

N. I. Gordon

MAY 14 1963



KODAK SIGNET 80 CAMERA

KODAK SIGNET



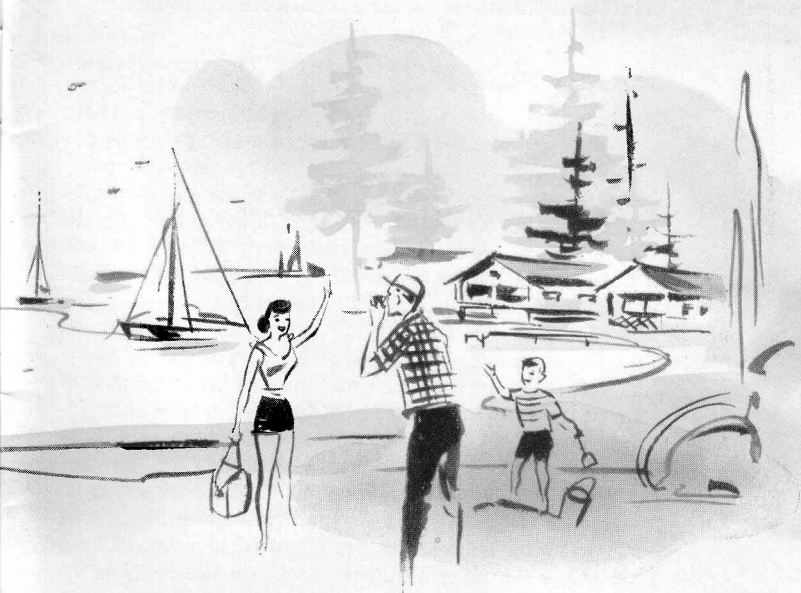
CAMERA

Your Kodak Signet 80 Camera combines unexcelled performance, versatility, and modern appearance. Its many unique features add greatly to picture-taking ease and scope:

- *Fast 50mm f/2.8 lens interchangeable with 35mm wide-angle and 90mm telephoto lenses.*
- *Built-in photoelectric exposure meter.*
- *Coupled rangefinder.*
- *Bright-frame, natural size viewfinder.*
- *Unique, "injection" loading with automatic film leader wind-off.*
- *Fast-action lever film advance.*

Before an important picture assignment, a trip or any special event, expose a magazine of film and make a few flash pictures. This will give you practice and provide a check on your equipment.

Just to demonstrate how simple it is to operate your camera, let's select a film, load your camera and take pictures with a basic camera setting — the next few pages tell you how!



CONTENTS

Select a Film	2
Load Your Camera	4
Take Pictures	6
Exposure	8
Viewing and Focusing	15
Unloading	20
Flash	21
Interchangeable Lenses	24
Photo Aids	31

THE KODAK SIGNET 80 CAMERA USES KODAK 135 FILM.

**SELECT
A
FILM**

COLOR FILMS

Kodachrome Film—For full-color transparencies which can be projected on a screen or from which prints or enlargements can be made.

Use Kodachrome Film for Daylight for daylight pictures, and Kodachrome Type F for flash or floodlighted pictures. 20 or 36 exposures.

Kodak Ektachrome Film—Like Kodachrome, Ektachrome Film produces lifelike color transparencies for projection or from which color prints and enlargements can be made. The speed of this film, however, is faster than that of Kodachrome Film. You can process this film yourself or have it processed by your photofinisher.

Use Kodak Ektachrome Film for Daylight for exposure in daylight, and Kodak Ektachrome Film Type F for pictures with clear flash lamps. 20 exposures.

Kodacolor Film—The new color film for color prints or transparencies. Expose the same roll of film by daylight or clear flash—it gives beautiful color prints or transparen-

cies with either. Take the exposed roll of film to your photo dealer. He will arrange to have negatives and color prints or transparencies made for you. Enlargements, too, as great as 11 x 14 inches, can be ordered through your photo dealer. 20 exposures.

BLACK-AND-WHITE FILMS

Kodak Panatomic-X Film—The film to use for big enlargements when high film speed is not a factor. It combines exceptionally fine grain and the ability to record extremely fine detail. 20 or 36 exposures.

Kodak Plus-X Pan Film—An excellent high-speed film for general outdoor and interior use. The low graininess and high resolving power permit high-quality enlargements. 20 or 36 exposures.

