

This manual is for reference and historical purposes, all rights reserved.

This page is copyright© by M. Butkus, NJ.

This page may not be sold or distributed without the expressed permission of the producer

I have no connection with any camera company

On-line camera manual library

This is the full text and images from the manual. This may take 3 full minutes for the PDF file to download.

If you find this manual useful, how about a donation of \$3 to: M. Butkus, 29 Lake Ave., High Bridge, NJ 08829-1701 and send your e-mail address so I can thank you. Most other places would charge you \$7.50 for a electronic copy or \$18.00 for a hard to read Xerox copy.

This will allow me to continue to buy new manuals and pay their shipping costs.

It'll make you feel better, won't it?

**If you use Pay Pal or wish to use your credit card,
click on the secure site on my main page.**

Kodak

**AUTOMATIC
35F
CAMERA**



With Kodak Ektanar Lens, $f/2.8$

Your new Kodak Automatic 35F Camera...

gives you correct exposure *automatically*—for daylight and flash pictures. In addition to smart modern styling and rugged, reliable Kodak construction, its features include . . .

Automatic Daylight Exposure—built-in photoelectric exposure control sets the correct lens opening for you. Because you don't have to determine exposure, it makes shooting faster, easier, surer.

Built-in Flashholder—at the touch of a button, the reflector “pops up” into position for flash picturetaking.

Automatic Flash Exposure—eliminates computing and assures good flash exposure. Just set the focus (5 to 25 feet), and the lens automatically adjusts to the correct opening.

Automatic Zone Minder—shows in the viewfinder if the lens is set for CLOSE, GROUP, OR SCENE.

Before making any important pictures—of a trip or some special event—it is well to shoot a magazine of film outdoors, and indoors with flash. This will give you practice in camera operation and provide a check on your equipment.

Kodak
AUTOMATIC
35F
CAMERA

CONTENTS

Kodak Films	4
Loading	6
Unloading	8
Automatic Exposure Control (Daylight)	9
Distance Settings	10
Low Light Indicator	12
Using the Viewfinder	12
Holding the Camera	13
Taking Pictures—Daylight	13
Flash Pictures	16
More About the Exposure Control	20
Photo Aids	22
Details of Kodak Automatic 35F Camera	23

COLOR FILMS

KODAK FILMS

Use Film Size
No. 135 Magazines

www.orphancameras.com

Kodachrome Film

For color transparencies, which can be projected on a screen or from which prints or enlargements can be made.

Two types are available: (1) The Kodachrome Film which has been supplied for many years—(2) Kodachrome II Film, which is faster, with improved sharpness and image quality. Either film, 20 or 36 exposures.

- Use **Kodachrome Film for Daylight** for daylight pictures.
- Use **Kodachrome Film, Type F**, for flash pictures with **clear** bulbs.
- Use **Kodachrome II Film for Daylight** for both:
 - pictures in daylight
 - and flash pictures with **blue** flash bulbs.

Kodak Ektachrome Film

Like Kodachrome, Ektachrome Film produces lifelike color transparencies for projection or from which color prints and enlargements can be made. The speed of this film, however, is faster than both Kodachrome Films. You can process Ektachrome film yourself or have it processed as described below.

Use **Kodak Ektachrome Film for Daylight** for exposure in daylight, and **Kodak Ektachrome Film, Type F**, for pictures with clear flash bulbs. 20 exposures.

Kodak High Speed Ektachrome Film

With this new, extremely fast color film you can stop action in low illumination and, at the same time, get faithful color rendition with excellent definition. Available in Daylight Type and Type B. 20 exposures.

BLACK-AND-WHITE FILMS

Kodacolor Film

A negative color film for color prints or transparencies. Expose the same roll of film by daylight or clear flash. See below for processing. Enlargements as large as 11 by 14 inches can be ordered through your photo dealer. 20 exposures.

Your dealer can arrange to have the above color films processed by Kodak or any other laboratory offering such service. Some laboratories, including Kodak, also provide direct mail service whereby you can mail exposed color film to the laboratory and have it returned directly to you. See your dealer for the special mailing devices required. **Do not mail film without an overwrap or special mailing device intended for this purpose.**

Kodak Panatomic-X Film

The film to use for big enlargements when high film speed is not a factor. It combines exceptionally fine grain and the ability to record extremely fine detail. 20 or 36 exposures.

Kodak Plus-X Pan Film

An excellent high-speed film for general outdoor and interior use. The low graininess and high resolving power permit high-quality enlargements. 20 or 36 exposures.

