


Kodak

Retinette IB

Kodak

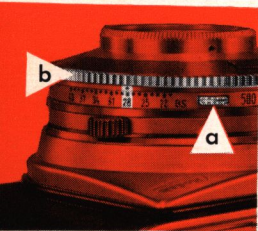




**You will never miss a shot
like this with the RETINETTE I B**

**Set shutter speed
Set focus zone
Centre pointer in finder
Sight and shoot**

Presetting the Film Speed



For correct exposure, you must set your camera to the speed of the film in use. Film speeds in both ASA and BS numbers are marked in red on the shutter ring.

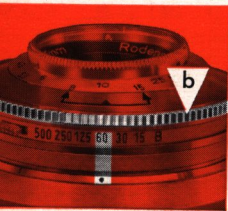
Press the setting key (a) and turn the shutter ring (b) until the red dot points exactly to the relevant ASA or BS number. The picture shows the camera set for a film speed of 28° BS.

On the opposite page, some Kodak films are listed.

Experts Choose Kodak Films

		ASA	BS
Colour Films	Kodachrome Daylight Type Film	10	21°
	Kodachrome Type A Film	16	23°
	Ektachrome Daylight Type Film	32	26°
	Kodacolor Negative Film	32	26°
Black-and-white Films	Panatomic-X	25	25°
	Plus-X Pan	80	30°
	Trix-X Pan	200	34°

Selecting the Shutter Speed



The black figures on the shutter ring (b) indicate fractions of one second. The figure 15, for instance, stands for $1/15$ sec., 30 = $1/30$ sec., 60 = $1/60$ sec., etc. The letter B identifies the shutter setting for time exposures. Turn to page 18 for more information.

Turn the shutter ring (b) until the shutter speed of your choice clicks into place opposite the black dot. The illustration left shows the shutter speed set at $1/60$ sec.

Appreciable resistance has to be overcome between $1/30$ and $1/15$ sec. This is to tell you that for taking pictures at $1/15$ sec. and B the camera should be placed on a tripod to prevent blurred pictures as a result of camera movement.

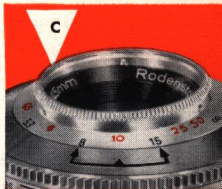
Zone Focusing

The focusing system of your RETINETTE I B is designed for taking photographs at a moment's notice.

You simply turn the knurled lens ring (c) until it indicates the distance zone in which the main subject lies.

At the first position, the two black arrows point at 15 and ∞ (infinity). Your camera is then set for views from 15 feet to the far distance. The middle position indicates mid-distance, between 8 and 15 feet. The third position is for close-ups between 5 feet and 8 feet.

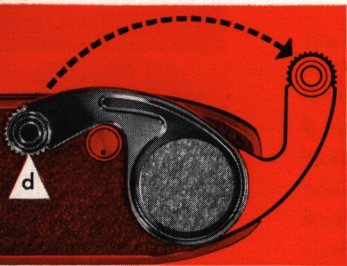
The distance zone indicated by the black arrows is correct for $f/4$. With smaller lens openings (e.g. $f/8$) an even wider zone will be sharp. But at larger lens opening ($f/2,8$) it is better to set to the triangle the exact camera-to-subject distance.

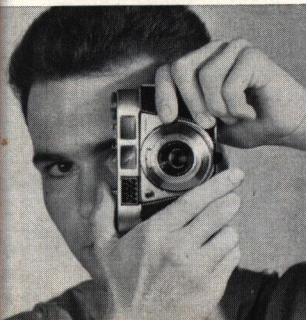
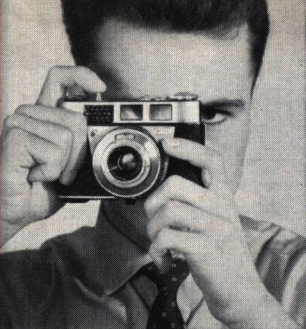


Cocking the Shutter

The rapid film-wind thumb-lever of your RETINETTE I B is one of the proven features that have made the RETINA famous. A single swift movement of your thumb cocks the shutter, advances the exposure counter and winds the film on for the next picture.

