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## DETAILS of Kodak Signet 35 Camera

### Film

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

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

### Lens

KODAK EKTAR—44mm f/3.5, Lumenized lens.

LENS OPENINGS—f/3.5, f/4, f/5.6, f/8, f/11, f/16, f/22.

COMBINATION LENS ATTACHMENTS—Series V—No. 22 Kodak Adapter Ring (Screw-in Type), or 1½" Kodak Adapter Ring (Slip-on Type).

### Shutter

KODAK SYNCHRO 300—Cocking type.

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

BODY RELEASE—Right front of camera body.

FLASH—Built-in synchronization for Class M (No. 5 or 25) flash lamps.

### Focusing and Viewing

RANGE FINDER—Superimposed type, combined with view finder, coupled to focus mount.

FOCUSING RANGE—2 feet to infinity.

VIEW FINDER—Optical, eye-level enclosed, combined with range finder.

DOUBLE-EXPOSURE PREVENTION—Film advance interlocked with body shutter release to provide double-exposure prevention.

### Construction

CAMERA SIZE—4½ x 3½ x 2½ inches.

BODY—Die-cast alloy with black Kodadur covering.

BACK—Same as body, with metal pressure pad. Back is readily removable for easy access in loading.

TRIPOD SOCKET—Standard tripod thread for tripod or Kodak Flashholder Bracket.

SERIAL NUMBER—For positive identification—is stamped on the top of the case under the rewind knob. Keep a record of this number with your personal papers.

Eastman Kodak Company • Rochester 4, NY [www.bk.com](http://www.bk.com)

# KODAK

## SIGNET 35

CAMERA



Kodak Ektar f/3.5 Lens

KODACHROME  
TRANSPARENCY



KODACHROME  
TRANSPARENCY



• The fine appearance of this camera is matched by its performance and operation. Precision-built, sturdy, and amazingly easy to use, the Kodak Signet 35 camera has features that provide results comparable with the finest cameras.

Before using your camera, take a few minutes to get acquainted with it. Go through this manual with the camera, performing each operation as indicated. Then, when the moment of picture making arrives, you will be ready.

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.

The automatic double-exposure mechanism and film counter are designed to work when the camera is loaded. The double-exposure prevention mechanism may not work and the film counter will not work without film in the camera.



### Kodak Ektar Lens

Pictures produced with your Kodak Signet 35 Camera and its highly corrected Kodak Ektar 44mm f/3.5 Lumenized Lens are clear and needle-sharp.



### Kodak Synchro 300 Shutter

With its built-in synchronization capable of taking flash shots up to 1/300 second, your camera is well equipped for a remarkably wide range of picture-making situations.



## OPERATING FEATURES

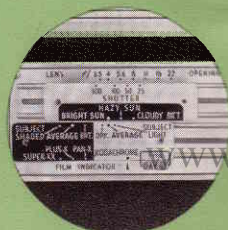
### Coupled Range-Finder

The superimposed image-type range finder is coupled with the lens to give instant and accurate focus. A single eyepiece serves both the range and view finders.



### Exposure Guide

A unique, built-in picture-making aid, the exposure guide on the camera back provides for rapid determination of the lens and shutter settings. It can also be used as a reminder of the type of film in your camera.



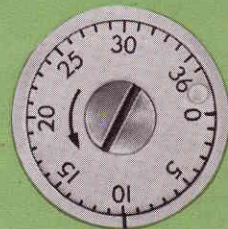
### Depth-of-Field Scale

For correct ranging accuracy, the depth-of-field scale, located just above the focusing mount, gives you instant reference to compose your picture for near and far objects.



### Film Counter

There's no guesswork to the number of pictures you have snapped. The film counter accurately records the number of unexposed frames of film remaining in the film magazine.



### Convenient Size Knobs

The wind and rewind knobs on the Kodak Signet 35 Camera have been designed for easy turning. An arrow on the top of each knob gives the direction in which the knob should be turned.



### Double-Exposure Prevention

Built into the camera mechanism is an automatic device to prevent double exposures. The lever located on the camera front will enable you to make intentional double exposures if desired, see page 17.



