

## Pathe9, 5 mm

### **Hand turned**

Pathé-Baby camera patents registering were made at the same period by Pathé Cinema Company and Continsouza Company - which was in charge of equipments design and manufacturing. More information at: <http://pierreg.free.fr/cine95/c95histe.htm>

**Patent No 546,605** applied at January 31, 1922 by Établissements Continsouza - **Movie Camera** (4 pages and 1 sheet with 10 figures). This is the compact hand cranked Pathé-Baby movie camera with film cartridge.

Same patents were registered in many other countries like United Kingdom, Switzerland and Canada in 1923. <http://www.cinerdistan.co.uk/history.htm>

Equipment design and construction, with a 9.5mm gauge, were made by Continsouza Company in France. In 1922, just before Christmas, Continsouza brought out a "Baby-camera", hand cranked and with a 27feet reversal film cartridge.

The first movie camera Pathé-Baby with hand cranked drive was named Pathex outside of France. At this time, 9.5mm measurement was the most popular in Europe. Particularly in Great Britain, in Germany and Austria, many 9.5mm equipments were introduced by several manufacturers in 1926-28.

A body of aluminium-wrapped leather protects the mechanism mounted between two plates forming casing. It was the first really amateur cine camera in any gauge.

The camera was sometimes advertised in UK as 'The Pathéscope Hand-Turned Camera'.

Film is loaded in light tight 'charger' which held about 8.2metres (27ft 6inch).

The Baby camera was hand turned, two turns/second was 14fps (frames per second) - the speed Pathé initially intended for 9.5mm filming (later changed to 16fps in line with other gauges). The basic model cine camera (C.201) was supplied with an f3.5 fixed focus lens; an additional version with a Zeiss f2.7 lens was available as well.

The objective Anastigmat extra-bright F 1:3, 5 of primary brand Berthiot, Hermagis, Krauss, Roussel were fitted with these cameras.

On the top of the camera is viewfinder. It is composed from two parts, in the instruction it is described:

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

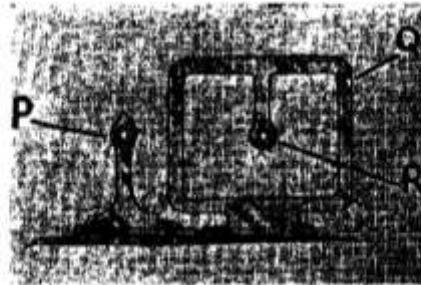
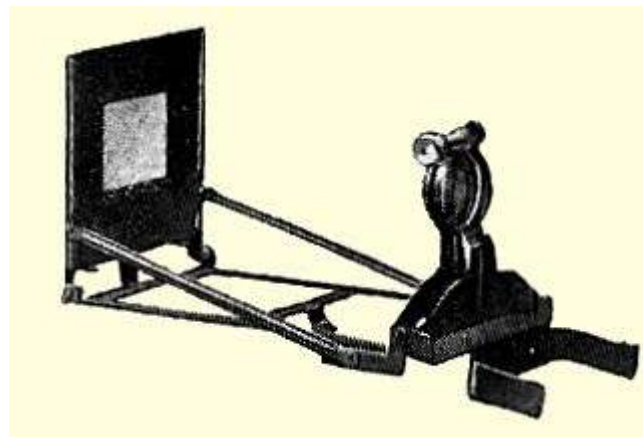


Fig. 2

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 cameras were additionally supplied with the Babygraphe in a leather case.



Babygraphe is named as Pathexgraph as well. It is a small device to be attached to the camera for the purpose titling any view or subject just before photographing some scene. When the film is to be projected on the screen, the titles will enable the audience to follow with accuracy the different scenes of the pictures.

