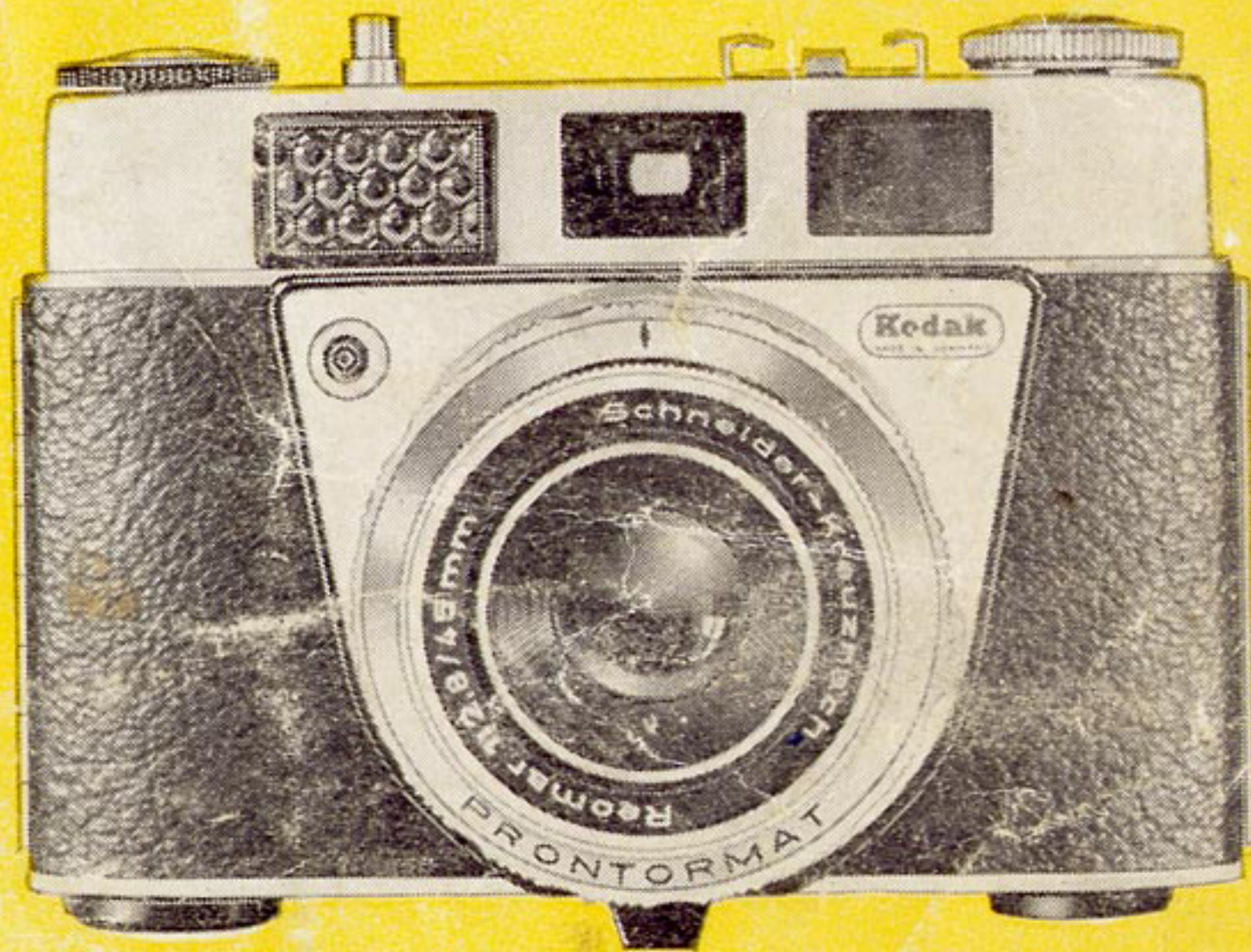


**Kodak**

**Kodak**

*Retinette II A*



K O D A K A G . S T U T T G A R T - W A N G E N

Instructions for Use

591 639

Printed in Germany

Engl. - O - 2724 - 1160 M

**Kodak**



**This is All**

**You have to do to shoot  
with the  
RETINETTE II A camera:**

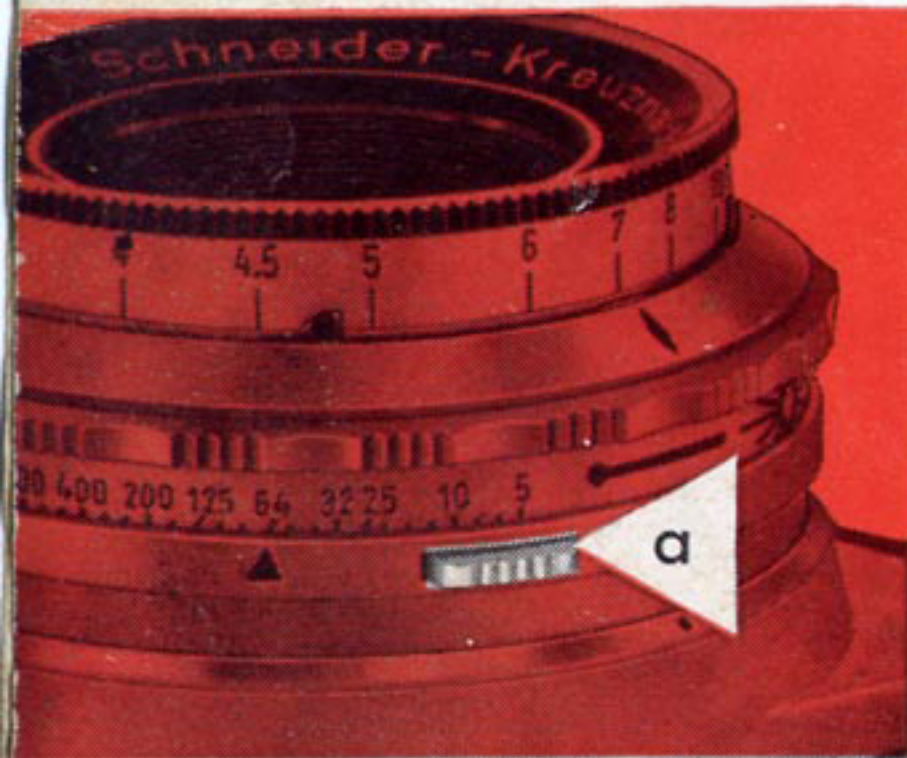
Set the distance

Set the pointer in the finder  
to the index

Release

## Setting the Film Speed

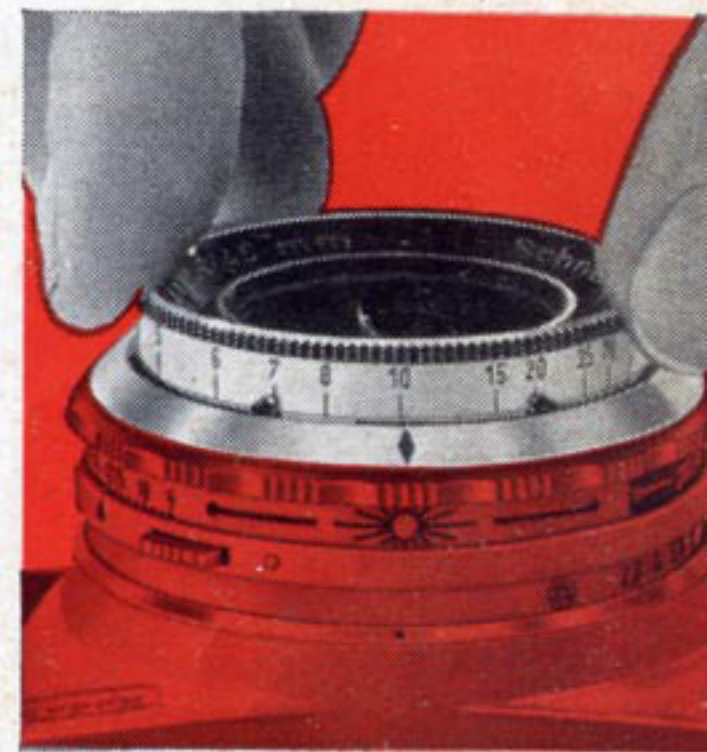
The exposure depends on the speed of the film in your camera. The instruction leaflet enclosed with every film gives you data for the appropriate ASA or DIN figure that you have to set on the Prontomat Special shutter. To do this, press in the setting lever (a), and push it along until the triangular  $\triangle$  index points to the required ASA or DIN figure. (The DIN ratings apply mainly to German films.)

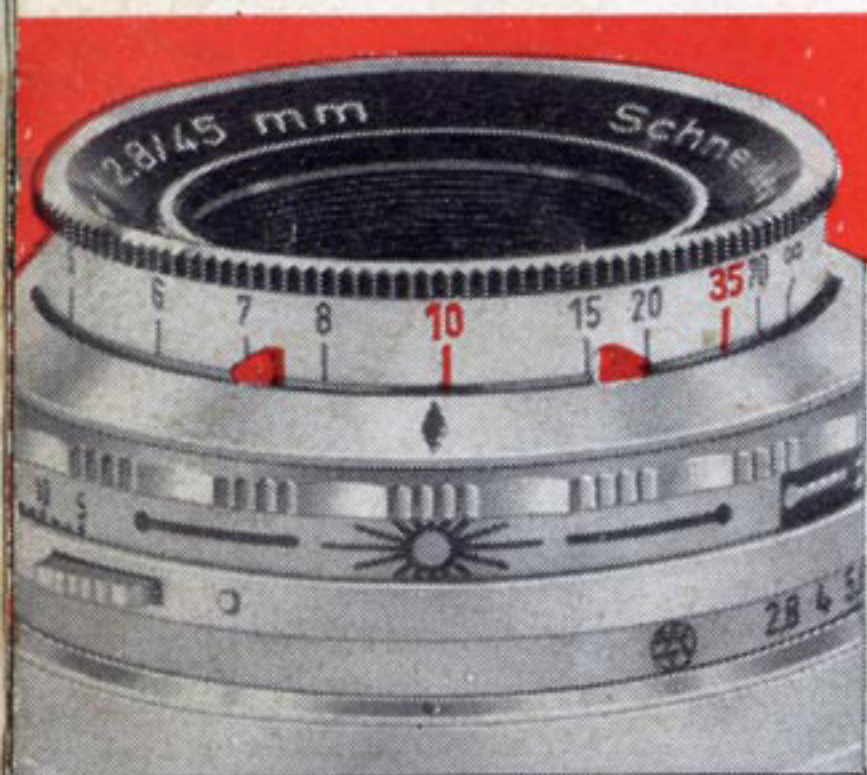


