

Automatic Device

For Roll Film

LIGHT

LUMIREX

6x9

With Release

on the Body

ANASTIGMATIZED LIGHT FIDOR LENS F: 8.3

ANASTIGMATED LENS

LUMIRE SPECTOR F : 4.5

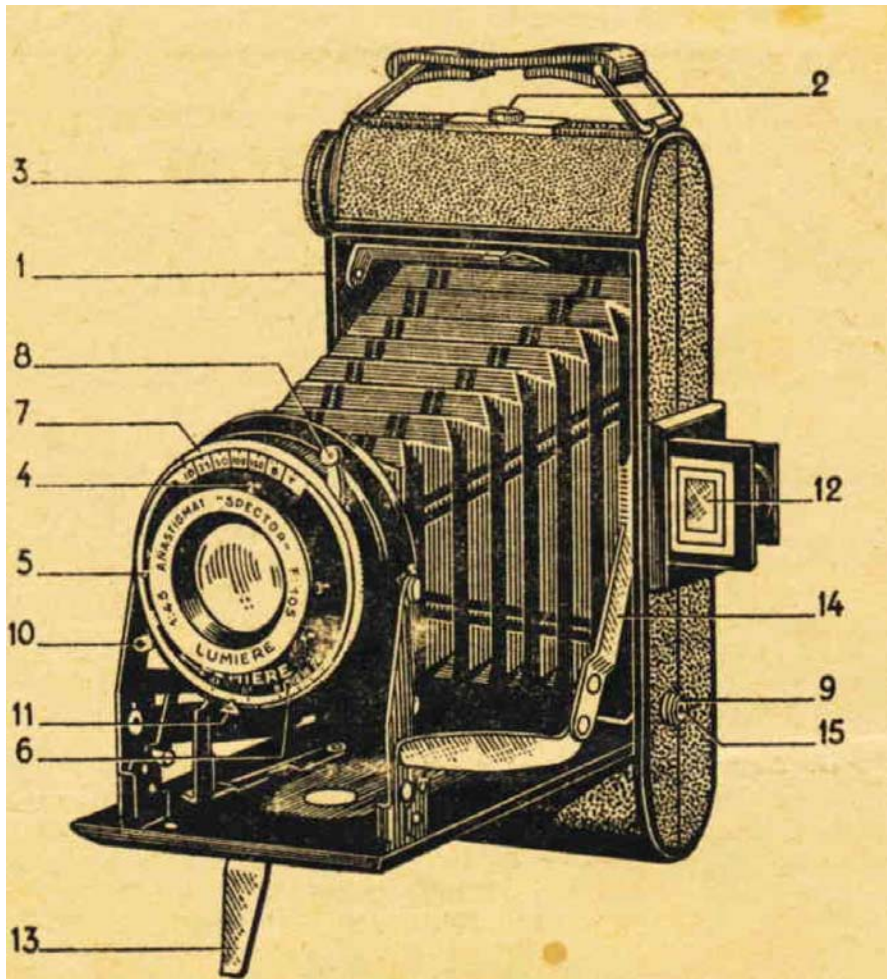
7-speed shutter with or without delay mechanism

FOR N° 41 LIGHT COILS

LUMIPAN, SUPER-LUMICHROME

LUMICOLOR No 149

Translated from French via
OCR and Google translate



1. Front cover release button.
2. Back cover release button.
3. Film advance knob.
4. Focus distance index.
5. and 6 Red distance and aperture markings to facilitate focusing on different planes.
7. Shutter speed setting index.
8. Shutter cocking lever.
9. Shutter release button (on body).
10. Self-timer mechanism.
11. Aperture control lever.
12. Optical viewfinder.
13. Support strut.
14. Rear support struts.
15. Cable release socket.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

OPENING THE CAMERA. — Hold the camera vertically. Press button (1), grasp the upper edge of the front cover, and pull it down fully into the horizontal position until the articulated struts lock into place—indicated by a metallic click.

OPENING THE CAMERA BACK. — Press button (2), located beneath the camera handle; slide it in the direction indicated by the arrow, and swing the back open on its hinge. You will then observe two spool compartments: the lower one is intended to receive the unexposed film spool, while the upper one—located near the film advance knob (3)—is intended to receive the exposed film, which will be wound onto an empty take-up spool (previously inserted) using the advance knob.

