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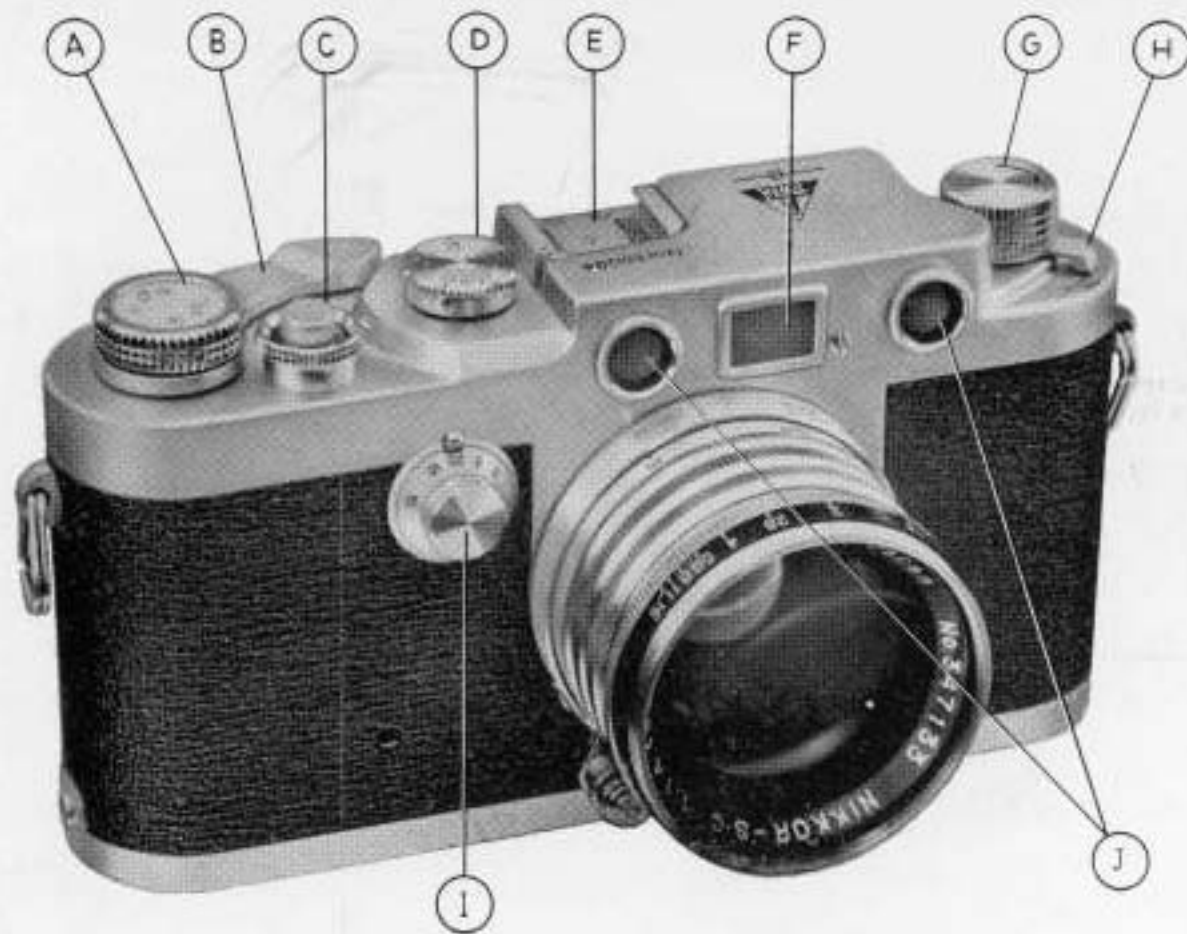
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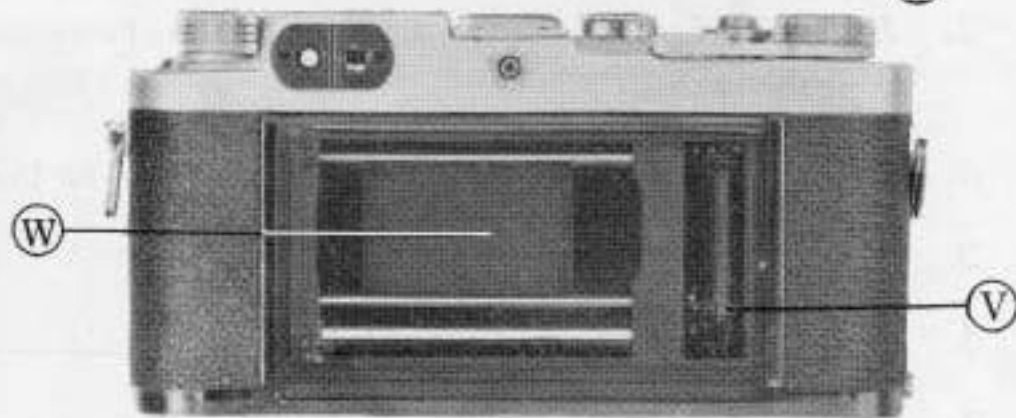
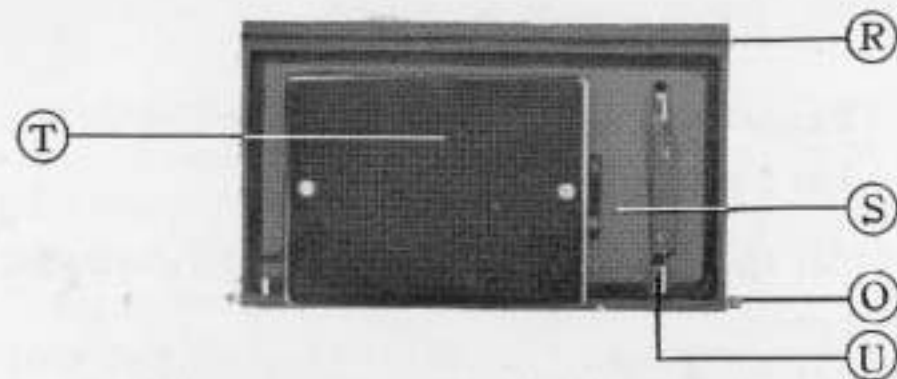
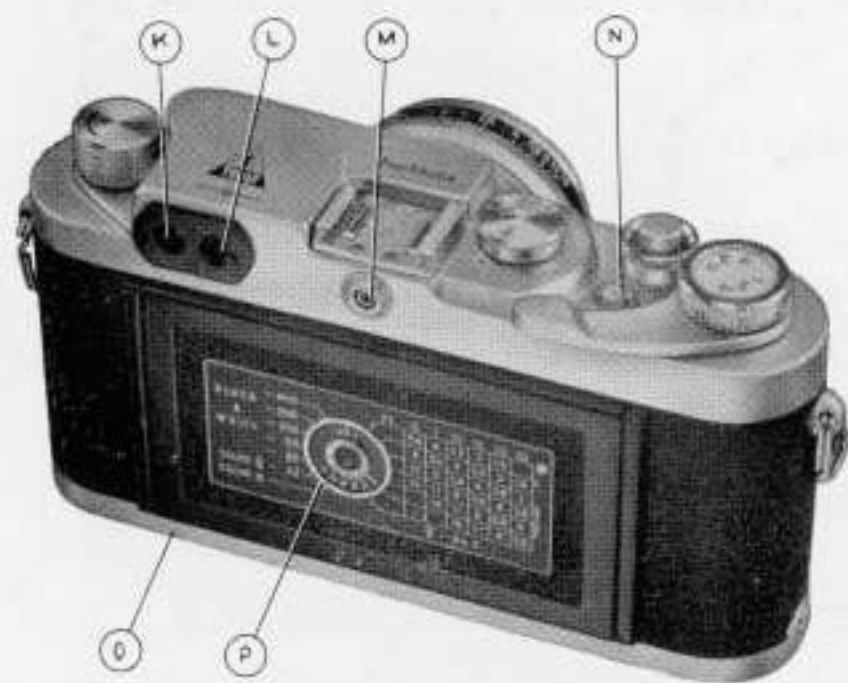
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**Directions for Using**  
**TOWER 35 Camera**

