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how to use your

Ansco REGENT

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Your Regent takes standard 35mm double frame pictures (shown below). These pictures may be enlarged to give prints of album size or larger for your enjoyment.

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your ansco REGENT

The Ansco Regent is a sturdy, compact 35mm camera which the miniature camera enthusiast will find easy to carry and simple to operate.

It has a 50mm f3.5 coated Agfa* Apotar lens in a fully synchronized Prontor-SV shutter. The combination of a color corrected lens, wide range of shutter speeds and flash synchronization, insures superior photographs of the widest variety of subjects—with both black-and-white and color film.

Before loading the camera with film, read the following instructions carefully. As you read, try all the working parts of the camera so that you are familiar with its operation.

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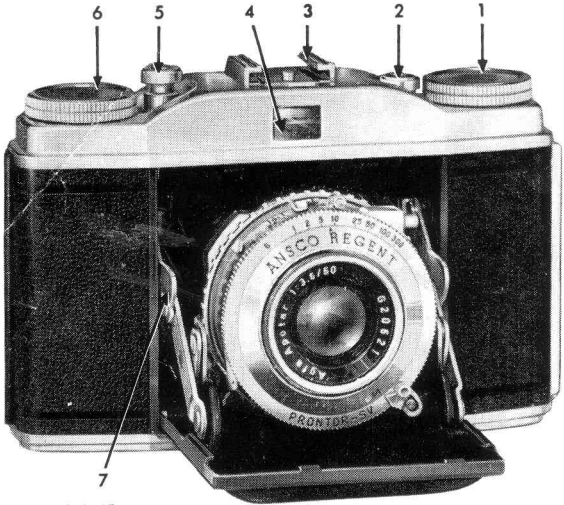

FIGURE ONE

camera parts

1. Rewind knob
2. Opening release button
3. Accessory clip
4. Viewfinder
5. Shutter release button
6. Film transport knob
7. Brace lock
8. Rewind release button and film counter
9. Locking lever

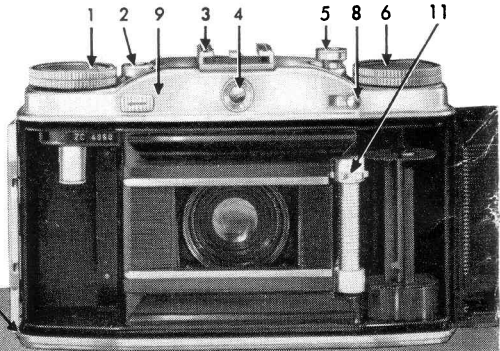

FIGURE TWO

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10. Lock for opening camera back
11. Metering sprocket
12. Lever for self-timing device and M-synchronization
13. Shutter speed index mark
14. Shutter speed setting ring
15. Flash connector
16. Cocking lever
17. Focusing ring
18. Diaphragm aperture scale
19. Diaphragm setting lever
20. Synchronizing indicator
21. Index mark for distance setting
22. Depth of field scale
23. Exposure counter
24. Cable release socket
25. Film type indicator

