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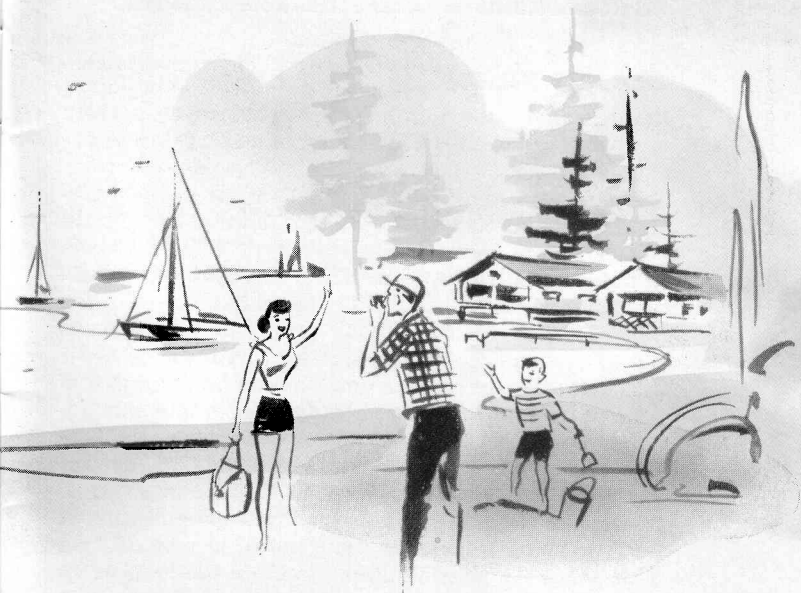
KODAK SIGNET 80 CAMERA

Your Kodak Signet 80 Camera combines unexcelled performance, versatility, and modern appearance. Its many unique features add greatly to picture-taking ease and scope:

- *Fast 50mm f/2.8 lens interchangeable with 35mm wide-angle and 90mm telephoto lenses.*
- *Built-in photoelectric exposure meter.*
- *Coupled rangefinder.*
- *Bright-frame, natural size viewfinder.*
- *Unique, "injection" loading with automatic film leader wind-off.*
- *Fast-action lever film advance.*

Before an important picture assignment, a trip or any special event, expose a magazine of film and make a few flash pictures. This will give you practice and provide a check on your equipment.

Just to demonstrate how simple it is to operate your camera, let's select a film, load your camera and take pictures with a basic camera setting — the next few pages tell you how!

KODAK SIGNET 80 CAMERA

www.butkus.us

CONTENTS

THE KODAK SIGNET 80 CAMERA USES KODAK 135 FILM.

COLOR FILMS

Kodachrome Film—For full-color transparencies which can be projected on a screen or from which prints or enlargements can be made.

Use Kodachrome Film for Daylight for daylight pictures, and Kodachrome Type F for flash or floodlighted pictures. 20 or 36 exposures.

SELECT A FILM

Kodak Ektachrome Film—Like Kodachrome, Ektachrome Film produces lifelike color transparencies for projection or from which color prints and enlargements can be made. The speed of this film, however, is faster than that of Kodachrome Film. You can process this film yourself or have it processed by your photofinisher.

Use Kodak Ektachrome Film for Daylight for exposure in daylight, and Kodak Ektachrome Film Type F for pictures with clear flash lamps. 20 exposures.

Kodacolor Film—The new color film for color prints or transparencies. Expose the same roll of film by daylight or clear flash—it gives beautiful color prints or transparen-

cies with either. Take the exposed roll of film to your photo dealer. He will arrange to have negatives and color prints or transparencies made for you. Enlargements, too, as great as 11 x 14 inches, can be ordered through your photo dealer. 20 exposures.

BLACK-AND-WHITE FILMS

Kodak Panatomic-X Film—The film to use for big enlargements when high film speed is not a factor. It combines exceptionally fine grain and the ability to record extremely fine detail. 20 or 36 exposures.
Kodak Plus-X Pan Film—An excellent high-speed film for general outdoor and interior use. The low graininess and high resolving power permit high-quality enlargements. 20 or 36 exposures.
Kodak Tri-X Film—An extremely fast panchromatic film of moderate contrast, wide exposure and development latitude, and color sensitivity suitable for all types of indoor and outdoor illumination. 20 or 36 exposures.

