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Kodak

CAMERA

butkus

Retina S2

Easy steps for **OUTDOOR PICTURES**


1 Setting the shutter speed

e. g. 125 ($1/125$ sec)

Turn the shutter speed ring (a) until the figure 125 is against the red index mark. More on page 9.

2 Setting the distance

e. g.  (groups – approximately 10–20 ft)

Turn the focusing ring (b) until the symbol on the distance scale is opposite the setting mark (). More on page 10.

3 Framing the subject and setting the exposure

Frame the subject in the viewfinder and turn the aperture-setting ring by means of the black knob (c) until the pointer in the viewfinder is in the middle of the yellow section. More on page 11.

4 Taking pictures

Press the shutter release steadily. More on page 13.



Easy steps for **INDOOR PICTURES**

1 Using the automatic flash-exposure setting

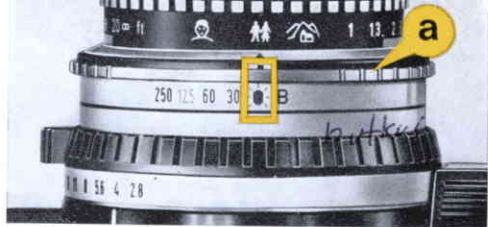
Set the blue flashbulb symbol on the shutter speed ring (a) against the red index mark. Turn the focusing ring (b) until the aperture-setting ring turns with it – the two rings are now coupled and the flash-exposure will be set automatically. More on page 16.

2 Selecting the distance

Estimate the distance to the subject and set it on the distance scale by turning the focusing ring (b). The blue section on the distance scale indicates the range within which indoor pictures can be taken with Flashcubes. More on page 16.

3 Taking flash pictures

Insert a Flashcube, frame the subject in the viewfinder and press the shutter release. More on page 17.



KODAK FILMS

In your RETINA S 2 Camera you can use 35 mm-size films giving either 36, 20 or 12 exposures (depending on the film). Here are details of the various KODAK Colour and Black-and-White Films . . .

KODAK Films for Colour Slides

KODACHROME II Film — world-famous for superb colour rendering and extreme sharpness. It is available as a Daylight Type Film (ASA 25) for pictures in daylight or by the light from Flashcubes or electronic flash; also available as a Type A film (ASA 40) for use with photoflood lamps (3400° K).

KODACHROME-X and EKTACHROME-X Films — faster than KODACHROME II Film, having a speed of ASA 64. They are only available in Daylight Type, suitable for use with daylight, Flashcubes or electronic flash.

High Speed EKTACHROME Film — extra-fast film, ideal for pictures in poor light and for moving subjects where a fast shutter speed is required. This film is available as Daylight Type (ASA 160), for use with daylight, Flashcubes or electronic flash; also as Type B (ASA 125) for use with 3200° K lamps.

KODAK Films for Colour Prints

KODACOLOR-X Film — Splendid colour prints and colour enlargements can be made from your negatives. This film can be used in daylight or with blue flash (Flashcubes or electronic flash).

Processing Colour Films

Details of how to get your film processed will be found in the instruction sheet packed with the film.

NOTE: Colour prints and duplicate slides can be made from your colour slides. You can also have colour slides made from your KODACOLOR negatives.

KODAK Films for Black-and-White Prints

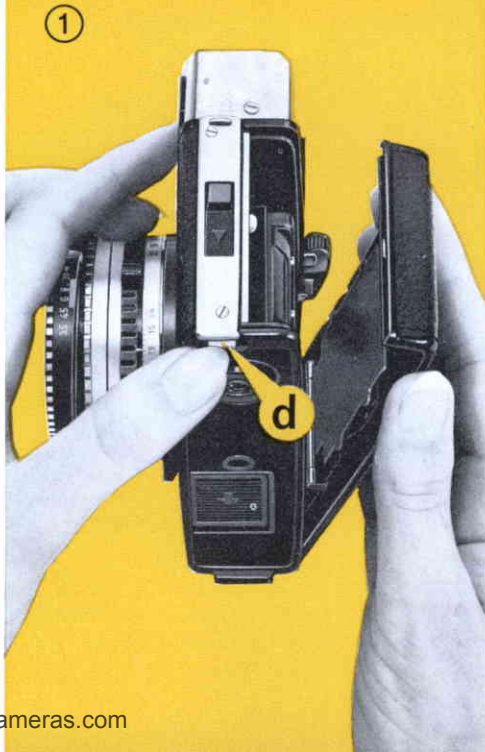
Kodak PANATOMIC-X (ASA 32) — an extremely fine-grain film, ideal for really big enlargements.

