding the film immediately after each exposure. As the exposures are instantaneous, the light should be as bright as possible, the more sunlight the more brilliant the picture.

On bright days snap-shots can be made at any time from three hours after sunrise to three hours before sunset. It is a good rule never to photograph directly toward the sun, the best position being to have the light shining from behind the operator or over either shoulder and directly on the object to be photographed. If the direct rays of the sun strike the lens during the exposure, the picture will be blurred.

Do not try to photograph moving objects at a shorter distance than 25 feet from the Camera. It is advisable to endeavour to catch them at an angle either coming toward or going from the Camera, as good results will not be obtained if taken when the object is moving across.

In photographing tall buildings at close range it is necessary to secure a position as near as possible opposite the centre of the buildings, for if the Camera is tilted upwards, the lines in the picture will be found to converge, because of the fact that the top of the buildings are of a much greater distance from the Camera than the bottom. This same rule applies when photographing small objects such as a dog; in this case the Camera should be lowered to the centre of the object to be taken, thus avoiding any distortion.

When ready to make the exposure, be sure that an unexposed portion of the film is turned into position.

When ready for making the exposure, hold the Camera in both hands and as near level as possible, so that the picture will be in true perspective. Locate the object in the finder by looking squarely into it, making sure that all of the object which you desire to photograph falls within the limits of the finder. When all is in readiness, release the shutter, taking care not to jerk or move the Camera during the exposure. A pressure of the lever will open the shutter for a fractional part of a second, thereby permitting the light to pass through the lens and forming an image on the sensitive surface of the film.