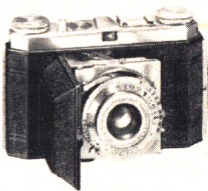


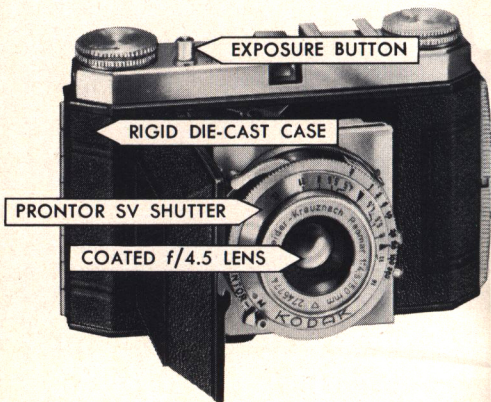
KODAK
RETINETTE
CAMERA

REOMAR $f/4.5$

50mm LENS

PRONTOR SV SHUTTER

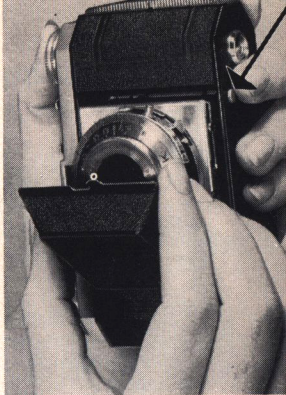




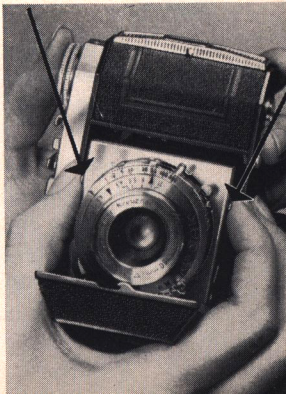
Important: The exposure button is locked unless the film has been advanced and the shutter cocked. The exposure button is locked if the camera is not loaded with film.

SERIAL NUMBER—For positive identification—is located in front of the accessory clip; keep a record of this number. The prefix "EK" is used to designate those Retinette Cameras imported by the Eastman Kodak Company. Be sure to fully describe your camera, including the full serial number with prefix when corresponding about it. Be sure to save the Certificate of Import and Ownership included with this manual.

To open the camera
Press the **OPENING**
BUTTON and pull down
the front until it locks.



To close the camera
Squeeze the two
CLOSING BUTTONS
while closing the bed.



THE KEY TO GOOD PICTURES

Your Camera A B C's

When you press the exposure button to take a picture, the shutter opens, light goes through the lens, and an invisible image of the subject is formed on the film.

A

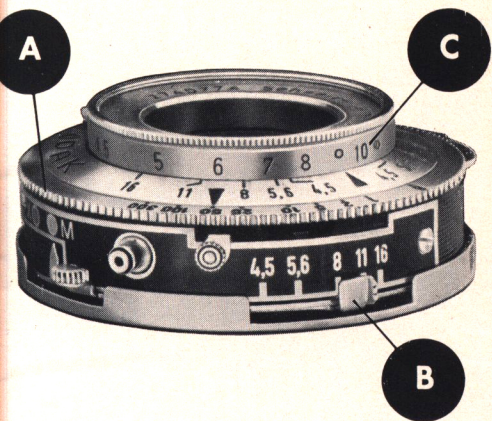
By turning the knurled shutter-speed ring "A," you control the *length of time* the film is exposed to this light.

B

By moving the lever "B," you change the *amount of light* reaching the film.

C

By turning the lens mount "C," you focus the camera on the subject of interest and thus control the *sharpness* of the picture.



The tinted appearance of the lens is due to a special coating which improves the brilliance of black-and-white pictures and the color purity of full-color pictures.

