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KODAK SIGNET

CAMERA








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THE KODAK SIGNET 30 CAMERA

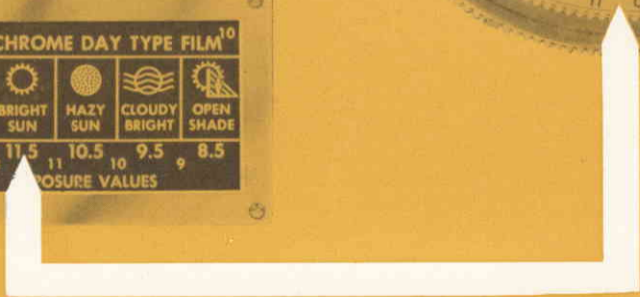
with its system
of exposure values
makes picture taking
fast and easy.



KODACHROME DAY TYPE FILM¹⁰

				
BR'T SUN SAND SNOW	BRIGHT SUN	HAZY SUN	CLOUDY BRIGHT	OPEN SHADE
12.5	11.5	10.5	9.5	8.5
12	11	10	9	

EXPOSURE VALUES



You can be proud that you're now the owner of one of Kodak's finest cameras. Your new Kodak Signet 30 Camera will give excellent results — if you will spend a few minutes getting acquainted with it. As you're reading these instructions, keep the camera handy; then practice each operation as it appears in the manual.

Before making any important pictures — a trip or some special event — shoot a magazine of film, including a few flash pictures. Should you then have any questions, your Kodak dealer will be glad to help you.

For those who are familiar with cameras the quick operating steps found on the next four pages may be sufficient to use the camera.

The logo for the Kodak Signet 30 Camera. It features a large, bold, black number '3' on the left and a large, bold, yellow number '0' on the right. The '0' is a thick ring. The words 'KODAK SIGNET' are printed in a smaller, black, sans-serif font across the middle of the '3', and the word 'CAMERA' is printed in the same font across the middle of the '0'.

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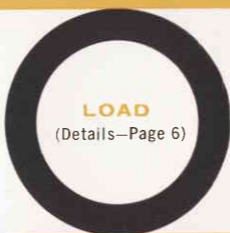
QUICK OPERATING STEPS

This camera features automatic film leader wind off. The shutter release will not operate until film for exposure "1" is in position.

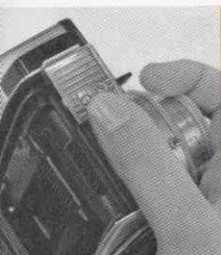
FILM

KODAK 135, 20- OR 36-EXPOSURE MAGAZINES

(Details—Page 10)



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LOAD IN SUBDUED LIGHT ONLY

1

Open the camera back by pushing the latch upward with the fleshy part of your finger.



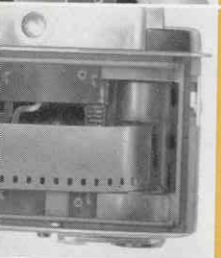
2

Push out the rewind knob.



3

Place the film magazine in the recess; push the rewind knob all the way in turning it slightly, if necessary.



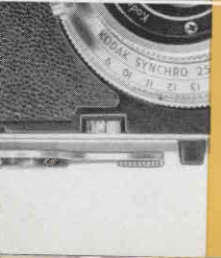
4

Insert the end of the film in the opening in the take-up drum.



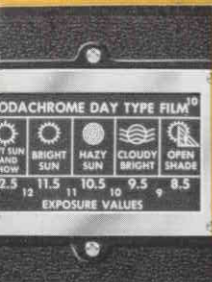
5

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.



6

Close the camera back. 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.



7

Insert the exposure value card, which matches the film being used, into the holder on the back of the camera. Select the exposure value number under the prevailing light condition.

SETTINGS

(Details—Page 12)

LENS OPENING RING

SHUTTER SPEED RING



1

Set Exposure—(A) Depress the LENS OPENING RING, sufficiently to disengage it from the SHUTTER SPEED RING, and rotate the lens opening ring until the red dot index lines up with the selected red exposure value. If the index cannot be lined up with the selected exposure value, turn the shutter speed ring until it can. (B) To select the shutter speed, turn the shutter speed ring until the triangular ▲ index lines up with the desired shutter speed. For average snapshots set at "60" (1/60 sec.).



