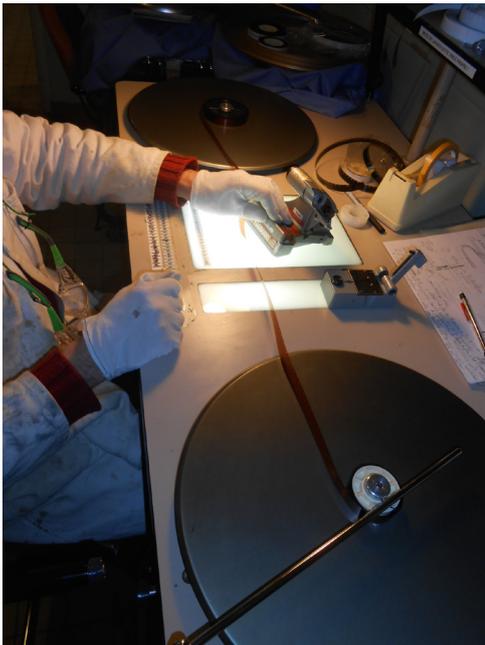


16mm NEGATIVE CUTTING using a HAMMANN cleaver and joiner

DIN-B (= symetrical) & 0.6mm width cut
so that the cut can be masked out when projecting the print



Set up:

Join the previously cut out shots (with a margin of min. one frame) going from tails to heads.

To the left : tails of the shot about to be spliced, emulsion out, sprocket holes up.

To the right : heads of the previously spliced shot, emulsion out as well, sprocket holes up.



In the cleaver:

In the back of the cleaver, tails of the shot to be spliced, base up. And in the front, heads of the previously spliced shot, emulsion up. Never the opposite!



Cleaving:

While maintaining the shots (using white cotton gloves) in the channels, turn the handle in a continuous gesture, never going backwards.

The cleaver must be adjusted so that the joining of the two shots is perfect one the splice is made. (see Hammann documentation on that matter)



Using the joiner:

First put the heads of the previously spliced shot in the right side of the cleaver. In the meantime, the tails of the shot to be spliced can stay in the cleaver.

The plate of the joiner was turned around so as to have the sprockets in the back, making it easier to make the splice. Emulsion is upwards. The film borders the gutter that is intended for draining the excess of glue.



Now bring in the tails of the shot to be spliced and lock it on the sprockets.

Have some fresh glue ready in the bottom of the small bottle like a bottle of nail polish. Use a very small touch-up brush, here a PEBEO Special retouche 0.



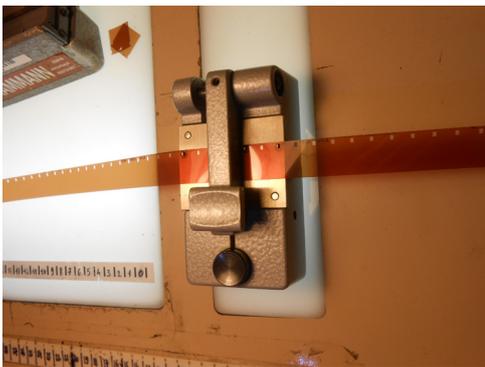
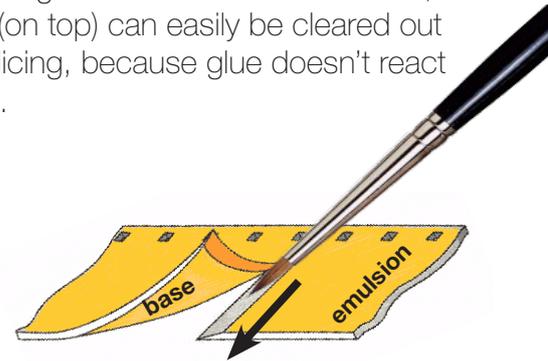


Splicing :

The delicate moment! Bring a bit of glue outside the sprocket hole, and slide the brush towards you alongside the cleaved portion of the previously spliced shot while bringing down the new shot on top of it. The gesture has to be done quickly enough so as the glue doesn't have the time to dry out. The right amount of glue resemble a small bead of fresh glue alongside the cut.

Idealy, reaching both the pieces of film with glue will make the splice very solid. Careful however not to run over the bottom of the film to the left! To avoid that, hold the brush at a +/- 45° angle.

The reason is that any glue reaching the base side will be visible, while glue on the emulsion side (on top) can easily be cleared out passing your finger right after splicing, because glue doesn't react with the emulsion, only the base.



Pressing:

Bring in the pressure arm and wait 45 sec. to one minute.
Release the pressure arm carefully.

Cleaning the plate and tools:

Acetone.

Checking the splice :

Transparent film shows well the two lines of the splice, and the even or uneven distribution of glue between them. The cut line on the right (emulsion side) is sharp, the other one is blurred as glue melts down the base. Resistance to traction, that is pulling the two shots apart, has to be correct.

Bending:

Curvature must be continuous.
Of course bending the two films together all the way will break the splice.



Idealy, let the neg cut rest for a few hours before printing or running through a cleaning machine.

Torsion:

The splice has to pass this test, including at the outside of the sprocket hole. (Touching up this part when necessary is possible)