NOTE: To get good results, your camera lens must be clean. Like any good lens, it must be cleaned with care. To clean the front or back surface, first brush away any grit or dust. Then wipe the surface gently with Kodak Lens Cleaning Paper or a soft lintless cloth. If moisture is necessary, breathe on the lens or use Kodak Lens Cleaner.

Standard Settings For Simple Snapshots

For snapshots of average subjects in bright sunlight, use these settings:

With Kodachrome Film

Daylight Type:

Set "A" (shutter speed) on 50 marked in red (1/50 second).

Set "B" (lens opening) to the red dot between $f/5.6$ and $f/8$.

Set "C" (focus) to bring the small circle,* near the 10-foot mark, to the focusing index for subjects in the 7- to 15-foot range. For subjects 13 feet and beyond, bring the small circle, near the 25-foot mark, to the focusing index.

With Kodak Plus-X Film:

Set "A" (shutter speed) on 50 marked in red (1/50 second).

Set "B" (lens opening) on 11 ($f/11$) marked in red.

Set "C" (focus) to bring the small circle, near the 10-foot mark, to the focusing index for subjects in the 6- to 25-foot range. For subjects 10 feet and beyond, bring the small circle, near the 25-foot mark, to the focusing index.

*Instead of the circle you can set C (focus) at the red 10-foot mark. This gives you a range of sharpness of $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 20 feet—the zone in which the majority of pictures are made.



A Shutter Speed

Turn the knurled shutter-speed ring until the index mark is opposite the required shutter speed. The following

speeds are provided: 1, 1/2, 1/5, 1/10, 1/25, 1/50, 1/100, and 1/300 second. Longer exposures at "B" setting also can be made with excellent results. A tripod or other firm support should be used for speeds slower than 1/25 second.

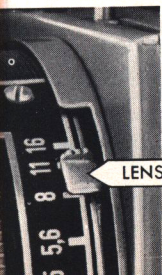
Cock the shutter by lifting the COCKING LEVER upward as far as it will go.

NOTE: Never oil the shutter or camera mechanism.

B Lens Opening

Move the LENS OPENING LEVER across the scale to regulate the amount of light reaching the film. The illustration shows the lens opening set at 8 (f/8).

The opening is *largest* when the lever is set at 4.5 (f/4.5) and *smallest* when



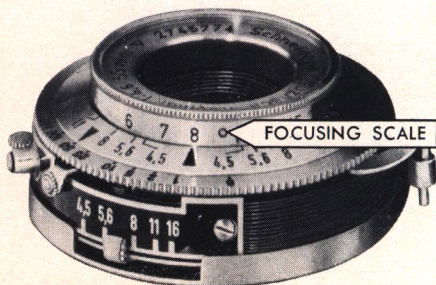
set at 16 ($f/16$). Each succeeding larger opening lets through twice as much light as the previous one: for example, $f/8$ lets through twice as much light as $f/11$; and $f/11$, twice that of $f/16$.

The shutter speed and lens opening work together to give the right exposure.

C Focusing

Turn the lens mount until the figure which represents the distance in feet from the camera to the subject is opposite the focusing index. The two small circles and the red ten-foot mark on the FOCUSING SCALE are for range focusing.

6 See page 4





Holding the Camera

Hold the camera as shown. Either the horizontal position illustrated or a similar vertical one is comfortable and practical. With the thumb and first finger used as shown, you can hold the camera remarkably steady while you squeeze the exposure button.

7

Using the View Finder

Steady the camera against your face. Place the rear of the finder close enough to the eye so that the entire front frame can be seen. Compose the picture, moving the camera and your head together.

KODAK FILMS

Use Kodak 135 Film

For beautiful color — use Kodachrome Film Daylight Type outdoors, Type A with flood or flash, 20 or 36 exposures.

With full-color Kodachrome you can capture the vivid colors of an autumn landscape, of spring flowers, of gaudy carnivals . . . or the gay colors at a children's garden party, a picnic, a cherished holiday . . . or the delicate colors of that infant son or daughter. Yes, with color there are new fields to conquer.