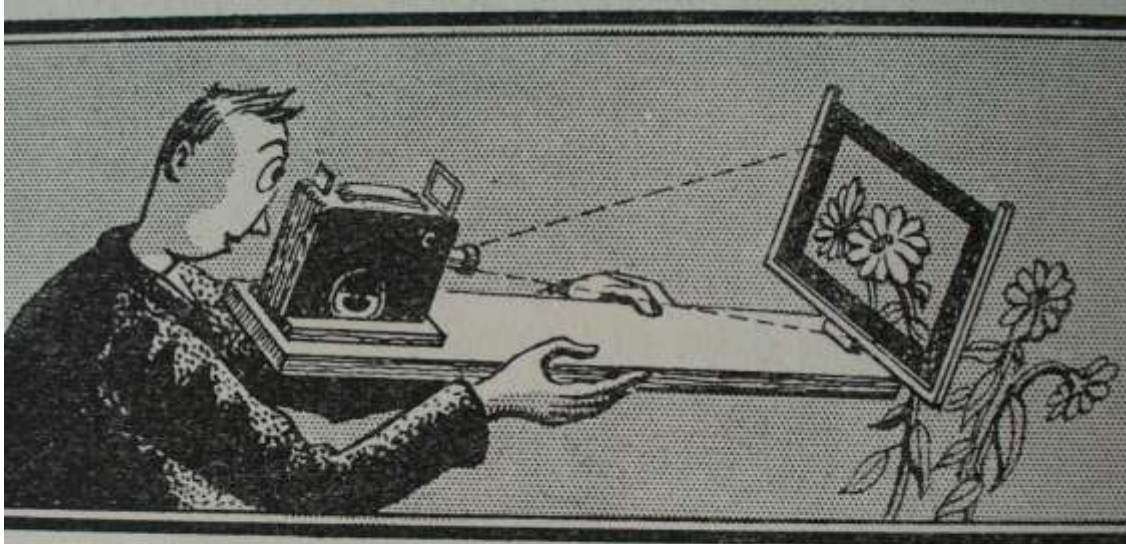


Fig. 2. Using a titer to line-up for close-ups

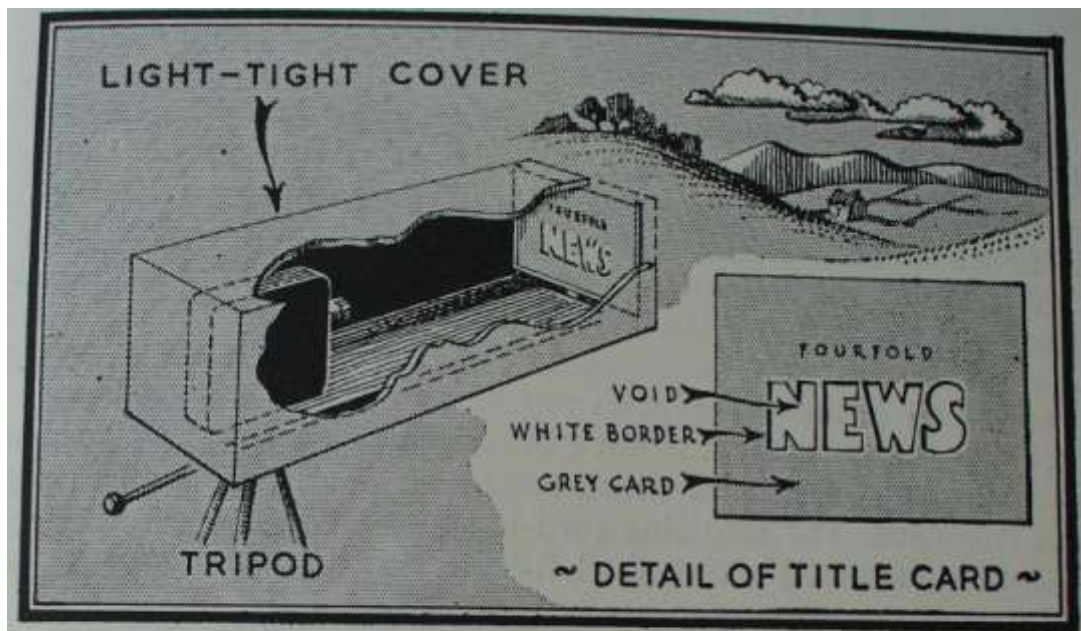


Fig. 36. Method of making a 'live-action' title

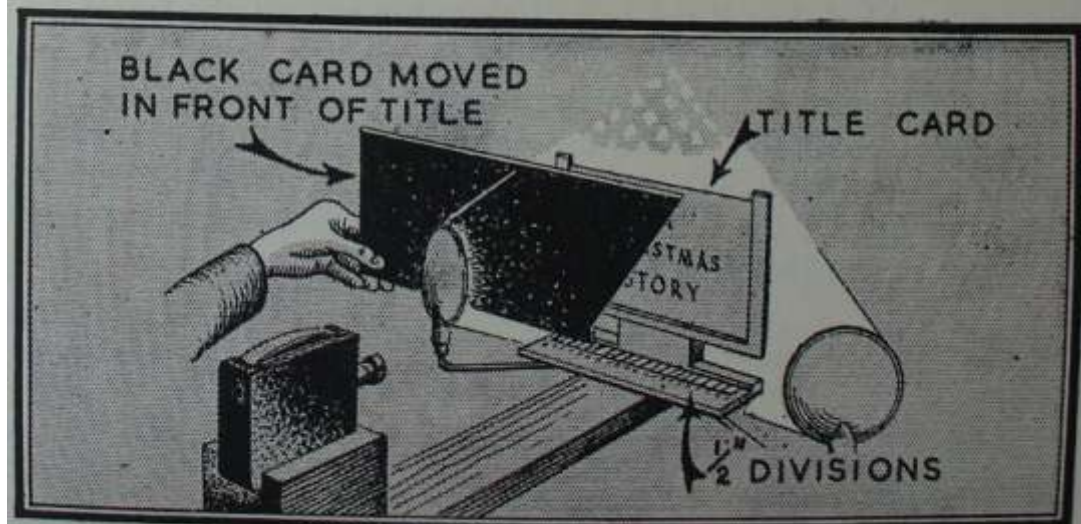


Fig. 37. Method of making wipe titles (See page 72)

The pictures from the book – 'Ciné Hints, tips & gadgets' by Denys Davis; published by The Fountain Press – London 1952. The book is in our collections.

Dimensions of the camera are: 100x100x50mm and weight 610 gr.