

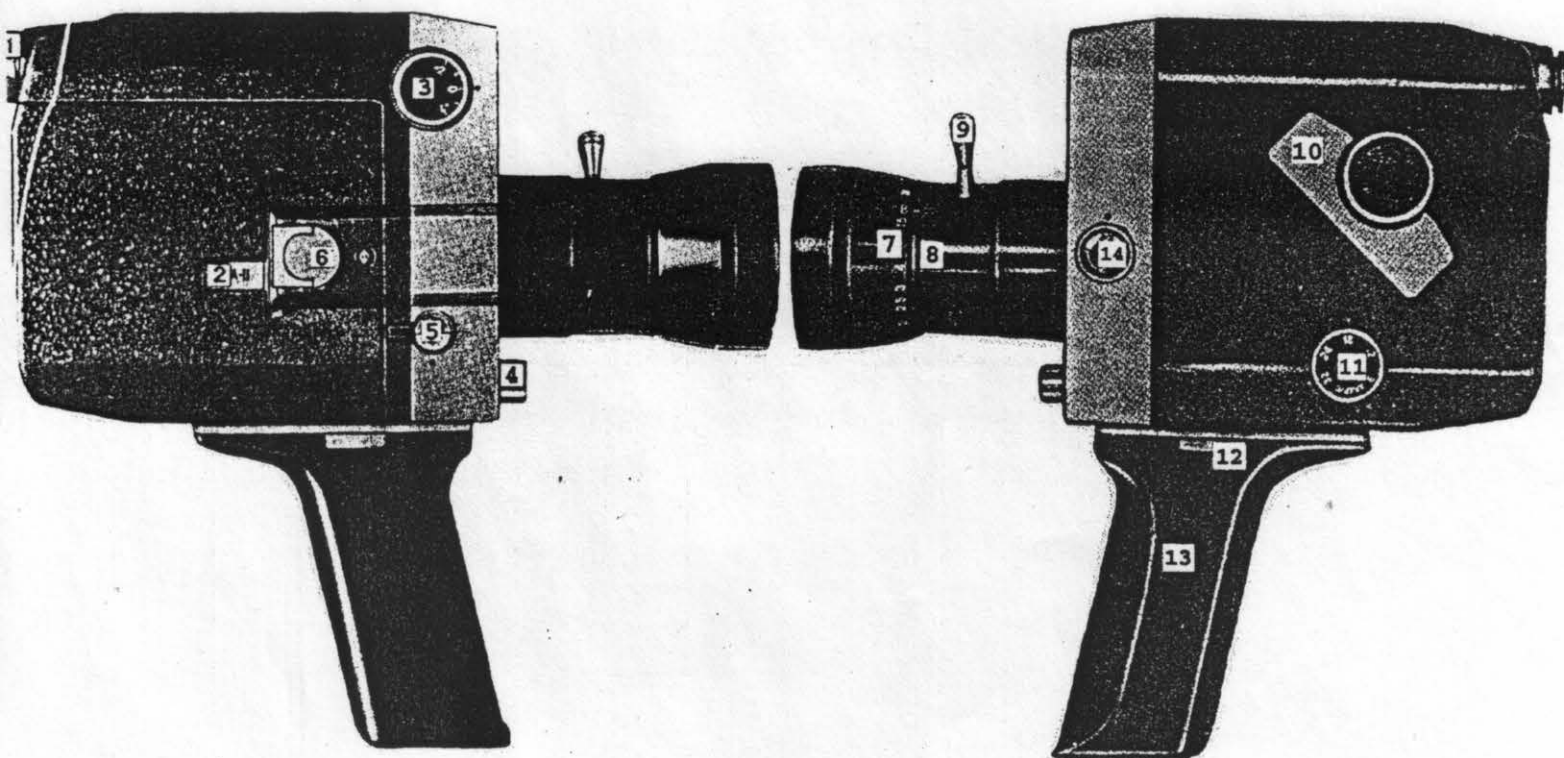
# Kino Super-8

user's guide

## Technical Characteristics.

Film used..... S-8 mm  
Loading..... Kodak cassette  
Length of film.....50 feet  
Zoom.....9-38  
Exposure range.....1.8-22  
Viewfinder.....non-parallax  
Focusing image.....mirrored grid  
Aperture control.....automatic and manual  
Automatic exposure control handles the correction of +2,-2 f-stops  
Shooting speed.....9,12,18,24,32 fps and single frame shooting  
Spring Wind.....33 seconds @ 18 fps