Kodachrome Film is sent to Kodak for processing at no extra cost. It is returned to you as 2 x 2-inch mounted transparencies (unless otherwise specified) which can be viewed by transmitted light, projected as slides, and from which color prints can be made. See your Kodak dealer for full-color Kodachrome or Kodacolor Prints and Enlargements at moderate prices.

For high-quality enlargements

use Kodak Plus-X Panchromatic Film — fine grain and high resolving power permit high-quality enlargements. An excellent film for general outdoor and well-lighted interior use. 20 or 36 exposures.



For poor light†

use Kodak Super-XX Panchromatic Film — very high speed makes this an ideal film to use with artificial light. 20 or 36 exposures.

For fine-grain copying

use Kodak Micro-File Film — an extremely fine-grain, slow, panchromatic film for copying printed matter, maps, documents, etc. 36 exposures.



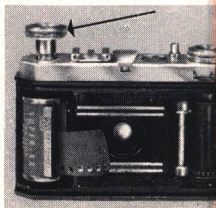
Loading

Load the camera in subdued light, never in bright light. Kodak 135 Film is contained in a lighttight magazine. *Rewind the film into this magazine after the exposures have been made and before the camera back is opened.* Various Kodak 135 Films are described on pages 8 and 9 .

1. Lift the lock and open the camera back.

2. Draw the film rewind knob out as far as it will go. Insert the film magazine in the recess under the rewind knob. The end of the magazine containing the crosspiece goes toward the rewind knob. Push in the rewind knob and turn it so the slot in the rewind shaft engages the crosspiece in the magazine.

3. Insert the end of the film in a slot of the take-up reel. *Do not attempt to remove this reel from*

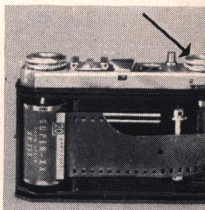


the camera. Turn the knurled reel flange to bind the film on the reel until the full width of the film just emerges from the magazine. After making sure that the film will ride properly in the path provided for it, close and lock the back of the camera and turn the winding knob in the direction of the arrow until it locks.

Cock the shutter and press the exposure button. Now advance the film, cock the shutter, press the exposure button, and again turn the film winding knob until it locks. Again cock the shutter, release it and advance the film. The first frame of film is now ready to be exposed.

4. Turn the exposure counter, by means of the two small studs, until the figure 20 (for a 20-exposure roll) or the figure 36 (for a 36-exposure roll) is at the index mark. The counter will always show the number of exposures *remaining* on the film.

NOTE: The exposure button, shutter, and film winding mechanism are coupled together to prevent double exposure and blanks.



Taking the Picture

This is the step you've been preparing for! If you have followed the previous directions, this will be easy and the results good.

1. Set the shutter speed, lens opening, and focus as explained on the previous pages.
2. Cock the shutter by lifting the cocking lever as far as it will go.
3. Compose the picture in the finder.
4. Make the exposure. Hold the camera steady while pressing the exposure button with a slow, s-q-u-e-e-zing action. It's a good idea to hold your breath during the exposure.

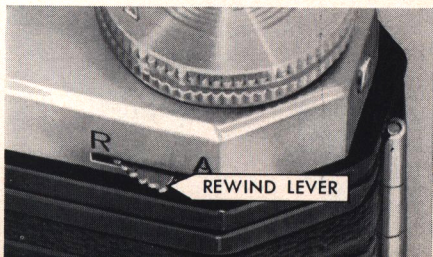
If the exposure button is locked, it probably means that the film has not been advanced since the previous exposure or that the shutter has not been cocked.

If you desire to make a double exposure, you can do so by cocking the shutter and depressing the release on the shutter.

Unloading

When the last exposure has been made, the counter will be at 1. *Do not open the back of the camera now, or the film will be fogged.* Rewind the film into the magazine by pushing the REWIND LEVER to "R" and turning the rewind knob in the direction of the arrow. Continue to rewind until the winding knob stops turning. The film (except for an inch or two of leader strip) is now back in the magazine. Open the back, pull the rewind knob out as far as it will go, and remove the magazine.