Kodak PLUS-X Pan (ASA 125) — a medium-speed, fine-grain film, with a wide exposure latitude.

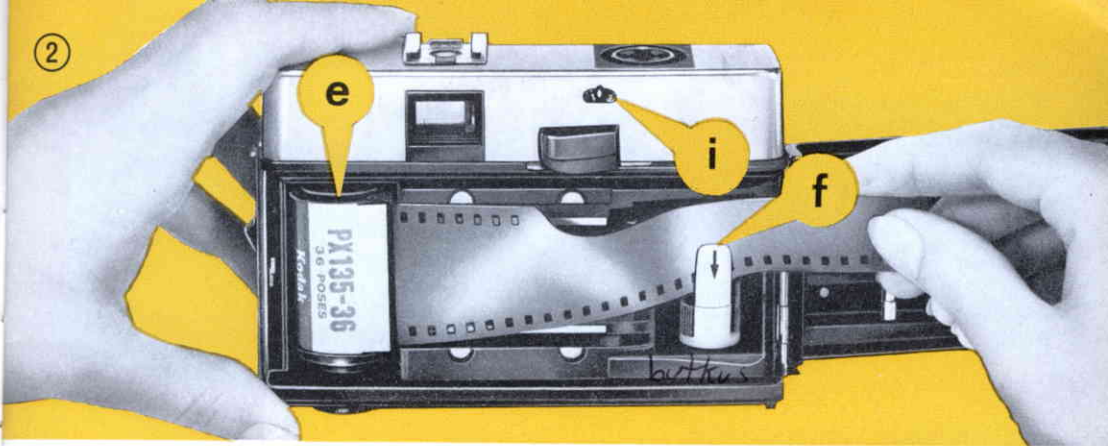
Kodak TRI-X Pan (ASA 400) — an extremely fast film of moderate grain size, suitable for taking pictures in poor lighting conditions or when very fast shutter speeds are necessary.

Loading the camera (in the shade)

1. Press in the latch button (d) positioned on the left-hand side of the base of the camera. The camera back will spring open. Open the back fully, ready for loading.
2. Place the cassette in the film chamber (e), and insert the film tongue into the slot of the white take-up spool (f), so that some of the film is protruding beyond it. Gently pull the end of the film tongue a little to the right to tension the film. Close the camera back.
3. Swing the rapid wind lever (g) to the right as far as it will go, and repeat this until the lever locks.
4. Press the shutter release (h), then operate the rapid wind lever once more. Repeat this procedure. The figure 1 will now appear in the middle of the exposure counter window (i) – illustration No.2. You are now ready to take the first picture. The exposure counter indicates the number of the picture you are taking.



2



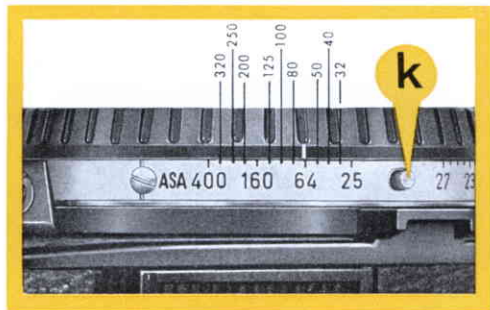
3



4



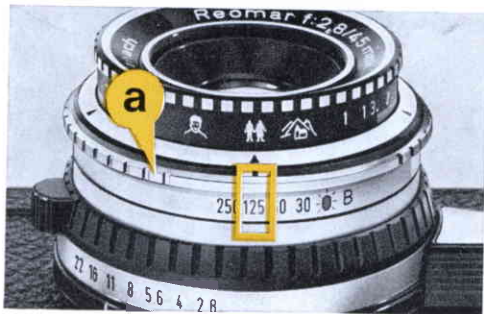
Important:
Remember to set the meter
when loading the camera



The meter setting is given on the film carton in ASA and DIN values e. g. ASA 64–19 DIN. When the film has been loaded, the correct meter setting must be set on the camera, otherwise your pictures will not be correctly exposed.