Kodak Tri-X Film—An extremely fast panchromatic film of moderate contrast, wide exposure and development latitude, and color sensitivity suitable for all types of indoor and outdoor illumination. 20 or 36 exposures.

KODAK FILMS

	FILM INDEX	
	Daylight	Photoflood
Kodachrome (Daylight)	10	5*
Kodachrome (Type F)	10**	12†
Ektachrome (Daylight)	32	12*
Ektachrome (Type F)	16**	16†
Kodacolor	32	20†
Panatomic-X	25	20
Plus-X	80	64
Tri-X	200	160

*With Kodak Photoflood Filter No. 80B (for Kodak Daylight Type Color Films)

**With Kodak Daylight Filter for Type F Color Films (85C)

†With photographic flood lamps and Kodak Wratten Filter No. 82A

LOAD YOUR CAMERA

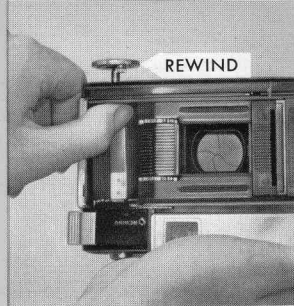
— in subdued
light

Unique Film Handling and Protection: After inserting the film leader in the take-up recess, advancing the film causes it to form a coil, guided by three pairs of rollers. As additional film enters the chamber a spring-mounted bracket, holding two pairs of rollers, slides outward, thereby providing space for the film coil to build up around its outside. This eliminates possibility of film cinching.



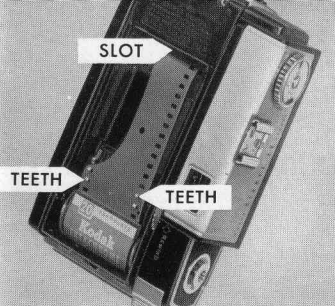
1

Press down on the LATCH and slide it toward the bottom of the camera; the hinged back will spring open.



2

Push out the REWIND with the thumb.

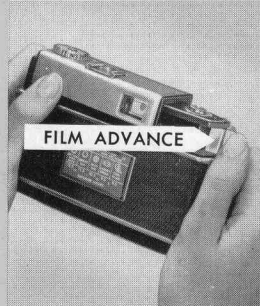


3

Insert the film magazine in the supply chamber with the projecting hub toward the top of the camera.

(a) Press down the magazine into the supply chamber; then push the rewind all the way in, turning it slightly if necessary.

(b) Now, pull film out of the magazine until 3 or 4 perforations of the *full width* of the film are exposed and insert the end of the film in the **SLOT** in the take-up recess.



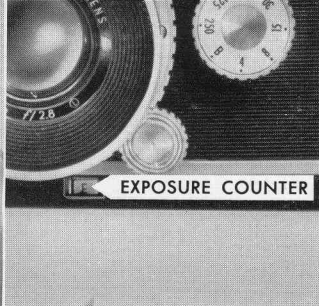
4

*After making certain that the perforations on each side of the film engage the sprocket **TEETH**, close the camera back.*

Repeatedly, push the **FILM ADVANCE** lever with the right thumb until the lever stops (approximately 8 times). This advances the film to the first frame and automatically sets the **EXPOSURE COUNTER** to "1."

After taking a picture, two *full* strokes of the film advance lever are required to advance the film one frame. The exposure counter shows the number of exposures made.

The counter automatically returns to "E" (Empty) when the back of the camera is opened.



**YOU
ARE READY
TO TAKE
PICTURES**

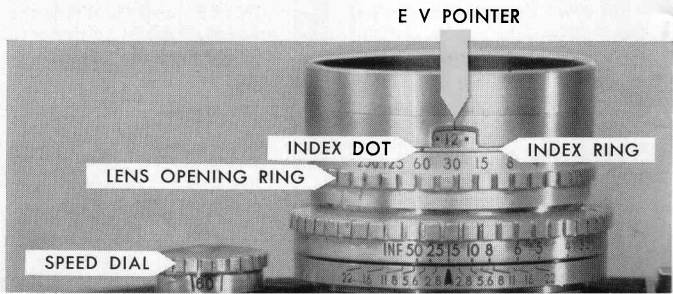
Using basic
camera settings

1 Set the Shutter Speed

- Rotate the shutter **SPEED DIAL** until 60 (1/60 second) appears in the window.
- Rotate the speed **INDEX RING**, by the serrated projections on both sides, until its **INDEX DOT** is opposite 60 on the **LENS OPENING RING**.

