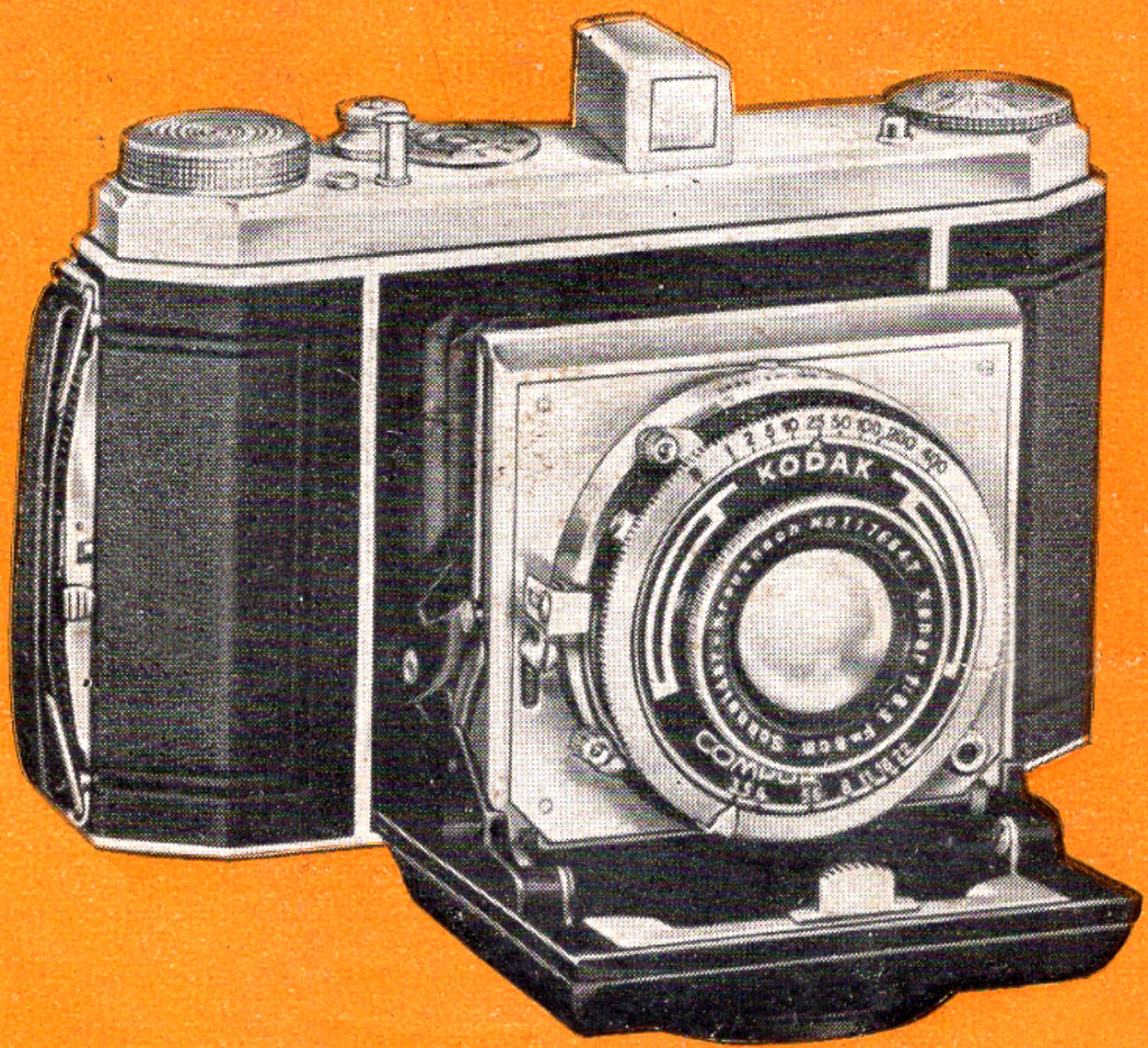
HOW TO USE THE



Kodak *Suprema*

Important.

1. Read the following pages carefully before taking any pictures in order to prevent any incorrect manipulation which may cause damage to the camera.

2. **The baseboard of the camera must only be closed if the focussing lens mount has been turned back to "infinity" ('inf.').**

3. The body shutter release will not operate unless an unexposed section of film has been wound into

position. (This prevents blanks and double exposures.) **Never try to operate the release if there is no film in the camera, or if the camera is loaded but the film has not been wound on. Never force the release.**

4. **Always use Kodak film in the "Suprema" camera.** The correct films to use are those set out below. The use of any other film may seriously damage the camera.

Kodak Regular 620
Kodak Verichrome V620
Kodak Panatomic F620
Kodak S.S. Panchromatic SS620.

For a description of these grades see page 23.

