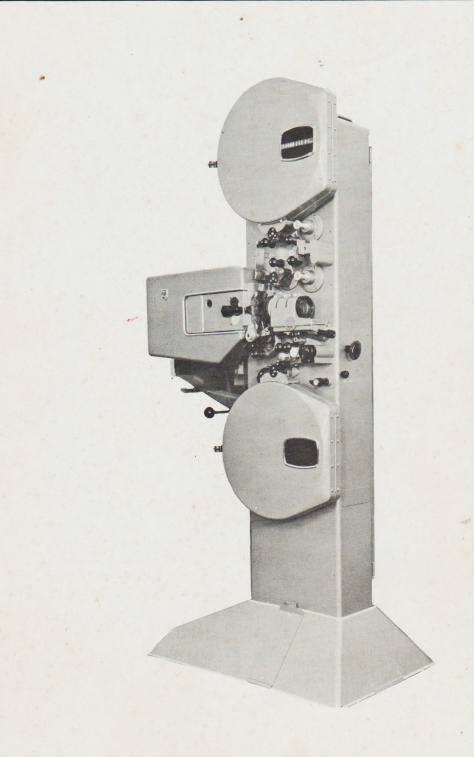
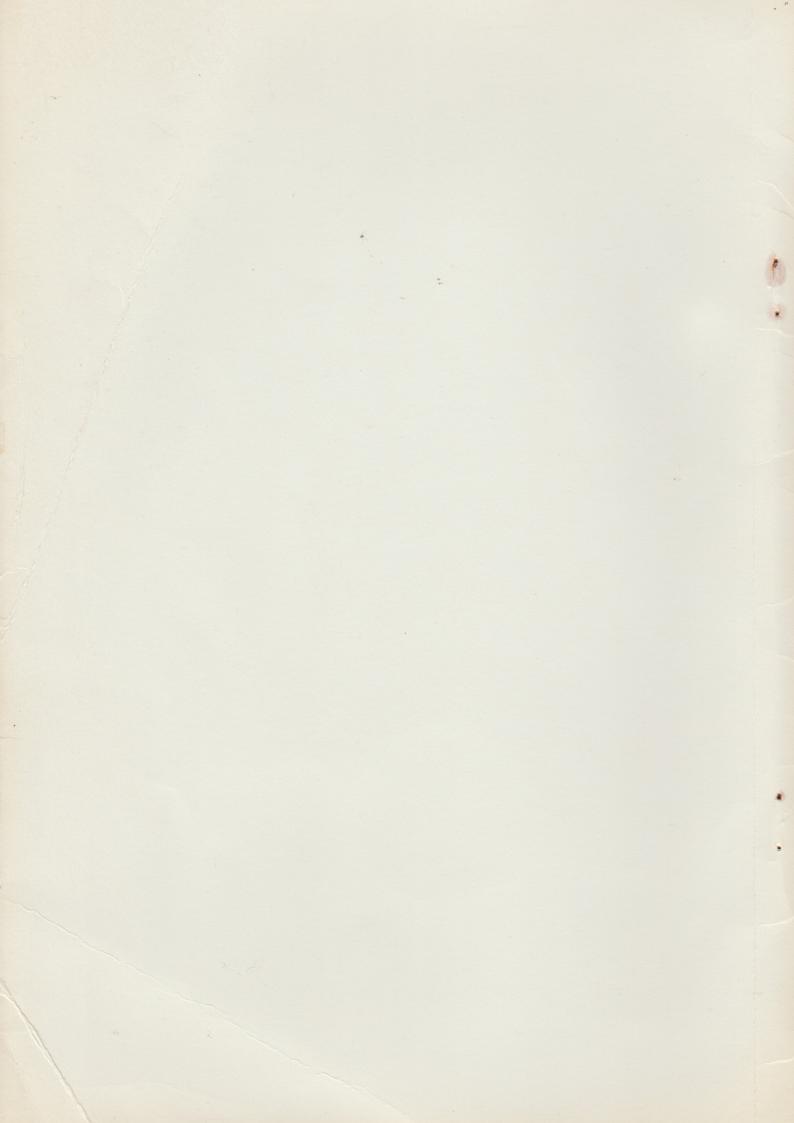
Operation and maintenance of FP 25 S projector







PHILIPS

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

CONTROLS AND SWITCHES (fig. 1)

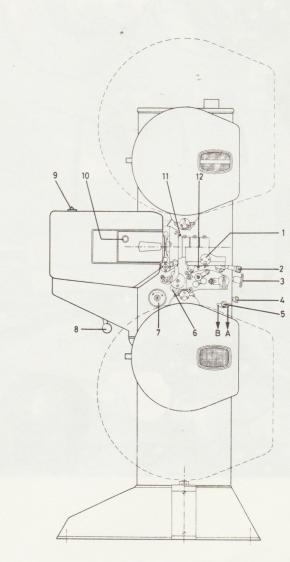


Fig. 1

- 1 = Scale for focusing the projection lens.
- 2 = Knob for focusing the projection lens.
- 3 = Framing knob.
- 4 = Knob for adjusting the skate pressure.
- 5 = Start/Stop/Change-over switch:
 - $\tt depressed \dots = change-over$
 - pushed in direction of arrow "A" = start pushed in direction of arrow "B" = stop.
- 6 = Scale for the adjustment of the skate pressure.
- 7 = Inching knob.
- 8 = Lever for change-over to slide projection and for moving the housing of the SPP lamp away from the runner plate (e.g. for cleaning the condenser lens).
- 9 = Lamp switch.
- 10 = Knob for change-over to stand-by lamp.
- 11 = Knob for operating the stray-light screen.
- 12 = Locking pin for lens holder.

