Kodak

Retinette IIA

Instructions for Use
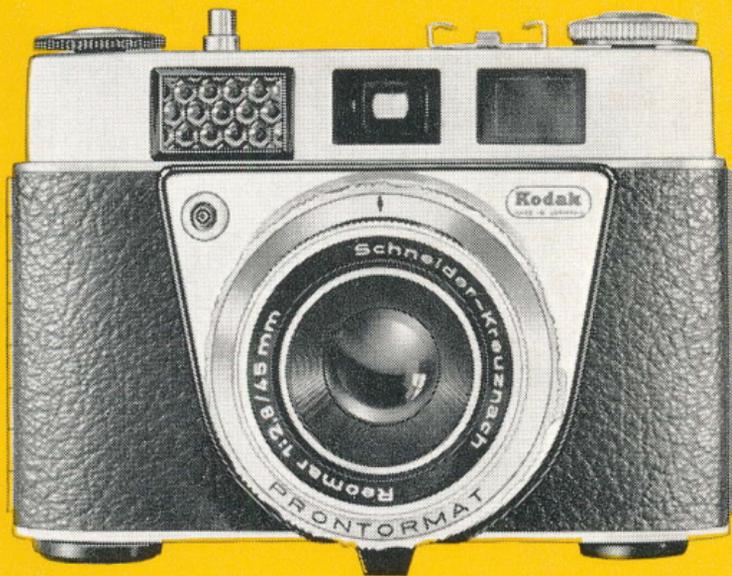
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Kodak

This is All

**You have to do to shoot
with the
RETINETTE II A camera:**

Set the distance
Set the pointer in the finder
to the index
Release

Setting the Film Speed

The exposure depends on the speed of the film in your camera. The instruction leaflet enclosed with every film gives you data for the appropriate ASA or DIN figure that you have to set on the Prontormat Special shutter. To do this, press in the setting lever (a), and push it along until the triangular △ index points to the required ASA or DIN figure. (The DIN ratings apply mainly to German films.)

Setting the Distance

Turn the focusing ring (see illustration) until the diamond
♦ index mark points to the required distance figure on
the distance scale.
The lens of your camera reproduces sharply not only
the subject at the distance at which it is actually focused,
but also a certain zone in front and behind. This zone is
known as the depth of field. With your RETINETTE II A
it is really easy to read off this depth at a glance for
any shot. As you rotate the shutter ring, you see at the
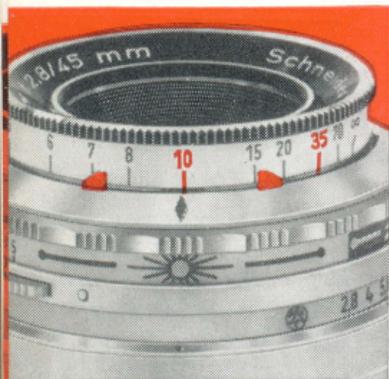
same time the two red pointers of the automatic depth of field indicator moving along the distance scale. These pointers indicate the zone of sharpness for your picture. The **two red figures** (10 and 35) on the distance scale are useful zone focus settings. For near subjects, set the distance to the red figure 10; for more distant subjects set it to the red figure 35. The position of the depth of field indicator always shows you the sharp zone available for your prefocused shot.