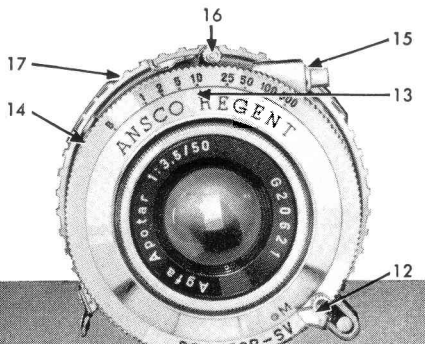


FIGURE THREE

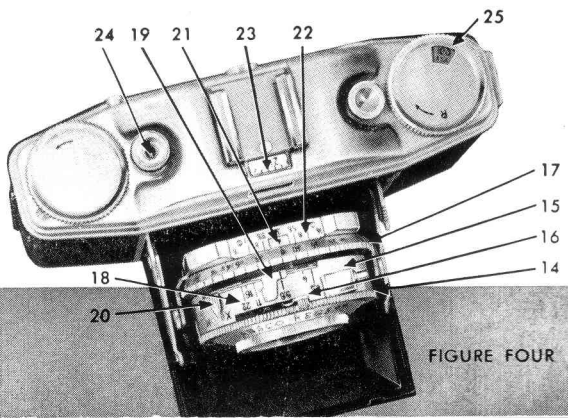


FIGURE FOUR

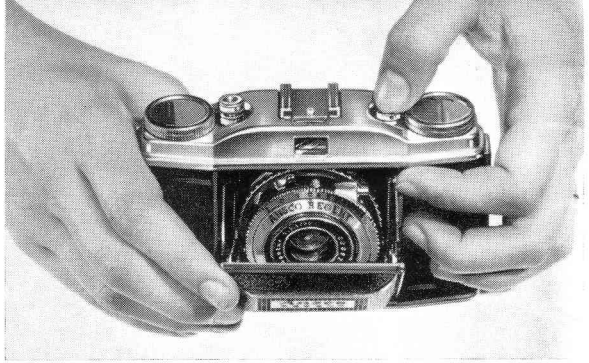
to open the camera

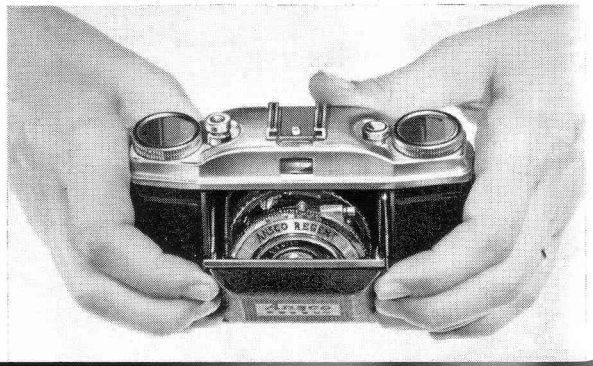
Hold the camera as shown in the adjacent picture, press down on the release button with the left thumb. The camera front will spring open. It is well to ease the camera platform into position with the fingers of the other hand. It is in working position when it "clicks" into place.

to close the camera

Holding the camera in both hands, press down on the two extended side arm brace locks (#7, fig. 1) with each thumb. Press the platform upward until it locks closed.

Never force the camera at any time.





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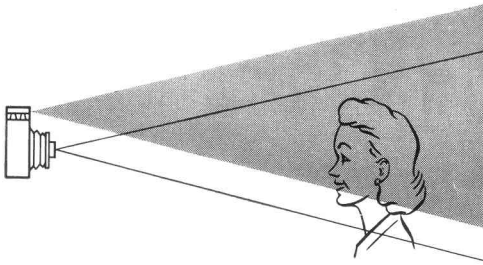

the optical viewfinder

The Ansco Regent is equipped with an optical type viewfinder. The picture taken will be similar to the image seen through this type viewfinder. By holding the camera to the eye, the area that will appear in the picture can be seen.

When focusing on objects closer than 15 feet, sight slightly above the subject to compensate for the difference in view between the lens and the viewfinder. For vertical pictures, turn the camera slightly in the direction of the viewfinder.

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focusing

The focusing scale is located on the focusing ring on the lens barrel and is identified by a series of numbers ranging from 3.5 feet to ∞ (infinity). These numbers indicate the distance at which the lens is focused. If the subject to be photographed is 8 feet away, revolve the ring until the figure 8 is opposite the index mark in the center of the depth of field scale (#21, fig. 4). When taking pictures from 3½ feet to 10 feet from the subject, it is important to estimate the distance accurately because of the limited depth of field. For distant views, set the ring at infinity (meaning as far as the eye can see).

zone focusing

To use as a fixed-focus, non-adjustable camera, set the focusing ring at 10′ or 35′ (numbers in orange), set the lens diaphragm at the orange dot in the f stop scale, and the shutter at 1/50th of a second. With the camera set at 10′, everything from 7 feet to 15 feet will be in focus. At 35′, everything from 15 feet to infinity will be in focus.
Sharper pictures of any particular subject will result, of course, if the lens is focused at the exact camera to subject distance.