Always operate the lever (d) to the limit of its travel. If it does not automatically return when it is released, then you did not swing it out far enough. If the lever will not complete its travel, **do not force** it as the film has run out. You should then rewind it as described on page 15. If the exposure counter was properly set, you will not be able to move the lever after the last exposure (number 1).





How to Hold your Camera

The way you best hold your RETINETTE is determined by the subject. The two illustrations are merely meant as a suggestion as to how the camera should be held for shots in the horizontal (above) or upright pictures (below). One thing you should keep in mind is that the steadier your camera is held the sharper your pictures will be. The only movement is made by the forefinger or the thumb when releasing the shutter. A few attempts will certainly show you how naturally your RETINETTE handles.

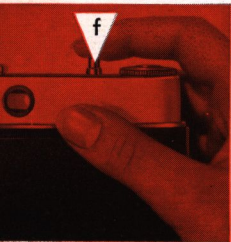
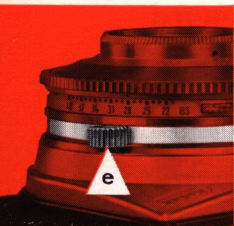
Viewing and Releasing

The brilliant frame in the finder of your camera shows you the exact field area and makes viewing easier for you. When viewing, take care to keep your fingers clear of the honey-comb window of the exposure meter.

Turn the diaphragm ring by means of the black knob (e) until the pointer in the finder points to the \triangle mark in the bottom of the brilliant frame (illustrations above and center page 11). Exposure is then correctly set.

Hold the camera steady and press the release button (f) fully down. The film advance thumb-lever should be operated after every shot.

The base line of the brilliant frame is interrupted once on either side. These marks have no bearing on your picture-taking. The small horizontal marks on the upright sides of the brilliant frame are parallax marks and are described in more detail on page 19.

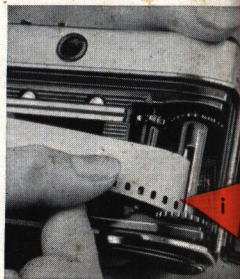
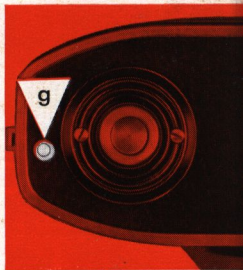




If the pointer is on the extreme right-hand side and cannot be set to the Δ mark, turn the shutter ring to the left until the pointer can be centred on the Δ mark. (Care must be taken, however, not to set the shutter ring to B because the exposure indicator in the finder cannot be used with this setting.) Where the pointer is on the extreme left-hand side and cannot be set to the Δ mark the shutter ring should be turned to the right. If the pointer can even then, not be set to the Δ mark, or if the Δ mark is obscured (bottom illustration), light conditions are too poor for taking pictures.

Film Loading (in the shade)

1. Press the opening button (g) in the camera base and the camera back snaps open.
2. Pull out the rewind knob (h) as far as it will go.
3. Turn the built-in take-up spool (i) with your thumb until one of the slits faces up. Thread the trimmed film end into the slit and engage one of the perforations on the little hook in the slit.
4. Pull the film across the film track and insert the cassette in the cassette chamber. Turn the take-up spool until the teeth of the film transport sprocket (k) properly engage both rows of film perforations.
5. Push back the rewind knob (h) to its normal position and turn the knob clockwise, as indicated by the arrow, until a slight resistance is felt. The film is then properly tensioned.
6. Close the camera back, and make certain that you hear the latch engage.

