

Special advantages of the camera KINE EXAKTA

The camera KINE EXAKTA is in good repute because of its mansidedness and its reliable construction. Some of its most effective advantages are:

No parallax error — no difference whatsoever between the image on the ground glass and the negative.

The camera is fit for all sorts of lenses (telelenses, wide angle lenses, lenses with large aperture).

The lenses may be interchanged quickly and easily by the aid of the bayonet mounting.

Clear and magnified picture on the ground glass.

Especially fit for colour pictures.

Focal plane shutter from $\frac{1}{1000}$ to 12 seconds.

Self portrait mechanism.

Fully automatic moving of the film by winding up the shutter.

Picture counter for 36 pictures.

Photo-flash bulb attachment.

Many special rings and extension tubes for micrography and macrography. (At double extension it is possible to take pictures in original size.)

Special knife for cutting the exposed film.

Lenses and accessories

| KINE EXAKTA 24x36 mm (N ^o 100) | Focal length cm | angle | diameter of front mount mm | N ^o |
|--|--------------------|-------|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| Lenses | | | | |
| Zeiss Tessar 1:2,8 | 5 | 45° | 32 | 101 |
| Zeiss Tessar 1:3,5 | 5 | 45° | 32 | 102 |
| Zeiss Biotar | 5,8 | 40° | 42 | 104 |
| Victar 1:2,9 | 5 | 45° | 32 | 105 |
| Trioplan 1:2,9 | 5 | 45° | 32 | 106 |

The cameras are delivered with cases in so far as such are available.

We intend to resume the production of the following accessories:

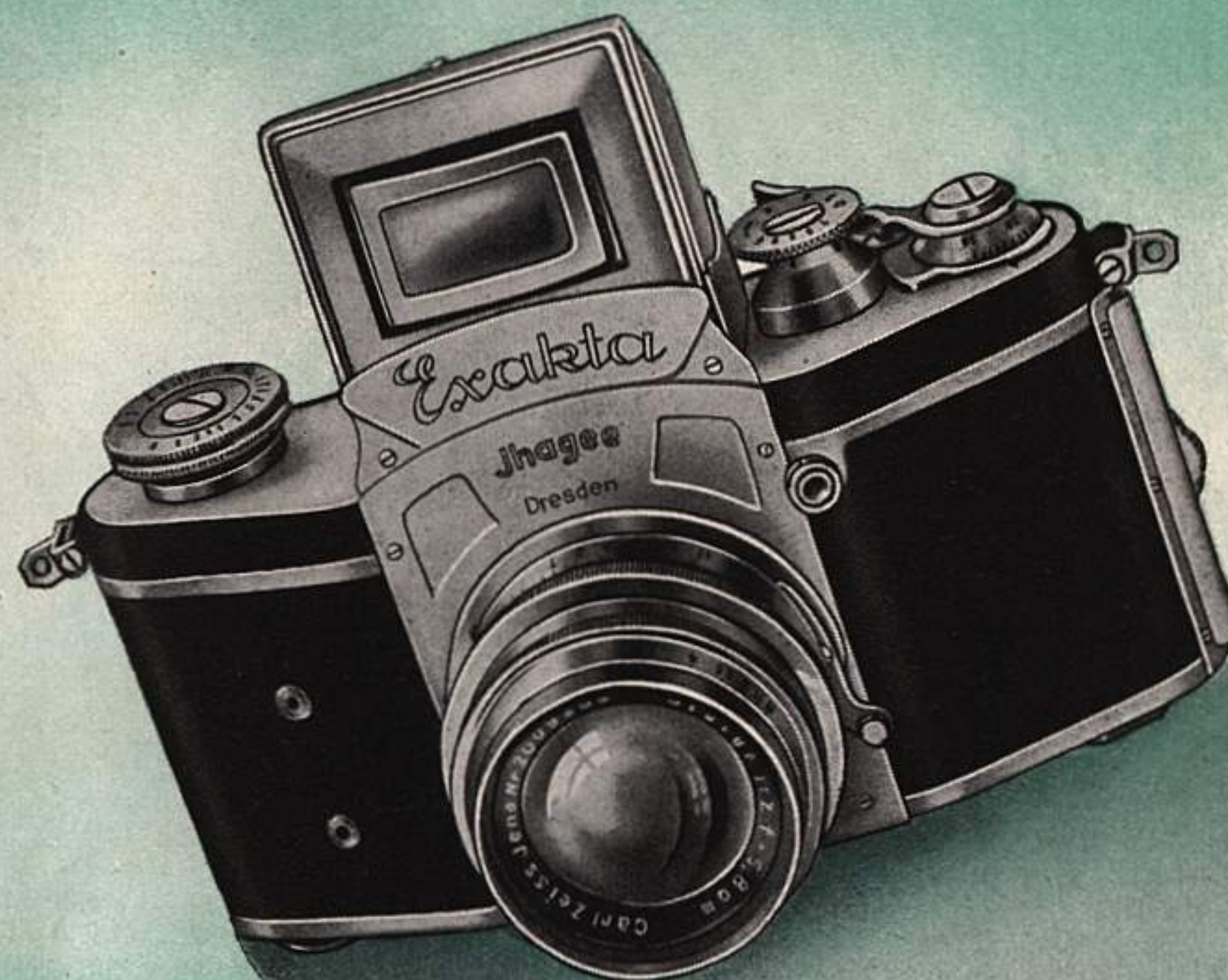
| | | |
|--|---------------------------------|---------|
| Special ring with bayonet joint .. No. 140 | Special intermediate ring | No. 146 |
| Special ring with bayonet socket No. 141 | Microscope attachment | No. 147 |
| Extension tube 5 mm | Little photo-flash bulb attach- | |
| Extension tube 15 mm | ment | No. 148 |
| Extension tube 30 mm | Large photo-flash bulb attach- | |
| Extensible intermediate ring .. No. 145 | ment | No. 149 |

