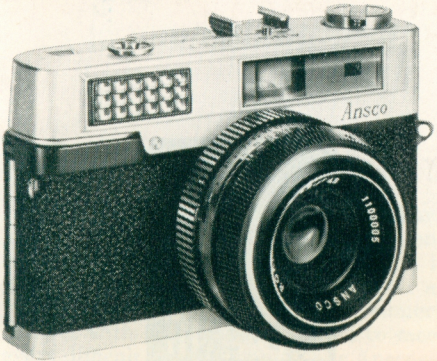
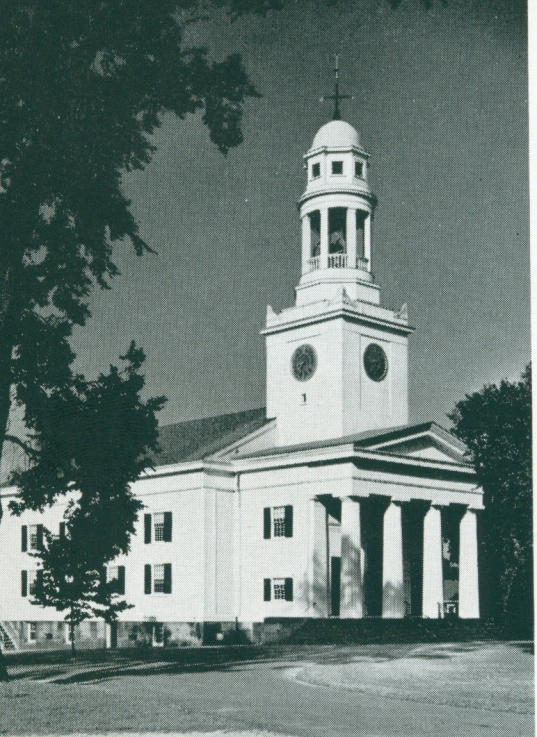
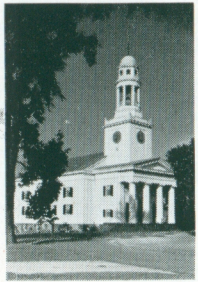


how to use your

ANSCOSET





Your Anscoset camera takes standard 35mm pictures (shown above) in black and white and color. These pictures may be enlarged to give prints of album size or larger for your enjoyment.

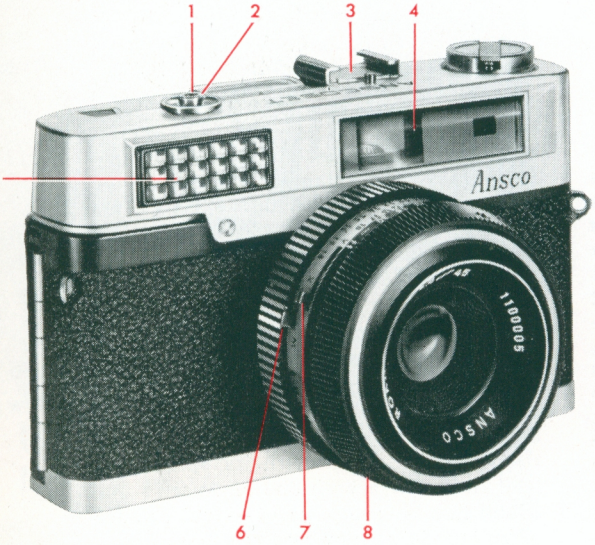
Your ANSCOSET

Virtually anyone can take needle-sharp pictures . . . under almost any conditions . . . with the versatile Anscoset. This is a completely new type of camera . . . as simple to operate as a fixed-focus camera . . . yet with precise adjustments to meet every difficult requirement. Your Anscoset camera features Ansco's new exposure-set ring which functions as a computer, automatically selecting the correct lens opening and shutter speed, as you line up the two pointers on the built-in light meter scale. Focusing is just as simple with a bright-line rangefinder-viewfinder that takes the guesswork out of distances, and puts your subject in perfect focus every time.

