

KODAK TOURIST CAMERA



FLASH KODAMATIC SHUTTER • KODAK ANASTON f/4.5 LENS



Pictures in black-and-white or in full color can be made with the Tourist; see page 16 for a description of the films available. The illustration above shows the approximate size of Kodacolor Prints.

This instruction manual gives the essentials of camera operation. For better pictures, read it carefully and know your camera.

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1

OPEN THE BACK

The back of the camera is hinged at both ends and can be opened at either end or removed entirely. To open the back, unlock the catch by pushing the knurled section to the other end of its slot; then swing the back outward.



2

WITHDRAW THE PIN

Push down the spool centering knob, turn it a quarter turn clockwise and release it. This withdraws the pin.



3

INSERT THE FILM

Insert the spool on the bottom pin first so that when the paper is drawn off, the colored side will be up. Press down the spool while pushing in the spool centering knob. Turn the knob a quarter turn counter-clockwise and release it.



4

INSERT A TAKE-UP SPOOL

If the take-up spool is not in place in the camera, pull out the WINDING KNOB as far as it will go. Insert an empty spool on the bottom pin first. Turn and push in the winding knob to engage it with the slot in the spool.



5

THREAD THE PAPER

Break the seal and pull the paper to the empty spool. Thread the end of the paper into the longer slot in the empty spool as far as it will go. Handle the roll carefully; the film will be fogged if allowed to unwind or loosen.



6

TURN THE WINDING KNOB

Turn the winding knob two or three times to bind the paper to the spool. Be sure the paper is started straight.

**7****CLOSE THE BACK**

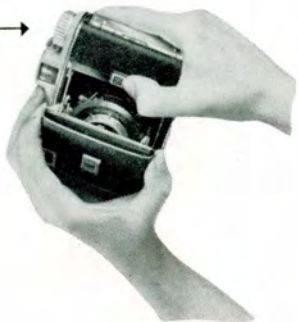
The back, if removed, *must* be replaced with the top of the exposure guide toward the view finder. It is locked in place by pushing in the ends of the catches.

**8****ADVANCE THE FILM**

Before winding, uncover the red window by pushing the lever toward the bottom of the camera. Turn the winding knob until a small hand appears. Continue turning *slowly* until the figure "1" is centered in the window. Release the lever.

OPENING THE CAMERA

To open the camera, press the button and pull down the front until it locks. The lens is now in a picture-taking position.



CLOSING THE CAMERA

Press on the raised knurled sections to fold the two braces. Push the front until it snaps shut.





Turn the FOCUSING COLLAR until the figure indicating the camera-to-subject distance in feet is at the FOCUSING PIN. In the illustration, the camera is focused for 25 feet.

The focusing scale on the lens is marked from $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet to INF. (infinity). Use the infinity setting for distances 100 feet from the camera and beyond.

When the subject is closer than 10 feet to the camera, determine the distance accurately—it is best to measure it or to use the Kodak Service Range Finder, an accessory which slides into the clip on the top of the camera.

Use the depth of field scale to tell the nearest and farthest objects which will be in sharp focus. Instructions for use of this scale are found on page 12.

Setting the Lens Opening

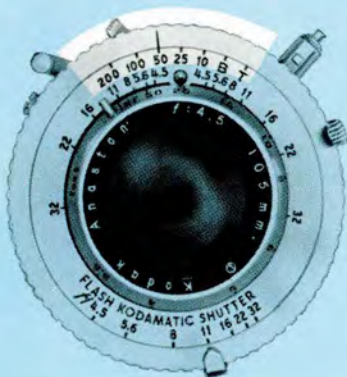
With Kodak Plus-X, Verichrome, or Kodacolor Film, use a shutter speed of 1/50 second and move the lever to "11" (f/11) for average subjects in bright sunlight.



The size of the lens opening, through which the light passes while the shutter is open, is changed by moving the lever across the f -number scale at the bottom of the shutter.