To set the meter, turn the camera upside down. Press in the release button (k) between the yellow DIN and ASA scales, hold it down and turn the black milled wheel situated next to it until the yellow index mark indicates the correct ASA or DIN speed.

OUTDOOR PICTURES



1 Setting the shutter speed

Your camera has four shutter speeds: 30 ($\frac{1}{30}$ sec), 60, 125, and 250. These speeds are marked on the shutter speed ring (a). In addition to the speeds already mentioned there are two other settings: the blue flashbulb symbol (only used for flash pictures, see page 16) and B (for extra-long exposures, see page 19).

Daylight pictures outdoors are usually taken with the shutter speed set at 125 ($\frac{1}{125}$ sec).

That is why this speed is marked in red on the shutter speed ring.

Turn the shutter speed ring (a) until the required shutter speed clicks into place opposite the red index mark.




For fast-moving subjects (e.g. sports pictures) choose the fastest shutter speed 250 ($\frac{1}{250}$ sec); use 30 or 60 ($\frac{1}{30}$ or $\frac{1}{60}$ sec) in poor light. (The camera must be held quite still, otherwise the picture will be spoilt by camera shake; this is especially important when the shutter is set to 30.)

2 Setting the distance



You can set the distance either by the symbol scale or the usual distance scale. For quick shooting it is advisable to use the three symbols on the distance scale.

The meaning of the symbols is as follows:

-  = **Close-ups**
(approximately 3–8 ft or 1–2.5 m)
-  = **Groups**
(approximately 10–20 ft or 3–6 m)
-  = **Distant scenes**
(farther than 20 ft or 6 m)

Turn the focusing ring (b) until the appropriate symbol is against the triangular black mark. The figures in red to the left of the symbols indicate distances in feet.

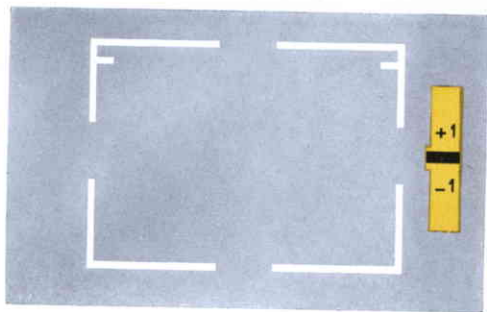
The distance scale in metres is to the right of the symbols. It is scaled from 1 metre to ∞ (infinity). The dots along the metre scale between 6 and 3 metres represent 5 and 4 metres, the one between 3 and 2 metres represents 2.5 metres, and the one between 2 and 1.3 metres represents 1.5 metres. The blue line on this scale is only used for flash pictures.



3 Framing the subject and setting the exposure

Look through the viewfinder window. You will see a bright rectangular frame. This shows the limits of the actual picture taken by the lens and helps you to frame your picture. The exposure is set in the yellow section next to the white frame.

Turn the aperture-setting ring by means of the knob (c) until the pointer is in the centre



of the yellow area – the camera will then be set to the correct exposure.

If you cannot centre the pointer, you will have to set to a different shutter speed (Warning: Do not turn the shutter speed ring to the blue flashbulb symbol or to the letter B; this would make the automatic exposure control inoperative). If poor light makes it impossible for you to centre the needle, you may still be able to give a time exposure (see page 19).

NOTE: The two small marks on the white frame in the viewfinder are parallax indications. See page 19.

Holding the camera

It is important to hold the camera correctly if you want good, sharp pictures. Our two illustrations show a suitable way to hold the camera for horizontal pictures (left) and vertical pictures (right).

Be careful not to let your fingers or the case strap obstruct either the exposure meter window or the camera lens. Rest your finger lightly on the shutter release. To avoid camera shake, stand firmly braced when taking pictures (i. e. feet slightly apart and elbows pressed in against your body, or lean against a tree or wall).