## Main Parts



1 - viewfinder; 2 - film type window; 3 - exposure correction wheel; 4 - start button with a cable release feature; 5 - filter switch; 6 - camera cover lock; 7 - focus ring; 8 - zoom ring; 9 - zoom ring handle; 10 - spring wind handle; 11 - fps switch; 12 - tripod screw; 13 - hand grip; 14 - automatic/manual exposure control switch.

## Lens

Consists of objective with constant focal length and an attachment of variable magnification. The focal length is ranging from 9 mm to 38 mm. In order to change the focal length you turn the zoom ring. While doing that focus stays the same.

## Spring wind.

The mechanism of the camera is getting started with a spring wind which is being turned in a spin and return fashion until the stop. One full wind lets you run about 2.5 meters of film for about 33 second with 18 frames per second.

## Viewfinder

A non parallax, reflex viewing system reflects the image exactly how it is going to look on film with no regards to the distance. In the center of the visual field of the viewfinder you can find a circle with micropiramides for exact focusing. Below - the diaphragm scale, two red rectangles and the arrow of automatic exposure device showing the current f-stop. Before shooting it is necessary to adjust the optics of the viewfinder according to your eye. To do this: - let go of the fixating knob turning it up; - aiming the camera to some plane background (sky, white wall, etc.) and looking through the viewfinder, turn the eye cup until the micropiramides are most sharp and the circle itself and f-stop numbers would also be sharp - fix the cup by turning the knob down.

## Focusing

In order to focus your frame turn the focal length (zoom) to 38mm. After, looking through the viewfinder and having the pyramid circle on your object, turn the distance ring on the lens until the object in the circle is not sharp. You can also focus by the distance scale on the lens by turning the ring which is ranging from 1.5 meters to infinity. The numbers on the scale is the distance from the object to the film plane. The film plane is marked by the sign "∅". The depth of field of the background is changing according to the set distance, focal length and the f-stop. When shooting from a short distance with the f-stop 1.8 - 2.8 and large focal lengths it is necessary to set the exact distance. Check the depth of field table for that matter.

## Automatic exposure device.

Automatic exposure device gives you a possibility to change the diaphragm according to the brightness of the shooting object. Two batteries 1.3 V each are used for this. When opening the battery cover first lightly push the cover/holder back to the corner of the magazine so the spring would let the cover/holder out. When inserting it back watch so the shorter end would face the corner of the magazine.

The a.e. device is on when you put the A/M switch to A (automatic), for manual exposure settings put it to M (manual).

In order to check if the device is working put switch to A, aim the camera on a bright object and periodically put your hand over the lens. Then check if the device arrow is moving in the viewfinder. If it is moving, the device is functioning properly.

NB: when the spring wind is wound down the shutter may stop in such a position when the light from the lens does not fall on the photo sensor and the exposure arrow does not follow the change in lighting. Slightly turn the spring wind handle and continue the device check.

In order to save the battery power while not shooting turn the switch to M position. When there's a long break between shootings (months) it's necessary to take the batteries out and keep them separately.

## Exposure adjustment.

If necessary you can change the exposure by turning the switch by  $\pm 2$  f-stops. Exposure adjustment is needed when the contrast of the lit areas is too sharp for example: 1. if the object on the foreground appears darker than the background, you may turn the switch to + or +2 and it will raise the exposure by one or two f-stops. And vice versa.

## Manual exposure setting.

While looking in the viewfinder with the switch turned to M position, set the f-stop by aligning the arrow to the necessary position in the viewfinder scale.