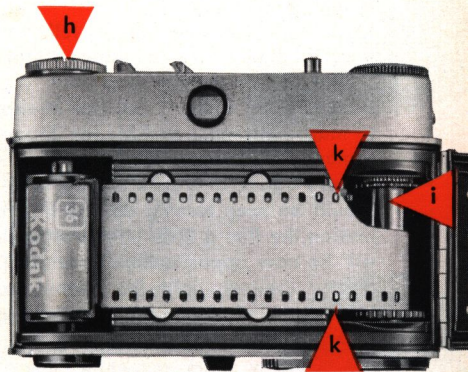


g Opening button

h Rewind knob




i Built-in take-up spool

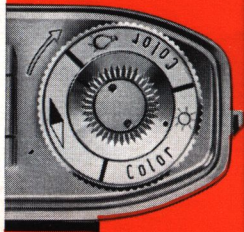
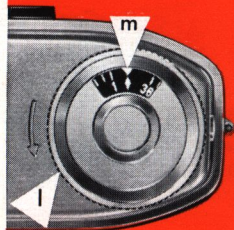
k Film transport sprocket



Setting the Exposure Counter and Film Indicator

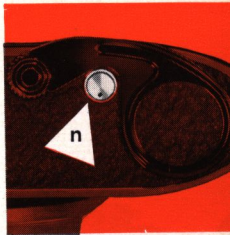
The exposure counter (above) tells you how many shots you still have. Turn the black thumb ring (l) counter-clockwise until the diamond mark \diamond is exactly opposite the triangular mark ∇ (m) (for 36-exposure cassette set \diamond mark between 1 and 36; for 20-exposure cassette set \diamond mark to 23). Cock the shutter and release, cock and release again, and cock a third time. The rewind knob should be seen turning as you do this. If it does not, tension the film a little bit more (page 12). The ∇ mark will be now opposite No. 36 or 20. To set the film indicator (below), hold the rewind knob and turn the inner serrated ring until the black dot points to the type of film used in the camera.

-  = Black-and-white Film
- Color  = Daylight Colour Film
- Color  = Artificial Light Colour Film



Unloading the Film

If the exposure counter was at number 1 when the last picture was taken, the film has run out and must be rewound. To do this, press the reversing button (n) in the camera base and turn the rewind knob (o) clockwise, as indicated by the arrow, until the reversing button stops turning (watch the black dot on the button). Then open the camera back **in subdued light**, pull out the rewind knob, and remove the cassette from the cassette chamber. Return the cassette to its original container; make sure that the knob of the cassette is towards the top cap of the container.



Flash Shots Made Easy

Flash shots are no problem for the RETINETTE I B. Slide your flash unit, the KODABLITZ flashgun for instance, into the accessory shoe of your camera, plug the flash cable into the flash socket (p), and turn the shutter ring to $\frac{1}{30}$ sec. **The exposure indicator in the finder of your RETINETTE I B cannot, however, be used for flash shots.** The lens aperture required is calculated on the guide number of the flash bulb or electronic flash unit used. Go by the following rule:

Guide number divided by distance = aperture

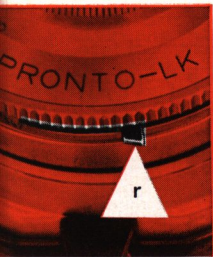
For example: $\frac{\text{Guide number } 72}{\text{Distance } 9 \text{ feet}} = \text{aperture } f/8$

Turn the diaphragm ring until the figure 8 is opposite the black dot (left).

If an electronic flash unit is used, the entire shutter speed range from $\frac{1}{15}$ to $\frac{1}{500}$ sec. is available for flash shots.



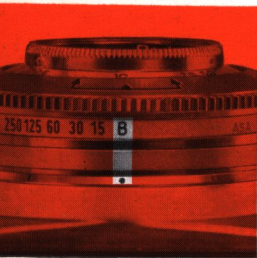
Self-timer for Greater Fun



Want to get into the picture yourself? Screw the camera to a tripod, cock the shutter and push the lever (r) marked in red to the side as far as it will go. If you now depress the release button, the shutter will not be released until after about 10 seconds. You have enough time, therefore, to get into the picture.

