

The honey-comb lens of the cell collects the light reflected from the subject and concentrates it on the light-sensitive photo-electric cell. This is how reflected light readings are taken. For incident light readings - which are of more universal application - close the diffusing screen over the cell window.

Scales. First turn the setting wheel until the narrow window shows a black or red band coinciding with the position of the pointer. The figures opposite the aperture numbers (i. e. the two movable scales of figures) then indicate the shutter speeds corresponding to each aperture. Plain figures are seconds, while the figures with the top left corner of the square blacked in \blacksquare are fractions of a second. As an example, 4 stands for 4 seconds; \blacksquare 30 is 1/30 second, and so on.

	4	8	\blacksquare 2
	2	15	16
\blacksquare 2	1	30	
\blacksquare 2.8	2	60	
\blacksquare 4	4	125	22
\blacksquare 5.6	8	250	15
\blacksquare 8	15	500	11

The setting wheel. 1. Before taking pictures, set the film speed as follows. Hold the milled ring, and turn the inner disc by means of the little lug until the film speed figure required clicks into place opposite the appropriate mark (red ASA figures opposite the red mark on the rim, or black DIN figures opposite the black mark). 2. To take a reading turn the setting wheel until a red or black band coincides with the pointer position (see above).

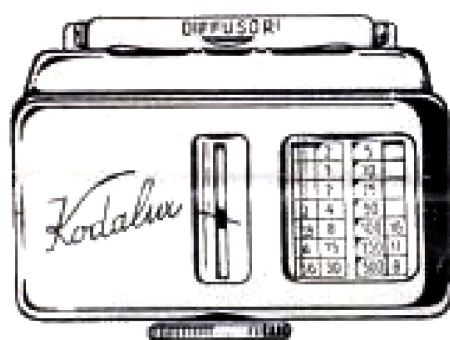
The foot serves for mounting the KODALUX L meter in the accessory shoe of the Retina camera.



With the KODALUX L you have two methods of determining the exposure, to suit different types of subject and lighting. The enclosed illustrations give typical examples.

For reflected light readings the meter is pointed at the subject from the camera position. This is quite simple, since the KODALUX L automatically covers the same field of view – when mounted on the camera – as the camera lens. Take the reading without the diffusing screen, so remember to open the screen first. To do this, gently press your finger into the notch below the word “Diffusor”. Reflected light readings are suitable for all average subjects without strong contrasts of light and shade, and without an excessively dark or bright background (e.g. the sky). Shield the cell against direct sunlight or strong artificial light, or you may get too high readings, leading to ~~underexposure~~.

For incident light readings point the meter at the camera position from the subject. This is a more modern and more



versatile method. The diffusing screen must always be in position in front of the cell. That method is specially suitable for against-the-light shots, snow scenes, and close-ups. In this case the KODALUX L measures the light falling on the subject.

Generally you can quite easily take the reading with the KODALUX L still mounted on the camera; there is no need to take it off specially for the purpose.

If the subject is not easily accessible (for instance high architectural detail, shots across rivers, etc.) you can take “substitute” readings. Simply take the reading from a position which is lit in the same way as the subject. The meter must, of course point in the same direction as it would from the subject itself, to ensure that the light reaches the cell from the correct angle.

The same scales are used for both incident and reflected light readings. With fast action subjects you will find it more useful to take a reading in advance and set the correct exposure well before, say, the racing car, sprinter, or other subject you are taking appears on the scene. Also, with dark subjects set your lens to half a stop larger, and with specially brilliant views use half a stop smaller. The figures on the setting wheel represent the most common film speed groups for practical use. For films of intermediate speeds simply set the scale to the nearest marked speed, e.g. 25 for a 32 ASA film, or 18 for a 17/10° DIN film, and so on.

Light values are shown in white on black or on red. Always use the aperture numbers and light values corresponding to the colour of the band in the narrow window underneath the pointer. If this band is red but the scale shows only aperture numbers and light values in black, use these figures for the exposure. The light value readings may appear in different positions in the scale window; either at the top right or at the bottom left. But they have no connection with the shutter speed figures next to them.