



Kodak
AUTOMATIC

35
C A M E R A

With Kodak Ektanar Lens, $f/2.8$

Your new Kodak Automatic 35 Camera...

will take good clear pictures in sun or shade—on cloudy or bright days—*automatically*. Operation is very simple. The built-in exposure meter takes the guesswork out of picturetaking. Your camera will produce excellent results if you will spend a few minutes getting acquainted with it. As you are reading these instructions, keep the camera handy; then practice each step as it appears in the manual.

Before making any important pictures—of a trip or some special event—it is well to shoot a magazine of film outdoors and indoors with flash. This will give you practice in camera operation and provide a check on your equipment.

KODAK
AUTOMATIC
35 CAMERA

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KODAK FILMS

Use Film Size
No. 135 Magazines

Kodachrome Film

For color transparencies, which can be projected on a screen or from which prints or enlargements can be made. For processing, see below.

Use Kodachrome Film for Daylight for daylight pictures, and Kodachrome Film, Type F, for pictures with clear flash bulbs. 20 or 36 exposures.

Kodak Ektachrome Film

Like Kodachrome, Ektachrome Film produces lifelike color transparencies for projection or from which color prints and enlargements can be made. The speed of this film, however, is faster than that of Kodachrome Film. You can process this film yourself or have it processed as described below.

Use Kodak Ektachrome Film for Daylight for exposure in daylight, and Kodak Ektachrome Film, Type F, for pictures with clear flash bulbs. 20 exposures.

Kodak High Speed Ektachrome Film

With this new, extremely fast color film you can stop action in low illumination and, at the same time, get faithful color rendition with excellent definition. Use Daylight Type for exposure in daylight, and Type B for indoor pictures by existing artificial light. 20 exposures.

Your dealer can arrange to have your Kodachrome or Ektachrome Film processed by Kodak or any other laboratory offering such service. Some laboratories, including Kodak, also provide direct mail service whereby you can mail exposed film to the laboratory and have it returned directly to you. See your dealer for the special mailing devices required. **Do not mail film without an overwrap or special mailing device intended for this purpose.**

BLACK-AND-WHITE FILMS

Kodacolor Film

The color film for color prints or transparencies. Expose the same roll of film by daylight or clear flash. Take the exposed roll of film to your photo dealer. He will arrange to have negatives and either color prints or transparencies made from your negatives. Enlargements, too, as large as 11 by 14 inches, can be ordered through your photo dealer. 20 exposures.

Kodak Panatomic-X Film

The film to use for big enlargements when high film speed is not a factor. It combines exceptionally fine grain and the ability to record extremely fine detail. 20 or 36 exposures.

Kodak Plus-X Pan Film

An excellent high-speed film for general outdoor and interior use. The low graininess and high resolving power permit high-quality enlargements. 20 or 36 exposures.

Kodak Tri-X Pan Film

An extremely fast panchromatic film of moderate contrast, wide exposure and development latitude, and color sensitivity suitable for flash pictures. 20 or 36 exposures.

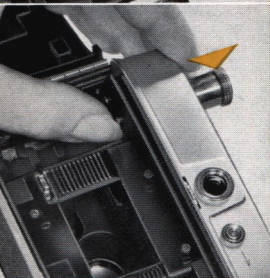
LOADING

Always in Subdued Light



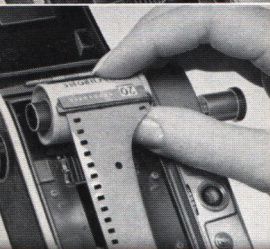
1

Open the back by pushing the **LATCH BUTTON** upward.



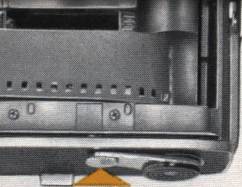
2

Push out the **REWIND KNOB**.