Operation and maintenance of FP 25 S projector Page 2

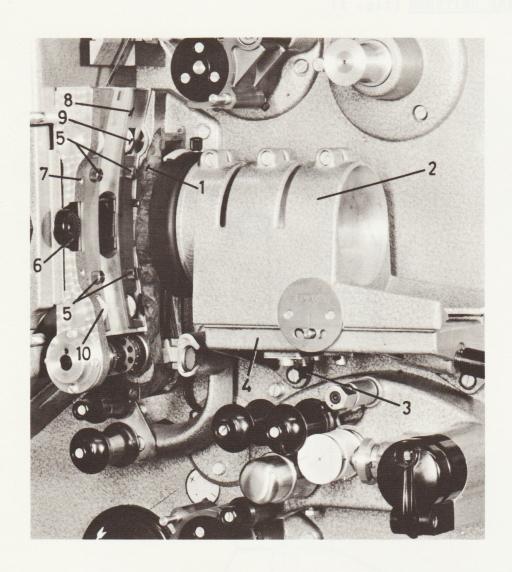


Fig. 2



LENS HOLDER (fig. 2)

The lens holder is suitable for lenses with a diameter up to 2.78" (70.6 mm). It can slide over a support fixed to the projector housing.

The lens can be focused without backlash with the aid of the fine-adjusting screw in conjunction with a pressure spring. The unit "lens holder + lens" can be removed from the support by a simple manipulation so that it can easily be replaced by another unit for change-over to another aspect ratio.

During the installation of the projector the projection lenses have been adjusted in their holders in such a way that after replacement of the unit "lens holder + lens" they are automatically focused correctly, apart from a possible correction imposed by the film itself. Focusing can be checked with the aid of a scale.

Replacement of the unit "lens holder + lens"

Removal:

- . Close pressure skate 1.
- Push lens holder 2 as far as possible in the direction of the runner plate. Pin 3 then points obliquely to the non-operating side of the projector and is retained in this position.
- . Take lens holder 2 from support 4.

Mounting:

- . Place lens holder 2 on support 4 and push it in the direction of the runner plate.
- . Place pin 3 in a vertical position and let the lens holder come forward carefully.

APERTURE PLATES (fig. 2)

With each projector are supplied a blind aperture plate and plates for normal film (aspect ratio 1:1.37), marked N
CinemaScope (aspect ratio 1:2.34), marked C.O.
Wide Screen (aspect ratio 1:1.85), marked 1:1.85

The aperture plates are inserted through a slit located close behind the runner plate; the marks N-C.0.-1:1.85 must face the film. The plates can easily be replaced, even during projection. To facilitate removal and insertion, each plate is provided with a small knob 6.

RUNNING FACES OF THE RUNNER PLATE (fig. 2)

The curved runner plate which, after the excellent experiences with the Philips Universal 70/35 mm projector, is also used in the FP 25 S projector, ensures a perfectly steady picture. Moreover, it prevents the film from buckling so that the picture is well focused all over the width of the screen.

The running faces of the runner plate are formed by the strips 7 and 8; they can be replaced after removal of the screws 5. Two sets of strips are supplied with each projector, viz.:

a pair of Novotext strips (thickness 1/16" = 1.5 mm); these strips have a very long life since, when the running faces are worn at one side, they can be interchanged; moreover, each strip can be turned over and used again;



Operation and maintenance of FP 25 S projector Page 4

. a pair of steel strips with one face covered with velvet; like the Novotext strips, these strips can be interchanged, by which their life is doubled. They can also be turned over and then have plain steel running faces; in this case the spacers supplied with the projectors have to be placed under the running faces.

LATERAL PRESSURE ROLLERS (fig. 2)

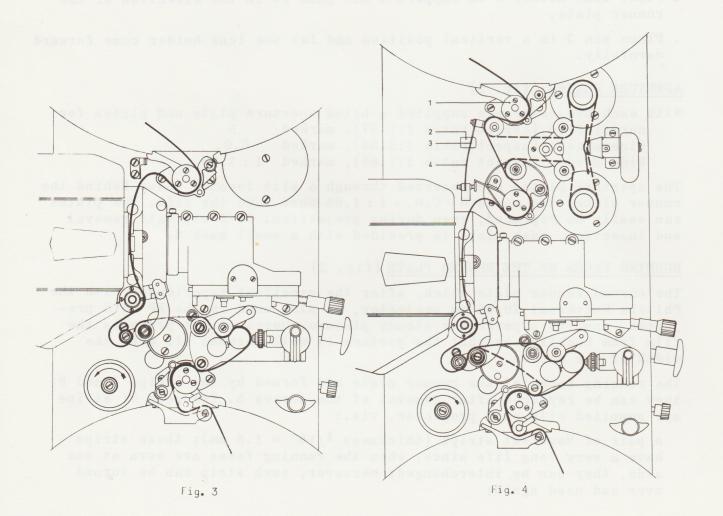
For the correct lateral guiding of the film there are pressure rollers at both sides of the runner plate, viz.: the rollers 9 at the top and the rollers 10 at the bottom.

The rollers can easily be removed for cleaning them as well as the space in which they turn. They need only be pulled by hand in the direction of the projection-room window. They are mounted again by simply pushing them back into the original position.

CENTRIFUGAL SWITCH

The projector is provided with a centrifugal switch which has a double purpose:

- it prevents the projector from being started when its dowser is not closed, thus avoiding that the light of the SPP lamps falls on to the film before the projector has attained its rated speed;
- . it stops the projector in the event of film rupture or if the film is not attached correctly to the take-up spool.



OPERATION

THREADING OF THE FILM

- Turn framing knob 3 (fig. 1) so that its white dot is at the top; the framing device is then in its centre position.
- . Check whether the projector is equipped with the lens holder containing the correct projection lens (for exchanging the lens holder see page 3).
- . Check whether the correct aperture plate has been inserted.
- . Open the doors of the upper and the lower spool box.
- . Open pressure skate 1 (fig. 2).
- . Place a spool with film in the upper spool box and an empty spool in the lower one.

 Note: The film must be wound in such a way that the emulsion side lie

Note: The film must be wound in such a way that the emulsion side lies outwards.

- . Pull about 6 ft (2 m) of film from the upper spool and thread it as follows:
 - . in projectors without magnetic soundhead: as indicated in fig. 3;
 - in projectors with optical and magnetic sound heads:
 films with magnetic tracks: as indicated by dotted line in fig. 4;
 films with optical track: as indicated by plain line in fig. 4.
 Note: In case of films with magnetic sound tracks pull the film so over sprocket 1 that spring 4 coincides with the marking line 3 on bracket 2.