**Model 5-L**



- Ⓐ Exposure counting dial
- Ⓑ Film transport lever
- Ⓒ Shutter release button
- Ⓓ High shutter speed dial
- Ⓔ Accessory clip
- Ⓕ Viewfinder window
- Ⓖ Rewinding knob
- Ⓗ Magnification selector
- Ⓘ Slow shutter speed dial
- Ⓣ Rangefinder window



- Ⓚ Rangefinder eyepiece
- Ⓛ Viewfinder eyepiece
- Ⓜ Synchronizer socket
- Ⓝ Reversing button
- Ⓞ Baseplate

- Ⓟ Film indicator and synchro-exposure dial
- Ⓠ Rear cover hinge
- Ⓡ Rear cover lock
- Ⓢ Rear cover

- Ⓣ Pressure plate
- Ⓤ Film guide
- Ⓥ Sprocket
- Ⓦ Shutter curtain

1. Remove the lens cap. Before making an exposure, always make sure that the lens cap has been removed.
2. Set the iris diaphragm scale to the desired figure by taking into consideration the shutter speed.
3. Accurate focus is secured when the two images seen through the rangefinder are superimposed.
4. Compose the subject by shifting your eye to the viewfinder eyepiece.
5. Turn the transport lever in order to advance the film and to cock the shutter.
6. Set the shutter speed dial to the desired figure.
7. In case slow shutter speed is to be used, set the slow shutter speed dial located in front of the camera.
8. Press the shutter release gently.

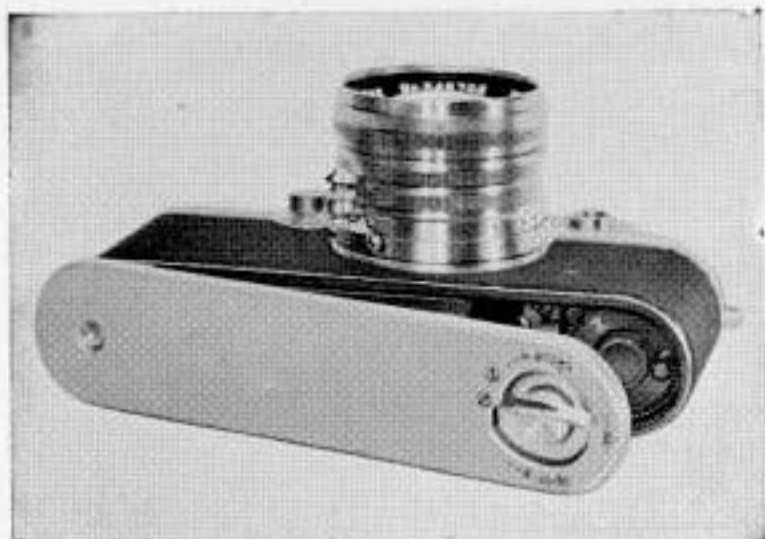


Fig. 1

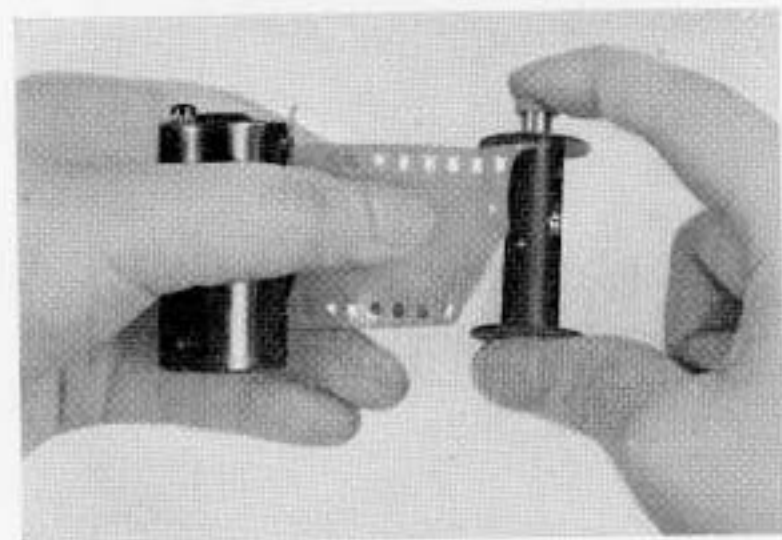


Fig. 2

## How to Load Film

- ( I ) Push the film transport lever (B) all the way until it goes no further, and press the shutter release.
- ( II ) Turn the camera upside down. Lift the lock handle, and give it a half turn from " Close " to " Open ". Then, remove the baseplate. (See Fig. 1)
- ( III ) Take out the take-up spool from the camera, and insert the leader of the film (in the magazine, cartridge or patronne) into the clip on the spindle of the take-up spool, facing the glossy surface of

the film toward the spindle.

Always side of the film touches the flange of the take-up spool.