Distance Setting—Rotate the lens mount until the diamond \blacklozenge index under CLOSE-UPS, GROUPS, or SCENES lines up with the triangular \blacktriangle index.

TAKE THE PICTURE

(Details—Page 20)



Look through the viewfinder and select the picture seen within the luminous view-frame. For subjects closer than 5 feet, see page 18. Hold the camera steady and slowly press the release lever. The word WIND, appearing in the viewfinder, indicates the need for film winding.

Advance the film by swinging out the rapid wind lever, one full stroke or several short strokes until it locks.

**UNLOAD IN
SUBDUED
LIGHT
ONLY**

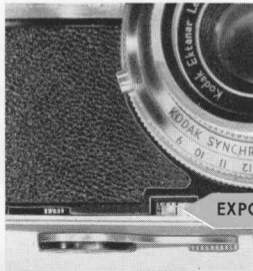
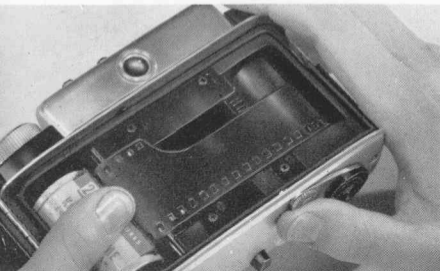
(Details—Page 9)

Be sure that the film is completely rewound into the film magazine before opening the camera back.

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 up to exposure “36.” It will show the number of exposures made.

Note:

Neither the exposure counter nor the shutter release will operate unless film for exposure “1” is in position.



EXPOSURE COUNTER

UNLOADING—Never in bright, direct light

After the last exposure, and before the back is opened, it is necessary to rewind the film into the magazine.

Hold the camera in the left hand with the rewind knob toward you and the lens up. Pull the rewind knob out until you feel resistance (about ¼ inch). Push the REWIND RELEASE in the direction of the arrow and hold the release while turning the rewind knob clockwise, in the direction of the arrow, until the film is completely rewound into the magazine. The film is completely rewound when you feel a lessening of tension on the rewind knob.

Open the camera back; this automatically returns the exposure counter to E (empty). Raise the rewind knob fully and remove the film magazine.





Supplied with your camera, are 8 exposure value cards (one for each of the 8 Kodak color and black-and-white 35mm films). One side of the card shows exposures for the five most common outdoor lighting conditions; the other side gives the exposures for flash shots, using M-2 or No. 5 or 25 flash bulbs. Slip the proper exposure card, for the film you are using, into the holding frame on the back of the camera. The recess is deep enough to hold two cards, if desired.

The cards also show what kind of film you have in the camera. The number in the upper right corner of the card (10 for Kodachrome Film for Daylight) is the exposure index.

Select the proper exposure from the card.

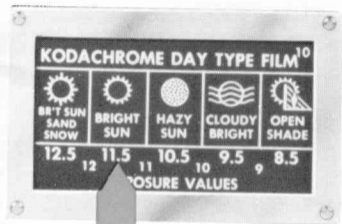
On the face of the SHUTTER SPEED RING there is a scale of red exposure values from 5 to 17.

Normally this ring is linked with the LENS OPENING

SHUTTER SPEED RING



LENS OPENING RING



Transfer the exposure value number obtained from the exposure value card to the shutter speed ring.

The daylight exposure value numbers, for black-and-white films include a "safety factor" to assure full exposure, even under adverse conditions. Under normal conditions, you can use one number higher than indicated — for example, 16 instead of 15 for Plus-X film and Bright Sun. With color films and flash exposures always use the exposure value numbers given on the card.

RING. To line up the red dot index with the exposure value number, depress the lens opening ring sufficiently to disengage it from the shutter speed ring; rotate the lens opening ring until the red dot index lines up with the proper exposure value; then let it snap back into position. If you cannot move the index to the desired exposure because it reaches the limit of its travel, turn the shutter speed ring sufficiently to allow lining up the index with the selected exposure value. You can set the index between numbers. The camera is now set for proper exposure.

Picture Taking. Before making pictures, a little more must be learned about your camera — lens opening and shutter speed.

When the exposure value has been set, shutter speed and lens opening are automatically linked together. Thus a change in one means that a simultaneous, compensating change is made in the other. For example: with an exposure value of 12 the camera is set for a lens opening of $f/8$ and a shutter speed* of $1/60$ second (a good setting for outdoor pictures). Suppose this

*Do not make intermediate shutter speed settings.

combination is not suitable for your subject because you need a faster speed, such as $1/250$ second, to stop action. In that case turn the shutter speed ring until the index is at 250. This leaves the exposure value 12 but automatically adjusts the lens opening to $f/4$ and thus compensates for the faster speed.