## Setting the Distance

Turn the focusing ring (see illustration) until the diamond  $\blacklozenge$  index mark points to the required distance figure on the focusing scale.

The lens of your camera reproduces sharply not only the subject at the distance at which it is actually focused, but also a certain zone in front and behind. This zone is known as the depth of field. With your RETINETTE II A it is really easy to read off this depth at a glance for any shot. As you rotate the shutter ring, you see at the

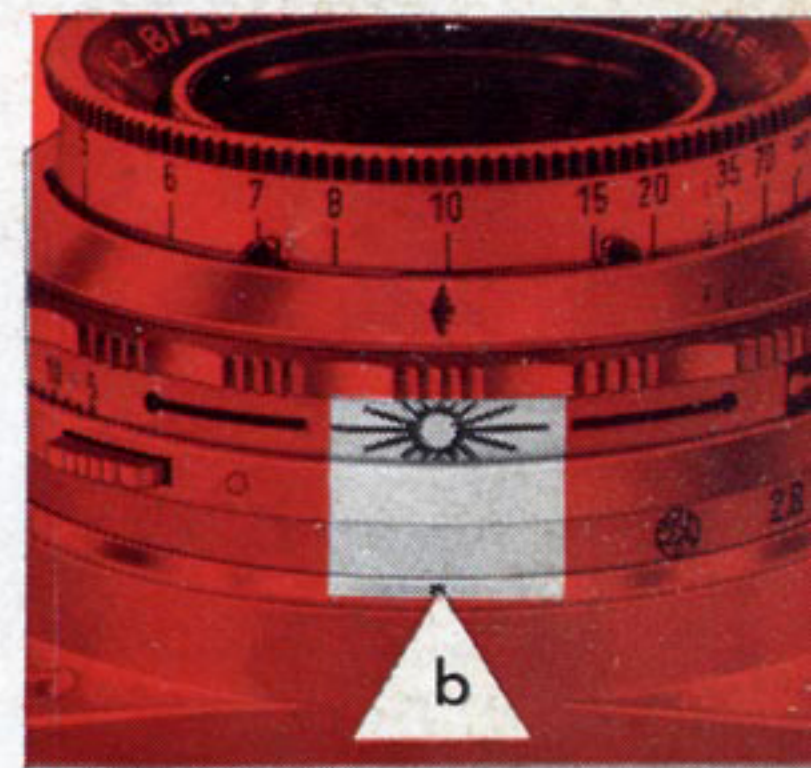




same time the two red pointers of the automatic depth of field indicator moving along the focusing scale. These pointers indicate the zone of sharpness for your picture. The **two red figures** (10 and 35) on the focusing scale are useful zone focus settings. For near subjects, set the distance to the red figure 10; for more distant subjects set it to the red figure 35. The position of the depth of field indicator always shows you the sharp zone available for your prefocused shot.