2 Read and set the Exposure Value

- Turn the inner disc of the exposure **SETTING RING** by means of the **BUTTON** until the appropriate film index (see page 3) of the film in the camera appears opposite the black triangular index of the window labeled **ASA**.
- Direct the camera toward the subject, holding it slightly downward. The white **NEEDLE** will move in the win-



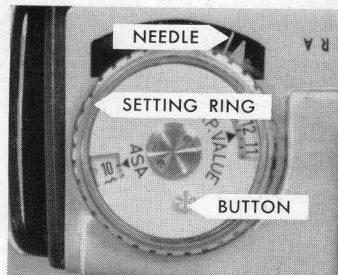
dow. Turn the meter setting ring, thus moving the red pointer, until the pointer is over the white needle.

- Read the exposure-value number opposite the red triangular index of the window labeled EXP. VALUE.
- Transfer the exposure-value number just read opposite the red triangular index to the red-figure exposure-value scale in the window on top of the lens barrel. Do this by rotating the knurled LENS OPENING RING until the exposure-value number to be used is opposite the E V POINTER. Proper exposure has now been set.

3 Focus and Take the Picture

- Look through the eyepiece of the combination viewfinder and rangefinder. You will see the subject outlined by the luminous view-frame. Move the focusing KNOB until the outlines of the double image in the small circular rangefinder field move together so that only one image is visible. The lens is now focused correctly.
- With the subject still outlined by the view-frame, take the picture by pressing the exposure RELEASE.

To advance the film and set the shutter, push the film advance lever forward *twice*, as far as it will go.



Many of your picture-taking situations will fall into a class which can be accommodated by the basic camera setting just described for quick picture-making. But to use your camera in this manner only would not be taking advantage of the many fine features of your equipment — features which are of real value to you.

So you will want to read on for the important details. You will want to become acquainted with the full range of shutter speeds and lens openings, depth of field, flash, interchangeable lenses, etc. This will put you in command of the various picture-taking situations you will meet.



EXPOSURE SELECTION AND SETTING

Setting the Shutter Speed

For most picture-taking situations, it is recommended that this setting be selected first; then select the exposure-value number. Otherwise, the exposure-value number will be moved out of the window because of the speed Index Ring-Lens Opening Ring coupling.

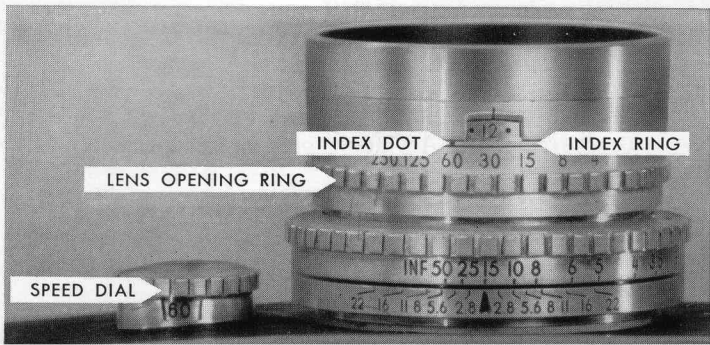
Shutter speeds of 1/250, 1/125, 1/60, 1/30, 1/15, 1/8, 1/4 second and B (Brief time) appear on the shutter-SPEED DIAL. Set the shutter speed by rotating the dial until the desired speed (30 for 1/30, 4 for 1/4, etc.) appears

in the window on the top of the dial. *Do not set between marked shutter speeds.*

A shutter speed of 60 (1/60 sec.) is suggested for most “everyday” picture-taking situations.