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the diaphragm

The diaphragm, or lens opening as it is sometimes called, governs the amount of light which passes through the lens while the shutter is open. The diaphragm is regulated by the diaphragm lever which moves across a series of calibrated stops called "f" numbers. As it moves from the lower (f3.5) to the higher (f22) number, the size of the opening decreases and the diaphragm is said to be "stopped down." Remember, the lower the number the larger the aperture and the greater the amount of light admitted.

To observe the action of the diaphragm, open the camera back, set the shutter at B, cock the shutter and press and hold down the shutter release button. Looking into the back of the camera toward a light, move the diaphragm lever (#19, fig. 4) back and forth. Notice the way the diaphragm leaves open and close.

To set the diaphragm, the line on the setting lever and the line indicating the "f" stop should coincide.

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[In order to try out the shutter and diaphragm, to practice cocking and releasing the shutter, etc. (before film is put in the camera), open the back of the camera and after the shutter is released, turn the metering sprocket (#11, fig. 2) to the left until it stops. If film were in the camera, this would wind the film to the next frame. Notice in turning this post that the frame counter on the top of the camera also advances to the next number.

The metering sprocket operates a clutch which locks the winding spindle at the end of the cycle so it is impossible to tear perforations by using undue force on the winding knob.]

the shutter

The shutter of a camera determines the length of the exposure. The shutter of the Ansco Regent has mechanically regulated speeds ranging from 1 second to 1/300th second.

The shutter speed is set by turning the milled ring until the desired speed is opposite the small index mark on the front of the camera (#13, fig. 3). *The shutter must be cocked before an exposure can be made.* It is best to make all adjustments to the camera before cocking the shutter. To cock the shutter, move the cocking lever (#16, fig. 3) counterclockwise until it locks.

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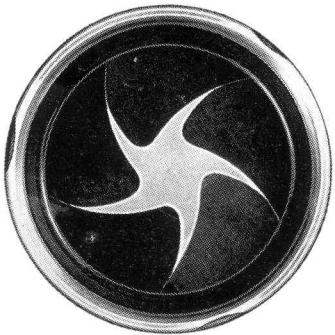

Do not touch the cocking lever once the shutter is cocked.

The shutter can now be released (the picture taken) by pressing down on the shutter release button.

After the exposure has been made, turn the film winding knob in the direction of the arrow. It will automatically stop when the film has been advanced to the next frame.

time exposures

To make exposures longer than 1 second, turn the exposure setting ring to B, cock the shutter and depress the shutter release button. The shutter will remain open as long as the release button is held down.

With time exposures, as with all exposures slower than 1/25th of a second, the camera should be on a tripod or other firm, level support.

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self-timing device

The Ansco Regent has a self-timing mechanism which allows a 7-second delay for the photographer to get in the picture. To operate this device, select your shutter speed, set the shutter synchronizing indicator (#20, fig. 4) at X, then move the shutter delay lever to the yellow dot (#12, fig. 3). Cock and release the shutter in the usual manner. The self-timing device will work on all speeds except B, since time exposures are not mechanically determined.

depth of field

Depth of field is the distance between the nearest and farthest points of sharp focus in front of the camera. For instance, with the diaphragm set at f3.5 and the focusing scale at 6 feet, everything from 5′5″ to 6′9″ will be in focus. However, when the

Distance in Feet	3.5
Inf.	54′–Inf.
35	21′6″–100′
15	11′9″–20′8″
10	8′5″–12′4″
8	7′–9′4″
6	5′5″–6′9″
5	4′7″–5′6″
4.5	4′2″–4′11″
4	3′9″–4′4″
3.5	3′4″–3′9″

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diaphragm is closed down to f22, the depth of field is increased measurably and everything from 3'6" to 19'6" will be in sharp focus at the same distance setting. Therefore, it should be remembered that if the existing light permits, the smallest diaphragm opening possible should be used for sharp pictures.