## Pictures Outdoors

The shutter ring of your RETINETTE II A carries two setting ranges, for outdoor and for flash exposures. The outdoor range is marked by a small sun, the flash range by a flash bulb. Turn the shutter ring until the symbol of the sun is opposite the black dot (b). If you now look through the finder you will see a bright triangular  $\triangle$  index mark at the centre of the lower edge of the finder frame.





Illustr. 1



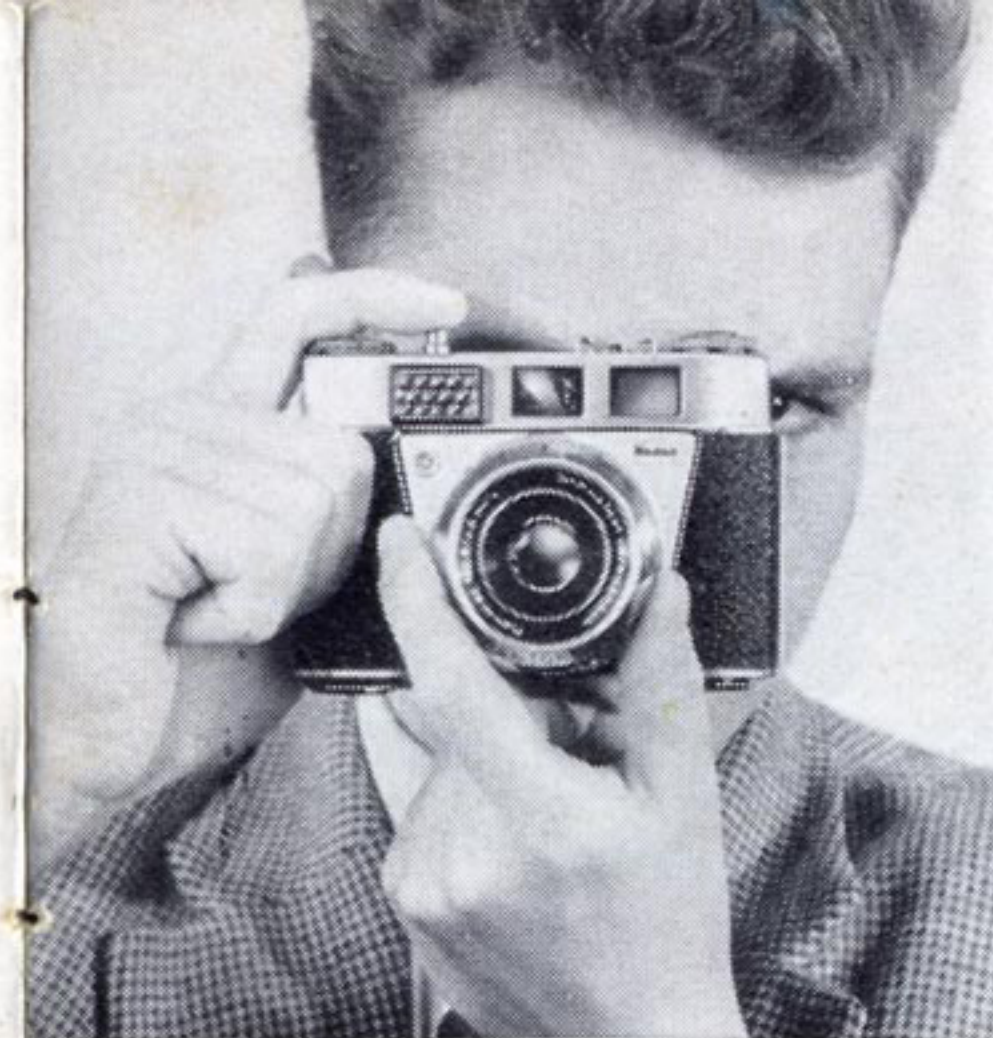
Illustr. 2



Illustr. 3

In addition you will notice a moving black pointer on the lower bright frame line (illustration 1). Pointing the camera to a subject rotate the shutter ring until this pointer is exactly aligned with the bright  $\triangle$  mark (illustration 2). This sets the correct exposure for your picture. In extreme light conditions the triangular  $\triangle$  mark in the finder may be obscured when you turn the shutter ring (illustration 3). This means that you cannot make an exposure with the available light.

**The lower limit-line of the brilliant frame is interrupted once on either side. These interruptions have no bearing on your picture-taking.**



