

## Instructions

Before attempting to operate your camera get to know it. Read and follow the instructions and you will easily produce the finest movies.

The short length of practice film in your camera is supplied so that you may become acquainted with the proper threading operations. Exposure cannot be made on this film.

## Here's How It's Done

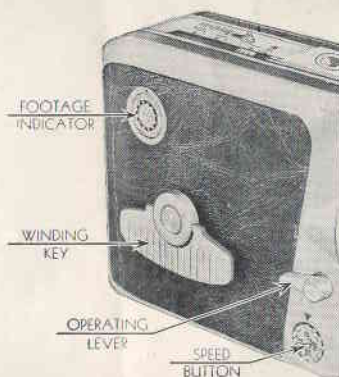


Fig. 1

## To Open

To open camera cover, move Cover Latch Button in the direction of the arrow and lift cover up.

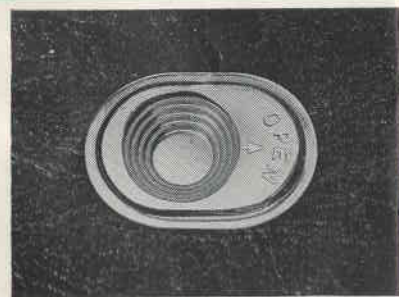


Fig. 2

Before loading the film wind your camera. Raise the Winding Key and turn it clockwise until the motor is fully wound. Set the Speed Button at 16 (normal speed). Turn Footage Indicator clockwise until S (start) is opposite marker.

## Loading the Camera

**IMPORTANT:** Always load or unload the camera in subdued light.

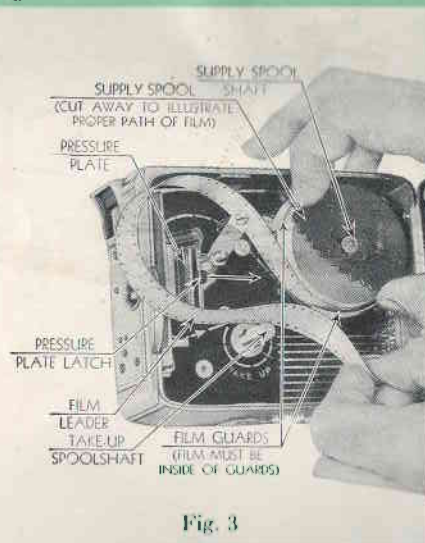


Fig. 3

Insert the film in the Aperture Plate Channel. The film should be against the Aperture Plate with the upper edge of the film under the Guide Arm. (Make sure light side of film is facing towards the lens.) Close Pressure Plate by moving Pressure Plate Latch forward in the direction of the arrow (Fig. 4). Press down on Operating Lever (Fig. 1) and release after running about 3 inches of film through the Aperture Channel to check proper film position.

Remove Take-Up Spool from Take-Up Spool Shaft. Open Pressure Plate by moving Pressure Plate Latch back in the direction of the arrow (Fig. 3). Remove spool of film from metal container. Save container for mailing film to manufacturer for processing. Hold film securely and unroll about twelve inches of film as a leader for threading purposes. Hold film with both hands and place spool on Supply Spool Shaft as shown. (The center hole with the four notches should be up.)

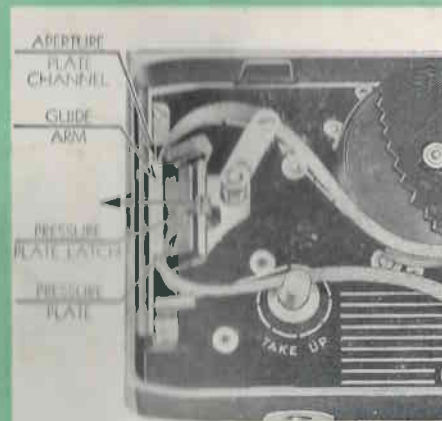


Fig. 4



Fig. 5

Hold the Take-Up Spool so that the side that reads "Film When On This Spool Is Only Half Exposed" is facing up. Insert end of film into Spool Hub Slot. Wind about three inches of film around the spool clockwise.

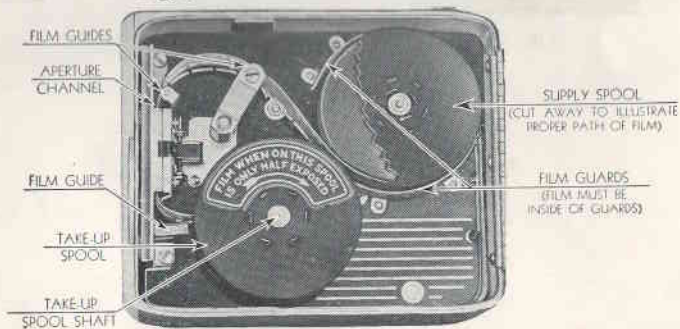


Fig. 6

Place the Take-Up Spool on Take-Up Spool Shaft (Fig. 6). Check to insure that the top surface of the Take-Up Spool is below the end of the Take-Up Spool Shaft. Rotate the spool clockwise to take up the slack in the film. Press down on the Operating Lever (Fig. 1) and release after running about 6 inches of film. If the camera is threaded correctly, the Take-Up Spool and Supply Spool will turn clockwise and the film will pass uniformly through the Aperture Channel. See Fig. 6 for correct threading diagram.