Kodak Tri-X Pan Film

An extremely fast panchromatic film of moderate contrast, wide exposure and development latitude, and color sensitivity suitable for flash pictures. 20 or 36 exposures.

LOADING

Always in Subdued Light



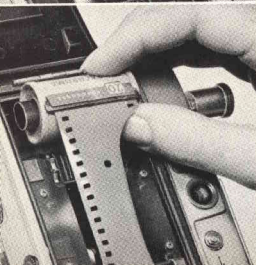
1

Open the back by pushing the LATCH BUTTON upward.



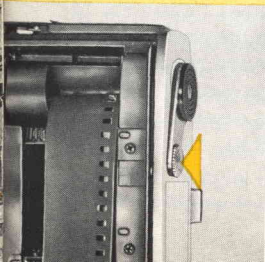
2

Push out the REWIND KNOB.



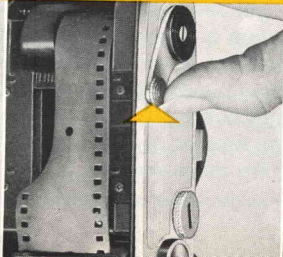
3

Insert the film magazine in the recess next to the knob. Push the rewind knob all the way in, turning it slightly if necessary.



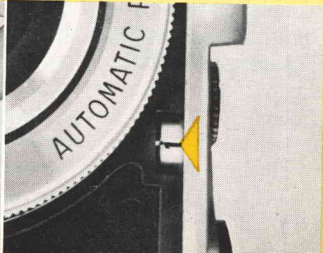
4

Swing out the RAPID WIND LEVER until the opening in the take-up drum is up.



5

Insert the end of the film into the opening in the take-up drum. Swing out the rapid wind lever until the pins on the take-up drum engage the film perforations and the film is wound halfway around the drum. Close the back and make sure that it is latched.



6

Swing out the rapid wind lever until the mechanism locks—this takes several full strokes of the lever. The first frame of film will then be in position and the EXPOSURE COUNTER will be automatically set at "1." The counter will move a mark each time the film is advanced. It will show the number of exposures made.

Note: Neither the exposure counter nor the shutter release will operate unless the film for exposure "1" is in position.

UNLOADING

Always in
Subdued Light

After the 20th or 36th exposure and before the back is opened, it is necessary to rewind the film into the magazine.

Pull the rewind **KNOB** until you feel resistance (about $\frac{3}{8}$ inch).* Push the rewind **RELEASE** in its slot in the direction of the arrow and hold the rewind release while turning the rewind knob clockwise to wind the film toward the magazine. The film is completely rewound when the dial of the exposure counter ceases to advance or to vibrate as the rewind knob is turned. Open the camera back; this automatically returns the exposure counter to E (Empty). Pull out the rewind knob all the way and remove the film magazine.

*Film will not rewind if the knob is pulled out too far. In this case, push in the knob completely; then pull it out the proper distance as indicated above.

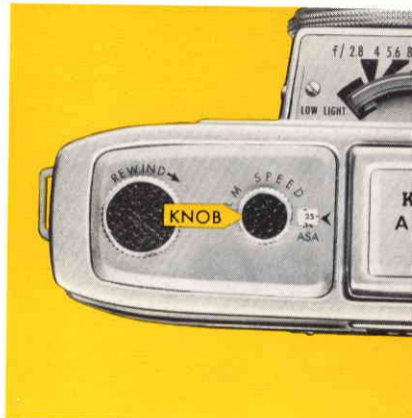


AUTOMATIC EXPOSURE CONTROL

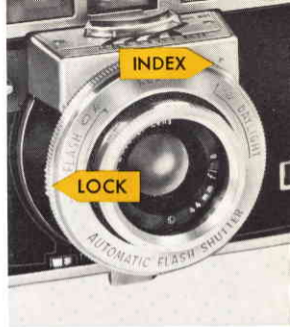
Daylight and
Available Light Pictures

Set Film Speed in ASA Window The small window, marked ASA, on the top of the camera, must show the daylight film speed of the film in the camera to obtain proper exposure. The film speeds for No. 135 Kodak Films can be found on the two-sided Exposure Data Card (under the heading ASA) which can be slid out of the opening under the right edge of the frame on the back of the camera, or in the instructions packed with the film. For example, the film speed of Kodachrome II Film for Daylight is 25.