Pictures Outdoors

The shutter ring of your RETINETTE II A carries two setting ranges, for outdoor and for flash exposures. The outdoor range is marked by a small sun, the flash range by a flash bulb. Turn the shutter ring until the symbol of the sun is opposite the black dot (b). If you now look through the finder you will see a bright triangular △ index mark at the centre of the lower edge of the finder frame.
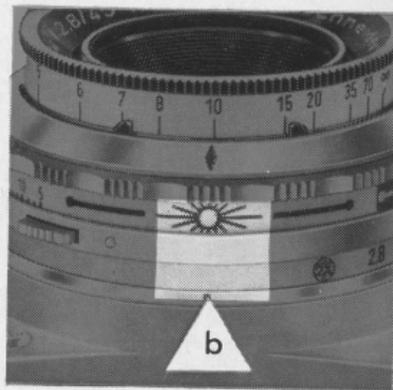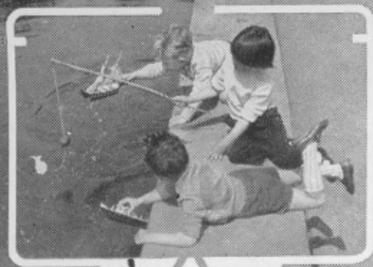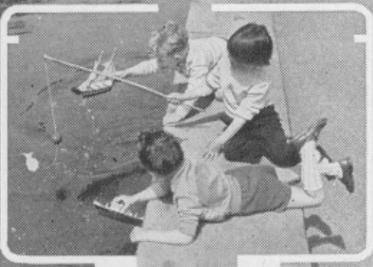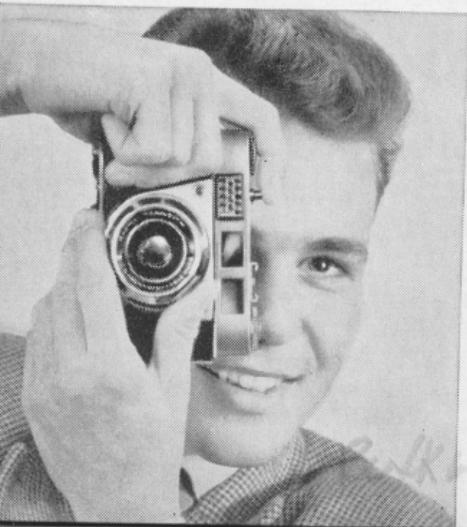
Illustr. 1
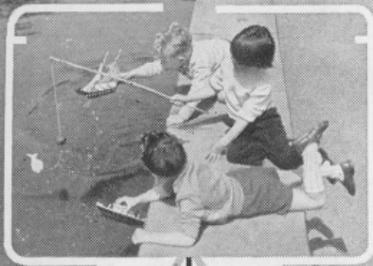
Illustr. 2

Illustr. 3

In addition you will notice a moving black pointer on the lower bright frame line (illustration 1). Pointing the camera to medium bright subjects you rotate the shutter ring until this pointer is exactly aligned with the bright △ mark (illustration 2). This sets the correct exposure for your picture. In extreme light conditions the triangular △ mark in the finder may be obscured when you turn the shutter ring (illustration 3). This means that you cannot make an exposure with the light available.

Holding and Viewing

Hold your RETINETTE in both hands and look through the finder eyepiece. As you can see in the illustrations, you can hold the camera either horizontally or vertically. In either case, keep your fingers clear of the honeycomb cell window of the exposure meter. Grip the shutter ring with the other hand. After a few attempts you will soon find a really steady hold for your RETINETTE.

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Tensioning and Releasing

Pull out the rapid winding lever (c) as far as it will go. This single movement tensions the shutter, advances the film in the camera (page 12) by one frame, and also advances the film counter (page 14).

The rapid winding lever automatically shoots back into its original position. If it should not fly back, you did not pull it out fully. When you have your subject nicely framed in the large-size viewfinder, fully press down the release button (d). Fully pull out the rapid winding lever again after every shot.
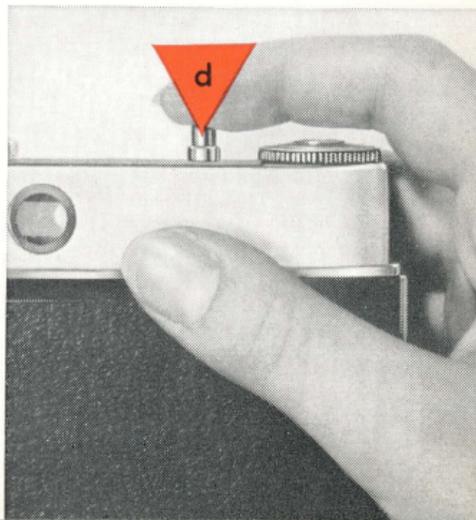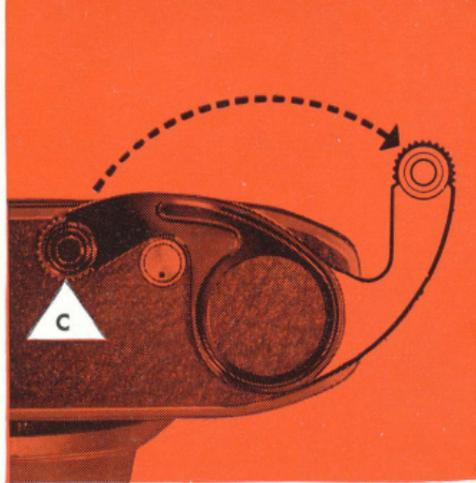
Experts Choose Kodak Films