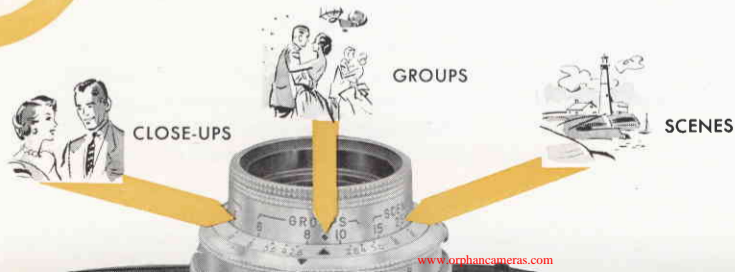
On the other hand, if you intend to take a picture which requires good depth of field, needing a lens opening such as $f/16$, rotate the speed ring until the index on the lens opening is at 16. This changes the speed to $1/15$ second. All exposures $1/15$ second and slower, including "B," demand that the camera be on a firm support, for there is risk of camera movement at slow shutter speeds.

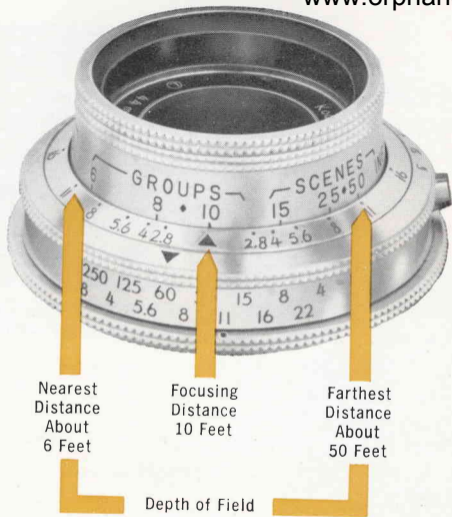
If you want to set the exposure without reference to the exposure values, be sure to set the shutter speed first and the lens opening afterwards. If you reverse the procedure, changes in the shutter speed will also change the lens opening, due to the linkage between lens opening and shutter speed rings.

DISTANCE SETTINGS

For quick distance settings line up the diamond-shaped \blacklozenge index under the appropriate subject zone, CLOSE-UPS, GROUPS, and SCENES, with the triangular \blacktriangle index. Zone focusing can be used only at lens openings between $f/5.6$ and $f/8$ and smaller.

For careful distance settings—when using lens openings larger than $f/5.6$ —for pictures of nearby objects—for flash pictures, estimate carefully or measure the film-to-subject distance and line up the appropriate footage number with the triangular index.





Nearest
Distance
About
6 Feet

Focusing
Distance
10 Feet

Farthest
Distance
About
50 Feet

Depth of Field

Distances are measured from the film plane to the subject. The film plane coincides approximately with the back edge of the Accessory Clip on the top of the camera

DEPTH OF FIELD

The subject focused on will be sharpest in the picture. However, other objects in the picture area, both in front of and behind the subject, will be acceptably sharp. This is known as "depth of field."

To determine the depth of field for any lens opening and distance, there is a depth-of-field calculator consisting of the focusing scale and lens opening scale on either side of the focusing index.

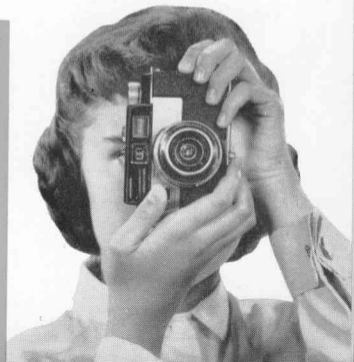
Suppose you have set the lens opening to $f/11$ and the distance to about 10 feet: To the left of the focusing index, the line marked with the figure 11 (corresponding to the lens opening) is opposite about 6 feet. To the right of the index, another line marked with the figure 11 points to about 50 feet. This tells you that with a setting of about 10 feet at $f/11$ you have a depth-of-field zone extending from about 6 to 50 feet.



When taking pictures, hold the camera close to your eye so that you can see the complete luminous view-frame. What is seen within the frame will be in the picture.