Because your Signet 80 Camera makes use of the exposure-value system of camera settings, the shutter speed must also be “keyed-in” with the exposure-value setting. To do this, rotate the INDEX RING by the serrated projections on both sides until the speed INDEX DOT is opposite the same number on the LENS-OPENING RING that is set on the shutter speed dial. *Correct exposure depends on the same shutter speed being set in these TWO places.*

9



Exposure Meter

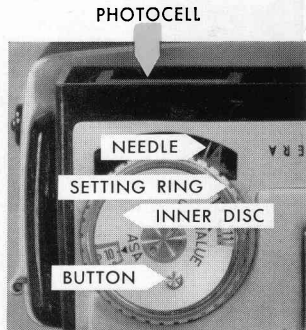
Your camera has a built-in photoelectric exposure meter which measures either light reflected from the subject (reflected light readings) or light falling on the subject (incident light readings). This provides a guide to the correct exposure-value settings. The exposure value is a number corresponding to the amount of light required for correct exposure.

Setting the Film Index

The speed of the film in your camera, expressed as a film index number, can be found in the instructions packed with the film, or on page 3. Turn the INNER DISC of the exposure setting ring by means of the BUTTON until the film index number of the film in the camera appears opposite the black triangular index labeled ASA. For example, the daylight index of Kodachrome Film for Daylight is 10; set 10 in the ASA window for daylight exposure.

Selecting Proper Exposure Value

For meter readings taken from the camera position (re-



flected light readings), make sure that the white plastic Incident Light Mask is removed from the front of the PHOTOCELL. For incident light readings, see page 30.

1. Point the camera at the subject, directing it slightly downward; the white NEEDLE will move in the window.

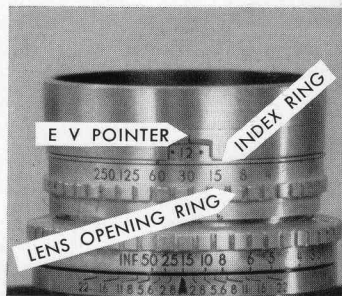
2. Turn the meter SETTING RING, thus moving the red pointer, until the pointer is directly over the white needle.

3. Read the exposure-value number opposite the red triangular index of the window labeled "EXP. VALUE."

Exposure-value numbers can also be selected from the exposure-value cards, packed with the camera. Use of these cards is described on page 14.

Setting the Exposure Value

Now, transfer the exposure-value number obtained from the exposure meter or the exposure-value card to the red-figure exposure-value scale in the opening on top of the lens barrel. Do this by rotating the knurled LENS-OPENING RING until the exposure-value number to be used is opposite the E V POINTER. If you cannot move the desired exposure-value number into the window because the lens-opening ring reaches the limit of its travel, rotate the



NOTE

If the exposure-value number is less than 5, this indicates a low level of illumination, and cannot be set opposite the E V pointer. Use of a long exposure with the speed dial set at "B" is recommended. See page 24.

INDEX RING by its two serrated projections until the number is available; then reset the shutter speed dial to the speed opposite the index dot of the index ring.

Rotating the lens-opening ring to set the exposure-value number automatically sets the lens opening *f*/number on the underside of the lens barrel.

Picture-Taking Considerations

When the shutter speed and light-value number have been properly set, exposure will be correct for the existing lighting conditions as measured by the built-in exposure meter. When an exposure meter reading indicates that lighting conditions, and therefore the exposure-value number, have changed, revolve the knurled lens-opening ring until the new light-value number is opposite the E V pointer on the top of the lens barrel.

If you wish to change the shutter speed (for example, to a faster speed to stop motion), set the new speed both on the shutter speed dial and opposite the speed index dot. Then, because the exposure-value number has been moved out of the window in “keying-in” the new shutter speed, turn the knurled lens-opening ring to return the

correct exposure value opposite the E V Pointer.

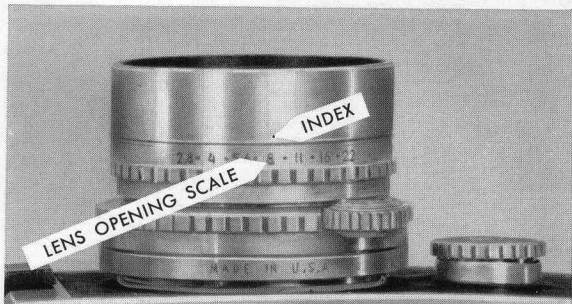
In another case you may wish to change the lens opening, perhaps to take a picture which calls for good depth of field and therefore a smaller lens opening (larger f /number). Do this as follows: Consult the LENS OPENING SCALE (f /numbers) on the underside of the lens barrel and

- (1) Turn the knurled lens-opening ring until the desired f /number is opposite the INDEX.

