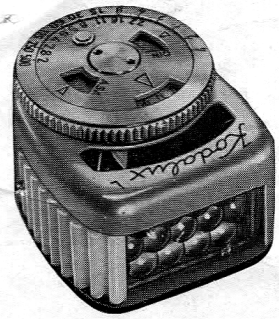


Instructions

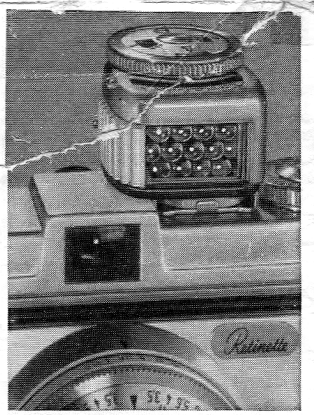
KODALUX

L

In the KODALUX L you have a precision exposure meter. This instrument helps you to determine exactly the correct light value or the appropriate aperture-speed combinations, even in unfavourable lighting conditions.

The KODALUX L can be fitted in the accessory shoe of any camera, or it can be used independently of the camera. In the latter instance it remains in its leather case (which is supplied with the meter). It is immediately ready for taking readings on opening the case.

A built-in diffusing screen makes the KODALUX L equally suitable for reflected light and incident light readings. For further details see the back of this leaflet.

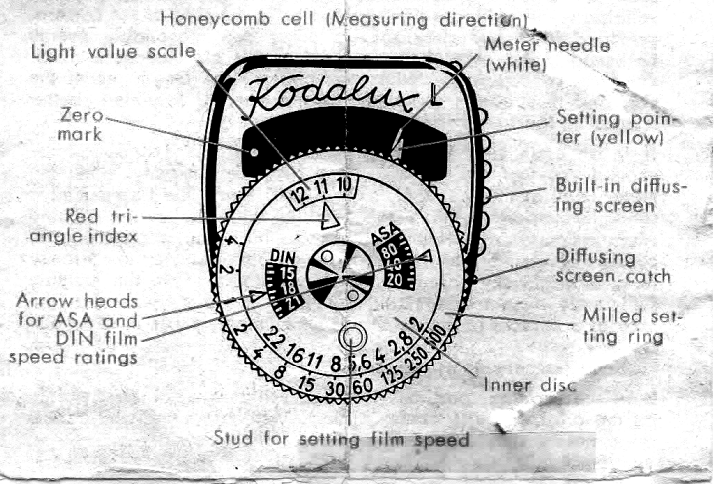


1 Setting the Film Speed

Turn the inner disc by its little stud (see diagram) so that the black arrow heads point to the speed figures of the film in use (either in ASA or in DIN ratings).

2 Taking a Reading

Point the honeycomb lens of the exposure meter at the subject. Push back the diffusing screen away from the cell for reflected light readings. The white meter needle will move in the meter window. Now turn the milled ring until the yellow setting pointer exactly co-incides with the white needle.

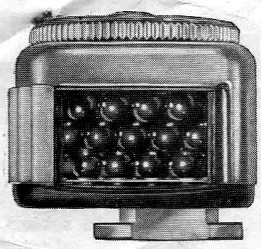


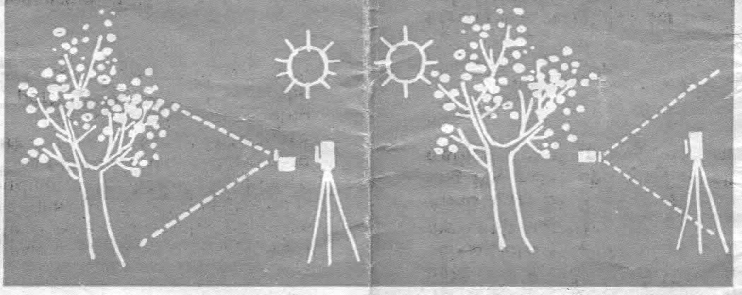
3 Reading off the Light Value

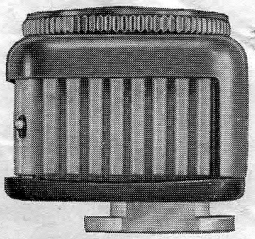
When the meter needle and setting pointer co-incide you can directly read off the light value on the light value scale, opposite the red triangle index. This reading remains recorded until the next time a measurement is taken. The red figures from 2 to 18 are the light values. If the triangular index does not point exactly to a light value figure or half-way between two figures, use the nearer light value. Set the light value read off on the light value shutter of your camera. Modern shutters also permit the setting of intermediate light values.