The opening is smallest when the lever is at $f/32$. Each succeeding setting admits, in a given exposure time, twice as much light as the one before; for example, $f/22$ lets through twice the light of $f/32$, $f/16$ twice that of $f/22$, and so on down to $f/5.6$. The opening $f/4.5$ is not a full lens opening larger than $f/5.6$, and admits only 50 per cent more light.

Setting the Shutter Speed

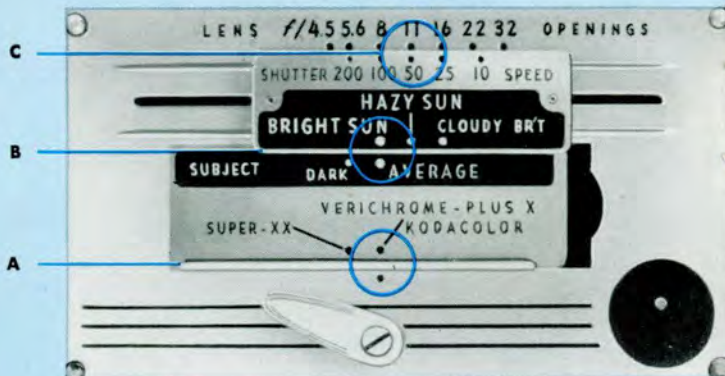


For average snapshots, turn the knurled collar until the INDEX LINE is at "50" (or 1/50 second).

The length of time the light is permitted to reach the shutter is controlled by rotating the outside knurled collar of the shutter until the index line is at the speed. The Flash Kodamatic Shutter is designed for exposures of 1/200, 1/100, 1/50, 1/25, and 1/10 second—as well as "T" and "B" exposures.

Use 1/50 second for average snapshots; for moving objects, use the faster shutter speeds.

With exposures of 1/10 second, "B" or "T," the camera must be on a tripod or other firm support. See page 21 for "T" and "B" exposures.



To Find the Exposure } **A**—Set for film used (line up dots)
 } **B**—Set for type of subject and light (line up dots)
 } **C**—Read lens opening above selected shutter speed

EXPOSURE GUIDE

The exposure guide on the back of the camera indicates, quickly and easily, the correct exposure for Kodak Films, with two common subject types under the three most common lighting conditions.

The exposure $f/11$ at $1/50$ second (C) is the basic exposure for average subjects in bright sunlight with Kodak Verichrome, Plus-X or Kodacolor Films. The other combinations of lens opening and shutter speed shown ($f/8$ at $1/100$, $f/16$ at $1/25$ etc.) give the same exposure, but a choice of these is governed by other



Bright Sun
Strong Shadows

Hazy Sun
Soft Shadows

Cloudy Bright
No Shadows

Average Subject — Near - by people, gardens, houses and scenes not in shade. Use this classification if in doubt.

Dark or Shaded Subject — People, gardens, and subjects in open shade (lighted by open sky — not under trees, porch roof, etc.).



considerations (stopping motion, depth of field, etc.).

Illustrations and descriptions of subject types and the lighting conditions under which they may be photographed appear above. Near-by people in marine, beach, or snow scenes, and scenics with prominent foreground objects require less exposure than the *average* subject. For this type of subject proceed as follows: Set the exposure guide for an *average* subject under existing lighting conditions; then use either one lens opening smaller *or* one shutter speed faster than that indicated for the *average* subject.

Depth of Field Scale

Focus the lens; then read the nearest and farthest objects in sharp focus under the *red* figures corresponding to the lens opening used.



The red figures on each side of the focusing pin are used with the focusing scale as a depth of field scale to tell the nearest and farthest distances which will be in sharp focus.

Focus the lens and then under the *red* figures corresponding to the lens opening used, read on the focusing scale the nearest and farthest distances that will be in sharp focus.

For example, when the camera is focused at 15 feet, with a lens opening of $f/11$ everything from about 10 to 35 feet will be sharp.