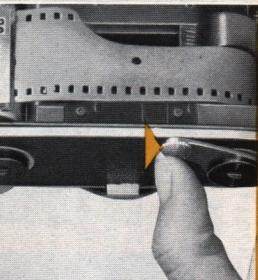
3

Insert the film magazine in the recess next to the knob. Push the rewind knob all the way in, turning it slightly if necessary.



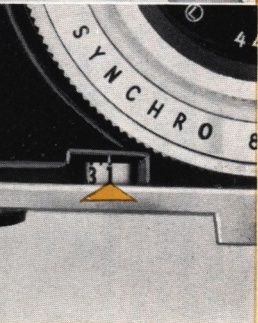
4

Swing out the RAPID WIND LEVER until the opening in the take-up drum is up.



5

Insert the end of the film into the opening in the take-up drum. Swing out the rapid wind lever until the pins on the take-up drum engage the film perforations and the film is wound halfway around the drum. Close the back and make sure that it is latched.



6

Swing out the rapid wind lever until the mechanism locks—this takes several full strokes of the lever. The first frame of film will then be in position and the EXPOSURE COUNTER will be automatically set at "1." The counter will move a mark each time the film is advanced. It will show the number of exposures made.

Note: Neither the exposure counter nor the shutter release will operate unless the film for exposure "1" is in position.

UNLOADING

Always in
Subdued Light

After the 20th or 36th exposure and before the back is opened, it is necessary to rewind the film into the magazine.

Pull the rewind **KNOB** until you feel resistance (about $\frac{3}{8}$ inch).* Push the rewind **RELEASE** in its slot in the direction of the arrow and hold the rewind release while turning the rewind knob clockwise to wind the film toward the magazine. While film is being rewound, a small, round signal window on the bottom of the camera flashes alternately red and black. The film is completely rewound when, while turning the rewind knob, the signal window remains either red or black. Open the camera back; this automatically returns the exposure counter to E (Empty). Pull out the rewind knob all the way and remove the film magazine.

*Film will not rewind if the knob is pulled out too far. In this case, push in the knob completely; then pull it out the proper distance as indicated above.



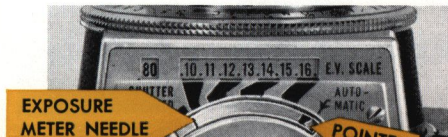
AUTOMATIC AND MANUAL

Exposure Control

The camera can be set for automatic exposure control for daylight pictures or manual exposure control—used primarily for flash pictures. See page 19.

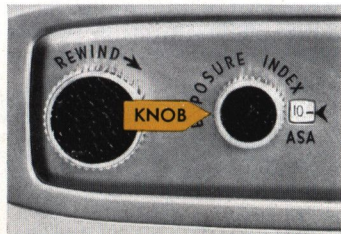
Automatic Exposure Control Look into the curved window on top of the shutter housing, and note the position of the green **POINTER**. If it points at **AUTO-MATIC** as shown, the camera is set for automatic exposure control—that is, the size of the lens opening is now controlled by the over-all brightness of the field as seen by the exposure meter.

If the green pointer is not at automatic, simply move the **KNURLED WHEEL** to the right until the green pointer locks at automatic. The red **EXPOSURE METER NEEDLE**, also visible through the curved window, will move to the right or left, depending on the over-all brightness of the field as seen by the exposure meter. When the needle moves to the extreme left in the window, it indicates that there is not sufficient available light to take a properly exposed picture. See page 15.



EXPOSURE INDEX SETTINGS

When using the camera on the automatic exposure control setting, the exposure index KNOB must be turned to the daylight index number of the film in the camera to obtain properly exposed pictures. The indexes for No. 135 Kodak Films can be found in the instructions packed with the film. For example: the index for Kodachrome Film for Daylight is 10. Turn the exposure index knob until this number appears in the small window next to the knob as shown. Position the number exactly opposite the arrow (<).