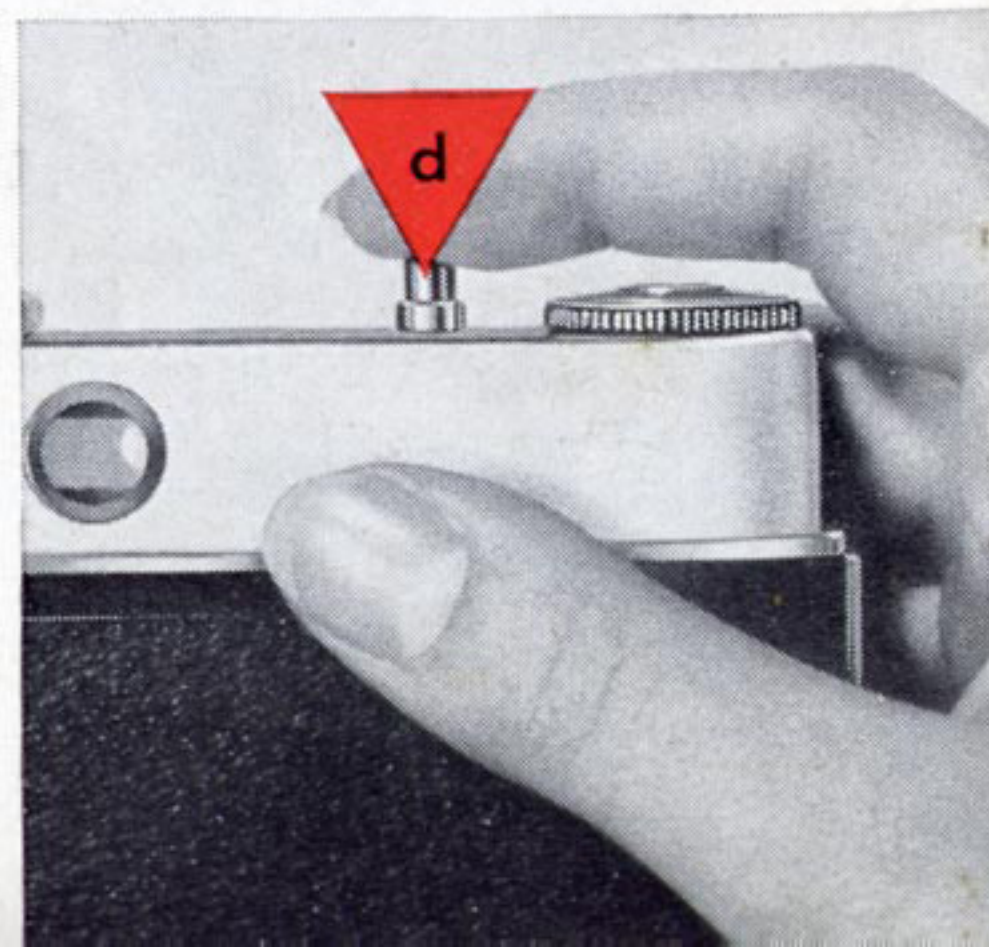
## Holding and Viewing

Hold your RETINETTE in both hands and look through the finder eyepiece. As you can see in the illustrations, you can hold the camera either horizontally or vertically. In either case, keep your fingers clear of the honeycomb cell window of the exposure meter. Grip the shutter ring with the other hand. After a few attempts you will soon find a really steady hold for your RETINETTE.

## Cocking and Releasing

Pull out the rapid wind lever (c) as far as it will go. This single movement sets the shutter, advances the film in the camera (page 12) by one frame, and also moves the film counter (page 14).

The rapid wind lever automatically shoots back into its original position. If it should not fly back, you did not pull it out fully. When you have your subject nicely framed in the large-image viewfinder, fully press down the release button (d). Fully pull out the rapid wind lever again after every shot.



## Experts Choose Kodak Films

### Colour Films:

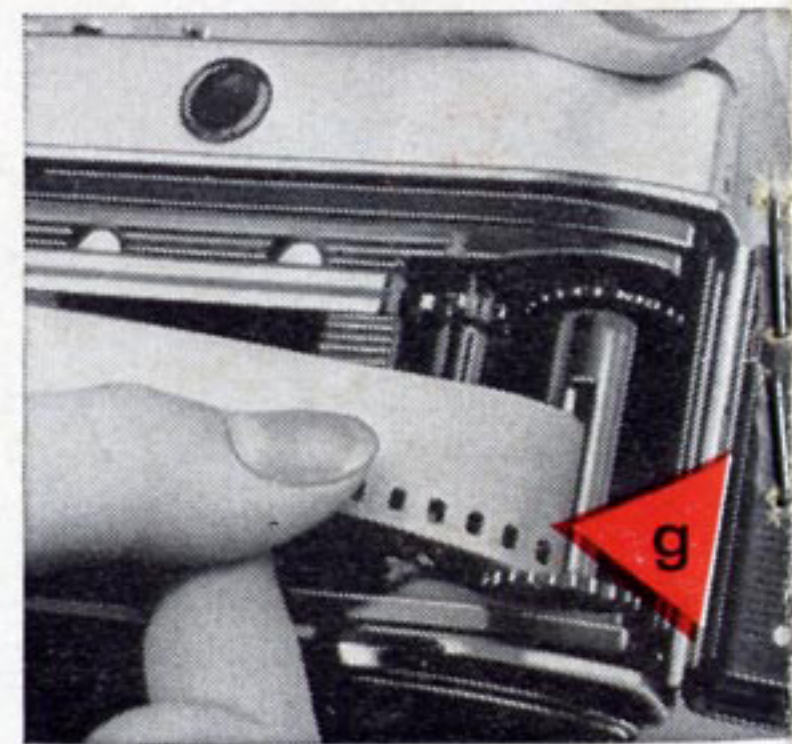
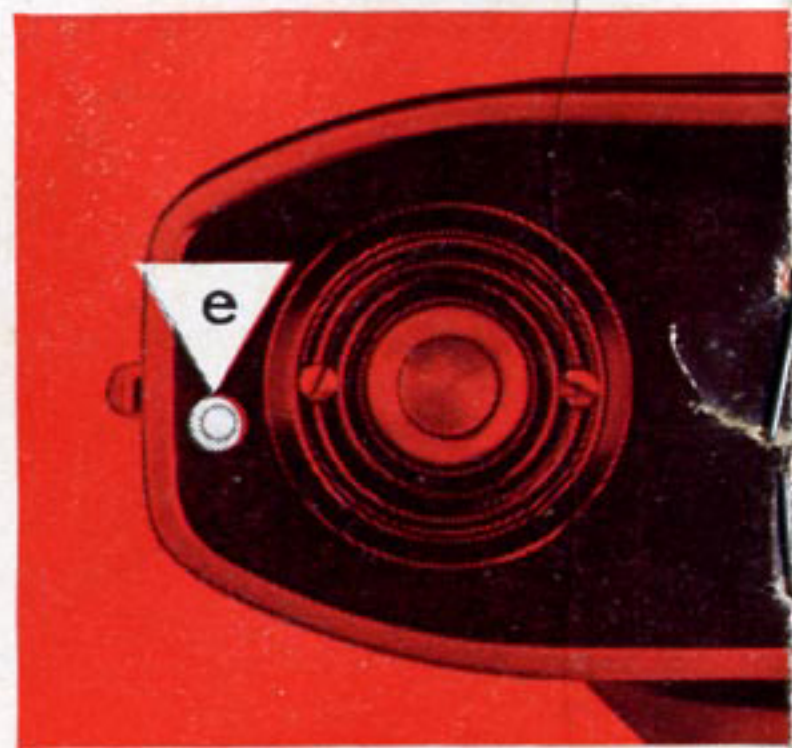
Kodachrome Daylight type film	10 ASA
Kodachrome type A film	16 ASA
Ektachrome Daylight type film	32 ASA
Kodacolor negative film	32 ASA