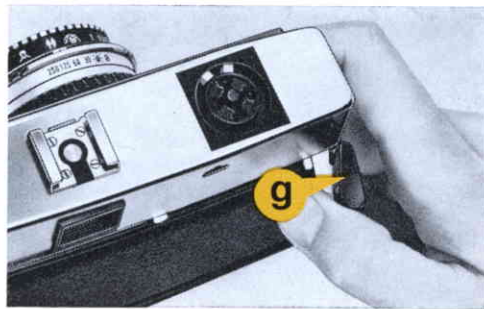


Taking pictures and winding on

When you have framed the subject in the viewfinder satisfactorily, press down the shutter release (h) with a slow squeezing action – the picture is taken. (The shutter release can only be operated when a film has been loaded.)

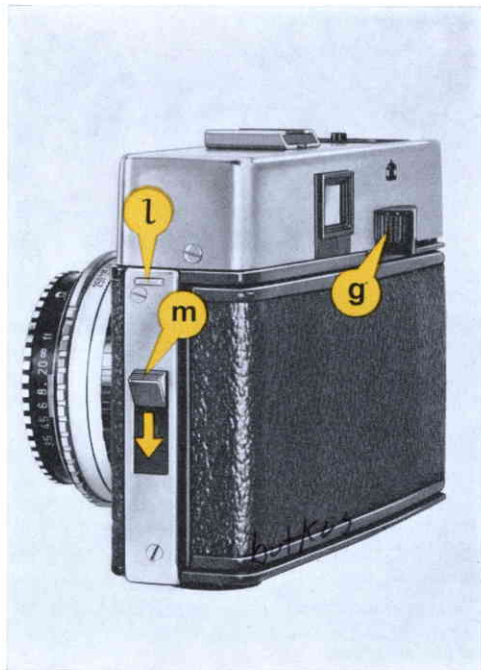
After the exposure, swing the rapid-wind lever (g) to the right as far as it will go. This transports the film ready for the next picture and also operates the exposure counter.

Your RETINA S 2 Camera has a double-exposure prevention device. After each exposure the shutter release remains inoperative until the rapid-wind lever has been used to wind on the film.



When the film is exposed

When the yellow figures 12, 20 or 36 appear in the exposure counter, the end of the film with this number of exposures is indicated. After the last exposure, the exposed film must be re-wound into its cassette. To do this, press in the locking button (l) on the side of the camera, and while holding it in press down the black knob (m) situated beneath it until the knob clicks into place. Now operate the rapid-wind lever (g) until the exposure counter stops moving. The diamond-shaped mark ♦ Empore with p 20 will now appear in the exposure counter window. Operate the rapidwind lever once or twice more to wind the film leader right into the cassette. Open the camera (as described on page 6) in subdued light and remove the cassette.



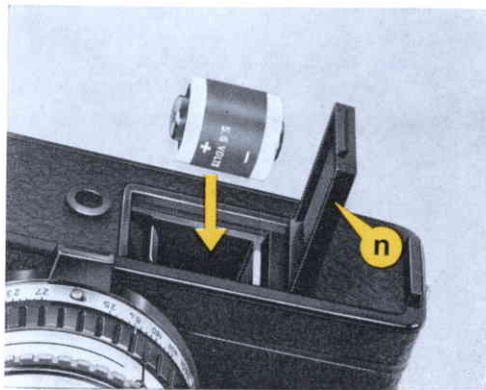
INDOOR PICTURES

with Flashcubes

With the Kodak RETINA S 2 Camera, you can take pictures indoors just as easily as outdoors. Just bring the automatic flash exposure control into operation and use the blue section of the distance scale for setting the distance, as described overleaf. Now place a Flashcube in position and you can take 4 flash pictures in very quick succession.

Inserting the battery

To take flash pictures you need a 5.6 v. battery (e. g. a Mallory PX 23, or equivalent). The battery fits into a compartment in the base of the camera. To load the battery, push the cover (n) in the direction of the arrow: the cover latch will be released and the cover door will swing fully open. Insert a new 5.6 V battery as shown in the illustration (positive [+]
terminal towards the centre of the camera). Close the cover door of the battery compartment.



