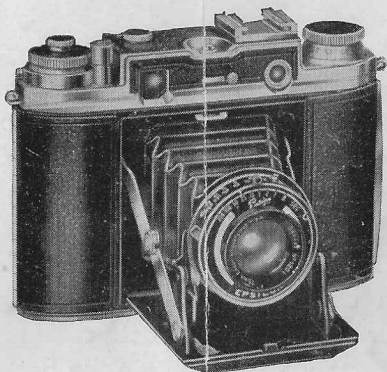




Ensign
**COMMANDO
CAMERA**

Made in England by
BARNET ENSIGN, LTD., LONDON, E.17

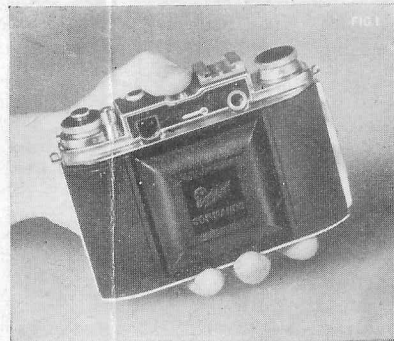
IT has been our earnest desire for many years to design and provide Cameras which give the BEST RESULTS.

Photography is a fascinating study, providing unlimited pleasures and users of Ensign Cameras and Films should not be satisfied until good results are obtained from every film.

This booklet contains detailed information as to the correct manipulation of your Camera—read it carefully—they will assist you to obtain the best results.

All Ensign Cameras are thoroughly tested before leaving our works, and are guaranteed to give good results.

If, for any reason, your Camera is not giving results as good as you think it should, consult your dealer; he will be pleased to assist, or if you prefer, write to us direct.



OPENING THE CAMERA

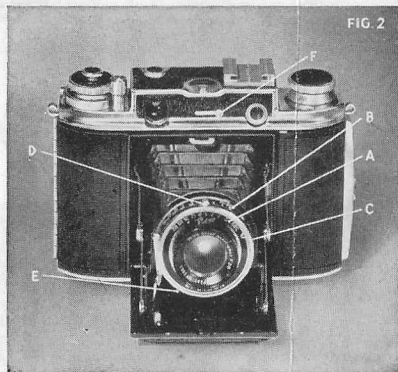
Hold the Camera in the left hand, as shown in (Fig. 1). On pressing the button situated immediately above the View Finder, the front will spring open, automatically bringing the lens and Shutter into position for immediate use.

Hold the Camera in a slightly downward position to ensure the spring mechanism is not retarded by gravity.

THE LENS

The Commando Camera is fitted with the New Ensign Ensar Lens, F/3.5. These lenses are British made throughout, of the highest quality, giving excellent definition and covering power. The aperture is identified by an "F" number marked on the front cell of the objective.

The larger the aperture (i.e., F/3.5 is larger than F/4.5, etc.) the more light is admitted to the film. The aperture can, however, be controlled by set-

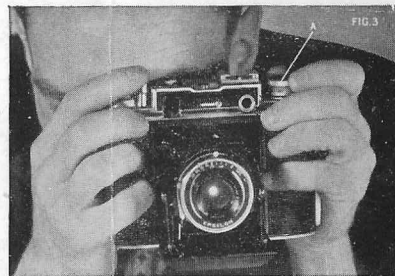


THE LENS (continued)

ting the iris diaphragm pointer to one or other of the figures marked on the scale immediately below the lens—the Exposure Chart shewn on page 15 will give you a broad indication as to the aperture for different lighting conditions.

THE SHUTTER

The function of the Shutter is to control the speed of exposure which, in conjunction with the setting of the lens diaphragm determines the amount of light reaching the film. In the new British Epsilon Shutter, as now fitted to Ensign Cameras the shutter speed control scale will be found on the front of the shutter, above the lens (A) and also on the shutter rim (B) (see Fig. 2). The figures 2, 5, 25, 50, 100, 200, represent fractions of a second; for example, the figures 2 and 5 correspond to shutter times of $1/2$ and $1/5$ of a

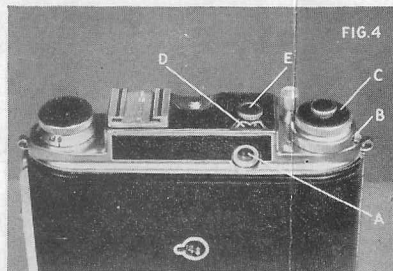


THE SHUTTER (continued)

second respectively; while the letter B stands for Brief. When the shutter is set to "Brief" it remains open just as long as the release plunger is held down. Immediately the latter is released the shutter will close. To set the shutter for instantaneous exposures, turn the outer milled ring (C. Fig. 2) so that the index mark is opposite the speed required. Then pull over the top centre lever (D. Fig. 2) until it stops. The shutter is then ready to make an exposure.

