

To focus the Ciné-Kodak when it is fitted with the *f.4.5* Long Focus Lens, revolve the rear portion (H, Fig. 4) of the lens barrel, until the line at the figure that agrees nearest to the actual distance from the lens to the subject is at the line engraved on the lens support. The focusing scale on the lens barrel is engraved for 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 25, 50 and INF. (infinity). For subjects about 100 feet and beyond, focus the Ciné-Kodak for INF. (infinity).

When the Ciné-Kodak is fitted with the *f.4.5* Long Focus Lens it must *not* be used as a *fixed focus camera*.

The illustration, Fig. 4, shows the Ciné-Kodak, with the *f.4.5* Long Focus Lens and special Sight Finder in position, ready for making pictures.

Important: While making exposures the Ciné-Kodak *must be steady*. Place the camera on a tripod. If it is held in the hands, hold it against some steady, firm support, like a tree, fence or similar object. When making close-ups, with the subject six feet from the lens, turn the Ciné-Kodak a *little* to the left, allowing ample margin (about one-quarter of the area) at the left side of the special Sight Finder.

When the Ciné-Kodak is fitted with the *f.1.9* lens that is interchangeable with the *f.4.5* Long Focus Lens, there are no screws to remove in order to clean the rear surface of the lens, as described on page 33 of the Ciné-Kodak manual. To reach the rear surface, raise the lever A, Fig. 1, and remove the lens.

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Exposure Guide for Ciné-Kodak Model B with *f.4.5* Long Focus Lens

SUBJECT	TIME	Bright—no clouds over sun		Light clouds over sun		Cloudy Dull	
		Diaphragm		Diaphragm		Diaphragm	
A. Sea, Sky, Beach and Snow Scenes Distant Landscapes, Mountains	Apr.-Sept.	<i>f.16</i>		<i>f.11</i>		<i>f.8</i>	
	Oct.-March	<i>f.11</i>		<i>f.8</i>		<i>f.5.6</i>	
B. Close-ups* of Group A Open Landscapes, Games, etc., with no heavy shade	Apr.-Sept.	<i>f.11</i>		<i>f.8</i>		<i>f.5.6</i>	
	Oct.-March	<i>f.8</i>		<i>f.5.6</i>		<i>f.4.5</i>	
C. Close-ups* of Group B Street Scenes. Groups where houses or trees obstruct part of the light from the sky	Apr.-Sept.	<i>f.8</i>		<i>f.5.6</i>		<i>f.4.5</i>	
	Oct.-March	<i>f.5.6</i>		<i>f.4.5</i>		Too Dark	
D. Close-ups* of Group C Scenes on shady side of streets Boating scenes out of direct sunlight	Apr.-Sept.	<i>f.5.6</i>		<i>f.4.5</i>		Too Dark	
	Oct.-March	<i>f.4.5</i>		Too Dark		Too Dark	
E. Close-ups* of Group D Scenes on heavily shaded streets Scenes on heavily shaded porches	Apr.-Sept.	<i>f.4.5</i>		Too Dark		Too Dark	
	Oct.-March	Too Dark		Too Dark		Too Dark	

*The term "close-up" means pictures taken with the subject 6 feet from lens. Figures above are for the hours from two hours after sunrise until two hours before sunset; to make pictures earlier or later use the next larger diaphragm opening than the one specified. These figures apply to the temperate zone; for exposures in the tropics, follow the above guide using April to September exposures, if the scenes contain trees and resemble in character landscapes of the temperate zone. If the subject is in a sandy desert or if there is not a predominance of heavy shadows, use the next smaller diaphragm opening than the one specified.

Instructions for using the Ciné-Kodak Model B with *f.4.5* Long Focus Lens

THE use of the Long Focus Lens for telephoto effects will be found very desirable for making motion pictures of athletic games from the grandstand, natural history and similar subjects where it is not possible to get close to the subject; also for small subjects like birds, squirrels and similar subjects which can be photographed as near as six feet from the lens.

