

EASTMAN
KODAK
COMPANY

*Rochester 4
New York*

KODAK
BANTAM RF
CAMERA

*Kodak Ektanon
f/3.9 lens*



Gorgeous Full-Color Prints and Enlargements



With your camera and Kodachrome Film, you can make color slides from which color prints—Kodachrome or Kodacolor—can be made. If you want color prints only, use Kodacolor Film.



Kodak
Bantam RF
Camera

www.orphancameras.com

YOU have a fine miniature camera. Although amazingly easy to use, it has features which place it far out front in its class. It is easy to load and uses 8-exposure roll film. The unit-focusing Kodak Ektanon $f/3.9$ Lens for sharp, clear pictures; the Kodak Flash 300 Shutter for pictures that require fast shutter speed; a built-in rangefinder coupled with the lens to give instant and accurate focus—these are but a few of the features that distinguish the Kodak Bantam RF Camera.

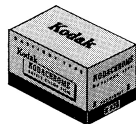
Before making any important pictures—a trip, some special event, or any pictures expected to prove valuable—you should shoot a roll or two of film and take a few flash pictures. This will give you practice and provide a check on your equipment. If you have any questions, your Kodak dealer will always be glad to help you in any way he can.

Just to demonstrate how simple it is to operate your camera, let's select a film, load the camera, and take a roll of pictures outdoors.

T. M. REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Select a Film

*Ask for Kodak 828 Film
which provides 8 exposures on each
roll and is supplied in the
following types for
different purposes.*



For full-color slides that can be projected on a screen, get **Kodachrome Film**; use Daylight Type outdoors—Type A indoors. Processing is included in the film purchase price. Later, you can have either Kodachrome or Kodacolor Prints and Enlargements made from your favorite slides.

IF you want album-sized color prints, use **Kodacolor Film**; Daylight Type is for outdoor use—Type A is for indoor use. This film is developed to color negatives at no extra charge. Your Kodak dealer will be glad to quote you prices on Kodacolor Prints and Enlargements to be made from your Kodacolor negatives.

Kodak Plus-X Panchromatic Film is an excellent black-and-white film for general outdoor and well-lighted interior use. The low graininess of this film permits fine enlargements.

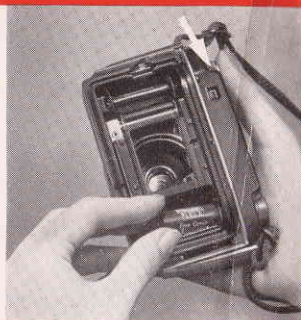
Kodak Super-XX Panchromatic Film is a very high-speed black-and-white film. It is especially valuable for unfavorable light conditions or if, in flash photography, it is necessary to take pictures with the subject quite distant from the camera.

Load the Camera

*Load
the camera
in
subdued
light
only*



1. Press the latch down firmly with the ball of the index finger; then move the back lock down toward the bottom of the camera by pressing with the thumb against the end of the slide. Swing the back out to about a 90° angle with the camera and lift it off.



2. If the empty take-up spool is not in the winding knob (arrow) end of the camera, place one end of the empty spool on the winding key center and drop the other end into its recess. Place the film in the end opposite the winding knob so that the paper will draw off the top of the roll.



3. Break the film seal and pull the end of the paper (colored side up—black side facing the lens) to the take-up spool. Thread the paper as far as it will go into the longer slot of the take-up spool, pull out the winding knob as far as it will go, and turn it twice to bind the paper on the spool.



4. Replace the back of the camera as shown above and lock it by pulling on the camera strap to bring the lock slide toward the top of the camera as far as it will go.

5. Depress and hold the LOAD lever (arrow) on the back of the camera, and then turn the



winding knob to advance the film to the first exposure. Look in the red window; just before the first number comes into view, you will see an arrow and then a series of three dots.* Continue slowly until the boxed figure 1 appears in the window. Release the lever and you are ready for your first exposure.

*With some films the name of the film has replaced the warning dots. For example: K-COLOR, K-COLOR A, K-CHROME, K-CHROME A. At this point, wind slowly—stop winding when the boxed number appears.

Take a Roll of Pictures

Using only basic A-B-C camera settings for average subjects in BRIGHT SUN.

A—Set the Shutter Speed— Turn the knurled ring so that the Shutter Speed Pointer is at the red 50 (1/50 second).