Operation and maintenance of FP 25 S projector Page 6

- . Make sure that a whole frame is in the gate; then close pressure skate 1 (fig. 2).
- · Check whether the upper film loop (between the take-off sprocket and the pressure skate) has the correct size. If it is too large, it will put the film rupture device into operation and if it is too small, framing in downward direction is impossible.
- . Close the doors of the upper and the lower spool boxes.
- . Check by turning knob 7 (fig. 1) whether the film has been threaded correctly.
- . Turn knob 7 until the desired start number on the film appears in the gate and the intermittent sprocket has just finished a movement.

The projector is now ready for operation.

PROJECTION (fig. 1)

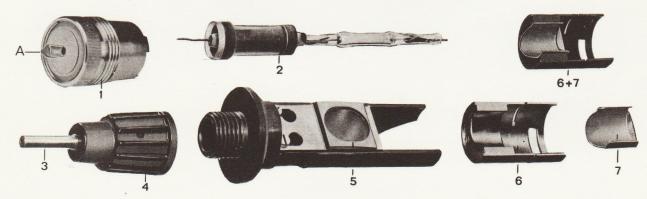
- . Open fully the main tap in the water-supply tube (the control tap in the base has already been adjusted when the projector was installed).
- . Put lamp switch 9 in its "on" position (the SPP lamp does not yet ignite).
- . Check whether the dowser is closed; if not, close it by depressing knob 5 (the knob springs back automatically).
- . Start the projector by pushing knob 5 in the direction of arrow A; the SPP lamp then ignites.

 Note: The projector does not start when its dowser is open.
- . Wait a few seconds (until the projector has attained its rated speed), then open the dowser by depressing knob 5.
- . If necessary, turn knob 3 so that a full frame is in the gate.
- . Adjust the skate pressure in the following way:
 - . first turn knob 4 in an anti-clockwise direction (decrease of the pressure) until the picture becomes unsteady;
 - then turn knob 4 in a clockwise direction (increase of the pressure) until the picture is just steady again.

 Always keep the skate pressure as low as possible.
- . Focus the picture with knob 2.

SPP LAMP (fig. 5)

The long positive contact wire projects obliquely from the stamped end of the lamp. The positioning of this wire is important; leave it in its original state and never bend it by hand.



Removal:

- . Unscrew retainer 1 and remove the lamp holder with lamp.
- . Remove contact piece 4, take out the lamp and remove packing bush 2.
 Note: If a lamp is broken near the packing bush, the part remaining in the bush can be removed as follows:
 - . push contact pin 3 over the projecting connecting wire and then push the lamp out of the packing bush.
- . Take mirror holder 6 with mirror 7 out of the lamp holder.
- . Hold the nail of the thumb in the slit of the mirror holder and pull the latter out of the lamp holder.
- . Remove the mirror.

Note: More than half of the light radiated by the lamp is thrown on to the film via mirror 7. Consequently, it is very important to replace the mirror in time, as a rule each time when replacing the lamp.

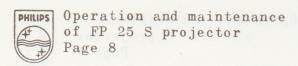
Mounting:

- . Strew some talcum-powder in the bore of packing bush 2; this facilitates the mounting and the removal of the lamp.
- . Push a new mirror in the mirror holder. For this purpose:
 - . take the mirror holder in the hand at the slotted end;
 - hold the mirror at either of the oblique ends between thumb and forefinger of the other hand, bend it very slightly and push it carefully over the ridge of the mirror holder until both oblique ends protrude.
- . Hold the mirror holder so that the mirror faces window 5 and insert it into the lamp holder as far as the stop.
- . Push packing bush 2 over the stamped end of the lamp as indicated in fig. 5 until the glass rod protrudes about 3/16" (5 mm).
- . Insert the lamp with packing bush into the bore of the lamp holder and turn the packing bush with lamp until the latter is as close as possible to the mirror, but does not touch it.
- Screw contact piece 4 tightly by hand on the lamp holder (do not bend the protruding contact wire). The optical centre of the lamp is then automatically in the centre of window 5.
- Insert the lamp holder with lamp and contact piece into one of the bores of the turret (if necessary, clean the bore first with the rod-shaped cleaner supplied with the projector), screw on retainer 1 and turn the protecting cup of the contact pin so that it points towards the black dot on the projector housing; the contact pin then makes a good contact with the contact spring.

Note:

Window 5 is absolutely indispensable; it serves as an ultraviolet filter and protects the optical system. If it is damaged, it has to be replaced immediately; for this purpose:

. take the lamp holder in the hand with the contact pin upwards and lift slightly the upper spring plate with a finger nail; the glass then falls out and a new glass can be inserted.



WATER COOLING

The water supply has to be 4-6 dm³ (= $1 - 1^{1}/2$ Imp.gallons = $1^{1}/2 - 2$ US gallons) per minute. The temperature of the cooling water supplied should not exceed 95° F (35° C).

Water filter (fig. 8)

To avoid blockage, it is advisable to remove this filter every three months for cleaning. For this purpose proceed as follows:

- . Close the main supply tap.
- . Loosen the two screws of the cover of the rear compartment and remove the cover.
- . Put a moist cloth under water lock 1.
- Remove the four nuts 2; keep the water lock in the position in which it is mounted and take it out in an upright position.
- . Remove the centre fixing screw of the gauze filter and take out the filter.

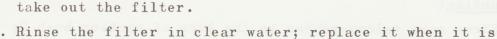


Fig. 6

Mounting: In the reverse order.

Water sprinkler

The water sprinkler is mounted at the end of the bore in the turret; it has the following functions:

. to form the negative contact of the SPP lamp;

damaged.

- . to ensure the correct water distribution round the lamp;
- . to interrupt the water supply when the lamp breaks or no lamp has been inserted.

A stoppage of the sprinkler can be detected as follows:

. If the water supply is insufficient, change over to the stand-by lamp; if now the water supply is correct, this indicates that the sprinkler of the first lamp is choked.

To clean a choked sprinkler, it can be taken out with the aid of the special spanner supplied with the equipment; it is advisable to do this after the performance, but it can also be done during the performance.

As choking of the sprinkler is always caused by a damaged gauze filter, the latter has to be replaced immediately after the performance (see above).

