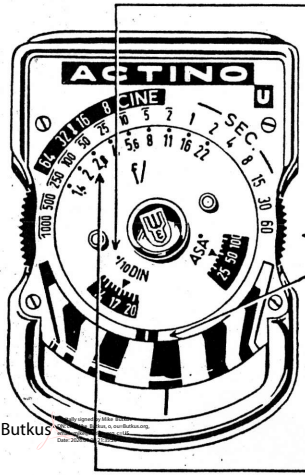
ACTINO·U

Instructions for Use

This is how it's done:



1. Adjust for speed of film (/10 DIN or ASA 0) by turning the corresponding disc to the speed number of the film.

2. Turn the knurled disc to set the red mark at the deflection of the pointer.

3. Read exposure time in seconds and shutter speed (f/).

. . . and now in detail:

To adjust the film speed, hold the knurled disc fast while turning the disc with the two raised buttons until the triangular mark under /10 DIN or ASA 0 points to the desired value, for example 20/10 DIN.

The pointer will deflect as soon as the light admission window is opened. By turning the knurled disc, set the red mark so that it appears in the same white or black field at which the pointer stands.

At this stage you can read the exposure time with the corresponding shutter speed. For movie cameras, the corresponding speeds in frames per second are given. An exclamation mark between the figures 16 and 32

On-line camera manual library

This is the full text and images from the manual. This may take 3 full minutes for the PDF file to download.

If you find this manual useful, how about a donation of $3 to: M. Butkus, 29 Lake Ave., High Bridge, NJ 08829-1701 and send your e-mail address so I can thank you. Most other places would charge you $7.50 for a electronic copy or $18.00 for a hard to read Xerox copy.

This will allow me to continue to buy new manuals and pay their shipping costs.
It'll make you feel better, won't it?
If you use Pay Pal or wish to use your credit card,
click on the secure site on my main page.

Venmo @mike-butkus-camera Ph. 2083

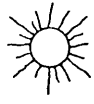
PayPal Name Lynn@butkus.org

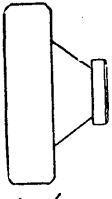
www.PayPal.me/lynnbutkus

Here once again the method of measuring incident light.

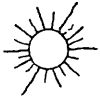
By this we mean the use of the instrument for measuring photometric values pointing it with flap shut toward the light source or camera respectively.

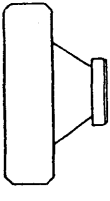
As has already been said in the foregoing, this method is preferably used when taking photographs in false light. We then measure the light holding the instrument with flap shut in the direction of the object standing against the incident light. Measuring the photometric value will also prove necessary when the incident light is more than sufficient, which is indicated by the pointer deflecting to the right when measuring in the usual way with flap open directed to the object.

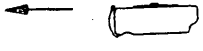




Reflected light measuring





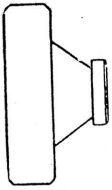


Incident light measuring

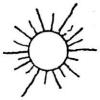
Here once again the method of measuring incident light.

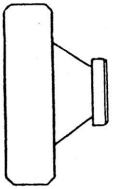
By this we mean the use of the instrument for measuring photometric values pointing it with flap shut toward the light source or camera respectively.

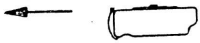
As has already been said in the foregoing, this method is preferably used when taking photographs in false light. We then measure the light holding the instrument with flap shut in the direction of the object standing against the incident light. Measuring the photometric value will also prove necessary when the incident light is more than sufficient, which is indicated by the pointer deflecting to the right when measuring in the usual way with flap open directed to the object.



Reflected light measuring







Incident light measuring

indicates that this is the adjustment for a speed of 24 frames per second. The amature movie camera user can thus read the shutter speed for an appropriate number of frames.

Photometry

In the past, exposure time was gaged by measuring the light reflected by the object. In recent times, a new method is practiced, called photometry, by measuring the light striking the object. However, we only recommend this method in cases of very bright illumination, e.g., exposures against the sky, counterlight, etc. To perform measuring by this method, with the ACTINO U, close the light admission window in front of the photoelectric cell and measure through the white flap. Proper exposure time can then be read off in the manner described above.

Special attention is called to the fact that this method is only advisable where the first mentioned system is no longer adequate, that is, when light rays of such intensity are encountered that the opacities in a picture completely recede.

For natural colour photography, use the sensitivity stated on the film, but increase exposure time where dark colours predominate. The value indicated by the exposure meter is explicit. Possible factors of error are the loss of light caused by the different types of lenses, irregular shutter operation, or varying sensitivity of film emulsion. We recommend that the photographer study the relationship between the exposure meter and his camera by first making a number of

trial exposures. Especially when acquiring a new exposure meter, it is advisable to check how far the adjustable components of the camera agree with the readings of the exposure meter, by making a number of trial exposures, using the exact settings determined by the exposure meter and then studying the resulting pictures.

The ACTINO U electric exposure meter determines exposure time for photography by means of a photo-electric element. To a high degree, its mode of operation conforms to the objective, that is, the photoelectric element only measures the area at which the camera lens is aimed. Disturbing secondary light is favorably dimmed down. By means of the attached chain, the ACTINO U can be carried in the hand or attached to a button hole, to prevent it from dropping to the ground.

. . . and in closing, a request:

Do not hesitate to let us know if you find that our ACTINO U helps you make better pictures. But, tell us about your failures, too. We should be pleased to learn from your experiences and let you benefit from ours.

K. H. WEIGAND · MESSTECHNIK · GMBH
ERLANGEN/BAYERN