KODAK FILMS

	FILM INDEX	
	Daylight	Photoflood
Kodachrome (Daylight)	10	5*
Kodachrome (Type F)	10**	12†
Ektachrome (Daylight)	32	12*
Ektachrome (Type F)	16**	16†
Kodacolor	32	20†
Panatomic-X	25	20
Plus-X	80	64
Tri-X	200	160

*With Kodak Photoflood Filter No. 80B (for Kodak Daylight Type Color Films)
**With Kodak Daylight Filter for Type F Color Films (85C)
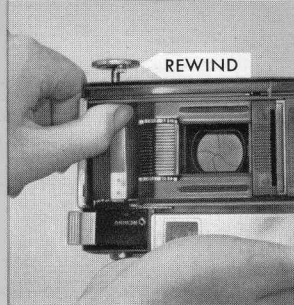†With photographic flood lamps and Kodak Wratten Filter No. 82A

LOAD
YOUR
CAMERA

—in subdued
light

1

Press down on the LATCH
and slide it toward the
bottom of the camera;
the hinged back will
spring open.

2

Push out the REWIND
with the thumb.

Unique Film Handling and Protection: After inserting
the film leader in the take-up recess, advancing the film
causes it to form a coil, guided by three pairs of rollers.
As additional film enters the chamber a spring-mounted
bracket, holding two pairs of rollers, slides outward, there-
by providing space for the film coil to build up around its
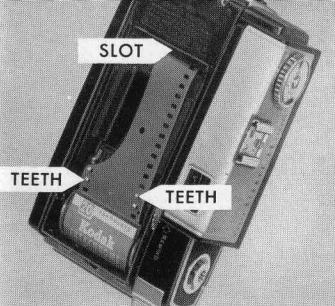outside. This eliminates possibility of film cinching.

3

Insert the film magazine in the supply chamber with the projecting hub toward the top of the camera.

(a) Press down the magazine into the supply chamber; then push the rewind all the way in, turning it slightly if necessary.

(b) Now, pull film out of the magazine until 3 or 4 perforations of the *full width* of the film are exposed and insert the end of the film in the SLOT in the take-up recess.
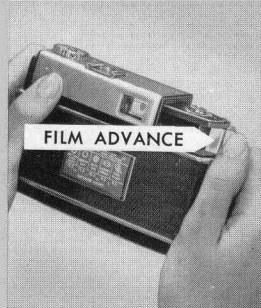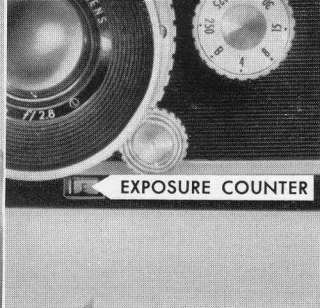
4

After making certain that the perforations on each side of the film engage the sprocket TEETH, close the camera back.

Repeatedly, push the FILM ADVANCE lever with the right thumb until the lever stops (approximately 8 times). This advances the film to the first frame and automatically sets the EXPOSURE COUNTER to "1."

After taking a picture, *two full* strokes of the film advance lever are required to advance the film one frame. The exposure counter shows the number of exposures made.

The counter automatically returns to "E" (Empty) when the back of the camera is opened.

1 Set the Shutter Speed

- Rotate the shutter SPEED DIAL until 60 (1/60 second) appears in the window.
- Rotate the speed INDEX RING, by the serrated projections on both sides, until its INDEX DOT is opposite 60 on the LENS OPENING RING.

2 Read and set the Exposure Value

- Turn the inner disc of the exposure SETTING RING by means of the BUTTON until the appropriate film index (see page 3) of the film in the camera appears opposite the black triangular index of the window labeled ASA.
- Direct the camera toward the subject, holding it slightly downward. The white NEEDLE will move in the win-

YOU ARE READY TO TAKE PICTURES
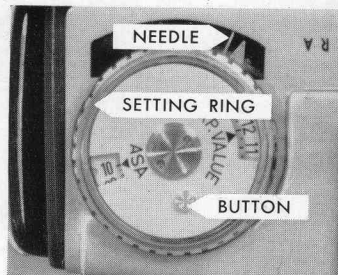
Using basic camera settings
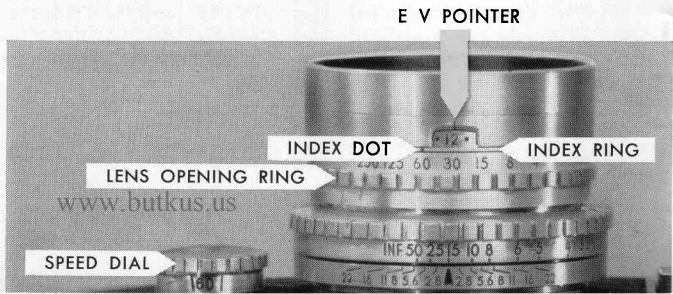
dow. Turn the meter setting ring, thus moving the red pointer, until the pointer is over the white needle.