GATE LENS (fig. 7)



Fig. 7

Removal:

- . Push the lamp compartment so far away from the runner plate with the aid of lever 8 (fig. 1) that support 4 of the mirror for slide projection still stands vertical.
- . Loosen screw 1 a few turns and take out lens holder 2.
- . Tilt lens 3 in its holder so that

it is perpendicular to the front face of the holder; it can then easily be pushed through the slit in the holder.

Mounting: In the reverse order.

CLEANING

SPP LAMP (fig. 5)

- Every morning take the lamp holders out of the turret and inspect the lamps through window 5. Even the slightest deposit of dirt must be removed immediately. For this purpose, immerse the lamp partially in a cleaning agent of the following composition:
 - . Cleaning agent:
 - 50 volume per cents of distilled water
 - 25 volume per cents of alcohol (96 %)
 - 25 volume per cents of phosphoric acid (H₃PO₄) industrial grade spec. weight 1.75.

Have this solution made up and poured into a bottle with a neck-width of 1" (25 mm) by a pharmacist or chemist.

• Cleaning Immerse the lamp holder with lamp up to $^1/2$ " to 1" (1-2 cm) from the flange in the cleaning agent. Do not immerse contact piece 1 nor the flange and the packing in the lamp holder.

After cleaning, rinse in clear water.

CONDENSER LENSES IN THE TURRET

- . Once a week clean the inside of the condenser lenses in the turret with a soft-hair brush moistened with the cleaning agent for the lamp.
- . Rinse after cleaning by having the projector run with lamp switched on and pulsator switched off.

GATE LENS

. Clean the side of the lens which faces the aperture plate daily with a clean cloth.

WINDOW 5 OF LAMP HOLDER

. Check daily whether the window is dirty. If so, take it out of the holder (see page 7) and clean it with metal polish.

LUBRICATION

INTERMITTENT MECHANISM (fig. 8)

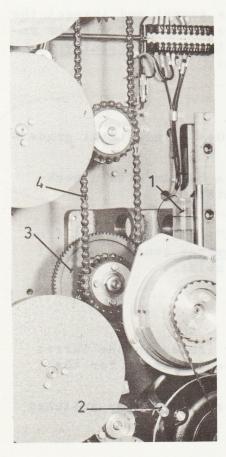


Fig.

The Maltese cross is located in a fully enclosed oil bath. The oil level can be checked by means of oil-level gauge 1; the green circle on this glass indicates the highest and the red circle the lowest permissible oil level.

- . Check regularly whether the oil level is somewhere between these circles; if necessary, replenish with projector oil.
- . In the case of newly installed projectors and after replacement of the Maltese cross drain the oil after 20 running hours and replenish with fresh oil.

Drainage of the oil:

- Hold a receptacle under drain plug 2, remove this plug and let the oil run out completely.
- . Fit plug 2 again and fix it tightly.

Replenishing with oil:

- . Remove the lid of oil level gauge 1.
- . Fill the oil bath with projector oil until its level lies just under the upper (green) circle.

Change the oil again after 50 running hours, then after 100 running hours and finally every 250 running hours.

LUBRICATION OF THE OTHER PARTS

Once a week:

Part	Fig.	Oil or grease (see page 12)	Quantity
Front bearing of intermittent shaft	-	Esso Handy oil	some drops
Gear-wheel transmission 3	8	type 8657	some drops
Chain 4 and chain wheels	8	Esso Handy oil	some drops
Spindle of Start/Stop/Change- over switch	-	Esso Handy oil	some drops
Locking pieces of both spool boxes	-	type EL 4852	grease sparingly
Stops for film spools in both spool boxes	-	type EL 4852	grease sparingly



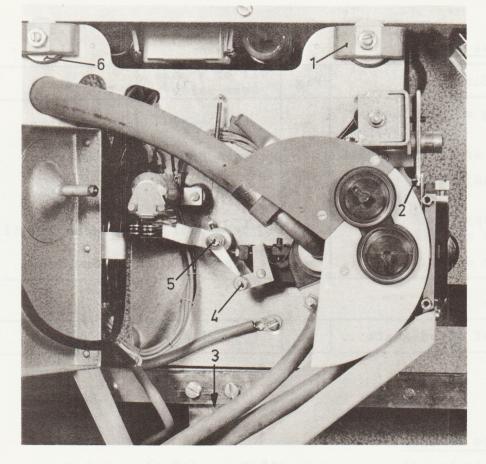
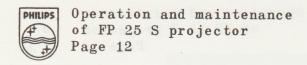


Fig. 9

Once a month:

Part	Fig.	Oil or grease (see page 12)	Quantity
Sliding faces at the bottom of the lens holder	J	type 8657	lubricate
Sliding faces at the top of lens holder support	_	type 8657	lubricate
Pivot and pin 1 of dowser	9	Esso Handy oil	one drop
Hinge joint 2	9	Esso Handy oil	one drop
Spindles of the guide rollers (remove the rollers)	-	Esso Handy oil	one drop; spread with finger
Spindle of the turret	-	Esso Handy oil	one drop
Pivot 3 of the lever for shifting the lamp compartment	9	Esso Handy oil	one drop
Spindle of roller 4	9	Esso Handy oil	one drop
Pivot 5	9	Esso Handy oil	one drop
Pivots and running faces of rollers 6	9	Esso Handy oil	one drop
Pivot of pressure roller 11		type 8557	lubricate sparingly
Ball-bearing of roller 11	2	projector oil	some drops



Once every three months:

Part	Fig.	Oil or grease (see below)	Quantity
Pin and spring of lens holder support	-	type 8657	some drops
Screw spindle of focusing knob		type 8657	some drops
Pivot 12 for adjusting the skate pressure	2	type 8657	one drop
Felt disc of upper and lower friction couplings	-	type 8657	immerse in oil
Hinges of rear door	-,	type 8657	one drop

After overhaul:

Ball-bearing of sound shaft	-	type EL 4850	lubricate

PROJECTOR OIL TO BE USED

Type	3671	= light oil	at	40° F	$(5^{\circ} C)$	and	below
Type	3672	= medium oil	at	$40 - 80^{\circ}$	$F (5-25^{\circ} C)$		
Type	3673	= heavy oil	. at	80° F	(25° C)	and	ahove