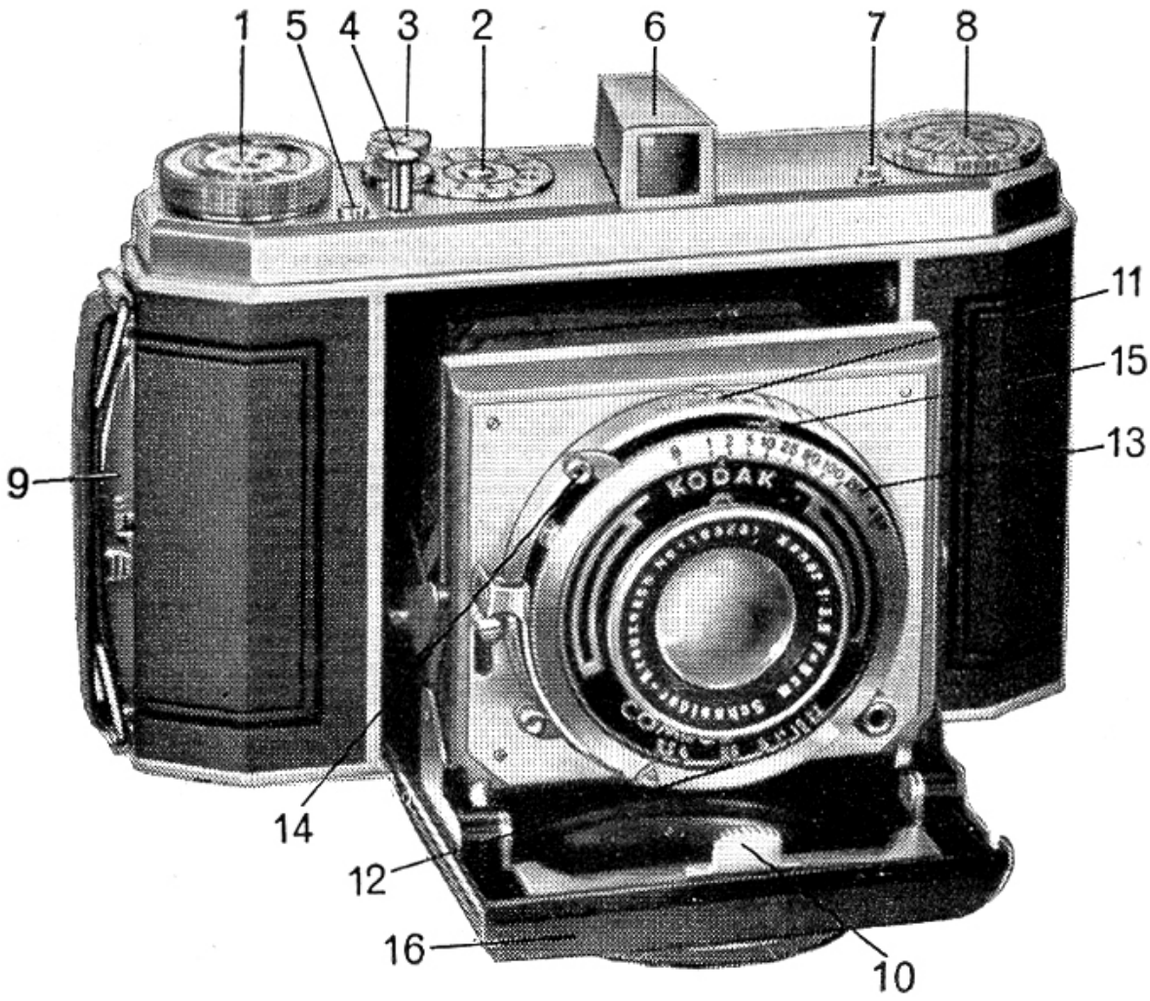


fig. 1

1 Film Winding Knob.

2 Film Counter.

3 Setting Knob for Film Counter.

4 Body Shutter Release.

5 Screw - in Socket for Cable Release.

6 Optical Direct-Vision Viewfinder.
7 Knob for Opening Camera.
8 Depth of Focus Scale.
9 Latch for opening Back.
10 Knob for Closing Camera.
11 Focussing Scale.
12 Diaphragm Scale.
13 Shutter Speed Scale.
14 Shutter Setting Lever.
15 Delayed Action Lever.
16 Baseboard.
17 Spring Spoolholder. (see fig. 2.)

How to open the Camera.

Release the baseboard by pressing knob 7 (fig. 1), and pull down the baseboard until the lens and shutter lock in position. The direct-vision-viewfinder will automatically jump into position ready for use.

Closing the Camera.

After turning the focussing scale back to "Infinity" (inf.) press down the knob 10 (fig. 2).

