

Kodak

Motormatic 35F

C A M E R A



YOUR NEW

KODAK MOTORMATIC

35F CAMERA

—with Built-in Flashholder—

is the most automatic of the automatics. It winds its own film, and sets its own lens opening—not only for daylight but for flash pictures as well. On the opposite page are a few of its outstanding features.

Before making any important pictures—a trip or some special event—it is well to shoot a magazine of film outdoors, and indoors with flash. This will give you practice in camera operation and provide a check on your equipment.



AUTOMATIC DAYLIGHT EXPOSURE—built-in exposure meter sets the lens opening for you. Eliminates exposure figuring—makes shooting faster, easier, surer.

AUTOMATIC FLASH EXPOSURE—eliminates computing and assures good flash exposure. Just set the focus (5 to 25 feet), and the lens automatically adjusts to the correct opening.

POWER DRIVE—you're ready for fast shooting—as many as 10 shots in 10 seconds. A rugged spring drive provides ever-ready power for winding film after each shot.

BUILT-IN FLASHHOLDER—at the touch of a button, the reflector “pops up” into position for flash picturetaking.

AUTOMATIC ZONE MINDER—shows in the viewfinder if you're set for CLOSE, GROUP, or SCENE.

FOUR SHUTTER SPEEDS—speed ring provides a choice of shutter speeds from 1/40 to 1/250 second—all coupled to the automatic daylight exposure control.

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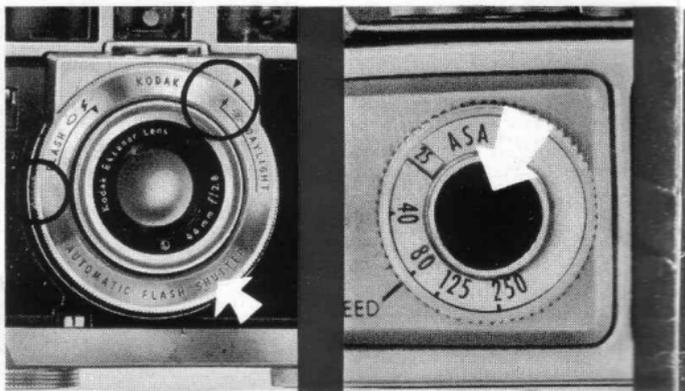
For those whose previous photographic experience has included use of basically similar 35mm cameras, *brief* operating instructions for both daylight and flash pictures, provided on the following 4 pages, will help you to use your camera quickly.

However, in order to take advantage of all the many features of the camera, all Motormatic owners, including those with previous photographic experience, will want to read on for the important detailed instructions which start on page 8.



Loading instructions—page 10.

Daylight and Available



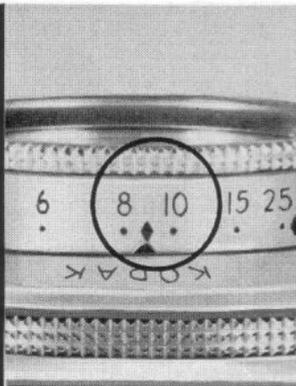
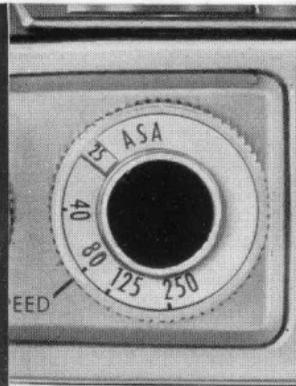
Set Selector Ring at DAYLIGHT

The DAYLIGHT arrow on the front of the SELECTOR RING (arrow, above) must be snap-locked at the INDEX line on the shutter housing. If it is not, press the ring LOCK and revolve the ring clockwise to make this setting.

Set Film Speed

Press down the LOCK button (arrow, above) and turn the knurled SPEED RING until the proper film speed number (found on exposure card or in film instructions) locks into place in the small window marked ASA. If film speed cannot be set, see Note, page 13.

Light Pictures



Set Shutter Speed

Turn the knurled SPEED RING (*without* pressing center lock button) until the desired shutter speed (80 recommended) is opposite the shutter speed index MARK on the top of the camera. If desired shutter speed cannot be set, see Note, page 13.

Focus

Rotate the lens mount until the diamond near 4 (for Closeups), the diamond between 8 and 10 (for Groups), or the diamond between 25 and 50 (for Scenes) is opposite the FOCUS INDEX. Each of these settings will be visible in the viewfinder.

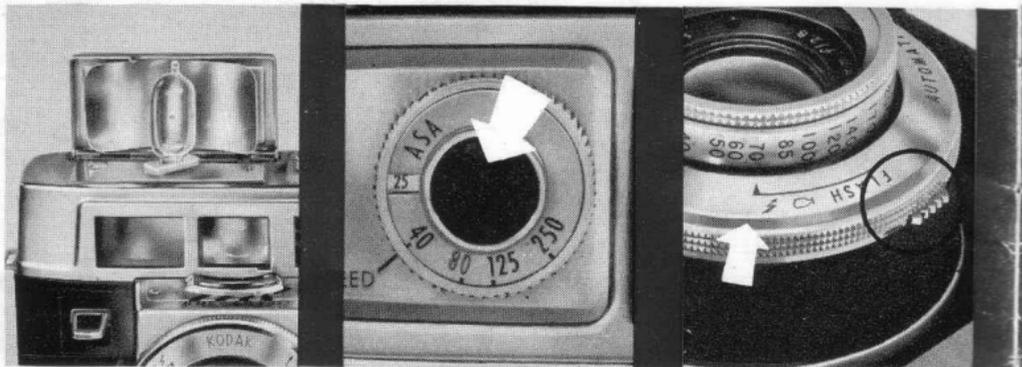
Aim

Sight through the round eyepiece on the back of the camera and frame the subject within the luminous frame of the viewfinder. A low-light indicator is located in lower left corner. If flash symbol is visible, as above, the camera is *not* set for daylight.

Release

Hold the camera steady; then press the shutter release all the way down with a slow, squeezing action to take the picture.

