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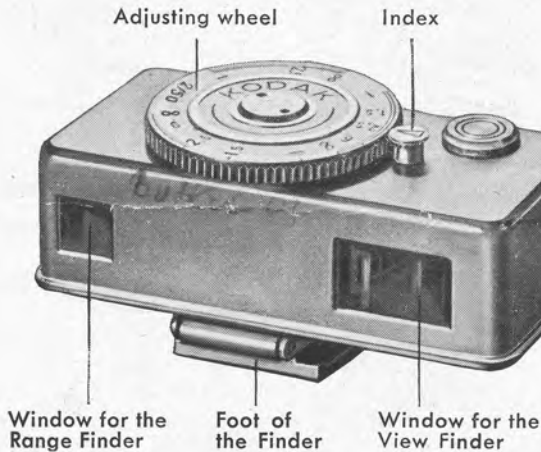
Kodak

**Close Range
and View Finder**

for

Kodak-Retina-Cameras II and IIa

The Close Range and View Finder

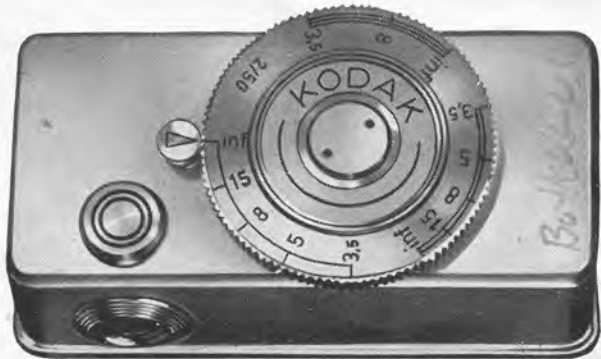


KODAK CLOSE RANGE AND VIEW FINDER

The Kodak Close Range and View Finder is a combined range finder and parallax-correcting view finder for use at close lens-to-subject distances when the Kodak Auxiliary Lenses N I, N II, and N III are used with Kodak Retina II and IIa Cameras. The range finder is of the superposed image type. Pale filters within the range finder provide increased contrast between the spot (light yellow) and the view finder field (light blue-violet). The adjusting wheel has three separate scales on it to indicate which auxiliary lens and which camera lens focusing scale setting to use. Note: The camera cannot be closed when the auxiliary lens is on the camera.

ATTACHING

To attach the Close Range and View Finder to the camera, slide the foot of the finder into the accessory clip on the top of the camera. The two rectangular apertures should be toward the camera lens and the single round aperture should be toward the back of the camera. Make sure that the finder is pushed all the way into the clip and that all the glass surfaces are clean.



as indicated by the light blue-violet area. Hold the finder so that the light yellow field appears in the center of the blue-violet field.

2. Then, turn the adjusting wheel on the top of the close range and view finder until detail in the round yellow spot coincides with detail in the rectangular blue-violet area. The round spot should be on the important part of the subject matter and in the center of the field to be covered.

3. Note the position of the scales on the adjusting wheel. There are three separate scales—one with one line par-

allel to the edge, one with two lines, and one with three lines. If the index is opposite the scale with one line, use a Kodak Auxiliary Lens N I over the camera lens; two lines, use an N II lens; three lines, use an N III lens. Screw the proper auxiliary lens on the camera lens. The lenses are identified by one, two and three lines engraved on the edge of their mounting rings.

4. Note the reading on the scale. The figures on the scales indicate the proper camera lens focusing scale setting NOT THE CAMERA-TO-SUBJECT DISTANCE. Therefore, set the camera lens focusing scale to correspond with the reading on the Close Range and View Finder scale. If the index is between two marked settings, the proper setting of the camera lens focusing scale can be estimated with sufficient accuracy. (The relative spacing of the marked settings on the Close Range and View Finder scales and those on the camera lens focusing scale is the same.)

5. Set the lens opening, shutter speed, and cock the shutter.

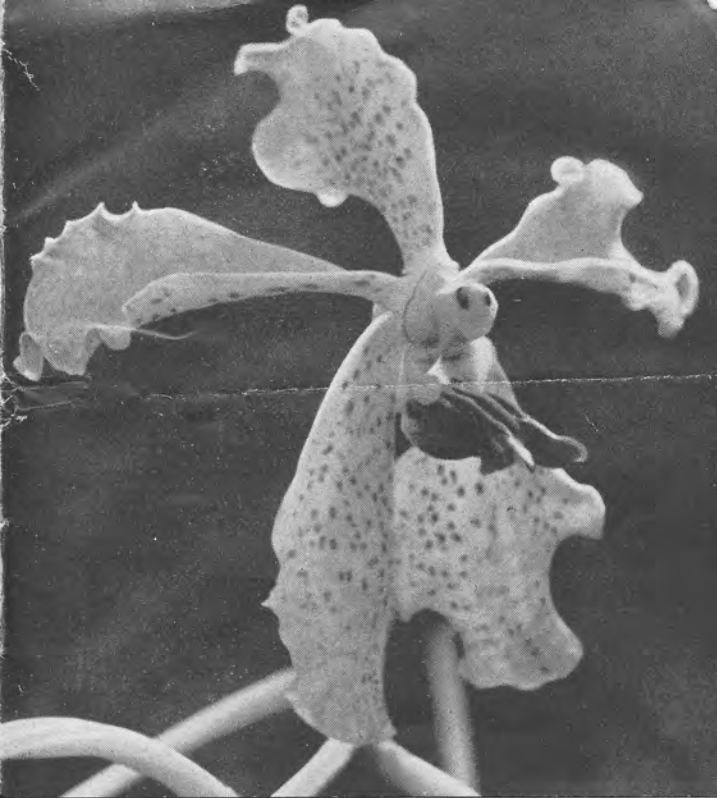
6. Look through the eyepiece of the Close Range and View Finder at the subject. DO NOT MOVE THE ADJUSTING WHEEL but move the camera back and forth until detail in the two fields are again in coincidence. Then, trip the shutter to make the exposure.