	Expose as for
Colour Films:	
Kodachrome Daylight type film	10 ASA
Kodachrome type A film	16 ASA
Ektachrome Daylight type film	32 ASA
Kodacolor negative film	32 ASA

Black-and-white Films:	
Panatomic-X	25 ASA
Plus-X Pan	80 ASA
Tri-X Pan	200 ASA

Inserting the Film (Do it in the shade)

1. Press the opening button (e) in the base of the camera. The camera back will spring open.
2. Fully pull out the rewind knob (f).
3. Turn the built-in take-up spool (g) by its serrated flange until one of the slits points upwards. Push the trimmed end of the film into this slit, so as to anchor a perforation hole in the little hook of the slit.
4. Draw the film across the film track, and insert the cassette in the cassette chamber. The teeth of the film transport sprocket (h) must properly engage both perforation rows of the film.
5. Now push back the rewind knob (f), and turn it at the same time in the direction of the arrow until you feel a slight resistance. That tensions the film.
6. Finally close the camera back, making sure that the catch engages audibly.
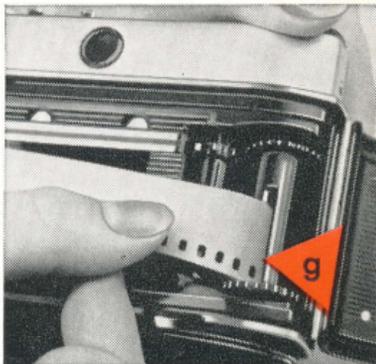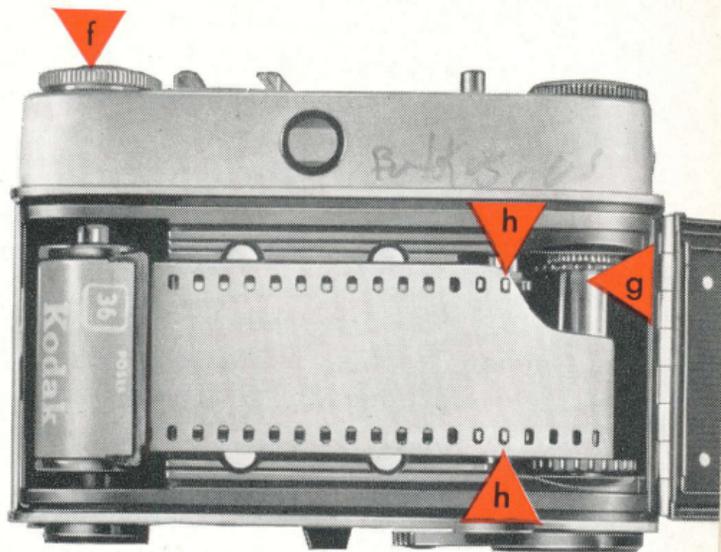
e Opening button

f Rewind knob

g Built-in take-up spool

h Film transport sprocket

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Setting the Film Counter and Film Indicator

Turn the black milled ring (i) of the film counter in the direction of the arrow until the diamond-shaped ◊ mark (k) between the Nos. 1 and 36 is opposite the triangular ▽ mark (l). With a 20-exposure cassette set the counter to the diamond ◊ mark at No. 23. Now tension the shutter, release, tension again, release, and tension once more. At the same time the rewind knob must rotate against the arrow, showing that the film is advancing properly. If the rewind knob does not rotate, tension the film again (page 12). The ▽ mark is now opposite No. 36 or 20 respectively. The film counter always indicates the number of shots still available.

