

THE
KAMARET
GUIDE BOOK

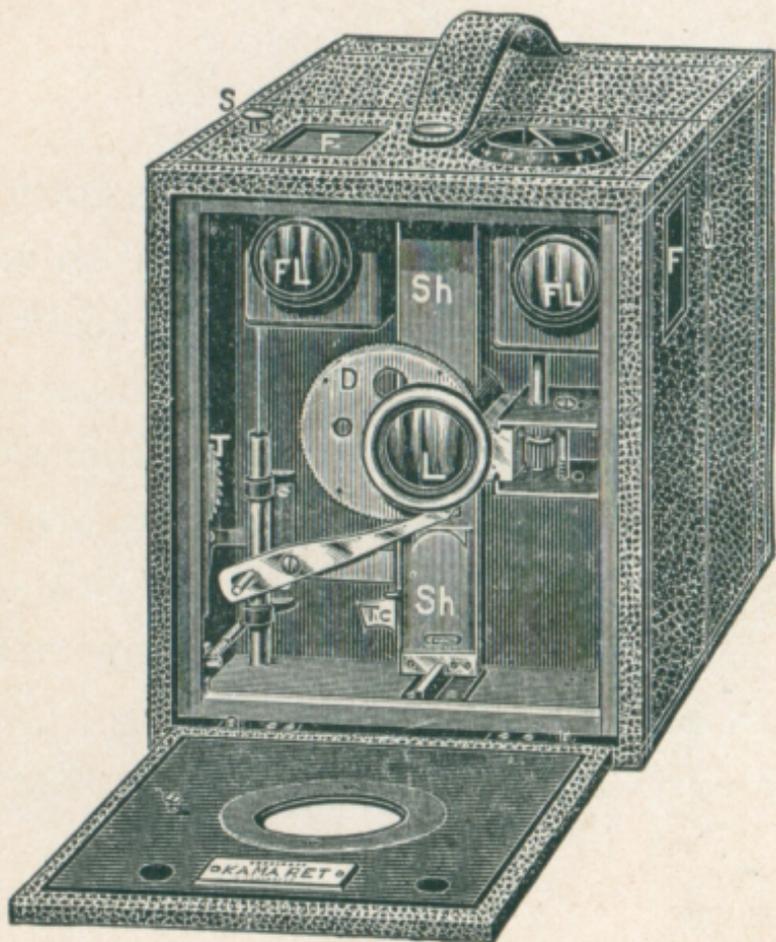
THE
KAMARET
GUIDE BOOK.

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AIMING TO FURNISH A SMALL, COMPACT
GUIDE BOOK WHICH MAY WITH NO IN-
CONVENIENCE BE CARRIED IN THE POCKET
FOR THE USE OF THOSE WHO CARE TO LEARN
ONLY THE PRACTICAL PART OF MAKING EX-
POSURES, NO INSTRUCTIONS ARE HERE GIVEN
FOR DEVELOPING OR FINISHING PICTURES.

SUCH INSTRUCTIONS WILL BE FURNISHED
WHEN DESIRED.

THE BLAIR CAMERA CO.



DESCRIPTION OF PARTS.

S. — The spring which is pulled out to set the shutter and pushed in to make the exposure.

I. — Index for focusing, marked for 6, 8, 10, 15, 20, 30, 50 and 100 feet. For anything beyond, the 100 mark is used.

F.F. — The two finders for upright and horizontal pictures.

F.L. — Finder Lenses.

L. — Rapid Rectilinear lens, with revolving diaphragm (D).

Sh. — The shutter with T. C. (time catch used in making time exposures.

T. — Automatic tally.

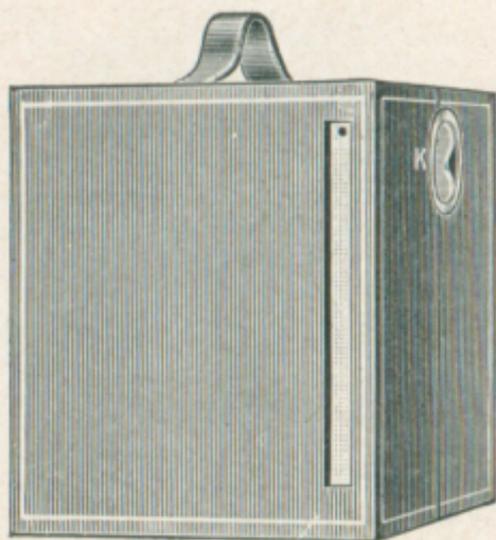


Fig. 2.