(See Fig. 2)

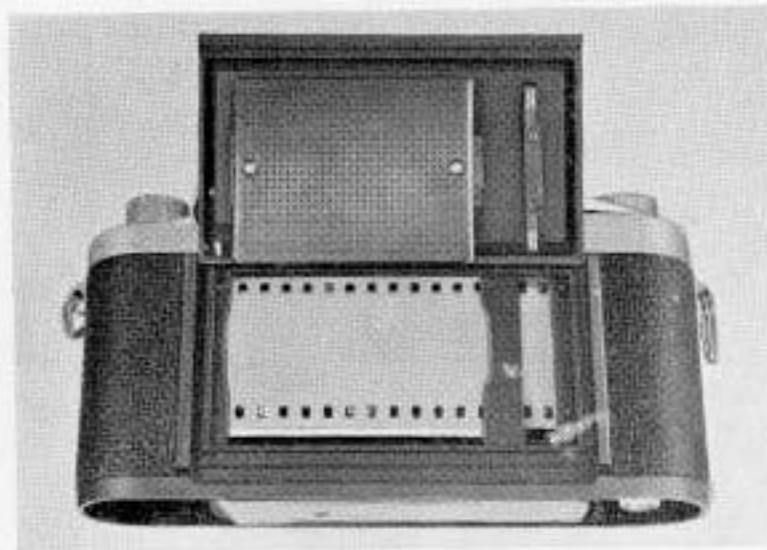


Fig. 3

- (IV) Open the rear-cover by hooking your finger-nail to the lug of the rear-cover. (See Fig. 3)
- (V) As shown in Fig. 4, hold the magazine with the left hand and the take-up spool with the right hand, draw out an appropriate length of the film, and insert both the magazine and the take-up spool gently into their respective chamber, facing the emulsion surface of the film toward the camera lens. When the film is properly loaded in the camera, the film path will be as shown in Fig. 5.

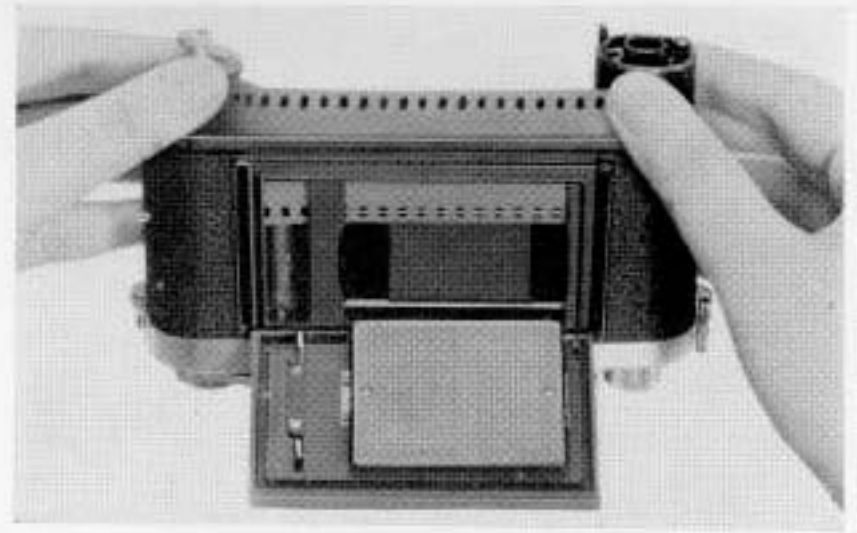


Fig. 4

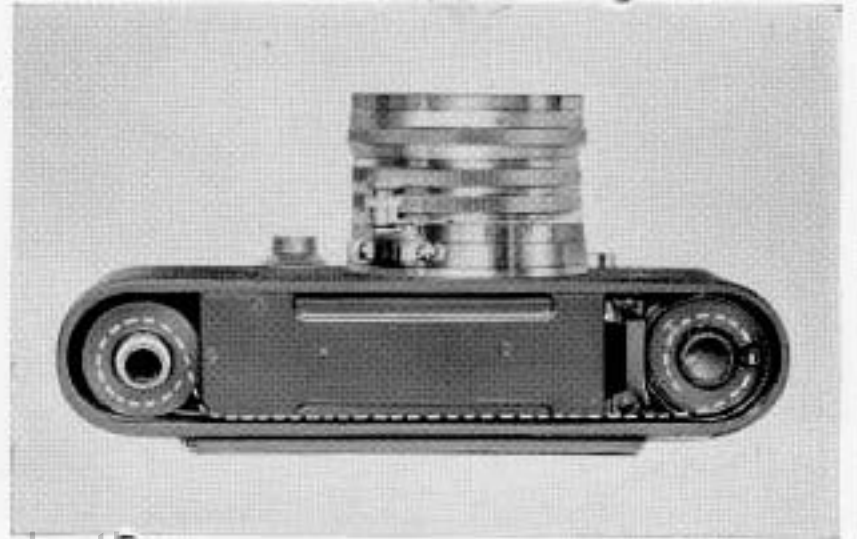


Fig. 5



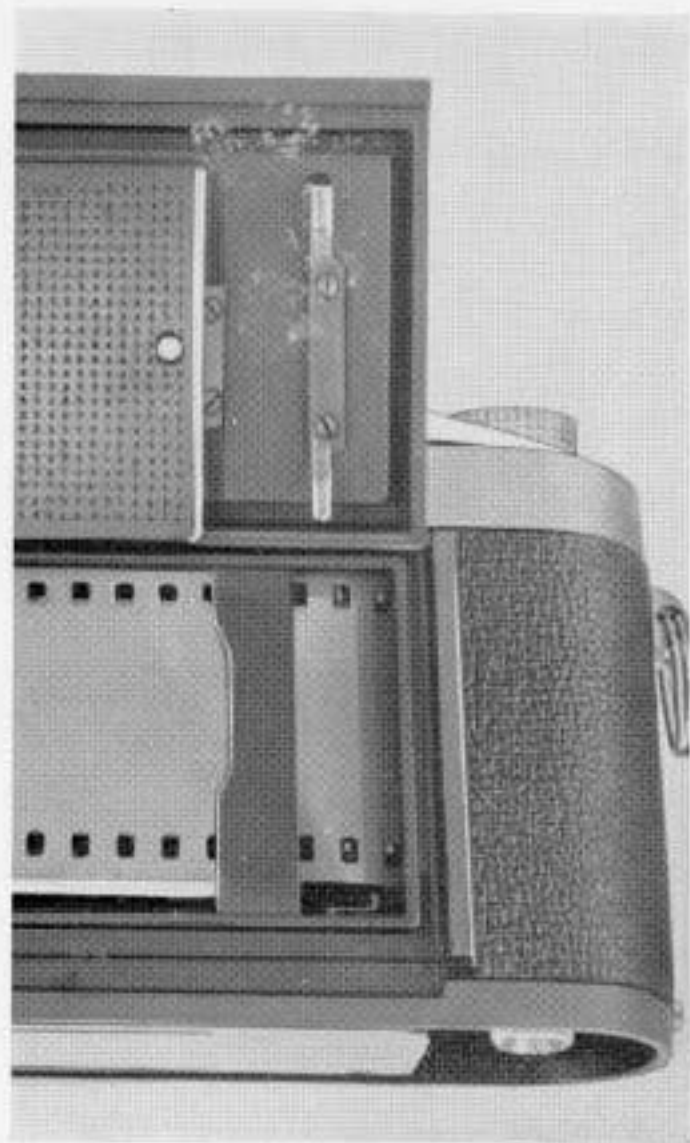


Fig. 6

- (VI) Push the film transport lever slightly, and ascertain whether the sprocket (W) properly catches the perforation of the film. (See Fig. 6)
- (VII) Wipe off the dust and fingerprints on the pressure plate with a soft brush, gauze or cotton cloth.
- (VIII) After closing the rear-cover, close the base-plate ; then, turn the lock handle from "Open" to "Close".
- (IX) Push the film transport lever all the way, and press the shutter release. Repeat this operation once more in order to advance the portion of the film which was exposed to light during operation. If the film is advancing properly, the rewinding knob (G) will turn in the direction opposite the arrow sign.



