

here are your . . .

**Kodak Colour
Transparencies**

PROCESSED BY

Kodak

This leaflet contains advice on picture-making with Kodachrome and Ektachrome Films. *Because it is enclosed with your transparencies it does not imply that there are any faults in them.*

"Processed by Kodak" on slide mounts and on the package is your assurance of highest quality. If your pictures aren't all you expected, reading this list can help you get better results next time. For more information call in or write to your nearest Kodak Branch or Dealer for guidance in obtaining the best results from your picture-taking.

INCORRECT EXPOSURE

DARK, DENSE APPEARANCE — LACKING IN DETAIL AND BRILLIANCE . . .

Pictures are underexposed. Follow exposure table packed with film.

LIGHT, THIN PICTURES — WASHED-OUT APPEARANCE . . .

Pictures are overexposed. Follow exposure table packed with film.

COMPLETELY BLACK FILM — NO IMAGE . . .

Film not exposed at all. Possible reasons:

- (1) Camera not loaded correctly so that film was not advanced. Always follow camera manufacturer's instructions. With 135 film make sure that *both* sets of film perforations are engaged with sprocket teeth before closing the camera back. Then take up slack film by rotating the rewind knob in the direction of the arrow. See that this knob rotates every time film is advanced.
- (2) Lens cap not removed.
- (3) Flash-synchronization failure — possibly from weak batteries. Have camera and flash equipment checked.
- (4) 135 film not loaded in camera. To avoid confusing exposed with unexposed film, rewind *completely* into magazine after final exposure (before opening camera).

NO DETAIL IN SHADOWS IN PICTURES EXPOSED WITH LIGHT COMING FROM SIDE OR TOWARD CAMERA . . .

Allowance in exposure for side or back-lighted subjects was not made. Use about a half-stop more exposure for side lighting, a full stop for back lighting. Use supplementary flash or reflector to lighten shadows. See the booklet, *How To Take Snapshots By Flash*.

UNSHARP PICTURES

BLURRED (ALL OVER) . . .

- (1) Camera moved during exposure. Hold camera steady and gently squeeze shutter release. Use 1/250 or 1/125 second shutter speed for most outdoor pictures in sunlight.
- (2) Camera accidentally set on T (time) or B (bulb).

BLURRED (SUBJECT ONLY) . . .

Subject moved too rapidly for exposure time used. Use fast shutter speed for moving subjects. Have subject move toward camera or follow subject with camera.

SUBJECT NOT SHARP . . .

Focus scale set for wrong distance, focusing control accidentally shifted, or camera out of adjustment. Judge distances accurately or focus with rangefinder carefully, referring to depth-of-field scale or chart to find range of sharpness.

OFF-COLOUR PICTURES

PICTURES VERY YELLOW, GREEN OR RED . . .

Probably filter for black-and-white pictures accidentally left on camera lens.

BLUISH PICTURES . . .

- (1) Type A or B film used in daylight or with blue flash or blue flood lamps. Use a No. 85 filter when exposing Type A film in daylight or a No. 85B filter when exposing Type B film in daylight.
- (2) Type A or Type B film used in artificial light with incorrect filter. Use no filter with Type A in photoflood light or Type B in 3200 K

tungsten light and exclude all daylight from the subject.

- (3) Daylight film exposed in open shade. Use a filter, such as a Kodak Skylight Filter (1A).

ORANGE OR REDDISH PICTURES . . .

- (1) Daylight film exposed with flood illumination, clear flash bulbs, or ordinary artificial lighting. Use Type A film with Photoflood lighting and Daylight-Type film with blue flash bulbs.
(2) Daylight film exposed early or late in day.
Unless a special effect is desired, make exposures from 2 hours after sunrise until 2 hours before sunset.

WASHED-OUT, REDDISH OR GREENISH PICTURES (Usually more noticeable along edges or ends of roll) . . .

- (1) Film outdated (see expiry date on film box). Film emulsion deteriorates with age.
(2) Film subjected to high temperatures during storage, while in camera, or in transit to laboratory. Keep film in cool place.
(3) Film subjected to high humidity after removal from sealed container. Film should be kept in original package until it is to be used. After exposure, have it processed promptly.
(4) Film exposed at very long exposure times causing reciprocity failure. For filter and exposure recommendations for long exposure times, see pamphlet *Facts About Kodak Films For Colour Photography*.

LOCAL AREAS OF INCORRECT COLOUR . . . with some parts correct.

Probably subject lit by lights of different colours or by light reflected from nearby coloured objects. Ensure lighting of one type only — daylight alone or Photoflood lamps for Type A film. Avoid greenish-coloured glasses in spotlight, use only pure white or metallized reflectors. Place subject and light with regard to coloured surroundings.

CAMERA PROBLEMS

OVERLAPPING PICTURES (SOMETIMES UNMOUNTED) . . .

Winding control not turned fully to automatic stop, or winding mechanism, accidentally released, allowed film to shift. If unmounted, Kodak Ready-Mounts (sold by dealers) can be used by cutting and centring film within adhesive band so glossy side of film faces plain side of mount. Fold and seal edges with warm iron, avoiding contact with film. Sometimes, extreme underexposure may require our returning film unmounted.

LIGHT BUT HAZY CIRCULAR SPOTS OR CURVED STREAKS . . .

Sun or other light source shining on lens. Shield lens from direct rays.

REPEATING LIGHT OR FOGGED PATTERN ON SEVERAL TRANSPARENCIES . . .

Camera leaks light, or back slightly open when film rewound. Have camera checked by competent repairman. Fog streak across first few frames of 135 film may be caused by pointing slot in magazine toward sun. Keep magazine in screw-top metal can before and after exposure.

MISTY, FLAT, OR FOGGY PICTURES . . .

Dust, oil, or moisture on lens or filter. Keep lens and filter clean. Kodak Lens Cleaner and Kodak Lens Cleaning Tissue are ideal for this.

DARK SPOTS, LINES, OR SHADOWS OF FILM FRAGMENTS . . .

Dust, lint, or fragments of film inside camera casting shadows on film. Clean inside of camera with clean camel's-hair brush or blast of air from a camera "blower-brush". Check inside of camera each time you load.

AREAS OR STREAKS OF LIGHT OR WAVY LINES WHICH MAY EXTEND FROM PARTS OF IMAGE . . .

Shutter not operating properly or controls incorrectly set.

CLEAR AREAS (Film may show some orange colour) . . .

If at beginning or end of roll — too much light during loading or unloading or film not advanced far enough for first exposure. Clear areas in between — back of camera opened when loaded with film. With 135 cameras, film should be completely rewound into magazine before back is opened. With 126 cameras, film should be completely wound into cartridge before back is opened. Load and unload carefully. If it is necessary to open camera when loaded with film, do so in total darkness.

NOTICE

Kodak colour film will be replaced with unexposed film if defective in manufacture, labelling, or packaging, or if damaged or lost by us or any subsidiary company. Except for such replacement, the sale or subsequent handling of this film for any purpose is without warranty, guarantee, or other liability of any kind.

The dyes used in Kodak colour films, prints, enlargements and duplicates, like other dyes, may change in time. These products, therefore, will not be warranted against any change in colour.

LOOK FOR "PROCESSED BY KODAK" ON THE MOUNTS AND THE PACKAGE

"Kodak", "Kodachrome", and "Ektachrome" are trademarks and service marks of

KODAK (Australasia) PTY. LTD.
MELBOURNE — — AUSTRALIA