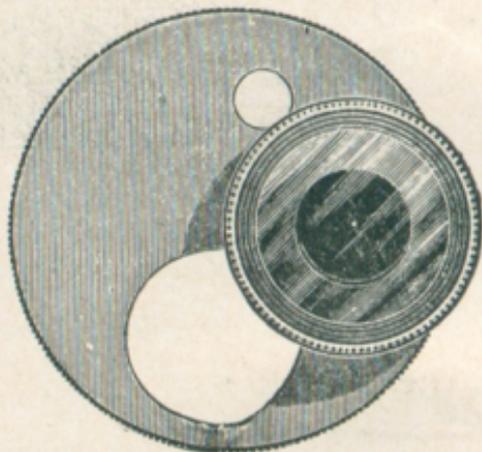
Figure 2 shows the slot in back of the Kamaret through which is seen the punch mark in waste edge of film, which serves as an indicator in winding off exposures with the key, K.

TO OPERATE THE KAMARET.

ABOUT the only way one can slip up with the Kamaret is by having the revolving diaphragm in wrong position. Hence it is necessary to do one of two things i.e: Set the diaphragm on the large opening and leave it there, or remember to look at this part before making exposures.

The diaphragm has four spaces, three apertures and a blank. The smaller the aperture used the sharper the picture but less light will be admitted, hence for all instantaneous pictures in cloudy weather, or in bright weather at less than 20 feet, *always* use the largest opening. For instantaneous pictures of distant views or landscapes in strong bright sunlight, use the next to largest

opening. The smallest aperture is intended *only* for time pictures. Paradoxical though it may appear to the tyro, an extremely distant view requires a shorter exposure than one within 20 feet of the camera.



Kamarets are shipped with the diaphragm set on the blank space, and with the automatic tally set at No. 0.

Before using the Kamaret, it is a good plan to read the instructions carefully and operate the shutter a few times, noticing how the punch rod works in connection with the spring S; practicing snap shots by holding the Kamaret and sighting through the finder as described, adjusting the time catch, etc.

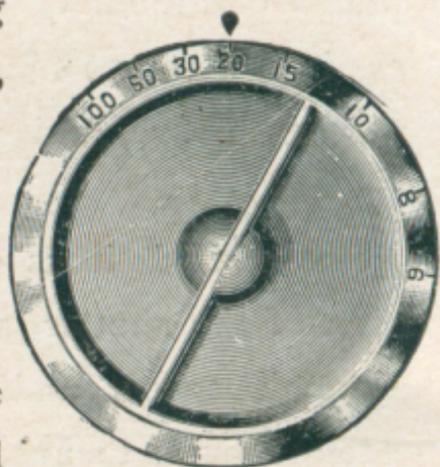
Then turn the tally around to No. 1. again and set the diaphragm. Every time the spring is pulled out, the tally moves up one number, hence it is best not to work the shutter after testing as above, unless a picture is to be taken.

However, if desirous of exhibiting the operation of the shutter, set the diaphragm on the blank space, and when through turn the tally around to number of last exposure: but be sure to set the diaphragm on an aperture before using, and do not attempt to photograph through the brass disc.

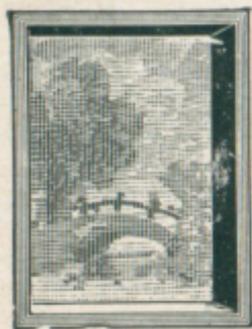
After adjusting the diaphragm as explained above, turn the focusing index until the number nearest to the estimated number of feet between the Kamaret and the object or view to be photographed is against the dot. Thus

if the picture was to be taken at or about 20 feet, the index would look like this:

Pull out the spring S as far as it will go, to set the shutter; point the Kamaret at the view desired and locate it in one of the finders. Hold the Kamaret steadily and