To set the film indicator (bottom illustration), hold the rewind knob and turn the inner serrated ring until the black dot is opposite the speed rating of the film in the camera.
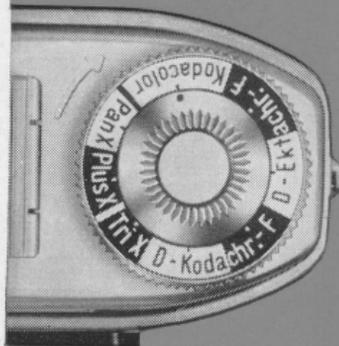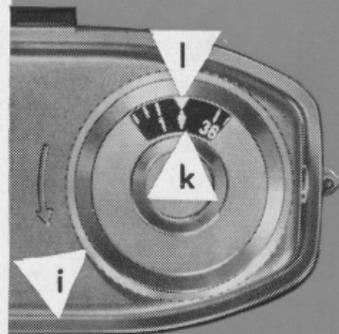
Unloading the Film

If the camera is loaded, and the rapid winding lever cannot be pulled out fully, the film is finished. To remove the film from the camera, first rewind it into its cassette. Depress the reversing button (m) in the base of the camera, and turn the rewind knob (f) in the direction of the arrow until the reversing button ceases to rotate. (You can watch this button turn by the black dot near its rim.)

Open the camera back – **in subdued light** – as described on page 12. Then pull out the rewind knob, and take out the film cassette from the cassette chamber. Wrap up the exposed film in its original packing to protect it against the light.

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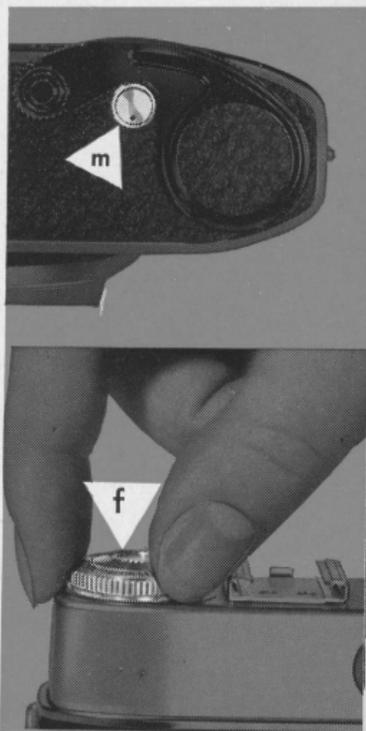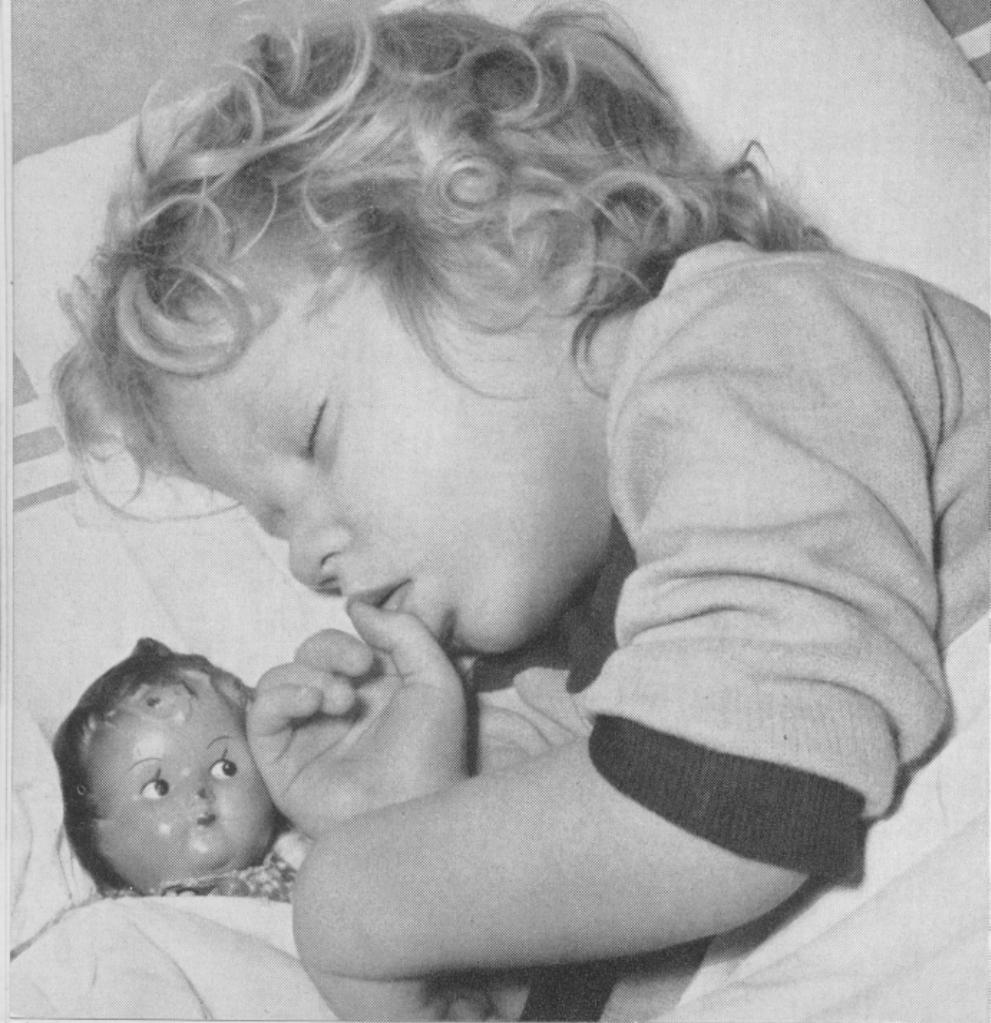
Taken with
RETINETTE II A
and KODABLITZ