## **Exposure Counting Dial, Rear-Cover**

- ( I ) As shown in Fig. 7 catch the lug of the exposure counting dial with your fingertip and turn it in a counterclockwise motion until the figure "1" on the exposure counting dial is set directly opposite the index mark.
- ( II ) To remove the rear-cover, catch the lugs on the shaft of the hinge (R) with the tip of your thumb and index finger, and push them toward the center (See Fig. 8). To mount the rearcover on the camera, reverse the foregoing procedure.

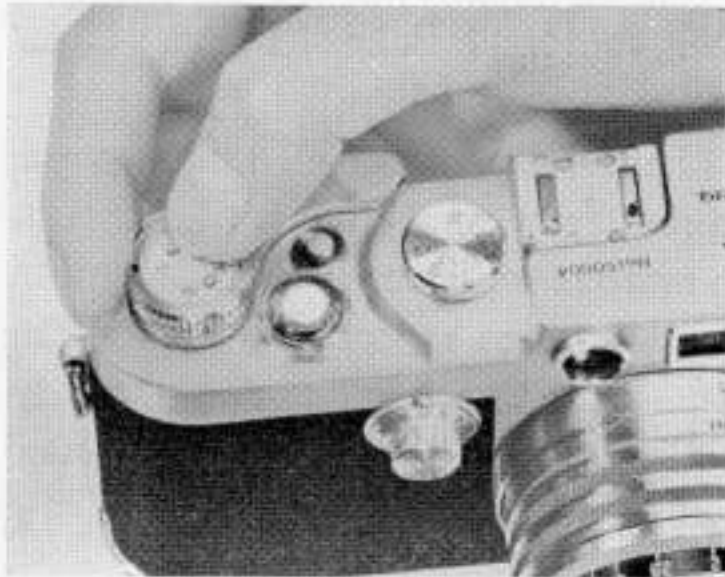


Fig. 7

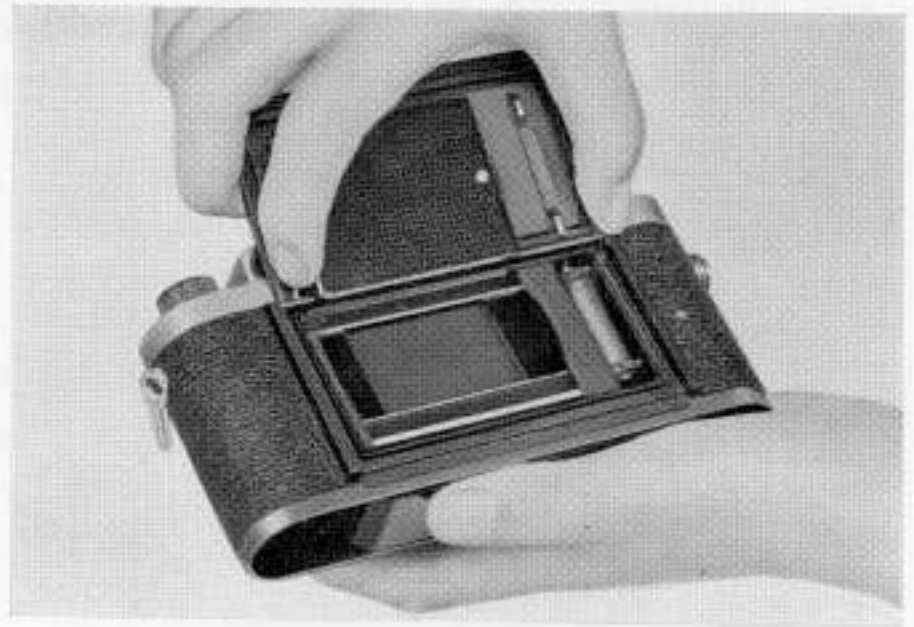


Fig. 8

## How to Advance the Film and Set the Film Indicator



Fig. 9



Fig. 10

- (I) In order to show what type of film has been loaded, the Tower camera has a film indicator located on the rear cover. By catching the lugs with your fingertip, set the index mark to the position indicating the type of film actually loaded in the camera.
- (II) Turn the film transport lever to the right until it goes no further. This operation advances the film by one frame, and cocks the shutter for the next exposure. This film transport mechanism prevents accidental double exposure. Nevertheless, intentional