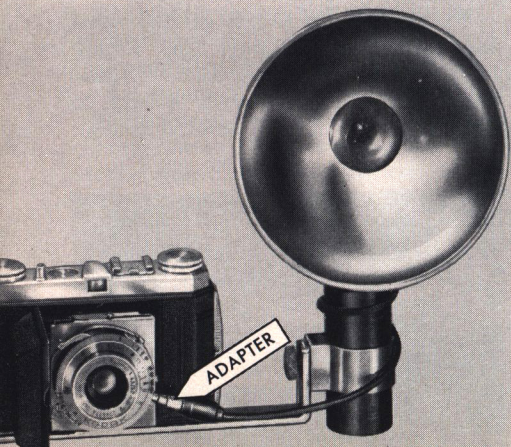
It's a good idea to get your exposed film processed promptly. The Kodak Day-Load Tank or the Kodacraft Miniature Roll-Film Tank makes it easy to develop your own black-and-white film.

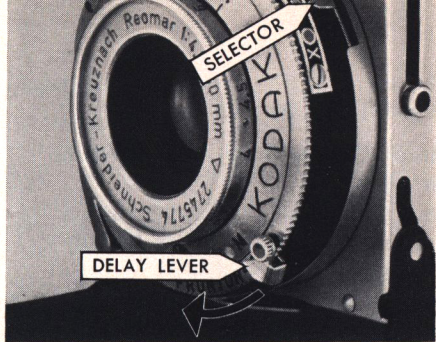


Flash Pictures

At night or whenever the light is poor, flash will let you get your picture either in color or in black and white. This camera is fully synchronized, automatically flashing the lamps at just the right time to make the most efficient use of the light. Class F or M flash lamps can be used as well as speedlamps. All you need is the low-priced Kodak Standard Flasholder and the Kodak B-C Flashpack or two fresh, size "C" photoflash batteries

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to go with it. If photoflash batteries are not available, flashlight batteries can be used. The batteries should test at least 5 amperes. 15

Attach the flashholder by screwing the thumbscrew on the standard bracket into the tripod socket of your camera. Be sure to slip the Kodak Flashpost ADAPTER, supplied with your camera, onto the flash post before attempting to connect the flashholder cord to the flash post.

Using Class F Lamps, such as SM or SF

Set the synchronizer SELECTOR on "X." Do not cock the DELAY LEVER. The shutter is synchronized for settings up to and

including 1/100 second. Cock the shutter and snap the picture.

Using Class M Lamps, such as No. 5 and No. 25

Set the synchronizer SELECTOR on "M" and cock the DELAY LEVER by moving it in the direction indicated by the arrow in the picture on page 15. The yellow dot labeled "M" on the front of the shutter is a reminder to you to cock the delay lever whenever the selector is set on "M." The shutter can be set at any speed. Cock the shutter and snap the picture.

Be sure the bottom of the lamp base is clean and bright before inserting the lamp in the flashholder. If the contact point is tarnished, rub it on a rough surface.

CAUTION: Since lamps may shatter when flashed, the use of a Kodak 2-Way Flashguard or other shield over the reflector is recommended. Do not flash the lamps in an explosive atmosphere.

Do not insert flash lamps in the reflector if the shutter is open—the lamp will flash and a serious burn may result.

Using Speedlamps

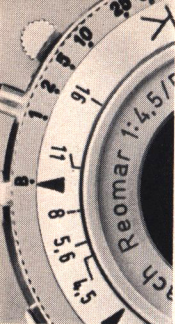
Connect a Kodatron Speedlamp (or similar equipment with no lag in the trip circuit) to the flash post, using the flash-post adapter. Set the synchronizer selector on "X," select any shutter speed, cock the shutter, and snap the picture.