Flash Shots

Turn the milled shutter ring until the flash range and the aperture required are opposite the black dot (b). In the flash range the shutter is always set to $^1/_{30}$ second. This is suitable for synchronizing electronic flash units and all class X flash bulbs.

Push your flash gun, for instance the KODABLITZ, into the accessory shoe of your camera, and plug the flash cable into the flash socket (b). You are ready to shoot. You can work out the aperture required from the guide number given on the flash bulb packing or in the instructions for the various electronic flash units. Use the following rule:

Guide number divided by the distance = aperture.

Example:
$$\frac{\text{Guide number 72}}{\text{9 feet}} = \text{aperture f/8}$$

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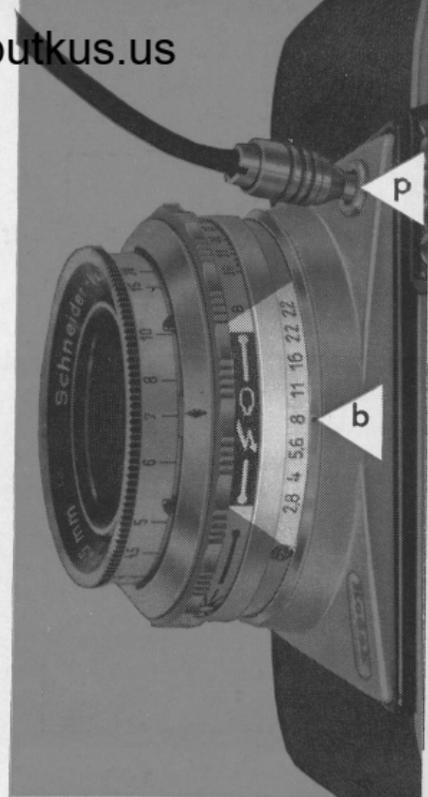
Time Exposures

For time exposures mount the camera on a tripod by means of the tripod bush in the camera base. Expose with a cable release – which screws into the thread of the release button – to avoid camera shake.