- Read the exposure-value number opposite the red triangular index of the window labeled EXP. VALUE.
- Transfer the exposure-value number just read opposite the red triangular index to the red-figure exposure-value scale in the window on top of the lens barrel. Do this by rotating the knurled LENS OPENING RING until the exposure-value number to be used is opposite the E V POINTER. Proper exposure has now been set.

3 Focus and Take the Picture

- Look through the eyepiece of the combination viewfinder and rangefinder. You will see the subject outlined by the luminous view-frame. Move the focusing KNOB until the outlines of the double image in the small circular rangefinder field move together so that only one image is visible. The lens is now focused correctly.
- With the subject still outlined by the view-frame, take the picture by pressing the exposure RELEASE.

To advance the film and set the shutter, push the film advance lever forward *twice,* as far as it will go.

7

Many of your picture-taking situations will fall into a class which can be accommodated by the basic camera setting just described for quick picture-making. But to use your camera in this manner only would not be taking advantage of the many fine features of your equipment—features which are of real value to you.

So you will want to read on for the important details. You will want to become acquainted with the full range of shutter speeds and lens openings, depth of field, flash, interchangeable lenses, etc. This will put you in command of the various picture-taking situations you will meet.

**EXPOSURE
SELECTION
AND
SETTING**

Setting the Shutter Speed

For most picture-taking situations, it is recommended that this setting be selected first; then select the exposure-value number. Otherwise, the exposure-value number will be moved out of the window because of the speed Index Ring-Lens Opening Ring coupling.

Shutter speeds of 1/250, 1/125, 1/60, 1/30, 1/15, 1/8, 1/4 second and B (Brief time) appear on the shutter-SPEED DIAL. Set the shutter speed by rotating the dial until the desired speed (30 for 1/30, 4 for 1/4, etc.) appears

in the window on the top of the dial. *Do not set between marked shutter speeds.*

A shutter speed of 60 (1/60 sec.) is suggested for most "everyday" picture-taking situations.

Because your Signet 80 Camera makes use of the exposure-value system of camera settings, the shutter speed must also be "keyed-in" with the exposure-value setting. To do this, rotate the INDEX RING by the serrated projections on both sides until the speed INDEX DOT is opposite the same number on the LENS-OPENING RING that is set on the shutter speed dial. *Correct exposure depends on the same shutter speed being set in these TWO places.*

9
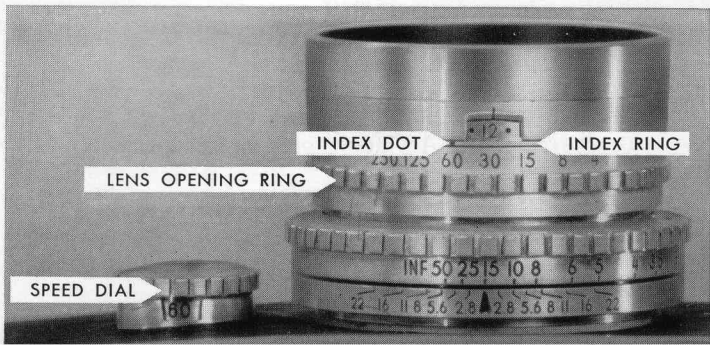
Exposure Meter

Your camera has a built-in photoelectric exposure meter which measures either light reflected from the subject (reflected light readings) or light falling on the subject (incident light readings). This provides a guide to the correct exposure-value settings. The exposure value is a number corresponding to the amount of light required for correct exposure.

Setting the Film Index

The speed of the film in your camera, expressed as a film index number, can be found in the instructions packed with the film, or on page 3. Turn the INNER DISC of the exposure setting ring by means of the BUTTON until the film index number of the film in the camera appears opposite the black triangular index labeled ASA. For example, the daylight index of Kodachrome Film for Daylight is 10; set 10 in the ASA window for daylight exposure.

Selecting Proper Exposure Value

For meter readings taken from the camera position (re-

10
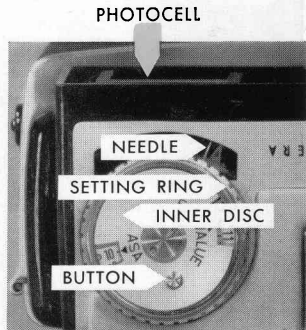
flected light readings), make sure that the white plastic Incident Light Mask is removed from the front of the PHOTOCELL. For incident light readings, see page 30.

1. Point the camera at the subject, directing it slightly downward; the white NEEDLE will move in the window.

2. Turn the meter SETTING RING, thus moving the red pointer, until the pointer is directly over the white needle.

3. Read the exposure-value number opposite the red triangular index of the window labeled "EXP. VALUE."

Exposure-value numbers can also be selected from the exposure-value cards, packed with the camera. Use of these cards is described on page 14.