Flash Pictures from 5 to 25 feet



FLASH SYMBOLS

*Loading
instructions—
page 10.*

Raise Reflector

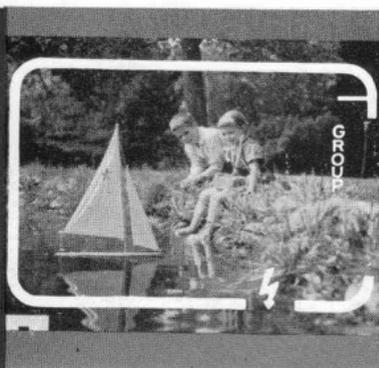
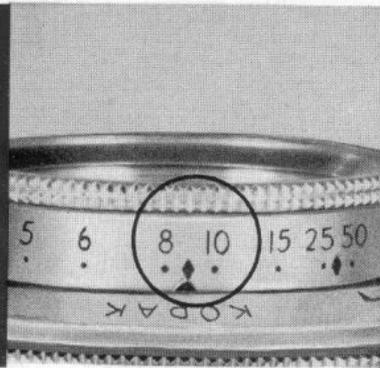
Slide the button, located on the back of the camera at the top right side, in the direction of the arrow; the flash cover and reflector will pop up into position. Insert an AG-1-type flash bulb in the socket. Use of flash guard recommended.

Set Film Speed

Press down the LOCK button (arrow, above) and turn the knurled SPEED RING until the proper film speed number (found on exposure card) locks in place in the small window, marked ASA.

Set Flash Guide Number

Depress the selector ring LOCK and revolve the SELECTOR RING (arrow, above) counterclockwise until the flash arrow is opposite the proper flash guide number on the lens mount. Guide numbers are found in exposure card on back of camera.



Focus

Rotate the lens mount-selector ring combination until the figure representing the camera-to-subject distance in feet (between 5 and 25) is opposite the FOCUS INDEX. *Do not* depress selector ring lock while focusing.

Aim

Sight through the round eyepiece on the back of the camera and frame the subject within the luminous view-frame of the finder. The flash symbol must be visible in the viewfinder, otherwise the camera is not set for flash.

Release

Hold the camera steady; then press the shutter release all the way down with a slow, squeezing action to take the picture.

NOTE: Disregard possible appearance of low-light indicator signal with flash pictures. 7

Kodak Color Films

Use Film Size No. 135 Magazines

Kodachrome Film For color transparencies for projection or from which prints or enlargements can be made. 20 or 36 exposures.

Two types are available: (1) The Kodachrome Film which has been supplied for many years—(2) Kodachrome II Film which is faster with improved sharpness and image quality.

- Use Kodachrome Film for Daylight for daylight pictures.
- Use Kodachrome Film, Type F, for flash pictures with clear flash.
- Use Kodachrome II Film for Daylight
—for daylight pictures
—and for flash pictures with blue bulbs.

Kodak Ektachrome Film For color transparencies for projection or from which color prints and enlargements can be made. The speed of this film is faster than that of Kodachrome Film. You can process this film yourself or have it processed as described below. Available in Daylight Type and Type F. 20 exposures.

Kodak High Speed Ektachrome Film With this new, extremely fast color film you can stop action in low illumination and, at the same time, get faithful color rendition with excellent definition. Available in Daylight Type and Type B. 20 exposures.

Kodacolor Film The color film for color prints and transparencies. Expose the same roll of film by daylight or clear flash. 20 exposures.

KODAK COLOR FILMS

FILM INDEX

	Daylight	Photoflood
Kodachrome (Daylight)	10	—
Kodachrome (Type F)	10**	12†
Kodachrome II (Daylight)	25	12*
Ektachrome (Daylight)	32	12*
Ektachrome (Type F)	16**	16†
High Speed Ektachrome (Daylight)	160	—
High Speed Ektachrome (Type B)	80††	***
Kodacolor	32	20†

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

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

***125 in existing artificial tungsten light

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

††Kodak Daylight Filter for Type B Color Films, No. 85B

Your dealer can arrange to have your color films processed by Kodak or any other laboratory offering such service. Some laboratories, including Kodak, also provide direct mail service whereby you can mail exposed color film to the laboratory and have it returned directly to you. See your dealer for the special mailing devices required.

KODAK BLACK-AND-WHITE FILMS

	FILM SPEED*
Panatomic-X	40
Plus-X Pan	160
Tri-X Pan	400

*These are the new film speed numbers. They apply to either daylight or artificial light.

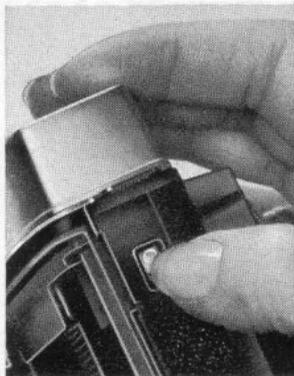
Kodak
Black-and-White Films

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 fine detail. 20 or 36 exposures.

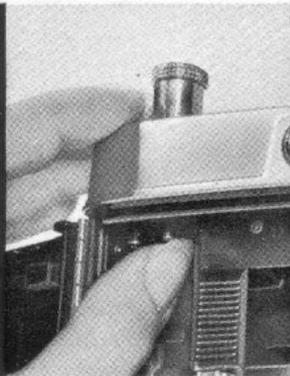
Kodak Plus-X Pan Film An excellent high-speed film for general outdoor and interior use. The low graininess and high resolving power permit high-quality enlargements. 20 or 36 exposures.

Kodak Tri-X Pan Film An extremely fast panchromatic film of moderate contrast, wide exposure and development latitude, and color sensitivity suitable for flash pictures. 20 or 36 exposures.

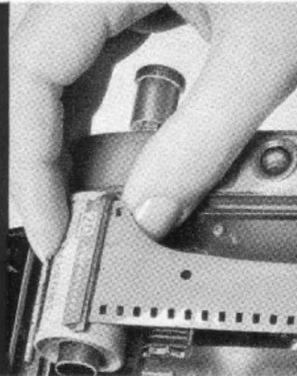
LOADING *Always in Subdued Light*



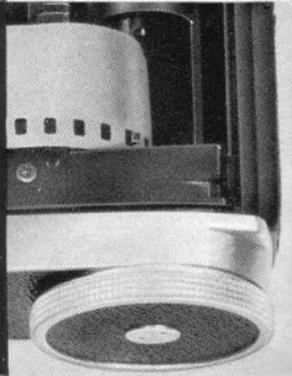
1 Open the back of the camera by pushing the LATCH BUTTON upward.



