

Automatic Pathe-Baby

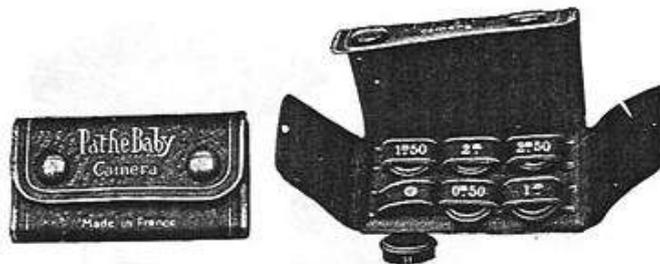
The first motor driven Pathé movie camera was launched in 1926. The normal speed was 16 frames per second. The clockwork motor built in the camera, which may be fitted or removed from the camera. One full winding of the spring enables to exposure 2/5ths of a reel about 450 pictures, on the Motrix Automatic Drive camera.

It was produced the Camo Automatic Drive, another clockwork motor with a more powerful spring than the Motrix, given the feature of exposing a whole 30ft reel at one winding.

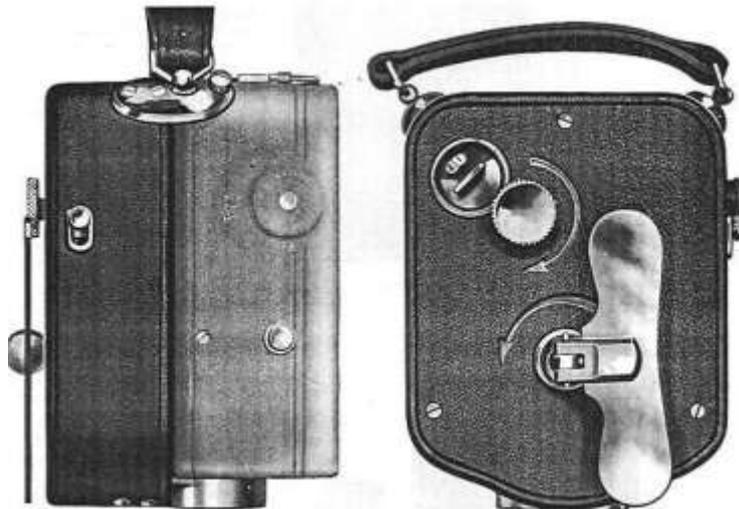
The motor drive can be separated from the camera; unscrewing 4 small screws on the handle on the top of the camera, and one big screw underneath of the camera base. The camera and automatic drive will be apart. Afterwards, on the side of the camera unscrewing the driver button it is possible to replace the crank handle.

The lens is fitted: f3, 5; 20 mm focus. The camera gives possibilities of two kinds of photographing; of any object at minimum distance 1m, and infinite distance, adjusting the mechanism on the length of the viewfinder.

Photographing at closer distance: 3 feet, a 'portrait attachment' must be fixed to a lens.  The camera was additionally supplied with a set of portrait attachments: 1; 6; 7ft and a light filter.



The starting button was in two different positions on the motor body, depending on the Motrix model: to the right of the winding key, or to the left to the lens.



The starting button must be push up to start automatic drive and push down to stop. Around the winding key is embodied the direction arrow, which is showing anticlockwise.

Above the winding key is auxiliary starting knob, in case to help start the motor, if the motor fails to start by it-self. Over the auxiliary starting knob is the meter indicator. The meter can be set by turning left or right; it has 10 divisions, each one is equal to 95 frames or images. When the pointer has made a complete of the amount of film, it will be exposed 950 frames or images.

The camera instruction says about the viewfinder:

On top of the camera is the "view finder." This is composed of two parts P, and Q, (fig. 2). For taking pictures raise vertically these two parts P, and Q, as shown in figure 2, and with the eye within about one inch of the rear view finder (P) sight through the rear

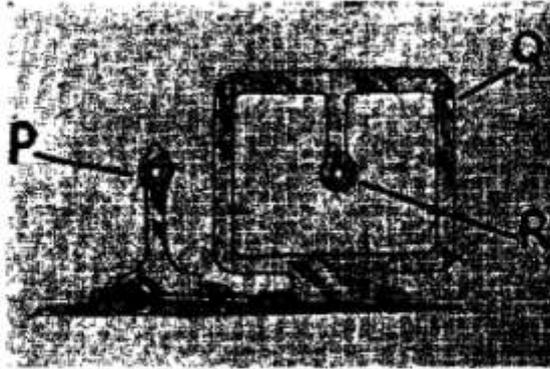


Fig. 2

view finder (P) and the front view finder (R) directly at the object to be photographed and in that position whatever you see within the frame (Q) will be photographed on the film.

The Babygraphe could be used, after departed the motor from the camera.



The picture from:

<http://www.movie-camera.it/pathee.html>

The camera dimensions are: 4x12x9cm and weight 1595 gram with the motor. As the camera was heavy for hand use, it was supplied with a special tripod: enamelled steel, with four extensions in carrying case. The additional equipment for the tripod was made:

- Revolving platform – allows the camera to be moved in circular direction for making panoramic pictures;
- Lateral and vertical platform allowing for both circular and up and down movements of the camera;
- Lateral and vertical gear-driven platform – the circular movement is worked by geared drive activate on turning a handle

The information about that equipment is from:

<http://www.cinerdistan.co.uk/Pictures2/Pages%20&9.jpg>