- (2) Referring to the scales on the top of the lens barrel, rotate the index ring by its serrated projections until the correct exposure-value number, which had been moved by turning the knurled ring in the previous step, is again opposite the E V Pointer.

- (3) Reset the shutter-speed dial to the shutter speed *now* opposite the shutter index dot of the index ring. Do not set between marked speeds.

With shutter speeds slower than $1/30$ second, the camera should be firmly supported to avoid camera movement.



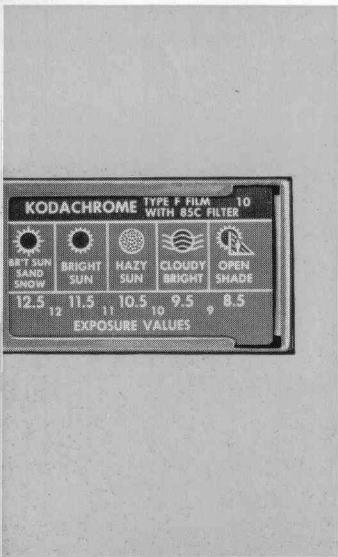
Exposure-Value Cards

Supplied with your camera are 8 exposure-value cards (one for each of the 8 Kodak color and black-and-white 35mm films) as an alternate method of exposure determination. One side of the card gives the exposures for flash shots; the other side shows exposures for the five most common outdoor lighting conditions. Reference to the proper card can quickly provide the correct exposure for pictures in sunlight. However, exposure-value numbers for poorer light conditions can be more accurately determined by use of the exposure meter. The cards are necessary for determining exposure values for flash shots.

Slip the exposure card,* for the film you are using, into the holding frame on the back of the camera and select the proper exposure from the card.

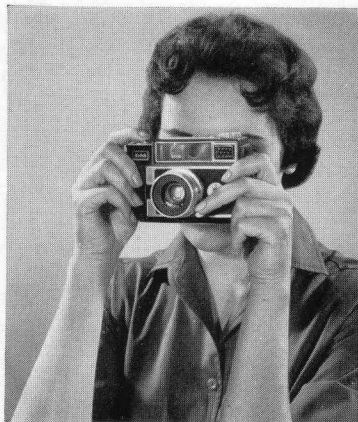
Daylight exposures for Kodachrome and Kodak Ektachrome Films are for *average* subjects in daylight from two hours after sunrise to two hours before sunset. For side- or back-lighted close-ups in bright sunlight, with important shadow detail, deduct 0.5 to 1.0 from the exposure value. With light-colored subjects, add 0.5.

*The card also serves to show what film is loaded in the camera.



Hold the camera with both hands, as illustrated, and look through the eyepiece. For proper viewing, the camera should be held in such a manner that all four corners indicating the luminous view-frame are visible. Position-

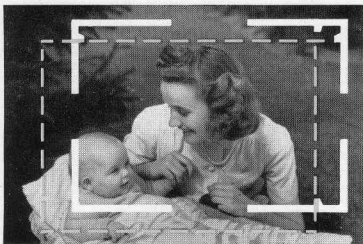
**VIEWING
AND
FOCUSING**



ing the eye so that the “shadow frame” covers the four corners will add to their brightness.

Keep the four corners visible, by retaining the proper eye positioning; move the head and camera together to outline the subject. When the camera is held horizontally, note the two sets of parallax indicators—one on each side near the top of the view-frame, and one each on the base and top near the right side.

With close-up subjects at 2½ feet, imaginary lines drawn between opposite pointers define the top and side of the picture area. See illustration below.



Close-Ups: The portion of the scene eliminated at the top and side is added to the bottom and other side, as shown by the dotted lines.



As you look through the eyepiece, you will also notice a circular area in the center of the field of view — this is the rangefinder field. Until the camera is focused for the correct camera-to-subject distance, this field shows a double image of the subject. To set the distance correctly, move the focusing knob until the outlines of the double image move together and coincide, so that only one image is visible. The lens is now set for the film plane-to-subject distance. The film plane location is marked by the circle-and-line design on the top of the camera, over the eyepiece.



Top Illustration: Double image in range finder indicates out-of focus subject.

Lower Illustration: Single rangefinder image means camera is properly focused.