2 Push up the REWIND KNOB. If you prefer, the rewind knob may be pulled out.

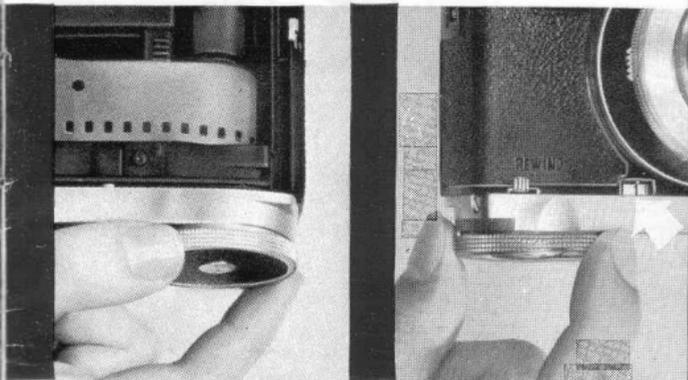


3 Insert the film magazine in the recess next to the rewind knob. Push the rewind knob all the way in, turning it slightly if necessary.



4 Turn the large, knurled WINDUP KNOB on the bottom of the camera until the opening in the take-up drum is facing upward. Insert the end of the film into the drum opening and hook a perforation over the pin at the edge of the opening.

Use Film Size No. 135 Magazines



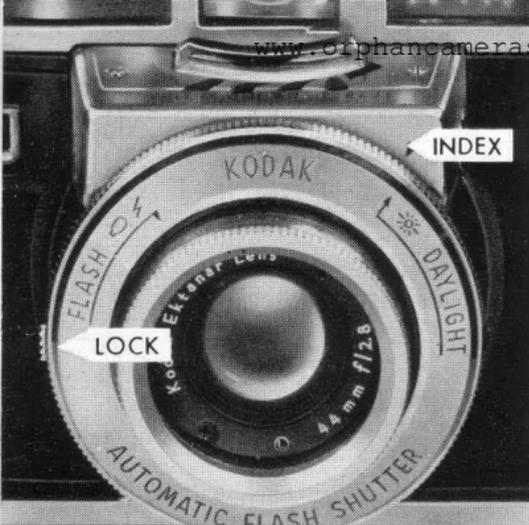
5 Turn the windup knob until the second pin also engages film perforations and the film is wound halfway around the drum. Close the camera back; be sure it is latched.

6 Turn the large knurled windup knob as many times as necessary until the mechanism locks. One full windup provides power for advancing approximately 10 frames of film. During the windup, the first two full turns bring the first frame of film into position and the EXPOSURE COUNTER (arrow, above) to "1," at which point a resistance is felt. Continue to turn the windup knob to a stop (approximately $5\frac{1}{2}$ full turns) to wind the spring motor.

Film advances automatically and the counter moves a mark each time the shutter is released. The counter shows the number of exposures made.

IMPORTANT: In some magazines, film is attached by means of a gummed tape which may separate from the magazine spool under the continued tension of the spring motor. Therefore, always rewind the film *immediately* after taking the last exposure on the roll.

Continued winding after last exposure may produce audible slippage (whirring sound) which prevents overwinding.



Daylight and Available Light Pictures

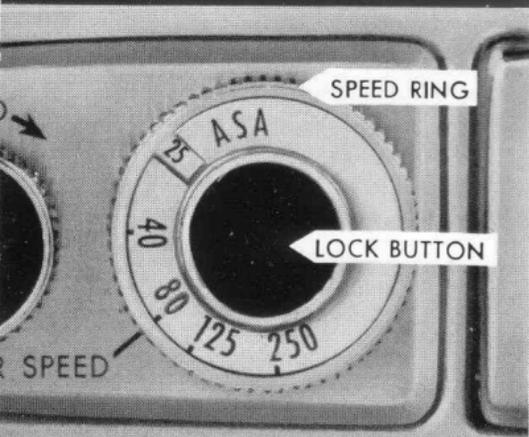
Set Selector Ring at "Daylight."

Press the ring LOCK and revolve the ring clockwise to snap-lock the Daylight arrow at the INDEX line.

Set Film Speed in ASA Window.

The small window marked ASA must show the daylight speed number of the film in the camera to obtain properly exposed pictures. Set selected ASA speed number by depressing the LOCK BUTTON and rotating the knurled SPEED RING until, upon releasing the button, the film speed number clicks into position in the ASA window.

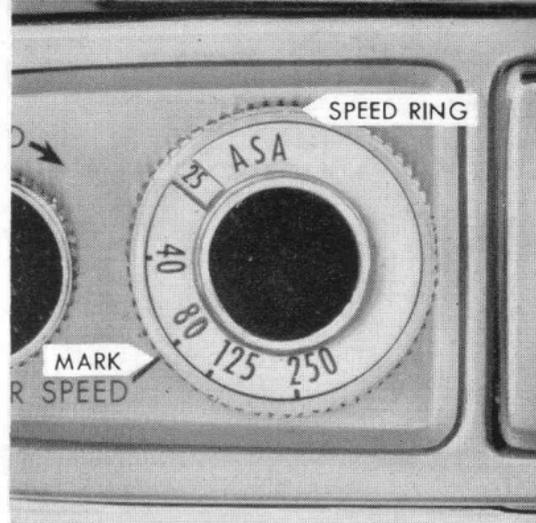
The film speeds for No. 135 Kodak Films can be found on the two-sided card inserted in the opening of the frame on the back of the camera or in the instructions packed with the films. For



example: the speed of Kodachrome II Film for Daylight is 25. Turn the speed ring until this number clicks into position in the ASA window.

Select Shutter Speed.

Your camera has four shutter speeds—40 (1/40 sec), 80, 125, and 250. All four speeds can be used for daylight pictures with ASA settings up to 160. The faster shutter speeds are recommended for daylight pictures to minimize the effect of possible camera or subject movement. The slowest shutter speed of 40 may be useful occasionally for daylight pictures under unfavorable lighting conditions. A shutter speed of 1/80 (80) is recommended for general picturetaking. To select a shutter speed, rotate the knurled **SPEED RING** (without pressing the center lock button) until the desired shutter speed is opposite the shutter speed index **MARK** on the top of the camera. Do not make intermediate shutter speed settings.



