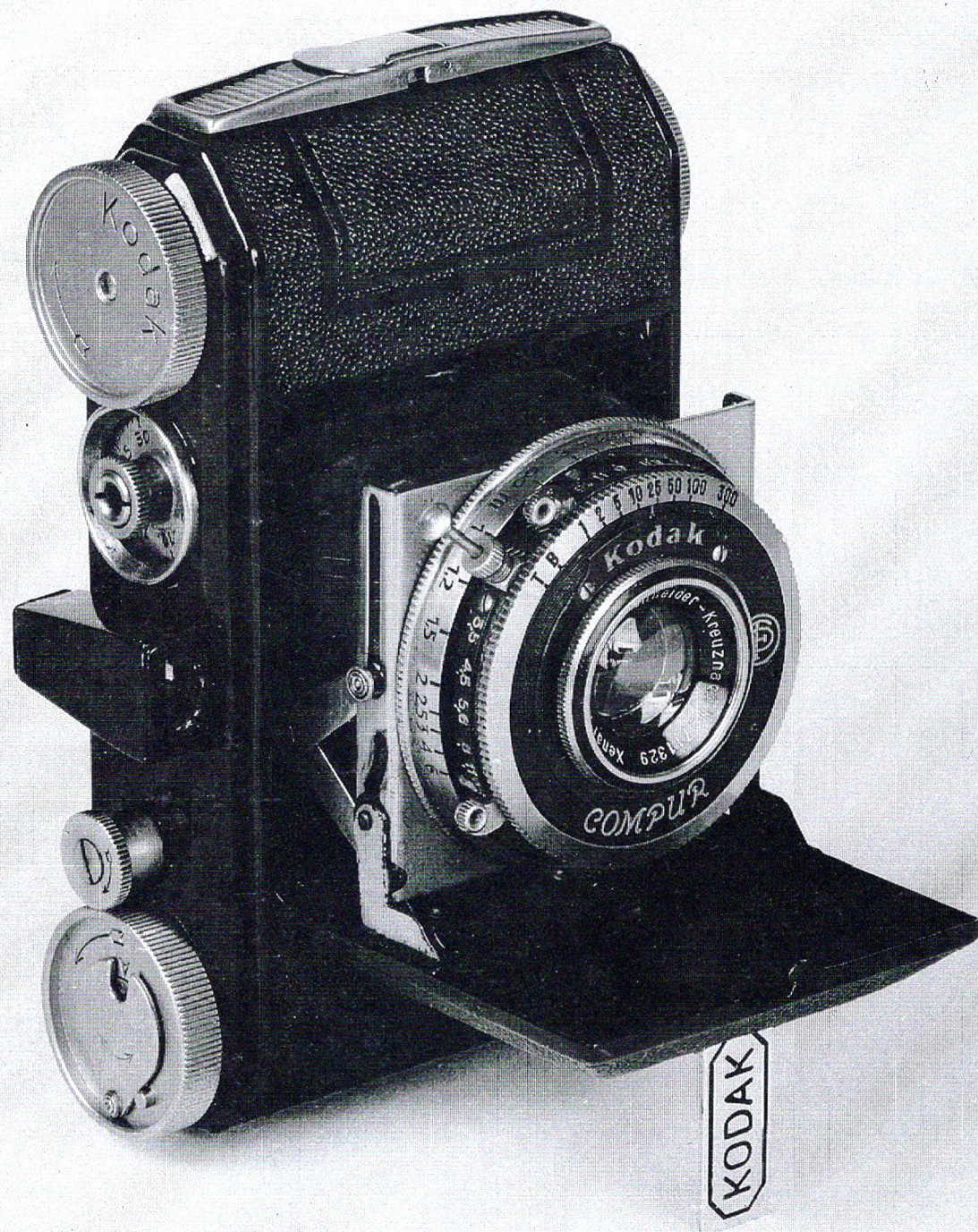




SMALL *Cameras*
BIG *Pictures*

Kodak Cameras | Made in Germany

Kodak Retina I Camera
24 × 36 mm
1934-41



SMALL CAMERAS— BIG PICTURES

From the Pupille
to the Ektra 12—EF

Kodak Cameras—
Made in Germany

A Camera—Exhibition at
The International Museum of Photography at
GEORGE EASTMAN HOUSE
Rochester, New York,
October 12—December 9, 1979

Kodak in Germany

As early as 1880, George Eastman's fame had spread – British photographic journals recognized his inventions and as Carl Ackerman, Eastman's biographer adds, "Romain Talbot wrote from Berlin for the entire German rights". (Carl W. Ackerman, George Eastman, Boston 1930, p. 32.)

Who was this man from Berlin whom Ackerman refers to as proof of Eastman's foreign reputation?

Romain Talbot was born in 1827 in the small border town of Malmedy (now in Belgium) which in 1815 had become part of Prussia, making Talbot a Prussian national. Talbot did not wish to become a lawyer like his father but learnt the export and import trade. Only 28 years old, he founded his own business in Paris. There he became interested in the new art of photography and added his hobby to his business by dealing in photographic goods.

When the Franco-Prussian war started, Talbot had to leave Paris and settled in Berlin where he became Germany's most important dealer in photographic goods, representing many major firms. Always interested in important new products, he came into contact with Eastman as early as 1880. Nothing developed at that time, but, in 1886, Talbot became the a-

Alleinige Inseraten-Annahme
bei **Rudolf Mosse**
Annoncen-Expedition
für sämtliche Zeitungen
Deutschlands u. v. Ausländer.

Beiblatt der Liegenden Blätter.

Inserations-Gebühren
für die
4 gespalt. Nonparelle-Zeile
1 M. 20 Pf. Reichen.

Nr. 2263 (24) Fünftes Blatt.

München, den 9. Dezember 1888.

LXXXIX. Band.

Photographie!

Letzte Neuheit! Kein Spielzeug!




Eastman's „Kodak-Handcamera“

Patentirt in allen Ländern.

- „Kodak“ wiegt geladen für 100 Aufnahmen 700 Gramm und ist 5 1/2 x 9 x 16 cm gross.
- „Kodak“ Bilder sind rund, 6 1/2 cm im Durchmesser und haarscharf. Sie eignen sich daher vorzüglich für Projectionen und Vergrößerungen.
- „Kodak“ Linse ist stets im Brennpunkt, daher kein Einstellen nöthig, ganz gleich ob man nahe oder entfernte Gegenstände aufnehmen will.
- „Kodak“ enthält höchstempfindliches Negativ-Papier für 100 Aufnahmen hintereinander.
- „Kodak“ erlaubt Augenblicksaufnahmen (mit verstellbarem Verschluss) sowie Zeitaufnahmen (mit dem Objektivdeckel).
- „Kodak“ Handhabung ist die denkbar Einfachste. Sie erhalten „Kodak“ geladen für 100 Aufnahmen. Sie halten „Kodak“ wie Abbild zeigt, drücken auf einen Knopf und die Aufnahme ist gemacht. Sie drehen einen Schlüssel um eine ganze Umdrehung und „Kodak“ ist fertig für die zweite Aufnahme.
- „Kodak“ ist ein prachtvolles und nützliches Geschenk.
- „Kodak“ ist die beste, einfachste, sicherste und leichteste aller Detectivcameras.

Man verlange Probedilder und genaue Preisliste.

Preis: 1 „Kodak“-Camera fertig zum Gebrauch mit Objektiv, Verschluss, Ledertasche und geladen mit einer Spule höchstempfindliches Negativpapier für 100 Aufnahmen M. 120.—
 1 Extraspule für 100 Aufnahmen M. 9.—
 Zubehör für Negativ- und Positiv-Verfahren mit Kiste . . . M. 27.—

Jede „Kodak“-Camera ist versiegelt und vor Versendung auf ihre Güte geprobt. Man verweigere die Annahme von „Kodak“ wenn das Siegel fehlt. — Jeder „Kodak“-Camera liegt eine genaue Anleitung mit vielen Abbildungen bei.