DEPTH OF FIELD TABLE • ANSCO REGENT

4	5.6	8	11	16	22
47'–Inf.	34'–Inf.	24'–Inf.	17'3"–Inf.	11'10"–Inf.	8'7"–Inf.
20'–130'	17'4"–Inf.	14'–Inf.	11'8"–Inf.	9'–Inf.	7'2"–Inf.
11'5"–22'	10'5"–27'	9'4"–39'	8'–135'	6'8"–Inf.	5'5"–Inf.
8'4"–12'9"	7'9"–14'4"	7'1"–17'6"	6'4"–24'	5'4"–75'	4'8"–Inf.
6'10"–9'7"	6'6"–10'5"	6'–12'	5'6"–14'9"	4'9"–26'	4'2"–107'
5'4"–6'11"	5'1"–7'3"	4'9"–8'1"	4'10"–11'2"	3'11"–12'6"	3'6"–19'6"
4'6"–5'7"	4'5'–5'11"	4'2"–6'4"	3'11"–7'	3'6"–8'9"	3'2"–11'4"
4'2"–5'	4'–5'2"	3'9"–5'6"	3'3"–6'	3'4"–7'3"	3'–9'2"
3'8"–4'5"	3'7"–4'7"	3'6"–4'10"	3'4"–5'2"	3'–6'	2'9"–7'3"
3'3"–3'9"	3'2"–3'11"	3'1"–4'1"	2'11"–4'4"	2'9"–5'	2'6"–5'8"

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depth of field scale

The depth of field scale is conveniently located just back of the focusing ring (#22, fig. 4). When the diaphragm setting and the distance from camera to subject have been decided and the focusing ring set at that distance, the depth of field can be readily established. From f3.5 the scale is graduated on either side of the center with identical f stop numbers. The depth of field is that range of distance between the two lines which represent the diaphragm setting being used. You will notice in figure 4 that the diaphragm is set at 5.6, the focusing ring at 8 feet, which indicates that the depth of field is approximately 6½ feet to 10½ feet. If the indicated depth of field is insufficient, close down the diaphragm, but don't forget to compensate for this smaller opening by changing the shutter speed.

film type indicator

To help you remember what type of film is in the camera, set the film type indicator on the top of the rewind knob when loading the camera. With the rewind knob pulled out as far as it will go, press the serrated edge underneath the knob with the index finger of the left hand. Then turn the knob to the opening which coincides with the recommended exposure index of the film being used. As an example, using Ultra-Speed Pan outdoors, set the indicator at 100 ASA.

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there is an Ansco film for every picture

SUPREME—A fast panchromatic fine-grain film ideal for indoor or outdoor photography. It comes in 20 and 36 exposure standard daylight loading magazines and in bulk lengths.

ULTRA-SPEED PAN — Ansco's highest speed 35mm panchromatic film for high quality pictures under adverse light conditions or when fast shutter speeds are important. Also excellent for use under normal lighting conditions. Available in 20 and 36 exposure standard magazines and in bulk loads.

ANSCO COLOR FILM—Available in both Daylight and Tungsten Types, it will give you natural color transparencies for projection or for Ansco Color Printon enlargements. It is sold in 20-exposure magazines and in bulk lengths.

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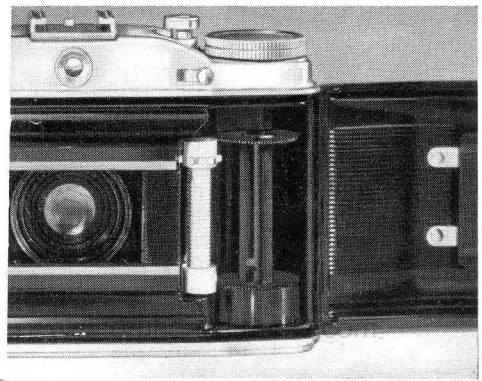
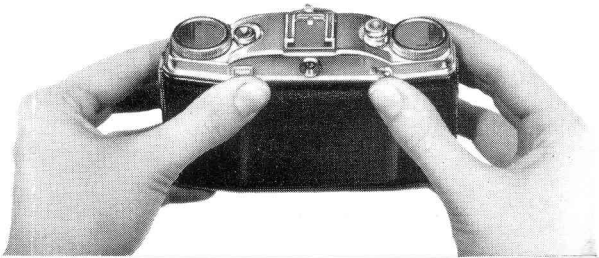


