

# FREEVIEW



Volume 20 Number 2

February 2009

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The Atlanta Stereographic Association was formed in 1990 to promote all forms of stereoscopic photography by its members and to the general public.

Meetings are held the 2nd Friday of each month, and start at 7:30 p.m., at the Atlanta Congregational Church, 2676 Clairmont Road, Atlanta Georgia.

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**Membership Information:**

Information can be obtained by calling Bill Moll at 706-859-7726  
WHMoll@AOL.com

Membership Dues for 2009 are \$20.00 for an individual, \$30.00 for couples, and non-local members \$10.00. Dues to be paid to Marilyn Morton at meetings, or mail her a check at 1139 ½ St. Louis Place, Atlanta, Ga. 30306

**Website:**

Our website is Georgia3d.com, it contains details about the ASA and general 3D information

## Refocus That Please – By Ralph Reiley

At the January meeting we had eight visitors, including a family of four that Marilyn somehow managed to bring by herself. I do not think we have ever had that many visitors at one time since I have been with the club. The meeting started out with our viewing and judging the 2008 PSA Traveling Show. There were 48 slides in the group, including slides by Lee Pratt and Andrea Shetley. Mike Griffith, Bill Moll and Ken Kistner were the judges, and Larry Moor projected the slides. After the PSA show, we were treated to one of the PSA Hall of Fame shows that Bill Moll had brought. All of the slides shown had placed in one or more competitions in the past, and have been collected and archived for future posterity. Bill is in the process now of cleaning the slides and digitizing them. There were about 150 slides taken from the 1950's to the 1970's. There were slides by Seaton Rochwhite, his wife, Harold Lloyd, as well as many others who are luminaries in the stereo photography world. Bill and Larry were able to provide some color commentary on the slides due to their extensive knowledge of photography, as well as the photographers.

## February Program - Feb. 13, 2009:

This month's meeting will be a change of pace. The February meeting will not be at the Congregational Church. The February meeting will be at the Dsign-Light Studio, and will be hosted by Eric Deren. See map on Page 3 for directions. Eric will show some of his recent 3-D videos including: Mine Safety, Grizzly Bears in 3-D, Skydiving, Massey/Fergusun Tractor Assembly, Pump Action by Phill McNalley and Stereoscopic Mountain Biking by Nat Bartholemew. Steve and Suzanne Hughes will also present a digital slide show, yet to be determined. This is for February only. **DO NOT COME TO THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH ON FEB. 13.** The March meeting will take place at the Congregational Church as usual.

The meeting is the 2nd Friday of this month, February 13. We will meet at 7:30 PM at the DsignLight Studio, see page 3 for map. If you have any questions, call Bill Moll @ 706-859-7726, WHMoll@aol.com, or Ralph Reiley @ 770-493-1375, reileys@att.net. We will meet at the Fortune Cookie in Loehmann's Plaza at Briarcliff and North Druid Hills at 5:30 PM for dinner before the meeting.



## The 2nd Page – February 2009:

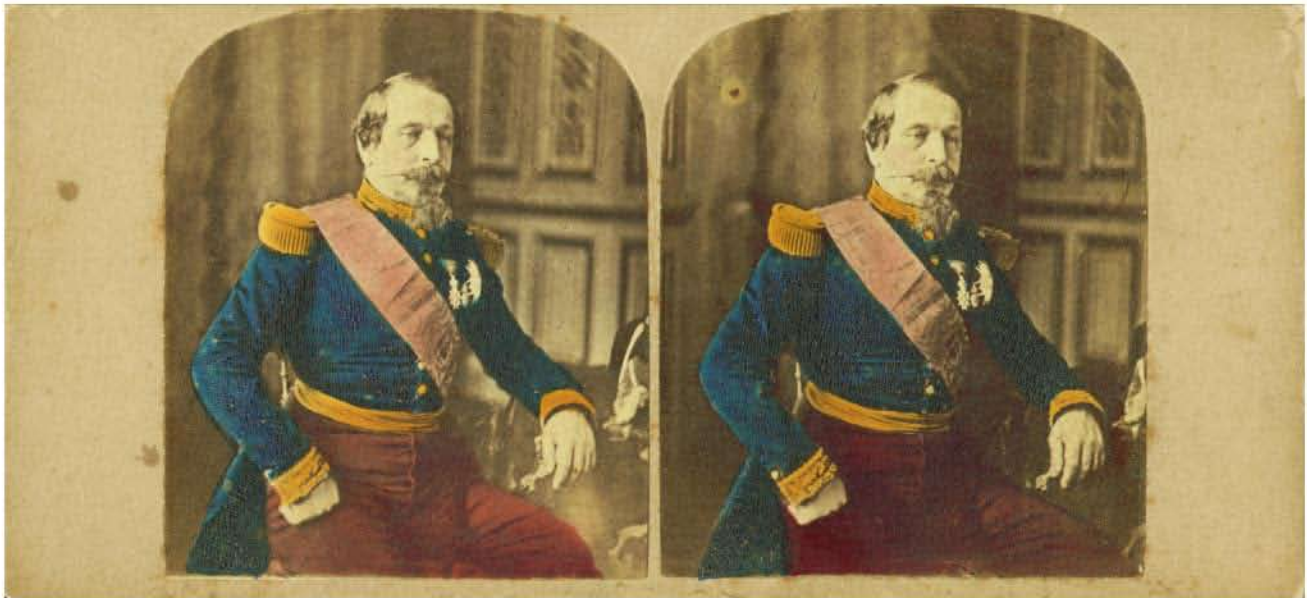
Some of you may have noticed a change to the look of the FREEVIEW this month. As we have changed from sending out paper copies of the newsletter to a purely digital format, we have the ability to do things we have been unable to do before. These changes include the ability to publish photos in color.