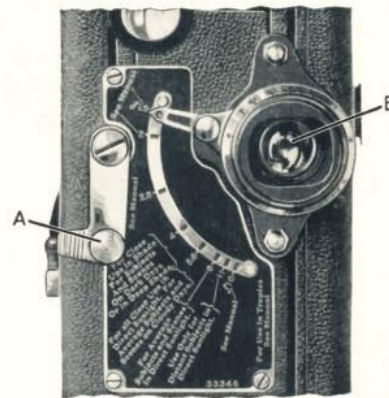


FIG. 1

The *f.4.5* Long Focus Lens is interchangeable with the *f.1.9* lens on the Ciné-Kodak, Model B, provided the *f.1.9* lens is fastened to the camera with a lever, A, Fig. 1.

The instructions as given in the manual describing the Ciné-Kodak equipped with the $f.1.9$ lens are to be followed, with the exception of the differences as noted in this leaflet.

To equip the Ciné-Kodak with the Long Focus Lens, first raise the lever A, Fig. 1. This releases the $f.1.9$ lens B. Draw out and remove the $f.1.9$ lens. Fig. 2 shows the lever A raised and with the $f.1.9$ lens removed.

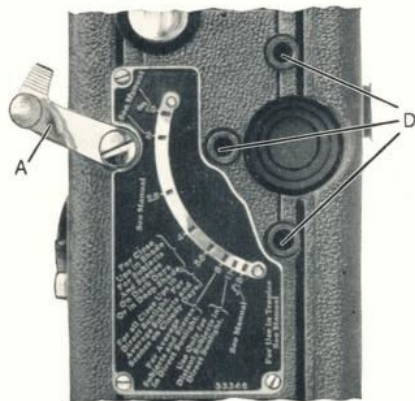


FIG. 2

Replace the $f.1.9$ lens with the $f.4.5$ Long Focus Lens C, Fig. 3, inserting the three pins on the $f.4.5$ lens support into the three openings D, Fig. 2, pushing in the lens support *as far as possible*, until the flange is against the front of the camera. Push down the lever A, as shown in Fig. 3, to lock the lens in position.

It will be necessary to use the special Sight Finder which is supplied with the $f.4.5$ Lens.

The front part (F, Fig. 4) of the Sight Finder, should be swung out so that it will form a 90° or right angle with the side or cover of the Ciné-Kodak, as shown in Fig. 4. The rear part (G, Fig. 4) of the Sight Finder, must be attached to the side or cover of the Ciné-Kodak with the screws included with the finder, as shown in Fig. 4. First remove the three dummy screws which should be discarded, then use the holes in the

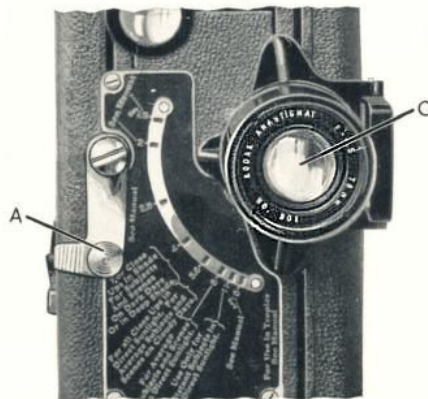


FIG. 3

cover which are provided for this purpose. There is no glass or lens needed in the front and rear parts of the special Sight Finder, F and G, Fig. 4.

The Sight Finder and the Reflecting Finder on the top of the Ciné-Kodak, which are used with the $f.1.9$ lens, must *not* be used with the $f.4.5$ Long Focus Lens.

Before using the $f.4.5$ Long Focus Lens, draw out the lens shield E, as shown in Fig. 4. This

uncovers the diaphragm and focusing scales I and H, which are engraved on the lens cell.

The diaphragm or stop openings of the Long Focus Lens are changed by revolving the front portion (I, Fig. 4) of the lens barrel. The valuations are $f.4.5$, 5.6, 8, 11 and 16. Follow the exposure table in this leaflet. The directions on



FIG. 4

the exposure guide on the front of the Ciné-Kodak may also be used, substituting stop $f.4.5$ where stop $f.4$ is given. Stop $f.4.5$ is the largest opening of the Long Focus Lens.

With the $f.4.5$ Long Focus Lens, the size of the image in the picture will be about three times larger than when using the $f.1.9$ lens, with the subject at the same distance from the camera.