### Black-and-white Films:

Panatomic-X	40 ASA
Plus-X Pan	160 ASA
Tri-X Pan	400 ASA

## Inserting the Film (in subdued light)

1. Press the opening button (e) in the base of the camera. The camera back will spring open.
2. Fully pull out the rewind knob (f).
3. Turn the built-in take-up spool (g) by its serrated flange until one of the slits points upwards. Push the trimmed end of the film into this slit, so as to anchor a perforation hole in the little hook of the slit.
4. Draw the film across the film track, and insert the magazine in the supply chamber. The teeth of the film transport sprocket (h) must properly engage both perforation rows of the film.
5. Now push back the rewind knob (f), and turn it at the same time in the direction of the arrow until you feel a slight resistance. That tensions the film.
6. Finally, close the camera back by pressing the back against the body until it locks.

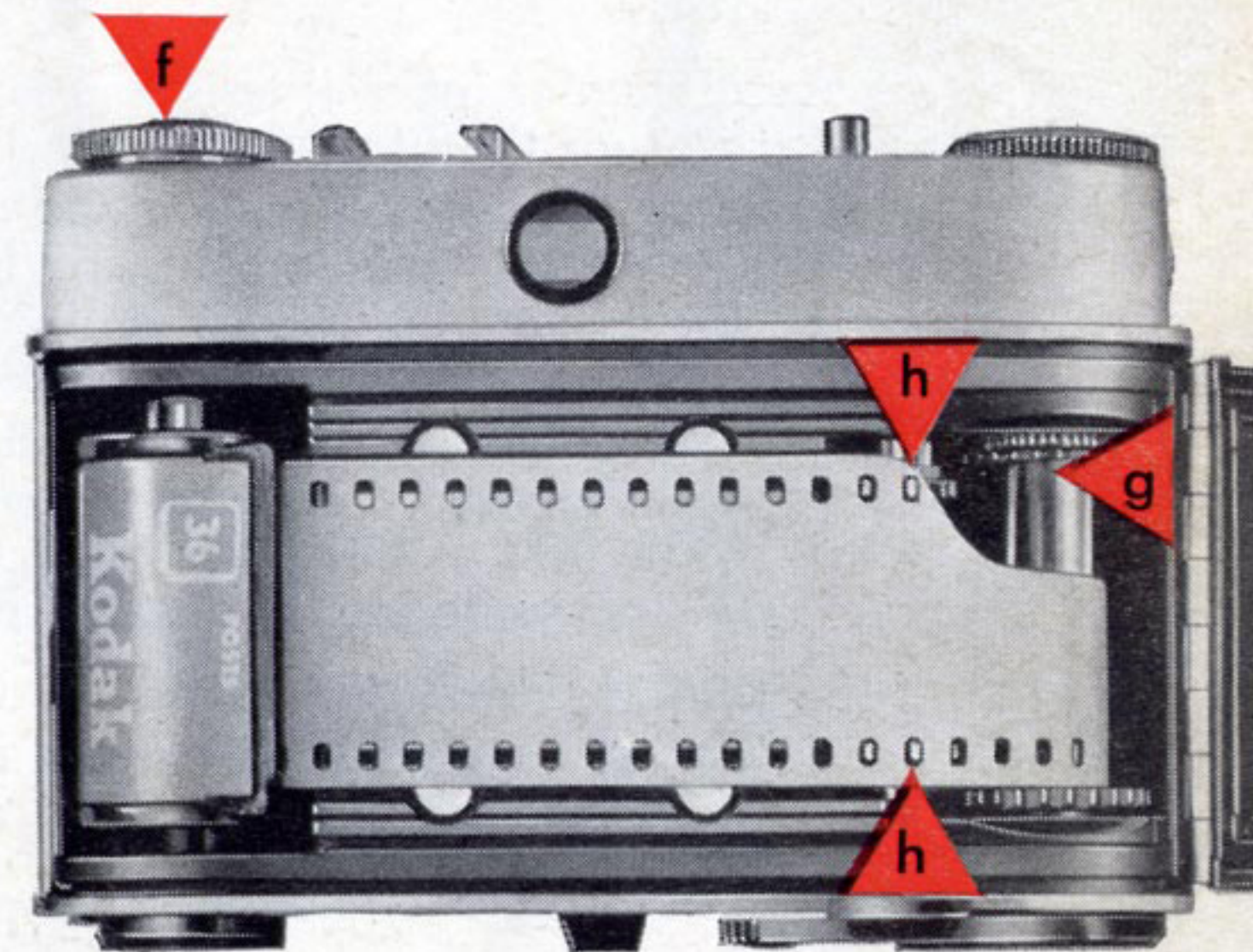


e Opening button

f Rewind knob

g Built-in take-up spool




h Film transport sprocket

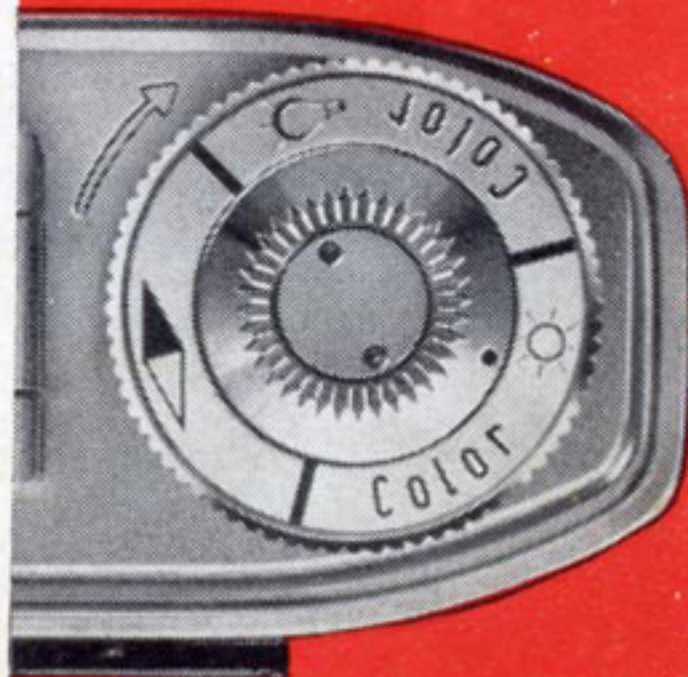
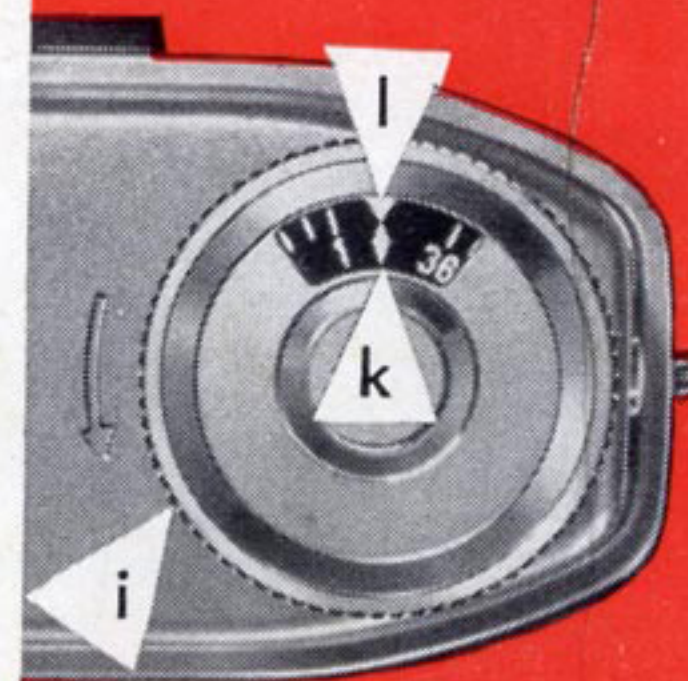