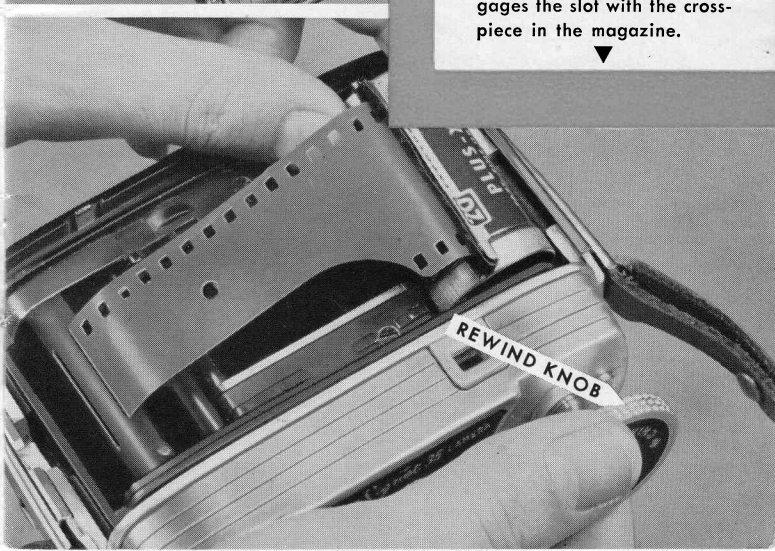
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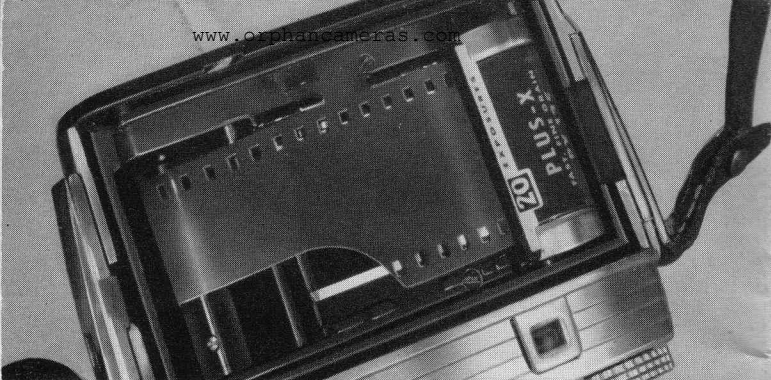
The tinted appearance of the lens is due to Lumenizing—a special hard coating applied to all air-glass surfaces of the lens. This treatment improves the brilliance of black-and-white pictures and the color purity of full-color pictures.



**1.** Press the LATCH down firmly with the ball of the index finger while sliding the back lock down with the thumb. Swing the back out 90° and lift it off the camera.



**2.** Pull out the REWIND KNOB. Insert the film magazine in the recess under the knob. The end of the magazine containing the crosspiece goes toward the rewind knob. Push in the rewind knob turning the knob until it engages the slot with the crosspiece in the magazine.



**3.** Bend the film leader between the first and second perforation; then insert the hooked end of the film into the slot of the take-up reel. Do not try to remove this reel.

**4.** Turn the WINDING KNOB in the direction of the arrow until the slack is removed from the film. The teeth of the SPROCKET must fit into the holes in the film. Replace the camera back. Turn the winding knob until it locks.

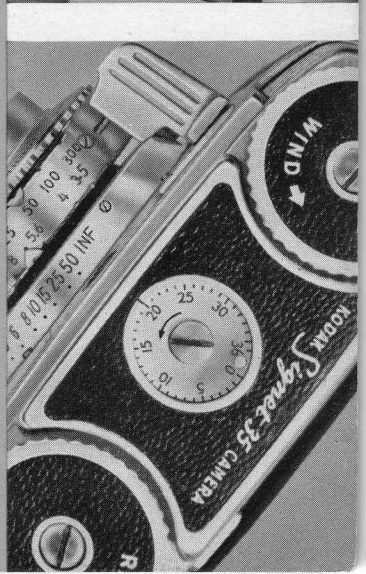
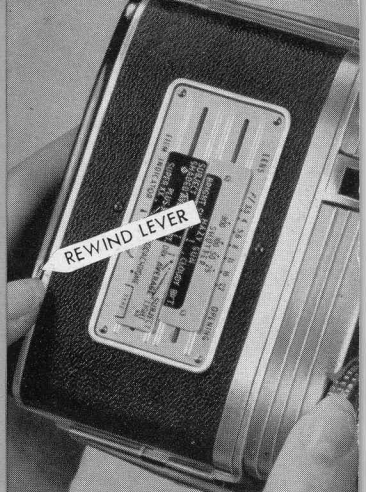


**5.** Free the winding knob by pushing the REWIND LEVER toward the rewind knob. Hold the lever and turn the winding knob  $\frac{1}{4}$  turn. Then release the lever and turn the winding knob until it locks. Do this three times.

The winding knob should be turned with a steady, even motion—never in a rapid and jerky manner.