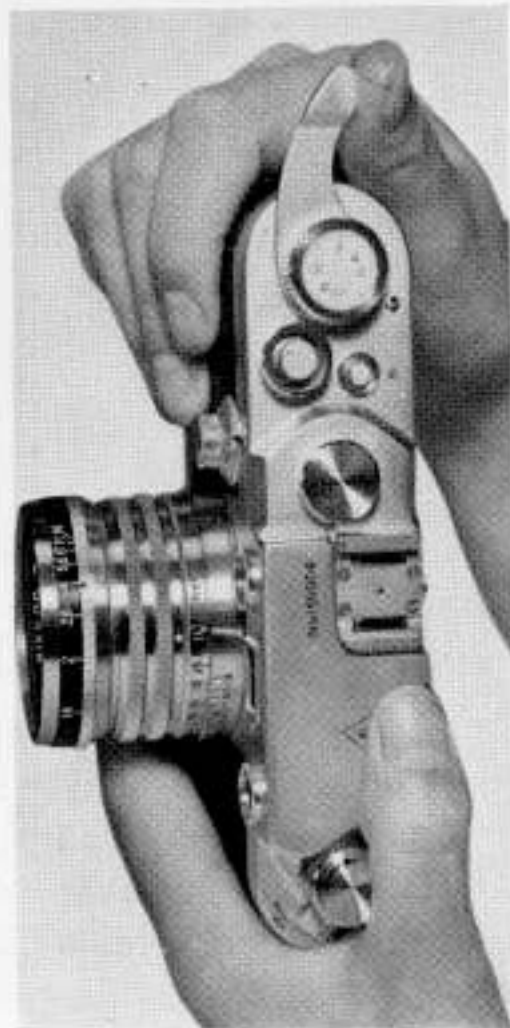


Fig. 11

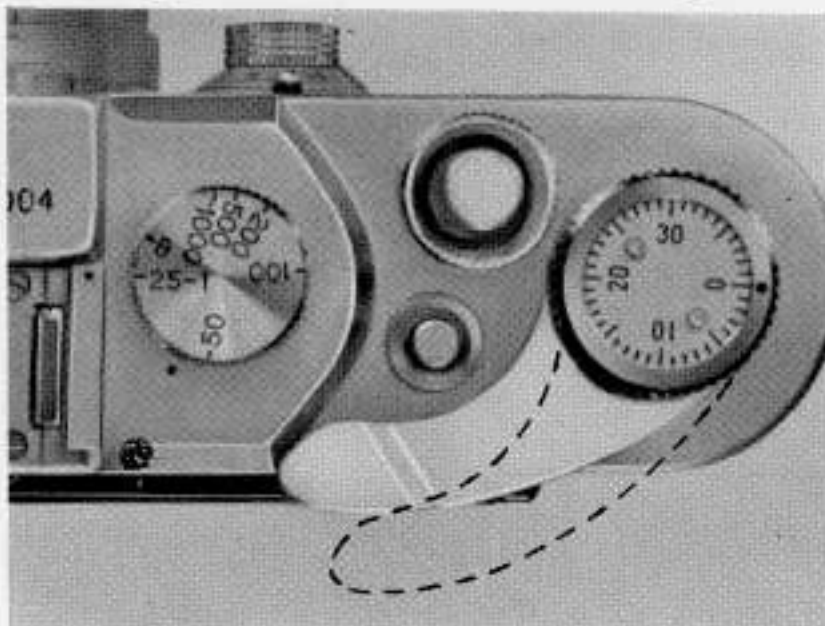


Fig. 12

When the film is fully advanced by one frame, a slight click will be heard. This indicates that the aforementioned parts have been completely disconnected.

- (IV) When the film is fully advanced and the shutter is cocked for the next exposure, the film transport lever returns to its original position (See Fig. 12). If the lever is gently pressed after a picture is taken, it pops out to a position shown in Fig. 12.

double exposure or superimposition is feasible if the instruction given in another section of this pamphlet is followed.

The film can also be advanced by giving the film transport lever several small jerking motions instead of turning it in one swinging motion.

- (III) One of the outstanding features of this camera is that the gears and the shutter shaft connected to the winding shaft become completely disconnected when the shutter is cocked. This minimizes the friction which wields an adverse effect on the operation of the shutter.



Fig. 13

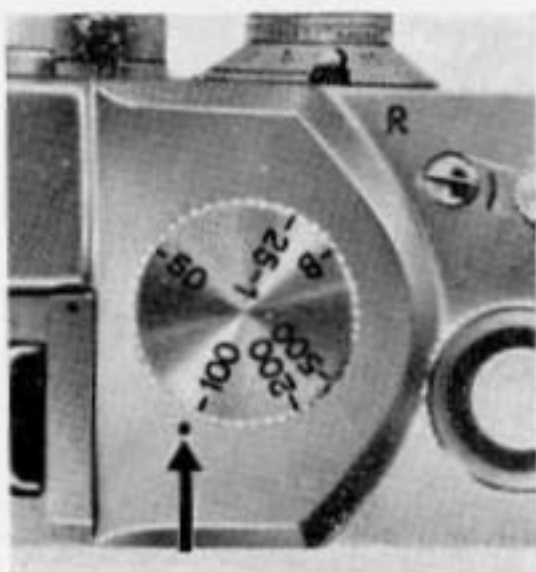


Fig. 14

## High Shutter Speed Dial

- (I) In case high shutter speed (from 1/25 to 1/1000 sec.) is to be used, set the slow shutter speed dial (I) to 25, lift the high shutter speed dial, and set the desired figure on the dial directly opposite the index mark. (See Fig. 13)

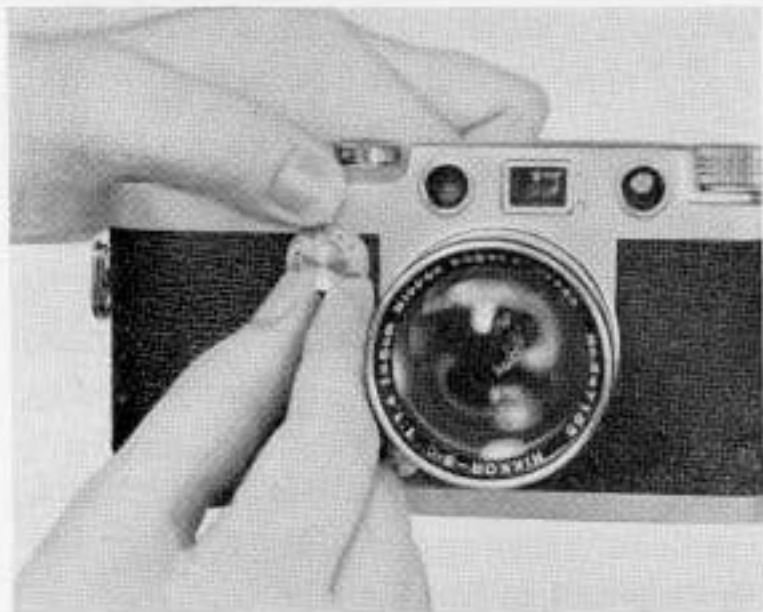
In case shutter speed of 1/1000 sec. is to be used, the high shutter speed dial will sink only half way.

- (II) The "B" on this dial is for "Bulb" exposure. When set at this position, the shutter will remain open during the while the shutter release is pressed. When this dial is set at "B", the slow shutter speed dial must be set at 25.
- (III) The dial sinks into position only when one of the figures is placed directly opposite the index mark. Do not press the shutter unless the dial is properly sunk into position. Intermediate speeds are unavailable.
- (IV) In case the shutter speed is to be set before transporting the film, set the desired figure directly opposite the index mark shown in Fig. 14.
- (V) The shutter dial can be set even before the film is transported, but it is advisable to set the shutter speed after the film has been advanced, and the shutter has been cocked.

## Slow Shutter Speed Dial

The slow shutter speed dial is used when shutter speeds of  $1/15$  to 1 sec are to be utilized, or when a "Time" exposure is to be made.

- (I) Before setting this dial to the desired figure, advance the film, and set the high shutter speed dial to 25-1; then, set the slow shutter speed dial to the desired figure.
- (II) The slow shutter speed dial is equipped with a lock which locks the dial into position when it is set at  $1/25$  sec. In order to move this dial, press the button located on top of the dial.