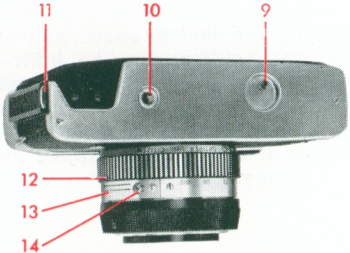
And there's more! Accurate synchronization for flashlamps and electronic flash. Compatible with film speeds from 10 to 1600. Exposure speed from 1/1000 to ⅛ second, plus time. Coated, four-element, sharp f/2.8 lens. Simplified loading and unloading.

You will find that outstanding pictures are easy to take with your Anscoset. But, before using it, read the following directions carefully. Try all the working parts as you read. When you have become thoroughly familiar with its operations, load the camera with one of Ansco's fine 35mm films — see page 14 — and be sure of better pictures every time.

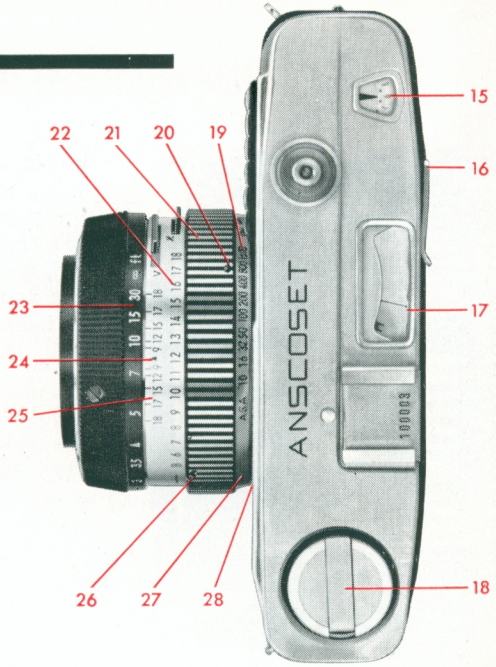
CAMERA PARTS



1) Cable release socket
2) Shutter release button
3) Accessory clip
4) Rangefinder-viewfinder
5) Exposure meter
6) "M-X" synchronization lever
7) Self-timer
8) Focusing ring
9) Rewind release button



10) Tripod socket
11) Back-latch slide release
12) M and X range indicator
13) M and X synchronization range scales
14) Flash connector
15) Exposure counter
16) Rapid film advance
17) Exposure meter pointers
18) Film rewind knob and folding crank
19) ASA film exposure index scale
20) ASA film exposure index indicator
21) Exposure-set ring
22) Exposure value scale
23) Distance setting scale
24) Distance setting indicator
25) Depth of field scale
26) Exposure value (Ev) indicator
27) Flash exposure distance scale
28) Flash exposure index scale



The Exposure-Set Ring

The exposure-set ring on your Anscoset is a unique, built-in computer that eliminates guesswork, charts and calculations, yet assures you of consistently good pictures. It permits you to make instant, correct settings for almost every combination of light, film, speed and subject. You will find it simple to use once you recognize the functions of these three red-dot indicators:

1) FILM EXPOSURE INDEX INDICATOR (20): Makes the basic setting for the type of film you are using.

2) EXPOSURE VALUE INDICATOR (26): Linked to the exposure meter it automatically shows the correct combination of lens opening and exposure time and expresses them as a single number, the exposure value, Ev. The shutter speeds and f stops equivalent to each exposure value are given in the Exposure Value Equivalency Chart on page 17.

The Exposure-Set Ring

3) "M-X" RANGE INDICATOR (12): Verifies your setting when you use flash amps or electronic flash. (See page 15 for complete information on artificial light exposures.)

The only information you need for setting the exposure-set ring is the ASA film exposure index found on the instruction sheet of the film you use. Starting with the index number, follow these simple steps:

Set the Film Exposure Index Pull the exposure-set ring out slightly and turn until the red-dot indicator (20) is opposite the exposure index of the film you are using. Remember, films have both daylight and tungsten exposure indexes, so change the setting when the type of illumination changes.

Set the Exposure Value The Ev scale (22) is mechanically linked to the exposure meter. Point the meter (5) directly at your subject. The small red pointer will move across the scale according to the amount of available light. Turn the exposure-set ring until the "V" of the large red pointer straddles the smaller pointer (17). Under most conditions, you now have the correct setting of lens opening and shutter speed — or exposure value (Ev) — and you are ready to focus and shoot.