## Loading the camera.

Unlock the cover lock by lifting and turning counter clock-wise its knob. Open the cover completely (you'll have to hold the eyepiece). Insert the S-8mm cassette in its place (aligning the guide on the inside of the camera with the notch on the cassette) label up. Before closing it, make sure the cassette is in completely. Holding off the eyepiece, close the cover. Load the camera possibly avoiding straight sun beams.



## Color correction filter type "A" - Wratten 85B

The color correction filter type "A" is built in the camera. The filter is usually used in daylight conditions with tungsten balanced color film. With b&w you may remove the filter to get more light (or conversely leave the filter in, in situations where overexposure may be a problem).

The automatic exposure device automatically takes this filter usage into consideration. If you use the filter and would like to manually control the diaphragm, you have to adjust your exposure by opening up half an f-stop.

## Footage counter

The footage counter shows you how much film is left unexposed (in meters). When freshly loaded, the counter shows you 15 meters. When the film is fully exposed and the counter shows "0" you can unload the camera. You can also unload the camera when the film is not fully exposed, but be aware that you are going to expose couple of frames to light (the ones you actually see when you take the film out). You should log your footage before unloading film in such cases because if you put the cassette back the counter will automatically set to 15 meters. The movement of the film is controlled by the indicator which you can see inside the viewfinder (it's an arrow periodically appearing in the lower field of the viewfinder). You can see this indicator blinking when camera runs with or without film. It stops when camera is not functioning properly or when the cassette is fully exposed and film stops moving.

## Shooting speed.

The camera has 5 different speeds built in it. To change the speed, set the switch to whatever speed you need. You should have in mind that 18 frames per second is a normal speed for super 8 mm film. To get the faster motion on screen move the switch towards 9 fps, the slowest - towards 32 fps. The shutter speeds become the following: 9 fps - 1/22 sec; 12 fps - 1/29 sec; 18 fps - 1/43 sec; 24 fps - 1/58 sec; 32 fps - 1/77 sec.

## To shoot:

1. Load the camera
2. Take the lens cap off.
3. Check the A/M exposure switch.
4. Check the color correction filter switch.
5. Wind up the spring.
6. Set the shooting speed.
7. Adjust the eyepiece.
8. Focus
9. start the camera.

# Accessories available in the equipment room.

## Cable release.

You can use the cable release when shooting yourself or making single frame exposure. In both cases you should put the camera on a tripod and screw the cable release in the hole next to the start button.

## Filters

Ж-2 - yellow filter. Is used for landscape shooting on black and white film for better exposure and brighter contrast of blue, green and yellow objects; this filter brings up clouds, shadow contrast, contrast of distant objects, etc.

H-4 - neutral density filter. Is used for general weakening of the lighting when shooting black and white and color film. this is handy when you need to set the f-stop to more than 16.

Closeup attachments - this are attachment lenses which are necessary for shooting on extra close distance. For usage check the chart.

Focus, meters      Indexes on the lenses      , millimeters

	F=250	F=667
$\infty$	<i>0.32</i>	<i>0.8</i>
1.5	<i>0.28</i>	<i>0.48</i>

The numbers in italics are physical distances from film plane to the object.

For better hand-held camera work you can use the pistol grip and hand belt which can be screwed on the camera.

Also, in the kit you will find sunshade, and lens cap. You can place your camera in the bag with or without the grip.

## Maintenance.

1. Be extremely careful using the camera. It is very fragile.
2. Secure the camera from shaking, dust and humidity. Don't take it apart. If there is a problem talk to the technician. Pay special attention to the film gate - all its dirt you'll see on the screen.
3. When winding the camera, set it in secure position. Do not bend or apply sideways pressure to the winding key, it will break off and you will be responsible.
4. When not using the camera wind it down, if not spring will get weaker.
5. Do not touch the optics, don't take it apart. Check if the lens is really dirty before cleaning it. The less times you touch it the longer it'll stay clear. Check your manuals on how to clean the lens. Always cover it with the lens cap. Secure it from big temperature changes.
6. When in extra bright lighting conditions, open the lens only for shooting to prevent it from ultraviolet rays.