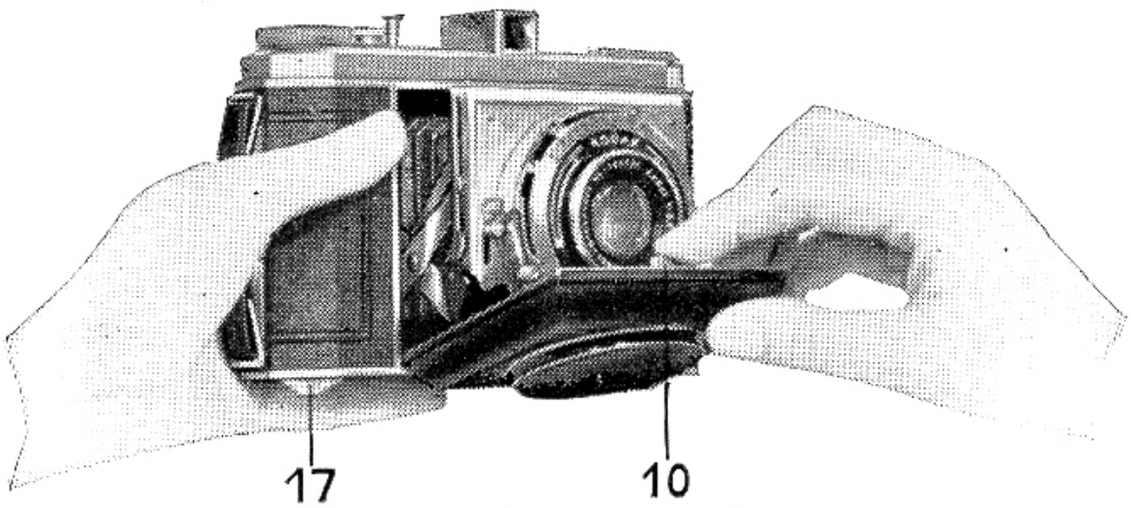


fig. 2

This will release the side struts and enable the front to be folded up. Press down the direct-vision-view-

finder about half-way into the body of the camera until it locks in position.

Loading the film.

Before loading the film see that the indicator (▷) on the inner ring of the film counter 2 (fig. 1), is exactly opposite the red index figure 12. The indicator is moved by turning the knob 3 (fig. 3) in the direction of the red arrow stamped on it.

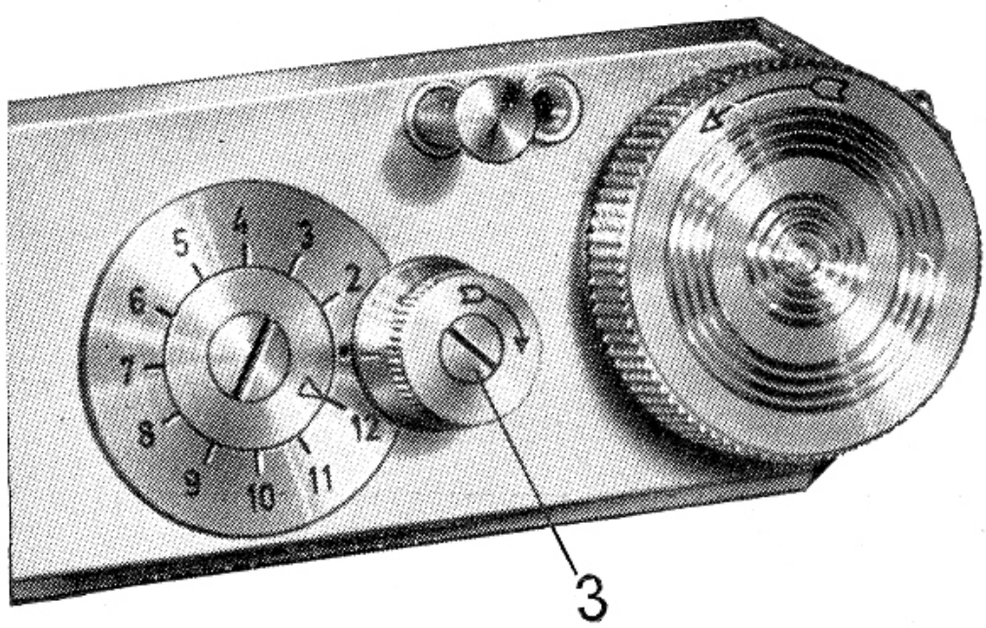


fig. 3

Lift the locking latch which is under the carrying handle and open the back of the camera. Break the

white gummed paper that goes round the new spool of film. Insert the new spool in the spool chamber next to the hinged back by pressing out the side spring 17 with the spool as shown in fig. 4.