With poor light indoors and some slower films (E.I. 50 and slower) an exposure may not be possible because of the existing light conditions. You will notice that the pointer is stationary or moves only slightly, not permitting an exposure value to be set. In this instance, auxiliary

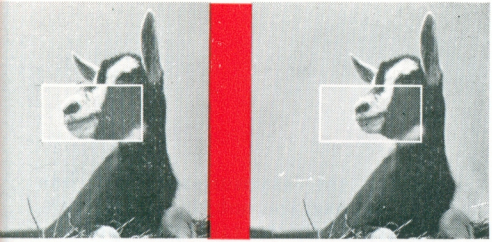
lighting — flashlamp, floodlamp — will be necessary. Satisfactory pictures cannot be made if an Ev number cannot be set.

NOTES

For an accurate light reading, it is important that you hold the camera level and point it directly at the subject. Tilting the camera slightly upward could give you a reading of the sky and cause underexposure. Tilting the camera down might give you a reading of the ground and result in overexposure. You should take a close-up light reading of the principal subject if there are strong contrasts in the picture. A reading of an overall contrasting background could result in incorrect exposure to the subject.

On the Anscoset, exposure values are selected on a "continuous" basis, rather than at pre-set graduations found on most standard cameras. Therefore, there is no need for concern when the Ev falls between two reference numbers on the scale.

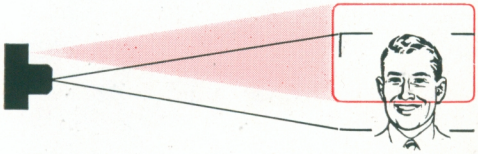
Focusing



Your Anscoset is equipped with a coupled rangefinder-viewfinder. By holding the camera to the eye, you see the area of the subject which will appear in the picture. Use the bright-line "frame" to compose the picture.

The entire image appears in a light tint, with an untinted square in the center. The object on which you are focusing should be centered in this square. Move the focusing ring (8) until the two images in the square coincide. The lens is now accurately focused and your subject is sharp. At the same time, you have the accurate distance to your subject as indicated on the distance scale (23).

When focusing on objects as close as three feet, compose your picture within the small crop marks. This will point the lens to compensate for the parallax due to the different planes of the lens and viewfinder.



Making the exposure

When the exposure-set ring has been set and the subject is in focus, you are ready to take your picture. Hold the camera level and steady and press down on the shutter release button with a firm, slow pressure.

When the exposure value indicator is at 6 or 7, do not attempt hand-held exposures. The camera should be mounted on a tripod or other steady base. (With care it is possible to obtain clear, hand-held exposures with Ev 8.) These three Ev numbers, as well as B, are in red to remind you that when using them the camera requires a firm support.

Automatic Winding Device

Subsequent exposures cannot be made until the film is advanced to the next frame. This eliminates the possibility of double exposures. To wind, grip the edge of the winding lever (16) with the right thumb and pull it to the right as far as it will go. Be sure it goes the full distance, or the shutter will not be ready for the next exposure. This action winds the film, cocks the shutter and counts the exposures, so after each winding, the camera is ready for the next picture.

You may wish to make an intentional double exposure when, for example, you want some particular photographic effect. To do so, hold the rewind release button (9) all the way in and turn the winding lever one full stroke; this will cock the shutter without advancing the film.

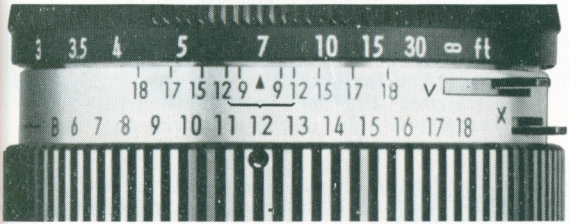
Time exposures

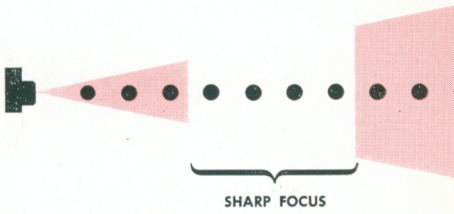
Exposure tables and guides, as well as exposure meters, indicate long exposures under certain conditions. Exposure values less than 6 require time exposures. Turn the exposure set ring to the left until it stops at the letter B, which sets the lens for full opening, f/2.8. When ready to take the picture, press the shutter release button or, better yet, use a cable release and hold down for the length of the exposure required. The shutter will remain open as long as the shutter release is depressed. Mount the camera on a tripod or other firm support.