The illustrations show the most practical manner of holding the camera to guard against camera movement at the moment of exposure. Use the positions shown for horizontal or vertical pictures. With the camera steadied against the face, press the bed shutter release with a slow squeezing action.



Taking the Picture



After the lens opening, shutter speed and focus have been set —

1. Cock the shutter*

Move the shutter cocking lever as far as it will go in the direction of the arrow in the illustration.

2. Compose the picture through the view finder

Look through the finder and compose the picture. Hold the camera so that you can just see the edges of the front opening in the finder.

3. Make the exposure

Hold the camera firmly, as described on the previous page, to avoid camera motion. To make the exposure, depress the shutter release (see illustrations) with a slow, squeezing action.

4. Advance the film

After each picture has been made, hold back the lever to draw back the slide under the red window and turn the winding knob until the next number is centered in the window.

**Shutter settings can be changed after the shutter is cocked.*



REMOVING THE FILM

After the last exposure on the roll of film has been taken, turn the film winding knob until the end of the protective paper not only passes the red window but is drawn up to the film spool.

In subdued light, open the back of the camera. Turn and pull out the film winding knob to disengage it from the roll. To remove the exposed roll, press the end of the spool opposite the winding knob and lift out the film. Fold the end of the protective paper under and fasten it with the sticker. Reload with Kodak Film No. 620.



IMPORTANT: After removing the film, do not wind it tightly with a twisting motion as this may scratch the film.

The tinted appearance of the lens is due to Lumenizing . . . a special hard coating applied to all air-glass surfaces of the lens. This treatment increases light transmission and decreases internal reflections, thus improving the brilliance of black-and-white pictures and the color purity of full-color pictures.

Like any fine lens, this lens should be cleaned with care. If either the front or back surface requires cleaning, first brush away any grit or dust. Then wipe the surface gently with Kodak Lens Cleaning Paper or a clean, soft, lintless cloth. If moisture is necessary, breathe on the lens or use Kodak Lens Cleaner.

KODAK FILMS



KODAK VERICHROME FILM

The film for general outdoor pictures. It has wide latitude to help you get a good negative even though you slightly misjudge the exposure. High in speed, it is also excellent for night photography with Photoflash Lamps. 8 exposures, V620.



KODAK PLUS-X PANCHROMATIC FILM

Combined high speed and fine grain make this film ideal for outdoor work and for well-lighted indoor subjects. 8 exposures, PX620.



KODAK SUPER-XX PANCHROMATIC FILM

Because of its very high speed, this film is the logical choice for making snapshots indoors with Photoflood Lamps. Indoors or out, it is the film to use when the light is poor. 8 exposures, XX620.



KODAK INFRARED FILM

The film for distant landscape photography when detail ordinarily obscured by atmospheric haze is desired. It can also be used to produce unusual pictorial results. The Wratten A Filter (No. 25) is recommended for use with this film. The above pictures were made with this filter. 6 exposures, IR620.

KODACOLOR FILM

The film for full-color prints—exposed outdoors in bright sunlight or by blue-bulb Photoflash, Kodacolor Film yields negatives from which Kodacolor Prints like the one on the inside front cover are made. Kodacolor Prints are ordered through your Kodak dealer. Black-and-white contact prints or black-and-white enlargements can also be made from the negatives. 6 exposures, C620.

When the light is poor



Sundown, dark days, or dark interiors need not mark the end of picture taking. Lighting equipment, simple to operate, brings new and unlimited picture opportunities into reach of your camera.

PHOTOFLASH PICTURES

With the Kodak Tourist Camera, you can make snapshots with flash lamps—without a synchronizer. The synchronization built into the shutter assures that it will be open when the flash of the lamp is brightest. Besides the flash lamp, all that is needed is the Kodak Flashholder—the accessory battery case and reflector—which is connected with a cord to the post A on the rim of the shutter.

Either of two types of flash lamps can be used: Class F, such as the SM Photoflash Lamp, or Class M, such as the No. 5 Photoflash Lamp. Synchronization for the Class M Photoflash Lamp is controlled by the Synchronizer Lever B. The Class F Lamp is synchronized without use of the Lever B.