LUBRICANTS TO BE USED AT ALL TEMPERATURES

Type 8657 = cardan oil

No. C1 602 17 = Esso Handy oil, light Type EL 4850 = ball-bearing grease Type EL 4851 = consistent grease Type EL 4852 = graphitic grease



FAULT-FINDING CHART+)

DEFECT	CAUSE	REMEDY			
the vollage before and be colf with respect to 1371 it suct be approx.	Relay for turret defective or turret pinched to its shaft	Replace relay; lubricate pivot of turret with Esso Handy oil			
50,0	(P) VL2 defective	(P) Replace VL2			
the voltage across BYS it sust be approx.	(P) B4 defective	(P) Replace B4			
Turret does not change	(P) GR63 defective	(P) Replace GR63			
over to stand-by posi-	(P) Filament voltage of B4 fails	(P) Measure the voltage: 6 V a.c.			
Measure the voltage between terminals	(P) RE2 does not change over; its contacts stick	(P) Replace RE2			
123 and 124; it must be approx. 130 V d.c.	(P) One or more resistors R77R79 defective	(P) Measure the values			
it must be approxo. the voltage scross 618;	(P) C13 defective	Measure the voltage across C13; (P) indication on 100-V scale of meter AVO 8: 12 V d.c.			
be approx. 70 V d.c.	Locking device (4 and 5 of fig. 9) out of position	Re-adjust			
of pulsator documents-	Forgotten to insert the mirror of the lamp holder	Insert the mirror			
One of the SPP lamps gives too little light	Dirt deposit on lamp	Clean the lamp with the cleansing agent (page 9)			
edi sosigan bas heldara	Dirty lenses	Clean with lens cloth			
to shadi	Lamp itself defective	Replace the lamp			
of sining it talk portion to	(P) Switch SK2 not turned up sufficiently	(P) Turn up SK2			
Both SPP lamps give	Mains voltage too low	Measure the mains voltage and (P) if necessary use another soldering point on T1			
lamp	Light dowser does not open wide enough	Lubricate the pivot and pin 1 of the dowser (page 11)			
One of the SPP lamps	Leakage in lamp holder	Dry contact piece 4 (fig. 5) and fix it tightly; if necessary, replace packing bush 2			
flickers irregularly	Bad contact at input or output side of lamp	Correct the contact			
Both SPP lamps flicker irregularly	Irregular water supply	Trace and, if possible, eliminate the cause (perhaps too much water consumption somewhere else)			
B1 or B2 then does	Too much air in the cooling water				
(P) not emit a blue light	Leakage on both lamp holders	Dry contact piece 4 (fig. 5) and fix it tightly; if necessary, replace packing bush 2			
(Continued on page 14)	(P) B1 or B2 defective	(P) Replace B1 or B2			

 $^{^+)}$ (P) = on pulsator

DEFECT	CAUSE	REMEDY		
ay, lubricate pivot of Esep Handy oil	(P) L1 or L2 defective	Measure the voltage before and after the coil with respect to terminal 137; it must be approx. 1000 V d.c.		
	(P) Secondary winding of T1 interrupted	Measure the voltage across R73 (P) or R74; it must be approx. 1000 V d.c.		
Both SPP lamps flicker irregularly B1 or B2 then does	One or more defective rectifying cells GR49GR51 or (P) GR52GR54 defective or one or more resistors R63R70 defective	Measure the rest current (meter (P) connected for example between R63 and R64); it must be approx.		
(P) not emit a blue light (Continued)	(P) Winding S6 ^{a+b} or S6 ^{c+d} defective	Measure the voltage across S6 ^{a+k} (P) or S6 ; it must be approx. 100 V a.c.		
	(P) GR69 defective	(P) Measure the voltage across C18; it must be approx. 70 V d.c.		
	(P) R75 or R76 defective (brown discolouring)	Measure the value (see list on (P) page 11 of pulsator documentation)		
	(P) B1 or B2 has no filament voltage	(P) Measure the filament voltage; it must be 2.5 V a.c.		
iens sloth	Insufficient water supply because of choked sprinkler	Clean the sprinkler and replace the gauze filter (page 8)		
One of the SPP lamps does not ignite	Pin 3 (fig. 5) makes no contact with the positive contact spring because of wrong position of the cup on retainer 1 (fig. 5)	Turn the cup so that it points to the black dot on the projector		
	Negative contact piston sticks	Remove the sprinkler and check the bore		
	Lamp itself defective	Replace the lamp		
	Both lamps defective	Replace the lamps		
	Lamps not switched on	Switch on with switch 9 (fig. 1)		
Neither of the SPP lamps ignites	Insufficient water flow: . Main tap in supply tube not far enough opened or . Armature or coil of water lock 1 (fig. 6) defective	. Open main tap fully . Loosen the tube from the water lock; remove the locking spring and take out the armature; replace the armature or the coil immediately after the performance		
(Continued on page 15)	Pulsator does not work: . Not switched on (P) or . Valves not yet warm enough	. Switch on the pulsator . Wait; in future, switch on the pulsator earlier before the performance		



DEFECT	CAUSE	REMEDY
	(P) The ignition unit does not operate	(P) Measure the open voltage between terminals 137 and 138 (remove the cable from terminal 138); it must be approx. 1300 V d.c.
	(P) C22C24 defective	Remove the cable from terminal 138 and measure the voltage (P) across C22C24; the total voltage must be approx. 900 V d.c.
Neither of the SPP lamps ignites (Continued)	(P) GR70GR74 or GR75GR77 defective	Measure the resistance in forward and backward direction; forward direction = 10-25 Ω backward direction = 10 M Ω
	(P) RE2 defective	Check with SPP lamp operating (P) whether RE2 is operated and its contacts have changed over
	(P) No voltage on primary of T1	Check whether the white/yellow wire is connected to terminal C (P) when no remote control is used and to terminal B when remote control is used
The light is dark yellow	SPP lamp remains drawing starting current (it is permanentely alight, i.e. it does not flash): . B1 and B2 are defective . The synchronisation circuit (P) does not operate . Filament voltage of B1 and B2 fails (S7 of T2 defective)	. Replace B1 and B2 . S6 of T1 - GR69 - C18 - R96 - (P) - R75 or C11 defective . Measure the voltage across C7; it must be 2.5 V a.c.
	Arc voltage of SPP lamp too low	Voltage between the terminals 138.137 must be 420-520 V d.c.
Travel yhost	Arc voltage of SPP lamp too low	Measure during operation the voltage between the terminals 138-137; it must be 420-520 V d.c.
	Wrong position of the pulleys or of the toothed belt	See Directions for Installation, page 4
	(P) VL3 defective	(P) Replace VL3
Alarm circuit does not	(P) B5 defective	If the power is too high, B5 (P) must emit a red light; if it does not, replace this valve
	(P) Switch SK2 not turned up sufficiently	(P) Turn up SK2
	One or more of the resistors (P) R100 - R103 - R104 - R105 -R106 defective	(P) Measure the values; replace the resistors if necessary
	Buzzer in lamp compartment out order	Replace the buzzer



