

how to use your

Ansco **VIKING 4.5**

Your Ansco Viking takes
8 pictures this size ($2\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$)
on a roll of Ansco 120 film.



your Ansco



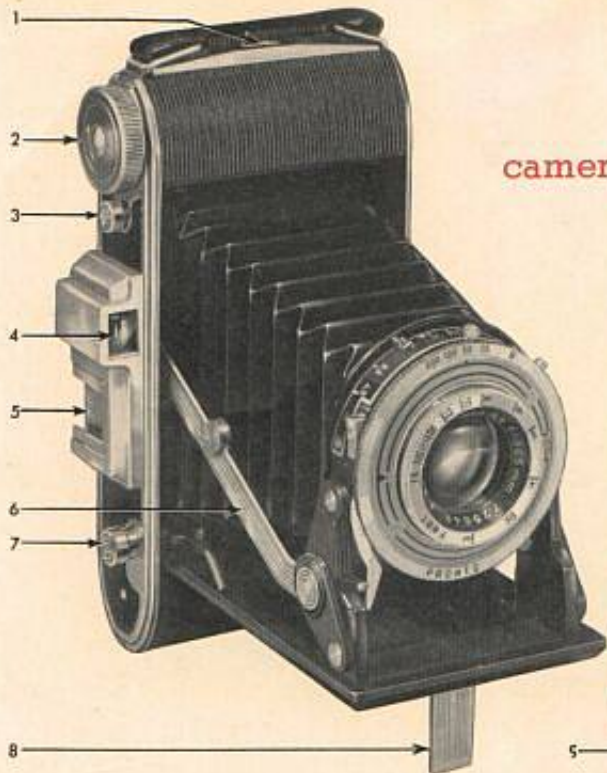
VIKING

Your Ansco Viking is a precision manufactured camera designed by experts to give excellent results with ease and simplicity of operation. The Viking 4.5 has a Pronto shutter equipped with flash synchronization and many other features designed to aid you in getting the best results from your photography.

The Viking has an 105mm Agfa Agnar Anastigmatic lens, hard coated for higher light transmission, and color corrected. This high quality lens and shutter unit insures accurate exposures and crisp, sharp pictures in both black and white and color photography.

Before you start taking pictures read over these instructions and try working the operating parts of the camera until you have become thoroughly acquainted with their use and manipulation.

camera body parts



1. Camera back latch
2. Film winding knob
3. Platform release button
4. Viewfinder
5. Accessory clip
6. Side arm brackets
7. Shutter release button
8. Platform support
9. Tripod screw socket



lens and shutter

Lens Openings:

f/4.5, 5.6, 8, 11, 16, 22, 32

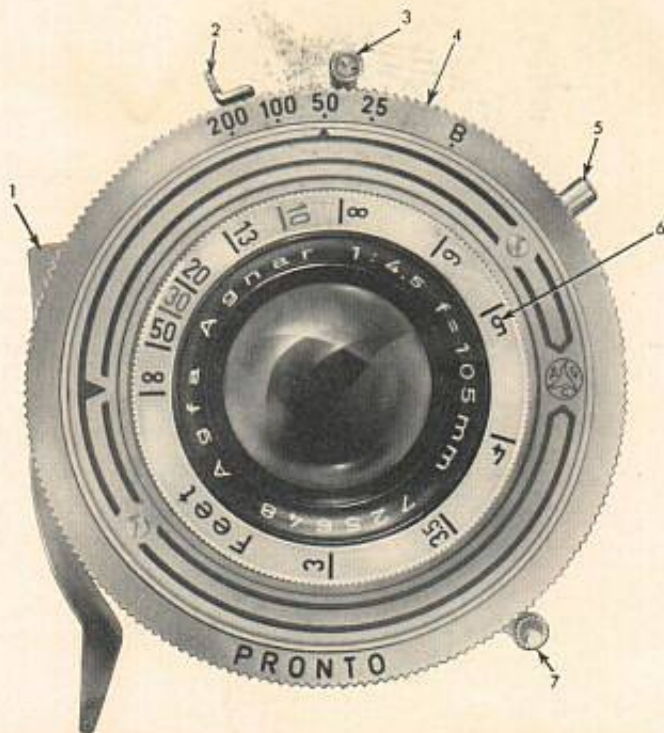
Shutter Speeds:

*B, 1/25th, 1/50th, 100th,
1/200th*

Focusing Distance:

3 feet to ∞ (infinity)

1. Cable release socket
2. Diaphragm setting lever
3. Shutter cocking lever
4. Exposure time setting ring
5. Flash contact
6. Focusing scale
7. Delayed action self-timer





to open the camera . . .

