



Take your own pictures of the

ILLUMINATIONS

Seaside illuminations, city lights, the gaily-lit shop windows and sparkling street decorations at Christmas: they all make splendid subjects for colour pictures – stills or movies. If you want to take your own pictures of the illuminations, use this leaflet as a guide to setting your camera.

Types of subject

Since illuminations can vary considerably in brightness, we divided them into three groups, brilliant, average and less bright.

The brilliant group includes neon signs, and shop window displays lit by bright spotlights.

The average group contains subjects like fairy lights and illuminated panels, such as you see in tableaux and decorations at seaside resorts or in city streets at Christmas-time.

The less bright group consists of floodlit subjects, such as buildings and monuments. The brightness of such subjects varies according to the type of floodlighting, and the camera settings suggested here should be treated only as an approximate indication.

Still cameras

Kodak 'Instamatic' Cameras

For brilliant subjects you can use any of the following types of 'Instamatic' Camera:

'Instamatic' 200 Camera (raise the flashholder fully, removing the bulb if fitted, and set the pointer to cloudy dull).

'Instamatic' 204 Camera (insert a used flashcube and set the pointer to cloudy dull).

'Instamatic' 300 and 400 Cameras (raise the flashholder fully and remove the bulb if fitted).

'Instamatic' 304 Camera (leave exposure to the electric eye).

KODAK 'Auto Colorsnap' 35 Camera

For pictures of brilliant subjects, load with KODAK High Speed 'Ektachrome' Film and set the camera to EV10½.

KODAK 'Colorsnap' 35 and 'Colorsnap' 35 Model 2 Cameras

For good pictures of brilliant subjects and acceptable pictures of average subjects, load with KODAK High Speed 'Ektachrome' Film and set the camera to EV9½.

KODAK 'Bantam Colorsnap' 3 Camera

For pictures of brilliant subjects, load with 'Kodachrome' II or 'Kodacolor'-X' Film and set the camera to EV9½.

Fully-adjustable cameras

If your camera has a range of shutter speeds and a lens aperture of about f/2.8, use the table below as a guide.

The exposure settings suggested are chosen to give a good rendering of the illuminations themselves and some detail of the surroundings: if you want to show more of the surroundings, try an exposure two stops greater (e.g. instead of f/4 and 1/30, try f/2.8 and 1/15). At shutter speeds of 1/15 second or slower, use a tripod or other firm support for the camera. If it is windy, wait until the decorations are still before taking pictures. You can use either daylight or artificial-light films: daylight film will give pictures with more warmth of colour.

TYPE OF SUBJECT	TYPE OF FILM		
	'Kodachrome' II	'Kodachrome'-X 'Ektachrome'-X 'Kodacolor'-X	High Speed 'Ektachrome'
Brilliant	f/2.8 1/15 sec	f/2.8 1/30 sec	f/4 1/30 sec
Average	f/2.8 1/8 sec	f/2.8 1/15 sec	f/2.8 1/30 sec
Less Bright	*f/2.8 2 sec	*f/4 2 sec	*f/5.6 2 sec

*Approximate indications only.

Movie cameras

If the illuminations are moving, changing or flashing, a colour movie is the way to capture the gaiety and excitement of the scene. If your camera has automatic exposure control, simply shoot, leaving the exposure to the electric eye. With manually-adjusted cameras, set the lens to f/1.9 or the setting nearest to this figure. If you have a KODAK 'Instamatic' Movie Camera, insert the filter key.

You should be able to get good pictures of all illuminations in the brilliant group and acceptable pictures of the average subjects. Hold the camera still while shooting, and let the illuminations provide their own movement and life. If it is windy, and the lights are dancing and swinging, so much the better.

You can use either daylight or artificial-light films: daylight film will give movies with more warmth of colour.


Kodak

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