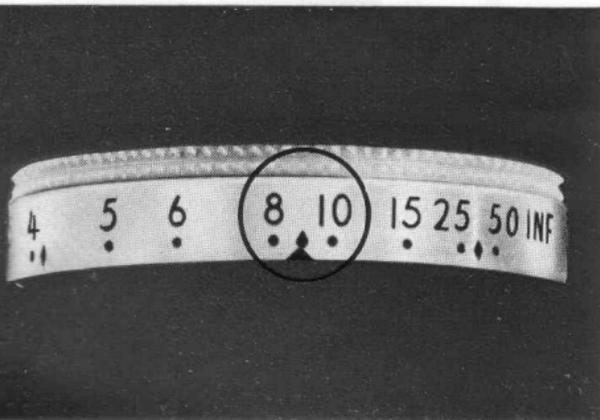
NOTE: If it is impossible to reach a desired ASA number or shutter speed setting, it is because of the interlocking of these two dials. A proper change in the setting of one dial will permit the other dial to be turned to the desired setting. For example, an ASA setting of 400 can only be made at shutter speed settings of 125 and 250.

Distance Settings

Handy Zone Focus—The focusing range of your camera is divided into three subject zones—each represented by a diamond-shaped symbol on the lens mount. The diamond near 4 ft is the setting for CLOSE subjects, the diamond between 8 and 10 ft is the GROUP setting, the diamond between 25 and 50 ft is the SCENE setting. A “Zone Minder,” built into the viewfinder, shows at a glance which of the three zones is set on the focusing scale. Set the zone focus by rotating the LENS MOUNT until the proper diamond “click-stops” opposite the FOCUS INDEX. For example, the illustration shows the diamond mark for the GROUP zone set at the index mark.

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The range of sharpness, which permits these zone settings, depends on the lens opening (f /number, shown by red pointer) in use. Range of sharpness data for three f /numbers and the three zone settings are shown on the opposite page. The higher the f /number, the greater the range of sharpness. Zone settings will give acceptably sharp pictures at all three zones with f /numbers greater than $f/5.6$. At f /numbers less than $f/5.6$, careful scale focusing, as below, is recommended.



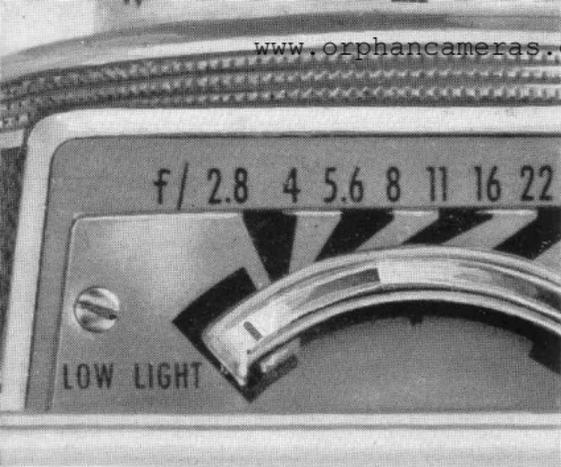
Careful Scale Focus—(1) When lighting conditions are such that an f /number less than

$f/5.6$ ($f/4$ or $f/2.8$) is indicated in the curved window, setting the actual camera-to-subject distance on the focusing scale will give sharper pictures. (2) With all flash pictures, setting the actual camera-to-subject distance on the focusing scale is necessary for proper focus and exposure.

In both these cases, estimate the camera-to-subject distance carefully and rotate the lens mount until the figure representing the camera-to-subject distance is opposite the focus index.

**RANGE OF SHARPNESS DATA FOR ZONE SETTINGS AT
REPRESENTATIVE LENS OPENINGS**

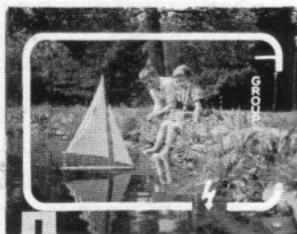
Lens Opening	Range of Sharpness in Feet		
	Close	Group	Scene
$f/2.8$	4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$ to $11\frac{1}{4}$	21 to Inf
$f/5.6$	$3\frac{3}{4}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$ to 15	15 to Inf
$f/11$	$3\frac{1}{4}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$	5 to 40	9 to Inf



Low-Light Indicator for automatic exposure control

When the red exposure meter needle in the curved window moves into the red LOW-LIGHT area at the extreme left of the window, this indicates insufficient available light to take a properly exposed picture at the selected shutter speed. When the needle is in this red area, it is also visible in the lower left corner of the viewfinder. If the shutter is

set at one of the faster speeds, changing the shutter speed to a slower setting may move the needle out of the low-light area. If the needle is still in the low-light area at shutter speed 40, the available light is not sufficient to expose the picture properly and use of "flash" may be advisable.



Using the Viewfinder

When taking pictures, hold the camera close to your eye so that you can see the complete luminous view-frame. The image seen within this frame will be in the picture.

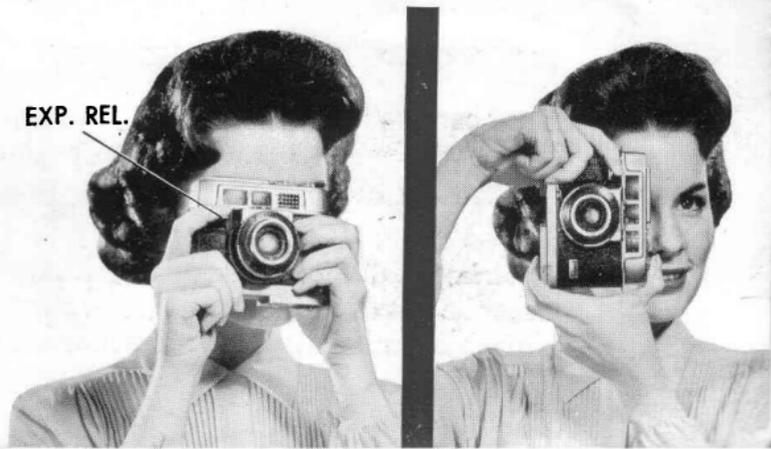
Note the parallax pointer on the right side, near the

