

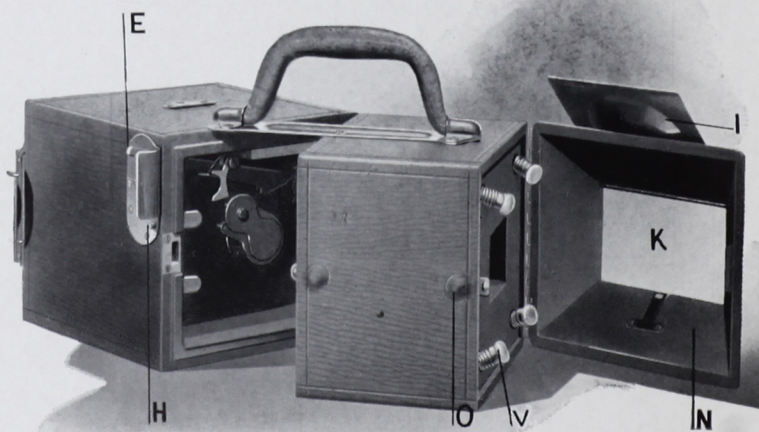
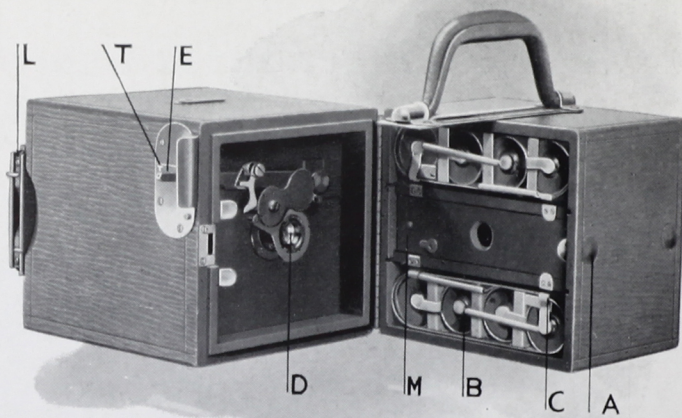
Instructions for Operating
The Graflex Finger Print Camera



Making the Exposure

The Graflex Finger Print Camera is supplied complete with lens, shutter, two batteries, ten lamps, one $2\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ Graflex Cut Film Holder or Graflex Plate Holder, and Focusing Panel.

THE The camera is opened, for the purpose of renewing the
CAMERA batteries and cleaning the lens, by pressing the button
A located in the middle of the camera. The batteries
B, which provide current for illuminating the finger print, when the



photographic record is made, are located in the middle section. They can be easily drawn out when exhausted, and new batteries dropped into position with the brass contact points *C* turned inward toward the corresponding contact points on the outer wall of the middle partition. The small drawer *M*, located in the middle partition, contains 6 extra miniature lamps.

The lens and shutter mechanism is situated on the rear section of the camera. The lens *D* is an *f.6.3* Kodak Anastigmat, which is unalterably fixed in the camera at a point that renders a **Full Sized** image of the finger print or other object photographed.

THE LIGHT-ING SYSTEM Four miniature lamps *V*, operated by the batteries, are located in the camera head. The front cone *N* is opened **only** for the purpose of renewing burned out lamps by pressing button *O*. At all other times this front cone section should be locked firmly in position. The four lamps *V* are lighted with the least depression of the exposure lever *E*, and remain lighted until the exposure is completed, and the lever returns to its normal position. If occasion should require use of the lamps for locating finger prints, or other purposes, they may be lighted without use of the shutter mechanism by pressing the small button *H*, located beneath the exposure lever.