Note the two parallax pointers, one on each side near the top of the view-frame. The 5 ► near the upper left corner of the view-frame, when the camera is held horizontally, indicates the upper edge of the picture when the subject is 5 feet from the camera. The ◀ 3, on the right side, indicates the upper edge of the picture when the subject is 3 feet from the camera. The part thus eliminated at the top of the frame is added to the bottom of the frame.

The illustrations at the right show two ways of holding the camera. Use any method you prefer as long as the camera is held steady.





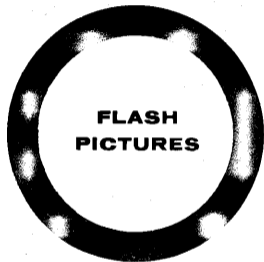
1. Set the red index dot to the exposure value number obtained from the exposure value card.
2. Turn the shutter speed ring to the desired speed setting or lens opening. For average snapshots set the shutter speed at "60" (1/60 sec.).
3. Set the distance.
4. Select the view in the viewfinder.
5. Hold the camera steady; then press the shutter release lever all the way down with a slow, squeezing action. If the film has not been advanced to the next frame and the word WIND appears in the viewfinder, or if the film leader has not been wound off fully, you cannot press the release lever.

To advance the film, with the right thumb 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. Now you can press the shutter release lever.

After you have taken the last picture, the rapid wind lever locks. The film must be rewound into the magazine before opening the camera. To do this, push the rewind release in the direction of the arrow and hold the release while turning the rewind knob clockwise, in the direction of the arrow, until the film is completely rewound into the magazine.





Flash pictures, in black-and-white or color, are easy to make with your camera. The built-in synchronization of your Kodak Synchro 250 Shutter permits the use of flash, including electronic flash. Flash bulbs are fired when the camera shutter is released. Flash exposure data is on one side of the exposure value cards.

Synchronization

The Kodak Synchro 250 Shutter synchronizes No. 5, No. 25, and M-2 bulbs at speed 30 (1/30 second). Electronic flash (zero-time delay) synchronizes at all speeds.

The Signet 30 was designed to use flashholders with Kodalite fittings such as the Kodalite Super-M 40 Flashholder and the Kodak Rotary Flashholder, Model 1. These flashholders do not require the use of a bracket to attach the flashholder to the camera. Instructions for using the flashholders are packed with them.



Making Flash Pictures

1. Kodalite Super-M 40 Flashholder

Insert the No. 5 or 25 or M-2 flash bulbs into the socket.

Kodak Rotary Flashholder, Model 1

Insert the M-2 flash bulbs into the plastic disc.

2. Set the index on the shutter speed ring to 30 (1/30 second). A No. 5 or 25 bulb has a flash duration of

Note:

Do not insert a bulb in the socket until the flashholder has been connected to the camera.

approximately 1/50 second; an M-2 bulb has a flash duration of approximately 1/100 second, thus providing effective stopping of subject movement if most of the exposure light is provided by the flash.

3. Estimate carefully the distance in feet you are from the subject and set the lens accordingly.

4. *Obtaining Exposure From Exposure Value Card*

a. Slip the proper exposure card into the holding frame, with the Flash Setting side out.

b. Determine the exposure value from the distance in feet to the subject and the type flash bulb used.

c. Transfer the exposure value to the shutter speed ring being sure the speed is 1/30 sec.

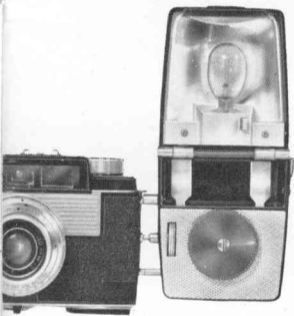
5. Hold the camera steady; then press the release lever all the way down with a slow squeezing action.

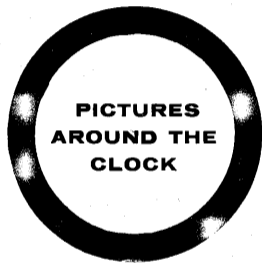
Kodak Generator Flashholder, Type 1

This small, compact, pocket-sized flashholder makes its own power—it does not require batteries. A three-quarter spin of the generator handwheel charges the capacitor with ample power to fire the flash bulb. The flashholder accepts M-2, No. 5 or No. 25 bulbs. A direct-reading flash calculator, used instead of the exposure value cards, is located on the back of the flashholder and shows both “f” and exposure value numbers.