## Setting the Film Counter and Film Indicator

The exposure counter (above) tells you how many shots you still have. Turn the black thumb ring (i) in counter-clockwise direction until the diamond mark  $\diamond$  (k) is exactly opposite the triangular mark  $\nabla$  (l). 36-exposure magazine = set  $\diamond$  mark between 1 and 36; 20-exposure magazine = set  $\diamond$  mark to 23. Cock the shutter and release, cock and release again and cock a third time. The rewind knob must thereby be turned against the arrow. If not, tension the film a little bit more (page 12). The  $\nabla$  mark is now opposite No. 36 or 20 respectively.

To set the film indicator dial (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.

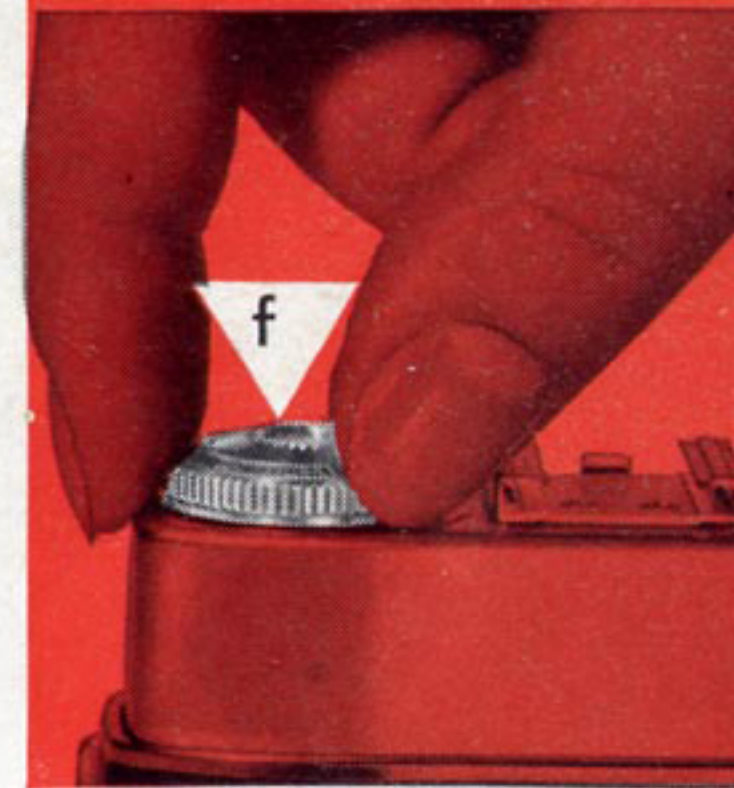
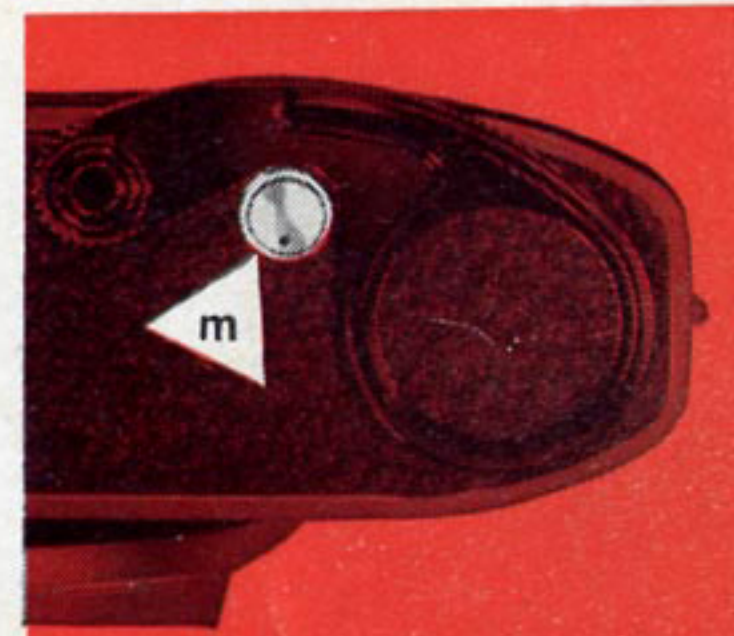
-  = Black-and-white film
- Color  = Daylight colour film
- Color  = Artificial light colour film



## Unloading the Film

After the last picture has been taken, the film has to be rewound. Depress the clutch button (m) in the camera base and turn the rewind knob (f) clockwise, as indicated by the arrow, until the clutch button stops turning (watch black dot on button). Open the camera back **in subdued light**. Pull out the rewind knob and remove the magazine from the supply chamber.