Self timer

Your Anscoset has a self-timing mechanism which allows about a ten-second delay in exposure to permit the photographer to get in the picture. With the exposure-set ring already adjusted, put the self-timer lever (7) into the V position. Release the shutter in the normal manner and after about 10 seconds, the exposure will be made. The self-timer lever will automatically return to its original position, thus preventing subsequent delayed exposure. The lever must be set at V for each self-timed exposure. A time exposure cannot be made at the V position, but should the exposure-set ring be left at B inadvertently, the exposure will be made at Ev 8. The self timer can also be used for flash pictures.

Depth of field computer





The depth of field is the distance between the nearest and farthest points of sharp focus in the picture you take. A depth-of-field scale (25) is conveniently located just back of the focusing ring. When the exposure-set ring has been positioned, and the camera focused, the depth of field can be easily determined.

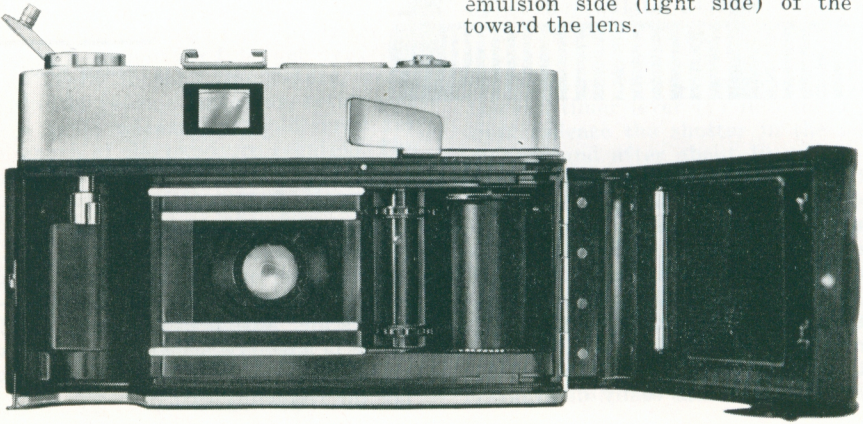
Take the Ev number as shown by the red-dot indicator (26). You will find the same number on each side of the distance setting indicator (24) on the depth-of-field scale. The depth of field is that range of distance shown on the focusing ring between the two numbers representing the Ev being used.

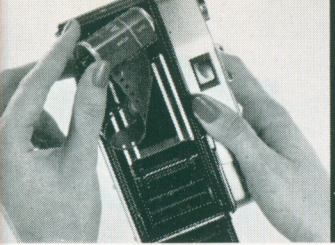
Loading the camera

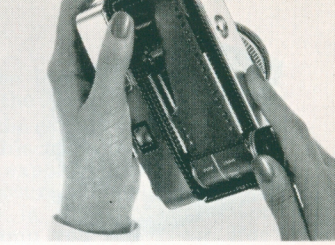
To open the camera, pull out the latch at the bottom of the left side of the camera (11) and open the hinged back.

Turn the take-up spool with your thumb until the slot is on top. Do **not** attempt to remove the take-up spool from the camera.

Insert the film magazine with the emulsion side (light side) of the film toward the lens.







Hold down the film magazine and pull out a short length of film. Insert the end of the film into the slot of the take-up spool, engaging the second full perforation of the film over the tooth in the spool slot. Holding the magazine down, turn the take-up spool with the thumb until about ¾″ of the full width of the film has been drawn from the magazine. Make certain the film perforations engage the sprockets of the small spool next to the take-up spool. Close the back of the camera firmly and lock the latch.

Press the shutter release button and wind the film. Repeat until the exposure counter (15) is on 1. The film is now in position and the first picture can be made. The exposure counter automatically returns to zero (red dot) when the camera is opened to remove the exposed film. Be sure the rewind knob rotates as you advance the film. If it does not, the film has come loose from the take-up spool or may possibly have broken. If this happens just after you have loaded the camera and are about to advance the film for the first time, you can open the back and reinsert the film in the slot. If this occurs at any other time, the camera can be opened only in a darkroom if the exposed film is to be saved.

