

Kodak Cameras | Made in Germany

## SMALL CAMERAS BIG BIG PICTURES

From the Pupille to the Ektra 12—EF Kodak Cameras—Made in Germany

A Camera—Exhibition at The International Museum of Photography at GEORGE EASTMAN HOUSE Rochester, New York, October 12—December 9, 1979

## Kodak in Germany

As early as 1880, George Eastman's fame had spread — British photographic journals recognized his inventions and as Carl Ackerman, Eastman's biographer adds, "Romain Talbot wrote from Berlin for the entire German rights". (Carl W. Ackerman, George Eastman, Boston 1930, p. 32.)

Who was this man from Berlin whom Akkerman refers to as proof of Eastman's foreign reputation?

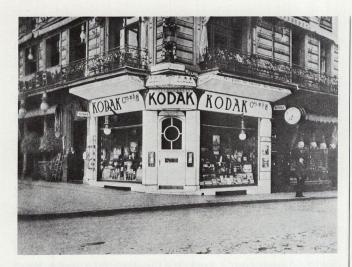
Romain Talbot was born in 1827 in the small border town of Malmedy (now in Belgium) which in 1815 had become part of Prussia, making Talbot a Prussian national. Talbot did not wish to become a lawyer like his father but learnt the export and import trade. Only 28 years old, he founded his own business in Paris. There he became interested in the new art of photography and added his hobby to his business by dealing in photographic goods.

When the Franco-Prussian war started, Talbot had to leave Paris and settled in Berlin where he became Germany's most important dealer in photographic goods, representing many major firms. Always interested in important new products, he came into contact with Eastman as early as 1880. Nothing developed at that time, but, in 1886, Talbot became the a-

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The first Kodak camera was offered in Germany for the Christmas business 1888



The Kodak Establishment in Berlin on the corner of Friedrichstraße/Unter den Linden (1898)



Photo-Competition run by Kodak Ges.m.b.H. in 1913

gent for Eastman products in Germany. For ten years Talbot did reasonably well.

By 1896, however, the business had grown enough to warrant the formation of Eastman Kodak Ges.m.b.H. The new company had a capital of 100,000.— Marks and opened



Romain Talbot (1827–1909), Eastman's first German distributor



An ad of 1933 stressing production in Germany

wholesale, retail and administrative branches in Berlin. Additional shops were opened in Berlin, Leipzig and Hamburg. When the Eastman Kodak Company of New Jersey was incorporated in 1901, Kodak Ges.m.b.H. became its subsidiary.

World War I interrupted the steady growth of Eastman-Kodak's German marketing com-

pany.

Although the company survived the war and the subsequent economic confusion, it did not really begin to revive until 1926 when new distribution centers were opened in Frankfurt and Munich. A real turning point however came in 1927. In this year, Kodak had the chance to acquire a modern film factory in Berlin-Köpenick and to start making sensitized goods in Germany. Because of its new size, the German Kodak subsidiary became an "Aktiengesellschaft", the legal form mostly used by large corporations in Germany.

Kodak Aktiengesellschaft dealer news 1927 proudly announced that "Most of the sensitized goods sold by us in future will be produced in Germany to serve not only the German market but also large parts of Europe".

Kodak's first German-made roll film appeared on the market in 1929.

The next major step in the company's growth involved the purchase of Dr. August Nagel's camera works in Stuttgart in 1931.

Kodak Aktiengesellschaft was thus able to produce both films and excellent cameras and began to concentrate on production and distribution. One by one the retail shops were closed. By 1933 the last one had disappeared.

1934 saw the coming of the Retina camera line which became world famous and started the "35 mm explosion of the 30's".

In 1936, Kodachrome film came to the Continent and the Köpenick plant was equipped to process it.

Extensions were soon being built at both plants to handle the rapidly expanding business. In 1938, Kodak Aktiengesellschaft had more than 2,700 employees, 1,500 of them working in the Kodak-Nagel-Works in Stuttgart, 900 in the Köpenick film manufacturing and processing plant and 300 in the administration and sales departments in the Kodak building in Berlin S. W.68 where Administration and Marketing had their offices.

Then came 1939. Again progress halted.