Setting the Exposure Value

Now, transfer the exposure-value number obtained from the exposure meter or the exposure-value card to the red-figure exposure-value scale in the opening on top of the lens barrel. Do this by rotating the knurled LENS-OPENING RING until the exposure-value number to be used is opposite the E V POINTER. If you cannot move the desired exposure-value number into the window because the lens-opening ring reaches the limit of its travel, rotate the
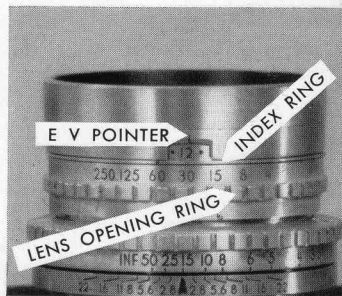
NOTE

If the exposure-value number is less than 5, this indicates a low level of illumination, and cannot be set opposite the E V pointer. Use of a long exposure with the speed dial set at "B" is recommended. See page 24.

INDEX RING by its two serrated projections until the number is available; then reset the shutter speed dial to the speed opposite the index dot of the index ring.

Rotating the lens-opening ring to set the exposure-value number automatically sets the lens opening f/number on the underside of the lens barrel.

Picture-Taking Considerations

When the shutter speed and light-value number have been properly set, exposure will be correct for the existing lighting conditions as measured by the built-in exposure meter. When an exposure meter reading indicates that lighting conditions, and therefore the exposure-value number, have changed, revolve the knurled lens-opening ring until the new light-value number is opposite the E V pointer on the top of the lens barrel.

If you wish to change the shutter speed (for example, to a faster speed to stop motion), set the new speed both on the shutter speed dial and opposite the speed index dot. Then, because the exposure-value number has been moved out of the window in "keying-in" the new shutter speed, turn the knurled lens-opening ring to return the

12

correct exposure value opposite the E V Pointer.

In another case you may wish to change the lens opening, perhaps to take a picture which calls for good depth of field and therefore a smaller lens opening (larger f/number). Do this as follows: Consult the LENS OPENING SCALE (f/numbers) on the underside of the lens barrel and
(1) Turn the knurled lens-opening ring until the desired f/number is opposite the INDEX.
(2) Referring to the scales on the top of the lens barrel, rotate the index ring by its serrated projections until the correct exposure-value number, which had been moved by turning the knurled ring in the previous step, is again opposite the E V Pointer.
(3) Reset the shutter-speed dial to the shutter speed *now* opposite the shutter index dot of the index ring. Do not set between marked speeds.

With shutter speeds slower than 1/30 second, the camera should be firmly supported to avoid camera movement.

13
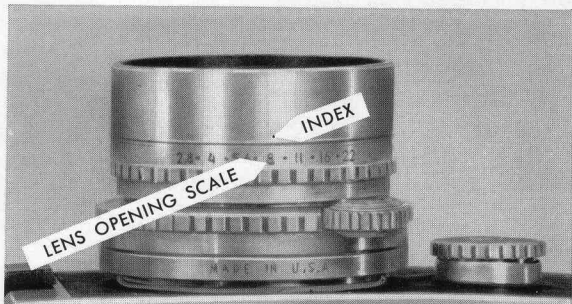
Exposure-Value Cards

Supplied with your camera are 8 exposure-value cards (one for each of the 8 Kodak color and black-and-white 35mm films) as an alternate method of exposure determination. One side of the card gives the exposures for flash shots; the other side shows exposures for the five most common outdoor lighting conditions. Reference to the proper card can quickly provide the correct exposure for pictures in sunlight. However, exposure-value numbers for poorer light conditions can be more accurately determined by use of the exposure meter. The cards are necessary for determining exposure values for flash shots.

Slip the exposure card,* for the film you are using, into the holding frame on the back of the camera and select the proper exposure from the card.

Daylight exposures for Kodachrome and Kodak Ektachrome Films are for *average* subjects in daylight from two hours after sunrise to two hours before sunset. For side- or back-lighted close-ups in bright sunlight, with important shadow detail, deduct 0.5 to 1.0 from the exposure value. With light-colored subjects, add 0.5.

*The card also serves to show what film is loaded in the camera.