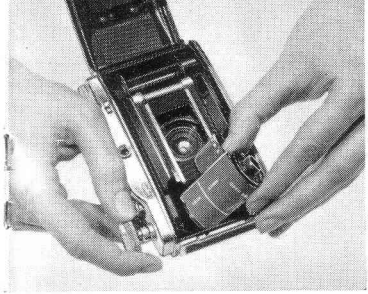
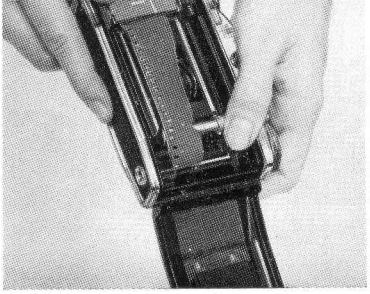
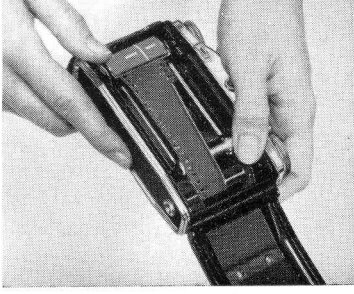
loading the camera

Open the back of the camera by pulling down the locking slide and swinging out the hinged back.

Turn the winding spool until the slot is on top. (If the knob will not wind, cock and release the shutter and then turn the spool.) DO NOT ATTEMPT TO REMOVE SPOOL FROM CAMERA.

Set the counter disc at A by sliding the knurled lever (#9, fig. 2) on the back of the camera to the left. Hold this lever back and "click" off the



numbers by pressing the small button at the right of the viewfinder (#8, fig. 2).

Pull out the rewind knob (marked R on top) and insert the film magazine with the emulsion side (light side) of the film toward the lens. Push in the rewind knob.

Insert the tongue of the film in the winding spool and engage the second perforation in the metal tongue of the carrying slot of the spool. Turn the winding knob (or the serrated edge of the take-up spool) until about ½ inch of the full width of the film is visible. Close the back of the camera firmly.

Open the front of the camera, cock and release the shutter, wind the film until it stops and repeat this operation again and the counter is on the mark before the 1. The film is now in position and the first picture can be made.

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outdoor exposures

Exposures outdoors vary according to existing light conditions and the speed of the film being used.

The high quality coated Apotar lens and the shutter of the Regent, coupled with the wide latitude of Ansco's Supreme and Ultra-Speed Pan films, permit pictures to be made under almost any light conditions.

The following table is given as a guide to help you determine the correct exposure:

EXPOSURE TABLE

Lighting Conditions	f22	f16	f11	f8	f5.6	f4	f3.5
Bright Sun	1/25	1/50	1/100	1/300	—	—	—
Hazy Sun	—	1/25	1/50	1/100	1/300	—	—
Bright Overcast	—	—	1/25	1/50	1/100	1/300	—
Dull Overcast	—	—	—	1/25	1/50	1/100	1/300

For Ultra-Speed Pan use next smaller lens opening (higher number).

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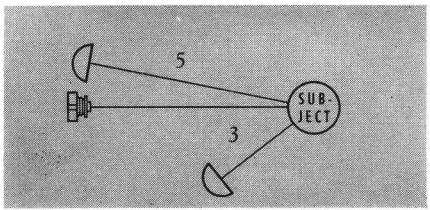
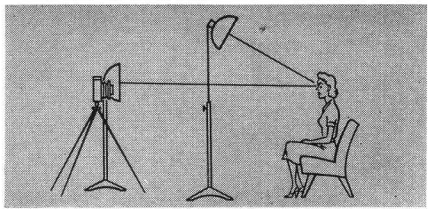
indoor exposures

Floodlamps are recommended for making pictures indoors. Two number 2 floodlamps in good quality reflectors (or Reflector Flood #2 lamps) should be placed as shown in the accompanying diagram—the main light source should be directed downward at a 45° angle. The fill-in light should be placed close to the camera.