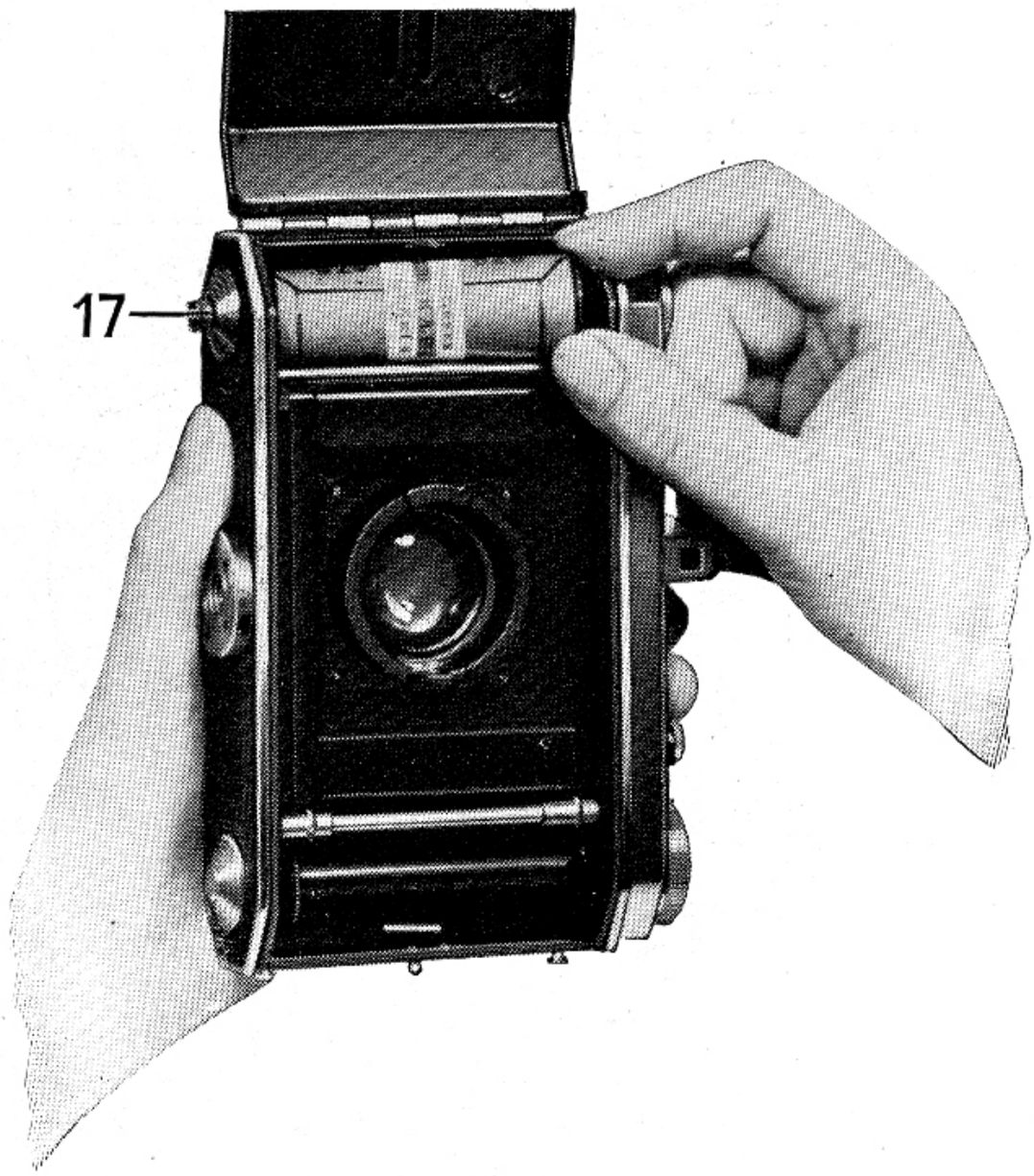


fig. 4

The black side of the red and black (or green and black) spool paper must face **down** i. e. towards the lens.