The special rings with bayonet joint and bayonet socket are necessary for the extension tubes, as these are provided with a screw thread.

Both the special rings alone may be used as an extension tube as well.

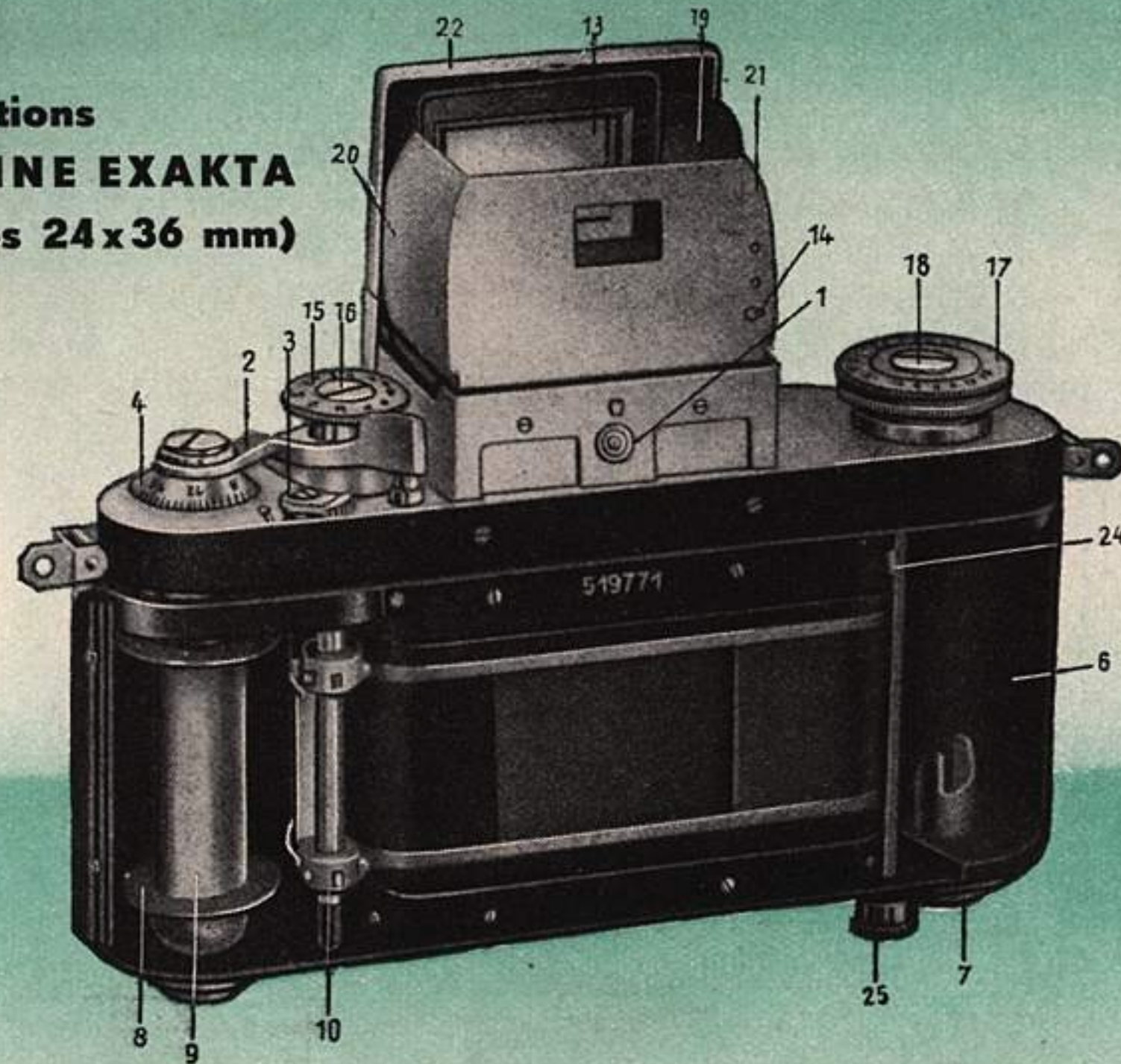
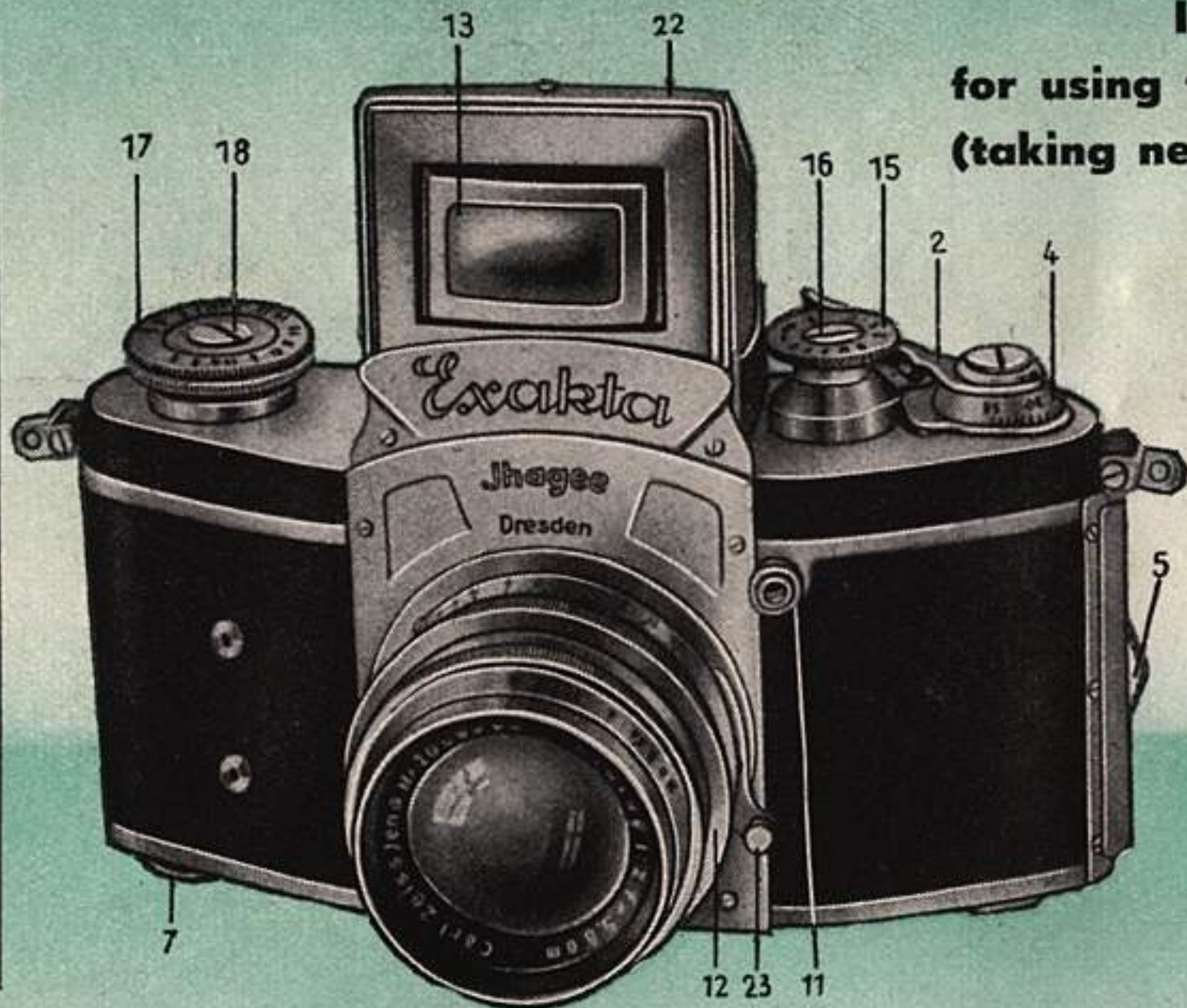
KINE-EXAKTA