14
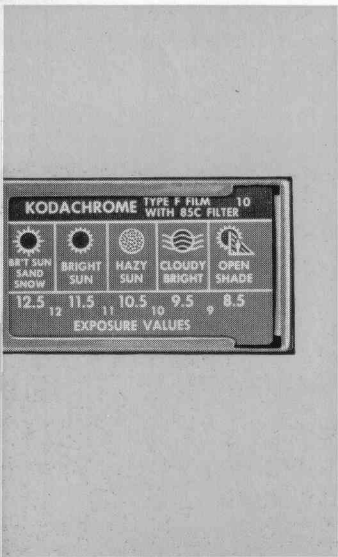
Hold the camera with both hands, as illustrated, and look through the eyepiece. For proper viewing, the camera should be held in such a manner that all four corners indicating the luminous view-frame are visible. Position-

VIEWING AND FOCUSING
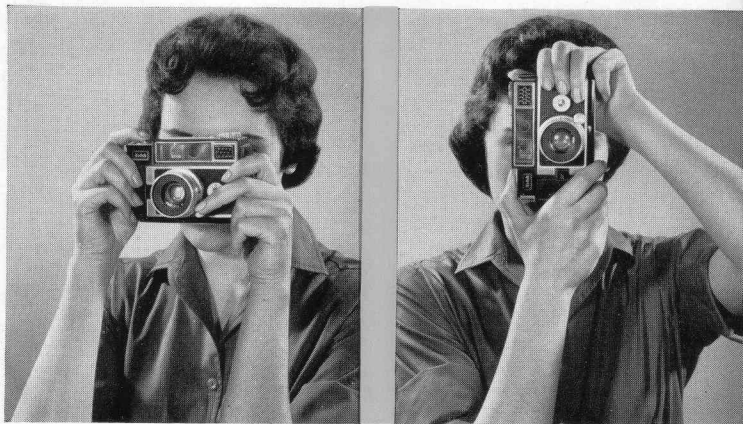
ing the eye so that the "shadow frame" covers the four corners will add to their brightness.

Keep the four corners visible, by retaining the proper eye positioning; move the head and camera together to outline the subject. When the camera is held horizontally, note the two sets of parallax indicators—one on each side near the top of the view-frame, and one each on the base and top near the right side.

With close-up subjects at 2½ feet, imaginary lines drawn between opposite pointers define the top and side of the picture area. See illustration below.
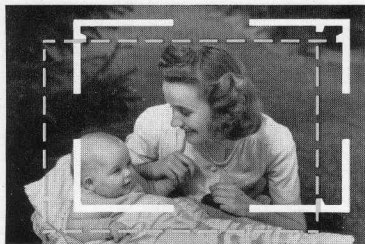
Close-Ups: The portion of the scene eliminated at the top and side is added to the bottom and other side, as shown by the dotted lines.

As you look through the eyepiece, you will also notice a circular area in the center of the field of view — this is the rangefinder field. Until the camera is focused for the correct camera-to-subject distance, this field shows a double image of the subject. To set the distance correctly, move the focusing knob until the outlines of the double image move together and coincide, so that only one image is visible. The lens is now set for the film plane-to-subject distance. The film plane location is marked by the circle-and-line design on the top of the camera, over the eyepiece.

**Top Illustration:** Double image in range finder indicates out-of focus subject.

Lower Illustration: Single rangefinder image means camera is properly focused.

In addition to using the coupled rangefinder to determine distance automatically, you can set the FOCUSING SCALE manually for film plane-to-subject distance. Do this by moving the focusing knob until the correct camera-to-subject distance is opposite the FOCUSING INDEX.

After you have focused the camera properly, the 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 "depth of field."

To permit instant reading of the depth of field for any lens opening and distance, a DEPTH-OF-FIELD SCALE composed of numbers corresponding to lens openings is arranged on either side of the focusing index.
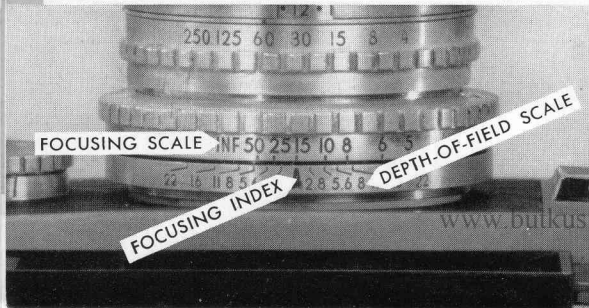
DEPTH
OF
FIELD

Let's use the illustration as an example: The focus is set for 15 feet; if the lens opening scale (f/number) on the underside of the lens barrel is at f/8, then the depth of field is from about 9 feet to a little over 50 feet. These distances were found by following the guide lines from the figure 8 on each side of the focusing index. Read depth of field for other lens openings in a similar manner.

1

Set the shutter speed on the shutter-speed dial; *also* opposite the speed index dot of the index ring.

2

Determine, from the exposure meter or E V card, the proper exposure-value number and transfer it to the red exposure-value scale opposite the E V pointer.

TAKING
THE
PICTURE

3

Focus the camera with the rangefinder or by setting the film-to-subject distance on the focusing scale.

4

Look through the eyepiece and compose the picture within the view-frame finder as described previously.