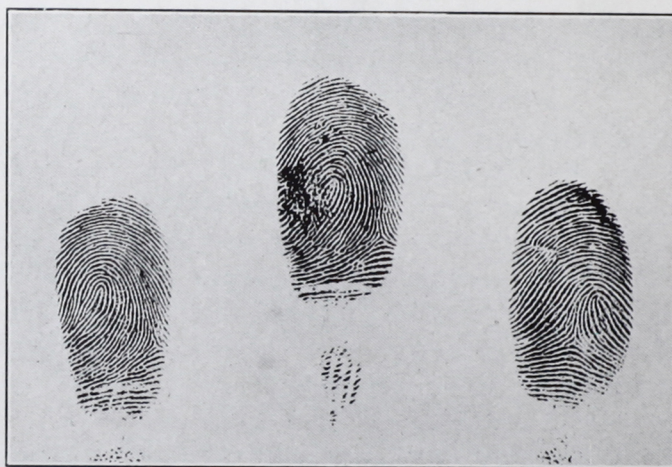
NOTE: The bulbs used in the Finger Print Camera are of special make and voltage, manufactured for the Folmer Graflex Corporation, for use in the above instrument, and can be procured from them only.

The front metal door *I*, on the cone section *N*, covers the front aperture *K* and serves as a protection for the lamps and lens when not in use. This door is opened by pressing a concealed button located on the under side of the front panel, disclosing the aperture *K*, which is $2\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, the full size of the film capacity of the instrument, proving most convenient for quickly and properly placing the camera over the finger prints.

THE CAMERA IN USE When the finger print is located and ready for the negative to be made, the metal front door of the camera is opened; the rectangular front aperture is placed directly over the finger print; the camera is then placed

firmly against the surface upon which the print is located (if you wish to center the print, use the ground glass focusing panel); the safety slide *L* of the Film Holder is drawn out; the exposure lever is depressed, automatically lighting the electric lamps which illuminate the subject, and the exposure made.

Exposures of varying duration can be made by depressing the exposure lever *E* until the upper edge of the lever is in register with the line *T*, holding it at that point the required time, and terminating the exposure by depressing the lever as far as it will go, and allowing it to return to its original position at the upper end of the



Full Size Reproduction

lever slot, thereby extinguishing the lamps. The slide *L* must be returned to the Film Holder before removing the holder from the camera.

THE FINGER PRINT Finger Prints are found impressed upon a wide variety of subjects, such as safes, woodwork, glass, silverware, paper, etc., presenting a quite extensive range of base color. Wherever finger prints are accidentally made without the aid of any coloring matter, such as dust, paint, grime, blood and such like, the faint impression left must be brought into contrast with the material upon which it occurs, by dusting it with a suitable

powder (white on dark surfaces, black on light surfaces) which adheres to the pattern produced by the oily moisture, ever present on the surface ridges of the hands. Preparing the finger print in this manner insures much better photographic results.



It is not only necessary to preserve all detail of the ridge formation appearing in the finger print—the contrast between the finger print and the surface upon which it is found must also be shown in the photographic record or negative. This contrast can be readily acquired by the use of a suitable film or plate properly developed.

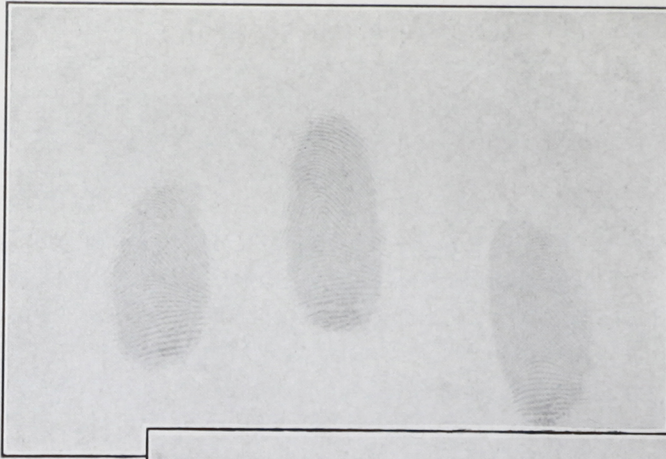
THE EXPOSURE

When the Finger Prints are located upon dark surfaces, such as safes, polished mahogany, oak, etc., we recommend the use of Cut Film, Par Speed, or Eastman 40 Plate, and an exposure of about 5 seconds.