If the camera is mounted on a tripod, the procedure is the same as above except that, since the camera position is fixed, it will not be necessary to move the camera to reestablish coincidence in the Close Range and View Finder fields. Step 6, in this case, is simply making the exposure. It would be well, however, to check to see that the camera has not been moved and that the subject is still properly centered after placing the auxiliary lens on the camera, setting the focusing and lens opening scales, and cocking the shutter.

HINTS FOR PICTURE-TAKING WITH KODAK AUXILIARY LENSES

NOTE: Kodak Auxiliary Lenses N I, N II, and N III are not to be confused with Kodak Portra Lenses 1+, 2+, and 3+. Kodak Portra Lenses are not of the same focal length and therefore cannot be used with the Kodak Close Range and View Finder.





Exposure. The use of Kodak Auxiliary Lenses does not affect the exposure. Therefore, use the same exposure that you would use without an auxiliary lens.

Lens Opening. For best results, use a lens opening of $f/8$ or smaller. At short lens-to-subject distances, the depth of field or range of acceptable sharpness is limited. Using a relatively small lens opening will help to increase the range of sharpness of objects in front of and behind the point focused on. The smaller the lens opening, the greater the depth of field. If it is desirable to minimize the range of sharpness, use a lens opening of $f/5.6$.

Shutter Speed. For hand-held exposures, use a shutter speed of $1/100$ second whenever possible. Under adverse light conditions or with slower films, it may be necessary to use a slower shutter speed. With shutter speeds slower than $1/50$ second, mount the camera on a tripod or other firm support to reduce camera motion at the instant of exposure.

Filters. When a filter is used with a Kodak Auxiliary Lens, the auxiliary lens is screwed into position and the $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch Kodak Adapter Ring slips over the auxiliary lens. Series VI filters are used in the adapter ring.

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Tables. The following tables give the camera lens focusing scale setting, the depth of field or range of sharpness for lens openings from $f/5.6$ to $f/16$, and the relative magnification when Kodak Auxiliary Lenses N I, N II, and N III are used with Kodak Retina II and II a Cameras.

Aux. Lens	Camera Lens Focusing Scale Setting-Feet	DEPTH OF FIELD or RANGE of ACCEPTABLE SHARPNESS in inches. Circle of Confusion 1/500 inch.								Magnification Factor
		f/5,6		f/8		f/11		f/16		
		from	to	from	to	from	to	from	to	
NI	INF	32 ¹ / ₄	39 ¹ / ₂	34	41 ¹ / ₂	29 ³ / ₄	44	27 ³ / ₄	49	,055
	15	27 ¹ / ₂	32 ¹ / ₄	26 ¹ / ₂	33 ³ / ₄	25 ¹ / ₂	35 ¹ / ₄	24	39	,067
	8	24 ¹ / ₄	28	23 ¹ / ₂	29	22 ³ / ₄	30 ¹ / ₄	21 ¹ / ₂	32 ¹ / ₂	,076
	5	21	23 ³ / ₄	20 ¹ / ₂	24 ¹ / ₂	19 ³ / ₄	25 ¹ / ₂	19	27	,088
	3,5	18 ¹ / ₄	20 ³ / ₈	18	20 ³ / ₄	17 ¹ / ₂	21 ¹ / ₂	16 ³ / ₄	22 ¹ / ₂	,102
NII	INF	16 ⁵ / ₈	18 ¹ / ₄	16 ¹ / ₄	18 ⁵ / ₈	15 ⁷ / ₈	19 ¹ / ₄	15 ¹ / ₄	20	,112
	15	15 ¹ / ₄	16 ⁵ / ₈	15	16 ⁷ / ₈	14 ¹ / ₂	17 ¹ / ₄	14	18	,124
	8	14 ¹ / ₈	15 ³ / ₈	13 ⁷ / ₈	15 ⁵ / ₈	13 ¹ / ₂	16	13 ¹ / ₄	16 ³ / ₄	,133
	5	13	14	12 ³ / ₄	14 ¹ / ₄	12 ¹ / ₂	14 ¹ / ₂	12 ¹ / ₈	15	,146
	3,5	12	12 ³ / ₄	11 ³ / ₄	13	11 ¹ / ₂	13 ¹ / ₄	11 ¹ / ₄	13 ³ / ₄	,161
NIII	INF	10 ³ / ₄	11 ³ / ₈	10 ¹ / ₂	11 ¹ / ₂	10 ³ / ₈	11 ³ / ₄	10 ¹ / ₈	12 ¹ / ₈	,179
	8	9 ⁵ / ₈	10 ¹ / ₈	9 ¹ / ₂	10 ¹ / ₄	9 ³ / ₈	10 ¹ / ₂	9 ¹ / ₈	10 ³ / ₄	,200
	3,5	8 ¹ / ₂	9	8 ¹ / ₂	9	8 ³ / ₈	9 ¹ / ₈	8 ¹ / ₈	9 ³ / ₈	,225

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