When the war was over, the Köpenick plant was out of reach in the Russian sector of Berlin. In the 1950's the East German Government reactivated the factory producing their own type of X-ray film which is still widely exported to the Eastern bloc.

The Stuttgart camera plant had to a great extent been destroyed during the war. Being situated in the American zone of occupation it became possible for the employees of the Kodak-Nagel-Works to start rebuilding the factory immediately after the war and as early as November 1945 the first postwar Retina cameras left the factory.

In 1947, the Kodak building in Berlin was sold and the formal seat of the Company transferred to Stuttgart.

In 1952, the processing formerly carried out at Köpenick was added to the Stuttgart plant which—with Helmut Nagel, the son of the founder, Dr. August Nagel, becoming its General Manager—continued to turn out the Retina line of fine precision cameras and accessories which it produced at ten times its pre-war capacity.

During the 1950's, Kodak Aktiengesell-schaft again started to serve German customers with a wide range of Kodak products.

In 1963, Kodak Aktiengesellschaft began the production of Kodak Instamatic cameras and also of the well-known Carousel S slide projector.

In order to meet increased customer demands, a new camera factory was built in 1966

in Mühlhausen, a small village 30 miles south of Stuttgart.

Other major higlights: In 1969, a modern distribution center was opened at Scharnhausen near the Autobahn and close to the Stuttgart airport. In 1971, a new Marketing Center was added. Presently, Kodak Aktiengesell-schaft has 4,500 employees and has reported sales of 680 million DM for its business year 1977/78.

Kodak Aktiengesellschaft is now successfully marketing its new line of seven different Kodak Ektra cameras which have already been given several awards for good design, thereby continuing half a century's tradition of successful Kodak cameras "Made in Germany".

The headquaters of Kodak Aktiengesellschaft in Stuttgart-Wangen



## The first ten years of the Kodak-Nagel-Works

The history of the Kodak-Nagel-Works in Stutt-gart-Wangen is intimately connected with its founder Dr. August Nagel. He was one of a group of enterprising individuals whose unique combination of an inventive spirit and a sense for the needs of the times, harmoniously blended with great marketing talent, made them instrumental in the industrialization of the state of Württemberg.

August Nagel was born in 1882 in Pfrondorf near Tübingen. After school, he completed a trade and technical apprenticeship, but soon after that he devoted himself to the design of cameras, which were to become his life's work. At the age of 26, he became independent and in 1908 with his friend Carl Drexler, he founded the "Drexler & Nagel Company, Photographic Apparatus and Accessories" with

headquarters in Stuttgart, Kasernenstraße 58. Initially, the Company employed three workers.

Rapid growth soon led to a new name for the young firm, under the title "Contessa-Camerawerke GmbH Stuttgart" in 1909. August Nagel's designs were so well received that he had to enlarge his plant several times. Only a few years later in 1913, he was able to acquire a spacious factory building at Dornhaldenstraße 5, with enough room for several hundred workers.

In recognition of his special achievements in the field of camera design, reflected in the large number of his patents, the University of Freiburg in 1918 bestowed an honorary Doctor's Degree upon August Nagel, who was then 36 years old.

The Nettel Camera Works were acquired in 1919, and a year later "Contessa-Nettel AG" was formed, with Dr. August Nagel as General Manager and Technical Director. By 1926, the steadily prospering enterprise had more than 1500 employees.

The merger of Contessa-Nettel, Ernemann, Goerz and Ica into Zeiss Ikon AG, based in Dresden, occurred in 1926. Dr. Nagel joined the newly founded company as a member of the board of directors and managing director of

manufacturing.

However, only two years later the urge to be independent caused him to resign his participation and once again to found his own company in Stuttgart "Dr. August Nagel — Factory for Precision Mechanical Work".

The new factory, which began operating with 100 employees, was inaugurated on April 5, 1928. As early as November, 1928, the first Nagel Cameras began to reach the market. They were so well received that the plant operated at full capacity and additional employees had to be hired. By the end of 1929, their number had already doubled to 200.

In a report published in 1933 by the Magazine "Die Deutsche Fotoindustrie" (The German Photographic Industry) the first years of the new Nagel-Works were described as follows:

"In spite of the economic depression of the times, Dr. Nagel succeeded in creating an excellent reputation for his company in a short time, and his products had high regard around the world."