B—Set the Lens Opening— If you have Kodachrome Film Daylight Type in your camera, set the Lens Opening Pointer at the red dot between 5.6 and 8. (For easy reference, this setting is also indicated by the dot over BRIGHT engraved on the top of the focusing tube. The setting for HAZY sun is also indicated.) With Plus-X Film in your camera, set the Lens Opening Pointer at the red 11.

C—Set the Focus*— Set the Focusing Ring so the red 10 is at the black index mark. With Kodachrome Film Daylight Type, the shutter speed at 50, and lens opening at the red dot, your subject must be between 7½ and 16 feet from the camera; with Kodak Plus-X Film (lens opening at 11), your subject must be between 6½ and 30 feet from the camera to be in focus.

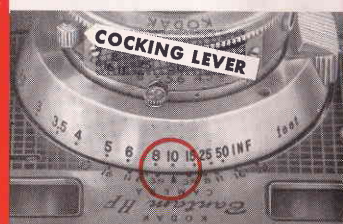
*The rangefinder method of focus is described on page 11.

Cock the Shutter— Press the COCKING LEVER downward.

Compose the Picture— With the sun behind you and falling on your subject, look through the eyepiece near the top left of the back of the camera, and frame your subject the way you want it to appear in the picture. Keep within the distance ranges stated above (under "Set the Focus") for sharp, clear pictures.

Click the Shutter— Press the Shutter Release with a slow, squeezing action.

Advance the Film— With the winding knob in the out position, turn the knob until it stops. The next frame of film is now in position and the exposure number can be read through the red window. There are eight exposures on each roll of film.



MANY of your picture-taking situations will fall into a class which can be accommodated by the basic bright-sun settings just described for simple, easy picture making. But to know how to use your camera in this limited manner only would be to fail to take advantage of the many fine features of your equipment—features which you have paid for and are of real value to you.

So, in order to take advantage of the things of which your camera is capable, you will want to read on for the important details. You will become acquainted with the full range of lens openings and shutter speeds, use of the coupled rangefinder, depth of field, flash, and many other points of camera operation which will put you in command of the various picture-taking situations which you will meet.

Shutter Speed

THE Kodak Flash 300 Shutter has four snapshot speeds (1/25, 1/50, 1/100, and 1/300 second) and a "B" setting for longer exposures. Set on "B," the shutter stays open as long as the shutter release is held down. A tripod or some other firm support must be used for this setting.

To set the shutter speed, turn the knurled ring until the SHUTTER SPEED POINTER click stops at the desired shutter setting. The shutter must be cocked for all settings including "B." Cock the shutter by pressing the COCKING LEVER down as far as it will go before each exposure.

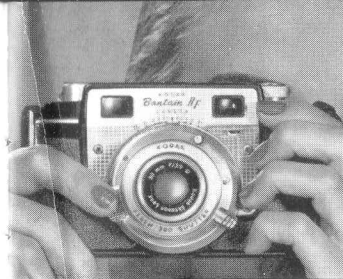




Lens Opening

THE size of the lens opening is changed by moving the LENS OPENING POINTER across the lens opening scale. The lens opening is smallest and therefore lets through the least amount of light when it is set at $f/22$. Each succeeding lens opening from $f/22$ to $f/5.6$ lets through approximately twice as much light as the one before. For example, $f/16$ lets through twice the light of $f/22$ and so on.

See the tables on pages 18, 19, and 20 for lens opening and shutter speed settings under various conditions.



Focus



the fluted portion of the focusing ring, rotate the ring until the two images in the *rectangle* are superimposed. For greatest accuracy, focus the subject directly under the notch at the top of the small, bright *rectangle*. With the two images superimposed in the coupled rangefinder, the lens is automatically set for sharpest focus. The illustrations show an enlarged center section of the finder.

After you have focused your subject and before making the exposure, be sure to check the composition of the picture. This is done through the same eyepiece as the focusing.

LOOK through the eyepiece of the combination viewfinder and rangefinder with the camera pressed firmly against the face. Select any vertical line in your subject as seen in the bright *rectangle* in the finder, and with your finger on

NOTE: If you wish to measure subject-to-camera distance for critical close-ups, measure to the film plane marker \oplus on the top of the camera and set the focusing scale accordingly.



Depth of Field

AFTER you have properly focused on your subject, that subject will be sharp in the picture. However, other objects in the picture area, both in front of and behind the subject, will also be in focus. This is range of sharpness, or "depth of field."