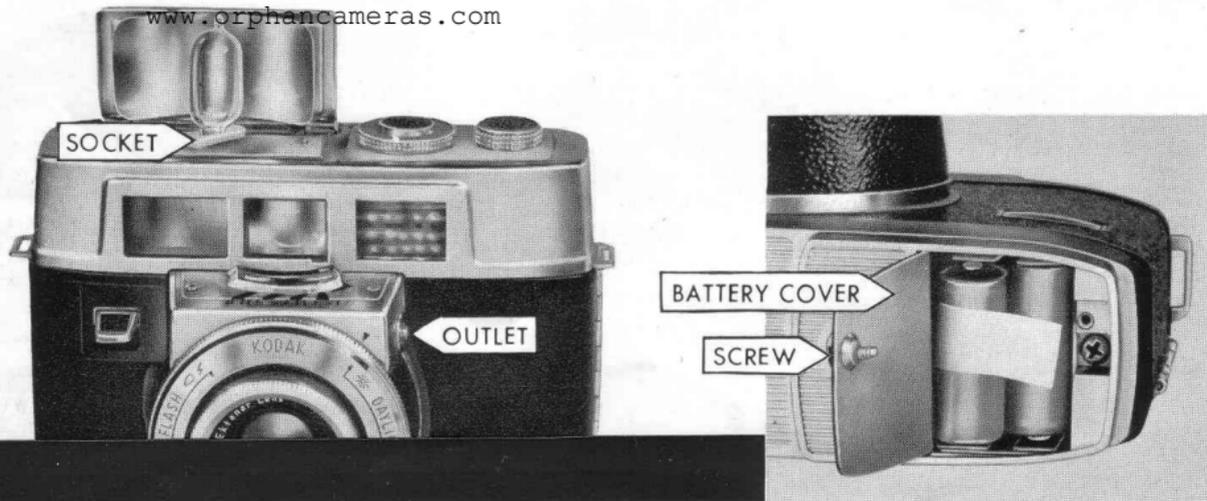
top of the view-frame. When the camera is held horizontally, this pointer indicates the upper edge of the picture when the subject is 4 feet from the camera. An equivalent area eliminated at the top of the frame is added to the bottom of the frame.

Also seen in the viewfinder are two built-in signals—the flash symbol and either CLOSE, GROUP, or SCENE. The flash symbol indicates that the camera is set for “FLASH,” not “DAYLIGHT.” The CLOSE, GROUP, or SCENE signal is the “Zone Minder,” reminding you of the zone focus setting of the lens.

Holding the Camera

The illustrations show two recommended ways of holding the camera. Select a position that is convenient for you and assures steady camera holding while you press the EXPOSURE RELEASE. It is important that the exposure meter window and the lens are not obstructed, for example by your finger or the neck strap. Do not aim the camera toward a principle light source, such as the sun.





FLASH PICTURES

Your camera features easy flash picturemaking—at distances of 5 to 25 feet. The flash cover and reflector pop into position by sliding the round button, located on the back of the camera at the top right side, in the direction of the arrow.

Batteries—Batteries are supplied with the camera. Loosen the coin-slotted SCREW, raise the BATTERY COVER and insert the two N-size, alkaline manganese batteries, with their bases in opposite directions. The pull-tab should be under the batteries

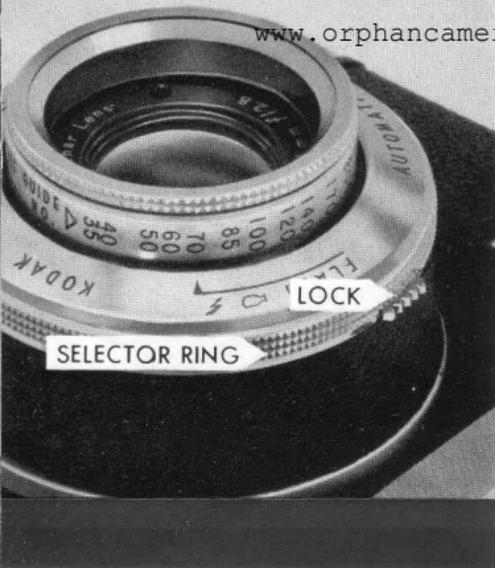
with its end out. Replace the cover. When required, install fresh batteries that test at least 2 amperes.

Flash Bulbs—Insert an AG-1 or AG-1B flash bulb in the SOCKET by lining up the bulb base with the socket and pressing it down as far as it will go into the socket. Remove a bulb by sliding the round button on the back of the camera in the direction of the arrow and tipping the camera forward for the bulb to drop out.

Alternate Flash—An alternate flash OUTLET is provided for flasholders or electronic flash having a European-type flash connector. This alternate flash unit, however, *should not* be used simultaneously with the built-in camera flash because bulbs may fire on insertion. Use guide numbers supplied with the instructions packed with the film.

Flash Exposures—The flash exposure information provided in the Exposure Data Card applies to most flash situations. This information is based on exposures in an average-sized room with medium-light-colored walls.

Occasionally, however, flash pictures are taken under conditions which vary considerably from this standard, and better pictures will result if slight compensations are made. For example: With flash pictures in a small room with very light walls, better pictures are obtained by using the next higher guide number than recommended. Or, in very large rooms or outdoors, use the next lower guide number.



TAKING FLASH PICTURES

Use of the Flashguard, supplied with the camera, is recommended. After inserting the bulb, lower the guard over the flash cover and press down firmly.

- 1 Raise Reflector**—Slide the round button, located on the back of the camera at the top right side, in the direction of the arrow; the flash cover and reflector will pop up into position. Insert an AG-1 type flash bulb in the socket.

NOTE: If bulb does not enter socket easily, sliding the button on the back of the camera in the direction of the arrow will permit the bulb to seat.

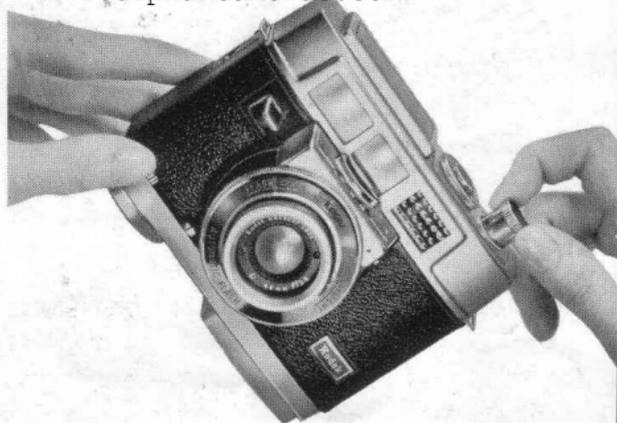
- 2 Set the Film Speed**—Set the film speed of the film loaded in the camera in the ASA window.
- 3 Set Flash Guide Number**—Depress the selector ring LOCK and revolve the SE-

LECTOR RING counterclockwise until the flash arrow is in line with proper flash guide number on the lens mount (if impossible to set, change focus setting). Flash guide numbers for popular Kodak films and AG-1-type flash bulbs are on the two-sided exposure data card in the frame on the back of the camera. Setting the flash arrow at any guide number, automatically adjusts the shutter speed for flash (1/40 sec.), regardless of the speed setting on the top of the camera.