LOADING THE CAMERA.—Loading can be performed in broad daylight. With the back of the camera open, ensure that the shutter is closed. Place the film spool to be exposed into the lower compartment; remove the gummed paper band securing the film, and unroll approximately 10 to 15 cm of the two-tone backing paper—keeping the red or green side facing outward at all times. Fully insert the tip of the paper into the large slot of the empty take-up spool, which should be positioned—as mentioned above—in the compartment reserved for this purpose. Turn the knob (3) two or three times clockwise to initiate the winding of the backing paper; the paper must be wound tightly around the spool. Guide the operation by hand to ensure that the edges of the paper remain strictly parallel to the edges of the camera body. Next, close the camera back, and slowly turn knob (3) clockwise again until the number "1" appears in the red window on the back of the camera. When using panchromatic film, the window cover must remain over the window at all times—except for the brief moment required to wind the film until the frame number appears, or after exposing the eighth frame. The film is now in position for the first shot. The camera must not be opened again until the entire spool has been exposed and the backing paper has been fully wound.

Filming

The following operations must be performed in the proper sequence: focusing for distance, determining the exposure time, setting the aperture, setting and cocking the shutter, framing the subject, and finally, making the exposure itself.

FOCUSING. — The following distances are marked around the rim of the shutter: 2 m, 3 m, 4 m, 6 m, 12 m, and "infinity" (∞). These correspond to the actual distance between the camera and the subject. The sharpness of the subject on the film is determined by aligning the index marker (4)—which is attached to the lens hood of the front element—with one of the aforementioned distance figures.

Once the distance from the subject to the camera has been estimated, simply rotate the lens hood to align this index marker with the corresponding figure to achieve focus.

To ensure sharpness across various planes of the subject situated between 5.5 meters and infinity, simply position this same index marker on the red reference mark (5)—located immediately beneath the front lens element—and move the aperture lever to the second red reference mark (6), situated along the rim of the aperture scale.

DETERMINATION OF EXPOSURE TIME.— The exposure time is determined by a combination of factors: the lighting of the subject, whether the subject is stationary or in motion, the aperture used, and the sensitivity of the film being used. Generally, a well-lit subject—whether stationary or moving—can be photographed using a "snapshot" speed (1/10, 1/25, 1/50, 1/100, or 1/150 of a second); conversely, a poorly lit subject requires a longer exposure (a "time exposure") or a slower snapshot speed (such as 1/10 of a second), provided that the subject remains stationary and the camera is mounted on a tripod or a very stable support.

It is advisable to consult the Lumière Exposure Time Table—provided free of charge—which contains all the necessary guidelines for estimating the correct exposure time, taking into account the various factors involved.

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SETTING AND RELEASING THE SHUTTER.— The various operating speeds are indicated on the upper section of the shutter: T (Time exposure)...

...two-stage exposures; 'B' mode allows for single-stage exposures, and the "Instantaneous" settings—governed by the shutter speed—are: 1/10, 1/25, 1/50, 1/100, and 1/150 of a second.

The shutter's outer, toothed ring controls an indicator mark (7), which is aligned—via a rotary motion—with the desired shutter speed. The shutter must first be cocked by pushing the cocking lever fully home. This operation is mandatory, whether for instantaneous shots or for single- or two-stage exposures.

a) Snapshots at 1/25th of a second or faster.

Release the shutter by pressing the button (9) gradually—using a finger placed firmly and flatly—to avoid camera shake.

Then, allow the button to return to its original position as soon as the click is heard.

b) Time exposures (single or double action) and snapshots at 1/10th of a second.

The camera must be mounted on a tripod or placed on a stable support. Release the shutter—preferably—by using the special flexible cable release designed for the Lumirex, which must be screwed into the shutter release button (available upon request).

For the two-step "T" exposure mode, press the shutter release once to open the shutter, and allow it to return fully to its original position. Count the number of seconds required for the desired exposure, then press the shutter release again to close the shutter.

For the single-step "B" exposure mode, press the shutter release to open the shutter and maintain pressure for the duration of the exposure. The shutter closes the moment pressure is released.