The success of the Nagel cameras quickly led to a need for greater production capability and plans for expansion had to be made.

While such plans were being considered, another factor entered the picture: During the late twenties, George Eastman, founder and chief officer of the Kodak organization, made the decision that his company should have its own manufacturing facility in such an important country as Germany.

When the opportunity presented itself to Kodak in 1927 to acquire a modern film plant in Berlin-Köpenick, the German Kodak company for the first time was able to begin production of the light-sensitive Kodak products known around the world.

When this German production proved to be a great success, the next objective became evident: to manufacture cameras with the brand name "Kodak" in Germany itself. The best way to achieve this task was thought to be the acquisition of an existing camera factory provided that it was a well-managed plant, with a dedicated work force and an attractive line of products.

The Dr. Nagel-Works met all these requirements. In his book for Retina collectors (Los Angeles 1973) Mr. Lahue states: "The Nagel-Camerawerk had already earned an enviable reputation for quality products. As its president, Nagel was respected internationally as one of the top camera designers in the Ger-

man photographic industry. His company also had the positive advantage of being German at a time when that nation's photographic products commanded worldwide respect far and above those of other countries, and purchase of the already-established Nagel-Camerawerk brought with it the prestige that no organization could hope to gain simply by setting up a new company on foreign soil." It should be added that Dr. Nagel's concept "High Quality for Everyone" harmonized perfectly with the Kodak philosophy.

Why was August Nagel willing to discuss the sale of his organization with Kodak? The magazine "Die Deutsche Fotoindustrie" (The German Photographic Industry) made the following comment in 1933: "He decided to increase the efficiency of his plant through close cooperation with the most important photographic enterprise in the world. After relatively brief negotiations, an agreement was reached between Dr. Nagel and Kodak, after which the "Dr. August Nagel Factory for Precision Mechanical Work" became part of Kodak Aktiengesellschaft (Corporation) under the name of "Kodak AG-Dr. Nagel-Works Stuttgart."

The world's largest enterprise in the field of photography had assured itself of the valuable talents of Dr. Nagel for the future. Dr. Nagel was named a member of the board of directors of Kodak AG, and management of his plant, now a registered subsidiary of Kodak AG, remained entirely in his hands. It was especially gratifying to him that he was able to enlarge his plant generously and to multiply his work force at a

time of greatest economic depression, when others were forced to consolidate."

Both parties seem to have received that in which they were most interested – according to Lahue's comments on the agreement between Dr. Nagel and Kodak. Dr. Nagel was able to count on the financial resources of Kodak for further expansion of the plant, and now he had at his disposal an efficient distribution organization for the worldwide sale of his cameras. On the other hand, with the stroke of a pen, Kodak acquired a prestigious array of cameras which nicely rounded out the top of its line, at the same time enabling Kodak to offer German-made cameras to the German market. The importance attached by Kodak internationally to Dr. Nagel's prestige is shown in an advertisement by Kodak Ltd. London, which promotes cameras from the Kodak AG Dr. Nagel-Works with the statement: "Manufactured under the direction of Dr. August Nagel, Europe's most significant camera producer"

Immediately upon the conclusion of the agreement in December 1931, Dr. Nagel and his staff were able to initiate the necessary expansions he had planned. A very elegant, cleverly designed roll film camera for the  $4\times6.5$  cm format of compact dimensions was marketed under the name Vollenda 52. The lower end of the line was expanded with a quality box camera: a redesigned version of the Brownie 620 was now made in Stuttgart. Small size, light weight, easy to set aperture and distance (landscape, group, portrait) and a price of only 12.75 Marks

made it an important part of the Kodak sales program in Germany. Additional new models for 1933 were a small roll film camera for the 4.5 × 6 cm format (Kodak Duo 620) and two low-priced cameras for 620-size roll film, the Vollenda Junior 620 and the Junior 620 camera, of which 500,000 were sold by 1939.