Operation and maintenance of FP 25 S projector Page 16

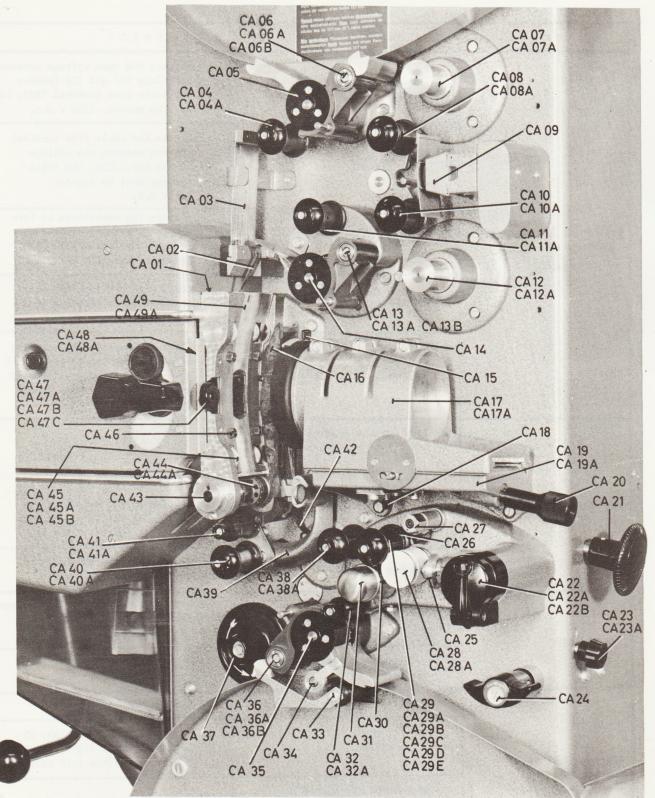


Fig. CA

Fig. CA

CA01 =	micro-switch	
CA02 =	metal strip for film-rupture device	CA28 = capstan
CA03 =	spring	CA28A = ball-bearing for CA28
CA04 =	roller	CA29 = pressure roller
CAC4A =	cap	CA29A = ball-bearing
	sprocket	CA29B = locking ring
	pad shoe, complete	CA29C = dust ring (front)
	torsion spring	CA29D = dust ring (rear)
	tightening cap	CA29E = cap
	capstan	OnZOL = Cap
	ball-bearing for CAO7	_ CA30 = glass rod
CA07A =		CA31 = photocell, type 3546 PW
		CA32 = roller
CA08A =		CA32A = cap
CA09 =	mu-metal cap	CA33 = roller
CA10 =	roller	CA34 = roller
CA10A =	cap	CA35 = sprocket
CA11 =		CA36 = pad shoe, complete
CA11A =		CA36A = torsion spring
	capstan	CA36B = tightening cap
	ball-bearing for CA12	CA37 = knob
	pad shoe, complete	CA38 = roller
	torsion spring	CA38A = cap
	tightening cap	CA39 = lever
	sprocket	0.000 = 10001
	locking nut	CA40 = roller
	pressure skate	CA40A = cap
	lens holder, dia. 2.78" (70.6 mm),	CA41 = roller
	type EL 4029/00	CA41A = cap
		CA42 = spring
	adapter tube 70.6/62.5 mm	CA43 = 3pigot
	cap nut	CA44 = intermittent sprocket
CA19 =	rressure spring	CA44A = shaft of intermittent sprocket
CA20 =	pressure spring	CA45 = lateral guide roller
CA21 =	framing shaft with knob	CA45A = bearing bush for CA45
	lamp holder, complete	CA45B = spring
	lid of lamp holder	CA46 = screw
	exciter lamp; type 3874C = 6 V, 1.48 A	CA47 = mask for normal film (1:1.37)
	type 7251C = 5 V, 4 A	CA47A = mask for Wide Screen (1:1.85)
CA23 =	threaded spindle	CA47B = mask for CinemaScope (1:2.34)
CA23A =		CA47C = blind mask
CA24 =		CA48 = fire plate
	slit lens	CA48A = framing lamp, No. C1 408 12
	lever with spindle	CA49 = set of Novotext runner strips
	torsion spring	CA49A = set of velvet-covered runner strips
UALI =	tor oron spring	ONTON = GOT OF ACTACT-COACTER LAMINET 211 162

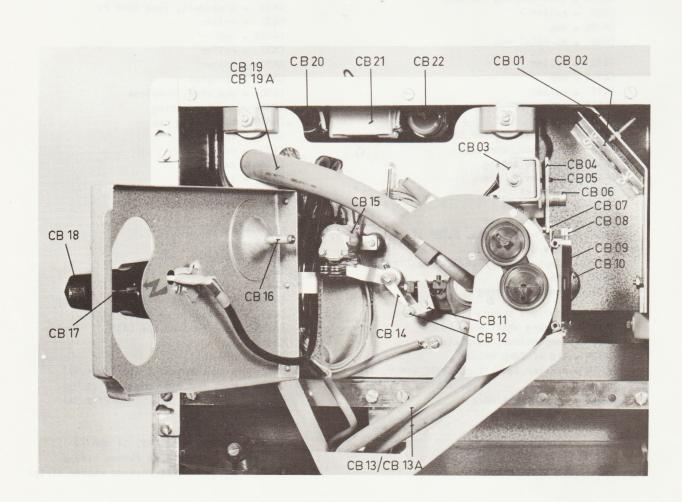


Fig. CB

CB01	=	shutter for slide projection	CB13	=	rubber tube
		metal mirror	CB13A	=	clamp for CB13
CB03	=	coils in housing	CB14	=	lever
CB04	=	lever	CB15	=	relay
CB05	=	pin	CB16	=	pin with spring, spacer and nuts
CB06	=	ring	CB17	=	contact spring
CB07	=	dowser blade			contact holder, complete
CB08	=	milled screw	CB19	=	tube
CB09	=	lens holder	CB19A	=	clamp for CB19
CB11	=	aspherical condenser lens lever roller	CB21	=	capacitor switch capacitor