It is not necessary to use the REWIND LEVER to advance the film after the camera is loaded. The winding knob is automatically freed when you snap a picture. However, if you accidentally trip the double-exposure lever it will be necessary to hold the REWIND LEVER until the winding knob is turned  $\frac{1}{4}$  turn.

**6.** Turn the film counter to 20 for a 20-exposure magazine—to 36 for a 36-exposure magazine. The counter will move a mark for each picture taken. It shows the number of exposures remaining. After each exposure, turn the winding knob until it locks. This advances the film for the next picture.



# for fine, accurate pictures

## 3 SIMPLE SETTINGS

**A. Shutter Speed** — Your Kodak Synchron 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 exposure release is held down. A tripod or other firm support must be used for this setting.

**B. Lens Opening** — The lens opening is smallest and therefore lets through the least amount of light when it is set at  $f/22$ . Each succeeding setting lets through twice as much light as the one before. For example,  $f/16$  lets through twice the light of  $f/22$ , and so on.

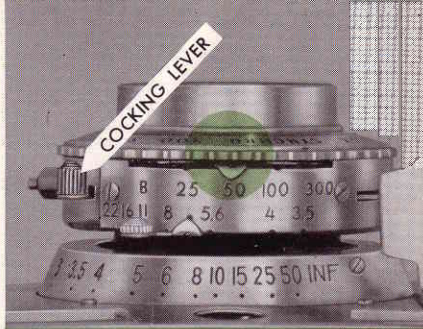
The lens opening and shutter speed work together to give the right exposure. Set your shutter according to the exposure guide. Exposure tables for flash and flood lamps are found on pages 19, 20, and 21.

**C. Focus** — When you superimpose the two images in the coupled range finder, the lens is automatically set for the 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 window as the focusing.



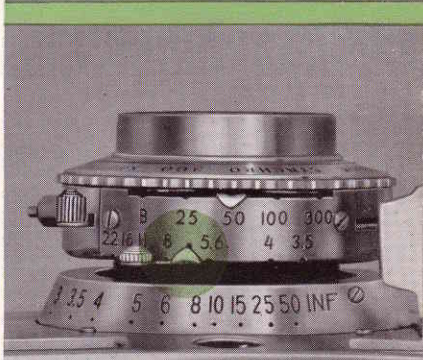
### A. Shutter Speed

Move the knurled ring until the pointer is at the desired shutter setting. The pointer “click stops” at each speed. 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. *Never oil the shutter.*



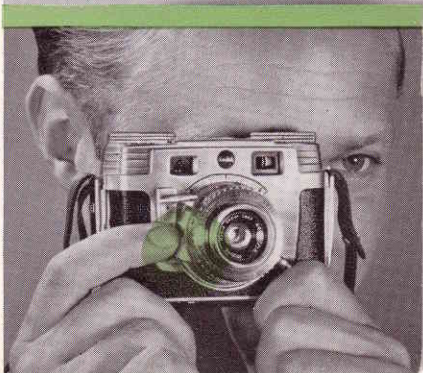
### B. Lens Opening

The size of the lens opening is changed by moving the lens pointer across the scale. The pointer “click stops” at each marked lens opening.



### C. Focus

Look through the eyepiece of the range finder, with the camera pressed firmly against the face. Select any vertical line in your subject and move the focusing ring until the two images of the subject coincide. For accuracy, focus the subject directly under the peak of the triangle.



## HOW TO USE THE EXPOSURE GUIDE

The exposure guide on the back of the camera indicates, quickly and easily, the correct exposure for Kodak Films, with three common subject types under the three most common lighting conditions.

The illustrations and descriptions below explain the subject types and lighting conditions covered by the exposure guide on your Kodak Signet 35 Camera.

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### SUBJECT



#### Dark Subjects

People in dark clothing, dark foliage, flowers, animals, buildings.



#### Average Subjects

Near-by people, gardens, houses, scenes not in shade. Light and dark objects in about equal proportions. Use this class if in doubt.



#### Light Subjects

Distant scenery, near-by people in marine, beach, snow scenes. Light-colored objects dominating.