Kodak Pocket Flashholder, Type B-1

Similar in appearance to the Kodak Generator Flashholder, accepting the same size flash bulbs, and having the same handy flash calculator, this unit is powered by either two Penlite batteries or by a Kodalite Midget B-C Flashpack which uses a 15-volt photoflash battery.





Some of the best pictures are made after the sun sets. If you have color film in the camera, use flash. With a magazine of super-fast Kodak Tri-X Film, and the $f/2.8$ lens on your camera, you can make pictures in well-lighted rooms. Load the camera with Kodak Tri-X Film, and set the exposure value at 8 (shutter at 30 and lens opening at $f/2.8$).

When the light is too dim to take a picture at 4 ($\frac{1}{4}$ second), then make a long exposure by using the "B" shutter setting. At this setting, the shutter stays open as long as the shutter release is held down. For long exposures, use a Kodak Metal Cable Release No. 5 in the socket on the shutter housing. Place the camera on a firm support such as the edge of a table, or use a Kodak Flexiclamp.

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Reflections from wet pavements or water are spectacular at night.

Familiar scenes around the home add a real highlight to your album.



Silhouettes can be striking when a little forethought goes into their composition.

A shot like this makes a nice Christmas card scene.





- Your Kodak Signet 30 Camera is a fine, ruggedly built, precision instrument. So 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 any of the lenses need cleaning, first brush or blow away any grit or dust. Wipe the surface gently with Kodak Lens Cleaning Paper. If necessary, use Kodak Lens Cleaner.

- The tinted appearance of the lens is due to Lumenizing . . . a special hard coating applied to all air-glass surfaces. This increases light transmission and decreases internal reflections, thus improving the brilliance of black-and-white pictures and the color purity of color films.

- Do not attempt to make any repairs or remove any parts from the shutter, lens, or camera. Never oil the shutter or any 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 Kodak.



You'll have a lot more fun with your Signet 30 Camera, when you use some of the products pictured in this section.

Kodak Signet 30 Field Case

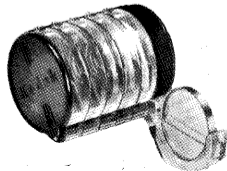
This de luxe, top-grain leather case combines practical protection with drop-away front convenience. Openings on the side of the case permit attaching the flashholder with the camera in the case. Strap inside top holds exposure value cards.



Filters

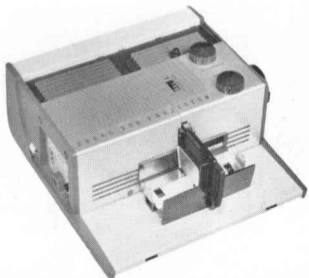
The Kodak Signet 30 Camera accepts Series 5 Kodak Filters and Combination Lens Attachments directly.

Kodak Filter Kit, No. 1044A. For **COLOR FILMS**, the kit contains a Kodak Skylight Filter (No. 1A) to add warmth to pictures taken in the open shade or on overcast days. A Kodak Daylight Filter (No. 85C) is included for converting indoor Type F color films for outdoor use. For **BLACK-AND-WHITE FILMS**, the kit contains a Pictorial Yellow Filter for accenting clouds.



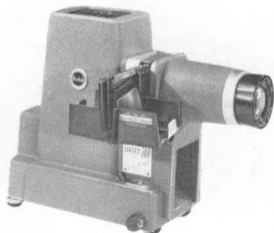
Kodak 300 Projector

Choice of two models. Here's the newest in projectors. The projector comes complete in a self-carrying case, has fingertip knob controls for focus and elevation, and weighs only 9 lbs. The changer accepts up to 36 cardboard mounts. A short, high efficiency, 300-watt projection lamp gives brilliant pictures.



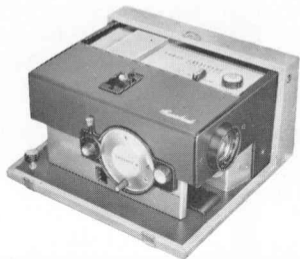
Kodaslide Signet 500 Projector, Model 2

500-watt lamp for brilliant pictures — permits viewing even in a lighted room. Choice of the easy-to-operate Kodak Readymatic Changer or Automatic Changer. See this projector at your photo dealer.