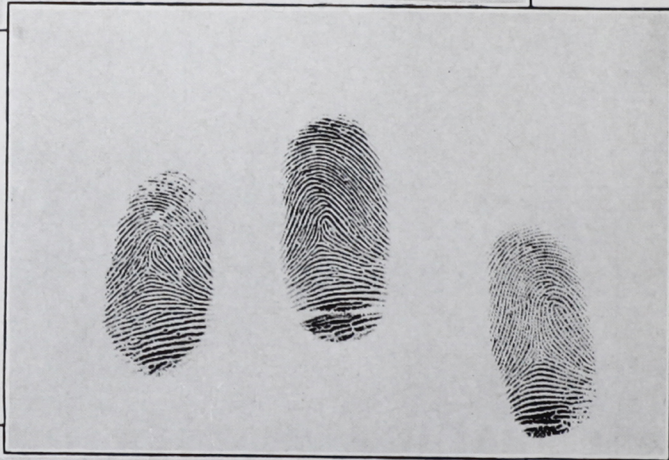
When photographing Finger Prints upon light surfaces such as chinaware, paper, silverware, mirrors, etc., it is desirable on account of the highly reflective properties of such surfaces, to use a slower material that will give greater contrast than the Eastman 40 Plate. In such cases the Eastman Process Plate, Eastman Process Cut Film, or Kodak Process Film Pack given about 6 seconds exposure will be found to have the required contrast.

NOTE: While the Finger Print Camera is essentially what the name implies, it is particularly adapted to the photographing of signatures, or anything on a plane surface (actual size) that is within the limits of the film or plate used.

The formula given on page 8 will produce the black and white contrast necessary in finger print work. The use of Developing Tanks insures greater certainty in the result and entire freedom from injurious abrasions of the negative.



Under
Exposure
2 Secs.



Correct
Exposure
6 Secs.



Over
Exposure
35 Secs.

The black finger prints here shown were impressed upon a white surface.



Under
Exposure
 $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec.

Correct
Exposure
5 Secs.



Over
Exposure
30 Secs.

The white finger prints here shown were impressed upon a highly polished black surface.

ELON-HYDROQUINONE PROCESS DEVELOPER

The following formula, D-11, dissolved in the order given, and used full strength, at a temperature of 65°, will produce excellent contrast in the Cut Film, Par Speed, Eastman 40, Eastman Process Plates, Eastman Process Cut Film, and Kodak Process Film Packs exposed in the manner suggested on page 5.

Water (about 125° F. for mixing)	16	ounces
Elon	15	grains
Sodium Sulphite, desiccated (E. K. Co.)	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	ounces
Hydroquinone	130	grains
Sodium Carbonate, desiccated (E. K. Co.)	365	grains
Potassium Bromide	73	grains
Cold water to make	32	ounces

FOLMER GRAFLEX CORPORATION ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Manufacturers of:

PHOTORECORD IDENTIFICATION OUTFIT—An easily operated mugging outfit which requires no photographic skill: Seat your subject—turn on the lights—press the button—that's all.

CENTURY STUDIO OUTFITS—Used by police departments in making stand-ups, groups and in copying and enlarging.

FINGER PRINT CAMERA—A self contained unit used by police for photographing finger prints, abstracting signatures and copying small surfaces.

INSPECTOGRAPH—A camera styled after the Finger Print Camera, but requiring no batteries. The built-in lamps are fed by an extension cord which plugs into any city circuit. Has wide industrial and commercial applications where copying of flat surfaces in actual size is desirable.

SPEED GRAPHIC—A compact camera which when equipped with focal plane and between-lens shutters gives a wide variety of speeds. Used by police in photographing scenes where quick action is the important element.

GRAFLEX—Used by police where extremely sharp focus and good composition is vital—as in automobile accidents in order to establish who probably was at fault.

CENTURY UNIVERSAL—A most flexible view camera providing every adjustment necessary by police in order to secure undistorted images even when photographing in cramped quarters and from difficult angles.