Thread the paper into the longer slot in the empty spool at the other

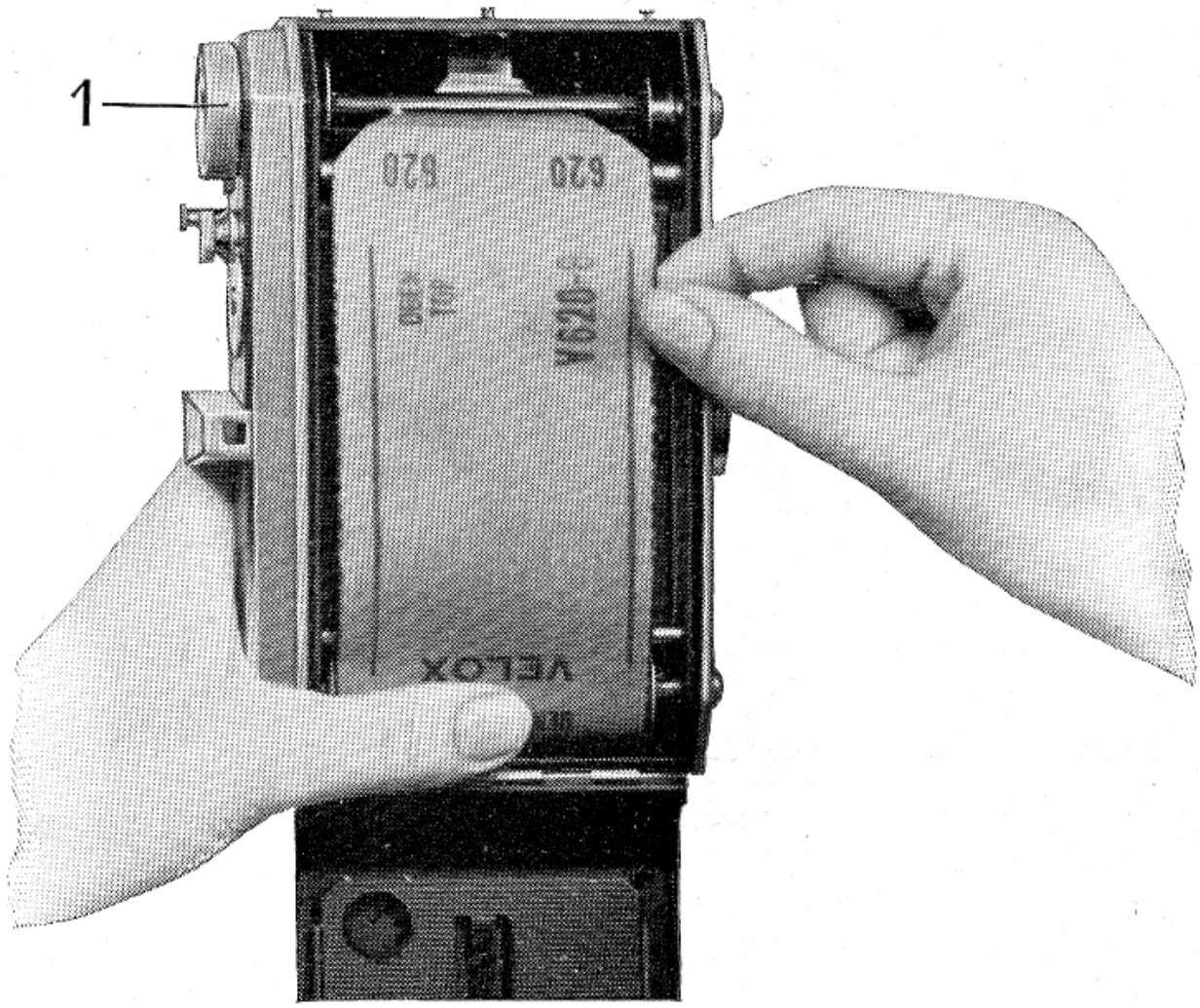


fig. 5

end of the camera, as shown in fig. 5, turn the film winding knob 1 (fig. 5)

a few times, and see that the paper winds on to the spool squarely and evenly. Now close the back and lock it.

Uncover the red window at the back of the camera, turn the winding key and watch the window until the figure 1 appears. The window can now be closed.

After the exposure counter has been set for the first picture it will automatically count the exposures as they are made, so that you can see at a glance at any time how many pictures have been taken.

Turn knob 3 in the direction of the arrow until the indicator (▷) and the small black line on knob 3 both come opposite the black dot on the exposure counter between the figures 12 and 2. The correct position is shown in fig. 6.

The camera is now ready for the first exposure.

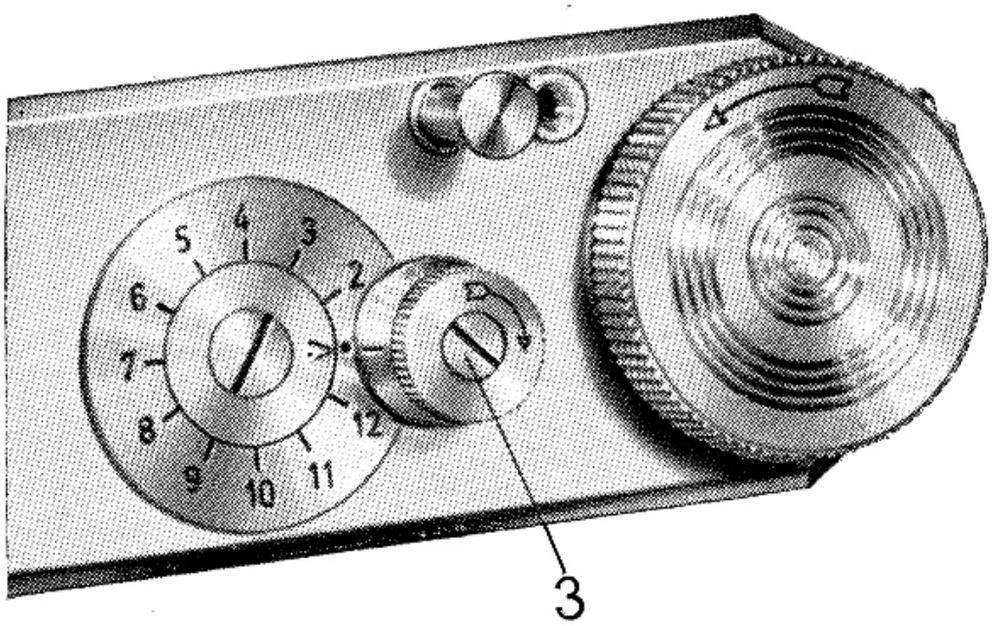


fig. 6

The "Suprema" can only be operated after the film has been loaded. For this reason a practice spool is supplied with each camera; it consists of paper only and must not, of course, be used for taking pictures.

Focussing.

To focus the lens, move the knob (a) until the figure representing the distance of the subject in feet comes under the little arrow - shaped indicator on top of the focussing mount.