Class F lamps, such as the SM Photoflash Lamp:

- | | |
|----------|--|
| 1 | Insert the flash lamp in the reflector. |
| 2 | Cock the shutter in the usual way. |
| 3 | Release the shutter. <i>Do not use the Synchronizer Lever B.</i> |

Class M lamps, such as the No. 5 Photoflash Lamp:

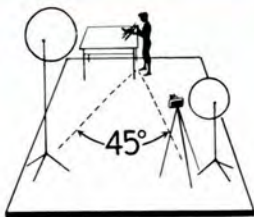
- | | |
|----------|---|
| 1 | Insert the flash lamp in the reflector. |
| 2 | Cock the shutter in the usual way. |
| 3 | Push down the Synchronizer Lever B as far as it will go. Do not push this lever before the shutter is cocked. |
| 4 | Release the shutter. |

Complete exposure information is given in the instructions packed with the Kodak Flashholder and in the table on page 24.

Caution: Since lamps may shatter when flashed, the use of a transparent protective screen over the reflector is recommended. Do not flash the lamps in an explosive atmosphere.

Do not insert flash lamps in the reflector if the shutter is set on "T" and the shutter blades are open—the lamp will flash and a serious burn may result.

- ◀ The Kodak Flashholder is attached to the camera with a Standard Bracket and can be installed or removed in a matter of seconds. Complete instructions for attaching, exposure and taking flash pictures are packed with each Flashholder.



PHOTOFLOOD PICTURES

You can also make indoor pictures with Photoflood Lamps. An effective lighting arrangement is shown in the diagram.

Obtain a No. 1 and a No. 2 Photoflood Lamp and suitable reflectors for them from your dealer. Both lamps fit all regular home sockets and should be placed the same distance from the subject. The No. 2 lamp, which gives twice the light of the No. 1 lamp, should be about 2 feet higher as illustrated.

For best results the subject should be near a light-colored background. Exposures for various lamp-to-subject distances are given on page 24 as well as in the Snapshot Kodaguide.

TIME EXPOSURES

When the light is too poor for a snapshot, a time exposure can be made. Night scenes like that shown below illustrate one of many picture-taking possibilities for time exposures.

To make a time exposure, place the camera on a Kodak Eye-Level Tripod, page 27, or other support.

For exposures from 1 to 10 seconds, set the shutter speed index at "B"; then press the exposure release and hold it. The shutter will remain open as long as the release is depressed.

For exposures longer than 10 seconds, move the shutter index to "T." To open the shutter, press in the bed release and free it immediately. When the required time has elapsed, press the exposure release again to close the shutter.

To avoid moving the camera during time exposures, or exposures of 1/10 second, use a Kodak Cable Release No. 2 or No. 5. Simply remove the coin-slotted screw on the shutter and screw in the threaded end of the cable release. Make the exposure (without kinking the cable release) by pressing the plunger which is located on the end of the cable release.



For a scene like this, make an exposure of about 5 minutes at $f/11$ with Kodak Plus-X Film.



Adding **INTEREST** to your pictures

Now that you know how to operate your camera, a little practice will enable you to use it with ease and confidence. You can therefore devote attention to making your pictures more interesting by following the suggestions below.



TELL A STORY—and tell it at a glance. Have the subject doing something, seemingly unaware of the camera. To achieve naturalness, especially in the case of children, include an accessory to engage their interest.



LOOK BEYOND THE SUBJECT—your camera will. Keep in mind that the background should serve merely as a setting for the picture. Eliminate distracting objects. Try a low viewpoint for informal outdoor portraits—the sky is an excellent background.