If you should at any time have omitted to set the exposure counter it may happen that in a loaded camera the rapid wind lever cannot be switched to the limit of its travel. Depress the clutch button and operate the rapid rewind lever to complete its travel. The film can now be removed from the camera as above described.







Taken with  
RETINETTE II A  
and KODABLITZ

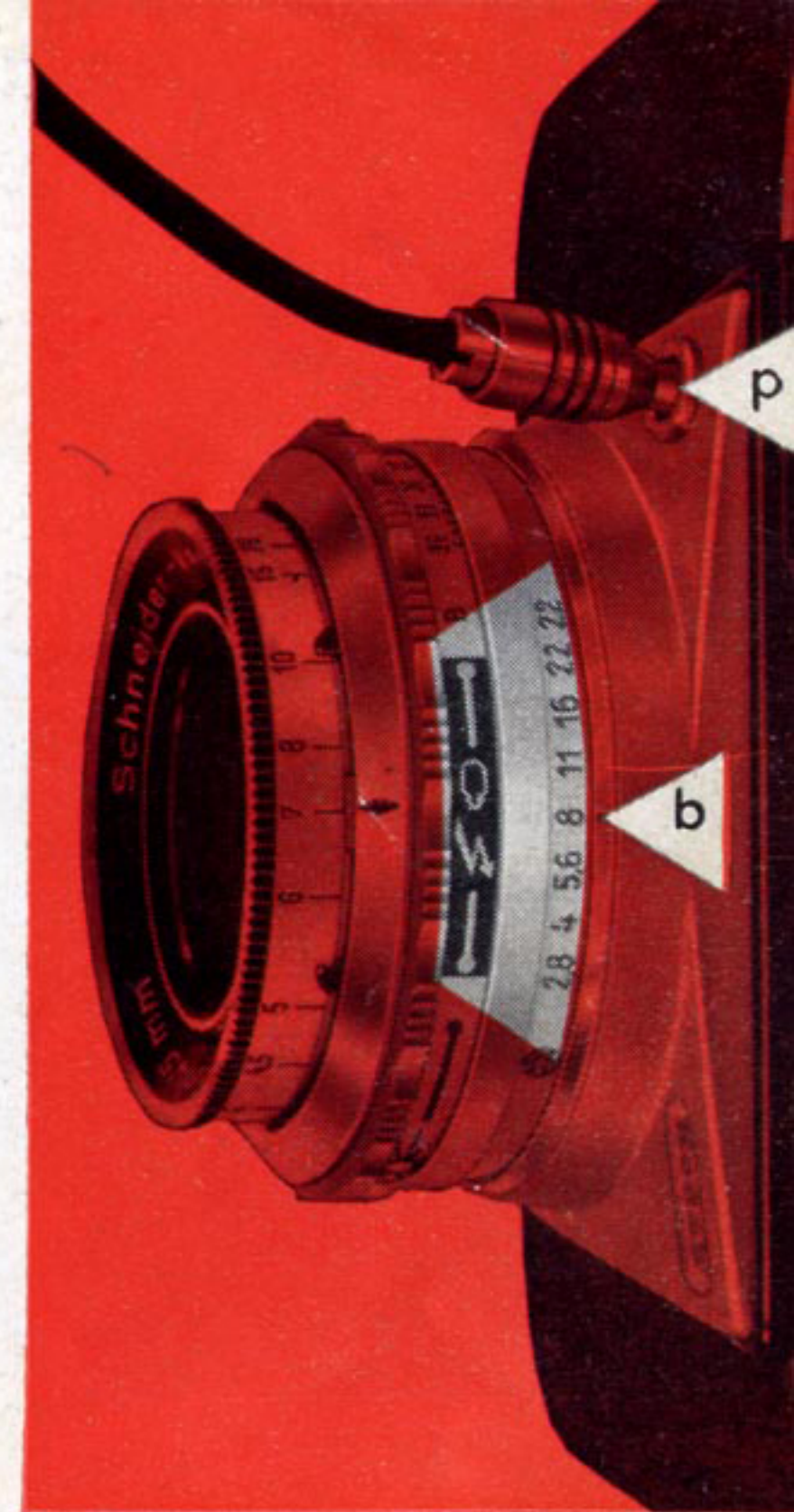
## Flash Shots

Turn the milled shutter ring until the flash range and required lens opening are opposite the black dot (b). In the flash range the shutter is always set to  $\frac{1}{30}$  second. You can thus use electronic flash units and all class X flash bulbs.

Push your flash gun, for instance the KODABLITZ, into the accessory shoe of your camera, and plug the flash cable into the flash socket (b). You are ready to shoot. You can work out the required lens opening from the guide number given on the flash bulb packing or in the instructions for the various electronic flash units. Use the following rule:

**Guide number divided by the distance = lens opening.**

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

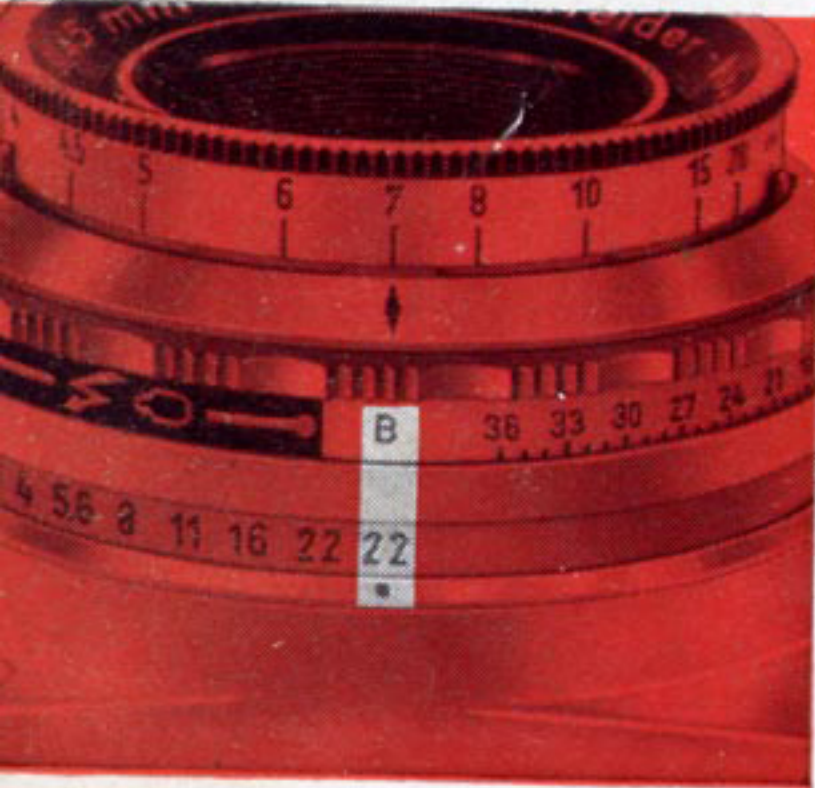


## Time Exposures

For time exposures mount the camera on a tripod by means of the tripod socket in the camera base. Expose with a cable release – which screws into the thread of the release button – to avoid camera shake.