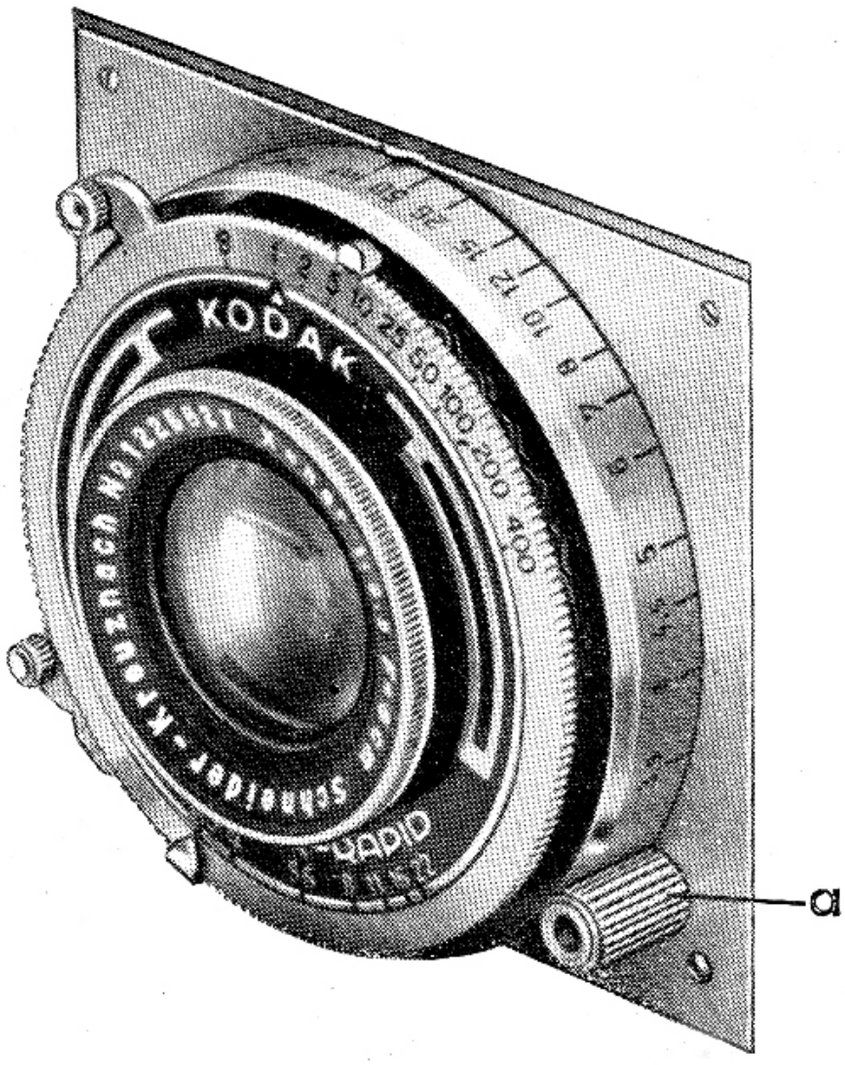


fig. 7

The larger the lens diaphragm or the nearer the subject, the more accurately must distances be judged. (See Depth of Focus Scale, p. 17.)

How to set the diaphragm.

The lens diaphragm which controls the amount of light passing through

the lens, is set by moving the indicator c (fig. 8). Each smaller diaphragm demands double the exposure-time of the preceding one. (The **smaller** the number the **larger** the diaphragm opening.)

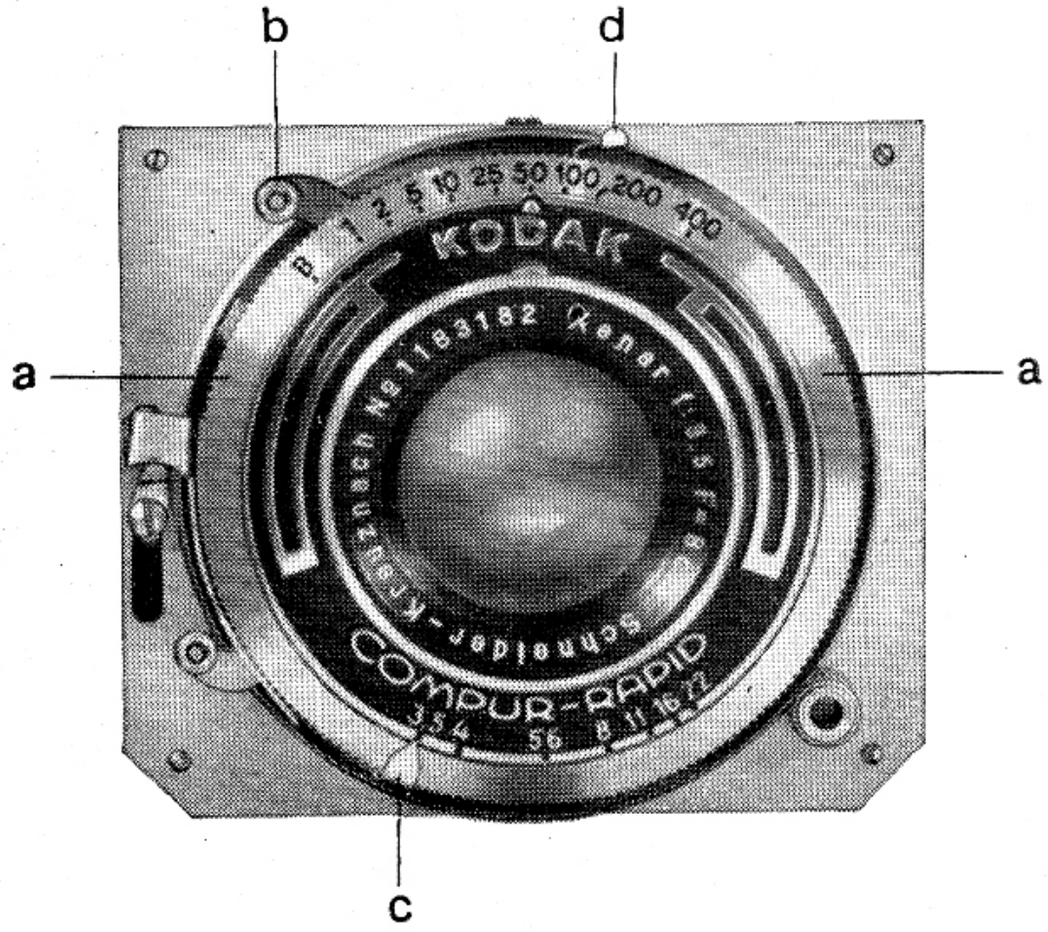


fig. 8

The Compur-S-Rapid-Shutter (fig. 8).