If you wish to work without light value settings, you can equally well read off the apertures and shutter speeds directly. The inner disc of the meter carries aperture figures from 2 to 22, the setting ring has shutter speed figures from 2 to 500 (corresponding to speeds from $1/2$ to $1/500$ second). The green figures 1, 2, and 4 are whole seconds. You can choose any of the aperture-speed combinations opposite each other.

Practical Hints - Two Ways of Measurement







a) Reflected Light Readings

For reflected light readings point the exposure meter towards the subject, as described, and measure the light reflected from it (see sketch). This is the orthodox method of taking readings. It yields reliable values with the light behind or to the side of the camera, provided light and dark subject areas are reasonably evenly balanced. Take care, however, not to tilt the exposure meter upwards, as you would otherwise measure the brightness of the sky, and thus obtain too high light values, or too high shutter speeds or too small apertures respectively.

If in an open view with bright distant parts and a dark foreground you want to reproduce the distance correctly, point the meter level at the scene. If, on the other hand, the foreground is specially important, take the reading with the meter pointed slightly downwards. If more than one-third of the picture area consists of very bright or very dark masses of lesser importance (e. g. a bright sky background behind people), take the reading sufficiently close to the significant parts of the subject (e. g. the face of a person) to ensure that the meter only takes in that part.

Note Especially with Colour:

Base the reading, particularly when using reversal film, mainly on the brighter parts of the subject. With black-and-white shots the exposure should depend more on the shadow areas.

b) Incident Light Readings

With very contrasty subjects, particularly against-the-light shots, but also with close-ups of small objects (flowers, insects, etc.) incident light measurement frequently yields more accurate results. In many cases it also does away with the need for special corrections.

Incident light measurement consists of directly measuring the light that falls on the subject. For this purpose take the reading **from the subject towards the camera position** (see sketch above). **The built-in diffusing screen must be pushed in front of the honeycomb cell of the Kodalux L.** To slide it into position first push the catch sideways.

Apart from the use of the diffusing screen, the procedure of setting the meter and reading off the result is the same with both methods, as described overleaf.

Note Especially with Colour:

For very dark subjects set the camera shutter to a half or a whole light value lower than obtained by the meter reading. With very bright subjects use half a light value higher. This applies only to incident light readings.

Readings in Advance

With sports shots and other high speed action sequences there is rarely enough time for a careful reading immediately before every exposure. In that case choose the appropriate subject area beforehand, and determine the correct exposure for it. You can then use the values obtained for the whole series, provided the light does not suddenly change, and that you keep shooting in the same direction.

The Hand for Substitute Readings

If you are shooting snow or seaside scenes, or very small subjects against a very bright or very dark background, you can use your hand (or alternatively a grey card) as a substitute subject for taking a reading. In that case point the meter in the direction of the subject, and hold your hand about 4 inches in front of the meter. When taking such close-up readings, take care not to cast your own shadow on the hand.

Checking the Zero Position

Make sure from time to time that the white needle points exactly to the small blue dot at the extreme left of the black scale plate, when the honeycomb cell is completely obscured. Cover up the cell light-tight for this purpose. The blue dot is the zero mark (see illustration overleaf). If the needle points to it, the exposure meter is correctly adjusted. If this is not the case, use a screw driver to turn the zero setting screw (just below the setting ring at the front side of the body) until the needle points exactly to the zero mark. The other small blue dots at the top edge of the scale window are used for setting during assembly, and have no significance for exposure readings.

KODAK AG. STUTTGART-WANGEN

Printed in Germany

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