To open the camera, hold firmly as shown in the picture at left. Press the platform release button. The bellows and lens will spring forward and the platform lock into position. Should the platform fail to lock, push downward on both sides of the platform until it locks in place.



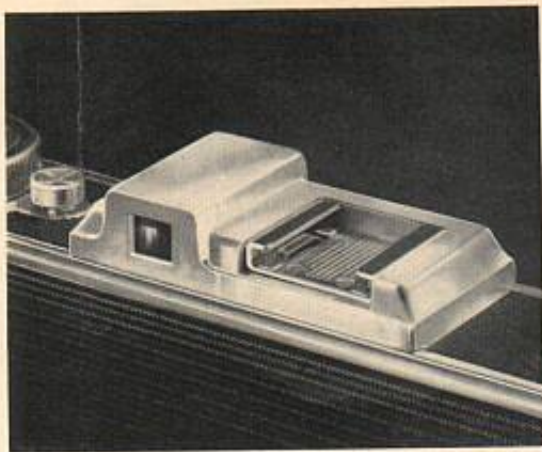
to close the camera . . .

Press down on the two side arm braces and press the platform up until it is completely closed and the "click" of the platform latch is heard. Repeat opening and closing the camera until these operations can be performed deftly and easily.

**Never force the camera
at any time.**

the optical view finder

The Viking camera is equipped with an optical type finder. By holding the camera to the eye the area that will appear in the picture can be seen. The eye level view finder is advantageous since it gives an image in the same perspective as when the subject is normally viewed. When taking pictures closer than 15' one should aim the camera slightly higher to include a little more area above the subject than is desired in the picture. This is done to overcome a slight difference in view caused by the difference in location of the view finder and the lens.





focusing . . .

The focusing scale will be found on the focusing ring of the lens barrel and can be identified by a series of figures running from 3' to ∞ (infinity). The numbers in this series refer to the distance in feet from camera to the subject at which the lens is focused. For example: If the subject to be photographed is 15' away, revolve the focusing ring until the number 15 is opposite the index mark. Distances from the lens to all objects from 3' to 30' should be estimated as closely as possible owing to the limited depth of field. For distant subjects, the ring should be set at ∞ (infinity), meaning as far as the eye can see.

zone focusing . .



To use as a fixed focused non-adjustable camera, set the focusing scale at 10' or 30' (numbers in red), the lens diaphragm at the orange dot on the F stop scale, and the shutter at 1/50 of a second. With the camera set at 10', close-ups of from 8' to 14' will be in focus. At 30' everything from 15 to ∞ (infinity) will be in focus.

Sharper pictures of any particular subject will result, of course, if the lens is focused at the exact distance from the camera to the subject.

diaphragm

The diaphragm is an adjustable opening between the components of the lens which controls the amount of light passing through the lens. The diaphragm is operated by a lever located on top of the lens mount, which moves the iris leaves. The movement of these leaves can be observed by setting the camera at Bulb (B), holding the shutter open, and moving the lever back and forth; when doing this note that the smaller numbers indicate the larger lens openings, (i.e., $f4.5$ is the largest opening, $f32$ the smallest).

the shutter

The shutter of a camera is the device that determines the length of the exposure when a picture is taken. Simply expressed, the shutter opens briefly allowing the light from the object to be photographed to pass through the lens