The Compur-S-Rapid-Shutter (fig. 8) gives automatically timed exposures

of 1, 1/2, 1/5, 1/10, 1/25, 1/50, 1/100, 1/200 and 1/400th second and can also be set for Brief Time exposure (B).

For longer time-exposures it is convenient to use the special cable release with locking screw supplied by us: this is screwed into the socket 5 (fig. 1) next to the body release.

To adjust the exposure setting, turn the milled ring a (fig. 8) until the indicator mark over the letter "D" of the word 'Kodak' points to the desired shutter speed.

The shutter must be set for all instantaneous speeds from 1 to 1/400 sec. as well as for brief time exposures (B). This is done by moving the lever (b) (fig. 8) to the right, as far as it will go, before each exposure.

The Compur-S-Rapid-Shutter is fitted with a built-in delayed action device which opens the shutter about 10 seconds after it has been released. To use this, set the lever (b) in

the usual way, press the lever (d) back, and then move the lever (b) as far to the right as it will go. The delayed action device can be used for all speeds between 1 and 1/100 seconds, but under no circumstances for 1/200, 1/400th or (B) (Brief Time) exposures. The shutter is released in each case by pressing the body shutter release knob 4 (fig. 1) or by means of the cable release which is screwed into the socket 5 (fig. 1). After each exposure, wind on the film by turning the winding knob 1 as far as it will go.

The film winding key and the body shutter release are coupled in such a way that you cannot take a picture unless a new section of film has first been wound into position; further, it is impossible to wind on the film without having taken a picture. In this way you are safeguarded against double exposures and blanks.

The operation of the shutter release both works the shutter and frees the automatic lock on the film winding mechanism, and for this to be effected it is necessary for the shutter release to be pressed down as far as it will go each time.

NOTE:

The body shutter release can only be operated if

1) the camera is in the fully open position;

2) the shutter has been set;

3) a new section of film has been wound into position.

How to unload the film.

When the last exposure has been made, turn the film winding knob until no more paper can be seen through the film window. Now open the back of the camera and remove the full spool by pressing the spring spoolholder outwards.

Do not unload the camera in direct sunlight. It is a good idea to wrap the exposed film in the silver paper which you remove from the new film, which you should have ready to load into the camera.

The Depth of Focus Scale (figs. 9 & 10).

The depth of focus scale tells you between what distances subjects are in sharp focus.

For example: Supposing the camera is focussed on a subject 8 feet away, and you are using stop f 11.

How much nearer and further than 8 feet will other subjects in the picture be in sharp focus? Turn the outer ring of the depth of focus scale until figure 8 comes opposite the pointer. Then you will see that at stop f 11 the range of sharpness extends from about 12 ft. to about 6 feet. The scale also shows you at a glance the depth of focus obtained at any of the other stops. At f 5,6, for example, it would extend from approximately 9 feet to 7 feet, and so on. The **smaller** the lens aperture the **greater** the depth of focus.

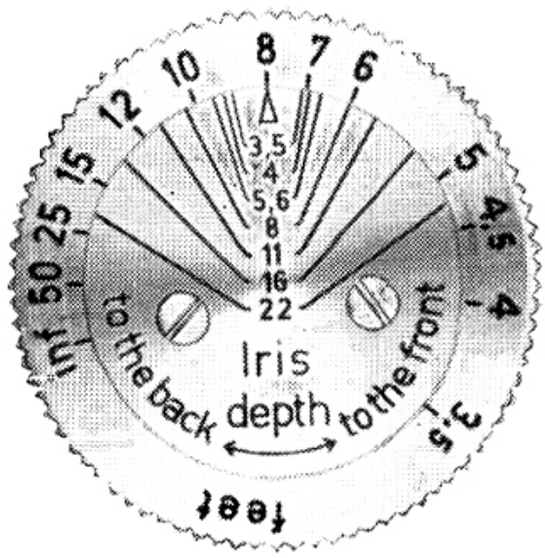


fig. 9

Another example of the use of the depth of focus scale:

Supposing you want to photograph a landscape so that everything from 'infinity' down to 12 feet will be in sharp focus.

Set the 'infinity' mark against that particular stop number (left of the arrow), the other indicator line from which (right of the arrow) comes nearest to the figure 12 on the outer ring. In this case the stop number answering to these requirements is f 11. You will then see that it is necessary to focus on 25 feet and use

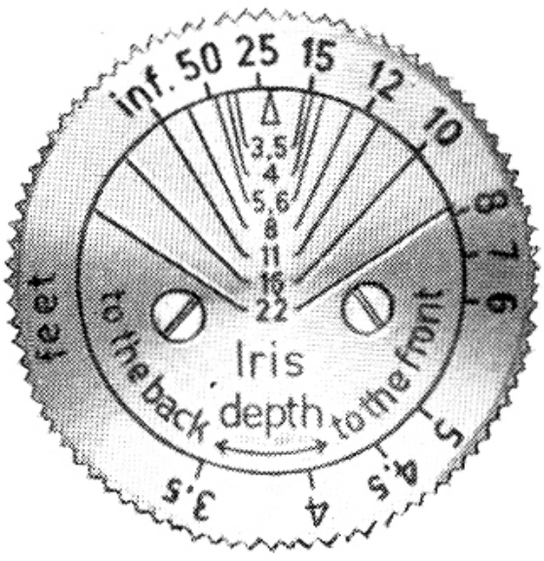


fig. 10

stop f 11 in order to get everything from 'infinity' down to 12 feet in sharp focus in the finished picture.

fig. 11

The Optical Direct-Vision Viewfinder.