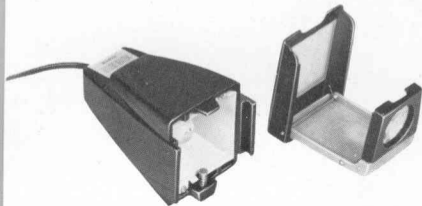
Kodak Cavalcade Projector

New, superbly automatic projector treats you like a guest. Changes slides all by itself. Features fully automatic timer, remote control changing, forward or backward changing, constant focus, exclusive editing feature, brightness selection, new, extra powerful lamp, and smart, compact styling.



Kodaslide Pocket Viewer, Models 1 and 2 and Kodak Illuminator, Model 1

These are available separately — but you'll want both of them for maximum viewing pleasure. The Pocket Viewer lets you view color slides anywhere, anytime. When the Illuminator is added to the viewer, your pictures are brightly and evenly lighted.



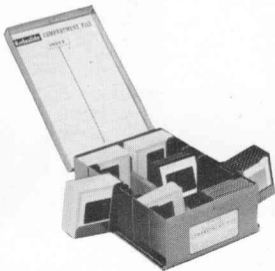
Kodaslide 400 File Box

It's styled like a book for *convenient bookcase storage*. This file box holds up to 400 cardboard or 176 glass slides which are stored in 16 Kodaslide boxes for handy slide group filing.



Kodaslide Compartment File

It's easy to find your color slides in this sturdy, all-metal filing system. This file has twelve swing-out compartments that hold as many as 240 cardboard or 96 glass-mounted slides.



Kodak Ektachrome Processing Outfit, 35mm

This outfit includes the Kodak Day-Load Tank and all necessary equipment and supplies for processing your own 35mm Ektachrome Film. No darkroom required, either.

The outfit also contains storage containers of 16-ounce capacity for the various chemicals and 100 Kodak Ready-Mounts for mounting your transparencies.

DETAILS OF KODAK SIGNET 30 CAMERA

FILM

NEGATIVE SIZE—24 x 36mm (about 1" x 1½").

FILM LOAD — Kodak 135; 20- or 36-exposure magazine.

LENS

KODAK EKTANAR — 44mm f/2.8, Luminized.

LENS OPENINGS—f/2.8 to f/22.

COMBINATION LENS ATTACHMENT — Series 5. Insert ring supplied with camera.

SHUTTER

KODAK SYNCHRO 250 — Automatically cocked when film is advanced.

Speeds — 1/4, 1/8, 1/15, 1/30, 1/60, 1/125, 1/250, and "B."

BODY RELEASE—Right front of camera.

FLASH—Built-in synchronization, use No. 5 or 25, and M-2 Bulbs to 1/30 second.

Electronic flash (X-synchronized) at all shutter speeds.

DOUBLE-EXPOSURE PREVENTION

EXPOSURE VALUE SYSTEM

EXPOSURE VALUE NUMBERS— 5 to 17.

FOCUSING AND VIEWING

FOCUSING RANGE—2½ feet to infinity.

VIEWFINDER — Optical, projected view-frame type.

CONSTRUCTION

Single-stroke Lever Film Advance, Easy Drum-Type Loading, Exposure Counter, and Exposure Cards.

TRIPOD SOCKET—Standard tripod thread.

SERIAL NUMBER—For positive identification — is stamped on the bottom of the camera. Keep a record of this number with your personal papers.

Kodak

Kodak Signet 30 Camera Information Card

Serial Number—On bottom of camera. Serial No. _____

Make note of this number for your records — Eastman Kodak Company does not register cameras.

Film—Kodak 135 Magazines; 20 or 36 exposures (20 exposures only for Ektachrome).

Color Films—Kodachrome or Kodak Ektachrome for color slides — Daylight for outdoors; Type F for flash.

Black-and-White Film—Kodak Plus-X, Panatomic-X, or Kodak Tri-X.

Combination Lens Attachments—Series 5 Retaining Ring supplied with camera.

Flasholders—Kodalite Super-M 40 Flashholder uses two 1½-volt penlite batteries or Kodalite Midget B-C Flashpack. Kodak Rotary Flashholder (B-C equipped) uses one 15-volt photoflash or hearing-aid battery.

Flash Bulbs—M-2 lamps only with Kodak Rotary Flashholder. With Kodalite Super-M 40 Flashholder, use M-2, No. 5 or No. 25 bulbs in 3-inch reflector, and No. 5 or No. 25 bulbs only in 4-inch reflector.