Romain Talbot.

10 Brüderstrasse. **Berlin C.** Brüderstrasse 10.

The first Kodak camera was offered in Germany for the Christmas business 1888



The Kodak Establishment in Berlin
on the corner of Friedrichstraße/Unter den Linden
(1898)

Frohe Momente

findet der Wanderer auf allen Wegen.

Mit solchen Aufnahmen kann er in dem

KODAK-Wettbewerb der „Frohen Momente“

einen der 1000 Preise, vielleicht den ersten Preis von

Mark 20,000.—

gewinnen.

Näheres aus den Bedingungen des Wettbewerbes, welche bei jedem Photo-Händler erhältlich sind. Auf Wunsch mit Kodak-Katalog Nr. 133 gratis und franko durch

KODAK Ges. m. b. H., Berlin
**** Markgrafenstraße 92/93. ****

Kodak G. m. b. H., Wien, Körnerstraße 10. *****
Kodak Ltd., St. Petersburg, Bolschaja Konjuschenskaja 19.
Für Holland: Kodak Limited, Haag, Lange Poten 3.

Photo-Competition run by Kodak Ges.m.b.H. in 1913

gent for Eastman products in Germany. For ten years Talbot did reasonably well.

By 1896, however, the business had grown enough to warrant the formation of Eastman Kodak Ges.m.b.H. The new company had a capital of 100,000.— Marks and opened



Romain Talbot
(1827–1909),
Eastman's
first German
distributor

Deutsch die Kamera

Deutsch den Film

FILMWERK BERLIN-KÖPENICK

KAMERAWERK STUTTGART

Werk Berlin-Köpenick,
die Wiege des deutschen
Verichromefilms 26°

Werk Stuttgart, die
Wiege der deutschen
Kodak-Serie 620

KODAK A.-G. BERLIN SW 68, LINDENSTRASSE 27

An ad of 1933 stressing production in Germany

wholesale, retail and administrative branches in Berlin. Additional shops were opened in Berlin, Leipzig and Hamburg. When the Eastman Kodak Company of New Jersey was incorporated in 1901, Kodak Ges.m.b.H. became its subsidiary.

World War I interrupted the steady growth of Eastman-Kodak's German marketing company.

Although the company survived the war and the subsequent economic confusion, it did not really begin to revive until 1926 when new distribution centers were opened in Frankfurt and Munich. A real turning point however came in 1927. In this year, Kodak had the chance to acquire a modern film factory in Berlin-Köpenick and to start making sensitized goods in Germany. Because of its new size, the German Kodak subsidiary became an "Aktiengesellschaft", the legal form mostly used by large corporations in Germany.

Kodak Aktiengesellschaft dealer news 1927 proudly announced that "Most of the sensitized goods sold by us in future will be produced in Germany to serve not only the German market but also large parts of Europe".

Kodak's first German-made roll film appeared on the market in 1929.

The next major step in the company's growth involved the purchase of Dr. August Nagel's camera works in Stuttgart in 1931.

Kodak Aktiengesellschaft was thus able to produce both films and excellent cameras and began to concentrate on production and distribution. One by one the retail shops were

closed. By 1933 the last one had disappeared.

1934 saw the coming of the Retina camera line which became world famous and started the "35 mm explosion of the 30's".

In 1936, Kodachrome film came to the Continent and the Köpenick plant was equipped to process it.

Extensions were soon being built at both plants to handle the rapidly expanding business. In 1938, Kodak Aktiengesellschaft had more than 2,700 employees, 1,500 of them working in the Kodak-Nagel-Works in Stuttgart, 900 in the Köpenick film manufacturing and processing plant and 300 in the administration and sales departments in the Kodak building in Berlin S.W.68 where Administration and Marketing had their offices.

Then came 1939. Again progress halted.

When the war was over, the Köpenick plant was out of reach in the Russian sector of Berlin. In the 1950's the East German Government reactivated the factory producing their own type of X-ray film which is still widely exported to the Eastern bloc.

The Stuttgart camera plant had to a great extent been destroyed during the war. Being situated in the American zone of occupation it became possible for the employees of the Kodak-Nagel-Works to start rebuilding the factory immediately after the war and as early as November 1945 the first postwar Retina cameras left the factory.

In 1947, the Kodak building in Berlin was sold and the formal seat of the Company transferred to Stuttgart.

In 1952, the processing formerly carried out at Köpenick was added to the Stuttgart plant which – with Helmut Nagel, the son of the founder, Dr. August Nagel, becoming its General Manager – continued to turn out the Retina line of fine precision cameras and accessories which it produced at ten times its pre-war capacity.

During the 1950's, Kodak Aktiengesellschaft again started to serve German customers with a wide range of Kodak products.

In 1963, Kodak Aktiengesellschaft began the production of Kodak Instamatic cameras and also of the well-known Carousel S slide projector.

In order to meet increased customer demands, a new camera factory was built in 1966

in Mühlhausen, a small village 30 miles south of Stuttgart.

Other major highlights: In 1969, a modern distribution center was opened at Scharnhau- sen near the Autobahn and close to the Stutt- gart airport. In 1971, a new Marketing Center was added. Presently, Kodak Aktiengesell- schaft has 4,500 employees and has reported sales of 680 million DM for its business year 1977/78.

Kodak Aktiengesellschaft is now success- fully marketing its new line of seven different Kodak Ektra cameras which have already been given several awards for good design, thereby continuing half a century's tradition of success- ful Kodak cameras "Made in Germany".

The headquarters of Kodak Aktiengesellschaft in Stuttgart-Wangen



The first ten years of the Kodak-Nagel-Works

The history of the Kodak-Nagel-Works in Stuttgart-Wangen is intimately connected with its founder Dr. August Nagel. He was one of a group of enterprising individuals whose unique combination of an inventive spirit and a sense for the needs of the times, harmoniously blended with great marketing talent, made them instrumental in the industrialization of the state of Württemberg.

August Nagel was born in 1882 in Pfrondorf near Tübingen. After school, he completed a trade and technical apprenticeship, but soon after that he devoted himself to the design of cameras, which were to become his life's work. At the age of 26, he became independent and in 1908 with his friend Carl Drexler, he founded the "Drexler & Nagel Company, Photographic Apparatus and Accessories" with

headquarters in Stuttgart, Kasernenstraße 58. Initially, the Company employed three workers.

Rapid growth soon led to a new name for the young firm, under the title "Contessa-Camerawerke GmbH Stuttgart" in 1909. August Nagel's designs were so well received that he had to enlarge his plant several times. Only a few years later in 1913, he was able to acquire a spacious factory building at Dornhaldenstraße 5, with enough room for several hundred workers.

In recognition of his special achievements in the field of camera design, reflected in the large number of his patents, the University of Freiburg in 1918 bestowed an honorary Doctor's Degree upon August Nagel, who was then 36 years old.

The Nettel Camera Works were acquired in 1919, and a year later "Contessa-Nettel AG" was formed, with Dr. August Nagel as General Manager and Technical Director. By 1926, the steadily prospering enterprise had more than 1500 employees.

The merger of Contessa-Nettel, Ernemann, Goerz and Ica into Zeiss Ikon AG, based in Dresden, occurred in 1926. Dr. Nagel joined the newly founded company as a member of the board of directors and managing director of manufacturing.

However, only two years later the urge to be independent caused him to resign his participation and once again to found his own company in Stuttgart "Dr. August Nagel – Factory for Precision Mechanical Work".

The new factory, which began operating with 100 employees, was inaugurated on April 5, 1928. As early as November, 1928, the first Nagel Cameras began to reach the market. They were so well received that the plant operated at full capacity and additional employees had to be hired. By the end of 1929, their number had already doubled to 200.

In a report published in 1933 by the Magazine „Die Deutsche Fotoindustrie“ (The German Photographic Industry) the first years of the new Nagel-Works were described as follows:

“In spite of the economic depression of the times, Dr. Nagel succeeded in creating an excellent reputation for his company in a short

time, and his products had high regard around the world.”