There is an ANSCO film for every picture

Anscochrome® Film

A high-speed (E. I. 32) color film, which will give you natural color transparencies for projection or for Printon enlargements. Anscochrome Daylight Type is available in 20 and 36-exposure magazines and the Ansco Easy-Loader, which contains 8 daylight loading 20-exposure lengths.

Super Anscochrome Film

A super-speed (E. I. 100) color film which produces outstanding stop-action transparencies and instantaneous exposures even in poor light. Super Anscochrome Daylight Type is available in both 20 and 36-exposure magazines; Tungsten Type (Artificial Light Type B) is available in 20-exposure magazines only.

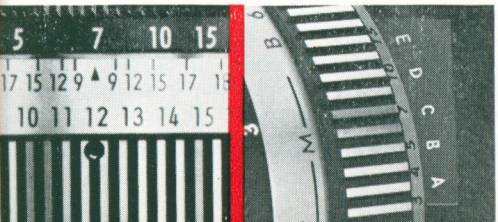
Super Hypan® Film

An extremely high-speed (E. I. Daylight 500, Tungsten 400), fine-grain panchromatic film ideally suited for sports photography, existing light pictures, as well as all general applications of indoor and outdoor photography. It comes in 20-exposure magazines.

Flashlamp exposures

Your Anscoset has built-in flash synchronization. No additional flash synchronization attachment is necessary. For optimum results a BC flash unit is required. The Ansco Universal Flash Unit equipped with a BC cartridge, or any BC "shoe" type flash unit may be used. The flash connector (14) accepts any 3mm continental tip. "Shoe" type flash units, of course, slip into the accessory clip (3) on the top of the camera.

The synchronization of the shutter is adjusted for X (instantaneous) and M (20 millisecond) delay operation through the use of the flash synchronization lever at the side of the lens mount (6). For flashlamp use, set the lever at M, for electronic flash, use the X setting.

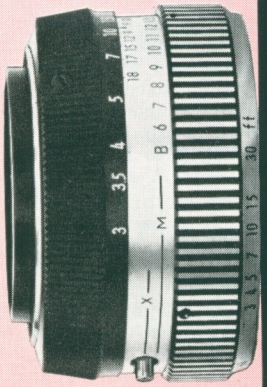


To determine the correct exposure, first focus on the subject to find the range. Move the flash exposure distance scale (27) on the exposure-set ring until this subject distance is opposite the index letter for the lamp you are using. For example, if you are focused at 8 feet and using a #5 flashlamp, turn the exposure-set ring until the 8 is opposite the letter E. You now are ready to take your picture.

Before taking the picture, refer to the red-dot synchronization indicator (12) on the exposure-set ring. It should be within the orange line representing the M synchronization range (13). If the indicator is not within the M range, it is not advisable to photograph at your planned distance with the film you are using.

The following chart interprets the flash exposure index scale (28) letters:

A	B	C	D	E
Electronic Flash		AG-1B	5B, 25B	5, 25
More than 7 Feet	7 feet or Less	6B	M5B, M25B AG1, 6	M5, M25



When using flashlamps indoors, either Anscochrome or Super Anscochrome film can be used. The use of daylight type film requires blue flashlamps either indoors or out. Super Anscochrome Tungsten type requires clear flashlamps. Use blue flash illumination outdoors, too, to fill in deep shadows.

Electronic flash

When using a small amateur electronic flash unit, use the settings given in the preceding chart. For example, if you are 5 feet from the subject, move the flash exposure distance scale (27) on the exposure set ring until 5 is opposite B; if you then move back to 10 feet, set 10 opposite A.