NOTE: Do not use units flashed by means of heavy-duty relays or solenoids. Such units may completely destroy the shutter contacts.

Supplementary Flash—Outdoors

Blue flash bulbs are used with Daylight Type color films to reduce excessive contrast with nearby back- or side-lighted subjects in the bright sun. With the selector on "M" and the delay lever cocked, use No. 5B or No. 25B flash lamps. A lamp-to-subject distance of 8½ feet gives good contrast. Use the basic exposure for subjects in bright sunlight. Flash exposure data are given on the reflector of the Kodak Standard Flashholder.

For exposure always follow the information given on the reflector of your flashholder.



“B” Exposures

When the light is poor (interiors, street scenes at night, and similar conditions), your camera can still produce some of your most striking pictures.

The “B” setting enables you to keep the shutter open for as long as required.

Place the camera on a tripod or other firm support. *Both camera and subject must be still during the exposure.*

To make a long exposure, adjust the lens opening and the focus, set the shutter on “B,” cock the shutter, and press the exposure button, holding it down for the required exposure time. The shutter stays open while the button is held down, and closes when the button is released. The Kodak TBI Metal Cable Release No. 2 can be used to hold the shutter open. It is screwed into the opening of the exposure button.



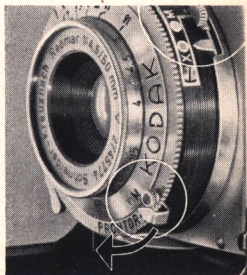
Self-Timer

This is another useful feature of your camera which will help you get unusual and satisfying pictures. With the self-timer you can get into the picture.

To use the self-timer, set the synchronizer selector on "X," cock the delay lever, and then make all settings in the usual way*. After you push the exposure button, there is an interval of about 10 seconds before the shutter opens and takes the picture. This gives you time to take your position in the picture area. When the self timer is used, the camera must be held in a fixed position by a tripod or other firm support.

Since the "X" setting provides synchronization for Class F flash lamps, the self-timer can be used for flash pictures with SM or SF lamps.

*The delay lever can not be cocked when the shutter is set at "B."



Depth of Field

With the lens focused on a given subject, objects both closer and farther away will also be sharp. This depth of field varies with the lens opening used; the smaller the opening, the greater the range of sharpness.

Your camera is equipped with a depth-of-field scale so that you can read this range of sharpness easily before you take each picture. The focusing scale and the lens opening numbers engraved on each side of the focusing index comprise the depth-of-field scale.

The following example shows how to read this scale: Subject is 8 feet away, exposure calls for a lens opening of $f/5.6$.

Set the focusing scale at 8 feet as shown. Look for the number 5.6 on each side of the index.

The depth-of-field scale indicates that objects between about $6\frac{1}{2}$ and 11 feet will be sharp.



DETAILS OF KODAK RETINETTE CAMERA

FILM

Negative Size—24 x 36mm

Film—Kodak 135: 20- or 36-exposure

LENS

Schneider Reomar—Coated 50mm *f*/4.5

Lens Openings—*f*/4.5, *f*/5.6, *f*/8, *f*/11 and *f*/16

SHUTTER

Prontor SV—Cocking type

Speeds—1, 1/2, 1/5, 1/10, 1/25, 1/50, 1/100, 1/300 second, and "B"

Flash—Built-in synchronization for Class F and M flash lamps and Speedlamp

Self-Timer—Built-in with a 10-second delay

FOCUSING AND VIEWING

Focusing Scale—On lens mount

Focusing Range—3½ feet to infinity

View Finder—Optical, eye-level type

DOUBLE-EXPOSURE PREVENTION

Automatic

CONSTRUCTION

Body—Die Cast—black leather covered

Tripod Socket—Standard American thread

COMBINATION LENS ATTACHMENTS

1¼-inch Kodak Adapter Ring, Series VI:

Kodak Lens Hood Series VIA