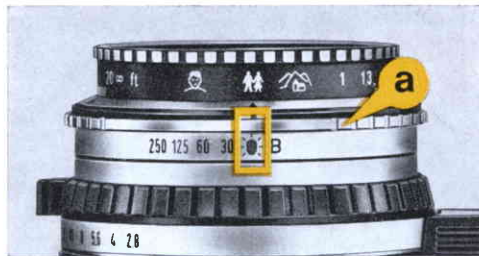
① How to use the automatic flash exposure control

Bring the blue flashbulb symbol on the shutter speed ring (a) against the red index mark. Turn the focusing ring (b) until the aperture-setting ring turns with it (if necessary, also turn the aperture setting ring, in the opposite direction to the focusing ring). The rings are now coupled together and the automatic flash exposure control is in operation.

② Selecting the distance

Note that Flashcube pictures can only be taken within the range indicated by the blue section of the distance scale, i.e. bold 5 ft–16 ft (1.5–5 metres). Estimate the camera-to-subject distance and set this on the blue section of the distance scale by turning the focusing ring (b) until the required distance is against the setting mark.

Do not continue to turn the focusing ring if resistance is met before the desired setting is reached. Resistance indicates that the aperture ring is at the limit of its travel and that correct exposure at the desired distance setting is not possible with the particular film in use.



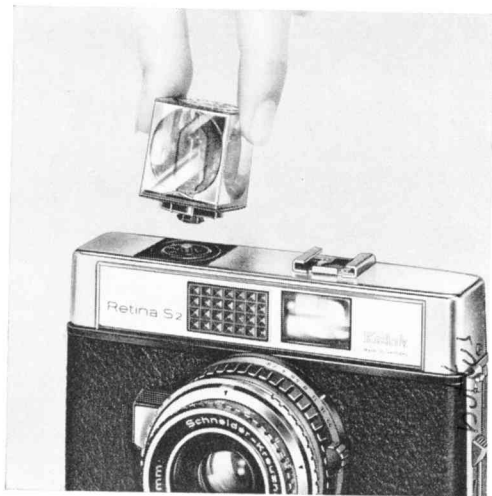
NOTE: When the blue flashbulb symbol is against the index mark, the shutter is automatically set at 30 ($1/30$ sec), which is the speed necessary for flash pictures with this camera.



③ Insert the Flashcube and take your pictures

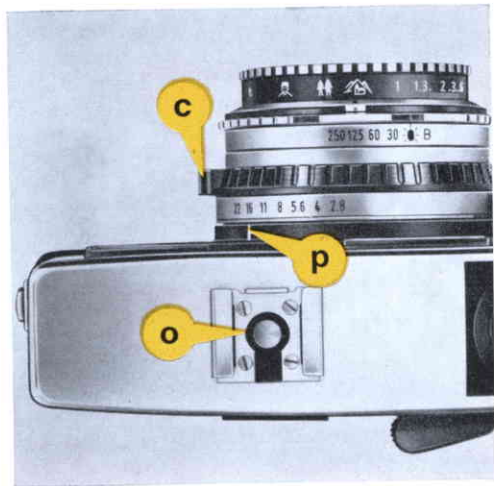
Insert a fresh Flashcube into the socket in the top of the camera, so that one of the four flashbulbs is facing forwards. The bulb is fired as the shutter is released. When the rapid-wind lever is operated for the next picture, the Flashcube is automatically turned through 90°, so you are immediately ready for another flash shot. After taking four flash pictures, the Flashcube must be replaced by a fresh one.

The Flashcube can, of course, be removed after the first, second or third flash pictures. When fitting a partially-used Flashcube to the camera, make sure that (after the rapid-wind lever has been operated) an unused bulb is facing forward. If the flash fails, it probably means that the battery contacts need cleaning (with a rough cloth), or that the battery is exhausted.



Flash pictures with other types of flash units

You can use other types of flash units with the RETINA S2 Camera, provided that they have a direct contact in the foot to make contact with those in the accessory shoe. The flash unit is simply pushed into the accessory shoe (o) of the camera. When using flashbulbs, set the shutter to 30 ($1/30$ sec). If you have an electronic flash unit, you can use the faster speeds – up to 250 ($1/250$ sec). The automatic flash exposure control does not operate at these shutter speed settings. When setting the f/number and distance, refer to the instructions supplied with the particular flash unit in use. Set the recommended f/number by turning the aperture-setting ring (c) until the required f/number is against the white mark (p).