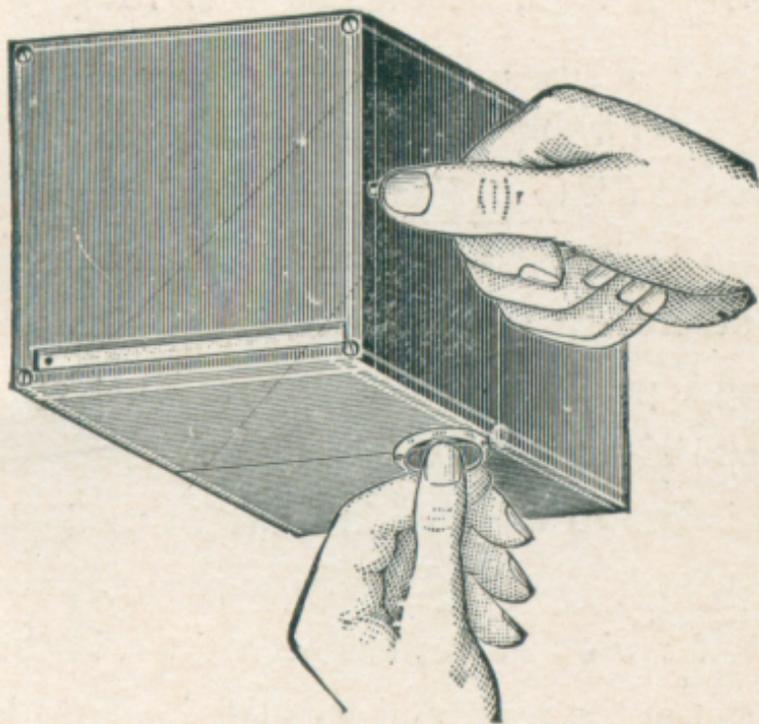
push back the spring S to release the shutter, thus taking the first picture.



Turn the Kamaret about and with the thumb of right hand press on the knob directly back of the handle.

This opens the cover over the slot in the back and a hole will be seen in the waste edge of

the film at the extreme left of the slot. This hole was punched by means of the



rod connected with the spring S when the latter was pulled out preparatory to taking the picture. Grasp the key with the left hand and turn it toward you until the hole or punch mark has traveled over to the

opposite end of the slot, and remove thumb from the knob. The used film having thus been wound off, the Kamaret is ready for the next picture, after focusing and setting the shutter as before described.

Do not fail to pull the spring S way out as far as it will go when the shutter is to be set, otherwise no click will be heard when the spring is pushed in, the shutter will not operate and no exposure will be made.

It is well to always wind off the used film immediately after making an exposure, but if in doubt whether this has been done, look in the slot at the back and turn the key a trifle.

If no punch mark is seen in the end next to the punch, it will indicate that the film in position has not been exposed, and vice-versa. It is desirable to hold the Kamaret so that the direct rays of sunlight will not shine in the slot

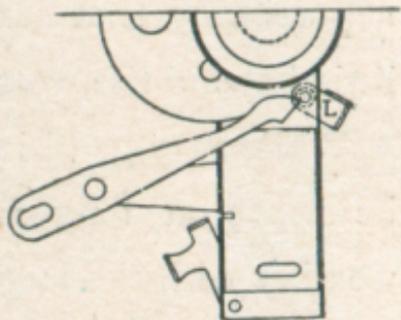
when it's cover is opened to wind the film, as, though a shut-off cushion is provided, there is a possibility that such rays may strike in, a little beyond the waste edge.

While very good instantaneous pictures may be made at long range in cloudy or hazy weather with the large diaphragm, the best results are obtained only when strong bright sunlight is shining directly upon the object or view. If the sun is entirely obscured, instantaneous exposures will develop more or less weak and thin, and a short time exposure is preferable.

Always photograph from the sun, *never toward it* unless "silhouette" pictures are desired. Do not try to photograph moving objects at less than 25 feet and endeavor to catch at an angle or coming toward the Kamaret, *not* when passing by directly in front.

All Kamarets except Petite are fitted with an attachment to vary the speed of the shutter.

For ordinary use the catch L should be in the position shown in diagram. To quicken the speed of the shutter for marine or other views in



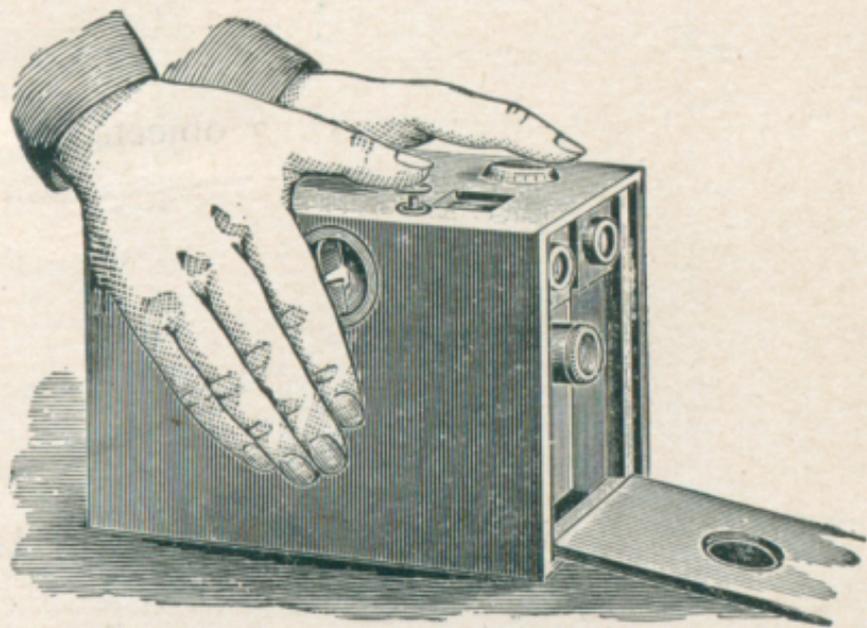
strong sunlight, or for moving objects, turn the catch L down against the shutter bed, before setting the shutter.