24/36 mm



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Instructions for using the KINE EXAKTA (taking negatives 24x36 mm)



Leading rules

1. The camera will only work after the finder hood has been opened by pressing the button (1).
2. The camera will only work after the lever (2) has been swung to the left as far as it will go. By swinging the lever (2) to the left the shutter is wound up, the film is moved by the distance of 1 picture, and the mirror is dropped into position.

Don't wind up any of the knobs &c. before having performed the manipulations mentioned above!

1. Knob for opening the finder hood
2. Lever for winding up the shutter
3. Button for changing the direction of the film (V = forward, R = backward)
4. Picture counter
5. Button for removing the back
6. Film chamber
7. Key for winding back the exposed film
8. Take — up spool
9. Spring tongue of (8)
10. Sprocket
11. Shutter release button
12. Focussing ring with scale of distances
13. Special magnifier

Focussing: The finder hood is opened by pressing the button (1). After swinging the lever (2) to the left as far as it will go, the magnified image of the object may be seen on the ground glass. Sharp focussing is done by turning the ring (12), on which the distances are indicated. In order to focus fully accurately, the magnifier (13) is pressed down to the focussing screen, and the camera is lifted up quite near to the eye. Then the picture is seen on a much enlarged scale. — By moving the button (14) to the right the magnifier is again released. The finder hood is shut by folding up at first the side parts, then the back part with the frame finder, and at last the front part with the magnifier. The aperture of the lens may be regulated by turning the front ring of the lens.