Time exposures

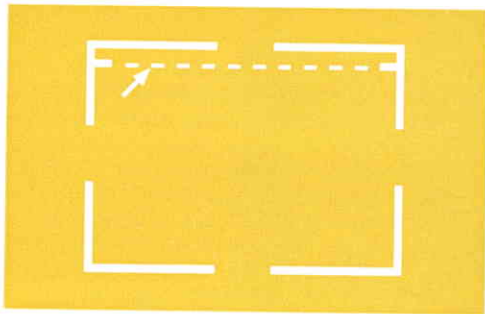
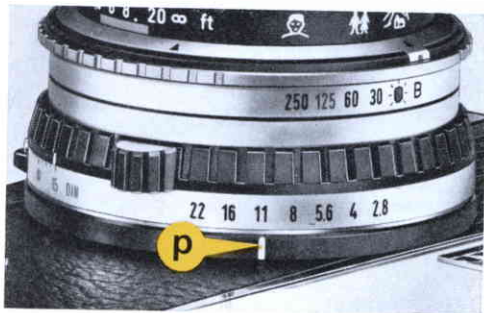
(B-setting)

If the letter B on the shutter speed ring is against the red index mark, the shutter will open when the shutter release is pressed and will remain open until the shutter is released. This setting can be used for making exposures of whatever duration is required (time exposures).

For such exposures the camera must be placed on a firm support such as a tripod. To avoid shaking the camera when opening and closing the shutter, a cable release should also be used: a threaded socket is provided for this purpose beneath the shutter release. When setting the exposure, turn the aperture-setting ring until the f/number required is against the white mark (p).

Pictures of nearby subjects

For photographs of subjects at distances between 3½ and 7 ft (1–2 metres) from the camera, the upper limit of the picture is shown by the two marks near the top white frame in the viewfinder. It is important to remember this so that, for example, heads are not “cut off” in portraits.

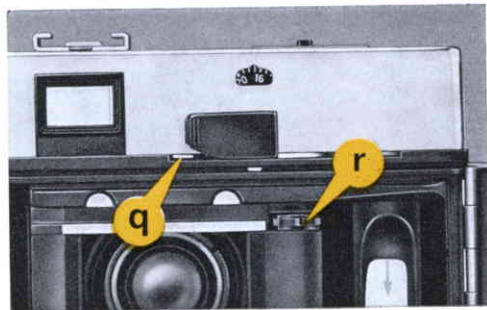


Re-setting the exposure counter by hand

Normally, the exposure counter never requires re-setting, since it always re-sets to the zero position automatically when the film is re-wound. However, if ever a partly-exposed film is removed from the camera, the exposure counter must be re-set by hand.

To remove a partly exposed film in the darkroom, first open the camera back and remove the cassette. Then set the camera as for re-winding (described on page 14). The exposed part of the film can now be pulled off the take-up spool.

To bring the exposure counter to its zero position, hold down the locking button (q) and turn the sprocket (r) until this mark \blacklozenge appears in the centre of the exposure counter window. After releasing the locking button, turn the sprocket (r) a little farther, until it cannot be turned any more. The exposure counter is now in the zero position. Before a new film is loaded into the camera, the latch button (d) – see page 6 – must be pressed in.



Care of the camera

Avoid marking the lens or the viewfinder window with finger-prints. Use a soft lens brush or a piece of clean lintless cloth to remove dust from these glass surfaces. It is advisable to use a soft brush occasionally to remove dust or other particles from the film track and film chamber of the camera.