During the early thirties the Leica camera designed by Oskar Barnack was becoming increasingly popular. Its price, however, limited its sales, and it is reported that only about 16,700 Leica cameras, and only approximately 8,000 of the similarly conceived, Zeiss-designed Contax I cameras were sold in 1933. The "Kodak Trade News" issue of July 26,

1932

1934, accurately analyzed the situation as follows: "While miniature photography on motion picture film has attracted a large number of amateurs, it has not done so to the extent that it deserves. Miniature cameras that have appeared on the market until now are all of the most expensive precision type, with all sorts of sophisticated technical features. The latter make them first class photographic instruments, but they also make miniature photography, which is basically inexpensive, very costly. That is why miniature photography became the domain of a class of wealthy amateur and professional photographers. The less affluent amateur cannot participate, because precision instruments of this type are beyond his

1933

Two Additions to the Continental Kodak Line

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1933

means."

In 1933, Dr. Nagel set out to change all this. An internal publication of the Kodak-Nagel-Works published the following comments on this subject in 1942: "New, contemporary products had to be created, and it was not surprising that Dr. Nagel and his closer associates virtually buried themselves in the design and experimental departments. Everyone sensed that something new was being hatched there, soon to emerge. Again it had to do with miniature photography: the miniature camera was to be brought into a new phase.

"Dr. Nagel set himself the goal of creating a miniature camera that would not only incorporate the current state of the art, but whose simple and sturdy mechanical design would make it economical to fabricate, so that it could be afforded by a great number of amateurs."

The book for Retina Camera Collector's mentioned earlier describes the task as follows: "So when Nagel decided to produce his 35 mm camera under the Kodak nameplate, his idea was to aim for a mass market by bringing the camera within the reach of the man in the street at a much lower price than either the Leica or Contax, while retaining as much quality and precision as possible."

The great moment came in July 1934: The Retina camera is introduced to the public at the sensational price for a precision miniature camera of 75 Marks. The economic significance of

1934 1933 1933 For Exacting Photo Fans Precision-Built This miniature camera takes No Need To sixteen 1%" x 1%" negatives per roll of Vest Pocket Film Miniature master of light and speed...European style HOLD IT" "don't have to be still for Kodak lle. This gem-like camera that fits This keen "miniature" catches the action even indoors at night EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y. World's finest camera of its type offers optional use of film packs, cut film or plates EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY, Rochester EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY, Rochester

this new camera is quickly and accurately recognized. Thus, for instance, the magazine "Die Photographische Industrie" (Photographic Industry) soon after the introduction of the camera published an article under the heading "Retina - the New Kodak People's Camera": "With its new Retina camera, Kodak AG Berlin produced a miniature camera that must be described as a people's camera in the true sense of the word. It is remarkable that it has such quality workmanship in spite of its low price." The magazine completes its report with the conclusion that the Retina camera, whose design of every component meets the requirements of a people's camera in a genial manner, would quickly conguer the market.

As a milestone in photography, the Kodak Retina camera is placed on an equal footing with the Leica camera. An American report, for instance, makes the following statement: "From a historical point of view the Kodak Retina camera is of equally great significance to the evolution of 35 mm photography as the Leica camera, because it started the miniature photography revolution of the thirties."

What did it look like, this camera that started the miniature photography revolution of the thirties? A contemporary article entitled "An Expert Looks at the Retina" begins with the statement: "The first things that an expert looks at and examines in a new camera are the lens, the shutter, and the alignment of the lens rela-

1934 1935 1935





KODAK



EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y.



tive to the film plane." In that order, we can report the following about the Retina camera: "The lens is a 50 mm f/3.5 Anastigmat Xenar especially designed by Schneider for the Retina format. It has a Compur Shutter with speeds up to 1/300 sec, which is also a special design for the Retina camera. Because of reinforced shutter blades, the shutter still operated constantly dependably at the speed of 1/300 sec."

The challenge of successfully replacing the tube that assured the precise lens-to-film spacing in a focal plane miniature camera by a folding brace design was solved with great success in the design of the Retina camera.

The Trade News comments that "One attempts to wobble the lens board to see whether the lens remains rigidly positioned. On the Retina camera however, thanks to its outstanding brace design and its exceedingly rigid lens board, the lens remains rock-steady."