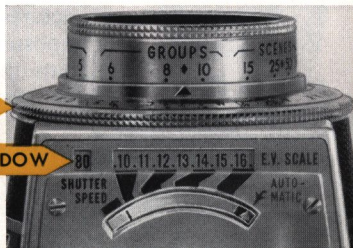
SHUTTER SETTINGS

The Kodak Synchro 80 Shutter has two speeds—the slower speed, 40 (1/40 second); the faster speed, 80 (1/80 second). Either speed can be used when taking pictures in daylight; however, the faster speed (80) is recommended to avoid possible camera movement. Use the slower speed (40) when taking flash pictures; see page 19. To select a shutter speed, turn the knurled SPEED CONTROL RING until the desired speed (40 or 80) is in the SHUTTER SPEED WINDOW. The shutter is cocked automatically when the film is advanced.

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SPEED CONTROL RING

SHUTTER SPEED WINDOW



DISTANCE SETTINGS

Handy Settings The lens mount has three subject zones—CLOSE-UPS, GROUPS, and SCENES—to enable you to select and set the camera-to-subject distance quickly. Simply rotate the lens mount until the diamond marking \diamond of the appropriate zone on the lens mount is opposite the triangular mark \triangle on the shutter housing. For example: the illustration shows the diamond mark of the GROUPS zone set at the triangular index mark. This zone setting extends the range of sharpness for subjects from about $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 14 feet, when taking pictures on bright days with the camera set for automatic exposure control.

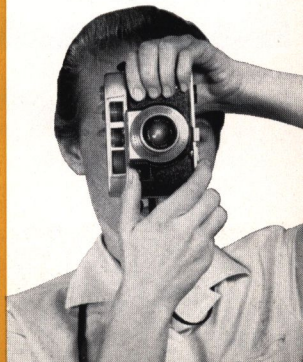
Careful Settings When taking flash pictures, as well as pictures on cloudy days, with the camera set for automatic exposure control, zone focusing should not be used. Estimate the camera-to-subject distance carefully and rotate the lens mount until the figure representing the camera-to-subject distance is opposite the triangular index mark.



HOLDING THE CAMERA

The illustrations show two ways of holding the camera. It is important that you hold the camera steady and that your finger or the neck strap is not in front of the taking lens or the exposure meter.

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USING THE VIEWFINDER

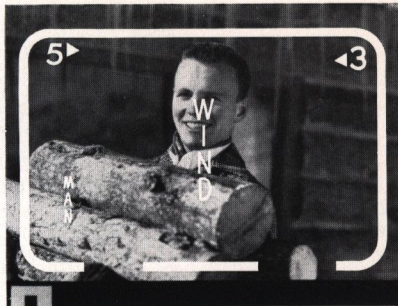
When taking pictures, hold the camera close to your eye so that you can see the complete luminous view-frame. The image seen within this frame will be in the picture.

Note the two parallax pointers, one on each side and near the top of the view-frame. The 5 ▷ near the top left corner of the view-frame, when the camera is held horizontally, indicates the upper edge of the picture when the subject is 5 feet from the camera. The ◁ 3 on the right side indicates the upper edge of the picture when the subject is 3 feet from the camera. The part thus eliminated at the top of the frame is added to the bottom of the frame.

Also seen in the viewfinder are two built-in signals—MAN and WIND. Both signals read vertically when visible. The MAN signal indicates that the camera is set for *manual*, not automatic, exposure control. The WIND signal indicates that the film must be advanced before the next picture can be taken.

LOW LIGHT LEVEL INDICATOR

Automatic
Exposure
Control



RED INDICATOR

A RED INDICATOR will appear in the lower left corner of the viewfinder if there is not sufficient available light to take a properly exposed picture at the shutter speed selected. If the red indicator is seen with the shutter speed set at 80, change the shutter speed to 40. If the red indicator is still visible, the available light is still not sufficient to expose the picture properly.

TAKING PICTURES

Automatic Exposure Control

1

Make sure the camera is set for automatic exposure control.

2

Make sure the exposure index knob is turned to the index number of the film in the camera.