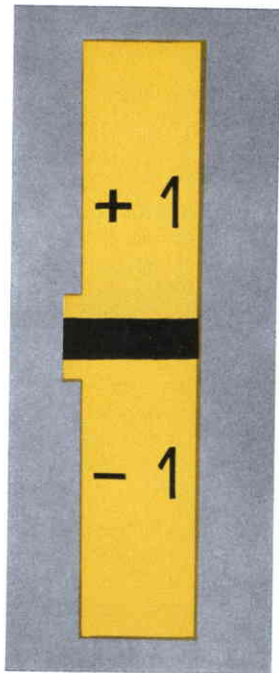
Though robust, your camera should be handled carefully, like any other precision instrument. An unlucky knock can cause damage.

Tips on the exposure control

The automatic exposure control on your RETINA S 2 Camera is adjusted for subjects of average contrast (light and dark portions equally divided). If you encounter unusual subjects, the following tips may help you to set the exposure correctly:

Sometimes it is a good plan to under-expose a picture slightly, e.g. to emphasize an "evening" atmosphere, or for silhouettes or fog pictures. To do this, set the pointer to the — 1 mark.

For pictures "against the-light" it is advisable to increase the exposure by 1 stop. Set the pointer to the + 1 mark. The setting of + 1 is also recommended for the intense brightness of snow and beach scenes. Setting to + 1 or — 1 enables you to adjust the setting for unusual conditions very quickly. This is particularly important for quick shooting.



Accessories for your 'Retina' S 2 Camera

The Ever-Ready Case is one of the standard accessories for your camera and should always be used. Your RETINA Camera is protected by it.

The Lens Hood keeps away stray reflections from the lens — It is made of rubber and can be kept on the lens mount permanently because it is soft enough to fold down under the camera case.

KODAK Filters offer interesting possibilities for your RETINA Camera. There are filters for use with black-and-white materials, e. g. to emphasize clouds, and filters for KODAK Colour Films which may, for example, be used to reduce distance haze in landscapes.

The Close-up Rangefinder used in conjunction with the **N Close-up Lenses** (N I, N II, N III a) enables you take pictures at distances between 3½ ft and about 1 ft from the subject. With the **Close-up Attachment** and the three R Lenses you can get even closer photographs in the range between 1 ft and about 6 inches.

The **Table Stand** is particularly useful for close-ups and for copying. The camera holder ensures perfect camera stability. The **Document Stand** makes document copying with the RETINA S 2 Camera a simple task. There is a lighting attachment for the Document Stand.

The **Cable Release** (with locking screw) is particularly required for time exposures.

Points to remember when using filters

Most filters have a filter factor. Before taking pictures using these filters, the film speed setting should be adjusted according to the figures given below.

Filters for Kodak Black-and-White Films

Set back the film speed setting by . . . DIN

Light Yellow (F I)	makes white clouds stand out against a blue sky . . .	2
Medium Yellow (F II)	same as F I, but a more pronounced effect . . .	3
Yellow-Green (F III)	for landscapes . . .	3
Orange (F IV)	makes distant landscapes clearer . . .	5
Red (F V)	for moonlight effects taken in sunlight . . .	9
Blue (F VI)	for pictures in mist or fog, also artificial light pictures .	4
Ultra-Violet (F VII)	for high-altitude and beach scenes . . .	0
Pola Screen (also for colour film)	cuts out reflections . . .	4

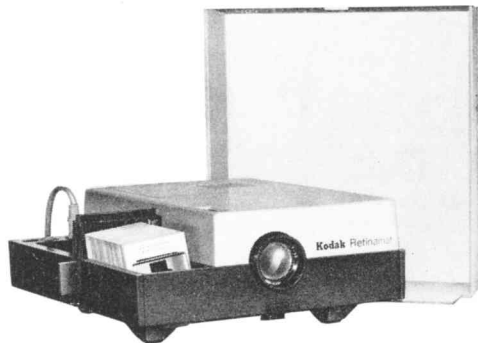
Filters for Kodak Colour Films

Skylight Filter	for daylight film, reduces distance haze in landscapes .	0
Daylight Filter	for artificial light film in daylight . . .	2
Photoflood Light Filter	for daylight film in artificial light . . .	3

NOTE: After removing the filter, remember to set film speed to the original setting.

**The Kodak RETINAMAT-
the new
Kodak Projector
for slides**

You can show 72 slides — a whole holiday sequence — without interruption with the Kodak RETINAMAT Slide Projector. Ask your photographic dealer to show you this projector.



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