Close the camera cover (Fig. 2) by pressing the cover down firmly until it snaps into the locked position. Check to insure that the Cover Latch Button has returned to its original position.

Operate the camera until the Footage Indicator reads 25. The number below the Footage Indicator Marker indicates the number of feet of unexposed film remaining in the Camera (See Fig. 1).

## Using the View Finder

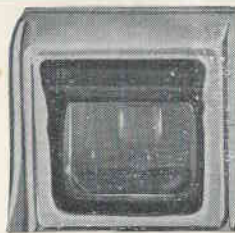


Fig. 7

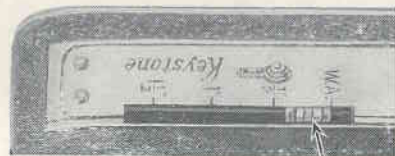


Fig. 8

SLIDE LEVER

What you see in the View Finder you will see when you project your pictures on the screen. The View Finder Slide Lever is adjustable to permit the use of the wide angle lens, the standard  $\frac{1}{2}$ " focal length lens, and the 1" or  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " telephoto lens.

Set the View Finder Slide Lever opposite the position corresponding to the camera lens being used. The  $\frac{1}{2}$ " focal length lens is used most frequently on 8 MM cameras.

## Adjusting the Lens

To determine the correct "f" setting (diaphragm opening) of the lens refer to the exposure guide nameplate mounted on the rear face of your camera (For Daylight Type Color Film), to the exposure guide table in this pamphlet (for Indoor Type Film), or to the exposure guide card packed with your film.

To eliminate all chance of error in determining the correct exposure use the Keystone Exposure Meter, Model KX-10, available as an accessory. For additional information read the page in this pamphlet headed "The Keystone Exposure Meter."

Rotate the "f" Diaphragm Opening Ring on the lens barrel until the correct "f" number is opposite the Diaphragm Opening Marker (See Fig. 10).

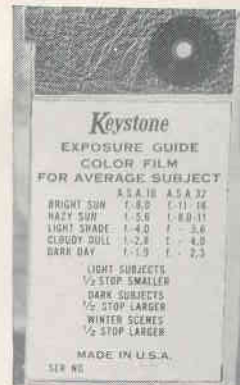


Fig. 9

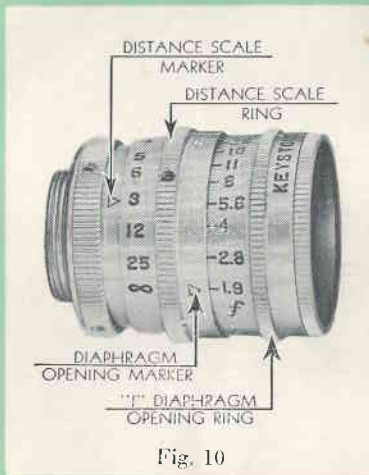


Fig. 10

When your camera is equipped with a Focusing Mount Lens (Fig. 10—Distance Scale Ring on lens barrel) it is necessary to adjust or "Focus" the lens for the distance in feet from the camera to the subject.

*Example:* Determine the distance in feet from the camera to the subject. Assume 8 feet. Turn the Distance Scale Ring on the lens barrel until the Figure 8 is opposite the Distance Scale Marker. At this position all objects 8 feet from the camera are in sharp focus, although the latitude of focus is a few feet on either side of this distance.

The symbol "∞" engraved on the lens barrel designates infinity and represents any distance beyond the maximum distance of 25 feet engraved on the lens barrel.

*Note:* When conditions warrant using the "f" numbers 5.6, 8, 11, 16 or 22 the Distance Scale Ring can be set at 25 feet and the lens will be in universal focus as shown in the table below.

"f" Number	Distance in Feet From Subject
5.6	5' 10" to ∞
8	4' 6" to ∞
11	3' 4" to ∞
16	2' 6" to ∞
22	1' 10" to ∞

If your camera is equipped with a Fixed Focus Lens (no Distance Scale Ring on the lens barrel) do not photograph subjects closer than shown in the table below.