- (III) In order to make a "Time" exposure, set the dial to T by closely following the instruction given in paragraph (I). When the shutter release is pressed, the shutter will open. It will remain open even when the finger is taken off the shutter release. To close the shutter, gently turn the slow shutter speed dial in the direction of 1 sec. (See Fig. 15)

Fig. 15



## Focusing and Rangefinder

- (I) As shown in Fig. 16, hold the camera in the right hand with tip of the index finger resting gently on the shutter release. Hold the other side of the camera with the left hand, and, with the index finger, operate the lens focusing lever. The lens focusing lever is equipped with a catch which locks the rangefinder at the position of infinity. In order to release the lever from the position of infinity, press the tip of the lever.
- (II) When the subject is observed through the rangefinder window, two images, as can be seen on the left in Fig. 17, will be visible. Move the lens focusing lever until the images are perfectly superimposed (See the right picture of Fig. 17).



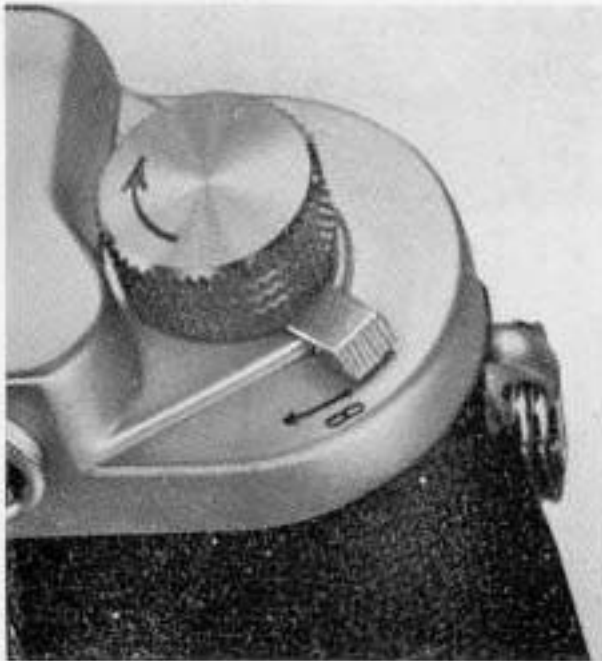
Fig. 16



Fig. 17

When the two images are superimposed, it means that an accurate focus has been secured. When superimposing the images, always place the subject at the center of the field of view.

- (III) Because the rangefinder is originally focused at a range of infinity, it is sometimes difficult to see subjects at a close range. In this case, move the lever of the magnification selector (H) to a position where the image can be observed most clearly. This position differs greatly in accordance with the eyesight of the user of the camera.



**Caution :**

The shutter should not be kept cocked in case the camera is to be left unused for some length of time as this serves to weaken the shutter spring. It is preferable to wind the shutter just before taking picture. This will also prevent accidental exposures.

Fig. 18





Fig. 19

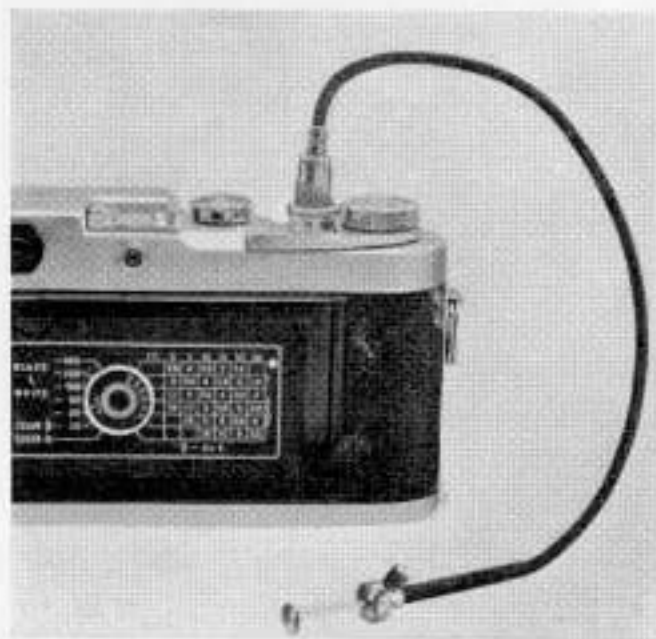


Fig. 20

## Exposure

When all the foregoing instructions have been followed, you are ready to go into actual photography. All you have to do now is to press the shutter release, but, before making your first exposure, the following precautions must be taken:

- (I) In order to prevent the camera from moving, held it firmly with both hands, and, then, press the shutter release gently. When pressing the shutter release, place the tip of your finger on the ring around the release as shown in Fig. 19.
- (II) Make sure that your finger is not touching the high shutter speed dial. If your finger touches this dial, accurate speed cannot be obtained.
- (III) When taking pictures at speeds slower than  $1/50$  sec., it is advisable to mount your Tower camera on a tripod. Especially when your camera is mounted with a lens of long focal length (See pertinent section of this pamphlet), a tripod is indispensable.
- (IV) Cable release or self-timer must be screwed into the thread inside the ring around the shutter release (See Fig. 20).
- (V) The film transport lever will advance the film only after the shutter release has been pressed. On the other hand, the shutter release will operate only when the film is fully advanced by one frame. In this way, the film transport lever and the shutter release is linked closely. This mechanism enables you to make rapid series shots.

## Close-up Photography

One of the outstanding features of the Tower Camera is that it is capable of making exposures of subjects at as close a range as 1.5 feet from the film plane without the aid of any accessory. If the lens barrel is turned toward the figures indicating closerange photography, the lens barrel will seem to come to a stop somewhere around the figure 3.5 feet. The lens focusing lever must be turned further in the same direction until it is set at 1.5 feet.

Figures less than 3.5 feet are given in red. At these red figures, the rangefinder does not couple with the lens. Therefore, in making close-up shots (3.5 to 1.5 feet), the distance from the film plane (See Film Plane Mark shown in Fig. 21) to the subject, must be measured and the distance scale must be set to that distance.