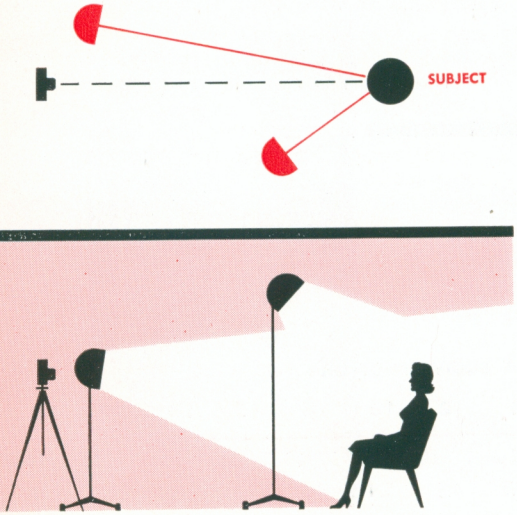
Some electronic flash units made for advanced amateurs have guide numbers for Anscochrome of 40-50. When using one of these larger units move the settings back one letter, i.e., use the C setting for distances of seven feet or less and B for distances over seven feet.

For electronic flash use, set the synchronization lever (6) at X and be certain that the exposure setting is within the X range. For self-timer use, engage the V lever.

When shooting color, use Anscochrome Daylight or Super Anscochrome Daylight Film with an 81A filter.

EXPOSURE VALUE EQUIVALENCY CHART

EV NUMBER	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Shutter Speed	1/8	1/15	1/30	1/60	1/110	1/160	1/210	1/270	1/360	1/450	1/590	1/770	1/1000
F stops	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.5	4.4	5.4	6.8	8.4	10.4	12.6	16

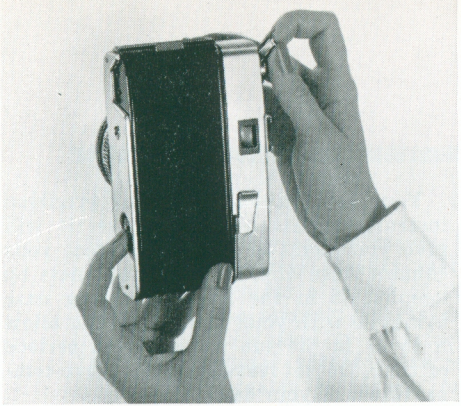


Floodlamp exposures

Floodlamp illumination is a convenient, economical source of light. With floodlamps, the Anscoset should be set in the same manner as for natural light, using the tungsten exposure index shown in your film instruction sheet.

A good, basic floodlamp setup calls for two No. 2 photoflood lamps in good quality reflectors, or Reflector Photoflood #2 lamps placed as shown in the accompanying diagram. The main light source should be directed downward at a 45° angle and the fill-in light should be placed close to the camera on the opposite side of the main light.

A tripod or other firm, level support and a cable release should be used for Ev numbers shown in red. The cable release screws into the socket (1) in the center of the shutter release button.



Unloading the camera

When the final exposure has been made, the film must be rewound into the magazine before the camera is opened and the film removed. Do not advance the film beyond the last exposure, since the film might become detached from the magazine and cannot be rewound.

To rewind the film, unfold the crank on the rewind knob. Holding down the small button (9) on the bottom of the camera, turn the crank clockwise until you feel a lessening of the tension. This indicates the film has been released from the take-up spool.

Pull out the back latch and open the camera; remove the film magazine from the camera.

Tripod socket

The tripod socket (10) is located in the center of the bottom of the camera. It is used not only for attaching the camera to a tripod, but also for attaching the carrying case to the camera and the camera to the Ansco flash unit.

Camera Care

Your new camera is a fine precision instrument. Given proper care, it will give you years of service. Protect your camera from dirt, rain and dampness by keeping it in the Ansco carrying case available with your camera. Do not allow it to lie in the sun for extended periods of time. Do not leave it in the glove compartment of your car.

Clean the front and rear elements of the lens often with a **clean**, lintless cloth. Blow out the back of the camera each time you load it to be sure there are no dust particles or lint.

Should anything go wrong, do not try to repair your camera yourself; take it to your photographic dealer or, if not convenient, send it to Camera Repair Service, Ansco, Emma Street, Binghamton, New York.

GUARANTEE

This precision camera has been manufactured from the highest quality materials. It is guaranteed by Ansco for a period of 12 months from date of purchase against defects due to workmanship or materials used in manufacture. It will be repaired or replaced without charge when returned by owner or dealer to Ansco or authorized Ansco repair agency. This guarantee is valid only when the registration card packed with your camera is filled in and returned to Ansco, Binghamton, New York within ten days of purchase.

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ANSCOSET

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