5

Hold the camera steady and *slowly* press the shutter release down all the way with a squeezing action. (If the *shutter* does not "click," the film advance lever was not actuated properly.) In this case, actuate the lever until it locks.

6

Press the film advance lever forward, 2 full strokes, to advance the film and set the shutter for the next picture.

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After the 20th or 36th exposure, and before the back of the camera is opened, it is necessary to rewind the film into the magazine as follows:

1. Rotate and hold the REWIND RELEASE (arrow in illustration) in the direction of the arrow as far as it will go until one turn of the crank (next step) has been made.

2. Fold out the rewind crank and turn it clockwise, as shown in the illustration, until lack of resistance to the rewind indicates that all the film has been wound into the magazine.

3. Press down the back latch, open the back, and pull out the rewind by its crank. Remove the magazine, close the back, fold in the crank and press in the rewind.

UNLOADING

— in subdued
light

FLASH

Flash pictures with your Kodak Signet 80 Camera are as easily made as pictures in daylight. Flasholders, such as the Kodalite Super-M 40 Flasholder, illustrated, Kodak Rotary (Type 1) Flasholder, and Kodak Generator Flasholder (Type 1) are recommended.

The Kodalite Super-M 40 Flasholder is supplied complete with interchangeable 4-inch and 3-inch reflectors for greatest efficiency with No. 5, No. 25, M5, M25 or M2 bulbs.

The Kodak Rotary Flasholder, Type 1 features rapid-sequence lamp firing. Six M2, M5, or M25 bulbs are preloaded in the magazine and advanced, one at a time, to firing position by rotating the turret.

21
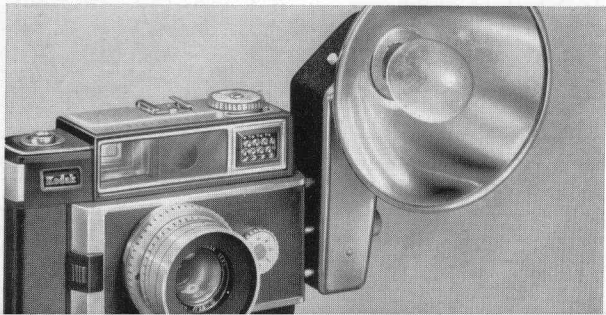
The Kodak Generator Flasholder, Type 1 is a small, pocket-sized flasholder which gives lifetime freedom from batteries. A spin of the generator hand-wheel charges the capacitor with ample power to fire the bulb.

Attach any of these flasholders to the camera by inserting the posts of the flasholder in the flash receptacles, A and B, on the end of the camera; then tighten the knurled knob.

Electronic Flash—The electronic flash socket, C, accepts the European-type cord tip for X-synchronization with electronic flash equipment with no lag in the trip circuit.

To Make Flash Pictures (using E.-V. Cards)

1. Set the shutter speed dial at 30 (1/30 second). *The shutter speed dial must always be set at 30 for use with the exposure-value cards in flash picture-making.* Set the index dot of the index ring at 30.

2. From the correct exposure card on the back of the camera, select, under the number representing the bulb-to-subject distance in feet, the proper exposure-value number. Read this number opposite whichever bulb is in use; then set this number opposite the E.-V. pointer on the
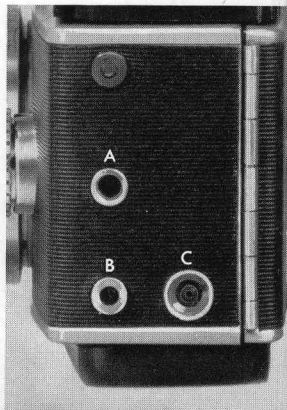
lens barrel. For example: with Kodachrome Film Type F, at a bulb-to-subject distance of 10 feet with a No. 5 bulb, the exposure-value number would be 11.5.

3. Set the focusing scale to the bulb-to-subject distance in feet.

4. Compose the picture in the viewfinder and press down the shutter release all the way to take the picture.

5. Advance the film.

Additional Flash Shutter Speeds

Shutter Speeds, other than 1/30 second, can be used for flash pictures with your camera as follows:

- M2 and M25 bulbs—all shutter speeds up through 1/125 with B-C powered flasholders or through 1/60 with battery-powered flasholders.
- M5, No. 5, No. 25 bulbs—shutter speeds up through 1/60
- Electronic flash — all shutter speeds

For exposure information at 1/30 second, see the exposure-value cards or flasholder calculators. For other shutter speeds, consult the exposure information packed with the film or on the bulb carton.

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LONG EXPOSURES

If there is not sufficient light for a snapshot, make a long exposure by setting the shutter-speed dial at "B." At this setting the shutter stays open as long as the shutter release is held down. Use of the Kodak Metal Cable Release No. 2, screwed into the top of the shutter-release button, is recommended for steadiest pictures. The camera must be on a firm support for long exposures.

