

Stability of camera

The camera should always be held absolutely steady while shooting is in progress.

The slightest jolting of the camera will be amplified many times over when the film is projected, making the subject appear to dance about on the screen. Hold the camera pressed fast against the cheek or forehead, if possible leaning the elbows at the same time against some stable object (such as a wall or tree-trunk). Aim the camera slowly and smoothly, without jerking and without rocking the body.

Length of scenes

The length of a take depends on the amount of action involved in the scene, and must be determined by the movie-maker. An average take usually covers about 16" of film at 16 frames per second, which corresponds to a duration of some 5 to 8 seconds.

Although the length of a take can be prolonged somewhat if the action demands this, sequences of exaggerated length tend to detract from the interest of the scene.

It is always possible to shoot lengthy action scenes while remaining within reasonable limits. This can be done very easily by merely altering the shooting angle and/or distance for each take.

For comprehensive advice on how to shoot first-rate movies, see the Bolex Cine-Guide, edited by Paillard.

ACCESSORIES FOR FILMING

Filters

You can impart heightened contrast to your films by using filters:

For black-and-white film: orange, yellow, red, green and grey Paillard-Bolex filters available.

For colour film: Kodak Wratten 1 A, Ansco UV-16 and Agfa UV-K 29 C correction filters.

Kodak Wratten 80 and 85, Ansco 10 and 11, and Agfa K 69 and K 19 conversion filters.

Lens hoods

These attachments serve to protect the lens from side reflections. They should always be used when shooting back-lighted scenes.

BAGOM adapter ring

This ring makes it possible to use Kern-Paillard lenses intended for the Bolex H 16 on the C 8. When used for shooting 8 mm films, such lenses produce the same effect as 8 mm lenses of the same focal lengths.

