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Distance	Width	Height
10′	33"	43"
7'	23"	30′′
6′	191/2"	251/2"
5′	16"	21"
4'	13"	17"
31/2'	111/2"	15"
3' -	93/4"	123/4"
$23/_{\!4}$	9"	$113\sqrt{4}''$
21/2'	8"	101/2"
21/4'	71/4"	91/2"
2′	61/2''	81/2"
13/4′		$7\frac{1}{2}$ "
13/4' 11/2'	53⁄4″ 5″	$6\frac{1}{2}$ "

The procedure for shooting stereo closeups is as follows:

1. First decide whether the object to be photographed should be in front of or behind the window. It is best to have in front of the window only those objects which are not cropped by the window frame at any point; in other words, objects which could actually come through the window, without cutting into the frame. In the example below, place the flower either completely behind the window or have the

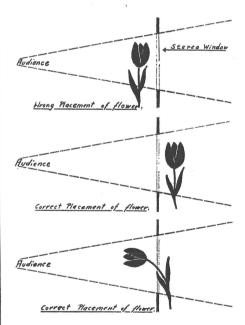


FIG. 8—Showing right and wrong placement of object with respect to the stereo frame.

blossom come through the window, with its stem behind the window. Allowing an object to cut into the window frame, especially on the sides, destroys the realism of stereo. To what extent the illusion is destroyed depends a great deal on the subject. It will be much less severe if the frame cutting is done by a dark, unimportant object than by a well lighted subject, especially the main object. But for best results, do not crop the window frame at all.

2. Photograph the scene in such a way that all objects are within the

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