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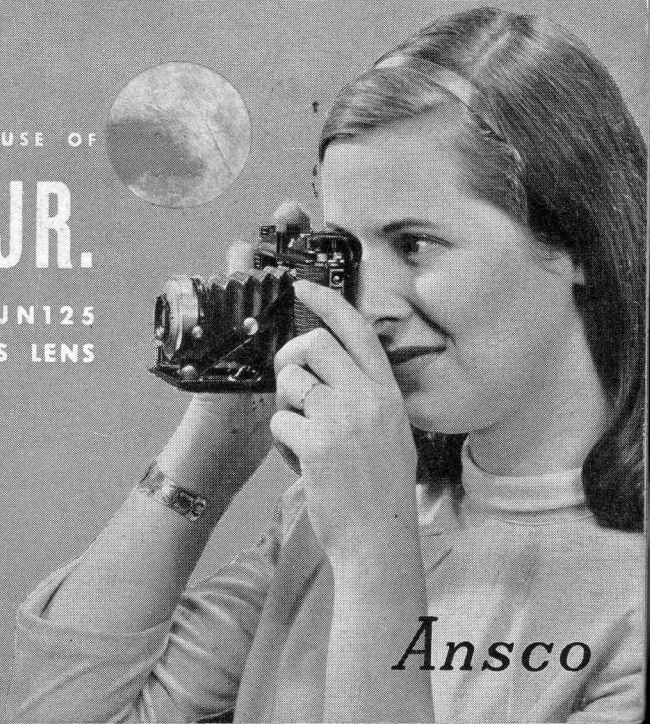
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INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE USE OF

SPEEDEX JR.

FOLDING CAMERA • JN125
WITH UNIVERSAL FOCUS LENS



Anso



ACTUAL SIZE OF PICTURES TAKEN WITH THE SPEDEX JUNIOR CAMERA

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE USE OF THE ANSCO SPEEDEX JUNIOR

THE ANSCO SPEEDEX JUNIOR has been scientifically designed for simplicity of operation so that excellent pictures can be obtained without a wealth of photographic knowledge. Before making any exposures, read the instructions through carefully. Additional information may be obtained, if desired, by writing Ansco, Binghamton, New York, where a special department is maintained to give your in-

quiries prompt, courteous attention. For more complete details on camera operation and picture-making, the reader is referred to "Better Photography Made Easy," a particularly helpful, 60-page booklet published by Ansco and sold by most photographic dealers at \$.25 per copy.

The Speedex Junior Camera takes twelve pictures $2\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ inches on 120 roll film.

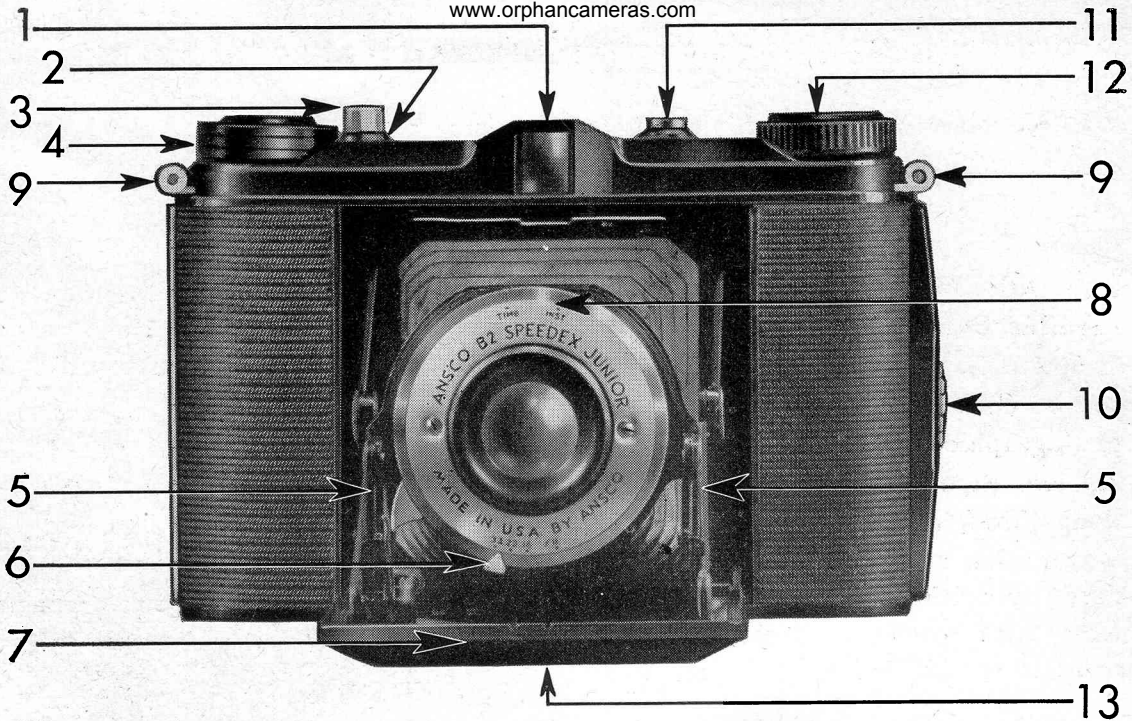
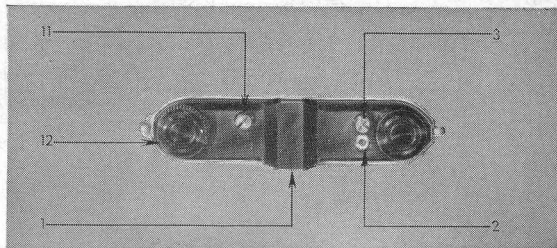