TIME EXPOSURES.

To secure a good photograph of an interior view, or of an exterior on a dark day when "snap shots" are impracticable, time exposures may be made as follows:—

(1) Open the front of the Kamaret, pull out the spring and push it back slowly until the

shutter *just clears* the time catch T. C. (see frontispiece). Holding the spring here, push the time catch into the slot. Set the Kamaret on a tripod, table or rest, locate the view in the finder, adjust the focus and hold steady with the left hand. Push the spring S



to release the shutter which will now stop at the time catch, thus leaving the lens uncovered. Count off the seconds and again

pull out the spring S to close the aperture. After winding off the film, the Kamaret is ready for another time picture, with this exception: when the time catch is set, the spring S cannot be pulled out far enough to actuate the punch rod and tally; hence, after each time exposure throw off the time catch and pull the spring *way out*. The Kamaret will thus be left with the spring projecting, ready for another exposure. If it is not desired to use the Kamaret again at once, cover the lens with the plug and push in the spring to snap the shutter.

If preferred, time exposures may be made by means of the plug or cap as with an ordinary camera. To do this, close the front of the Kamaret with plug over lens before pushing in the spring to open the shutter, after

setting the time catch. Then push spring, remove plug, count off the time, replace plug, and *pull out* the spring.

INTERIORS.

The second stop or diaphragm aperture should generally be used. For unusually bright rooms, the smallest stop may be used with one-third longer exposure, and in a badly lighted room the largest stop will be required, with an equal or longer exposure.

Clear sun, light-colored furnishings, windows on two sides, 5 seconds; windows on one side, 10 seconds.

Clear sun, dark-colored furnishings, windows on two sides, 8 seconds; windows on one side, 15 seconds.

In *hazy* sunlight, make exposures one-half longer. With light clouds make exposures twice as long. With heavy clouds, three times as long.

In making interiors, it is best to have the Kamaret so situated that the windows will be back or at side of the lens. If it is necessary to include a window in the picture, draw the curtains of this window.

It is not advisable to make time pictures out of doors with the Kamaret except in cloudy or dark weather. In cloudy sunlight, a second with the smallest stop is sufficient for pictures at 20 feet or beyond, and an equal exposure with the second stop for shorter distances. In dark, sunless weather, two to four seconds with stops as above.

FLASH-LIGHT PICTURES.

The primitive method of taking flash-light pictures is to focus the camera by gas or lamp light upon the group or room to be taken, turn down the light, open the lens, and touch a

match to some magnesium powder placed in a metal pan held at one side and a little back of the lens. A brilliant flash follows, during which the exposure is made, and the shutter should then be immediately closed. Pure magnesium powder may be obtained at 50 cents for a box of one dozen powders, and the directions enclosed in each box, together with those given herein for making time exposures with the Kamaret, will enable the amateur to successfully photograph by this method. Improved flash lamps and other appliances for adding to the convenience and beauty of this process are kept in stock by all dealers in photo goods. We recommend the Hemperley lamp, which will be supplied with complete instructions for \$3.00.

RETURNING FOR DEVELOPMENT.

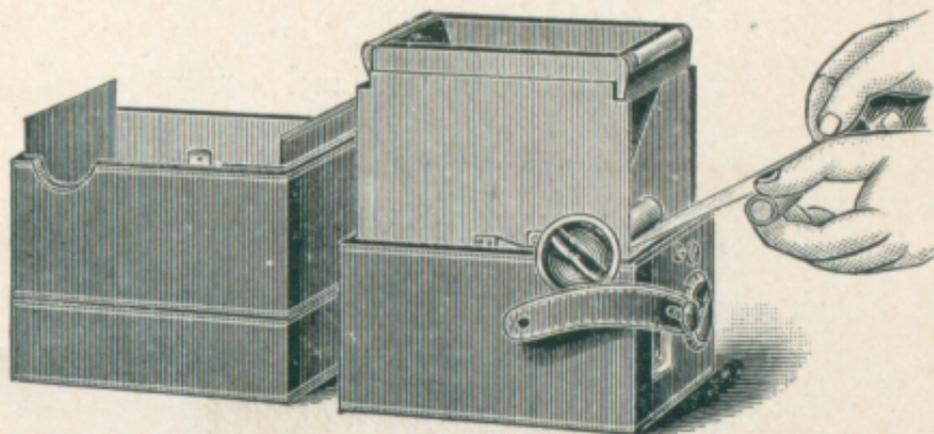
When the film has been all wound off and the last exposure made, the Kamaret may be returned unopened, to have the film removed and developed, the pictures finished and a fresh roll of film inserted. The Kamaret should be carefully packed in the wood box and sender's name and address placed inside and out. It is however so easy to remove the film and re-load the Kamaret, that many will prefer to do this themselves.