For exposures longer than 1/25th of a second, it is recommended that a cable release be used. The cable release screws into the socket on the top of the shutter release button (#24, fig. 4).

The following table was computed from the lighting diagrams below and is offered as a guide to help you determine the correct exposure. The table is based on average subjects against light colored walls or surroundings. Darker colors require an increase of one to two lens stops.





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FLOODLAMP EXPOSURE TABLE

Main Light Fill-in Light *Lens Opening for Supreme*	3′ 5′	5′ 7′	6′ 9′	10′ 14′
f22	1/5	1/2	1	2
f16	1/10	1/5	1/2	1
f11	1/25	1/10	1/5	1/2
f8	1/50	1/25	1/10	1/5
f5.6	1/100	1/50	1/25	1/10
f4	——	1/100	1/50	1/25
f3.5	——	——	1/100	1/50

For Ultra-Speed Pan use next smaller lens opening (higher number).

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flashlamp exposures

Since the Ansco Regent has built-in flash synchronization, an additional flash synchronizing attachment is not necessary. All you need is the Ansco Flash Unit which should be attached to the flash connector. Do not use force as rough treatment will damage the connector.

The synchronization of the Regent is adjusted for instantaneous (X) or M (20 millisecond) delay operation through the use of the flash synchronizing lever which is located on the upper right side of the lens mount (#20, fig. 4). Popular flashlamps may be used at the settings and guide numbers shown in the exposure table.

To use high-speed electronic flash, set the synchronizing lever at the "X" (orange dot) setting.

To use with all flashlamps, the shutter synchronizing lever should be set at M (yellow dot). When using "M" type lamps (G.E. 8, 5, 11, 22, Sylvania 8, 25, 40 and 2, etc.) move the shutter delay lever (#12, fig. 3) to the yellow dot. The shutter delay lever must be set before each "M" delay exposure. When using "F" type lamps (G.E., SM and Sylvania SF) leave the shutter delay lever at M.

The self-timer can be used for flash pictures by using SM or SF lamps at the X setting and shutter speeds of 1/100th or lower. With a shutter speed of 1/25th, #5 lamps can be used.

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FLASH EXPOSURE TABLE

Lamp	Shutter Speed	Setting	Supreme	Ultra-Speed
SM, SF	B-1/50	X	65	90
PH 8, Bantam 8	B-1/50	M	80	110
	1/100	M	62	86
	1/300	M	41	58
5, 25	B-1/50	M	120	170
	1/100	M	95	130
	1/300	M	60	85
11, 40	B-1/50	M	170	240
	1/100	M	130	185
	1/300	M	85	125
2, 22	B-1/50	M	200	285
	1/100	M	155	220
	1/300	M	105	145

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guide numbers

To find the correct exposure, divide the guide number by the distance from the flashlamp to the subject; the resulting figure will represent the lens opening required. Example: The guide number for a #11 lamp with Supreme Film at 1/100th is 130. The subject is 12 feet away, therefore 130÷12=10.8, use f11. (When using the Ansco Flash Unit, consult the exposure table given in the instruction book.)

color photography

Taking pictures with Ansco Color Film is as simple as black-and-white photography and you have the thrill of having natural color transparencies. Just keep in mind that your subject should be well lighted and heavy shadows should be avoided. The following tables will serve as a guide to help you determine the correct exposure.