The success of the Nagel cameras quickly led to a need for greater production capability and plans for expansion had to be made.

While such plans were being considered, another factor entered the picture: During the late twenties, George Eastman, founder and chief officer of the Kodak organization, made the decision that his company should have its own manufacturing facility in such an important country as Germany.

When the opportunity presented itself to Kodak in 1927 to acquire a modern film plant in Berlin-Köpenick, the German Kodak company for the first time was able to begin production of the light-sensitive Kodak products known around the world.

When this German production proved to be a great success, the next objective became evident: to manufacture cameras with the brand name "Kodak" in Germany itself. The best way to achieve this task was thought to be the acquisition of an existing camera factory provided that it was a well-managed plant, with a dedicated work force and an attractive line of products.

The Dr. Nagel-Works met all these requirements. In his book for Retina collectors (Los Angeles 1973) Mr. Lahue states: "The Nagel-Camerawerk had already earned an enviable reputation for quality products. As its president, Nagel was respected internationally as one of the top camera designers in the Ger-

man photographic industry. His company also had the positive advantage of being German at a time when that nation's photographic products commanded worldwide respect far and above those of other countries, and purchase of the already-established Nagel-Camerawerk brought with it the prestige that no organization could hope to gain simply by setting up a new company on foreign soil." It should be added that Dr. Nagel's concept "High Quality for Everyone" harmonized perfectly with the Kodak philosophy.

Why was August Nagel willing to discuss the sale of his organization with Kodak? The magazine „Die Deutsche Fotoindustrie“ (The German Photographic Industry) made the following comment in 1933: "He decided to increase the efficiency of his plant through close cooperation with the most important photographic enterprise in the world. After relatively brief negotiations, an agreement was reached between Dr. Nagel and Kodak, after which the "Dr. August Nagel Factory for Precision Mechanical Work" became part of Kodak Aktiengesellschaft (Corporation) under the name of "Kodak AG-Dr. Nagel-Works Stuttgart."

The world's largest enterprise in the field of photography had assured itself of the valuable talents of Dr. Nagel for the future. Dr. Nagel was named a member of the board of directors of Kodak AG, and management of his plant, now a registered subsidiary of Kodak AG, remained entirely in his hands. It was especially gratifying to him that he was able to enlarge his plant generously and to multiply his work force at a

time of greatest economic depression, when others were forced to consolidate."

Both parties seem to have received that in which they were most interested – according to Lahue's comments on the agreement between Dr. Nagel and Kodak. Dr. Nagel was able to count on the financial resources of Kodak for further expansion of the plant, and now he had at his disposal an efficient distribution organization for the worldwide sale of his cameras. On the other hand, with the stroke of a pen, Kodak acquired a prestigious array of cameras which nicely rounded out the top of its line, at the same time enabling Kodak to offer German-made cameras to the German market. The importance attached by Kodak internationally to Dr. Nagel's prestige is shown in an advertisement by Kodak Ltd. London, which promotes cameras from the Kodak AG Dr. Nagel-Works with the statement: "Manufactured under the direction of Dr. August Nagel, Europe's most significant camera producer"

Immediately upon the conclusion of the agreement in December 1931, Dr. Nagel and his staff were able to initiate the necessary expansions he had planned. A very elegant, cleverly designed roll film camera for the 4 × 6.5 cm format of compact dimensions was marketed under the name Vollenda 52. The lower end of the line was expanded with a quality box camera: a redesigned version of the Brownie 620 was now made in Stuttgart. Small size, light weight, easy to set aperture and distance (landscape, group, portrait) and a price of only 12.75 Marks

made it an important part of the Kodak sales program in Germany. Additional new models for 1933 were a small roll film camera for the 4.5 x 6 cm format (Kodak Duo 620) and two low-priced cameras for 620-size roll film, the Vollenda Junior 620 and the Junior 620 camera, of which 500,000 were sold by 1939.

During the early thirties the Leica camera designed by Oskar Barnack was becoming increasingly popular. Its price, however, limited its sales, and it is reported that only about 16,700 Leica cameras, and only approximately 8,000 of the similarly conceived, Zeiss-designed Contax I cameras were sold in 1933. The "Kodak Trade News" issue of July 26,

1934, accurately analyzed the situation as follows: "While miniature photography on motion picture film has attracted a large number of amateurs, it has not done so to the extent that it deserves. Miniature cameras that have appeared on the market until now are all of the most expensive precision type, with all sorts of sophisticated technical features. The latter make them first class photographic instruments, but they also make miniature photography, which is basically inexpensive, very costly. That is why miniature photography became the domain of a class of wealthy amateur and professional photographers. The less affluent amateur cannot participate, because precision instruments of this type are beyond his

1932

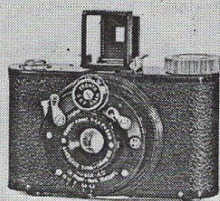
1933

1933

Two Additions to the Continental Kodak Line

TWO more Continental Kodaks, the Ranca and the Vollenda, made by the Dr. Nagel Works of Kodak Aktiengesellschaft at Stuttgart, Germany, are now ready for shipment. With Kodak Pupille (pronounced Pew-pill'-la) and Kodak Recomas 18 and 33, announced in June, there are five Continental Kodaks.

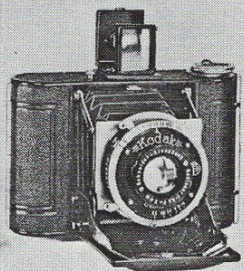
Kodak Ranca and Kodak Vollenda, like the Pupille, take sixteen 1 1/2 by 1 1/4 inches (3 by 4 cm.) pictures on a Vest Pocket, No. 127, roll of Kodak Film, Verichrome or regular. Both cameras are extraordinary values at surprisingly moderate prices, \$16.50 list for the Kodak Ranca, \$27.50 list for the Kodak Vollenda.



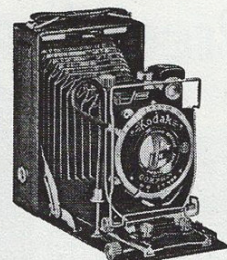
Net prices of the latest Continental Kodaks are given in the July Trade Circular. All five Continental Kodaks are illustrated and described in a booklet ready for distribution among dealers who stock the cameras.

KODAK RANCA Similar in design to Kodak Pupille, having a precision spiral mount for the fast Anastigmat f4.5 lens; Pronto shutter with speeds of 1/25, 1/30, 1/100 second, bulb and time, with a built-in self timer; direct-view finder; focusing by revolving lens mount; black, levanti-grain cover. Size: 2 1/2 by 3 1/4 by 2 1/2 inches. Weight: 10 ounces. Price: \$16.50 list. Leather carrying bag, \$7.50.

KODAK VOLLEND A "Quick on the trigger." When the release button is pressed, the bellows extends bringing the lens into picture-taking position. Full play is given to the fast f3.5 Anastigmat lens by the versatile Compur shutter with eight speeds up to 1/200 second, bulb and time; direct view finder; focusing by revolving lens mount; black, pin-grain morocco leather. Size: 3 1/2 by 4 1/2 by 1 1/4 inches. Weight: 11 1/2 ounces. Price: \$27.50 list. Leather carrying bag, \$7.50.



Built with hair-line precision



Kodak Recomas 18 (2 1/2" x 3 1/4") costs \$40; Kodak Recomas 33 (3 1/4" x 4 1/4"), \$48. Prices include three single plate holders with film sheets, one film pack adapter, cable release and exposure table. Supplementary lenses, each \$5.50.

KODAK RECOMARS 18 and 33

ADAPTABLE TO FILM PACKS, CUT FILM, AND PLATES

SUPERB is the word for these cameras. Superior in construction... in operation... in results. Unquestionably the world's finest cameras of their type.