Once the self-timer has been cocked, the following picture must be taken with the self-timer. The self-timer can, of course, also be used for all flash shots.

Time Exposures



The letter B on the shutter ring indicates the setting at which you can expose a picture for any length of time. Turn the milled shutter ring until the letter B is opposite the black dot. Now, once the shutter has been cocked, the shutter will remain open as long as you keep the release button depressed. Because extended exposure times are too long for hand-held shots, the camera should be placed on a tripod and a cable release should be screwed into the release button.

The exposure indicator in the finder cannot be used in conjunction with the B setting. Self-timed shots cannot be taken at the B setting either.

Close-up Parallax

At subject distances closer than 6 feet a so-called parallax error appears. In other words, the field of view outlined by the brilliant frame in the camera finder no longer corresponds exactly to the view recorded on the film. To compensate for this parallax at a subject distance of $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet, an imaginary line between the two opposite marks on the frame (the upper broken line in the illustration) indicates the upper limit of the field of view. As distances increase, this limit-line is gradually shifted up until at 6 feet it coincides with the upper border of the finder frame.



Filters

Filters are used for special photographic effects. Most filters have what is called a filter factor by which the normal exposure has to be increased. This is best allowed for by reducing the film speed setting by the number of divisions indicated in the table below, **before** taking the picture.

Kodak Filters for Black-and-white and Colour Films

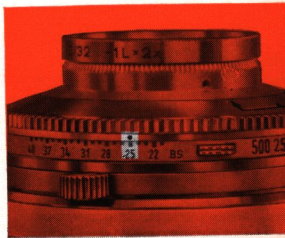
Reduce film speed
setting by . . .

Skylight filter (haze filter for Kodachrome Daylight Film)	
— Ultra-violet filter	0
Light yellow (F I) — Daylight filter 85 and 85 C (Daylight filter for Kodachrome Film, Type A and Type F) — Light Balancing Filter (for Kodachrome Film, Type F)	2
Medium yellow (F II) — yellow-green (F III)	3
Blue filter (F VI) — Pola-screen	4
Orange filter (F IV)	5
Red filter (F V)	9

for example

You want to use a yellow-green filter (F III) for a shot on black-and-white film. You have set the film speed dial to 28° BS. A look at the opposite table will show you that for the yellow-green filter (F III) the film speed setting must be reduced by three divisions, i. e. to 25° BS (as in the illustration).

If you remove the filter again, you should not forget to re-set the film speed to normal.



Intentional Double Exposures

The release lock of the RETINETTE IB prevents accidental double exposure. If for special effects, such as a stunt picture, a double exposure is required, depress the reversing button after the first exposure, hold it in this position and operate the film advance thumb-lever.

The film will not be advanced but will remain in position for a second exposure on the same frame. The exposure counter, however, will have advanced and will indicate one exposure more than has actually been taken.

Care of the Camera

Protect your lens and the finder windows against injury and finger prints. For dusting and polishing the glass surfaces, only a brush with very soft hair and a clean soft lintless cloth should be used. Also give the film track and cassette chamber an occasional brush to clean out dust particles.

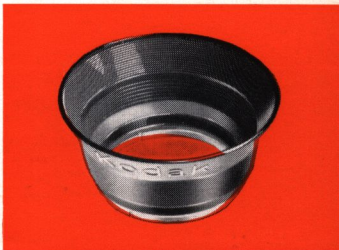
Close-ups Closer Than 3 1/2 Feet

For close-ups within the range 37" to 12" the optical close-up rangefinder (F = 45) is available with the NI, NII or NIII a close-up lenses. The close-up rangefinder gives you a parallax-free field of view.



The Lens Hood

The lens hood should be your first accessory. It screens off stray light and also protects the lens against rain or snow, and it is as well to use it for all your pictures.





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