3

Select the shutter speed by turning the speed control ring. For snapshots, use 80 (1/80 second).

4

Set the lens mount for the correct distance.

5

Sight through the viewfinder and compose the picture. Hold the camera close to your eye.

6

Hold the camera steady; then press the shutter release lever all the way down with a slow, squeezing action. If the film has not been advanced to the next frame and the word WIND appears in the viewfinder or if the film leader has not been wound off fully, you cannot press the release lever.

7

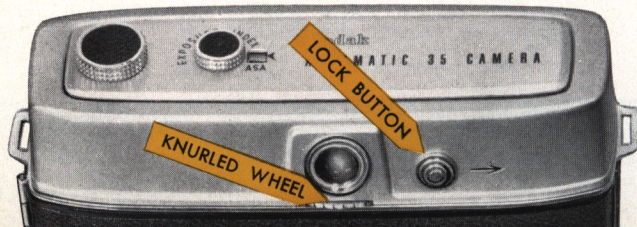
To advance the film, swing out the rapid wind lever one full stroke or several short ones until it locks; then let the lever return to its original position.

After the 20th or 36th exposure, and before opening the camera, the film must be rewound into the magazine. See Unloading, page 8.

MANUAL EXPOSURE CONTROL

When the green pointer is not at automatic, the camera is set for manual exposure control and the signal MAN will be visible when looking through the viewfinder.

To change from automatic to manual exposure control, move the LOCK BUTTON in the direction of the arrow and, at the same time, move the KNURLED WHEEL to the left until the green pointer is set at the proper exposure value number. Disregard the exposure index settings and the low light level indicator (red indicator) in the viewfinder when using the camera set for manual exposure control.



FLASH PICTURES

Manual Exposure Control

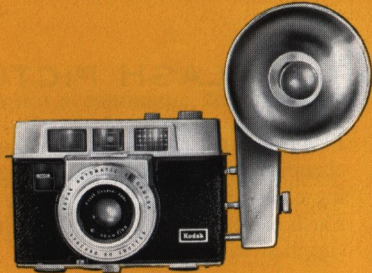
Flash pictures, in black-and-white or color, are easy to make. The built-in synchronization of your Kodak Synchro 80 Shutter permits the use of flash, including electronic flash. Flash bulbs are fired when the camera shutter is released. Flash exposure data are printed on each side of the flash exposure value cards supplied with the camera.

19

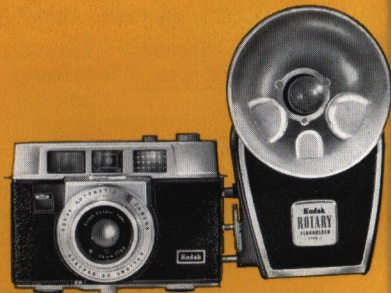
Synchronization—The Kodak Synchro 80 Shutter synchronizes No. 5 and 25, and M2, AG-1, M5, and M25 bulbs only at speed 40 (1/40 second). Electronic flash synchronizes at both speeds.

Flashholders—The Kodak Automatic 35 Camera was designed to use flashholders with Kodalite fittings, such as the Kodalite Super-M 40 Flashholder, the Kodak Rotary Flashholder, Type 1, the Kodak Generator Flashholder, Type 1, the Kodak Pocket Flashholder, Type B-1, and the Kodak Supermite Flashholder. Instructions for using the flashholders are packed with them.

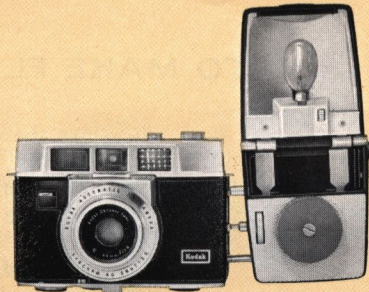
The Kodalite Super-M 40 Flashholder is supplied complete with interchangeable 4-inch and 3-inch reflectors for greatest efficiency with No. 5, No. 25, M5, M25, or M2 bulbs.