DAYLIGHT EXPOSURE TABLE • (DAYLIGHT TYPE FILM)

	Bright Sunlight, Front Lighted	*Bright Sunlight, Side Lighted*	*Bright Sunlight, Back Lighted*	*Hazy Sunlight, Soft Shadows*	*Bright Overcast, No Shadows*	*Dull Overcast*
1/100 sec.	f5	f4	f3.5	f3.5	—	—
1/50 sec.	between f5.6 & f8	f5.6	f4.5	f4.5	f3.5	—
1/25 sec.	f10	f8	f6.3	f6.3	f4.5	f3.5

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Don't feel that you should put aside your camera indoors or when night falls. Excellent indoor pictures can be made on Ansco Color Film Tungsten Type. The following table is recommended for floodlamp exposures.

FLOODLAMP EXPOSURE TABLE • (TUNGSTEN TYPE FILM)

Two #2 Photoflood (3400K) Lamps (in Studio Type Reflectors) (or Two Reflector Flood #2 Lamps)

For Average Colored Subjects in Light-Colored Rooms.

Main Light		4′	6′	8′	12′
Fill-in Light		6′	8½′	12′	18′
Shutter Speed	1 sec.	f16	f12.5	f9	f6.3
	1/5 sec.	f8	f5.6	f4	—
	1/25 sec.	f3.5	—	—	—

See page 17 for lighting arrangement.

Do not hesitate to use your flash gun with color, too. Lighten those deep shadows outdoors and take indoor flash shots. The guide numbers for popular size flashlamps for use with Ansco Color Daylight and Tungsten Type films follow. See page 20 for use of guide numbers.

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FLASHLAMP EXPOSURE TABLE

Daylight Type Film			Tungsten Type Film		
Bulb	*Shutter Speed*	*Guide No.*	*Bulb*	*Shutter Speed*	*Guide No.*
5B, 25B (M Setting)	B-1/50	45	PH8, Bantam 8* (M Setting)	B-1/50	50
	1/100	35		1/100	40
	1/300	23		1/300	26
2B, 22B (M Setting)	B-1/50	75	5, 25* (M Setting)	B-1/50	75
	1/100	58		1/100	59
	1/300	38		1/300	39
			2, 22* (M Setting)	B-1/50	125
				1/100	100
				1/300	65

For use of the guide numbers see Page 20.

**Use with a UV16 Filter.*

To more fully understand and enjoy color photography, get a copy of "Color Photography Made Easy" available at your Ansco dealer.

Enjoy your Ansco Color transparencies projected or have full color enlargements made on Ansco Color Printon.

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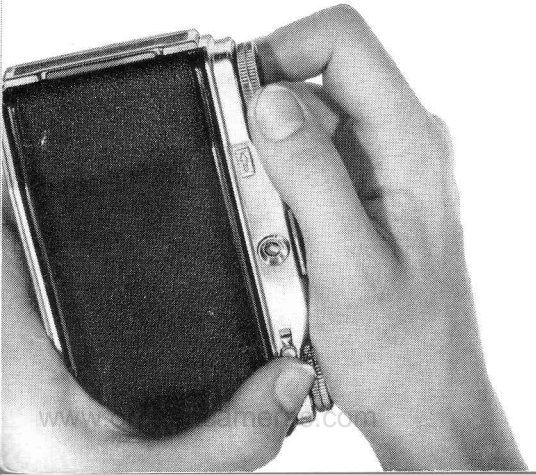
to unload the camera

When the final exposure has been made, the film must be rewound into the magazine before it is unloaded. Do not advance the film beyond the last exposure as it may become detached from the magazine and cannot be rewound. Slide the knurled lever on the back in the direction of the arrow and depress the small button to the right of the viewfinder with your left hand.



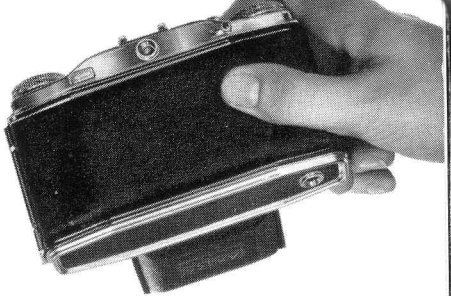
Continue to depress this button, release the upper lever and turn the rewind knob (marked R on top) in the direction of the arrow.