FOCUSsing

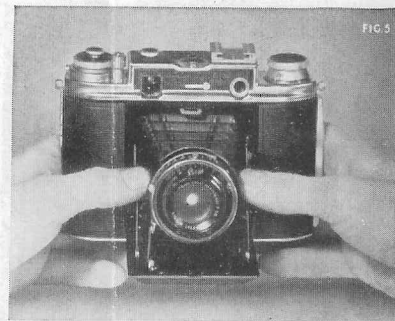
The shutter-release is fitted to the body of the camera, conveniently placed ready for operation with the right fore-finger as shewn in Fig. 3. The new Epsilon Shutter can also be supplied with delayed action which allows an interval of approximately twelve seconds between the operation of the shutter release and the actual exposure, thus enabling the operator to take up any desired position in the scene being photographed. If your shutter has this feature it may be brought into operation by pushing the lever (E. Fig. 2)



FOCUSSING (continued)

in an anti-clockwise direction until it stops. The shutter is then set and released in the normal manner described above, remembering that settings of 1/200 second and Brief are not available with delayed action.

The Commando Camera is furnished with a Combined Range Finder and OPTICAL VIEW FINDER (See A. Fig. 4). On looking into the View Finder there will be seen in the centre of the picture a lighter circular portion, or reflected image from the other end of the Range Finder. Focussing is achieved by turning the focussing knob (A. Fig 3) as shewn on the illustration, until the reflected and true images coincide. The figures on the disc, namely 6, 10, 15, 25 o-o indicate distances of 6 ft., 10 ft., 15 ft., 25 ft., and infinity respectively. The Combined Range View Finder is a comparatively simple instrument to use effectively, but those unfamiliar with this type of Distance Meter or Range Finder are advised to carry out a number of trials on objects at known distances before attempting to use it for actual photography.



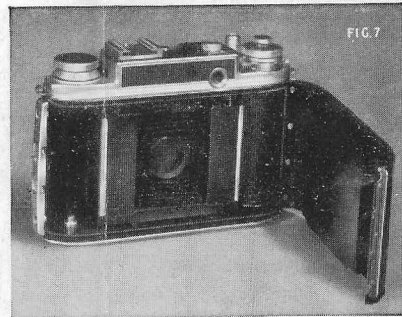
CLOSING THE CAMERA

To close the Camera, hold the Camera with both hands as shewn in illustration (Fig. 5) and with the two thumbs press on the hinges of the struts; the baseboard will then rise to angle of about 45° , the thumbs may then be removed to the baseboard, one at a time, and the camera completely closed. With a little practice the closing of the Camera is a simple matter, but care should be taken to follow the above instruction, and so avoid undue strain of the hinged mechanism controlling the lens panel.



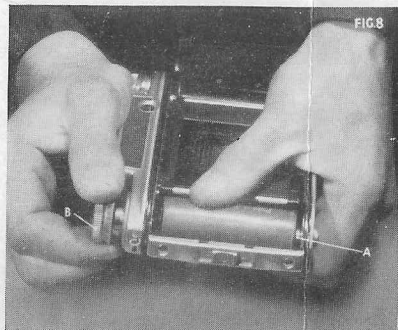
PREPARATION FOR LOADING THE FILM

To open the back of the Camera—hold the Camera as illustrated in *Fig. 6*, sliding the small knob in the direction of the arrow. The back will then spring open. Before loading the camera it is necessary to decide whether you are going to take 12 or 16 pictures on the film. If it is desired to take 16 pictures, you must bring into position the two hinged masking flaps housed within the spool chambers. The flaps are



PREPARATION FOR LOADING THE FILM (continued)

attached to the film rollers and retained, when not in use, by the spool springs. In order to bring the flaps into use, depress each spool spring in turn, thus allowing each flap to rotate round its film roller until it lies on the side of the film aperture (*see Fig. 7*). If, on the other hand, it is decided to take 12 pictures, the hinged flaps must remain housed in the spool chambers.



THREADING THE PAPER LEADER

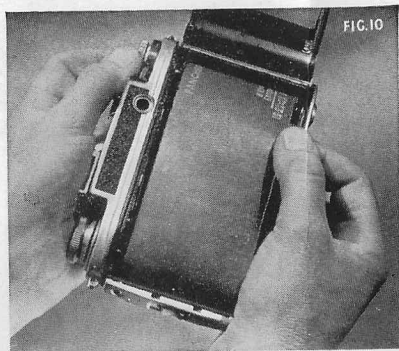
Take a spool of film size No. 20, remove all the gummed label, and insert in the top spool chamber. It is only necessary to fit the spool on the fixed pin (A. *Fig 8*), withdraw the focussing knob (B. *Fig 8*), and release it with spool in its correct position.