Turn the shutter ring until the letter "B" is opposite the black dot (b). This is the time exposure setting: the shutter now remains open as long as you keep the button depressed. With time exposures the lens is always set to f/22.

The right-hand figure 22 is used for time exposures, the left-hand f/22 setting for flash shots. The coupled exposure control of your RETINETTE II A cannot be used with time exposures.



## Close-up Parallax

At distances below 8 feet a so-called parallax error appears. In other words, the field of view outlined by the brilliant frame in the finder no longer corresponds exactly to the view recorded on the film. To compensate for this parallax at a subject distance of 3 feet, imagine a line between the two marks on the frame (dotted in the illustration) as the upper limit of the field of view. At distances greater than 3 feet, this line gradually moves upwards, until at 8 feet it coincides with the upper edge of the finder frame.

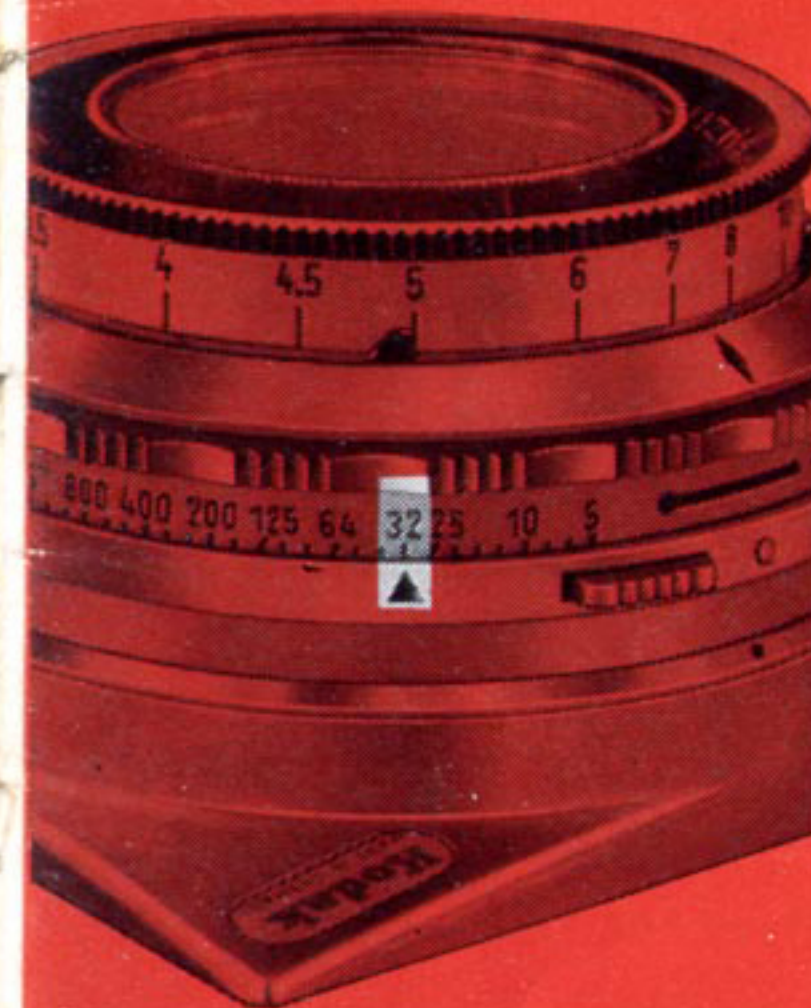


## Filters

With a filter special effects may be obtained. Most filters have a filter factor. You allow for this with the RETINETTE II A **before** taking the picture by reducing the film speed setting by the number of divisions given in the table below.

### Kodak Filters for Black-and-white resp. Colour Films

	Reduce film speed setting by:
Skylight filter for Kodachrome Daylight type film – Ultra-violet filter (F VII) .....	0 divisions
Light-yellow filter (F I) – Daylight filter for Kodachrome type F film – Light balancing filter for Kodachrome type F film – Daylight filter for Kodachrome type A film .....	2 divisions
Medium yellow (F II) and yellow-green (F III) filters – Photoflood filter for Kodachrome Daylight film .....	3 divisions
Pola-screen – Blue (F VI) filter .....	4 divisions
Orange filter (F IV) .....	5 divisions
Red filter (F V) .....	9 divisions



## 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 to 64 ASA. In the table opposite you will see that with the yellow-green (F III) filter the film speed setting must be reduced by 3 divisions – in other words to 32 ASA (illustration left).

If you work again without the filter, or change it, remember to re-set the film speed rating accordingly.

## Deliberate Double Exposures

The interlock system of the RETINETTE II A prevents accidental double exposure. To make a deliberate double exposure for special effects, depress the clutch button (page 15) after the first of the two exposures, keeping it down and at the same time pull out the rapid wind lever as far as it will go. The film then remains in position for a second exposure on the same frame. The film counter, however, is advanced by one frame.

## Care of the Camera

Protect your lens and the finder window against injury and finger marks. For cleaning, use a soft sable brush or a soft rag. Use the brush from time to time also for dusting the film track and supply chamber.

## Close-ups

In the near range below the 3-foot limit you enter an immense world in miniature. The close-up rangefinder for 45 mm lenses, used with the NI, NII, and NIII close-up lenses covers a near range from 39 to 11½ inches (97 to 29 cm).

## The Lens Hood

Use the lens hood for all your shots. It screens off stray light and also protects the lens against rain or snow. It should in fact be a part of your standard outfit.