INTER-CHANGEABLE LENSES

The 50mm standard lens of your camera is quickly and easily interchangeable with the Kodak Signet Telephoto Lens, 90mm $f/4$, or the Kodak Signet Wide Angle Lens, 35mm $f/3.5$.

The telephoto lens gives almost twice the image size, at the same distance, as the standard lens. You will want it for sports events to bring the action closer, for distant scenery, and close-ups from a distance.

The wide-angle lens covers a wider area and gives greater depth of field than the standard lens. It allows you to "get the subject in" when there is little room to move back.
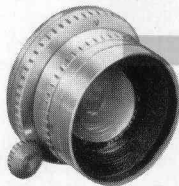
24
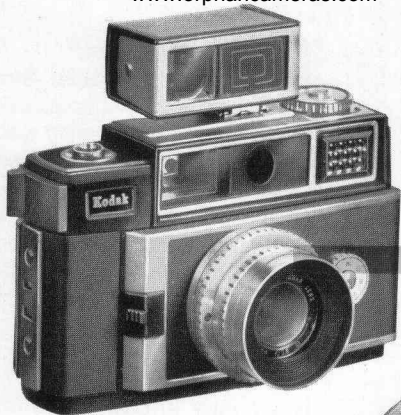
STANDARD LENS

WIDE-ANGLE LENS

TELEPHOTO LENS

25
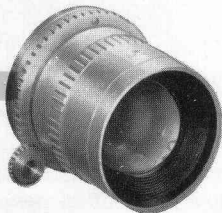
Attaching

Change the lenses in subdued light. Before removing a lens, either place the camera on its back — lens up, or grasp the lens firmly so that it will not drop when released. Then, using the illustration as a guide, press up the knurled safety LOCK as far as it will go with the thumb; then, draw the SLIDE out with the first finger. Lift the lens from the camera. *Do not touch shutter leaves or other parts uncovered by removal of a lens.*

To insert an alternate lens, first orient the lens so that the PIN engages the SLOT, then press the lens lightly toward the camera and push in the slide as far as it will go to lock the lens in place. If, while focusing, the images in the rangefinder do not move, swing the focusing knob through its full arc to recouple the rangefinder.

Operation

Camera operation with either the telephoto or wide-angle lens in position is the same as that

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described previously for the standard lens. However, with the telephoto lens, it is extremely important that the camera be held steady. An auxiliary viewfinder is necessary to show the field of view for whichever lens may be in use.
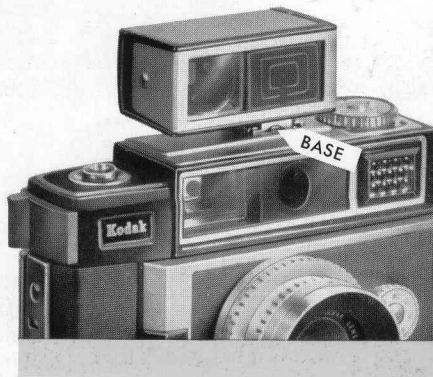
Auxiliary Viewfinder

The Kodak Signet Multi-Frame Finder allows you to frame the subject in that view-frame of the finder which corresponds to the lens mounted on the camera.*

For use with the Signet 80 Camera, make sure that the adjustable BASE is at the end of its slot, farthest from the eyepiece-end of the viewfinder, and that the coin-slotted base screw is tight.

With the eyepiece toward the rear of the camera, and using the illustration as a guide, slide the rails of the viewfinder base into the tracks of the camera accessory clip as far as they will go.

Look through the eyepiece and frame the subject in the middle frame (labeled 50) with the standard lens; in the center frame (labeled 90)

*The dot in the center of the 90mm finder field provides an aid in centering the subject with any lens.

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with the telephoto lens; and in the outside frame (labeled 35) with the wide-angle lens.

Note the horizontal indicators on the side of each view-frame. These provide a guide for parallax correction at close distances. The horizontal indicator on the left side of each view-frame (labeled 5 in the 50mm frame) defines the upper edge of the picture when the subject is 5 feet from the camera. The horizontal indicator on the right side of each view-frame (labeled 3 in the 50mm frame) defines the upper edge of the picture when the subject is 3 feet from the camera.

HINTS ON USING THE EXPOSURE METER

Reflected Light Readings. Any exposure meter, reading light reflected *by* the subject, measures the *over-all* brightness of the scene it covers. For scenes in which neither highlight nor shadow areas predominate, and when you are interested equally in both, use the exposure-value number as determined by the meter.

Under certain conditions, however, better pictures are obtained by modifying the use of the meter. For example,

a reading of a person in *light colored* clothing occupying approximately half of the field against a *very dark* background would result in some overexposure of the person.