Recomas 18 and 33 are equipped with Schneider Xenar f4.5 lens, and Compur shutter with eight speeds—from 1 to 1/200 on the "18"; to 1/2000 on the "33." The shutter has a built-in self timer. Recomas usefulness is enhanced by double-extension bellows and bed. Wide-angle and telephoto lenses are available.

Both a wire frame direct view finder and a brilliant reflecting finder with spirit level

are supplied. Focusing is with scale and micrometer screw, or ground glass back.

Recomas Use the New Fast Film

Adaptable to film packs, cut film, and plates, they invite the use of a wide variety of color-sensitive and speed emulsions, including the new Kodak Super Sensitive Panchromatic Film Packs.

Kodak Recomas 18 takes 2 1/2 x 3 1/4 in. film packs, 6 1/2 x 9 cm. plates, or 2 1/2 x 3 1/2 in. cut film, costs \$40; "33" takes 3 1/4 x 4 1/4 in. or 9 x 12 cm. film packs, 9 x 12 cm. plates or cut film, sells for \$48.

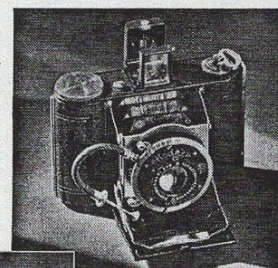
EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y.

YOUR CHOICE: European or American Style?

Kodak Vollenda uses the new Panatomic Film

An outstanding example of miniature camera, Kodak Vollenda has an f3.5 anastigmat lens... a Compur shutter that will seconds to how... and it sells for only \$27.50. Its bed and bellows extend into the touch of a button... ready in a flash for instant action.

Vollenda makes sixteen 1 1/2 x 1 1/4 exposures on a roll of No. 127 (vest pocket) film. It uses two new films: Kodak Super Sensitive "Pan"—sensationally fast, fully color sensitive; and Kodak Panatomic—exceedingly fine grained, for superior enlargements. Dealers now have a new model of Kodak Vollenda—with f4.5 anastigmat lens and Pronto shutter—priced at but \$19.50. Be sure to look them both over soon.

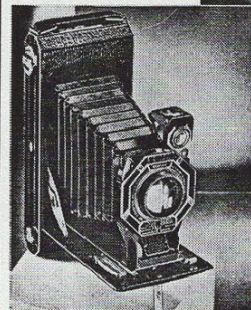


Kodak Six-16, a 2 1/2 x 4 1/4 precision camera

STRIKING appearance, rare convenience, splendid photographic ability ingeniously combined in the precisely constructed Kodak Six-16, f4.5.

Its Kodak Anastigmat lens admits plenty of light for good results with quick exposures on dull, grey days or in deep shade or indoors near a window. And the new Kodak Super Sensitive Panchromatic Film greatly increases the variety of picture chances—allows snapshots in artificial light. Its Dioid shutter has speeds of 1/20 to 1/500. Its hinged back and spool sockets assure easy, swift loading.

Kodak Six-16 (2 1/2 x 4 1/4) costs but \$30. The Six-20 (2 1/2 x 3 1/4), only \$28. See them at your Kodak dealer's.



EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y.

means.”

In 1933, Dr. Nagel set out to change all this. An internal publication of the Kodak-Nagel-Works published the following comments on this subject in 1942: “New, contemporary products had to be created, and it was not surprising that Dr. Nagel and his closer associates virtually buried themselves in the design and experimental departments. Everyone sensed that something new was being hatched there, soon to emerge. Again it had to do with miniature photography: the miniature camera was to be brought into a new phase.

“Dr. Nagel set himself the goal of creating a miniature camera that would not only incorporate the current state of the art, but whose sim-

ple and sturdy mechanical design would make it economical to fabricate, so that it could be afforded by a great number of amateurs.”

The book for Retina Camera Collectors mentioned earlier describes the task as follows: “So when Nagel decided to produce his 35 mm camera under the Kodak nameplate, his idea was to aim for a mass market by bringing the camera within the reach of the man in the street at a much lower price than either the Leica or Contax, while retaining as much quality and precision as possible.”

The great moment came in July 1934: The Retina camera is introduced to the public at the sensational price for a precision miniature camera of 75 Marks. The economic significance of

1933

1933

1934

For Exacting Photo Fans

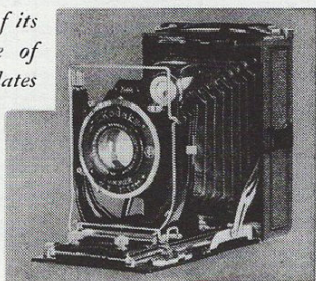


This miniature camera takes sixteen 1 3/10" x 1 3/10" negatives per roll of Vest Pocket Film

KODAK Pupille is equipped with *f*.2 Anastigmat lens and 1 to 1/500 Compu shutter, hence is capable of giving you critically sharp exposures under difficult light and speed conditions. And its fine equipment is made the more effective by rigid, precise construction throughout. Pupille makes sixteen 1 3/10" x 1 3/10" exposures on a roll of No. 127 (vest pocket) film. It uses the new, fast Kodak Super Sensitive "Pan," as well as the new fine-grained Kodak Panatomic Film. The price is but \$75 complete with strong cowhide case, attachable periscopic range finder, camera foot, cable release, and two color filters. See it at your dealer's.

World's finest camera of its type offers optional use of film packs, cut film or plates

MASTER craftsmen designed Kodak Recomars 18 and 33. They're precision cameras in every detail. Both carry a Kodak Anastigmat *f*.45 lens and Compu shutter (speeds to 1/500 on the "18," 1/500 on the "33"), with built-in self-timer. They have wire frame and reflecting type finders, ground glass focusing back, double extension bellows and bed... use film packs, cut film or plates—allowing you a wide variety of negative materials, including Kodak Super Sensitive "Pan" Film Packs. The "18" (3 1/4 x 3 3/4) costs \$40. The "33" (3 1/4 x 4 1/4) \$48.



EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY, Rochester, New York
Prices Subject To Change Without Notice

Show Your Appreciation by Mentioning the Annual When Writing the Advertiser. Ad. 21

Precision-Built

Miniature master of light and speed... European style

"STILLS" don't have to be still for Kodak Pupille. This gem-like camera that fits your palm stops split-second action with sharpness and clarity. It has an *f*.2 anastigmat lens and 1 to 1/500 Compu shutter. It gives you sixteen 1 3/10" x 1 3/10" exposures on a roll of No. 127 film. Loaded with the new Kodak Panatomic Film, Pupille produces negatives with grain so fine that enlargements are strikingly beautiful. Price, complete with case, range finder, two color filters, cable release and camera foot, \$75.

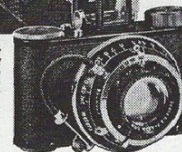


EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y.



No Need To "HOLD IT"

This keen "miniature" catches the action even indoors at night



Load with Kodak "SS" Pan and you take full advantage of Pupille's fast lens. Load with Kodak Panatomic Film for fine grain enlargements.

KODAK PUPILLE is just the sort of all-around camera you need for maximum enjoyment from picture taking. Handy to carry... goes anywhere you do... takes good pictures even under difficult conditions. The *f*.2 Anastigmat lens and the 1 to 1/500 Compu shutter set the stage for superior performance. Unexcelled precision construction throughout gives the fine equipment full play. Snapshots indoors at night under artificial light are easily made.

Although small, light, compact, Kodak Pupille has every accessory for convenience and accuracy. Its smoothly operating spiral mount gives sufficient extension for pictures as close as 2 1/2 feet (without auxiliary lens). Capacity: sixteen 1 3/10" x 1 3/10" exposures on a roll of No. 127 (vest pocket) Kodak Film. Price, complete with sturdy case, periscopic range finder, built-in depth-of-focus scale, camera foot, cable release, and two color filters, \$90. At your Kodak dealer's.

A SPECIAL FILM FOR MINIATURE CAMERAS

For Kodak Pupille and other leading miniature cameras, Eastman makes a special film—Kodak Panatomic. Its grain of almost atomic fineness gives you negatives capable of producing exceptional enlargements.



EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY, Rochester, New York



this new camera is quickly and accurately recognized. Thus, for instance, the magazine "Die Photographische Industrie" (Photographic Industry) soon after the introduction of the camera published an article under the heading "Retina — the New Kodak People's Camera": "With its new Retina camera, Kodak AG Berlin produced a miniature camera that must be described as a people's camera in the true sense of the word. It is remarkable that it has such quality workmanship in spite of its low price." The magazine completes its report with the conclusion that the Retina camera, whose design of every component meets the requirements of a people's camera in a genial manner, would quickly conquer the market.

As a milestone in photography, the Kodak Retina camera is placed on an equal footing with the Leica camera. An American report, for instance, makes the following statement: "From a historical point of view the Kodak Retina camera is of equally great significance to the evolution of 35 mm photography as the Leica camera, because it started the miniature photography revolution of the thirties."

What did it look like, this camera that started the miniature photography revolution of the thirties? A contemporary article entitled "An Expert Looks at the Retina" begins with the statement: "The first things that an expert looks at and examines in a new camera are the lens, the shutter, and the alignment of the lens rela-

1934

1934

1935

1935

NEWS! for Miniature Camera Fans



The New KODAK Duo Six-20
with f.3.5 lens,
Compur shutter

only **\$52⁵⁰**

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y.

COMPACT, versatile, precision-built. A miniature camera that takes sixteen 1 1/2 x 2 1/4 inch negatives on a 620 film.

Its Kodak Anastigmat f.3.5 lens masters most light conditions... lets you take Mazda Photofood snapshots at night, too. Its 1 to 1/500 Compur shutter "stops" any kind of normal outdoor action.


Opens at Touch of Button Simple... convenient. Touch a button, and the front drops smoothly into position. Lens and shutter are set in a spiral focusing ring quickly controlled by a lever. Depth-of-focus scale easily readable. Direct view optical finder. Price, \$52.50, at your dealer's.

Kodak Panatomic Film—extremely fine-grained and fully panchromatic—comes in a size (620) to fit Kodak Duo Six-20.

Actual size of pictures taken by the Kodak Duo Six-20. This new miniature camera shot one sixteen pictures a roll of No. 620 Kodak Film.




NEW KODAK DUO Six-20



Direct from the Continent comes this latest Kodak. A true miniature camera... small... convenient—yet it takes a larger picture... makes sixteen 1 1/2 x 2 1/4 inch pictures on a roll of 620 film.

The ultra-fast, sharp-cutting Kodak Anastigmat lens (f.3.5) lets you make excellent pictures even under adverse light conditions—in the rain... indoors... almost anywhere.

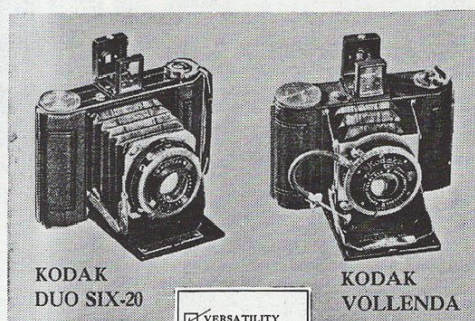
The Compur shutter gives you speeds up to 1/300 second... fast enough to "stop" an express train. The eye-level finder frames the action... makes it easy to follow.

Kodak Duo Six-20 uses all latest roll films... Eastman's new fine-grained Panatomic, which yields splendid enlargements, and "SS" Pan, for indoor snapshots at night.

Finished in fine leather... complete with built-in depth-of-focus scale... Duo Six-20 costs \$52.50. Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester.

KODAK

Check these two Miniatures for every small camera need



KODAK Duo Six-20 is compact, precision built. More. It takes album-size pictures—sixteen of them (1 1/2 x 2 1/4") on a 620 roll. Equipped with Kodak Anastigmat f.3.5 lens and 1 to 1/300 Compur shutter, Kodak Duo Six-20 gives you pictures on dull days, speed shots of normal outdoor action, Mazda Photofood snapshots at night indoors.

Has button control "action front," spiral focusing mount, depth-of-focus scale, direct-view optical finder. A real value at \$52.50.

- VERSATILITY
- SIMPLICITY
- COMPACTNESS
- OPERATING EASE
- FINE LENS AND SHUTTER
- FILM ECONOMY
- LOW PRICE

KODAK Vollaenda takes sixteen 1 1/2 x 1 1/4-inch pictures on a roll of No. 127 film. There are two models. One with f.4.5 Anastigmat lens and 1/100 Pronto shutter costs but \$22.50. The other, with f.3.5 Anastigmat lens and 1/300 Compur shutter, sells at \$33.50.

Both have the automatic "button control" bellows and bed, cable and finger releases, direct-view finder. A depth-of-focus scale is built in on the f.3.5 Vollaenda, a self timer on the f.4.5. At your dealer's.

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y.

Brand New
This full-fledged 36 exposure
EASTMAN "MINIATURE"



KODAK RETINA only **\$57⁵⁰**

AUTOMATIC EXPOSURE COUNTER
FINGER-TIP SHUTTER PLUNGER
1/500 COMPUR-RAPID SHUTTER
f.3.5 ANASTIGMAT LENS

EASTMAN'S newest miniature camera—Kodak Retina—offers you every photographic advance at a price that is surprisingly modest—\$57.50.

It's a high-precision camera with low film cost per picture... gives you 36 exposures (24 x 36 mm.) on a roll of film that comes in a handy daylight loading magazine. Its lens is fast (f.3.5 anastigmat), and its shutter more than speedy (1/500 Compur-Rapid).

Loaded as easily as a Brownie, Kodak Retina carries all of its controls within easy finger-tip reach. Large knurled knobs take

care of winding and rewinding the film. Neither can be turned by accident—no overlapping, no wasted film is possible.

An enclosed direct-view optical finder makes sighting convenient. There's a built-in depth-of-focus scale... a new style plunger-type shutter release... automatic exposure counter... and duplicate focus and diaphragm scales.

Kodak Retina gets remarkable action shots outdoors—superb Photofood snapshots at night indoors. And its finely detailed negatives enlarge beautifully. Ask your dealer to show you.



You have your choice of Kodak "SS" Pan (SS135) or Kodak Panatomic (F135) Film for Kodak Retina. Both come in daylight loading magazines.



To load Kodak Retina, just lift the permanently attached hinged back, insert magazine, carry over film strip, engage it, and close the camera.

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y.

tive to the film plane.” In that order, we can report the following about the Retina camera: “The lens is a 50 mm f/3.5 Anastigmat Xenar especially designed by Schneider for the Retina format. It has a Compur Shutter with speeds up to 1/300 sec, which is also a special design for the Retina camera. Because of reinforced shutter blades, the shutter still operated constantly dependably at the speed of 1/300 sec.”

The challenge of successfully replacing the tube that assured the precise lens-to-film spacing in a focal plane miniature camera by a folding brace design was solved with great success in the design of the Retina camera.

The Trade News comments that “One attempts to wobble the lens board to see whether the lens remains rigidly positioned. On the Retina camera however, thanks to its outstanding brace design and its exceedingly rigid lens board, the lens remains rock-steady.”

Even later evaluations of the design of the first Retina camera always emphasize the fact that the problem of accurately positioning the lens in relation to the film plane of a folding camera was ideally solved in this camera. That is why one can only agree with still another statement from the book for Retina camera collectors: “In addition to its substantial features at a reasonable price, the Retina had two other factors working mightily in its favor. One was the aura of quality—that indefinable attribute that man recognizes as the ultimate he can produce. When picked up in hand, the Retina was a perfect fit — it belonged — and the silky smoothness with which it responded to man’s

adjustments was natural. It looked, felt and behaved like a champion and the black leather finish (trimmed with a combination of black enamel and nicked finish on exposed metal parts) served to accentuate the feeling of confidence one felt when holding a Retina in hand — despite the fact that such a finish was less expensive to furnish at the time than one of chrome.