REMOVING THE FILM.

A dark room may be found at the store of almost any dealer in photographic goods, but if not accessible, procure a ruby lantern and select a dark closet: one *absolutely* dark,

and if any light leaks in around the door or corners, hang something over them.

Light the ruby lamp and place a sheet of orange or "post-office" paper in front of it to soften the light. Detach the handle at one end and loosen the thumb screw under it. Press in the catch on bottom of the Kamaret and lift off the back and middle sections. (See illustration below.) Throw off the pawl or

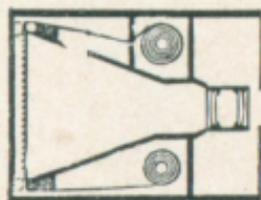


ratchet next to the key to allow the reel to turn backward, and carefully re-wind the film as shown in illustration. Or, if preferred, the long pin attached to the key, which runs through the reel, may be withdrawn and the film returned on the reel, *thus saving any re-winding*. Two extra reels are sent in the case. To withdraw the pin from the reel, turn the key around very slowly, at the same time pulling it toward you, until the cross pin comes opposite the slot in the side and allows the long pin to slip out.

Do not touch the sensitized or under-side of the film with the fingers any more than required, to avoid spotting it. Wrap it up in black paper, pack in a box and send by mail or express. Do not open your dark room until the film is securely wrapped up.

RE-LOADING THE KAMARET.

Two wood supports, or cross-pieces, will be seen in the supply chamber. Remove these, first noting their position, the cloth covered edges facing each other. In the dark room remove from box the new roll of film and drop it in the supply chamber. Pull out the end, lift it up and replace the inside cross-piece, then the outside one. Make sure that the sensitized or dull side of the film is *under-*



most, and draw it over the top. Push the end through the slot in the reel, taking a turn to make secure. The

position of the film will now be as shown in annexed diagram.

Replace the middle and top sections, attach end of handle and tighten the thumb screw. See that the tally is set at No. 0; observe the

adjustment of the diaphragm and the Kamaret is again ready for use.

If it is desired to cut off a number of exposures to be developed before the film is all used, proceed as already described, cutting the film at last punch-mark. Re-wind the used film from the reel and attach the fresh end as directed. To obviate wasting the film in re-attaching to the reel, a number of paper end-pieces are sent in each packing case.

Moisten the gummed edge and attach to the film where cut apart.



NOTE. — Do not attempt to wind the film *when the spring S is withdrawn*, as the punch will then be apt to catch in the film and tear it. The best time to wind off the film is just after making an exposure.

To avoid jarring the Kamaret when making "snap shots," it is advisable to push in the spring S, partially when sighting the view through the finder. A slight pressure will then release the shutter.

PRICE LIST.

The Kamaret, fitted with Rapid Rectilinear double combination lens and loaded with Blair's film for 50 pictures, with sole leather carrying case. . . . \$40.00

	25 pic- tures.	50 pic- tures.	100 pic- tures.
Extra rolls of Blair's film, \$1.50	\$3.00	\$6.00	
Developing, Printing & mounting on gilt-edge cards	3.75	7.50	15.00
Developing only	2.00	4.00	8.00
Outfit for Developing and Printing			7.50
Album for 100 Pictures			2.50
Permanent Carbon Enlargements, 8 x 10, in black, brown, red, purple, or sepia, from Kamaret negatives, each			3.00
Double Swing Attachment for glass plates or cut films, with one F. W. Holder			5.00
Leather Case for Attachment and 6 Holders			1.50
Extra F.W. Holders for glass plates, each			1.00
“ “ “ “ cut film “ “			1.00
Glass Plates, 4 x 5, per doz.65
Cut Film Plates, 4 x 5, per doz.80
Pony Compact Tripod			3.00

Sample Kamaret Pictures, 5 cts. each.

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