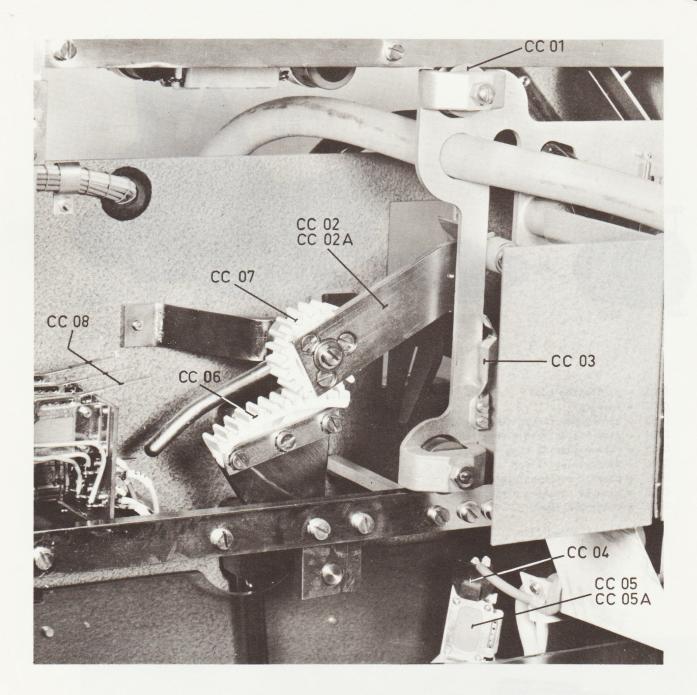


Fig. CC

CC01	=	roller		CC05	=	micro-switch
CC02	=	lever		CCO5A	=	vane
CC02A	=	roller		CC06	=	toothed segment
CC03	=	spring		CC07	=	gear wheel
CCO4	=	insulating	cap	CC08	=	micro-switch

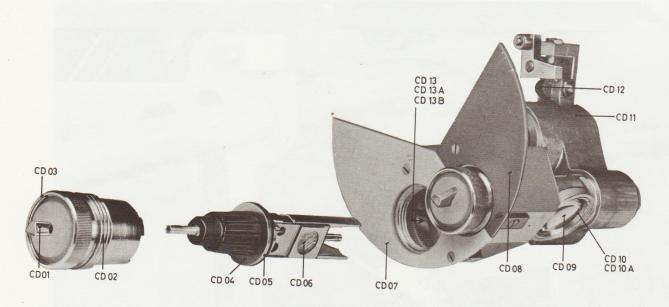


Fig. CD

CD01 = protecting cup CD09A = packing ring for CD09 CDO2 = retainer CD10 = locking ring CD03 = spring for fixing CD01 in CD02 CD10A = packing ring CD04 = lamp holder with mirror holder CD11 = turret, complete CD05 = rubber packing ring CD12 = leaf spring CD13 = sprinkler CD06 = ultraviolet filter CD07 = plastic covering plate (green) CD13A = spring for CD13 CDO8 = plastic covering plate (red) CD13B = special key for the mountingCD09 = condenser lens and the removal of CD13

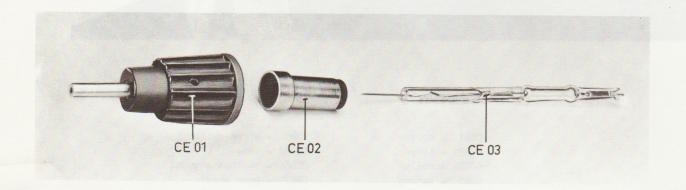


Fig. CE

CEO1 = contact piece CEO2 = packing bush CEO3 = SPP lamp with mirror



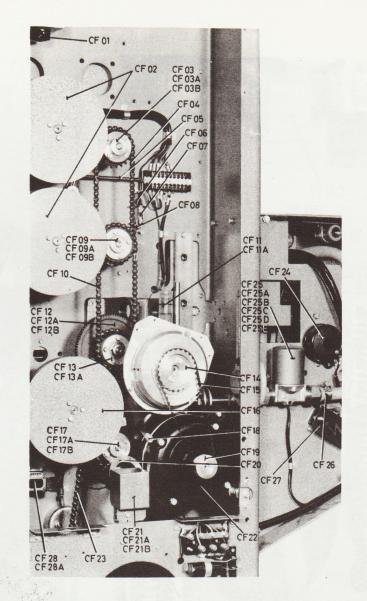


Fig. CF

CF01 = lamp socket CF02 = flywheel CF03 = chain wheel CFO3A = ball-bearing for CFO3B CF03B = sprocket shaft CF04 = chain CF05 = spring CF06 = insulating cap CF07 = micro-switch CF08 - gun-cotton for safety switch CF09 = chain wheel CF09A = ball-bearing for CF09B CFO9B = sprocket shaft CF10 = chain CF11 = oil-level gauge CF11A = cap for CF11 CF12 = gear wheel with chain wheels and ball-bearing CF12A = gear wheel CF12B = ball-bearing CF13 = chain wheel CF13A = adjusting ring

CF14 = pulley

CF15 = toothed belt

CF16 = flywheel CF17 = chain wheel CF17A = ball-bearing for CF17B CF17B = sprocket shaft CF18 = oil-drain screw CF19 = pulley CF20 = ring for centrifugal switch CF21 = micro-switch CF21A - insulating cap CF21B = nylon cap on shaft end CF22 = synchronous motor, 220/380 V, 50 c/s CF23 = chain CF24 = buzzer CF25 = water lock, complete CF25A = gauze filter CF25B = coil of water lock CF25C = armature CF25D = locking ring for CF25C CF25E = packing bush CF26 = tube clamp CF27 = insulating plate CF28 = micro-switch