NOTE: Flash pictures in the 3- to 5-foot range can be made by setting the next lower guide number.

- 4 **Focus the Camera**—Rotate the lens mount-selector ring combination until the figure representing the camera-to-subject distance in feet is opposite the focus index. *Be careful not to depress the selector ring lock while focusing.*
- 5 **Aim the Camera**—Look through the eyepiece and compose the picture within the luminous view-frame of the viewfinder. The flash symbol should appear in the base of the viewfinder—if not, check the selector ring.
- 6 **Release the Shutter**—Hold the camera steady and press the shutter release down with a slow, squeezing action.

NOTE: Disregard the possible appearance of the low light signal with flash pictures.



Unloading

Always in

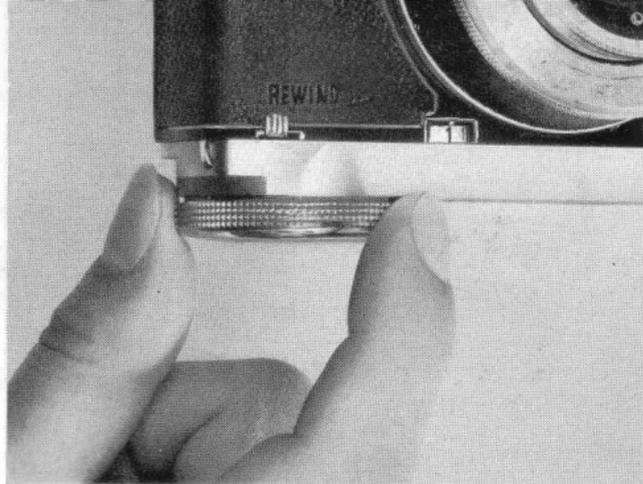
Subdued

Light

After the 20th or 36th exposure *and before the back is opened*, rewind film promptly.

Pull the rewind KNOB (between right thumb and finger, above) until you feel resistance (about $\frac{3}{8}$ inch).* Draw the rewind RELEASE (by left thumb, above) in its slot as far as it will go in the direction of the arrow; this releases remaining spring tension in the motor. Hold the release while turning the rewind knob in the direction of the arrow to rewind the film into the magazine. The film is completely rewound when the dial of the exposure counter ceases to advance or to vibrate as the rewind knob is turned.

*Film will not rewind if the knob is pulled out too far. Push in knob *completely*, turning if needed. Pull out about $\frac{3}{8}$ inch.

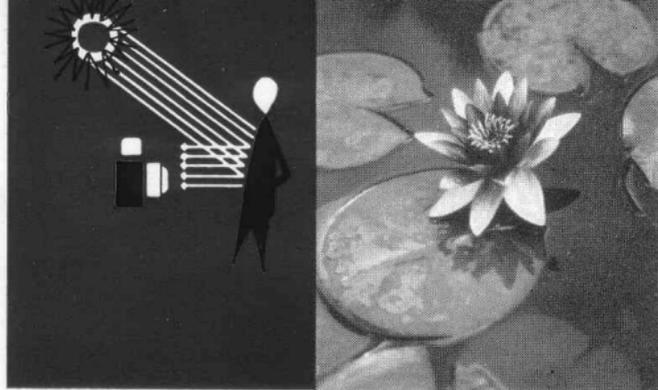


Manual Film Advance

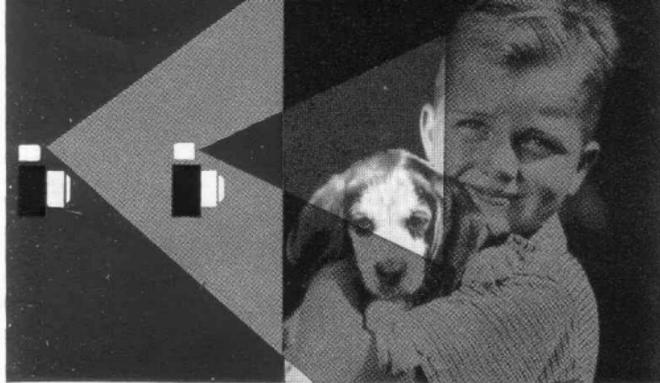
If extra-quiet film advance is desirable, advance the film one frame at a time, as follows: If the spring motor is wound for a series of pictures, first push the rewind RELEASE to the other end of its slot to release the spring tension; the shutter is now set and ready for one exposure. After this exposure, slowly and carefully, turn the WINDUP KNOB (about $\frac{1}{2}$ turn) until a "click" is heard and a slight resistance is felt. At this point one frame of film has been advanced, the shutter set, and one more exposure can be made. Repeat this procedure for succeeding extra-quiet exposures.

More About Using the Exposure Control

With the selector ring set at DAYLIGHT, the photoelectric meter of the exposure control measures the *over-all* brightness of the light reflected by the subject. Better results, especially with color films, are obtained when using flat or moderate side lighting with the principal illumination coming over your shoulder when taking the picture.



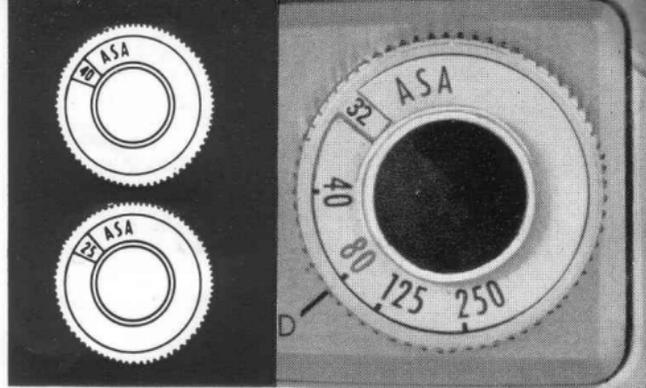
Scenes lacking great subject contrast: that is, when the differences in brightness between the dark and the bright areas are moderate, or when very bright and dark areas are of about the same size, but of equal picture interest, use the automatic exposure control without modification. Most pictures fall into this grouping.