COMPOSITION—Slight changes in camera position may give your snapshots added charm. The viewpoint and the unposed attitude of the subject contribute to the appeal of this picture. *f/16 at 1/50, Plus-X Film.*



BACK LIGHTING—You can make charming pictorial snapshots with back lighting. Shade the lens from the direct rays of the sun. When shadow detail is important, give twice the normal exposure. *f/8 at 1/50, Verichrome Film.*



LIGHT FILTERS—When placed over the camera lens, a filter passes some light rays and absorbs others. Certain filters can be used to darken a blue sky, making white clouds or foreground objects stand out prominently. For this picture a K2 Filter was used. *f/16 at 1/100, Super-XX Film.*



PHOTOFLOOD

One No. 1 and one No. 2 Photoflood Lamp in suitable reflectors. This table is for pictures of people in a room with light-colored walls. In dark-colored rooms or in public halls, give twice the recommended exposure.

This table applies to Super-XX Film. With Plus-X or Verichrome Film, use the next larger lens opening.

Exposure Time in seconds	Distance in feet from Lamp to Subject			
	f/4.5	f/5.6	f/8	f/11
1/100	5	3½
1/50	7	5½	3½	...
1/25	10	8	5½	3½

PHOTOFLASH

These exposure guide numbers apply to average subjects in average rooms with light-colored walls and ceilings. For dark subjects in dark-colored surroundings, or outdoors at night, divide the number by 2.

EXPOSURE GUIDE NUMBERS: Divide the number by the distance in feet from lamp to subject to find f/number.

Lamp	SM			No. 5			No. 5B		
Shutter Speed	open*	1/100	1/200	open*	1/100	1/200	open*	1/100	1/200
Verichrome	80	80	65	155	130	110	—	—	—
Plus-X	85	85	70	165	140	115	—	—	—
Super-XX	140	140	115	270	225	190	—	—	—
Kodacolor	—	—	—	—	—	—	50†	40†	25†

*Shutter speed 1/50 second or longer, Bulb, or Time.

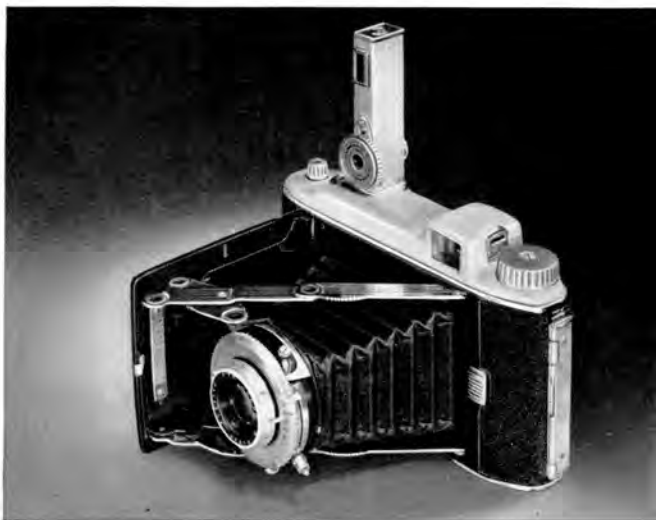
†Indoors, without daylight.

CAUTION: Since lamps may shatter when flashed, the use of a transparent protective screen over the reflector is recommended. Do not flash the lamps in an explosive atmosphere.

KODAK PRECISION ENLARGER A

The primary purpose of this superb equipment is that of making fine enlargements. However, it may be converted and used for copying, ciné-titling, making color-separation negatives, and for photomicrography in black and white or color. In addition, it may be assembled as a double-extension bellows camera for general use. The first purchase can be the nucleus for future acquisitions with no duplication involved and with the certainty of accurate fit and precise operation. The A Assembly of the Kodak Precision Enlarger, consisting of the Stand Assembly and the Enlarging Head A, will accept negatives up to $2\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in size. For enlarging Kodak Tourist negatives, a 4-inch lens should be used, either the Kodak Enlarging Ektanon or the fully color-corrected Kodak Enlarging Ektar. The range of magnification at the base-board is 1 to 7 times.