As you rewind the film, keep your eye on the winding knob for when it stops revolving, the film is completely wound on the spool of the magazine and can be removed from the camera.

Pull down on the locking lever and open the back of the camera. Pull up the rewind knob and the magazine will be released and can easily be removed.

tripod socket

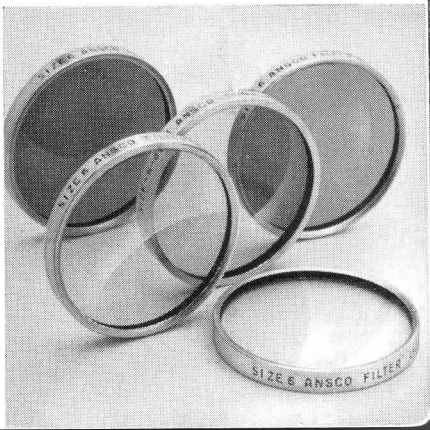
In addition to using this socket to attach the camera to a tripod, it is also used to fasten the camera to the Ansco Flash Unit and to secure the carrying case to the camera.



accessories

Ansco has available several types of high quality optical glass filters for color photography, mounted in spun aluminum—the UV15, UV16 and UV17 Ultraviolet absorption filters and the #10 and #11 Conversion.

Ask your dealer for Series 5 Ansco Filters.



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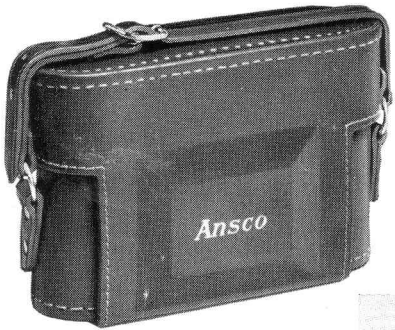
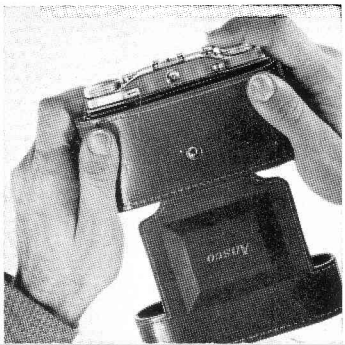
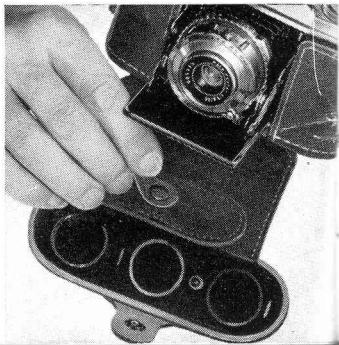


regent carrying case

Protect your Ansco Regent from dust, rain, dampness and hard knocks by keeping it in an Ansco Regent Eveready Carrying Case—it is genuine top-grain cowhide.

It has a short carrying strap and also an additional length of strap for easier handling. Ask your dealer for the Regent Carrying Case JN448.





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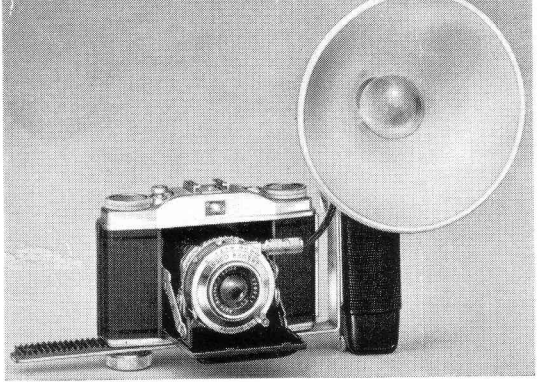

flash unit

Don't put your Regent away when the sun goes down. Make it a complete working tool—buy an Ansco Flash Unit and you'll enjoy picture taking day and night, indoors and out.

The Ansco Flash Unit will accept all bayonet base flashlamps and takes two size C batteries or a battery capacitor cartridge. It also has an outlet for extensions for multiple flash pictures. Ask your dealer for the JN206 Ansco Flash Unit.

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