Even later evaluations of the design of the first Retina camera always emphasize the fact that the problem of accurately positioning the lens in relation to the film plane of a folding camera was ideally solved in this camera. That is why one can only agree with still another statement from the book for Retina camera collectors: "In addition to its substantial features at a reasonable price, the Retina had two other factors working mightily in its favor. One was the aura of quality-that indefinable attribute that man recognizes as the ultimate he can produce. When picked up in hand, the Retina was a perfect fit – it belonged – and the silky smoothness with which it responded to man's

adjustments was natural. It looked, felt and behaved like a champion and the black leather finish (trimmed with a combination of black enamel and nickeled finish on exposed metal parts) served to accentuate the feeling of confidence one felt when holding a Retina in hand—despite the fact that such a finish was less expensive to furnish at the time than one of chrome.

But the looks of a champion are worthless unless it truly performs like a thoroughbred and herein rested the Retina's second success factor — it excelled at its appointed task."

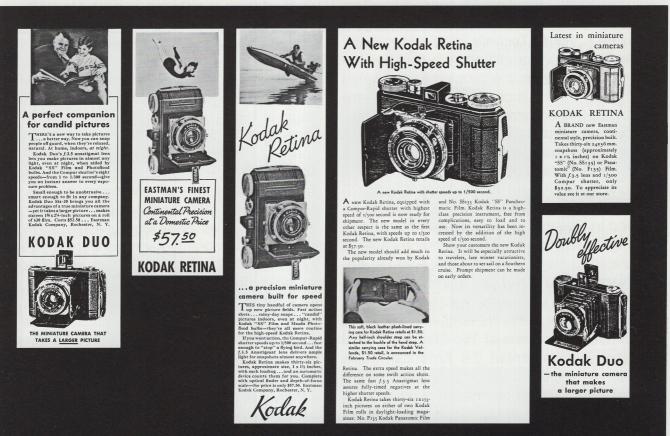
After the introduction of the Retina camera, comments from the experts indicated that the camera was generally regarded as fully developed, without need for further improvements. Thus it is all the more remarkable that subsequent years brought numerous improvements in the design of the camera, some of them quite significant, while retaining the basic concept unchanged. Here are some of these improvements:

In 1935, the unlocking knob next to the film winding knob is replaced by a lever on the back of the camera's top deck, which by means of a simple lateral displacement releases the film advance and advances the exposure counter. Still in 1935, the capability of the Retina camera is further enhanced when the option of a Compur Rapid Shutter is offered – for only 10 Marks more. The ability of making exposures at 1/500 sec opened the field of sports photography to

this camera.

In 1936, aside from technical advancements, attention is being paid for the first time to improvements in appearance. Now with all its exposed metal parts chrome plated, the Retina camera presents itself to its friends in a new dress. 1937 brings us a Retina camera with body release, located close to the film winding knob. This reduces the danger of blurring when making handheld exposures at the longer exposure times.

1939 brings us the coupling of the body release with the film and shutter lock: a guarantee



against all double exposures. By the time camera production was stopped during World War II, approximately 260,000 Retina I cameras had been sold. In those days, that was a fabulous number.

Lenses with higher apertures became popular for advanced cameras in the early thirties. Retina fans also began asking for a model with greater lightgathering power. Such consumer wishes stimulated Dr. August Nagel to begin the development of a "bigger brother" for the Retina camera. In its issue No. 6/1952, the magazine "Photo-Technik und Wirtschaft" (Photo-Technology and Trade) makes the following comments on the problems associated with that task: "In this connection it must be remembered that an increase of the lens aperture requires very significantly greater demands on the technical execution of the camera if optimum sharpness is to be maintained at a full aperture of f/2. A rangefinder becomes an indispensable necessity, and it will have to be coupled to the lens, if the camera is to remain quick and easy to use." The Retina II camera, introduced to the market in 1936, was Dr. August Nagel's solution of these problems. A Retina camera with various lenses, up to the high power Schneider Xenar f/2 lens, and a coupled rangefinder, for a price of 185 Marks. "Rather amazingly," commented the American guide for Retina collectors, "the reworking of the original Retina concept into the 'big brother' model did not materially affect its feel or handling in use, despite the 25 percent increase in weight, the larger top plate required to house the rangefinder, and the reworking and repositioning of top housing functions — not only a tribute to the superb design from which it was taken, but an additional strengthening factor in the mystique that was growing slowly around this 35 mm camera." The first rangefinder built into a Retina camera had separate eyepieces for the rangefinder and for the viewfinder, but already in 1939 these two eyepieces are combined into a single ocular as the so-called range-viewfinder on the Retina camera Model IIa. In spite of this improvement, the Model IIa is offered at 165 Marks, fully 20 Marks less than the Model II!