If an empty spool is not already in position at the winder end of the Camera, it should be fitted by withdrawing the driving pin in winder knob (*Fig. 9*) and returning it to its original position



THREADING THE PAPER LEADER (continued)

with the spool in place, care being taken that the winding key engages the slotted end of the empty spool. The paper leader of the film is now pulled across the film rollers and inserted in the slot of the empty spool, the winder being turned once or twice to ensure that the end of the leader is securely attached. The paper should be nicely centred between the spool flanges, if it shows signs of bearing hard against either side, press paper gently sideways to correct (*Fig. 10*).



WINDING THE FILM

The camera is designed to give three alternative methods of picture spacing, i.e., 16 pictures using window marked 16 on the back of the camera, 12 pictures using window marked 12, or 11 pictures using the automatic spacing device which enables film to be wound on without any visual aid once film has been wound for the first exposure.

If 12 pictures are required without automatic spacing, slide small button (B. *Fig. 4*) in a clockwise direction as far as it will go. Wind film by means of winding knob (C. *Fig. 4*) until figure 1 appears under window marked 12 on back of camera. Close window. Set counter (D. *Fig. 4*) to number 1 by means of small knob (E. *Fig. 4*). Set shutter as previously described, when camera

WINDING THE FILM (continued)

is ready for number 1 exposure. After first exposure has been made, an automatic stop functions to prevent a second exposure until film has been wound on, film should therefore be wound until number 2 appears in window when a second exposure can be made after setting the shutter.

If 16 pictures are required without automatic spacing, the flaps must already have been placed in position when loading film. Proceed as before but using window marked 16 on back of camera. To use the automatic spacing device, proceed as for 12 pictures up to point where camera is ready for number 1 exposure. Slide small button in an anti-clockwise direction as far as it will go. After exposing first picture wind film until automatic stop functions when shutter may be reset and a second exposure made. This procedure is repeated until eleven exposures have been made, small button (B. *Fig. 4*) is again moved in a clockwise direction to enable the remainder of film to be wound off without automatic stop functioning.

THE VIEW FINDER

As pointed out previously, the Optical View Finder is combined with the Range Finder, but at this stage it is important to ascertain that the picture seen in the View Finder is suited to the size of the picture chosen. For the change from 12 square rectangular pictures a small, enclosed mask is provided, this mask is brought into position by sliding the small knob situated on the front of View Finder (F. *Fig. 2*).

MAKING THE EXPOSURE

The Shutter-Release is conveniently placed immediately beside the winding knob on the top of the Camera.

Fig. 3 illustrates the most practicable way of holding the camera when making an exposure. This position is the best for all square pictures, and essential for upright rectangular pictures. For horizontal rectangular pictures, however, it is necessary to hold the camera in an upright position with the winding knob and shutter-release pointing sideways.

UNLOADING THE FILM

When all the pictures have been exposed, continue to wind until the end of the paper passes the small ruby window. Open the Camera and remove the spool of film by pulling out the driving pin in winding knob (Fig. 9). Hold the spool of film carefully to prevent the cover paper from becoming loose and secure with the "Exposed" gummed label which will be found near end of the paper cover. Transfer empty spool to the opposite spool chamber as previously described, and the camera is ready for reloading.

EXPOSURE TABLE

The following table gives a rough idea of the exposures and stops for various subjects, using the popular medium speed films, such as the Ensign Ultrachrome, from 10 a.m. until 2 p.m. in bright sunshine during April, May, June, July, August and September. For more detailed information, an exposure guide or meter is recommended.

Subject.	F/3.5	F/4.0	F/5.6	F/8	F/11	F/16	F/32
Open Seascapes and Cloud Studies						1/200	1/50
Open Landscapes with light foreground. Beach Scenes. ...					1/200	1/100	1/25
Average Landscapes with objects in Foreground. Figures in Open. River Scenes. ...				1/200	1/100	1/50	1/10*
Heavy Foreground, buildings or trees occupying greater portion of picture.			1/200	1/100	1/50	1/25	1/5*
Portraits or Groups taken out of doors. ...		1/200	1/100	1/50	1/25	1/10*	1/2*
Very dark, near objects. ...	1/150	1/100	1/50	1/25	1/10*	1/5*	1*

In other conditions the exposures are multiplied as follows:—

In October, November, December, January, February and March
 Light clouds over whole sky but able to cast visible shadow ... 2
 Heavy clouds over whole sky ... 4
 With Super-Speed Film ... 4

NOTE.—Bear in mind that modern roll films, while of greater speed, also resist the effect of over exposure. When in doubt, a longer exposure should, therefore, be given.

* Recommended for use with Camera on tripod.

Make doubly sure, use

Ensign

ROLL FILMS

in your Ensign Camera

ULTRACHROME—Fast and highly orthochromatic, it provides great opportunities for picture making.

FINE GRAIN PANCHROMATIC—Of medium speed with excellent panchromatic quality to give true rendering in monochrome. This film has a really fine grain.

BARNET ENSIGN LTD.

WALTHAMSTOW

-

LONDON

-

E.17