The Viewfinder 6 (fig. 1) shows in miniature what will appear in the

finished picture, when the camera is held at eye-level as shown in fig. 11.

How to hold the camera.

Always hold the camera perfectly still as you make the exposure. The body shutter release, which falls just under the right forefinger as the camera is held up to eye-level, is a great help to rock-steady operation. When taking photographs of high buildings, do not tilt the camera upwards, otherwise you will get the kind of distortion shown in fig. 12.

The camera is equipped with a tripod socket, so that the camera can be used on any standard tripod. The swing flap adjacent to the tripod socket can be opened out to provide a level base for the camera when it is stood on any flat surface (table, etc.).

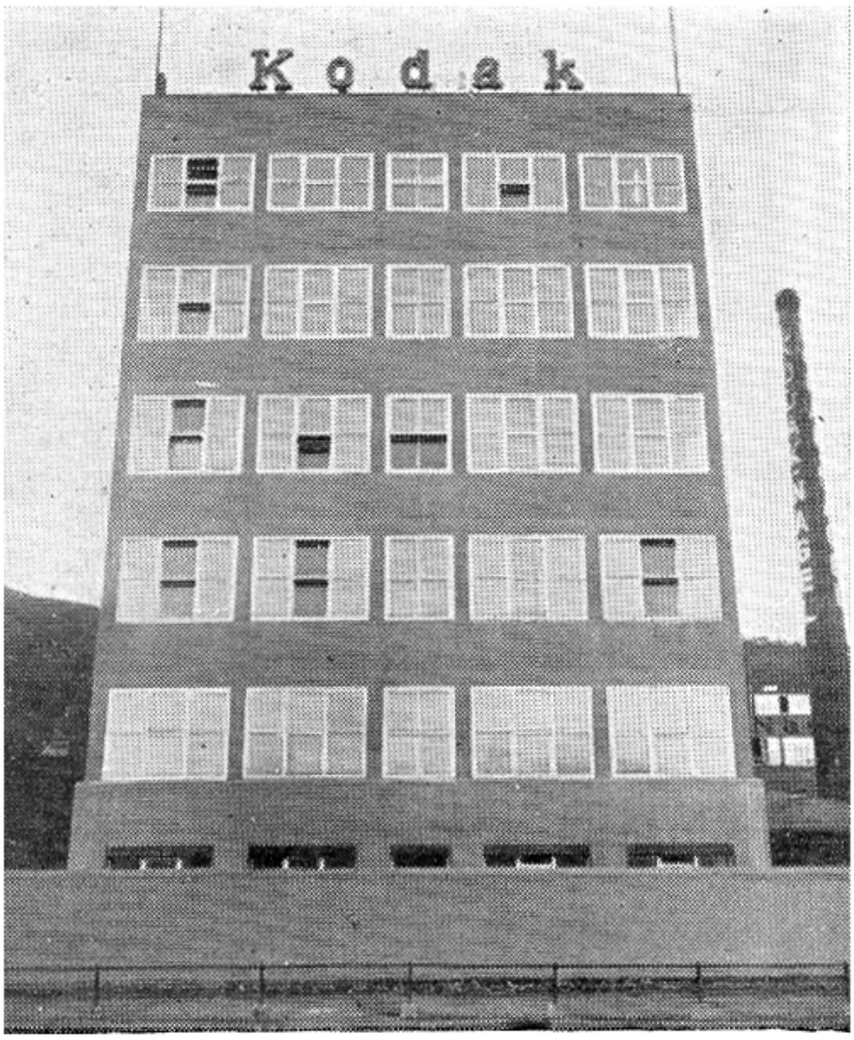


fig. 12

Choose the grade of KODAK FILM that suits you best

Kodak Regular 620. The supremely dependable film for snapshots in sunshine and time exposures in any conditions.

Kodak 'Verichrome' V 620. The faster film. Extremely orthochromatic; is sensitive to green, yellow and orange, in addition to blue. Double-coated; gets the detail in highlight and shadow; enormous latitude guards against over-exposure.

Kodak 'Panatomic' F 620. The film of super-fine grain. Panchromatic — sensitive to all colours including red. Double-coated; enormous latitude. Its fine grain property makes it possible to produce big enlargements of superb quality from the smallest negatives.

Kodak Super Sensitive Panchromatic SS 620. The film of extreme speed. Fully panchromatic; double-coated; enormous latitude. The film for indoor work by artificial light and snapshots in very dull weather, and wherever extreme speed is required.

'620' is a trade mark of Kodak.

Printed in Germany 5385 engl.