"f" Number	Minimum Distance in Feet from subject
1.9	5
2.8	4½
4	4
5.6	3¾
8	3½
11	3
16	2½
22	2

## Operating Lever



Fig. 11  
RUN



Fig. 12  
LOCK RUN



Fig. 13  
SINGLE FRAME

Fig. 11 shows position of the Operating Lever for normal use. Fig. 12 shows position when camera is mounted on a tripod and operator wishes to get in the picture. Fig. 13 shows Operating Lever in operation for SINGLE FRAME. SINGLE FRAME operation is similar to that of a still camera and is useful for making animated titles or other special effects.

## Operating the Camera



Fig. 14

1. REMOVE LENS CAP.
2. WIND CAMERA MOTOR.
3. ADJUST LENS.
4. FRAME SUBJECT IN VIEW FINDER.
5. HOLD CAMERA STEADY AS SHOWN AT LEFT.
6. PRESS OPERATING LEVER.
7. MAKE YOUR SCENES 8 SECONDS OR LONGER.
8. WIND CAMERA MOTOR AFTER EACH SCENE.



## End of Film

When the Footage Indicator (Fig. 1) reads 0, stop taking movies. Operate the camera until the Footage Indicator reads E (Empty). Open camera cover (Fig. 2) in subdued light and operate the camera until all the film is on the Take-Up Spool (Fig. 6).

## Second Half

Turn Footage Indicator clockwise until S is opposite marker. Remove upper (empty) spool. Remove lower (full) spool in subdued light, *turn it over*, and unroll about 12 inches of film as a leader for threading purposes. Place full spool on Supply Spool Shaft as shown and described in Fig. 4 (make sure light side of film is toward the lens). Hold empty spool so that the arrow impression on the surface of the spool is facing up. Insert end of film into Spool Hub Slot (Fig. 5) and wind about 3 inches of film around the spool clockwise. Place empty spool on Take-Up Spool Shaft and proceed as shown and described in Fig. 6.

After the film has passed through the camera the second time remove Take-Up (full) Spool. Place the spool in the metal can in which it came. Place the can in the cardboard container and send it to your photographic dealer for processing.

NOTE: When the camera is not in use, avoid unnecessary tension on the motor spring by pressing the Operating Lever and letting the motor run down.

## Film Plane Marker

The location of the film plane is identified by the Film Plane Marker on the side of the camera cover. This Marker Line is particularly useful when closeups are to be photographed and accurate distances measured.

## Trial Film

It is recommended when using the camera for the first time that only one film be exposed and developed. After projection you will have an opportunity to study the exposure and other details of your first film, and make corrections for use on future films. If there are any questions we suggest you take your film to your dealer who will be glad to make recommendations for improvements.

## Camera Speeds

Your camera can operate at four different speeds. Merely turn the Speed Button (Fig. 1) to the desired speed.

- Use 16 Normal speed for most shots.
- Use 12 When (1) you want to speed up the action.  
(2) action is slow and light is poor.
- Use 24 When action is so fast that better pictures will result from a shorter exposure time.
- Use 48 When "slow motion" is desirable as in football.

## Speed Table

Note: The Exposure Guide (Fig. 9) is for use at the normal speed of 16. Alter the "f" setting of the lens as shown in the table below for speeds 12, 24, and 48.

Speed	Shutter Time	"f" Lens Setting Adjustment
12	1/25 Sec.	½ stop higher number
16	1/35 Sec.	As shown on guide
24	1/50 Sec.	½ stop lower number
48	1/100 Sec.	1½ stops lower number

## Wide Angle Lens (Accessory)

The Wide Angle Lens is recommended for use in confined spaces. It is particularly useful in home interiors where space is limited and a large view angle is desirable.

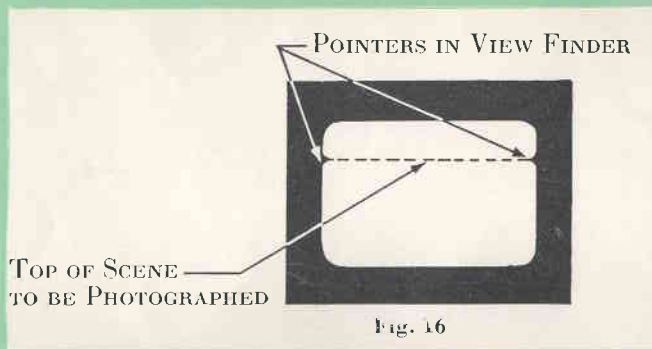
## Telephoto Lens (Accessory)

A Telephoto Lens performs the same function for the camera that a pair of field glasses does for human eyes—it magnifies the image and brings it much closer. The Telephoto Lens is particularly useful for taking distant shots. A movie camera should always be held steady but this is particularly important when using a telephoto lens. Use a tripod if possible and don't panoram unless absolutely necessary. Where possible shoot—stop the camera—move it to the new position—then run camera again.