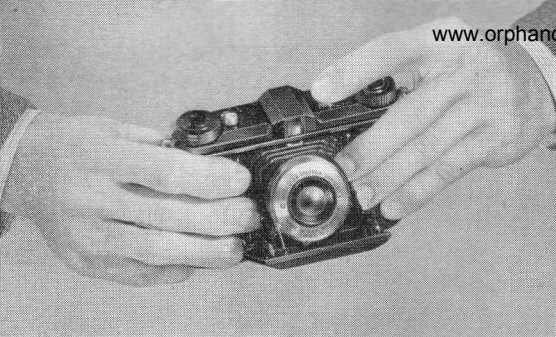
Figure 1

OPERATIONS OF THE CAMERA

1. Direct optical view finder.
2. Socket for addition of cable release for operating shutter. A cable release for this camera is available if desired.
3. Shutter release. Press downward to make exposure.
4. Supply spindle knob.
5. Side arm braces. By pressing both of these braces down and pushing the platform of the camera upward, the lens and bellows recede and the camera is completely closed when the "click" of the opening release is heard.
6. Diaphragm adjustment lever for controlling amount of light entering lens; i. e., selecting lens stop.
7. Camera platform.
8. Shutter speed setting ring.
9. Eyes for neckcord.
10. Sliding release for opening back.
11. Opening release button. Press in to open camera.
12. Winding knob for advancing film.
13. Tripod socket (not visible in picture, but is located directly beneath camera body).

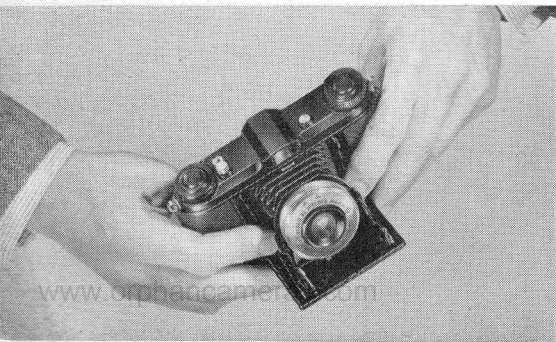
Figure 1A





Above Figure 2

Below Figure 3



TO OPEN THE CAMERA

To open the camera, hold it firmly as shown in Fig. 2, with fingers clear of platform space and simply press the button. The camera lens will spring forward and the platform will lock into position.

TO CLOSE THE CAMERA

To close the camera, press down on the two side arm braces (Fig. 3) and press the platform up until it is completely closed and a "click" of the opening release is heard.

Repeat the opening and closing operations until they can be easily and deftly accomplished. Never force the camera at any time.

FOCUSING

The Speedex Junior is a fixed-focus camera requiring no focusing. All objects from 8 feet to infinity are sharply in focus.

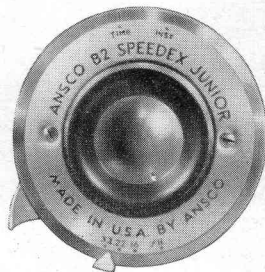
In order to make close-ups, a portrait attachment can be obtained from your photographic dealer. This special attachment will enable you to make head and shoulder portraits at a distance of $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the subject.

THE SHUTTER

The shutter is the mechanism which actually makes the exposure when

taking a picture. Simply expressed, it does nothing more than uncover the lens for a very short period of time so that light from the object photographed may pass through the lens and project an image upon the film.