Smaller lens
opening—
larger
number

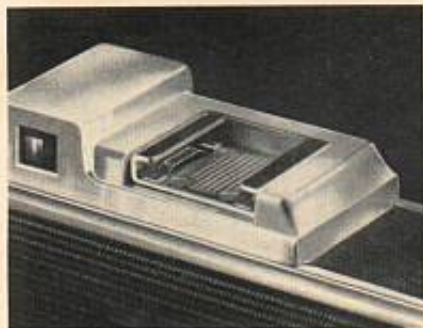


Larger lens
opening—
smaller
number



accessory clip

This handy clip may be used for attaching a wide selection of standard camera accessories such as flash guns and range finders.



tripod socket

The tripod socket (see right) is primarily used for attaching the camera to a tripod but in addition, some accessories (such as many types of flash units) are attached to the camera by this socket.



and project an image on the film. The shutter can be set at mechanically regulated speeds from 1/25th of a second to 1/200th of a second. Longer exposures can be made through the use of a Bulb (B) setting in which the shutter remains open as long as the shutter release button is depressed. It should be remembered that with Bulb exposures, and all exposures under 1/25th of a second, a tripod or similar firm support should be used.

The shutter of the Viking is regulated by setting the speed desired, shown on the exposure setting ring, opposite the exposure setting mark on the face of the lens mount.

To cock the shutter, the cocking lever should be moved counterclockwise until it locks just before each exposure is to be made. The shutter is released by pressing the shutter release button on the right hand side of the view finder.

self-timing device



The self-timing device is found at the bottom of the lens mount. To operate this mechanism, move the self-timing lever clockwise until it locks. After the shutter is cocked, the release is then depressed and there is a delay of about 10 seconds before the exposure is made. The self-timing mechanism will work on all exposures from 1/25th of a second to 1/200th but will not operate on bulb exposures as the speed is not mechanically determined in this case.

loading the camera

Always load in subdued light.

To load the camera, first open the camera by moving the camera back latch in the direction of the arrow. The hinged back will then open with ease.

To load the film into the camera first swing out the spool carrier. Place a spool on the stationary pin of the spool carrier and then close the hinged side so that it engages the hole in the opposite end of the spool. Now return the spool carrier to its normal position.

Break the seal and pull the colored paper backing across the back, being sure that the black side of the paper faces the lens. Draw the end of the paper over the top of the two metal rollers (never attempt to thread the film



flash exposures

Your Viking has built-in flash synchronization. No other synchronizer is necessary. Any flash gun with a 3mm continental type contact can be used to take pictures indoors or at night. Just be sure the flash connector is firmly attached to the flash contact. Use this handy flash guide for quick reference and easy flash exposures with Ansco Film.

using the flash guide numbers

To find the exposure, divide the distance from the flashlamp to the subject into the guide number; the resulting figure will represent the lens opening required. Example: The guide number for a number 5 bulb with Supreme Film is 120. The subject is 15 feet away therefore $120 \div 15 = 8$, use $f/8$. More complete guide number information will be found on the instruction sheet packed with your Ansco Film.

EXPOSURE GUIDE

Lamp	Shut- ter Speed	Super- pan Press	Super- pan Press	Ansco Color Day- light	Tung- sten
SM, SF	B-1/50	63	100	—	40**
5, 25	B-1/25	120	190	45†	75*
11, 40	B-1/25	170	270	—	105*
2, 22	B-1/25	200	320	75†	125*

† Use blue bulbs with Ansco Color, Daylight Type (5B, 25B, 2B, 22B)

* Use UV17 filter.

** Use UV15 filter.

Note: High speed electronic flash may be used at all shutter speeds.



there is an
Ansco Film
for every picture

Use size 120

Plenachrome—the All Weather Film. A fast, orthochromatic film for brilliant outdoor pictures in any weather. Available in single rolls and 3 Roll Economy Packs.

Supreme—A high speed panchromatic film for indoor or outdoor photography under natural or artificial light.

Superpan Press—An extremely high speed panchromatic film especially designed for use under adverse light conditions as well as all normal light photography.



under these rollers). Thread the pointed end of the paper into the slot of the empty take-up spool.

