

a Kodak service publication

**trouble-free  
movies by  
KODAK**

**If your movie is not as satisfactory as it could be, you should find this leaflet helpful in suggesting remedies for making better movies.**

**EFFECT** Orange flashes, especially at film edges

**CAUSE** Light fog

**REMEDY** Load and unload your camera in the shade. Use the paper retaining band to secure your exposed film. Also, when loading and unloading, the film on the spool should be held tightly so that it cannot unwind. (This does not apply to the easy-loading 'Instamatic' Movie Cameras, which can be loaded quickly under any lighting conditions).

A damaged camera may not be light-tight, so if you persistently have trouble with light fogging, have your camera examined by your dealer.

**Loss of scenes at beginning and end of films and half-way through standard 8 mm films**

*Exposures made on length of leader and trailer*

These are provided for threading into the camera and for protecting the film from the light, and are removed during processing. Follow the camera loading instructions carefully, and use the camera footage indicator to run off the recommended length of film before shooting.

**Overall blue tinge**

1. *On daylight film – pictures of distant subjects taken at high altitude, over water or on a dull overcast day without a haze-reducing filter*

Use a 'Wratten' No. 1A (Skylight) Filter, or a 'Kodisk' Haze Filter. If your subject is brightly lit in a cloudless sky, the shadow areas will be slightly blue. These filters will help to reduce this blueness.

2. *On Type A (Artificial light) film – pictures in daylight without a filter*

Use a 'Wratten' No. 85 Filter.

**Overall orange tinge**

1. *Daylight exposures made in sunshine in the early morning or evening*  
Avoid taking colour pictures early or late in the day except for special sunrise or sunset effects.

2. *Daylight film used in any tungsten light*

Use daylight film only in daylight. (A 'Wratten' No. 80B Filter can be used with daylight-type film for taking pictures by photoflood light but this will greatly reduce the effective speed of the film.)

**Lengths of black film**

1. *Unexposed or very badly under-exposed film. Lens obscured or camera settings incorrectly set*

Ensure that the lens is not obscured during picture-taking and that all the camera settings are set correctly.

2. *Unexposed film sent for processing in error*

When you have completely exposed a film replace the retaining band and either immediately mark this or turn down a corner of the tab as a reminder. Send the film for processing as soon as possible. With Super 8 'Kodapak' Movie Cartridges, the word "EXPOSED" appears in the film aperture of the cartridge.

3. *With standard 8 mm films – half the film black – film not run through the camera for the second time.*

Follow the camera instructions regarding the film being run through the camera in both directions.

**EFFECT** Dark results with dense off-colour shadows and dull highlights

**CAUSE** Under-exposure

**REMEDY** Increase exposure and check your judgement of subject and lighting. If the camera lens is set by "dialling the weather", check your estimation of the type of weather and subject. With this type of camera and with automatic cameras you must use the correct pointer or set the correct film speed. If you are using an exposure meter, check your method of using it. If you still obtain consistently under-exposed pictures, have the meter examined by your dealer. When you take shots with the sun in front of you, ensure that the sun's rays do not fall directly on the meter.

**Thin, light results, washed-out highlights and weak shadows**

*Over-exposure*

Reduce exposure and check the same points as for under-exposure. With 'Instamatic' Movie Cameras, check the exposure-control batteries.

**Misty, flat pictures**

*Dust, oil or moisture on your camera or projector lens*

Your instruction manual will give the best method of cleaning your camera or projector. If you are in doubt ask your dealer for advice.

**Heavy shadows in side or back-lit pictures**

*Exposure for normal front lighting was given*

Increase the exposure as recommended in the film instructions (or lighten the shadows of your subject as in the next case).

**Heavy shadows or thin highlights with satisfactory mid-tones**

*Difference in brightness between the shadows and highlights of your subject was too great*

Keep the very light-coloured areas of your subject in the shade or lighten the shadows with white reflectors. For indoor movies you can use extra lamps instead of reflectors.

**Unsteady pictures**

*Camera not held steady*

Hold your camera firmly and use a tripod or similar support whenever you can. With long-focus or telephoto lenses always use a tripod.

**Jerky pictures**

*Subject or camera moving too quickly*

If you must "pan", do it very slowly and smoothly. When following a moving subject, keep it centred in the viewfinder and swing smoothly at the waist.

**Blurred and jumpy pictures**

*Loss of film loop*

Always ensure that film is properly threaded before closing camera.

**Straggly line or irregular dark patches in the picture area or a ragged edge to the picture**

*Foreign material such as hairs, an accumulation of film emulsion, or a small piece of torn film in the gate of your camera or projector*

Clean the camera gate (refer to your instruction book for details).

**EFFECT Unsharp but steady pictures**

**CAUSE** *Subject too close to the camera or camera lens incorrectly focused*

**REMEDY** If your camera is of the fixed-focus type, do not approach nearer to your subject than is recommended in the instruction book. If you want to get nearer, use a close-up lens. With adjustable-focus cameras, always set the subject-to-camera distance carefully.

**Local areas of incorrect colour**

*Subject was lit by lamps of different colour quality or by patches of light reflected from nearby coloured objects*

The lighting of your subject should be all of one type – daylight only, or, for Type A film, photoflood lamps only. Place your subject carefully with regard to any possible effect of reflected colour from surroundings.

**Light circular spots or curved streaks**

*“Flare” due to the sun or a lamp shining into the camera lens*

Use a lens hood or shield the lens from the light source. If you use your hand to shield the lens, take care not to obscure part of the picture.

**Lines and scratches along a length of film**

*May be caused by a faulty camera or dust and grit on surfaces over which the film is drawn*

Inspect and clean your camera and projector regularly.

**Greenish pictures, particularly in the shadows**

*1. Film may have been subjected to high temperature or humidity*

Films should be kept in their original packages before use. Keep film stocks and loaded camera in a cool, dry place and avoid leaving the camera in the hot sun.

*2. Film may be outdated*

Expose films before the expiry date shown on the carton. After exposure have the film processed promptly.

*Note: When examining your movies for colour balance, always project them onto a white screen.*

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Your Kodak dealer will be pleased to give you a copy of the following publications. At the same time, ask him to show you the other useful publications in the Kodak range.

**“Making the Most of Your Movie Snapshots”**

Shows you how to present your movies to their best advantage.

**“Planning The Best Movies”**

This booklet shows how to make better movies by planning a story and using simple movie-making techniques.

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