In order to popularize miniature photography among young people as well, Dr. August Nagel in 1939 decided to introduce a simplified version of the Retina camera — the Retinette. The first Retinette camera had a 50 mm f/6.3 Kodak Anastigmat lens and it cost 35 Marks. Later that year a further development was announced, the Retinette II camera with a 50 mm f/4.5 Kodak Anastigmat lens for 46 Marks. More than 60,000 Retinette cameras were produced by the time camera production was discontinued during the war.

Even though the Retina program was steadily enlarged during the years after 1934 and even though it was increasingly important to the company's business, the rest of the camera line was not given up. A review published in the internal publication of the Kodak-Nagel-Works in 1942 stated: "We could not afford to neglect the rest of the camera program! Therefore, we

created a series of cameras over a period of time that enjoyed a strong demand all over the world "

In this context, we must especially mention the box cameras. Of the Brownie Junior, Box 620 and 620B models alone, altogether more than 500,000 were shipped from the plant in Stuttgart. Three additional camera models introduced in 1934 should also be mentioned: roll film cameras for the 6.5 × 11 cm format, of which the Kodak Junior 616 camera remained in production until 1939. That year brought the Kodak Junior 0 roll film camera for the 6 × 9 cm format for merely 16.50 Marks into the lineup.

The two Regent cameras (1935-1939), which could be used for either the 6 × 9 cm or

1937

1936 1936 Kodak AUTOMATIC EXPOSURE COUNTER Retina OPTICAL EYE-LEVEL FINDER FINGER-TIP SHUTTER PLUNGER F.3.5 ANASTIGMAT LENS steps out with a fine new lens nastiame Unusual Snapshots EKTAR by distinguished amateurs This High-Precision The "Continental Kind' 36-Exposure at a MR. AND MRS. GEORGE EMLEN ROOSE.

VELT find one advantage of living in Bermuda and commuting to New York is that you can spend the time between ports perfecting yourself in matteur photography. Both are enthausiastic performers with the camera. Both admin. This extremely able little miniature has been given a new super lens—Kodak Anastigmat EKTAR f.3.3. (The price remains the same, 837.30.)
The Retina has always been a tiny package of brilliant picture-making ability. Now that lens quality has been stepped up, pictures are sharper than ever; yield big, richly Domestic Price KODAK KODAK Retine has everything you want in a real ministure camera of the 36-exposure Con-tinental kind, Check its features, and you'll readily realize how it gives more for your money RETINA astic performers with the camera.
admit a partiality for the Kodak
as. With their friend, Mr.
an J. O'Brien, Jr., they made at the comparatively low price of \$57.50. Kodak Retina takes 36 exposures (approxi-mately 1" x 11/2") on a daylight loading magazine of "SS" Pan, Panatomic or Super X Film. Quick Kodak Retina is equipped with a compur-Rapid shutter (nine speeds o 1/500 second). It has a film-measto action, easy to operate. Gives the needle-sharp, finely detailed negatives that make beautiful en-largements. Be sure to see this Eastman precision tion is notably quick and easy Koslak Retina loads with four differ-nt kinds of Kodak Film in 36-expo-EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y. Show Your Appreciation by Mentioning the Annual When Writing the Advertisers niniature camera—makes 36 pictures at a los ng. This tiny Kodak has all the worth-wh

the  $4.5 \times 6$  cm formats, were of special technical interest. In styling, the Regent cameras appealed to the taste of the thirties. When closed, the camera was a streamlined entity (advertisements called it "the camera from a single casting, without cornices and little towers"). A camera whose functional design and liberal elegance ideally harmonized with the progressive industrial products of this era. The Regent camera model II, in addition to the rangefinder, featured a body release, an f/3.5 Xenar lens, and a Compur Rapid shutter with speeds up to 1/400 sec.

According to the opinion stated in "Modern Photography" magazine, the very aptly named Suprema camera is to be regarded as a crowning achievement of the Kodak-Nagel-Works. The question was even raised whether this camera, designed for the  $6\times 6$  cm format, already featured more than enough technology for its type. Nevertheless the magazine states enthusiastically that this camera is a work of art in the best Nagel tradition, and that it was hardly surpassed by any other camera.