## Parallax Correction

The scene that is photographed on your film will be slightly different from the scene as sighted through the View Finder. This is due to the difference in location of the View Finder with respect to the "taking" lens and is known as parallax.

At close distances a parallax correction should be made if an accurate field of view is required. To correct for parallax merely sight the top of the scene under the pointers in the View Finder. Scenes photographed approximately 5' from the camera should be corrected for parallax.



As the distance from the camera to the subject increases, the relative difference of the field of view becomes negligible and parallax may be disregarded.

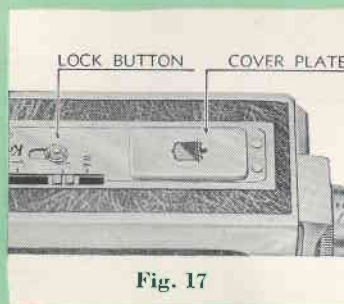
## THE KEYSTONE EXPOSURE METER (Accessory)

### MODEL KX-10

The Keystone Exposure Meter is a precision instrument, designed to simplify your photographic problems. The proper use of the Exposure Meter will eliminate all chance of error in determining the correct exposure for the subjects and scenes you wish to photograph.

The Keystone Exposure Meter is designed to fit all Olympic and Bel Air cameras that are equipped with a Lock Button and Cover Plate (See Fig. below).

### MOUNTING THE EXPOSURE METER



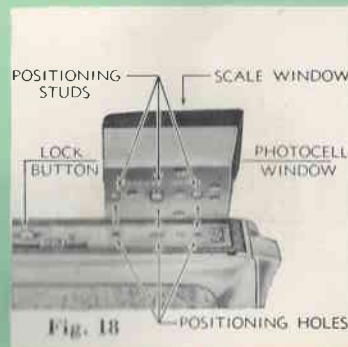
Before mounting your Exposure Meter on the camera, the top Cover Plate must be removed.

To remove the Cover Plate, slide the Lock Button to the rear of the camera and lift the Cover Plate up.

To mount the Exposure Meter on the camera hold the Meter so that the Scale Window is facing up and towards the front of the camera. Line-up and insert the 3 Positioning Studs on the bottom of the Meter into the 3 Positioning Holes on the top of the camera. Press the Meter firmly down onto the top of the camera and slide the Lock Button to the front of the camera.

The Meter is now ready for use.

See your photographic dealer today if you do not have the Keystone Exposure Meter.



## Color Film Filters

Daylight Color Film Filter is used with Daylight Film and Tungsten Light.

Type A Color Film Filter is used with Type A Film and Sunlight.  
Color Film Haze Filter is used to penetrate haze and light mist.

## Black and White Film Filters

The filters most commonly used with black and white film to increase contrast are yellow, green, or red filters. The "F" setting of the lens must be increased when using these filters according to the filter factors; that is, use 1 stop higher number with a 2X filter. *Note:* See your photographic dealer for the correct filter accessories for your camera.

## Indoor Exposure Guide

No. of 375 Watt Medium Beam Photoflood Lamps	COLOR FILM		BLACK AND WHITE FILM	
	Distance in Feet— Lamps to Subject	Lens Opening for Kodachrome Type A	Distance in Feet— Lamps to Subject	Lens Opening for Kodak Super X Pan or Ansco Hypan
2	4½	5.6	4½	8
	6½	4	6½	5.6
	9	2.8	9	4
	13	1.9	13	2.8
4			20	1.9
	5	8	5	11
	7	5.6	6½	8
	10	4	9	5.6
	14	2.8	13	4
	20	1.9	20	2.8

Above exposures based on G. E. Reflector Photoflood Lamp and standard speed of 16 frames per second. SHUTTER SPEED — 1/35 SECOND. Table recommendations are for new lamps only. After lamps burn one hour use ½ stop larger opening; after two hours, use one stop larger opening.

## Cleaning

Clean outside surfaces of the Camera Lens and View Finder Lenses with a clean, soft, lintless cloth wrapped about a pencil or with a small, soft-haired brush. Clean any hardened emulsion on the Aperture Plate or Pressure Plate with a small piece of lintless cloth (moistened slightly with alcohol or dry-cleanser) wrapped about a matchstick or tooth pick.

*Your camera serial number is located at the bottom of the Exposure Guide nameplate.*

*Make out the registration card complete and send to*

**KEYSTONE CAMERA CO., INC.**

Hallet Square, Boston 24, Mass.

# Keystone OLYMPIC

8mm. ROLLFILM CAMERA

**MODEL K-33**



INSTRUCTIONS FOR  
THE USE AND CARE  
OF YOUR NEW  
HOME MOVIE CAMERA

# K

**Keystone Camera Company, Inc.**

HALLET SQUARE



BOSTON 24, MASS.