But the looks of a champion are worthless unless it truly performs like a thoroughbred and herein rested the Retina’s second success factor — it excelled at its appointed task.”

After the introduction of the Retina camera, comments from the experts indicated that the camera was generally regarded as fully developed, without need for further improvements. Thus it is all the more remarkable that subsequent years brought numerous improvements in the design of the camera, some of them quite significant, while retaining the basic concept unchanged. Here are some of these improvements:

In 1935, the unlocking knob next to the film winding knob is replaced by a lever on the back of the camera’s top deck, which by means of a simple lateral displacement releases the film advance and advances the exposure counter. Still in 1935, the capability of the Retina camera is further enhanced when the option of a Compur Rapid Shutter is offered — for only 10 Marks more. The ability of making exposures at 1/500 sec opened the field of sports photography to

this camera.

In 1936, aside from technical advancements, attention is being paid for the first time to improvements in appearance. Now with all its exposed metal parts chrome plated, the Retina camera presents itself to its friends in a new dress.

1937 brings us a Retina camera with body release, located close to the film winding knob. This reduces the danger of blurring when making handheld exposures at the longer exposure times.

1939 brings us the coupling of the body release with the film and shutter lock: a guarantee

1935

1935

1935

1935

1935/1936

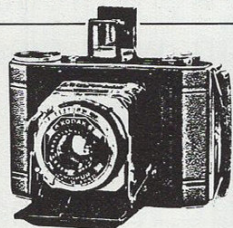


A perfect companion for candid pictures

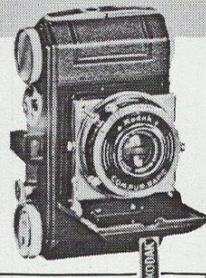
THERE'S a new way to take pictures... a better way. Now you can snap people off guard, when they're relaxed, natural. At home, indoors, at night. Kodak Duo's *f*.3.5 anastigmat lens lets you make pictures in almost any light, even at night, when aided by Kodak "SS" Film and Photoflood bulbs. And the Compur shutter's eight speeds—from 1 to 1/300 second—give you an instant answer to every exposure problem.

Small enough to be unobtrusive... smart enough to fit in any company. Kodak Duo Six-20 brings you all the advantages of a true miniature camera—yet it takes a larger picture... makes sixteen 1 7/8 x 2 1/4-inch pictures on a roll of 620 film. Costs \$52.50... Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y.

KODAK DUO



THE MINIATURE CAMERA THAT TAKES A LARGER PICTURE



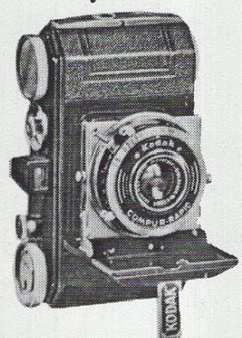
EASTMAN'S FINEST
MINIATURE CAMERA
*Continental Precision
at a Domestic Price*

\$57.50

KODAK RETINA



*Kodak
Retina*



... a precision miniature camera built for speed

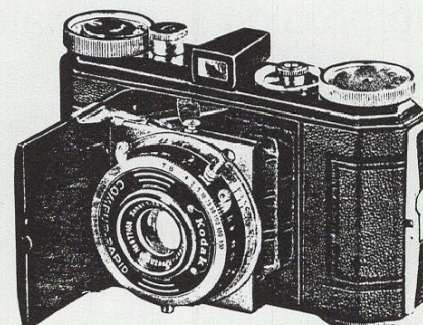
THIS tiny handful of camera opens up new picture fields. Fast action shots... rainy-day snaps... "candid" pictures indoors, even at night, with Kodak "SS" Film and Mazda Photoflood bulbs—they're all mere routine for the high-speed Kodak Retina.

If you want action, the Compur-Rapid shutter speeds up to 1/500 second... fast enough to "stop" a flying bird. And the *f*.3.5 Anastigmat lens delivers ample light for snapshots almost anywhere.

Kodak Retina makes thirty-six pictures, approximate size, 1 x 1 1/4 inches, with each loading... and an automatic device counts them for you. Complete with optical finder and depth-of-focus scale—the price is only \$57.50. Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y.

Kodak

A New Kodak Retina With High-Speed Shutter



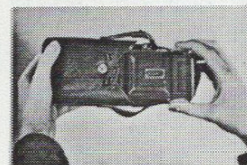
A new Kodak Retina with shutter speeds up to 1/500 second.

A NEW Kodak Retina, equipped with a Compur-Rapid shutter with highest speed of 1/500 second is now ready for shipment. The new model in every other respect is the same as the first Kodak Retina, with speeds up to 1/300 second. The new Kodak Retina retails at \$57.50.

The new model should add much to the popularity already won by Kodak

and No. SS135 Kodak "SS" Panchromatic Film. Kodak Retina is a high-class precision instrument, free from complications, easy to load and to use. Now its versatility has been increased by the addition of the high speed of 1/500 second.

Show your customers the new Kodak Retina. It will be especially attractive to travelers, late winter vacationists, and those about to set sail on a Southern cruise. Prompt shipment can be made on early orders.



This soft, black leather plush-lined carrying case for Kodak Retina retails at \$1.50. Any half-inch shoulder strap can be attached to the buckle of the hand strap. A similar carrying case for the Kodak Volenda, \$1.50 retail, is announced in the February Trade Circular.

Retina. The extra speed makes all the difference on some swift action shots. The same fast *f*.3.5 Anastigmat lens assures fully-timed negatives at the higher shutter speeds.

Kodak Retina takes thirty-six 1 x 1 1/4-inch pictures on either of two Kodak Film rolls in daylight-loading magazines: No. F135 Kodak Panatomic Film

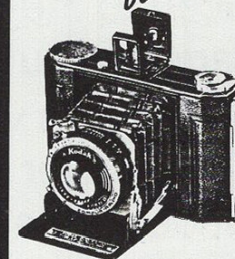
Latest in miniature cameras



KODAK RETINA

A BRAND new Eastman miniature camera, continental style, precision built. Takes thirty-six 24x36 mm. snapshots (approximately 1 x 1 1/4 inches) on Kodak "SS" (No. SS135) or Panatomic (No. F135) Film. With *f*.3.5 lens and 1/300 Compur shutter, only \$52.50. To appreciate its value see it at our store.

Doubly effective



Kodak Duo

— the miniature camera that makes a larger picture

against all double exposures. By the time camera production was stopped during World War II, approximately 260,000 Retina I cameras had been sold. In those days, that was a fabulous number.

Lenses with higher apertures became popular for advanced cameras in the early thirties. Retina fans also began asking for a model with greater lightgathering power. Such consumer wishes stimulated Dr. August Nagel to begin the development of a "bigger brother" for the Retina camera. In its issue No. 6/1952, the magazine „Photo-Technik und Wirtschaft“ (Photo-Technology and Trade) makes the following comments on the problems associated with that task: "In this connection it must be remembered that an increase of the lens aperture requires very significantly greater demands on the technical execution of the camera if optimum sharpness is to be maintained at a full aperture of f/2. A rangefinder becomes an indispensable necessity, and it will have to be coupled to the lens, if the camera is to remain quick and easy to use." The Retina II camera, introduced to the market in 1936, was Dr. August Nagel's solution of these problems. A Retina camera with various lenses, up to the high power Schneider Xenar f/2 lens, and a coupled rangefinder, for a price of 185 Marks. "Rather amazingly," commented the American guide for Retina collectors, "the reworking of the original Retina concept into the 'big brother' model did not materially affect its feel or handling in use, despite the 25 percent increase in weight, the larger top plate required to house

the rangefinder, and the reworking and repositioning of tophousing functions – not only a tribute to the superb design from which it was taken, but an additional strengthening factor in the mystique that was growing slowly around this 35 mm camera." The first rangefinder built into a Retina camera had separate eyepieces for the rangefinder and for the viewfinder, but already in 1939 these two eyepieces are combined into a single ocular as the so-called range-viewfinder on the Retina camera Model IIa. In spite of this improvement, the Model IIa is offered at 165 Marks, fully 20 Marks less than the Model III!