The production of a broad camera program reached its peak in 1939. The Kodak-Nagel-

Works had grown steadily from 1934 to 1939, employing 1400 persons by the time war broke out in 1939. While camera production was generally maintained during the first two war years, growing involvement of Kodak AG in military production led to the cessation of camera manufacture in the year 1941.

After a life of very active work, Dr. August Nagel passed away on October 30, 1943. Thus he was spared the sorrow of witnessing the extensive destruction of his plant by a bombing raid during the night of March 2, 1944.

Already by the end of 1945, after a remarkable rebuilding effort, production of Retina cameras was resumed at the Kodak-Nagel-Works. Millions of them were shipped from the Stuttgart plant during subsequent years. Nobody described the legacy of Dr. August Nagel better than an American technical magazine: "The Stuttgart factory always placed the greatest importance on achieving the visual precision that the name Retina suggests. Every member of this outstanding family of cameras was optically reliable and beautifully executed."

Helmut Nagel



## Chronological List of Cameras made by the Kodak-Nagel-Works Stuttgart 1928–1979

1	Nagel Nr. 65 Camera			
2	Nagel Nr. 74 Camera			
2a	Nagel Nr. 74/1 Camera			
3	Nagel "Librette Nr. 75" Camera			
4	Kodak Nr. 10 Camera			
5	Kodak "Anca Nr. 14" Camera			
6	Kodak "Anca Nr. 25" Camera			
6a	Kodak "Anca Nr. 28" Camera			
7	Kodak "Recomar Nr. 18" Camera			
8	Kodak "Recomar Nr. 33" Camera			
9	Nagel "Librette Nr. 79" Camera			
10	Kodak "Ranca Nr. 46" Camera			
10a	Kodak "Ranca Nr. 46/1" Camera			
11	Nagel "Fornidar Nr. 30" Camera			
12	Nagel "Vollenda Nr. 60" Camera			
13	Nagel "Vollenda Nr. 80" Camera			
13a	Nagel "Vollenda Nr. 80/1 Camera			
13b	Nagel "Vollenda Nr. 80/2" Camera			
14	Kodak "Vollenda Nr. 68" Camera			
15	Kodak "Vollenda Nr. 70" Camera			
15a	Kodak "Vollenda Nr. 70/1" Camera			
15b	Kodak "Vollenda Nr. 70/2" Camera			
16	Kodak "Vollenda Nr. 72" Camera			
17	Kodak "Pupille" Camera			
18	Kodak "Vollenda Nr. 48" Camera			
10	Nouan Volicilua IVI. 40 Oailleia			

19	Kodak "Vollenda Nr. 52" Camera			
20	Kodak "Brownie 620" Camera			
21	Kodak "620" Camera			
22	Kodak "Duo 620" Camera			
22a	Kodak "Duo 620" Camera, Model II			
22b	Kodak "Duo 620" Camera, Model II (with Rangefinder)			
23	Kodak "Vollenda Junior 620" Camera			
24	Kodak "Junior 620" Camera			
25	Kodak "Retina I" Camera			
26	Kodak "Brownie Junior 620" Camera			
27	Kodak "Vollenda Junior 616" Camera			
28	Kodak "616" Camera			
29	Kodak "Junior 616" Camera			
30	Kodak "Vollenda 620" Camera			
31	Kodak "Retina I" Camera			
32	Kodak "Regent" Camera			
33	Kodak "Retina I" Camera			
34	Kodak "Box 620" Camera			
35	Kodak "Box 620 B" Camera			
36	Kodak "Retina I" Camera			
37	Kodak "Retina II" Camera			
38	Kodak "Retina I" Camera			
39	Kodak "Retina II" Camera			
40	Kodak "Suprema" Camera			