For the 1/10-second instantaneous exposure, press the shutter release and release it immediately upon hearing the click.

Thanks to its rapid operation, the stability afforded by the body-mounted shutter release, and a high-precision optical viewfinder that allows for eye-level shooting, the Lumirex is particularly well-suited for photographing moving subjects: sporting events, street scenes, etc.

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DELAY MECHANISM

This mechanism allows the shutter release to be delayed by 12 to 15 seconds—sufficient time for the operator to step into the lens's field of view and have themselves photographed.

To use this mechanism, gently push lever (10) fully in the direction of the arrow, either before or after cocking the shutter. Then, trigger the shutter as described above; the delay mechanism will begin functioning immediately.

The delay mechanism can only be used for instantaneous exposures ranging from 1/10 to 1/150 of a second.

DIAPHRAGM SETTING. — The purpose of using the lens diaphragm is to extend the limits of sharpness—both in front of and behind the subject—that has been focused upon at a specific distance. To determine the extent to which the operator should stop down the lens, consult the depth-of-field table appended to the exposure-time table. By increasing this depth of field, the diaphragm reduces the amount of incoming light, thereby necessitating an increase in the exposure time.

The apertures corresponding to the various diaphragm settings are indicated by the numbers 4.5, 6.3, 8, 12, 16, and 24, located on the lower section of the shutter assembly. To set the diaphragm to the desired aperture, align the control lever (11)—which serves as the actuator for the iris-type diaphragm—with the corresponding number.

When stopped down to apertures 4.5, 6.3, 8, 12, 16, and 24, the diaphragm modifies the exposure time in the respective proportions of 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, and 32.

Example: If the exposure time is estimated at 1/100 of a second at an aperture of f/4.5, the exposure time will be 1/50 of a second at an aperture of f/6.3.

SUBJECT SIGHTING

To use the Galilean-type optical viewfinder (12), the eye must be placed against it so that it appears to superimpose exactly over the rectangle of the front lens, thereby precisely defining the exact field of view.

EXPOSURE.—For time exposures and for snapshots taken at 1/10 of a second, operate with the camera mounted on a tripod(*) or on a stable, level surface, utilizing the support strut (13) located beneath the drop-bed.

For snapshots taken at speeds of 1/25 of a second or faster, the camera may be handheld; however, avoid any sudden movements that could disrupt the focus. After setting the aperture and shutter—and cocking the latter—simply press the release button as indicated on page 5. Once the exposure is complete, immediately advance the film using the winding knob (3) until the number corresponding to the next frame appears. This ensures that accidental double exposures on a single negative are avoided.

REMOVAL OF THE EXPOSED SPOOL.— After exposing frame No. 8, turn the winding knob (3) eight or ten times to completely disengage the film and its backing paper from the lower compartment, where only the empty core of the exposed spool should remain.

Open the camera in daylight, avoiding overly bright light. If the film's backing paper has not yet been completely released, give the knob (3) a few more turns to fully detach it from the lower compartment.

Moisten the gummed strip labeled "Exposée" (Exposed) located at the end of the backing paper, and affix it so as to securely bind the film and its backing paper around the take-up spool core.

The spool can then be removed from the camera by pulling the knob (3) outward. After removing the spool, also remove the empty core occupying the lower compartment and place it in the upper compartment; it will thus be ready to receive a new exposed film. Return the knob (3) to its normal position.

CLOSING THE CAMERA. — Ensure that the shutter has not remained open and that the focusing index has been returned to the ∞ (infinity) mark.

Next, press the upper part of the two rear struts (14) to release the front cover from its fixed position; raise it completely until a click is heard, indicating that the automatic closing latch has engaged successfully.

(•) In addition to the foot nut located on the side, the device features a second nut beneath its flap, concealed by a screw that can be easily removed with a coin.

FILMS TO USE.— Lumière No. 49 Lumipan spools are particularly recommended due to their fine grain, high speed, balanced chromatic sensitivity, and perfect gradation. Their use is indicated not only for photography under artificial light but also for any subjects where the various colors must be rendered with their exact tonal values. For contact prints, use Lumière Lugda Gaslight paper; for enlargements, use Lumière Lumbrom, Luxor, or Rexor papers.