### LIGHT



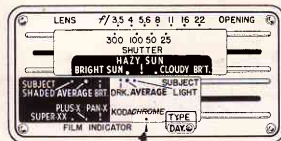
**Bright Sun**  
Strong Shadows



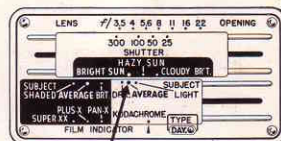
**Hazy Sun**  
Soft Shadows



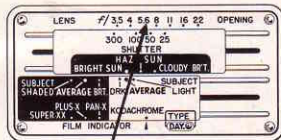
**Cloudy Bright**  
No Shadows



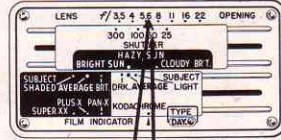
Put the dot for the film you are using over the arrow. A reminder of the type of Kodachrome in your camera is furnished by the slide.



Set the light condition dot opposite the subject dot. (If Kodachrome Film, use light half of subject scale.)



Read the lens opening above the selected shutter speed. Your choice should be governed by subject speed, depth of field, etc.

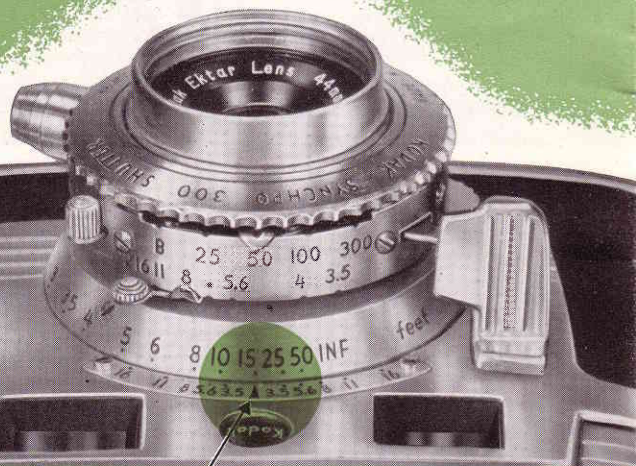


In this example, using Kodachrome Film Daylight Type, the settings would be at the red dot between  $f/5.6$  and  $f/8$  at  $1/50$  second.





## DEPTH OF FIELD



### Depth-of-Field Scale

Focus the lens. Select a lens opening. Above the selected lens opening (the red figures) on each side of the scale, read the distances of the nearest and farthest objects in focus.

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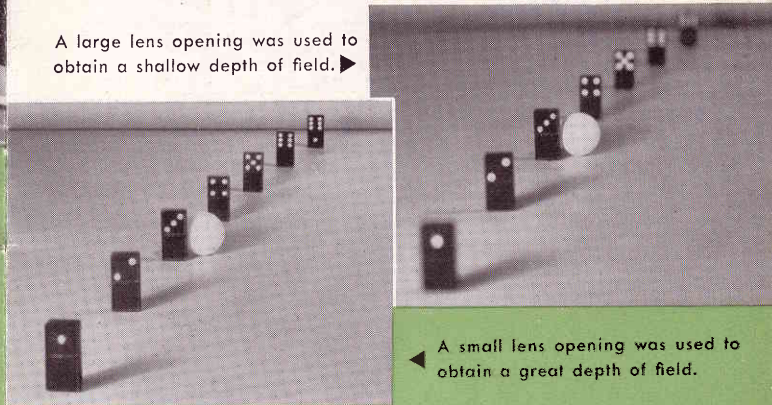
After you have focused on your subject, that subject will be sharp in the picture. However, other objects in the picture area, both in front of and beyond the subject, will also appear in focus. This is range of sharpness or "depth of field."

The method of determining depth of field by the scale is shown in the illustrated example to the left. Subject focused on is at 15 feet; exposure calls for a lens opening of  $f/8$ .

Look for the lens openings on the depth-of-field scale. There is one on each side of the distance arrow. The figure 8 is opposite  $f/8$  on one side of the arrow. Infinity is opposite  $f/8$  on the other side of the arrow. These show that all objects from 8 feet to infinity will be sharp and clear.

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A large lens opening was used to obtain a shallow depth of field. ▶



◀ A small lens opening was used to obtain a great depth of field.

## box camera simplicity

**IF YOU WANT IT**

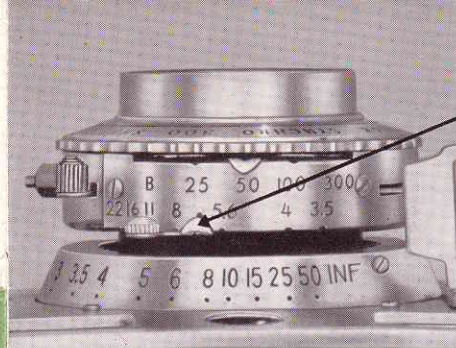
“Load, Aim and Shoot” have long been the principles of operation for the box camera. Your Kodak Signet 35 Camera can be operated with the same simplicity.