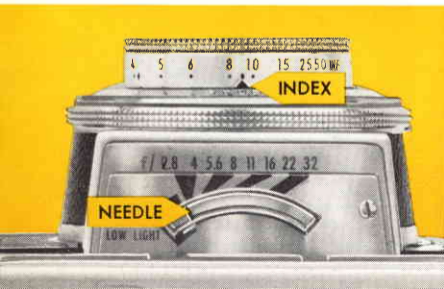
Set the film speed by turning the **KNOB** until the proper film speed appears opposite the arrow in the window, marked ASA, on the top of the camera.



Set Selector Ring at “DAYLIGHT” Press the selector ring LOCK and, at the same time, revolve the ring clockwise to snap-lock the daylight arrow opposite the triangular INDEX. This automatically selects a shutter speed of 1/80 second.



DISTANCE SETTINGS



Handy Zone Focus—The focusing range of your camera is divided into three subject zones—each represented by a diamond-shaped symbol on the lens mount. The diamond near 4 ft is the setting for CLOSE subjects, the diamond between 8 and 10 ft is the GROUP setting, the diamond between 25 and 50 ft is the SCENE setting. A

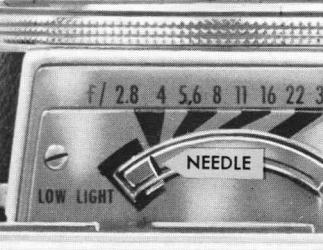
“Zone Minder,” built into the viewfinder, shows at a glance which of the three zones is set on the focusing scale. Set the zone focus by rotating the LENS MOUNT until the proper diamond “click-stops” opposite the focus INDEX. For example, the illustration shows the diamond mark for the GROUP zone set at the index mark.

The range of sharpness, which permits these zone settings, depends on the lens opening, as indicated by the red exposure meter NEEDLE, located in the curved window on the top of the shutter housing. The higher the f /number, the greater the range of sharpness. Zone settings will give acceptably sharp pictures at all three zones with f /numbers $f/5.6$ or greater.

Careful Scale Focus—(1) When lighting conditions are such that an f /number less than $f/5.6$ ($f/4$ or $f/2.8$) is indicated in the curved window, setting the actual camera-to-subject distance on the focusing scale will give sharper pictures.

(2) With all flash pictures, setting the actual camera-to-subject distance on the focusing scale is necessary for *proper focus* and essential for *proper exposure*.

In both these cases, estimate the camera-to-subject distance carefully and rotate the lens mount until the figure representing the camera-to-subject distance is opposite the focus index.



LOW LIGHT INDICATOR

When the red exposure meter needle in the curved window moves into the red LOW LIGHT area at the extreme left of the window, it indicates insufficient available light to take a properly exposed picture and flash may be advisable. When the needle is in this area, it shows in the lower left corner of the viewfinder.

USING THE VIEWFINDER

Hold the camera close to your eye so that you can see the complete luminous view-frame. The image within this frame will be in the picture.

Note the parallax pointer on the right side, near the top of the view-frame. When the camera is held horizontally, this pointer indicates the



upper edge of the picture when the subject is 4 feet from the camera. An equivalent area eliminated at the top of the frame is added to the bottom of the frame.

Also seen in the viewfinder are two built-in signals—the flash symbol, and either CLOSE, GROUP, or SCENE. The flash symbol indicates that the selector ring is set for *flash, not daylight*. The CLOSE, GROUP, or SCENE signal is the “Zone Minder,” reminding you of the zone focus setting of the lens.

13

HOLDING THE CAMERA

The illustrations show two recommended ways of holding the camera. Select a position that is convenient for you and assures steady camera holding while you press the EXPOSURE RELEASE. Do not obstruct the honeycomb-type exposure meter window or lens by your finger, or strap. Don't face a main light source, such as the sun.



TAKING PICTURES

Daylight and
Available Light

1

The daylight film speed of the film loaded in the camera must be set opposite the arrow, in the window marked ASA on the top of the camera.

www.orphancameras.com

2

Make sure that the selector ring is locked at the DAYLIGHT setting.

3

Rotate the lens mount to select the proper focus zone or camera-to-subject distance figure.

4

Sight through the viewfinder and compose the picture. Hold the camera close to your eye. Signals, provided in the viewfinder, indicate: (1) whether the camera is set for "Daylight" or "Flash," (2) if there is sufficient light for proper exposure, and (3) the zone focus setting.

5

Hold the camera steady; then press the shutter release all the way down with a slow, squeezing action. If the film has not been advanced to the next frame or if the film leader has not been wound off fully, you cannot press the shutter release.