To obtain a better picture of the subject do one of the following:

1. Step close to the subject and take a reading of the light reflected by the subject only, or —

2. *Increase* the exposure-value number by one-half if the difference in brightness is moderate and by one full E V number if the difference is considerable.

If conditions are reversed — a person in dark colored clothing against a *white* background — follow the same procedure but *decrease* the E V number.

Under certain conditions you may wish to modify the recommended film index to achieve a result which is more suitable for *you*. Using a slightly higher index results in slightly denser transparencies, which some people prefer when using high-wattage projectors and a small screen. A slightly lower index results in slightly lighter transparencies, preferred by some people using a low-wattage projector or a large screen.

The field covered by the exposure meter corresponds

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approximately to the field covered by the 50mm lens. When using the meter to determine exposure for wide-angle or telephoto shots, appropriate compensation should be made for excessive differences in brightness between the field covered by the meter and the field covered by either of these two lenses.

Incident Light Readings—In some instances it is advisable to measure the light *falling on the subject*. To do this, first snap the white plastic incident light mask, packed with the camera, over the photocell; then point the camera from the subject to the position from which the picture will be made. Use of exposure values obtained by this method is the same as for reflected light readings.

This method is particularly useful for floodlighted pictures, snow scenes, and pictures against the light.

When the subject is inaccessible, readings can be taken from a substitute position, illuminated similarly to the subject.

PHOTO AIDS

KODAK SIGNET 80 FIELD CASE

This top-grain, maroon leather, plush-lined case is reinforced with a built-in steel shell. Means for storage of EV cards and incident light mask is provided in the top of the case. The pivoting and removable front allows the camera to be instantly ready for use.

KODAK SIGNET MICROSCOPE ADAPTER

This photo aid fits most microscopes to extend the picture-taking scope of the Kodak Signet 80 Camera into the field of photomicrography. Allows precise focusing and viewing even during exposure. Supplied with clamping ring.

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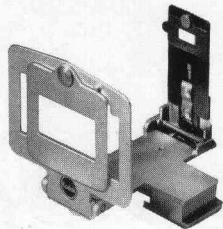
KODAK RETINA 50-80 SPORTSFINDER

This folding-type, open-frame finder fits the accessory clip of the Kodak Signet 80 Camera, and shows the field covered by the standard lens (50mm). It can also be used to approximately determine the field covered by the telephoto (90mm) lens by using the 80mm swing-in masks.
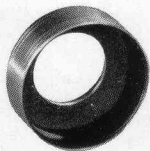
KODAK SIGNET ADAPTER
(for Kodak Retina Close Range and Viewfinder Kit, Model B)

This adapter permits use, with the Signet 80 Camera, of the above kit which extends the focusing range of the camera from its 2½-foot minimum down to 12 inches, film-to-subject distance.

COMBINATION LENS ATTACHMENTS

The Kodak Signet 80 Camera, as well as the interchangeable telephoto and wide-angle lenses, accept Series 5 Kodak filters and other units of the combination lens attachments. Merely unscrew the combination lens shade and retaining ring at the end of the lens barrel, insert a filter or other lens attachment and screw the retaining ring back in place again to hold the attachment.

DETAILS

FILM
FILM LOAD—Kodak 135, 20 or 36-exposure magazines
NEGATIVE SIZE—24mm x 36mm

LENS
50mm, f/2.8 Kodak Ektanar, lumenized. Removable as a complete unit to substitute wide-angle or telephoto lens.
LENS OPENINGS—Marked in EVS—5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, as well as f/numbers—2.8, 4, 5.6, 8, 11, 16, 22

SHUTTER
SPECIAL SHUTTER—set as film is advanced
SPEEDS—1/4, 1/8, 1/15, 1/30, 1/60, 1/125, 1/250 and "B"
RELEASE—Plunger-type—with cable release socket
FLASH—Built-in synchronization for class F, M, and electronic flash

EXPOSURE METER
Photoelectric, built-in. Reads reflected and incident light in EV numbers

VIEWING AND FOCUSING
VIEWFINDER—Optical, projected viewframe-type, unit-power
COUPLED RANGEFINDER—Superimposed image type, couples with all lenses—combined with viewfinder
FOCUSING RANGE—infinity to 2½ feet

FILM OPERATION
Unique "injection" film-loading—with leader windoff. Rapid 2-stroke film advance

CONSTRUCTION
BODY—Die-cast metal and tough molded material with abrasion-resisting Kodadur covering
TRIPOD SOCKET—In base of camera
SERIAL NUMBER—On base of camera

KODAK SIGNET SYSTEM
Picture-taking aids extending the scope of your camera

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