

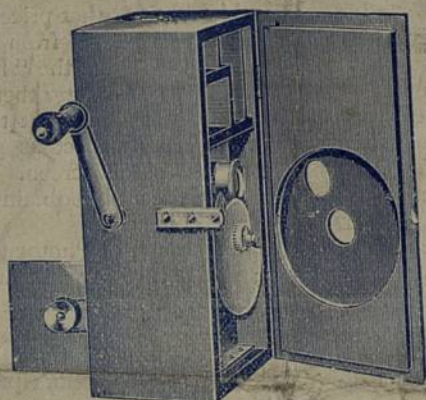
EXACT REPRODUCTION FROM ACTUAL SIZE OF FILM.



"La Petite" Living Picture Camera and Projector,

Also acts as a Snap-shot Camera.

A LIVING PICTURE CAMERA, PRINTER & PROJECTOR IN ONE.



Price £6 6 0

reduced to

£5 10 0

A SUPERB PIECE OF
MECHANISM.

PRICES.

	£	s.	d.
The "La Petite" with one Magazine and 2in. Lens with Waterhouse stops ...	Price £6 6,	reduced to	5 10 0
Extra Magazines	0	5	0
Russian Iron Lantern with cowl, tray, and brass front	1	10	0
4in. Menisen's Condensor in brass mount	0	8	0
First-class Front Lens with rack and pinion	1	5	0
Safety Blow-through Jet	0	12	6
Special Folding Tripod	0	5	0
Developing Frame	0	2	6
12in. by 10in. Xylonite Developing Dish	0	4	0
6ft. by 5ft. Lantern Screen and Portable Frame	1	5	0
Dark-room Lamp	0	3	6
Alum Trough, glass or metal	0	9	0
Film Cement	0	1	0
Developing Customers' own Negative	0	4	0
Printing and Developing (including cost of Film)	0	10	0

W. C. HUGHES,

Specialist in Optical Projection. Established over 30 Years.

Brewster House, 82, Mortimer Rd., Kingsland, N.

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1923
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INTRODUCTION.

What is a "La Petite" Living Picture Camera and Projector?

To popularize Animated Photography, and bring it within the reach of all, it has been necessary to produce an instrument at a moderate price, and at the same time reduce the cost of the sensitive film; and again, of a design so simple, that any novice may feel confident with its manipulation.

The cost of a standard-gauge Cinematograph (1 $\frac{3}{8}$) complete outfit, *i.e.*, Camera, Printer and Projector would be very expensive, apart from the cost of films.

It is very obvious that these high prices have debarred many amateurs from taking up this fascinating branch of Photography. However, since the introduction of the "La Petite," it is not necessary to expend more than £10 on the complete outfit.

To produce an Animated Photographic outfit at that price, the first consideration was the sensitive film; this we have reduced from 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ in. to $\frac{1}{2}$ in., thereby reducing the cost from 21s. to 2s. 6d. Again, the "La Petite" will not only take the pictures, but will *print, project, and enlarge* them.

Although the pictures are smaller, it does not follow that the results are in any way inferior; in fact, the results are in every respect as good, the only difference is in the size of picture projected on to the screen. With a good oxy-hydrogen light a picture from 5ft. to 7ft. can be obtained, and with Hughes' Pamphengos Oil Lamp smaller pictures.

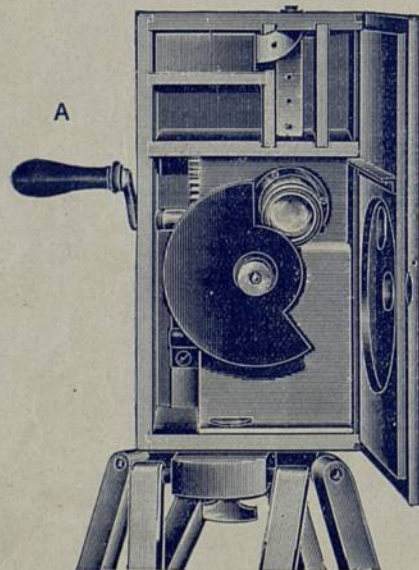
There are so many applications for this branch of Photography, that it is useless endeavouring to enumerate them; suffice it to say that even beginning on the individual members of one's own family, there are sufficient subjects to keep a purchaser of a "La Petite" busy for months.

In conclusion, the "La Petite" is small, light, beautifully made and finished, and absolutely accurate, thereby producing results perfectly steady and without flicker.

To Amateurs.—How much more interesting the "La Petite" would be than an ordinary Snap-shot Camera, with living pictures of places, scenes, family groups, etc., which can be taken and projected as living evidence of friends, children, etc., etc., gone before; besides being a charming pastime.

Instructions for using the "La Petite."

TAKING.