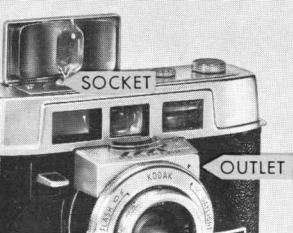
www.orphancameras.com

6

To advance the film, swing out the rapid wind lever one full stroke or several short ones until it locks; then let the lever return to its original position.

7

After the 20th or 36th exposure, and before opening the camera, the film must be rewound into the magazine. See Unloading, page 8.



www.orphancameras.com



FLASH PICTURES

Your camera features easy flash picturemaking—at distances of 5 to 25 feet. The flash cover and reflector pop into position by sliding the round button, located on the back of the camera at the top right side, in the direction of the arrow.

Batteries—Batteries are supplied with the camera. Unscrew the BATTERY COVER and insert the two N-size, alkaline manganese batteries, *both bases* toward the *base* of the camera. Replace the cover. When required, install fresh batteries that test at least 2 amperes.

Flash Bulbs—Insert an AG-1 or AG-1B flash bulb in the SOCKET by lining up the bulb base with the socket and pressing it down as far as it will go. Remove a bulb by sliding the round button on the back of the camera in the direction of the arrow and tipping the camera forward for the bulb to drop out.

Alternate Flash—An alternate flash OUTLET is provided for flasholders or electronic flash having a European-type flash connector. This alternate flash unit, however, should not be used simultaneously with the built-in camera flash because the *bulbs may fire on insertion*.

Setting the Flash Guide Number—Flash guide numbers for Kodak films and flash bulbs are printed on the Exposure Data Card in the frame on the back of the camera. Select the guide number opposite the film you are using and under the correct lamp; then set this number on the camera as follows: Depress the selector ring LOCK and revolve the selector RING counterclockwise until the flash arrow snaplocks opposite the proper flash guide number* on the lens mount (if impossible to set, change focus setting). A guide number of 70 is illustrated.

Flash Exposures—The flash exposure information provided in the Exposure Data Card applies to most flash situations. This information is based on exposures in an average-sized room with medium-light-colored walls.

Occasionally, however, flash pictures are taken under conditions which vary considerably from this standard, and better pictures will result if slight compensations are made. For example: With flash pictures in a small room with very light walls, better pictures are obtained by using the next higher guide number than recommended. Or, in very large rooms or outdoors, use the next lower guide number than recommended.

*Flash pictures in the 3- to 5-foot range can be made by setting the next lower guide number.

TAKING FLASH PICTURES

Use of the flash guard, supplied with the camera, is recommended. After inserting bulb, lower the guard over the flash cover and press down firmly.

1 *Raise the flash reflector* and insert a flash bulb in the reflector socket.

NOTE: If lamp does not enter socket easily, sliding the button on the back of the camera in the direction of the arrow will permit bulb to seat.

2 *Set the Film Speed* of the film loaded in the camera in the window labeled ASA. See Exposure Data Card or film instructions packed with Kodak films.

3 *Set the Flash Guide Number*—Depress the selector ring LOCK and revolve the selector ring counterclockwise until the flash arrow snaplocks opposite the proper flash guide number on the lens mount. A shutter speed of 1/40 second is automatically set when the selector ring is set for "FLASH."

4

Focus the Camera—Rotate the Lens Mount-Selector Ring combination until the figure representing the camera-to-subject distance in feet (between 5 and 25) is opposite the focus index. Be careful not to depress the selector ring lock while focusing.

5

NOTE: The focusing scale controls lens openings. Distance limits at which scale can be set are determined by the flash guide number.

Aim the Camera—Look through the viewfinder and compose the picture within the luminous view-frame of the viewfinder. The flash symbol should appear in the base of the view-frame—if not, check the setting of the selector ring.

NOTE: Disregard the possible appearance of the low light signal with flash pictures.

6

Release the Shutter—Hold the camera steady and press the shutter release down with a slow, squeezing action to take the picture. If film has not been advanced, or if film leader has not been wound off fully, you cannot press the shutter release.

7

Advance the Film—Swing out the rapid wind lever one full stroke, or several short ones, until it locks; then let the lever return to its original position. After the 20th or 36th exposure and before opening the camera, the film must be rewound into the magazine. See Unloading, page 8.

MORE ABOUT THE EXPOSURE CONTROL

With the selector ring at DAYLIGHT, the photoelectric meter of the exposure control measures the *over-all* brightness of the light reflected by the subject. Better results, especially with color films, are obtained when using flat or moderate side lighting with the principal illumination coming over your shoulder when taking the picture.