The Kodak Rotary Flashholder, Type 1, features rapid sequence lamp firing. Six M2, M5, or M25 bulbs are preloaded in the magazine and advanced to firing position by rotating the turret.



The Kodak Generator Flashholder, Type 1, is a small, compact, pocket-sized flashholder which uses no batteries. A spin of the generator handwheel charges the capacitor with ample power to fire the flash lamp. The flashholder accepts No. 5, No. 25, M5, M25 or M2 bulbs.



The Kodak Pocket Flashholder, B-1 (not illustrated), is similar to the Kodak Generator Flashholder except that it is battery powered.

The Kodak Supermite Flashholder (not illustrated). Full flash power is featured by this "mini-sized" flashholder which is designed especially to accept the new, extra-small, low-cost AG-1 flash lamps. Adapts instantly to B-C power.

Attach any of these flashholders to the camera by inserting the posts of the flashholder in the flash receptacles of the camera; then tighten the flashholder knob.

CAUTION: Do not attach or remove the flashholder with a new lamp in the socket.

TO MAKE FLASH PICTURES

- 1** Set the shutter speed at 40 (1/40 second). A No. 5 or 25, M2, AG-1, M5, or M25 flash bulb has a flash duration between 1/50 and 1/100 second, thus providing effective stopping of subject movement.
- 2** Estimate carefully the camera-to-subject distance in feet and turn the lens mount to the proper distance setting.
- 3** Select the flash exposure value card that corresponds to the film in the camera. Slip this card into the holding frame on the back of the camera.
- 4** Determine the proper exposure value number, taking into consideration the distance in feet, the size of the reflector, and the type of flash bulb to be used.*

5

Move the manual lock button to the right and rotate the knurled wheel to move the green pointer to the selected exposure value number.

6

Compose the picture. Hold the camera steady; then press the shutter release lever all the way down with a slow squeezing action.

7

Advance the film to the next exposure.

**TABLE FOR COMPARING EXPOSURE VALUE NUMBERS
TO *f*-VALUES WITH SHUTTER SET AT 40 (1/40) SECOND**

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| EV Number | 8.5 | 9.5 | 10.5 | 11.5 | 12.5 | 13.5 | 14.5 | 15.5 |
| <i>f</i> -Value | 2.8 | 4 | 5.6 | 8 | 11 | 16 | 22 | 32 |

The lowest exposure value number at 40 (1/40 second) is 8.5 or *f*/2.8—the highest exposure value number is 15.5 or *f*/32.



When using a Kodak Rotary or Super-M 40 Flashholder, select the exposure value number from the flash exposure card.

With the Kodak Supermite Flashholder, use the exposure value numbers given for the M-2 lamp in 3-inch reflector on the flash exposure card.

When using a Kodak Generator or Pocket Flashholder, do not refer to the flash exposure card; instead, select the exposure value number from the calculator on the flashholder.

MORE ABOUT USING THE EXPOSURE METER

When the camera is set for automatic exposure control, the lens opening is controlled by the over-all brightness of the field as seen by the exposure meter.

If the field is evenly illuminated (see illustration) and lacks great contrast, the exposure provided by the meter can be used automatically without modification. This applies also when the highlight and shadow areas are of about the same size and of equal interest. This is especially true with black-and-white film, due to its great exposure latitude.

Under certain conditions, better exposure is obtained by modifying the use of the exposure meter. For example: Suppose you desire to take a picture of a person wearing light-colored clothing and occupying approximately half of the field against a *very dark* background. With the camera set for automatic exposure control, the meter, reading the over-all brightness of the field, will produce a picture in which the person will be slightly overexposed. This is particularly true with color films, due to their relatively limited exposure latitude.