Fig. 21

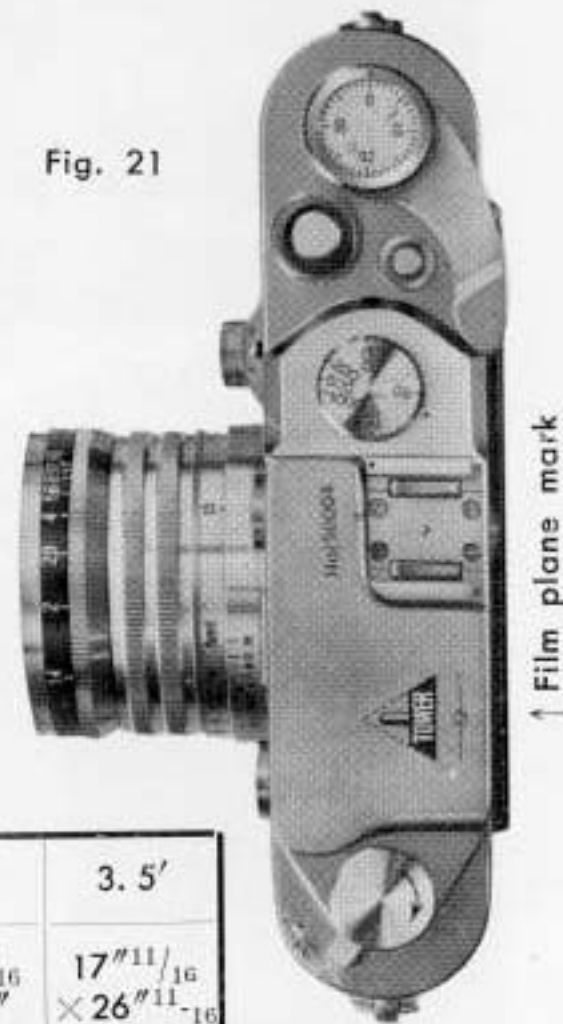


Chart 2 Area covered at range closer than 3.5 feet.

Distance	1.5'	1.75'	2.0'	2.25'	2.5'	2.75'	3'	3.5'
Area	$6\frac{5}{16} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{11}{16} \times 11\frac{5}{8}$	$9\frac{3}{16} \times 13\frac{13}{16}$	$10\frac{5}{8} \times 15\frac{7}{8}$	$12 \times 18$	$13\frac{5}{16} \times 20$	$14\frac{11}{16} \times 22$	$17\frac{11}{16} \times 26\frac{11}{16}$

## ***Infrared Photography***

In addition to the distance index mark, all Nikkor lenses have another index mark with the letter R. This index mark is used in case of infrared photography, or, in other words, when exposures are to be made utilizing an infrared film and filter. In case of infrared photography, simply determine the range to the subject in the manner given in the preceding instruction ; then, set the range in line with the R index mark. In this way, an accurate focus can be secured for infrared photography. This adjustment is necessary because the infrared rays and ordinary visible rays have a different ratio of refraction, and, therefore, a slight difference in focus arises.



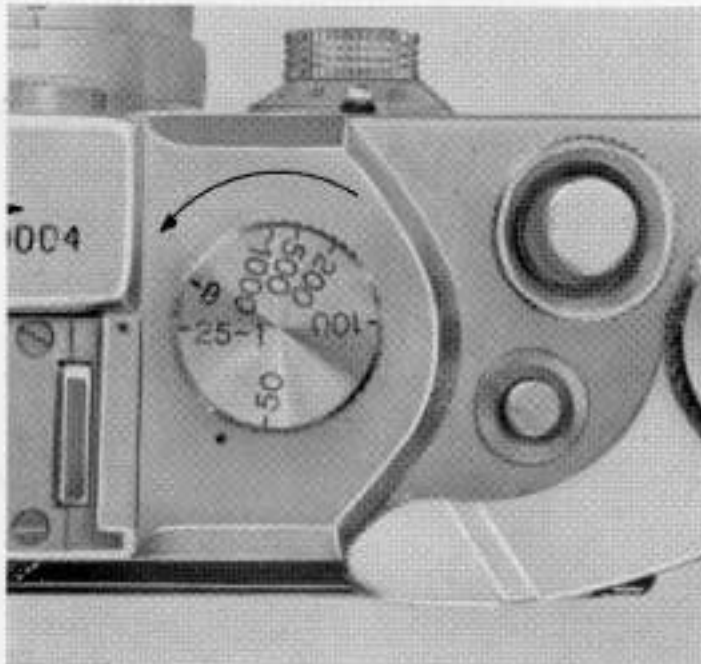
Fig. 22

### **Caution :**

Do not take the lens apart. In case some trouble occurs, return the lens to the camera shop where you bought the camera.

## ***Intentional Double Exposure and Superimposition***

- (I) After making an exposure in accordance with the foregoing procedure, rotate the high shutter speed dial in a counterclockwise motion in the manner shown in Fig. 23.
- (II) Stop rotating the high shutter speed dial when you hear a slight click. Now, your camera is ready for intentional double exposure. In this case, no adjustment of the shutter release or the film transport lever is necessary.
- (III) Compose the subject, and press the shutter release. Prior to shooting the second picture, you may alter the shutter speed. If you repeat this procedure, you will be able to superimpose a number of pictures on one frame.



### **Caution :**

When the shutter speed dial is turned in a counterclockwise motion and set at a position half way between the figures indicating the shutter speeds, the safety device automatically locks the shutter and film transport mechanism. In case the safety device is locked in this way, the shutter release and the film transport lever will not operate.

To unlock it, rotate the high shutter speed dial in a clockwise motion until it goes no further.

Fig. 23



## Rewinding of Film

- (I) When the full length of the film is completely exposed, the film transport lever becomes very heavy. In such a case, do not force the lever because, by doing so, the film becomes detached from the spool of the film magazine, and you will have to extract the film in a dark-room. When you feel that the film transport lever has become heavier than usual, let go of the lever.
- (II) Push the reversing button (N) and pull out the rewinding knob. The exposed film is returned into the film magazine (or cassette) when the rewinding knob is turned in the direction of the arrow. After winding it for some length of time, you will feel that the rewinding knob becomes somewhat heavy. Continue to turn it a couple of times until the film becomes loose from the take-up spool.
- (III) Then, open the baseplate and extract the film magazine (or cassette).
- (IV) Once the reversing button is pressed, the camera is set for rewinding. You do not need to press the button all the while you are rewinding the exposed film. The mechanism is automatically set for "advance" when the film transport lever is operated.



## Flash Synchronizer

The Tower Camera has a built-in flash-synchronizer. It will synchronize accurately at all shutter speeds with either conventional or electronic flash unit.

- (I) Connect the flash unit to the camera by inserting the plug of the connecting cord into the socket located on the back of the camera.
- (II) When the high shutter speed dial is set at  $1/25$  sec., the synchronizer is automatically converted into a X terminal device. Consequently, flash exposures at speeds slower than  $1/25$  sec. are open flash exposures.
- (III) When making exposures at speeds faster than  $1/50$  sec., always use focalplane flash bulb (F. P. Class).
- (IV) In case of open flash exposures, any type of flash bulb can be used.