Be sure to center the paper on the take-up spool so that it will wind evenly. Now give the winding knob one or two turns to bind the paper and give it a firm grip on the upper spool. Close the back of the camera by swinging it back into place until a "click" indicates that it is locked securely. Do not open back of camera again until film has been completely wound on take-up spool.



Move the small lever on the camera back in a counterclockwise direction to uncover the film winding window. Turn the winding knob until the number 1 appears in this window (you will see a pointing hand and four dots just before the number "1" appears).

outdoor exposures

The proper exposure for any given picture varies considerably according to the light conditions and speed of the film being used. Light conditions vary with seasons, time of day and even geographical location. The Viking camera is equipped with a sufficiently versatile lens and shutter to allow pictures to be made under almost any type of lighting condition. Average exposures for favorable conditions outdoors are given in the tables below:

EXPOSURE TABLE—PLENACHROME OR SUPREME FILM

Light Conditions	f4.5	f5.6	f8	f11	f16
Bright Sunlight	—	—	200	100	50
Hazy Sunlight	—	200	100	50	25
Bright Overcast	200	100	50	25	—
Dull Overcast	100	50	25	—	—

For Superpan Press use the next smaller lens opening (next larger number)

For brilliantly lighted subjects use next smaller lens opening than indicated; for close ups and pictures in the shade open lens one or two lens openings.



Ansco color film

Ansco Color Film produces brilliant transparencies in full, natural color—beautiful reproductions which capture colors as you see them in the original scene. Ansco Color Film is available in Daylight and Tungsten types for daylight and artificial illumination.

Faithful, life-like, Ansco color transparencies are ideal for viewing by projection or for contact prints and enlargements in color on Ansco Color Printon.

camera care

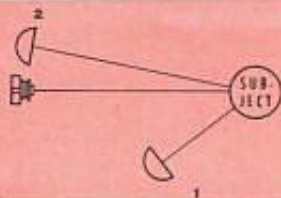
Your new Viking, like a fine watch, is a precision instrument and should be treated with care. Do not allow it to lie in the sun for extended periods of time. Do not leave it in the glove compartment of your car.

The outside and inside elements of your Viking lens should be carefully cleaned from time to time with a soft lens tissue or fine linen handkerchief. If small particles of dust or dirt accumulate inside your Viking, blow them out carefully. Protect your camera from sand, snow and rain.



flood exposures

For pictures at night or indoors, flood lamps are usually used to provide the necessary light. A tripod or similar firm support must be used for exposures longer than $1/25$ of a second to prevent movement of the camera. It is desirable to use a cable release for these exposures since it helps to prevent movement of the camera as shutter is tripped. The cable release screws into the socket at the right side of the lens mounting.



EXPOSURE TABLE • SUPERPAN PRESS FILM®

Lamp No. 1 Lamp No. 2 <i>Lens Opening</i>	Distance from Lamp to Subject in Feet with Two No. 2 Lamps		
	3	5	6
f16	3	5	6
f11	5	7	9
f8			
f5.6			

The recommended light sources are two No. 2 flood lamps in good quality reflectors or two No. 2 reflector flood lamps with built-in reflectors. Lights should be placed according to the diagram: Main light source (No. 1) should be directed downward at 45° . Fill-in lamp (No. 2) should be close to the camera. Values are based on light colored walls or surroundings. Darker colors require an increase of one or two lens stops.

*For Plenachrome and Supreme use the next larger lens opening (smaller number)



sharp focus. Greater depth of field will result when smaller diaphragm openings are used. For example, with the camera focused at infinity (∞) and the diaphragm set at $f/4.5$, everything from 80 feet to infinity will be sharp and in focus. When the camera is focused at infinity and the diaphragm set at $f/16$, everything from 23 feet to infinity will be in focus.