Scenes with considerable subject contrast: for example, a person with light-colored clothing against a dark background.

A better exposed picture of the person may be obtained by making a “close-up” reading and a manual exposure setting.

Move close to the subject so that the person fills the finder. Press down the shutter release until a slight resistance is felt—about $\frac{3}{4}$ of the way (not far enough to release shutter). Continue to hold the release in this position while you step back; then take the picture.

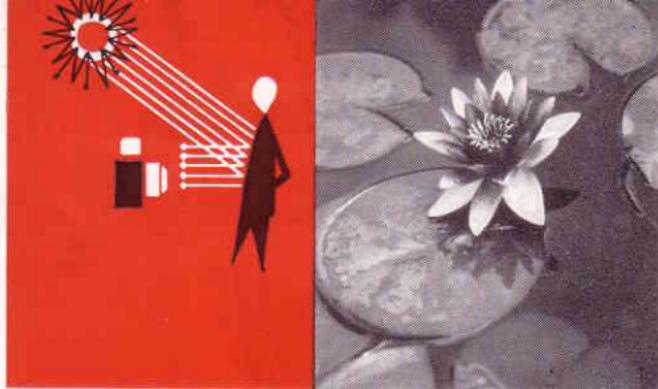


Modifying the ASA Setting: You may wish to slightly modify the recommended film speed to achieve a result which is more suitable for *you*. Using a higher index results in denser transparencies, which some people prefer when using high-wattage projectors and a small screen. A lower film speed gives lighter transparencies, for a low-wattage projector and large screen.

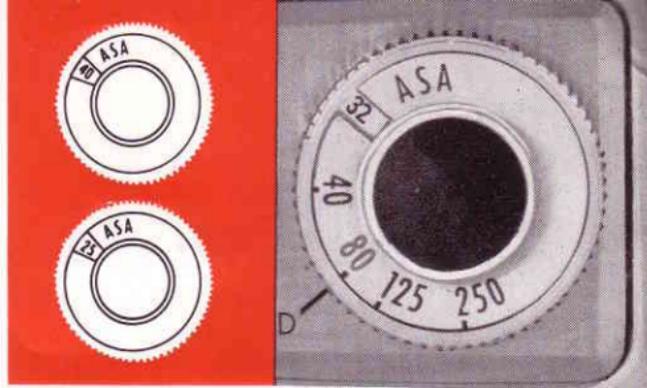
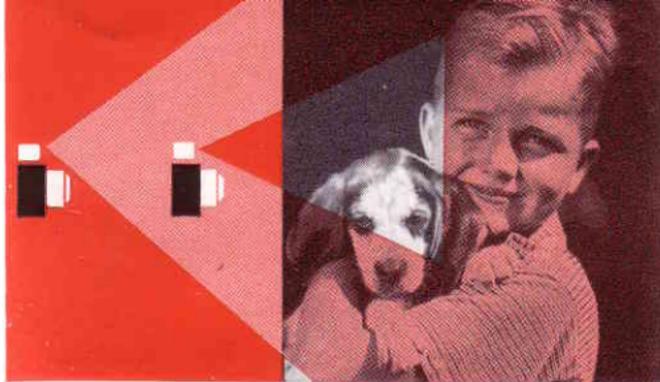
To modify the ASA setting when using filters with black-and-white films, divide the film speed by the filter factor; use nearest film speed number.

More About Using the Exposure Control

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Scenes lacking great subject contrast: that is, when the differences in brightness between the dark and the bright areas are moderate, or when very bright and dark areas are of about the same size, but of equal picture interest, use the automatic exposure control without modification. Most pictures fall into this grouping.



Scenes with considerable subject contrast: for example, a person with light-colored clothing against a dark background.

A better exposed picture of the person may be obtained by making a “close-up” reading and a manual exposure setting.

Move close to the subject so that the person fills the finder. Press down the shutter release until a slight resistance is felt—about $\frac{3}{4}$ of the way (not far enough to release shutter). Continue to hold the release in this position while you step back; then take the picture.

Modifying the ASA Setting: You may wish to slightly modify the recommended film speed to achieve a result which is more suitable for *you*. Using a higher index results in denser transparencies, which some people prefer when using high-wattage projectors and a small screen. A lower film speed gives lighter transparencies, for a low-wattage projector and large screen.

To modify the ASA setting when using filters with black-and-white films, divide the film speed by the filter factor; use nearest film speed number.

Care of the Camera

- Your Kodak Motomatic 35F is a fine, ruggedly built camera, but yet a precision instrument. Protect it from dust and dirt and avoid rough handling. Use a rubber syringe to blow out any dust that may accumulate inside the camera. If the lens needs cleaning, first brush or blow away any grit or dust, then wipe the surface gently with Kodak Lens Cleaning Paper. If necessary, use Kodak Lens Cleaner.
- Do not attempt to make any repairs or remove any parts from the shutter, lens, or camera. Never oil the shutter or any other parts of the camera. If you find that the camera requires service, return it to your photo dealer who will have repairs made locally, or send it to the Eastman Kodak Company.

GUARANTEE

Within a year after purchase, any repairs necessary to this Kodak Motomatic 35F Camera due to a defect in materials or workmanship will be made or, at our option, the camera will be replaced without charge. No other warranty or guarantee, express or implied, shall be applicable to this equipment. Nor are we responsible for loss of film, for other expenses or inconveniences, or for any consequential damages occasioned by the equipment.

In case of unsatisfactory operation, the camera should be sent directly or through a Kodak dealer to Eastman Kodak Company or a repair firm authorized by us to make such repairs. It should be accompanied by a description of the trouble encountered and other available information regarding the camera, including the date and place of purchase.

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY
Rochester 4, N. Y.