Turn the shutter ring until the letter "B" is opposite the black dot (b). This is the time exposure setting: the shutter now remains open as long as you keep the button depressed. With time exposures the lens is always set to f/22.

The right-hand figure 22 is used for time exposures, the left-hand f/22 setting for flash shots. The coupled exposure control of your RETINETTE II A cannot be used with time exposures.
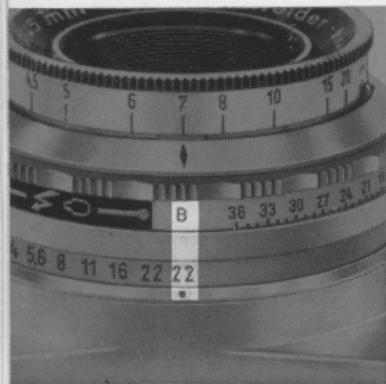
Close-up Parallax

At distances below 8 feet a so-called parallax error appears. In other words, the field of view outlined by the brilliant frame in the finder no longer corresponds exactly to the view recorded on the film. To compensate for this parallax at a subject distance of 3 feet, imagine a line between the two marks on the frame (dotted on the illustration) as the upper limit of the field of view. At distances greater than 3 feet, this line gradually moves upwards, until at 8 feet it coincides with the upper edge of the finder frame.

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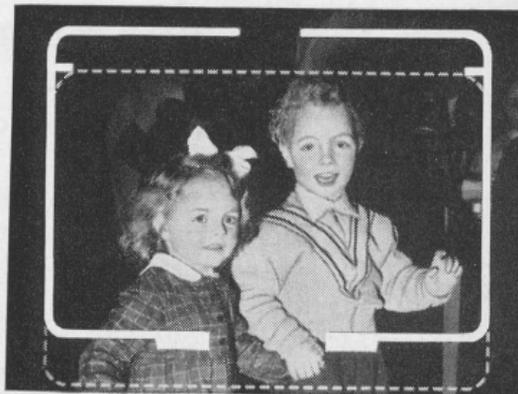
Filters

With a filter special effects may be tobtained. Most filters have a filter factor. You allow for this with the RETINETTE II A **before** taking the picture by reducing the film speed setting by the number of divisions given in the table below.

Kodak Filters for Black-and-white and Colour Films

Reduce film speed setting by:

Skylight filter for Kodachrome Daylight type film –
Ultra-violet filter (F VII) .... 0 divisions
Light yelow filter (F I) – Daylight filter
for Kodachrome type F film – Light balancing filter
for Kodachrome type F film – Daylight filter
for Kodachrome type A film .... 2 divisons
Medium yellow (F II) and yellow-green (F III)
filters – Photoflood filter for Kodachrome Daylight film .... 3 divisions
Polarizing-filter – Blue (F VI) filter .... 4 divisions
Orange filter (F IV) .... 5 divisions
Red filter (F V) .... 9 divisions

Example

You want to use an F III yellow-green filter for a shot on black-and-white film. You have set the film speed to 64 ASA. In the table opposite you will see that with the yellow-green (F III) filter the film speed setting must be reduced by 3 divisions – in other words to 32 ASA (illustration left).

If you work again without the filter, or change it, remember to re-set the film speed rating accordingly.

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Deliberate Double Exposures

The release lock of the RETINETTE II A prevents accidental double exposure. To make a deliberate double exposure for special effects, depress the reversing button (page 15) after the first of the two exposures, keeping it down and at the same time pull out the rapid winding lever as far as it will go. The film then remains in position for a second exposure on the same frame. The film counter, however, advances by one frame.

Care of the Camera

Protect your lens and the finder window against injury and finger marks. For cleaning, use a soft sable brush or a soft rag. Use the brush from time to time also for dusting the film track and cassette chamber.

Close-ups

In the near range below the 3-feet limit you enter an immense world in miniature. The close-up rangefinder for 45 mm lenses, used with the N I, N II, and N III close-up lenses covers a near range from 39 to 11½ inches (97 to 29 cm).

The Lens Hood

Use the lens hood for all your shots. It screens off stray light and also protects the lens against rain or snow. It should in fact be a part of your standard outfit.

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