THE KODAK SERVICE RANGE FINDER (shown above) is recommended as your assurance of sharply focused pictures. You simply sight the subject by looking through the slotted eyelet in the back of the Range Finder, rotate the distance scale to the proper position, and then take the distance reading to be set on the camera. The Range Finder is easily installed by slipping the base of the finder into the special clip provided on the turret of your Kodak Tourist Camera. Full directions for use accompany each Kodak Service Range Finder.

THE KODAK EYE-LEVEL TRIPOD

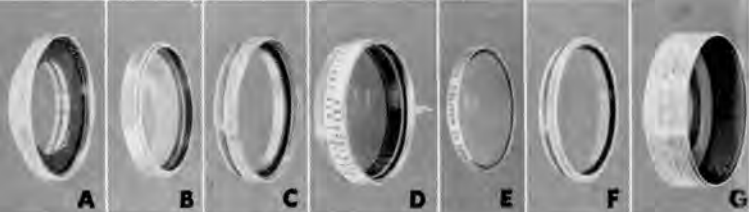
provides a light-weight, sturdy support for your camera. The tripod screw fits directly into the tripod socket in the side wall of your camera for horizontal pictures. The use of the Kodak Turn-Tilt Tripod Head (illustrated) is recommended if both vertical and horizontal pictures are desired.



A LEATHER CARRYING CASE

and neckstrap protects your camera and permits it to be ready at a moment's notice. The knurled screw in the base of the case screws into the tripod socket of the camera, and the film number window and exposure guide are both visible when the front section of the case is un-snapped and dropped for action.





A—Adapter Ring
B—Portra Lens
C—Retaining Ring

D—Kodak Pola-Screen
E—Wratten Filter

F—Adapter Ring Insert
G—Lens Hood

KODAK COMBINATION LENS ATTACHMENTS

The Kodak Combination Lens Attachments permit the use of a supplementary lens, a Wratten Filter, a Kodak Pola-Screen, or a Kodak Lens Hood—either singly or in combination. When used in combination, a Retaining Ring is necessary. For the Kodak Vigilant Six-20 f/4.5 in Flash Kodamatic Shutter, the basic unit of the combination is the 1¼-inch Kodak Adapter Ring with Insert. All attachments must be Series VI.

A Portra Lens is essential for making pictures of flowers and similar subjects closer than 3½ feet. Three different lenses are available 1+, 2+, and 3+.

A color filter adds greatly to the pictorial effects of black-and-white pictures by darkening the sky and recording the clouds. Three Wratten Filters can be used for this purpose, the K2, G, or A, resulting in medium, strong, and extra strong effects respectively.

A Kodak Pola-Screen can also be used in black-and-white pictures to control sky-brightness or to reduce light reflections from glass, wood, and water.

A Kodak Lens Hood is best for shading the lens when back-lighted pictures are made. In assembly, the Kodak Lens Hood takes the place of the Adapter Ring Insert and can hold a supplementary lens or a filter in place.

HOW TO MAKE GOOD PICTURES

This is a practical handbook for the everyday photographer. It presents, in a simple understandable manner, every phase of photography in which the amateur is likely to be interested. Various methods of making exposures, developing, printing, enlarging, coloring and many other pertinent subjects are described in the text and by means of illustrations in black-and-white and color. Instructions and ideas for such phases of photography as stunt pictures and greeting cards complete this book and make it a real pleasure to own. This fine handbook is available to you at your Kodak dealer's.



THIS INSTRUCTION MANUAL . . .

was prepared to help you make good pictures right from the start, and consequently get more enjoyment from photography. There are many Kodak publications on various phases of photography available at your Kodak dealer's—some free and some at a nominal price. Ask for them.

Sales Service Division

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY • ROCHESTER 4, NEW YORK

A KODAK FILM

for every picture-taking need

- **KODAK VERICHROME**

The Every-Day Favorite

- **KODAK PLUS-X**

High Speed, Fine Grain

- **KODAK SUPER-XX**

Exceptionally High Speed

- **KODAK INFRARED**

For Striking Results

- **KODACOLOR**

For Snapshots in Color