Scenes lacking great subject contrast: that is, when the differences in brightness between the dark and the bright areas are moderate, or when very bright and dark areas are of about the same size, but of equal picture interest, use the automatic exposure control *without* modification—as described previously. Most pictures fall into this grouping.

Scenes with considerable subject contrast: for example, a person with light-colored clothing against a dark background.

A better exposed picture of the person may be obtained by making a “close-up” reading.

Move close to the subject so that the person fills the finder. Press down the shutter release until a slight resistance is felt—about $\frac{3}{4}$ of the way (not far enough to release shutter); continue to hold the release in this position to maintain the exposure setting, then

step back and press the release down fully to take the picture.

Modifying the ASA Setting: You may wish to slightly modify the recommended film speed to achieve a result which is more suitable for *you*. Using a higher speed results in denser transparencies, which some people prefer when using high-wattage projectors and a small screen. A lower film speed gives lighter transparencies, for a low-wattage projector and large screen.

To modify the film speed setting when using filters with black-and-white films, divide the film speed by the filter factor; use nearest film speed number.

CARE OF THE CAMERA

- Your Kodak Automatic 35F is a fine, ruggedly built camera, but yet a precision instrument. Protect it from dust and dirt and avoid rough handling. Use a rubber syringe to blow out any dust that may accumulate inside the camera. If the lens needs cleaning, first brush or blow away any grit or dust, then wipe the surface gently with Kodak Lens Cleaning Paper. If necessary, use Kodak Lens Cleaner.
- Do not attempt to make any repairs or remove any parts from the shutter, lens, or camera. Never oil the shutter or any other parts of the camera. If you find that the camera requires service, return it to your photo dealer who will have repairs made locally, or send it to the Eastman Kodak Company.

PHOTO AIDS

Kodak Automatic 35F Field Case. This deluxe, top-grain leather case fits your camera and combines practical protection with drop-away front convenience.

Kodak Filters. The retaining ring on the lens mount of the camera unscrews to accept Series 5 Kodak Filters and other lens attachments. Use a Kodak Skylight Filter (No. 1A) to add warmth to color pictures taken in the open shade or on overcast days. A Kodak Daylight Filter for Kodak Type F Color Films (No. 85C) converts indoor (Type F) color films for outdoor use. A Kodak Daylight Filter for Kodak Type B Color Films (No. 85B) converts Type B color films for outdoor use. There are also Kodak Filters for black-and-white films.

Other Lens Attachments. Kodak Portra Lenses, 1+, 2+, and 3+, Series 5, extend the camera's picturetaking range down to $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches, lens-to-subject distance, with an approximate field size of $4\frac{7}{8} \times 7\frac{1}{4}$ inches. A Kodak Lens Hood, Series 5, is available.

Kodak Slide Projectors. The Kodak 500 Projector, Model B, and the Kodak Carousel Projector are compact, portable, ruggedly built projectors that show color slides big, bright, and sharp. The "500" is equipped with Readymatic slide changer or a choice of two other changers. The Carousel is completely automatic. Just turn it on, and it does the rest—changes slides automatically. Circular 80-slide tray. Remote controls.

DETAILS OF KODAK AUTOMATIC 35F CAMERA

FILM

FILM SIZE—Kodak No. 135, 20- or 36-exposure magazines

NEGATIVE SIZE—24 x 36mm

LENS

44mm, *f*/2.8 Kodak Ektanar

LENS OPENINGS—*f*/2.8 through *f*/32

FOCUSING RANGE—3 feet to infinity—and zone focusing (Close, Group, or Scene)

COMBINATION LENS ATTACHMENTS—Use Series 5. Retaining ring supplied.

AUTOMATIC DAYLIGHT EXPOSURE CONTROL

Photoelectric exposure meter controls lens openings with available light; ASA 10 to 320. Shutter speed of 1/80 sec.

BUILT-IN POP-UP FLASHHOLDER; AUTOMATIC FLASH EXPOSURE CONTROL

Accepts AG-1-type flash bulbs. Synchronizing shutter speed of 1/40 second. Guide Nos. 20 to 200. Uses 2 N-size alkaline manganese batteries. Alternate flash outlet for European-type connector.

OTHER FEATURES

VIEWFINDER—Optical, projected view-frame type with signals indicating flash setting, low-light level, and zone focus.

Single Stroke Film Advance.

Easy Drum Loading.

Tripod Socket—standard thread.

Exposure Data Card.