

INSTRUCTIONS FOR

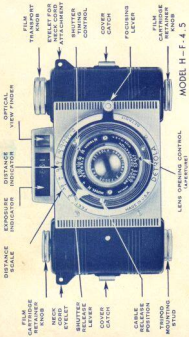
**DETROLA**

*Precision Built*



MODEL - H  
F - 4.5

**C A M E R A**



MODEL H-F-4.5

place by pressing down the cover catches. Make sure that it is snapped securely in place. Rotate window panel to expose windows. Turn the film transport knob until the figure "1" appears in the center of the window marked "A." The camera is now ready to take the first picture. The window panel should be rotated to cover openings.

When the first picture has been exposed, wind film until number "1" appears in the window marked "B." You are now in position to take your second picture. Repeat this process for every picture, first placing the number in "A" than in "B," etc.

When "8" appears in window "B" and has been exposed, you will have taken sixteen pictures.

After the sixteenth exposure has been made, keep turning film transport knob until the complete roll is wound onto the transport reel.

Remove the back of the camera in subdued light to take out the roll of exposed film. Seal it with the gummed paper provided to prevent it from unrolling.

## **VIEW FINDER**

Detrola cameras are equipped with optical view finders. By holding the camera close to the eye the scene in the view finder will be of the same proportions as that produced by the lens on the film. All objects that appear in the finder will appear in the resulting picture.

## **EXPOSURE INDICATOR**

The "Exposure Indicator" is located on the top of the camera in the center. It is of the density type. A series of six numbers 1-2-3-4-5-6 are so arranged that when viewed from about 12 inches from the eye, light illuminates these numbers in proportion to the amount of brightness of light present. The complete set of calibrating charts is located on the back cover, in which these numbers again appear. This chart is used to determine the correct exposure in conjunction with the "Exposure Indicator" readings.

## IMPORTANT

**Keep Windows Covered Except When  
Transporting Film**



To use—hold the camera up at approximately 12 inches from the eye and look through the "Indicator" at the subject being photographed. Note the highest number discernable (not the brightest). These same numbers appear on the dial charts and are labeled "Exp. indicator readings." The observed number should be lined up with one of the five positions on the outer dial as follows:

For scenes over water, in intense light outdoors, snow scenes or scenes of intense reflections, use position labeled "BRIGHT."

For scenes in sunlight and most outdoor photography and not in intense light or reflections, use position labeled "AVERAGE."

For scenes outdoors on cloudy days, in scenes overshadowed by buildings, trees, etc., and in scenes containing little or no sky, use position marked "CLOUDY."

For indoor shots with light colored surroundings flooded by sunlight or intense artificial light, use position marked "LIGHT-INTERIOR."

For interior scenes where illumination is not entirely satisfactory, use position marked "DARK-INTERIOR."

After you have determined the proper "Scene Position," you will line up the number observed opposite one of these five positions. You must adjust for the proper emulsion speed for the type of film that you are using. The speed of the film should be selected in the small opening on the innermost dial. These ratings are equivalent to Weston units and can be supplied to you by your film dealer. The charts are now in position to show the correct shutter speed and lens opening. Now observe the "f." ratings. You will find several correct exposures to use. For example: if you observe a number "four" in your exposure meter, and it is an average day, you will set "four" opposite the line to the word "Average" at the bottom half of the chart. Now observe the "f." ratings. You will find several correct exposures to use; i.e.  $1/25$ th of a second at f.8,  $1/50$ th of a second at f.5.6,  $1/100$ th of a second at f.4.5. If detail in surrounding objects is required, use the first reading. For average scenes where there may be slight motion, the second reading is recommended and where the subject is a rapidly moving object, such as a passing train or automobile, the third reading.

## THE LENS AND SHUTTER

The lens is a highly corrected anastigmat. Its elements are precisely ground to predetermined formulae. The resultant negatives have extreme sharpness, and no apparent falling off of light or loss of detail at the corners. This is characteristic of the "Detrola Anastigmat" lens.

## LENS-DIAPHRAGM

An explanation of the purpose and operation of the lens diaphragm will help you in obtaining finer results. With the diaphragm set to the largest opening (smallest numerical "f" value), the lens will pass the maximum amount of light. Each successive smaller stop or diaphragm opening [4.5, 5.6, 8, 11, 16, and 22] limits the amount of light by one-half. As the diaphragm is



**Telescoped Lens Assembly**

### **GUARANTEE**

This Detrola camera is a "precision-built" instrument. The finest materials have been used in its construction. All parts are accurately machined and fitted to provide ruggedness in use. It has been completely adjusted and focused. The guarantee will be voided if any adjustments have been attempted.

The camera is unconditionally guaranteed against defective workmanship and material for a period of one year. It is guaranteed to give satisfactory performance under all conditions of normal operation. If service is necessary, return this camera to your local dealer or direct to the factory, postage prepaid, and at our option we will either replace or repair any defective parts. This guarantee is voided if in our judgment the camera has been abused or misused.

**DETROLA CORPORATION**

**DETROIT, MICHIGAN**

P-1164A