In order to popularize miniature photography among young people as well, Dr. August Nagel in 1939 decided to introduce a simplified version of the Retina camera – the Retinette. The first Retinette camera had a 50 mm f/6.3 Kodak Anastigmat lens and it cost 35 Marks. Later that year a further development was announced, the Retinette II camera with a 50 mm f/4.5 Kodak Anastigmat lens for 46 Marks. More than 60,000 Retinette cameras were produced by the time camera production was discontinued during the war.

Even though the Retina program was steadily enlarged during the years after 1934 and even though it was increasingly important to the company's business, the rest of the camera line was not given up. A review published in the internal publication of the Kodak-Nagel-Works in 1942 stated: "We could not afford to neglect the rest of the camera program! Therefore, we

created a series of cameras over a period of time that enjoyed a strong demand all over the world."

In this context, we must especially mention the box cameras. Of the Brownie Junior, Box 620 and 620B models alone, altogether more than 500,000 were shipped from the plant in Stuttgart. Three additional camera models in-

troduced in 1934 should also be mentioned: roll film cameras for the 6.5 × 11 cm format, of which the Kodak Junior 616 camera remained in production until 1939. That year brought the Kodak Junior 0 roll film camera for the 6 × 9 cm format for merely 16.50 Marks into the lineup.

The two Regent cameras (1935–1939), which could be used for either the 6 × 9 cm or

1936

1936

1937



● *Left:*—The most thrilling moment of all—the home-coming—snapped by Mrs. Roosevelt as her boat docks at the Hamilton wharf. *Below:*—This modernistic snapshot was made by Mrs. Roosevelt from the tender.

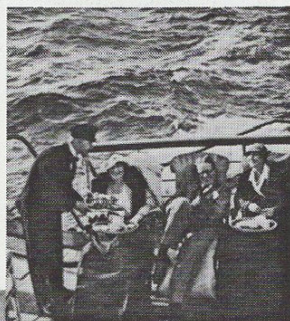


● Mr. Roosevelt snaps Mrs. Roosevelt, as she borrows Captain Davis' telescope for the first sight of the Bermuda coast line.

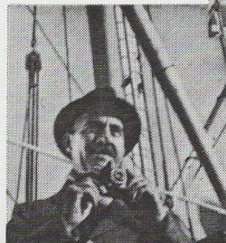
UNUSUAL SNAPSHOTS

by distinguished amateurs

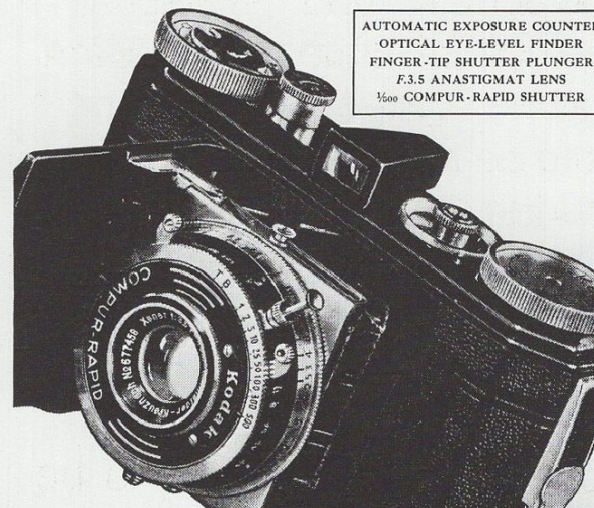
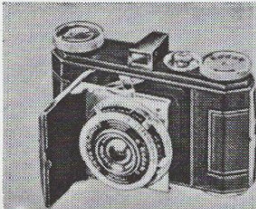
MR. AND MRS. GEORGE EMLÉN ROOSEVELT find one advantage of living in Bermuda and commuting to New York is that you can spend the time between ports perfecting yourself in amateur photography. Both are enthusiastic performers with the camera. Both admit a partiality for the Kodak Retina. With their friend, Mr. Morgan J. O'Brien, Jr., they made some interesting studies on a recent voyage.



● *Right:*—Mr. O'Brien snaps his companions against a rather effective sea background. *Below:*—Morgan J. O'Brien, Jr., with his Retina—snapped by Mr. Roosevelt.



KODAK RETINA—Eastman's finest precision miniature camera—makes 36 pictures at a loading. This tiny Kodak has all the worth-while features—automatic film spacer—powerful f.3.5 lens—1/500-second shutter. Pictures, about 1 x 1½ inches, readily enlarged. Price, \$57.50—at convenient camera counters... Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y.



AUTOMATIC EXPOSURE COUNTER
OPTICAL EYE-LEVEL FINDER
FINGER-TIP SHUTTER PLUNGER
F.3.5 ANASTIGMAT LENS
1/500 COMPUR-RAPID SHUTTER

The "Continental Kind"
at a
Domestic Price

KODAK Retina has everything you want in a real miniature camera of the 36-exposure Continental kind. Check its features, and you'll readily realize how it gives more for your money at the comparatively low price of \$57.50.

Kodak Retina takes 36 exposures (approximately 1" x 1½") on a daylight loading magazine of "SS" Pan, Panatomic or Super X Film. Quick to action, easy to operate. Gives the needle-sharp, finely detailed negatives that make beautiful enlargements. Be sure to see this Eastman precision "miniature" at your dealer's.

This High-Precision
36-Exposure

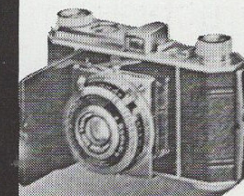
**KODAK
RETINA**

\$57.50

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y.

Show Your Appreciation by Mentioning the Annual When Writing the Advertisers *Adv. 21*

Kodak
Retina
steps out
with a fine
new lens



Kodak
Anastigmat
EKTAR
f.3.5

HERE'S good news if you've had your eye on a Kodak Retina. This extremely able little miniature has been given a new super lens—Kodak Anastigmat EKTAR f.3.5. (The price remains the same, \$57.50.)

The Retina has always been a tiny package of brilliant picture-making ability. Now that lens quality has been stepped up, pictures are sharper than ever; yield big, richly detailed enlargements.

Kodak Retina is equipped with a Compur-Rapid shutter (nine speeds to 1/500 second). It has a film-measuring device, an exposure counter, and an enclosed eye-level finder. Operation is notably quick and easy.

Kodak Retina loads with four different kinds of Kodak Film in 36-exposure magazines.

"STILLS" IN FULL COLOR
In addition to black-and-white pictures, the Retina—loaded with new Kodachrome Film—gives you gorgeous full-color transparencies. These may be viewed as they are, or mounted in slides for showing on the home screen with Eastman's new Kodaslide Projector. See Kodak Retina at your dealer's... Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y.

the 4.5 × 6 cm formats, were of special technical interest. In styling, the Regent cameras appealed to the taste of the thirties. When closed, the camera was a streamlined entity (advertisements called it “the camera from a single casting, without cornices and little towers”). A camera whose functional design and liberal elegance ideally harmonized with the progressive industrial products of this era. The Regent camera model II, in addition to the rangefinder, featured a body release, an f/3.5 Xenar lens, and a Compur Rapid shutter with speeds up to 1/400 sec.

According to the opinion stated in “Modern Photography” magazine, the very aptly named Suprema camera is to be regarded as a crowning achievement of the Kodak-Nagel-Works. The question was even raised whether this camera, designed for the 6 × 6 cm format, already featured more than enough technology for its type. Nevertheless the magazine states enthusiastically that this camera is a work of art in the best Nagel tradition, and that it was hardly surpassed by any other camera.

The production of a broad camera program reached its peak in 1939. The Kodak-Nagel-

Works had grown steadily from 1934 to 1939, employing 1400 persons by the time war broke out in 1939. While camera production was generally maintained during the first two war years, growing involvement of Kodak AG in military production led to the cessation of camera manufacture in the year 1941.