To obtain a better exposure of the subject of principal interest, proceed as follows:

1 Step close to the person to take a reading of the light reflected by the subject only (see bottom illustration).

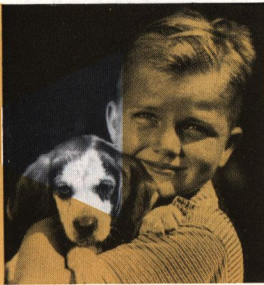


2 Note the EV number to which the red exposure needle points.

3 Move the lock button to the right and, at the same time, move the knurled wheel until the green pointer is set for this EV number. The camera is now set manually for proper exposure of the subject only.

If the principal subject is dark against a very light background, follow the same procedure.

Under certain conditions you may wish to modify the recommended film index to achieve results which are more to your liking. Using a slightly higher exposure index than recommended results in slightly darker transparencies, which some people prefer when using a high-wattage projector and a small screen. For example, if 32 is the film index suggested by the manufacturer, try a setting between 32 and 64. A slightly lower index results in slightly lighter transparencies, preferred by some people when using a low-wattage projector and a large screen.



CARE OF THE CAMERA

■ Your Kodak Automatic 35 Camera is a fine, ruggedly built precision instrument. So protect it from dust and dirt and avoid rough handling. Use a rubber syringe to blow out any dust that may accumulate inside the camera. If any of the lenses need cleaning, first brush or blow away any grit or dust. Wipe the surface gently with Kodak Lens Cleaning Paper. If necessary, use Kodak Lens Cleaner.

■ The tinted appearance of the lens is due to Lumenizing . . . a special hard coating applied to all air-glass surfaces. This increases light transmission and decreases internal reflections, thus improving the brilliance of black-and-white pictures and the color purity of color films.

■ Do not attempt to make any repairs or remove any parts from the shutter, lens, or camera. Never oil the shutter or any parts of the camera. If you find that the camera requires service, return it to your photo dealer, who will have repairs made locally, or send it to Kodak.

PHOTO AIDS

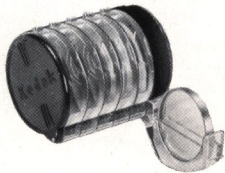
Kodak Automatic 35 Field Case

This de luxe, top-grain leather case combines practical protection with drop-away front convenience. Openings on the side of the case permit attaching the flashholder with the camera in the case. Strap inside top holds exposure value cards.



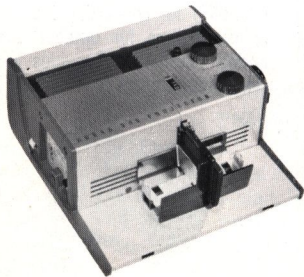
Filters

The Kodak Automatic 35 Camera accepts Series 5 Kodak Filters and Combination Lens Attachments directly. For COLOR FILMS, use a Kodak Skylight Filter (No. 1A) to add warmth to pictures taken in the open shade or on overcast days. Use a Kodak Daylight Filter for Kodak Type F Color Films (No. 85C) for converting indoor (Type F) color films for outdoor use. The Kodak Filter Case provides compact, convenient storage for filters.



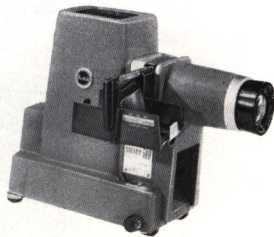
Kodak 300 or 500 Projector

Choice of changers. Here's the newest in projectors. The projector comes complete in a self-carrying case, has finger-tip knob controls for focus and elevation, and weighs only 9 lbs. The changer accepts up to 36 cardboard mounts.



Kodaslide Signet 500 Projector, Model 2

500-watt lamp for brilliant pictures—permits viewing even in a lighted room. Choice of the easy-to-operate Kodak Readymatic Universal or Automatic Changer. See this projector at your photo dealer's.



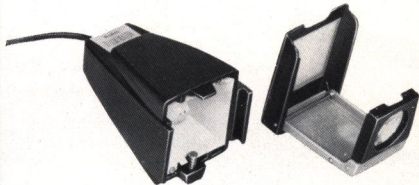
Kodak Cavalcade Projector

New, superbly automatic projector treats you like a guest. Changes slides all by itself. Features fully automatic timer; remote control changing; forward or backward changing; exclusive editing feature; brightness selection; new, extra-powerful lamp; and smart, compact styling.