You will notice on the shutter that the  $f/11$  lens opening is in red and that there is a red dot between the  $f/5.6$  and  $f/8$  lens openings. Also the  $1/50$ -second shutter speed is in red.

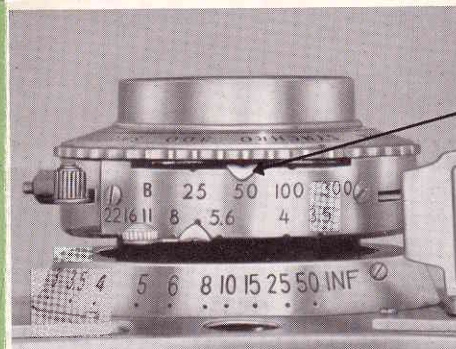
**Setting for Kodachrome Film Daylight Type** — When the pointers are set on the red dot and the  $1/50$ -second speed, the lens and shutter provide the basic exposure for average subjects in bright, direct sunlight.

**Setting for Black-and-White Film** — The exposure  $f/11$  and  $1/50$  second is the basic exposure for average subjects in bright sunlight with Kodak Plus-X Film. If the focusing scale is set at 15 feet, your range of sharpness is from 7 feet to infinity.

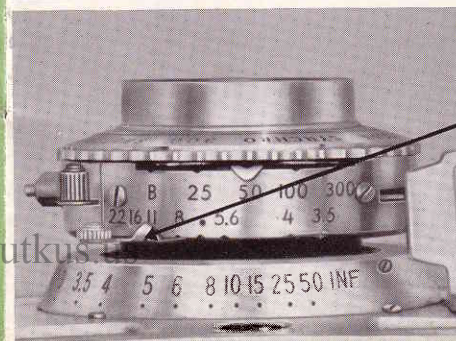
**Average Focus** — Many of your pictures will fall into the 8- to 50-foot range. With Kodachrome Film Daylight Type, set the focusing scale at “15” and the lens opening on the red dot between  $f/5.6$  and  $f/8$ .



For Kodachrome Film Daylight Type set the lens opening pointer on the red dot located between  $f/5.6$  and  $f/8$ .



Set the shutter speed pointer for  $1/50$  second by revolving the knurled ring.



For Kodak Plus-X Film set the pointers on the red  $f/11$  and  $1/50$  second.

## TAKING THE PICTURE

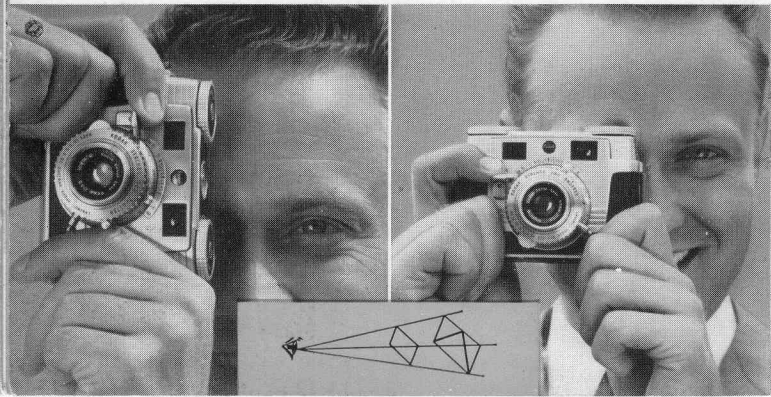
### The Finder

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 below). To compose the picture, move the camera and your head simultaneously.

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

The range finder triangle can be used to help center your eye.

16 The illustrations show the most practical manner of holding the camera to guard against camera move-



ment at the moment of exposure. With the camera steadied against the face, depress the exposure release with a slow, squeezing action.

**Note:** *The release will remain locked if the shutter is not cocked, or the film has not been advanced to an unexposed frame. It sometimes may be necessary after an exposure to turn back the winding knob a trifle to release the winding mechanism.* For intentional double exposures, trip the lever on the bottom of the front of the camera. Cock the shutter and make your second exposure.

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## UNLOADING THE FILM

When the counter has reached "0," after the 20th or 36th exposure, rewind the film into the magazine. Turn the REWIND KNOB in the direction of the arrow while holding the REWIND LEVER toward the rewind knob. Continue until the WINDING KNOB stops turning. Now remove the camera back, pull up the rewind knob, and remove the film magazine.

It's a good idea to have your exposed film processed soon after exposure. Also it's wise to reload the camera as soon as the exposed film has been removed, to be ready for the next picture.