The method of determining depth of field by the scale on the camera is illustrated in the example at the left. The subject focused on is at a distance of 10 feet from the camera; exposure calls for a lens opening of $f/11$. Look for the number which corresponds to the f -number of the lens opening on the DEPTH-OF-FIELD SCALE. There is one on each side of the black index mark. The distance figure $6\frac{1}{4}$ (approximately) is opposite 11 on the depth-of-field scale on one side of the index mark. The distance figure 25 is opposite 11 on the depth-of-field scale on the other side of the index mark. This shows that all objects from about

$6\frac{1}{4}$ feet to 25 feet will be in sharp focus with a distance setting of 10 feet and a lens opening of $f/11$.

Focus the lens. Select a lens opening. Above the selected lens opening figure on each side of the depth-of-field scale, read the distances of the nearest and farthest objects in sharp focus.

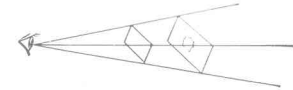
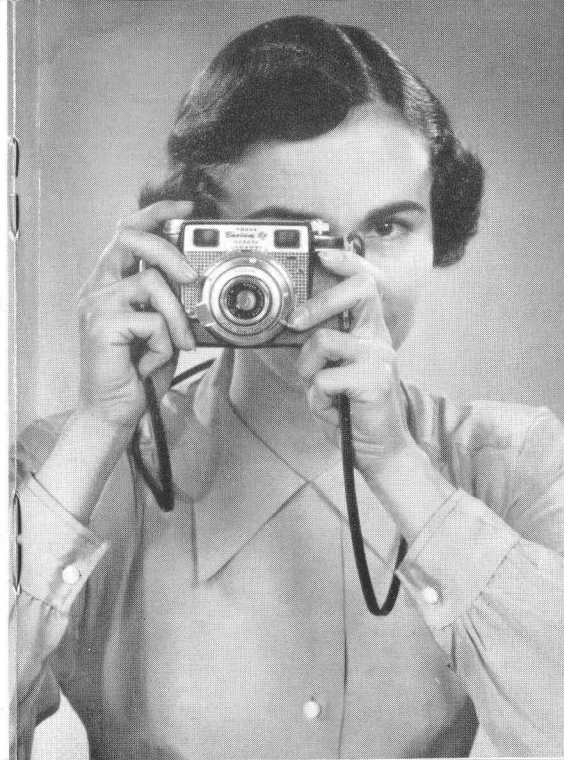
Taking the Picture

HOLD the camera firmly against the face. To frame the picture, hold the camera at that distance from the eye which allows you to superimpose the rear finder frame on the front finder frame (see diagram at top of next page). To compose the picture, move the camera and your head simultaneously.

The viewfinder is designed for correct aiming of the camera throughout the entire focusing range, with the eye positioned as suggested above.

The illustration shows a practical manner of holding the camera to guard against camera movement at the moment of exposure.

With the lens opening, shutter speed, and focus properly set, the shutter cocked, and the camera steadied against the face, depress the shutter release with a slow, squeezing action.



Double Exposure Prevention

Accidental double exposures are impossible with your camera. The shutter release button will remain locked if the shutter is not cocked or the film has not been advanced to an unexposed frame. For intentional double exposures move the reset lever (on the front of the camera under the finder window) toward the winding knob end of the camera. With the back of the camera off or without film in the camera, the shutter release may not be operative.

NOTE: If the shutter release does not depress easily, it is an indication that the shutter has not been cocked.

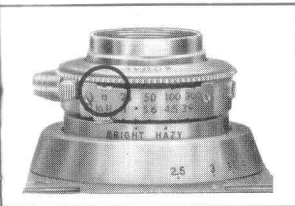
Unloading the Film

AFTER the eighth exposure has been made, depress and hold the load lever on the back of the camera; then pull out and turn the winding knob until the film and all the backing paper have been wound onto the take-up spool. When the end of the paper has passed the film window, turn the winding knob twice more to make sure that the exposed film will be completely covered by the paper before it is removed from the camera.

Remove the camera back in subdued light and take out the exposed roll of film.

Unload in Subdued Light

IMPORTANT: The protective paper should not be pulled tight or sealed with a rubber band. The spring flanges of the spool will hold it securely. If the backing paper should have a tendency to unroll when the spool is taken out of the camera, carefully press it down between the flanges of the spool with the fingers. If the paper becomes unwound, there is danger of fogging the film. With Kodachrome and Kodacolor Film fold the end of the protective paper under and fasten it with the sticker.



Long Exposures

DEEP shade in the daytime, interiors, street scenes at night, and many other types of subjects offer opportunities for excellent pictures by long exposures (time exposures). Exposures vary from one second to several minutes.