CF28A = insulating cap

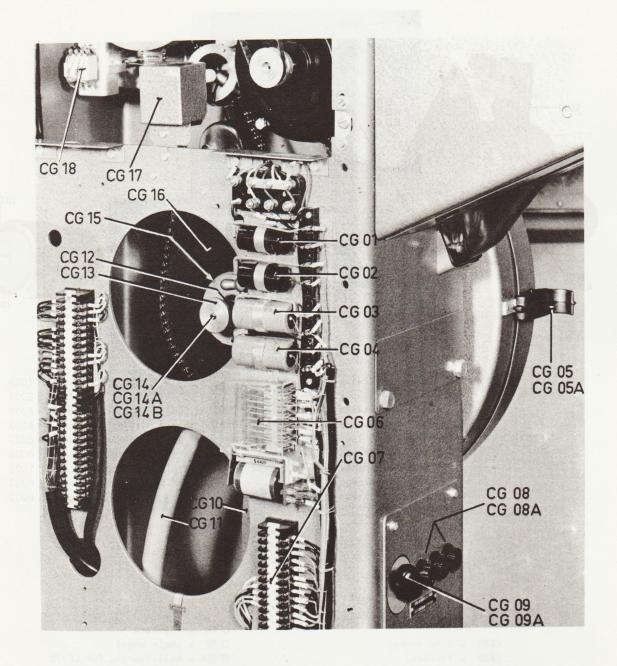


Fig. CG

CG01 = capacitor CG10 = tube (thick) CGO2 = capacitor CG11 = tube (thin) CG03 = capacitor CG12 = spring CGO4 = capacitor CG13 = milled nut CGO5 = lock CG14 = spool shaft CGO5A = spring for CGO5CG14A = locking ring CGO6 = relay CG14B = ball-bearing CGO7 = terminal strip CG15 = felt disc CG08 = fuse, 2 A CG16 = chain wheel CGO8A = fuse holder CG17 = micro-switch CGC9 = switch CG18 = push-button switch CGO9A = lever for CGO9



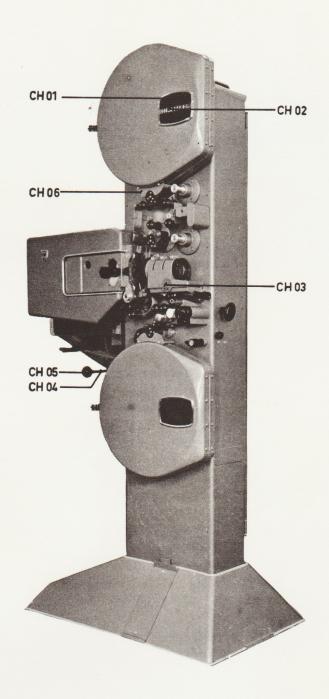


Fig. CH

CH01 = gauze filter CH02 = time scale CH03 = scale CH04 = lever CH05 = knob

CHO6 = bracket

ALTERNATIVE PARTS SERIAL NUMBERS

at only ac	duid Dallan	CAHI
C1.904.76	Guide Roller	CAHIA
C1.317.56	Ornamental Cap with Screw	CAHH
C1.904.29	Intermittent Sprocket	And the state of t
C1.752.31	Shaft of Intermittent Sprocket	CAHHA
22.414.47	Spicot	CA 43
2P.618.67	Lateral Guide Roller	CAHS
01.752.46	Bush	CA 45A
C1.752.60	Spring	CAHSB
C1.752.48	Screw .	CA 46
C1.752.55	Normal Aperture Plate (1:1.37)	CAH7
C1.753.26	Wide Screen Aperture Plate 4:1.85	CA 47 A
C1.752.54	Cinemascope Aperture Plate 1:2.34	CA 47B
C1.753.28	Blank Aperture Plate	CAHTC
C1.415.52	Fire Plate	CA 48
C1.408.02	Framing Lamp (Festoon)	CAH8A
C1.753.33	Set of Novotext Runner Strips .	CAHY
C1.753.34	Set of Velvet Covered Runner Strips	CAHYA

C1.050.74 C1.412.47 C1.752.13 C1.752.08 22.413.24 C1.752.05 P4.635.52 63.149.50 EL.4029/00 EL.4029/00 C1.706.10 C1.706.10 C1.706.09 C1.706.12 F4.635.45 22.469.60 22.469.70 38746	Micro Switch Metal Strip For Film Rupture Switch Sprocket (Complete) Tightening Cap Torsion Spring Guide Shoe (Complete) Pressure Skate Locking Unit Lens Holder 2.78" (70.6mm) Adapter Tube (70.6/62.5mm) Cap Nut Pressure Spring (Thin) Pressure Torsion Spring (Big) Threaded Spindle with Knob Framing Shaft with Knob Lamp Holder (Complete) Lid of Lamp Holder Excitor Lamp (N2. Amplifier)	CA01 CA02 CA06 CA06 CA06 CA06 CA15 CA17 CA17 CA17 CA21 CA21 CA22 CA22 CA22A
7251C C1.752.73 973/08 C1.905.05 22.440.50 C1.904.83 22.413.25 C1.904.75 C1.407.85 22.443.11 89.180.99 B045/AF19 22.439.43 224439.69 C1.317.57 P5.636.72 3546 PW C1.752.13 C1.752.08 22.413.24 P4.635.43 C1.904.76 C1.317.56 C1.752.85	Exciter Lamp (M2. Amplifier) Exciter Lamp (Any Amplifier) Threaded Spindle Knob Knob Slit Lens Lever With Spindle Torsion Spring (Clockwise) Sound Shaft Ball Bearing For (EA19) Pressure Roller (Rubber Rings Out) Ball Bearing Locking Ring Dust Ring (Frent) Dust Ring (Rear) Omnamental Cap with Screw Glass Rod Photocell Sprocket (Complete) Guide Shoe (Complete) Tightening Cap Torsion Spring Knob Guide Roller Ornamental Cap with Screw Spring	CA22B CA23A CA23A CA24CA256 CA256 CA26CA26A CA26CA26A CA26CA26A CA26CA26A CA36A CA36A CA36A CA36A CA36A CA36A CA36A CA36A CA36A