41	Kodak "Junior 0" Camera	74	Kodak "Retinette IB" Camera		
42	Kodak "Retina I" Camera	75	Kodak "Retina automatic I" Camera		
43	Kodak "Retinette" Camera	76	Kodak "Retina automatic II" Camera		
44	Kodak "Regent II" Camera	77	Kodak "Retina automatic III" Camera		
45	Kodak "Retina I" Camera	78	Kodak "Retinette IA" Camera		
46	Kodak "Retina I" Camera	79	Kodak "Retina Reflex III" Camera		
47	Kodak "Retina Ila" Camera	80	Kodak "Retina IBS" Camera		
48	Kodak "Retinette II" Camera	81	Kodak "Retinette IA" Camera		
49	Kodak "Vollenda 620" Camera	82	Kodak "Retinette IB" Camera		
49a	Kodak "Vollenda 620" Camera	83	Kodak "Retina IF" Camera		
50	Kodak "Retina I" Camera	84	Kodak "Retina II F" Camera		
51	Kodak "Retina II" Camera	85	Kodak "Instamatic 500" Camera		
52	Kodak "Retinette" Camera	86	Kodak "Retina Reflex IV" Camera		
53	Kodak "Retina I" Camera	87	Kodak "Instamatic 250" Camera		
54	Kodak "Retina II" Camera	88	Kodak "Instamatic 220" Camera		
55	Kodak "Retina la" Camera	89	Kodak "Instamatic 324" Camera		
56	Kodak "Retina Ila" Camera	90	Kodak "Instamatic 224" Camera		
57	Kodak "Retinette" Camera	91	Kodak "Retina S1" Camera		
58	Kodak "Retina Ib" Camera	92	Kodak "Retina S2" Camera		
59	Kodak "Retina IIc" Camera	93	Kodak "Instamatic Reflex" Camera		
60	Kodak "Retina IIIc" Camera	94	Kodak "Instamatic 33" Camera		
61	Kodak "Retinette" Camera	95	Kodak "Instamatic 133" Camera		
61a	Kodak "Retinette F" Camera	96	Kodak "Instamatic 233" Camera		
62	Kodak "Retina Reflex" Camera	97	Kodak "Instamatic 333" Camera		
63	Kodak "Retina IB" Camera	98	Kodak "Instamatic 133-X" Camera		
64	Kodak "Retinette II" Camera	99	Kodak "Instamatic 233-X" Camera		
65	Kodak "Retina IIIS" Camera	100	Kodak "Instamatic 333-X" Camera		
66	Kodak "Retina III C" Camera	101	Kodak "Instamatic 155-X" Camera		
67	Kodak "Retina II C" Camera	102	Kodak "Instamatic 255-X" Camera		
68	Kodak "Retinette I" Camera	103	Kodak "Instamatic 355-X" Camera		
68a	Kodak "Retinette I" Camera	104	Kodak "Instamatic 55-X" Camera		
68b	Kodak "Retinette I" Camera	105	Kodak "Instamatic 36" Camera		
69	Kodak "Retinette IIB" Camera	106	Kodak "Instamatic 56-X" Camera		
70	Kodak "Retina IIS" Camera	107	Kodak "pocket Instamatic 100" Camera		
71	Kodak "Retina Reflex S" Camera	108	Kodak "pocket Instamatic 200", Camera		
72	Kodak "Retinette IA" Camera	109	Kodak "pocket Instamatic 300" Camera		
72a	Kodak "Retinette IA" Camera	110	Kodak "pocket Instamatic 400" Camera		
73	Kodak "Retinette IIA" Camera	111	Kodak "pocket Instamatic 500" Camera		
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112	Kodak "pocket Instamatic 100" Camera
113	Kodak "Instamatic 92" Camera
114	Kodak "Instamatic 192" Camera
115	Kodak "Tele-Instamatic 430" Camera
116	Kodak "Instamatic 130" Camera
117	Kodak "Instamatic 230" Camera
118	Kodak "Tele-Instamatic 530" Camera
119	Kodak "Mini-Instamatic S 30" Camera
120	Kodak "Mini-Instamatic S 40" Camera
121	Kodak "Instamatic 77-X" Camera

122	Kodak "Instamatic 177-X" Camera	
123	Kodak "Instamatic 277-X" Camera	
124	Kodak "EK8 Instant" Camera	
125	Kodak "Ektra 12" Camera	y.
126	Kodak "Ektra 22" Camera	
127	Kodak "Ektra 52" Camera	
128	Kodak "Tele-Ektra 42" Camera	
129	Kodak "Ektra 22-EF" Camera	
130	Kodak "Ektra 12-EF" Camera	

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