PHOTO AIDS

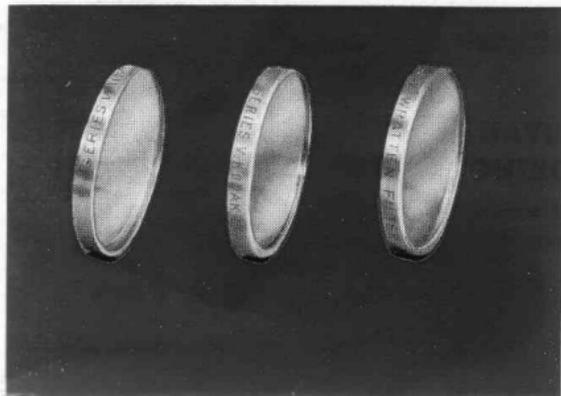
*This equipment extends
the picturetaking scope
of your Motomatic Camera.
See your Kodak dealer for these
and additional photo aids.*

Kodak Motomatic 35F Field Case

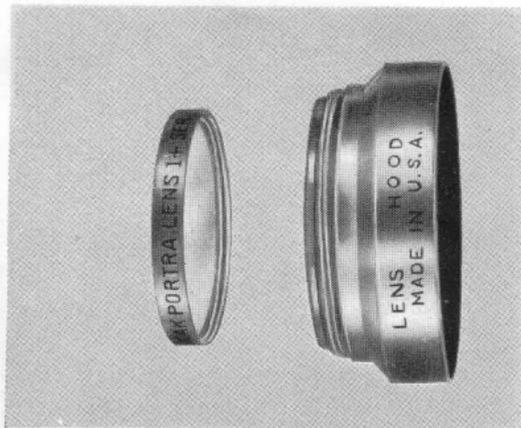
This deluxe, top-grain leather case combines practical protection with drop-away front convenience. The case accepts the camera with the reflector folded down.



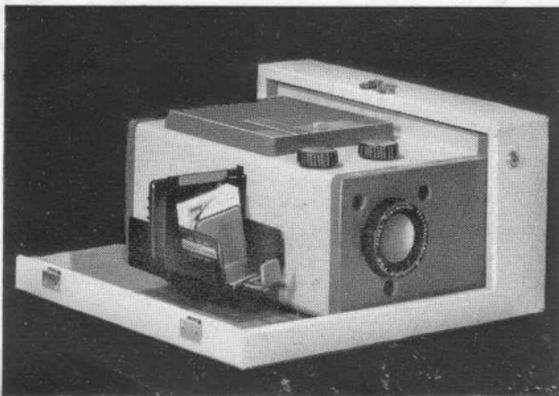
Kodak Filters The retaining ring on the lens mount of the camera unscrews to accept Series 5 Kodak Filters and other lens attachments. Use a Kodak Skylight Filter (No. 1A) to add warmth to color pictures taken in the open shade or on overcast days. A Kodak Daylight Filter for Kodak Type F Color Films (No. 85C) converts indoor (Type F) color films for outdoor use. A Kodak Daylight Filter for Kodak Type B Color Films (No. 85B) converts Type B color films for outdoor use. There are also Kodak Filters for black-and-white films.



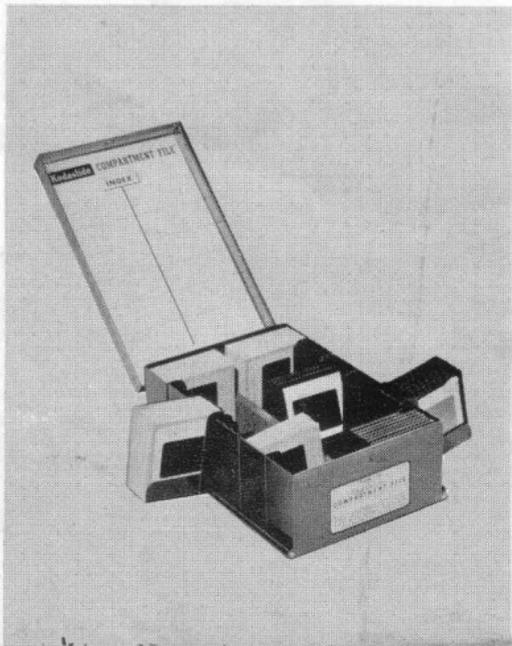
Other Lens Attachments Kodak Portra Lenses, 1+, 2+, and 3+, Series 5, extend the camera's picture-taking range down to $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches, lens-to-subject distance, with an approximate field size of $4\frac{7}{8} \times 7\frac{1}{4}$ inches. A Kodak Lens Hood, Series 5, excludes undesirable side-light from the camera lens.



Kodak Slide Projectors The Kodak 500 Projector, Model B (illustrated), and the Kodak Carousel Projector are compact, portable, ruggedly built projectors that show color slides big, bright, and sharp. The "500" is equipped with Readymatic slide changer or a choice of two other changers. The Carousel is completely automatic. Just turn it on, and it does the rest—changes slides automatically. Circular 80-slide tray; remote control.



Kodaslide Compartment File It's easy to find your color slides with this sturdy, all-metal filing system. Has twelve swing-out compartments that hold as many as 240 cardboard or 96 glass-mounted slides.



DETAILS

FILM

Film Size—Kodak No. 135, 20 or 36-exposure magazines.

Negative Size—24 x 36mm.

LENS

44mm f/2.8 Kodak Ektanar.

Lens Openings—f/2.8 through f/32.

Focusing from 3 ft. to infinity. Marks and "click stops" for Close-ups, Groups, and Scenes with reminder in viewfinder.

Combination Lens Attachments—Use Series 5. Insert ring supplied.

SHUTTER

Kodak Automatic Flash Shutter. Automatically set as film advances.

Speeds—1/40, 1/80, 1/125, and 1/250 second.

AUTOMATIC DAYLIGHT EXPOSURE CONTROL

Photoelectric exposure meter controls lens openings with available light; ASA 10 to 800.

BUILT-IN POP-UP FLASHHOLDER; AUTOMATIC FLASH EXPOSURE CONTROL

Accepts AG-1-type flash bulbs. Guide Nos. 20 to 200. Setting flash arrow at any guide number sets shutter speed internally at 1/40 second. Uses 2 N-size alkaline manganese batteries. Alternate flash outlet for European-type connector.

POWER FILM ADVANCE

Spring motor advances film—10 exposures per windup—10 exposures in 10 seconds.

VIEWING

Viewfinder—Optical, projected view-frame-type with parallax mark at 4 ft. Signals indicating flash setting, low-light level, and Zone-minder.

EASY LOADING

Automatic film leader windoff and automatic counter return.