To make a long exposure, place the camera on a tripod* or other firm support. Set the shutter speed pointer at "B"; cock the shutter; then press the shutter release. The shutter remains open as long as the exposure release is held down and closes when it is released.

A Kodak Metal Cable Release No. 5 or a Kodak TBI Metal Cable Release No. 2 will make it easier to make a long exposure. To attach a cable release, screw the release into the round hole in the shutter housing.

NOTE: To advance the film when a cable release is used, press the load lever on the back of the camera while you turn the winding knob until the next exposure shows in the red window.

*The tripod socket is on the bottom of the camera.

DAYLIGHT EXPOSURE TABLES

For Kodacolor Film

DAYLIGHT TYPE

Set the shutter at 1/50 second.

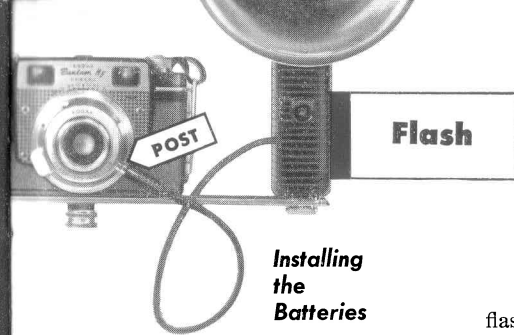
	Light Subjects	Average Subjects	Dark Subjects
Bright Sun	f/16	f/11	f/8
Hazy Sun	f/11	f/8	f/5.6

For Black-and-White Film

KODAK PLUS-X FILM

With Super-XX Film, give one-half the recommended exposure. For example: If the Plus-X exposure is f/11 at 1/100, use f/16 at 1/100.

	Bright Sun	Hazy Sun	Cloudy-Bright	Cloudy-Dull
Bright Subjects	f/11 — 1/100	f/8 — 1/100	f/5.6 — 1/100	f/4.5 — 1/100
Average Subjects	f/8 — 1/100	f/5.6 — 1/100	f/4.5 — 1/100	f/4.5 — 1/50
Shaded Subjects	f/5.6 — 1/100	f/4.5 — 1/100	f/4.5 — 1/50	f/4.5 — 1/25



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Flash pictures, even in color, are easy to make with the Kodak Standard Flashholder attached to your camera.

Installing the Batteries

Batteries are not supplied with the unit but they can be purchased from your Kodak dealer. Get two size "C" batteries (photoflash are best). For extra-strong, long-lasting power, the Kodak B-C Flashpack and one 22½-volt battery are available to power the unit instead of the "C" size batteries.

To install the batteries, loosen the coin-slotted screw on the back of the

flashholder, and remove the back. Next, insert the two size "C" batteries between the upper and lower spring contacts of the flashholder with the center contact of the batteries up; then replace the back.

IMPORTANT: Successful synchronization requires batteries that will test at least 5 amperes. Batteries that have been stored for long periods, especially under conditions that allow them to dry out, will not be satisfactory. With the B-C Flashpack, current is drawn from a condenser rather than directly from the battery.

Attaching the Flashholder

The camera bracket has several holes to accommodate different cameras. To attach the bracket to your camera, select either of the two middle holes, insert the thumbscrew (with black washer) in the hole and screw it into the camera tripod socket.

Now, screw the Flashholder to the bracket, aim the reflector to cover the same field as the viewfinder and tighten the knurled screw to secure the Flashholder in position.

Remove the flashpost cap from the flash POST on the shutter housing, then attach the Flashholder cord directly to the flash post. To make the connection, place the bayonet connector on the cord over the flash

post, push it in, and turn it clockwise. To remove the connector, push it in, turn it counterclockwise, and pull it off the flash post. Make sure that the cord is not in front of the camera lens.

Flash Lamps

Use either SM or SF flash lamps for speeds through 1/100 second, or use No. 5 or No. 25 flash lamps for exposures of 1/25 second or "B."

Before using any lamp, make sure that the lamp base is clean and bright; if tarnished, rub the base on the rough surface provided by the edge of the thumbscrew.