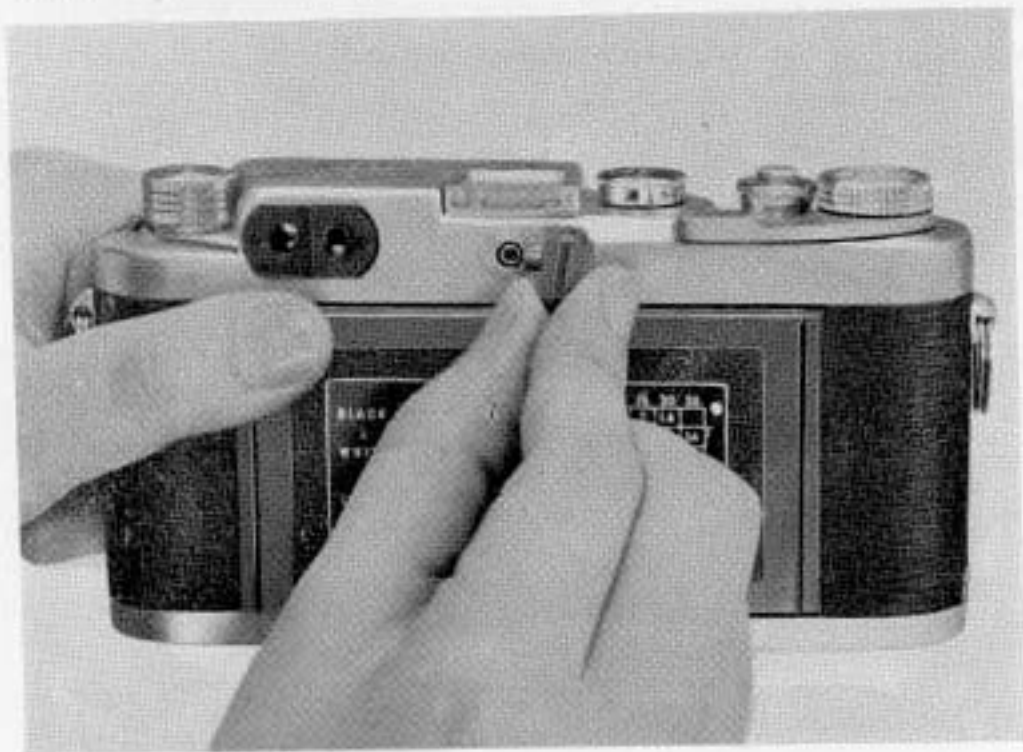


Fig. 25

## Synchro-Flash Shots and Determining of Correct Exposure

The dial on the rear cover shows the correct exposure for synchro-flash shots.

It gives the correct lens apertures at various distances when utilizing No. 6 flash bulbs. All you have to do is to determine the range to the subject you are about to photograph and select the right aperture for that distance by reading this dial.

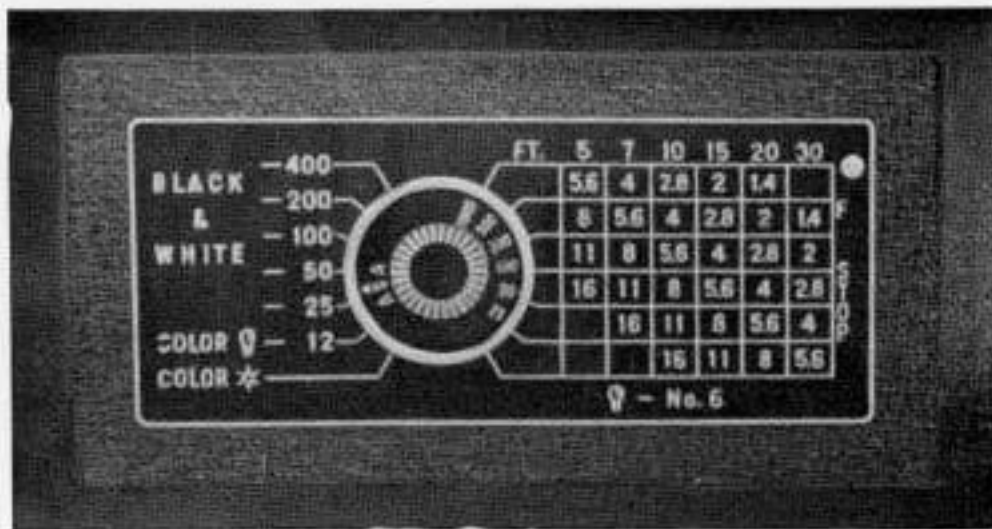
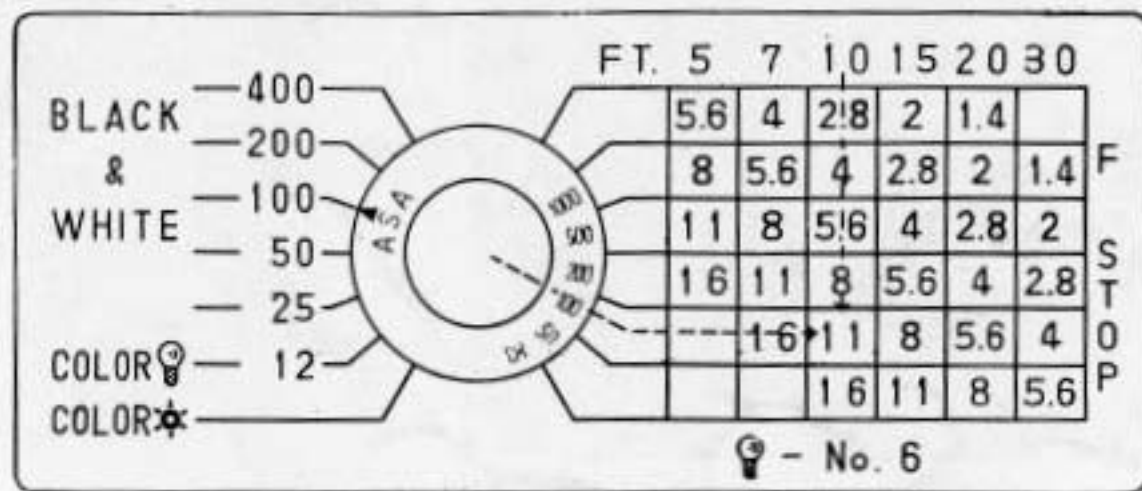


Fig. 26



Rotate the center dial shown in Fig. 27 by catching the lug with your fingertip and set the ASA index mark to the required figure on the film speed table on the left. Now, you are able to tell what type of film has been loaded in your camera.

At the same time, this dial points to various shutter speeds on the right side. The uppermost figures on the right side of this dial indicates the distance to the subject. By reading the table downward, you are able to tell the right lens aperture for synchro-flash shots at various distances at different shutter speeds.



For instance, this table will show that the correct lens aperture for a subject at a distance of 10 feet when using an ASA 100 film, a No. 6 flash bulb and a shutter speed of 1/100 sec. is f/11.

Fig. 27