The focal plane shutter: The short exposure times (from $\frac{1}{1000}$ to $\frac{1}{25}$ seconds, as well as Z and B) are set by making use of the smaller speed regulating knob (15). The knob (15) is raised and turned in the direction of the arrow, until the exposure time is against the small red dot on the inner disc. By pressing the button (11) the shutter is released. When set to Z, a single pressure on the button (11) will open the shutter fully, and it will remain open until the button (11) is pressed a second time. When set to B, the shutter will open fully, while the button (11) is pressed, but will close again, as soon as the finger is removed from the button (11).

The larger speed regulating knob (17) is used to set the longer exposures from $\frac{1}{5}$ to 12 seconds (black numbers) and the delayed action mechanism for self portraits (red numbers). When making use of the knob (17) it is important, that the smaller knob (15) should be set to either Z or B, and that the knob (17) is strongly wound up as far as it will go. Then the knob (17) is raised and the desired black number is set against the red dot on the inner disc.

Pictures with the self portrait mechanism are taken by using the red numbers. The knob (17) is wound up as previously mentioned, but the dot on the inner disc is set against the desired red number. In order to take self portraits with short exposure times from $\frac{1}{1000}$ to $\frac{1}{25}$ seconds, the dot on the inner disc of the knob (17) is set against any red number you like, and the red dot on the inner disc of the smaller speed regulating knob (15) is set against the desired exposure time. After pressing the button (11) some 13 seconds will elapse, after which the shutter will automatically give the exposure time indicated.

Removing the lens: Press the stop lever (23) lightly towards the lens and simultaneously turn the lens to the left. After turning through a small angle it will be found that the lens is free and can be lifted out. The new lens is placed by reversing the above procedure. Lowering the lens into the tubular mount on the camera, care must be taken that the red dot on the lens is opposite the red dot on the camera body. Then the lens is turned to the right until the stop lever (23) is heard to slip into the catch.

Loading the camera with film cartridges: The back of the camera is removed by pushing the button (5) in the direction of the arrow. The key (7) is pulled outwards as far as it will come. Then the cartridge is placed in the chamber (6). About 11 cm of film are pulled from the cartridge, and the free end of the film is secured under the spring tongue of the spool (8). After having attached the film to the spool make sure that the film perforations are correctly engaged in the teeth of the sprocket (10). Then the back is replaced; care must be taken that the circular peg inside the camera connected to the key (8) is held by the back in its position. Make sure that the small button (3) is turned so that the letter V can be seen. Then the lever (2) is swung to the left twice, releasing the shutter each time it has been wound and taking it right to the end of its travel each time. The shutter is wound a third time — and the camera is now ready for the first exposure. Now the picture counter is set to the number 1 in order that the exposures are all counted correctly.

Removing the exposed film: After the 36th exposure has been taken, the button (3) is turned as to show the letter R (reverse). The key (7) is raised (but not pulled out!) and twisted in a clockwise direction to wind up the film from the take-up spool into the film cartridge. Then proceed as mentioned above for loading the camera.

If a number of exposures shall be taken out from the camera without waiting for the rest of the strip of film to be exposed, the film may be cut off inside the camera. The small milled knob (25) is unscrewed and pulled downwards from the bottom of the camera as far as it will go. Now the exposed film can be taken out of the camera, but in the dark-room only! The end of the unexposed film is again slipped under the metal tongue as mentioned above.

14. Knob of (13)
15. Speed regulating knob for shorter exposure times ($\frac{1}{1000}$ — $\frac{1}{25}$ sec.)
16. Inner disc of (15)
17. Speed regulating knob for longer exposure times ($\frac{1}{5}$ —12 seconds)
18. Inner disc of (17)
19. Side part of the finder hood
20. Side part of the finder hood
21. Back part of the finder hood (with frame finder)
22. Front part of the finder hood (with magnifier)
23. Stop lever of the lens
24. Knife for cutting the exposed film
25. Knob for (24)