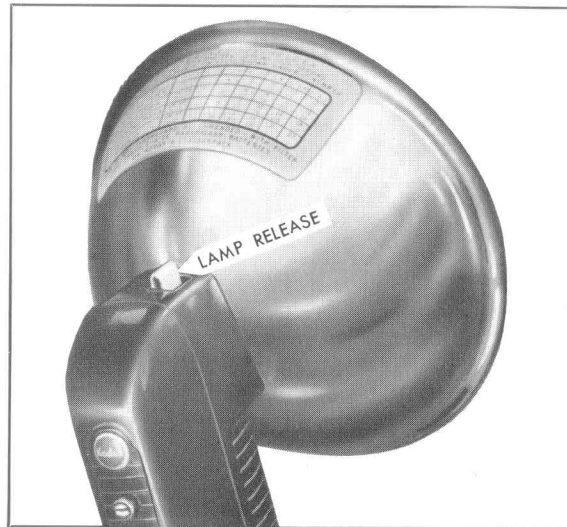
To insert the lamp, place the two pins on the base of the lamp in the

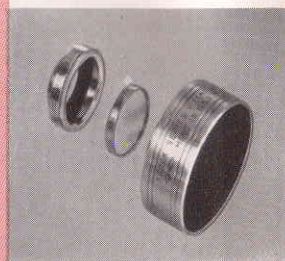
slots in the socket; then push the lamp straight into the socket. *Do not twist the lamp.*

To release the lamp from the socket, push the LAMP RELEASE spring located on the top of the Flashholder. The lamp will fall from the socket.

Flash lamps are too hot to handle immediately after they have been fired, therefore, never try to pull a lamp out of the socket—use the

CAUTION: Do not insert a flash lamp in the socket if the end of the cord is plugged into the extension terminal on the front of the Flashholder handle. The lamp will flash and a serious burn may result. Since lamps may shatter when flashed, the use of the Kodak 2-Way Flashguard over the reflector is recommended.





lamp release. Also, pulling lamps from the socket by force may damage the socket.

Exposure

Correct exposure depends on lamp-

to-subject distance, lens opening and shutter speed. Therefore, consult the table below or on the back of your Flashholder reflector for recommended lamp-to-subject distances and camera settings.

FLASH EXPOSURE TABLE

Lamp-to-subject distance in feet is shown under the f-number

SM or SF at 1/50 sec.

No. 5 or No. 25 at 1/25 sec. only

FILMS ▼	SM or SF at 1/50 sec.							No. 5 or No. 25 at 1/25 sec. only						
	f/3.9	f/4.5	f/5.6	f/8	f/11	f/16	f/22	f/3.9	f/4.5	f/5.6	f/8	f/11	f/16	f/22
Kodachrome Type A	14	12	10	7	5			20*	18*	14*	10*	7*	5*	
Kodacolor Type A	15	13	11	8	6				25	20	14	10	7	5
Plus-X	22	18	14	10	7	5			30	25	18	13	9	7
Super-XX		27	21	15	11	7	5				28	20	14	10

*Use Kodak Flash Filter No. 81C

Picture-Making Aids

Field Case—A carrying case of top grain leather protects your camera and permits it to be ready at a moment's notice. The screw in the base of the case screws into the tripod socket of the camera.

To attach the flashholder with the camera in its case, remove the knurled screw furnished with the case and replace it with the knurled screw furnished with the flashholder (with the black washer removed).

Kodak Combination Lens Attachments—Series V lens attachments are used with this camera. The basis of the combination is the Series V, No. 22, screw-in type or 1 1/8-inch slip-on type Kodak Adapter Ring. Kodak Wratten Filters, 2+ and 3+ Portra Lenses, Pola-Screen and Lens Hood are available in this series. If a Pola-Screen is used with a Portra Lens, use a Series V-VI Step-up Ring and a Series VI Pola-Screen.

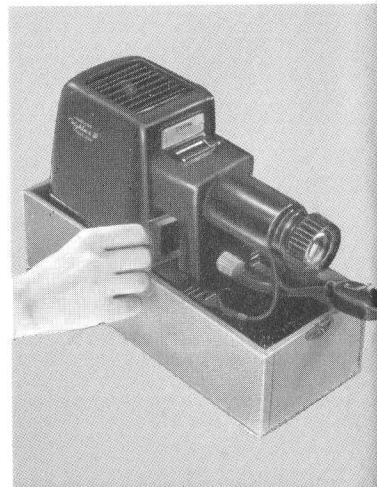
Filters add greatly to the pictorial effect of black-and-white pictures by darkening the sky and recording the clouds. The Kodak Wratten Filters K-2, G, or A can be used for this purpose. These result in medium, strong, and extra-strong effects respectively. Never use these filters with Kodachrome Film.