depth of field

Depth of field is the range of distance in front of the camera that is in

*Distance
in Feet*

3

3.5

4

5

6

8

10

13

20

30

50

∞

DEPTH OF FIELD TABLE • ANSCO VIKING 4.5

4.5	5.6	8	11	16	22	32
2' 11"–3' 1"	2' 11"–3' 1"	2' 10"–3' 3"	2' 10"–3' 5"	2' 8"–3' 5"	2' 7"–3' 5"	2' 5"–3' 11"
3' 5"–3' 8"	3' 3"–3' 8"	3' 3"–3' 10"	3' 2"–3' 11"	3' 1"–4' 1"	2' 11"–4' 3"	2' 8"–4' 11"
3' 10"–4' 1"	3' 10"–4' 2"	3' 8"–4' 3"	3' 5"–4' 5"	3' 5"–4' 7"	3' 3"–4' 11"	3'–5' 7"
4' 7"–5' 2"	4' 7"–5' 3"	4' 5"–5' 6"	4' 3"–5' 10"	4'–6' 3"	3' 10"–7'	3' 5"–8' 8"
5' 7"–6' 6"	5' 6"–6' 7"	5' 3"–6' 8"	5' 1"–7' 3"	4' 10"–8'	4' 6"–9' 2"	4'–12'
7' 5"–8' 11"	7' 2"–9' 1"	6' 10"–9' 8"	6' 6"–10'	6'–12' 2"	5' 6"–15' 1"	4' 10"–25'
9' 1"–11' 3"	8' 6"–11' 7"	8' 1"–12' 7"	7' 7"–14'	6' 10"–17' 6"	6' 1"–24' 6"	5' 3"–76'
11' 3"–15' 7"	11'–16' 5"	10' 2"–18' 3"	9' 6"–21' 6"	8' 5"–30' 2"	7' 5"–58'	6' 2"–∞
16'–26'	15'–28'	13' 10"–34'	12' 5"–61'	10' 7"–108'	9'–∞	7' 3"–∞
22'–48'	21'–56'	18'–87'	16'–∞	13'–∞	11'–∞	8' 3"–∞
30'–131'	28'–∞	24'–∞	20'–∞	16'–∞	12'–∞	9' 3"–∞
80'–∞	64'–∞	45'–∞	33'–∞	23'–∞	16'–∞	11'–∞



unloading the film

When the last picture has been taken, wind the film until you can no longer see the paper through the red window, then open the back of the camera. Pull out the film winding knob and remove the exposed film from the camera.

Fold the pointed end of the colored paper under and seal the spool with the "exposed" sticker. You are ready now to process your film at home or take it to your Ansco dealer for processing.

Remove the empty spool from the supply spool holder and place it in the take-up chamber so that it will be ready for the next roll of film.

lens accessories

Various Ansco filters are available for your Viking. These filters will enable you to get special effects in your pictures. Ask your Ansco dealer for Ansco lens filters Series 6.





the viking eveready carrying case

The use of a carrying case will help to protect your Anso Viking from hard knocks, dust, rain and dampness. With the Viking Eveready Case, your camera is ready for instant use; just unsnap the button and front cover swings away. Inside the cover of the camera case is a convenient compartment with a snap lid for carrying lens filters. Ask your dealer for the Anso Viking Eveready case, JN 450.



ansco booklets...

to help you improve your photography

These helpful booklets have been carefully written by experts to provide you with up-to-date, complete information about photography. See them at Ansco dealers.

BETTER PHOTOGRAPHY MADE EASY

An easy-to-understand 60-page booklet which tells in simple, non-technical language just how to take better, more interesting pictures. Profusely illustrated, it contains sections on camera selection, composition, exposure, film, filters, and a host of other subjects.

COLOR PHOTOGRAPHY MADE EASY

Here under one cover is all the information you need for making excellent Ansco Color transparencies and color prints. It includes sections on taking color pictures, outdoors and in, processing your Ansco Color Film, and direct color printing on Ansco Color Printon. There is much helpful data on other subjects, such as high speed flash, filters for color photography, and specialized color techniques.

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING MADE EASY

This informative booklet tells photographers all they need to know about darkroom procedures. Its 60 well illustrated pages show the reader the equipment he needs and take him through each step in processing film and making prints. It is really a complete course in all elementary darkroom procedures.



how to use your ansco viking

Ansco

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