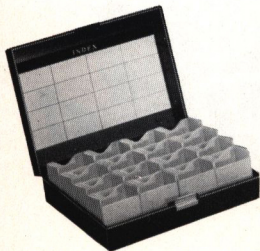
Kodaslide Pocket Viewer, Model 1, and Kodak Illuminator, Model 1

These are available separately—but you'll want both of them for maximum viewing pleasure. The Pocket Viewer lets you view color slides anywhere, any time. When the illuminator is added to the viewer, your pictures are brightly and evenly lighted.



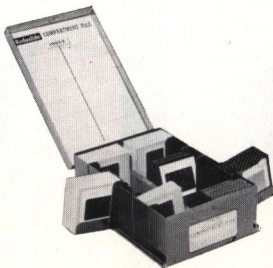
Kodaslide 400 File Box

It's styled like a book for convenient bookcase storage. This file box holds up to 400 cardboard or 176 glass slides which are stored in 16 Kodaslide boxes for handy slide-group filing.



Kodaslide Compartment File

It's easy to find your color slides in this sturdy, all-metal filing system. This file has twelve swing-out compartments that hold as many as 240 cardboard or 96 glass-mounted slides.



Kodak Ektachrome Processing Outfit, 35mm

This outfit includes the Kodak Day-Load Tank and all necessary equipment and supplies for processing your own 35mm Ektachrome Film. No darkroom required, either.

The outfit also contains storage containers of 16-ounce capacity for the various chemicals and 100 Kodak Ready-Mounts for mounting transparencies.

DETAILS OF KODAK AUTOMATIC 35 CAMERA

FILM

FILM SIZE—Kodak No. 135, 20- or 36-exposure magazines

NEGATIVE SIZE—24 x 36mm

LENS

44mm, *f*/2.8 KODAK EKTANAR, Lumenized
LENS OPENINGS—Marked in EV—8.5 through 15.5 at 1/40 second—9.5 through 16.5 at 1/80 second—controlled by meter or manual setting.

COMBINATION LENS ATTACHMENT—Use Series 5. Insert ring supplied.

SHUTTER

KODAK SYNCHRO 80 SHUTTER—Automatically set as film is advanced

SPEEDS—1/40 and 1/80 second

FLASH—Built-in synchronization—Use No. 5 or 25, M2, AG-1, M5, or M25 flash bulbs at 1/40 second—Electronic flash at both speeds

DOUBLE-EXPOSURE PREVENTION

EXPOSURE METER

Photoelectric, built-in, reads over-all brightness of field and controls lens openings when camera is set for automatic exposure control. ASA film index settings (10-160)

FOCUSING AND VIEWING

FOCUSING RANGE—2½ feet to infinity—and zone focusing

VIEWFINDER—Optical, projected view-frame type, with built-in warning to advance film and for manual exposure control

FEATURES

Low Light Level Indicator

Single-Stroke Film-Advance Lever

Easy Drum-Type Loading

Automatic Exposure Counter

Automatic Film Leader Wind-Off

Tripod Socket—Standard tripod thread

Flash Exposure Cards

G U A R A N T E E

Within a year after purchase, any repairs necessary to this Kodak Automatic 35 Camera due to a defect in materials or workmanship will be made or, at our option, the camera will be replaced without charge. No other warranty or guarantee, express or implied, shall be applicable to this equipment. Nor are we responsible for loss of film, for other expenses or inconveniences, or for any consequential damages occasioned by the equipment.

In case of unsatisfactory operation, the camera should be sent directly or through a Kodak dealer to Eastman Kodak Company or a repair firm authorized by us to make such repairs. It should be accompanied by a description of the trouble encountered and other available information regarding the camera, including the date and place of purchase.

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY • Rochester 4, N. Y.