Filters for Kodachrome Film—Kodachrome pictures made in open shade under a clear blue sky or on overcast or hazy days will be improved if a Kodak Skylight Filter is used.

Kodachrome Film Type A can be used for daylight exposures with the Kodak Daylight Filter for Kodak Type A Color Films.

For flash photography with Kodachrome Film, the Kodak Flash Filter No. 81C is recommended for best color rendering with No. 5 and No. 25 flash lamps.

The Kodaslide Highlux III Projector has an extra-bright 300-watt lamp for brilliant, big-



picture projection. A built-in air blower keeps your slides really cool. Its fine Lumenized Kodak Projection Ektanon Lens gives needle-sharp pictures. The two condenser lenses are also Lumenized—ultrahard coated to give brilliance and color purity to the projected images. It has a new, unique slide-feeding mechanism, and you can elevate the lens from 0 to 10 degrees . . . aim the picture right at the middle of the screen.

Also see the Highlux II Projector with 200-watt lamp, without blower.

Kodaslide Table Viewer 4X—This new viewer provides complete one-package projection for your transparencies. Your slides are enlarged over 4 times and brilliantly illuminated by the Lumenized optics without fuss or bother in a normally lighted room.

If you wish the added feature of a slide changer, ask your dealer to show you the Kodaslide Table Viewer Model A.



Working Distance and Field Size with Kodak Portra Lens

(The use of a 1+ lens is not recommended. It would overlap the range of the camera and the 2+ lens.)

KODAK PORTRA LENS 2+

Camera Lens Setting—Feet	Distance Subject to Lens* (inches)	Approx. Field Size Based on Kodak Readymount Opening (inches)	
Inf.	19 1/2	10 1/4	14 5/16
50	19 1/16	9 5/16	14 7/16
25	18 1/2	9 1/2	13 7/8
15	17 3/4	9 1/16	13 3/16
10	16 7/8	8 1/2	12 3/8
8	16 1/4	8 1/8	11 13/16
6	15 3/8	7 9/16	11
5	14 11/16	7 1/8	10 3/8
4	13 13/16	6 5/8	9 5/8
3.5	13 1/8	6	6 3/16
3	12 3/8	5 9/16	5 11/16
2.5	11 7/16	5	5 1/8

*Subject-to-lens distance is measured to front of the Portra Lens

KODAK PORTRA LENS 3+

Camera Lens Setting—Feet	Distance Subject to Lens* (inches)	Approx. Field Size Based on Kodak Readymount Opening (inches)	
Inf.	13	6 13/16	9 15/16
50	12 7/8	6 11/16	9 11/16
25	12 9/16	6 1/2	9 7/16
15	12 1/4	6 1/4	9 1/16
10	11 13/16	5 15/16	8 11/16
8	11 1/2	5 3/4	8 3/8
6	11 1/16	5 7/16	7 15/16
5	10 11/16	5 3/16	7 9/16
4	10 3/16	4 7/8	7 1/16
3.5	9 13/16	4 5/8	6 3/4
3	9 7/16	4 3/8	6 5/16
2.5	8 7/8	4	5 13/16

*Subject-to-lens distance is measured to front of the Portra Lens

Use these tables and not those supplied with the Portra Lenses.

DETAILS of Kodak Bantam RF Camera

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Film

Negative Size—28 x 40mm.

Film Size—Kodak 828; 8 exposures.

Film Operation—Advance by knob to automatic film stop.

Built-in double exposure prevention.

Lens

Kodak Ektanon—50mm f/3.9, Lumenized.

Lens Openings—f/3.9, f/4.5, f/5.6, f/8, f/11, f/16, f/22.

Combination Lens Attachments—Series V—No. 22 screw-in type or 1 1/8-inch slip-on type Kodak Adapter Ring.

Shutter

Kodak Flash 300—cocking type.

Speeds—1/25, 1/50, 1/100, 1/300, and "B."

Release—Built-in body shutter release.

Flash—Built-in synchronization. Use SM or SF lamps to 1/100, and No. 5 or No. 25 lamps to 1/25 only.

Focusing and Viewing

Rangefinder—Superimposed type, combined with viewfinder, coupled to focusing mount.

Focusing Range—2 1/2 feet to infinity.

Viewfinder—Optical, eye-level, enclosed.

Construction

Body—Tough, durable, impact-resistant phenolic resin with brown Kodadur covering.

Tripod Socket—Standard tripod thread for tripod or flashholder bracket.

Serial Number—On bottom of camera. Record it for identification in case of loss.