We are also going to begin re-printing Charles A. Piper's amazing Technical Pages, see below for Installment #1. We are also going to start printing photos, see below for this month's Photo. I invite all readers of the Freeview to submit stereo photos from their collections or images they have taken.

We can also have a classified section where you can place want ads, items or services you wish to offer for sale or trade, or announcements related to club business or stereo photography. Note that the classified section will be a free service of the FREEVIEW, so where else can you place an advertisement free of charge, guaranteed to be read by those interested in stereo photography?

## Freeview Feb. 2009 Photo of the Month

Napoleon III, 1st President of the French Republic and 1st Emperor of the French 2nd Empire. Photo taken on April 20, 1858 by Mayer Brothers and Pierson.



### Freeview Classifides:

#### Wanted:

Well-written & researched articles on any and all aspects of stereo photography. Articles wanted on photos and photographers of historical importance. Articles wanted on the latest developments in photography, cameras, technique, and composition. Send all submissions to Editor of the Freeview, [reileys@att.net](mailto:reileys@att.net)

#### Wanted:

Photo submissions for future issues of the Freeview. Photos can be gems from your collection, or photos you have taken yourself.

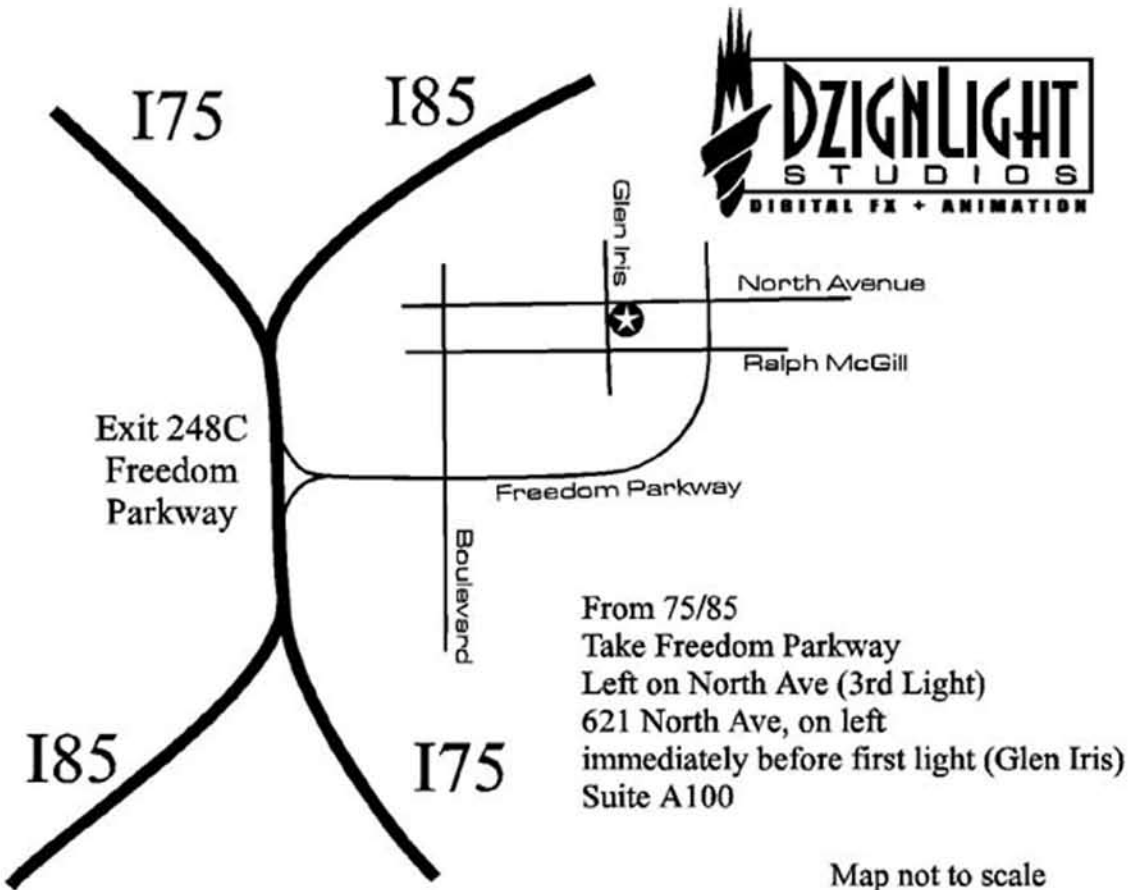
### TREASURER'S REPORT:

December Balance \$579.37  
January Balance \$762.43

### MEMBESHIP REPORT:

As of February, we have 8 members and 3 couples who have paid their dues for 2009.

**Below, see map to location for the February meeting.**



**Note:**

**This month's meeting will be at the DZIGNLIGHT Studios, and not at the Congregational Church. So do not go there on Feb. 13. Be sure to make it on the 13th for what should be a unique 3-D experience.**

# The Technical Page by Charles A. Piper

## Installment #1

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THE TECHNICAL PAGE

CHARLES PIPER, EDITOR

INSTALLMENT #1

This column is being initiated for the benefit of New Members. If it is well received, it will become a regular feature of 3-D NEWS. Let us have your comments.

### HISTORICAL NOTE

Stereo is a very old concept; it was recognized by the ancient Greeks and studied by Leonardo, who pointed out the subtle differences between the views seen by the two eyes. Between the invention of photography in 1839 and World War I in 1914, at least 100 different stereo cameras were designed and manufactured. A particularly significant one of these was the HOMEOS, introduced by Jules Richard of Paris in 1913. Designed by Colardeau, it was the first still camera to use 35mm "movie" film; it took two 4-perforation (4P) pictures, separated by a space of 8 perforations (the Colardeau progression). The appearance of Kodachrome film sparked the imagination of Seton Rochwite, who turned stereo photography from a professional specialty into a popular hobby with his invention of the STEREO REALIST in 1945. He changed the format to a nearly square 5P shape and added state-of-the-art mechanical and optical features. All of today's 35mm stereo cameras, except the VERASCOPE F40, the 7-P ILOCA, and the BELPLASCA, are direct descendants of the STEREO REALIST.

### GETTING STARTED IN STEREO

The simplest way to get started in stereo is with a 35mm stereo camera, commercial photolab mounting, and a hand viewer.\* Commercially mounted slides can of course be projected also. Later you will do your own mounting; still later you may branch out into slide bar, hyperstereo, etc. For now let's concentrate on the standard stereo camera. Learn to load your camera. Practice with an expired roll of film until you can load without looking. You must wind off a few frames before taking your first picture; if in doubt, wind off three frames. Practice holding the camera, framing the picture in the viewfinder, and squeezing the shutter. Ignore the rangefinder for now. If your camera has a spirit level, use it. Any picture which has recognizable horizontal or vertical subject matter, such as trees, buildings, or the horizon, must be taken with the camera level side-to-side. You may tip the camera forward or backward, but keep it level side-to-side. On subjects with no vertical reference, tip the camera if you like.

### THE IMPORTANT DEPTH OF FIELD SCALE

Next locate the depth of field scale. This is the most important single control on the camera. It tells two vital things: first, will your picture be sharp from the nearest to the farthest subject matter, and second, will your picture be projectable. Find the near and far points of your subject matter on the scale, for example, 7 ft and infinity (INF). Set your focus control so that the zero mark is midway between the near and far points of your picture. You must use a small enough aperture so that all of your subject range is between the two numbers representing the aperture. For example, your picture will be sharp from 7 ft to INF if you are focused at 15 ft and your aperture is f/5.6 or smaller. And now the second point, is your picture going to be projectable? A picture which has too much depth between the near and far points will not project properly and will cause eyestrain. Make sure the near and far points will fit between the f/5.6 marks. For instance, you can take a projectable picture from 7 ft to INF, or from 5 ft to 20 ft. Never shoot any subject matter closer than 5 ft if you intend to project it; it will have exaggerated depth.

### LET'S SHOOT STEREO

Now for some actual picture taking. Load a roll of slide film into your camera and shoot some landscapes. Watch your depth of field, watch your picture subject depth, and watch your horizons. S-q-u-e-e-z-e your shutter slowly. Use your rangefinder only for determining the distance to near and far points so you can make proper use of the depth of field scale. Make your final focus setting on the basis of your depth of field scale. For example, if your subject is a landscape with a model in the foreground at 7 ft, your focus should not be set at 7 ft but rather at 15 ft so that everything from 7 ft to infinity will be in focus.

\*For the ultimate in simplicity, see also #78