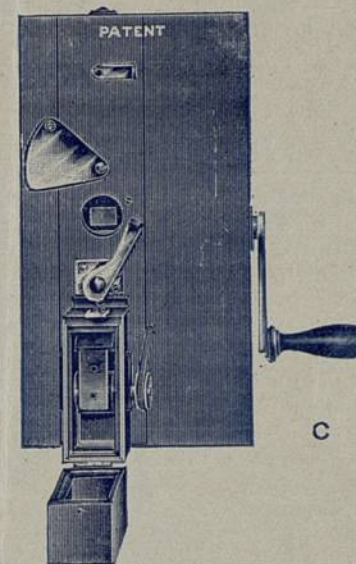
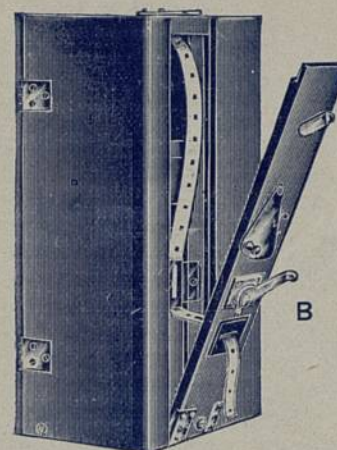


Set the camera tripod on firm ground, so that it is perfectly rigid, and by means of a piece of plain matt celluloid or oiled paper placed in the film case focus the object to be cinematographed; the lens is focussed by turning it to left or right.

Now open the front, and place the cardboard film box into the upright recess, not on side, as shown in the illustration A. And pass the end of the film over the brass stay, then shut the door in front; turn camera round (fig. B), then pass film through the race or cage, and again over the brass projector at the bottom of pressure plate, so that the end is outside (see illustration B).

Then pass film into revolving box (see fig. C) and attach the end of film to the hook on the brass re-

volving winder, then lock into position by the lever, care being taken not to buckle and catch the film in so doing. When this is ready stretch rubber band on to the pulley, and the machine is ready.



N.B.—The correct speed to turn the handle for all ordinary objects is two turns per second. If films are kept wound up for a long time before use they must be rewound in the dark room, so that the reverse end is used.

DEVELOPING.

The film is wound on to the frame which is supplied with the outfit, the ends being attached by drawing pins in a 12in. by 10in. dish.

The following developer is recommended:—

A	Pyro	...	1 oz.	B	Soda Sulphite	...	10 oz.
	Water	...	70 oz.		Soda Carbonate	...	8 oz.
	Nitric Acid	...	12 drops		Water	...	70 oz.

For use take equal parts.

Take sufficient developer to cover the frame, which is placed into the dish. Before pouring on developer, it is advisable to first soak the film in plain water, thereby ensuring even development. When this is done pour on the developer, care being taken to thoroughly immerse the film.

The image should appear in about 5 minutes, and full development completed in 10 to 15 minutes.

After again washing in plain water for half a minute place in the fixing bath—1 part hypo, 5 parts water—and thoroughly fix for 10 minutes, until all the bromide of silver should be dissolved, after which wash in running water for about one hour.

After the film is washed to prevent it curling when dry, place it in the following bath for five minutes:—

Glycerine	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.		Water	...	20 oz.
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Then place the frame in a warm room until dry.

PRINTING.

Place the "La Petite" on a firm support, and adjust the light from an oil lamp until central with lens.

Fill in the sensitive film in exactly the same way as for taking, and place the negative in the recess, direct in line and underneath the positive, as the film is printed through the lens, both surfaces towards the lens.

The only method to obtain the correct exposure is by making a test with short pieces of film, and varying the speed of the handle until the correct speed is obtained.

After a few experiments no difficulty will be experienced in hitting the correct exposure.

To develop, proceed exactly the same way as for negatives, only use the following developer:—

Rodinal ... 1 oz. | Water ... 20 oz.

This solution may be used over and over again.

PROJECTING.

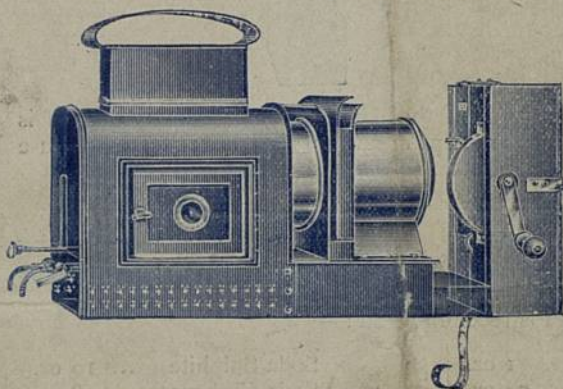
Before starting see that the "La Petite" is quite central with the sheet, otherwise a distorted picture will appear.

The stand must be rigid, preferably screwed to the floor, so that there is absolutely no shake.

First adjust the light and throw a disc on to the sheet, then draw the light backwards or forwards until there is even illumination; if the size of picture is too small, draw the machine farther back from screen until the size required is obtained. If Oxy-Hyd. light is being used, it is necessary to use an alum trough placed between the condenser and "La Petite," thus absorbing all the heat rays and preventing a possibility of firing.

Now place the film in position on the holder, and thread through the race, and through the bottom of machine, so that it can drop into a box or other receptacle, close the door and turn the handle. Should the film show the perforation at top or bottom of picture, alter it by means of the lever on door.

Two shutters go with the machine, the one with great space is used for projecting.



Hughes' "La Petite Projector." **Living Picture Cinematograph** *For small Films, price £3 15s. 0d.*

This machine is a beautiful piece of mechanism, and gives perfect results for Films $\frac{3}{4}$ in. by $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Beautiful results on a small scale.

Price, £3 15s. 0d.

Picture shown 5ft. to 7ft. by Limelight.

**A LITTLE GEM MACHINE
FOR AMATEURS.**