After a life of very active work, Dr. August Nagel passed away on October 30, 1943. Thus he was spared the sorrow of witnessing the extensive destruction of his plant by a bombing raid during the night of March 2, 1944.

Already by the end of 1945, after a remarkable rebuilding effort, production of Retina cameras was resumed at the Kodak-Nagel-Works. Millions of them were shipped from the Stuttgart plant during subsequent years. Nobody described the legacy of Dr. August Nagel better than an American technical magazine: “The Stuttgart factory always placed the greatest importance on achieving the visual precision that the name Retina suggests. Every member of this outstanding family of cameras was optically reliable and beautifully executed.”

Helmut Nagel

Kodak Retina III C Camera
24 × 36 mm
1958–60



Chronological List of Cameras made by the Kodak-Nagel-Works Stuttgart 1928–1979

1	Nagel Nr. 65 Camera	19	Kodak "Vollenda Nr. 52" Camera
2	Nagel Nr. 74 Camera	20	Kodak "Brownie 620" Camera
2a	Nagel Nr. 74/1 Camera	21	Kodak "620" Camera
3	Nagel "Librette Nr. 75" Camera	22	Kodak "Duo 620" Camera
4	Kodak Nr. 10 Camera	22a	Kodak "Duo 620" Camera, Model II
5	Kodak "Anca Nr. 14" Camera	22b	Kodak "Duo 620" Camera, Model II (with Rangefinder)
6	Kodak "Anca Nr. 25" Camera	23	Kodak "Vollenda Junior 620" Camera
6a	Kodak "Anca Nr. 28" Camera	24	Kodak "Junior 620" Camera
7	Kodak "Recomar Nr. 18" Camera	25	Kodak "Retina I" Camera
8	Kodak "Recomar Nr. 33" Camera	26	Kodak "Brownie Junior 620" Camera
9	Nagel "Librette Nr. 79" Camera	27	Kodak "Vollenda Junior 616" Camera
10	Kodak "Ranca Nr. 46" Camera	28	Kodak "616" Camera
10a	Kodak "Ranca Nr. 46/1" Camera	29	Kodak "Junior 616" Camera
11	Nagel "Fornidar Nr. 30" Camera	30	Kodak "Vollenda 620" Camera
12	Nagel "Vollenda Nr. 60" Camera	31	Kodak "Retina I" Camera
13	Nagel "Vollenda Nr. 80" Camera	32	Kodak "Regent" Camera
13a	Nagel "Vollenda Nr. 80/1 Camera	33	Kodak "Retina I" Camera
13b	Nagel "Vollenda Nr. 80/2" Camera	34	Kodak "Box 620" Camera
14	Kodak "Vollenda Nr. 68" Camera	35	Kodak "Box 620 B" Camera
15	Kodak "Vollenda Nr. 70" Camera	36	Kodak "Retina I" Camera
15a	Kodak "Vollenda Nr. 70/1" Camera	37	Kodak "Retina II" Camera
15b	Kodak "Vollenda Nr. 70/2" Camera	38	Kodak "Retina I" Camera
16	Kodak "Vollenda Nr. 72" Camera	39	Kodak "Retina II" Camera
17	Kodak "Pupille" Camera	40	Kodak "Suprema" Camera
18	Kodak "Vollenda Nr. 48" Camera		

41	Kodak "Junior 0" Camera
42	Kodak "Retina I" Camera
43	Kodak "Retinette" Camera
44	Kodak "Regent II" Camera
45	Kodak "Retina I" Camera
46	Kodak "Retina I" Camera
47	Kodak "Retina IIa" Camera
48	Kodak "Retinette II" Camera
49	Kodak "Vollenda 620" Camera
49a	Kodak "Vollenda 620" Camera
50	Kodak "Retina I" Camera
51	Kodak "Retina II" Camera
52	Kodak "Retinette" Camera
53	Kodak "Retina I" Camera
54	Kodak "Retina II" Camera
55	Kodak "Retina Ia" Camera
56	Kodak "Retina IIa" Camera
57	Kodak "Retinette" Camera
58	Kodak "Retina Ib" Camera
59	Kodak "Retina IIc" Camera
60	Kodak "Retina IIc" Camera
61	Kodak "Retinette" Camera
61a	Kodak "Retinette F" Camera
62	Kodak "Retina Reflex" Camera
63	Kodak "Retina IB" Camera
64	Kodak "Retinette II" Camera
65	Kodak "Retina IIIS" Camera
66	Kodak "Retina IIIC" Camera
67	Kodak "Retina IIC" Camera
68	Kodak "Retinette I" Camera
68a	Kodak "Retinette I" Camera
68b	Kodak "Retinette I" Camera
69	Kodak "Retinette IIB" Camera
70	Kodak "Retina IIS" Camera
71	Kodak "Retina Reflex S" Camera
72	Kodak "Retinette IA" Camera
72a	Kodak "Retinette IA" Camera
73	Kodak "Retinette IIA" Camera

74	Kodak "Retinette IB" Camera
75	Kodak "Retina automatic I" Camera
76	Kodak "Retina automatic II" Camera
77	Kodak "Retina automatic III" Camera
78	Kodak "Retinette IA" Camera
79	Kodak "Retina Reflex III" Camera
80	Kodak "Retina IBS" Camera
81	Kodak "Retinette IA" Camera
82	Kodak "Retinette IB" Camera
83	Kodak "Retina IF" Camera
84	Kodak "Retina II F" Camera
85	Kodak "Instamatic 500" Camera
86	Kodak "Retina Reflex IV" Camera
87	Kodak "Instamatic 250" Camera
88	Kodak "Instamatic 220" Camera
89	Kodak "Instamatic 324" Camera
90	Kodak "Instamatic 224" Camera
91	Kodak "Retina S1" Camera
92	Kodak "Retina S2" Camera
93	Kodak "Instamatic Reflex" Camera
94	Kodak "Instamatic 33" Camera
95	Kodak "Instamatic 133" Camera
96	Kodak "Instamatic 233" Camera
97	Kodak "Instamatic 333" Camera
98	Kodak "Instamatic 133-X" Camera
99	Kodak "Instamatic 233-X" Camera
100	Kodak "Instamatic 333-X" Camera
101	Kodak "Instamatic 155-X" Camera
102	Kodak "Instamatic 255-X" Camera
103	Kodak "Instamatic 355-X" Camera
104	Kodak "Instamatic 55-X" Camera
105	Kodak "Instamatic 36" Camera
106	Kodak "Instamatic 56-X" Camera
107	Kodak "pocket Instamatic 100" Camera
108	Kodak "pocket Instamatic 200" Camera
109	Kodak "pocket Instamatic 300" Camera
110	Kodak "pocket Instamatic 400" Camera
111	Kodak "pocket Instamatic 500" Camera

112	Kodak "pocket Instamatic 100" Camera
113	Kodak "Instamatic 92" Camera
114	Kodak "Instamatic 192" Camera
115	Kodak "Tele-Instamatic 430" Camera
116	Kodak "Instamatic 130" Camera
117	Kodak "Instamatic 230" Camera
118	Kodak "Tele-Instamatic 530" Camera
119	Kodak "Mini-Instamatic S 30" Camera
120	Kodak "Mini-Instamatic S 40" Camera
121	Kodak "Instamatic 77-X" Camera

122	Kodak "Instamatic 177-X" Camera
123	Kodak "Instamatic 277-X" Camera
124	Kodak "EK8 Instant" Camera
125	Kodak "Ektra 12" Camera
126	Kodak "Ektra 22" Camera
127	Kodak "Ektra 52" Camera
128	Kodak "Tele-Ektra 42" Camera
129	Kodak "Ektra 22-EF" Camera
130	Kodak "Ektra 12-EF" Camera

Kodak Instamatic 500 Camera
for the 126 format
1963-65

