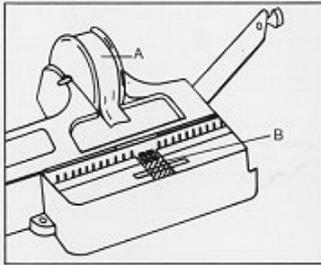


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super 8 instruction manual diagrams

Guillotine / CIR Super 8 Splicer

Before using your new Guillotine splicer
Notice that it comes supplied with Guillotine tape (A), the only tape designed for use with the Guillotine splicer. Guillotine tape is as optically clear as modern technology can make it. This means no discoloration or light loss. It is thinner than any other tape sold today. It has a uniformly applied adhesive that won't bleed under pressure or projection heat. And the resulting bond is stronger than the film itself. The Guillotine splicer can use any type of transparent pressure sensitive tape. In order to obtain a perfectly resistant and lasting splice, however, we recommend using Guillotine tape.

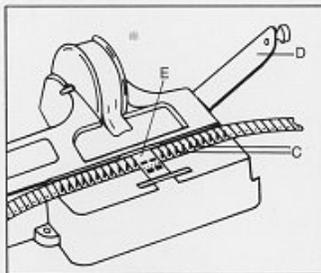


Notice the strip of adhesive tape (B) applied to the matrix. This has been applied intentionally. Its purpose is to make certain that the small rectangles of adhesive tape cut off by the punches remain under the matrix and do not stick to the film. Replace the tape periodically, but do not remove it entirely.

Splicing itself is easy

If film is to be cut before splicing, affix it onto the positioning pins (C) and cut with cutter (D).

With the drop-in positioning pins (C), you simply lay the ends of the two films to be spliced together in the middle (E) of the recessed splicing block.



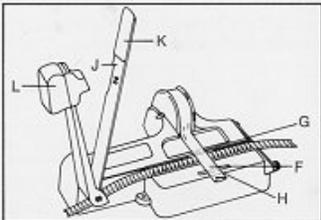
If the film has a magnetic track

Simply turn the track side (you can recognize the magnetic track by its brown color) toward the matrix. By doing this the magnetic track will not be covered by the adhesive tape and the splice will be absolutely noiseless, even if spliced in the middle of music or speech. If you are editing a film—black and white or color—where magnetic track should be applied, remember always to splice the film with the emulsion side up.

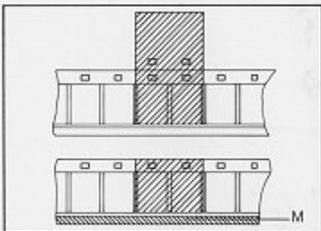
The shiny side, being toward the matrix, will leave the space free for applying the magnetic track.

Unroll the adhesive tape (F) across the open splice. Use your finger to press the tape on the film so that it sticks, leaving no air bubbles or wrinkles. Make sure tape is well stretched adhering to both points (G) and (H) in order to facilitate the cut.

Lower pressure plate (J). Hold firmly at end (K) with your right hand. Lower the Guillotine lever (L) with left hand sharply and completely, keeping pressure plate down at end (K); lift perforator lever (L) and the pressure plate (J).

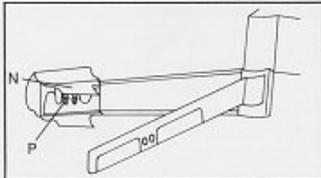


Separate film from recessed block and carefully take off excess tape from matrix, folding it over onto back of film. Make sure excess tape is adhering well all around the edge of the film. Note that the Guillotine tape has left the magnetic track (M) free. The Guillotine splicer can be used to splice any film, black and white or color—even if a magnetic stripe has been or should be applied, because the folded part of the adhesive tape leaves the magnetic stripe area completely free.



Service it yourself

After many splicing operations, a rubbery residue may remain inside the knife (N) and on the V-heads of the perforators (P), preventing a proper splicing. This rubbery residue can be removed easily with a hard brush dipped in carbon tetrachloride. The knives of the perforators require no sharpening, only occasional cleaning.



Note: these splicers were made in metal as well as plastic. The metal ones were called "Deluxe". This same splicer design was made in 16mm and 35mm formats. The inventor Dr. Leo Catozzo won an Academy Award (Technical Achievement Award Certificate) in 1989 for the design and development of the CIR-Catozzo Self-Perforating adhesive tape Film Splicer. This is the same Leo Catozzo who was the editor on Fellini's La Strada, La Dolce Vita, 8 1/2 etc.

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