Figure 4



The shutter on the Speedex Junior has two settings: Inst. (instantaneous) and Time. To adjust the shutter for either of these speeds, move the shutter speed setting ring (8, Fig. 1) until the black marking is directly over the speed desired. In the illustration of the lens mounting (Fig. 4) the shutter is set for time.

The shutter is operated, or "tripped," by the shutter release (3, Fig. 1) or by a cable release, if one has been added. Care should be exercised when the release is pressed down in making an exposure not to move the camera. Moving the camera when making the exposure is one of the most common faults in picture-

taking and is the cause of the majority of blurred pictures. The body release type of shutter control, as used on the Speedex, helps a great deal to eliminate camera jar during exposure.

When the shutter is set for instantaneous, a single pressure on the shutter release trips the shutter, opening and closing it.

TIME EXPOSURES

When the shutter is set for time, one downward pressure opens the shutter, following which a second pressure is necessary to close it. In other words, the shutter remains open the full time, however long, between the two operations of the shutter.

Time is used for interior work or under any conditions for which very long exposures are necessary. Time exposures should not be made of moving objects. Do not hold camera in hand while making a time exposure. Use a tripod or some other firm support and take care that the camera is not moved while the shutter is open.

THE DIAPHRAGM

The diaphragm is an adjustable circular opening between the components of the lens, which controls the amount of light passing through the lens. When the diaphragm is adjusted so that full aperture of the lens is utilized, it is said to be "wide open."

The Speedex Junior is "wide open" when set at f11. When the diaphragm is adjusted to a smaller opening, it is said to be "stopped down."

The diaphragm on the camera is operated by means of a lever (6, Fig. 1) which is connected with the iris leaves between the lens components. When the lever is moved in one direction, the leaves open; in the other direction, the leaves close. Consequently, it is very easy to set the diaphragm for any lens opening. By setting the shutter on Time and moving the diaphragm lever back and forth the action of the iris leaves may be observed. In the illustration of the

lens mounting (Fig. 4) the diaphragm is set between f_{22} and f_{32} .

The stops or settings marked on the lens face are standard openings in the "f" system, the "f" taken from the word "focal." Any one of the openings— f_{11} , f_{16} , f_{22} and f_{32} —is of known exposure value regardless of the size or make of lens.

EXPOSURE TABLE			
Light Condition	TYPE OF FILM		
	Plenachrome	Supreme	Superpan Press
Bright Sunshine	f_{22}	f_{22}	f_{32}
Hazy Sunlight	f_{16}	f_{16}	f_{22}
Bright Overcast	f_{11}	f_{11}	f_{16}
Dull Overcast	—	—	f_{11}

PROPER EXPOSURE

In making adjustments for correct exposure, there are three factors which must be taken into consideration: light intensity, film speed or sensitivity, and diaphragm opening. The preceding exposure table will serve as a guide for outdoor picture-taking of average scenes when using Ansco film.

The exposures shown refer to average scenes only. For landscapes, beach scenes, bright snow scenes and pictures taken at high altitudes, give half the exposure indicated; for example, f_{22} instead of f_{16} . For close-ups, portraits, subjects in the open

shade, or foregrounds that are dark and not as well lighted as the rest of the scene, give two to four times the exposure indicated by opening up the diaphragm one or two stops.

THE OPTICAL FINDER

The Speedex Junior is equipped with an optical type finder (1, Fig. 1). By holding the camera to the eye, as shown in Fig. 5, the area included in the picture is easily determined. The eye-level view finder is advantageous since it gives an image in the same perspective as when the subject is normally viewed. In other words, the eye and the view finder are in the same position.



Figure 5

THE TRIPOD SOCKET

The tripod socket (13, Fig. 1) is used for attaching the camera to the tripod. A tripod or some other firm

support should always be used when taking time exposures.

LOADING THE CAMERA

To load the camera, it is first necessary to open the back which is held by a catch (10, Fig. 1). In order to release the catch, the knob should be

Figure 6



moved downward. When this is done, the back will open outward with ease, and is kept attached to the body of the camera by a hinge at the opposite end. This operation should be repeated several times until it can be accomplished with no difficulty.

With the back open, you are now ready to load the camera. The fresh roll of film goes into the chamber at the opposite end of the camera from the winding knob (12, Fig. 1). In the chamber at the winding knob end, you will find an empty spool. It is onto this spool that the film is wound as used, so that when all exposures are taken it is this spool which is removed from the camera for finishing.

To load the film into the camera, first pull out the supply spindle knob (4, Fig. 1) and drop the fresh spool into the empty chamber, taking care that it is inserted right end around. In other words, be certain that the pointed end of the paper will come from the top and not the bottom of the roll, and that only the red or green side of the paper will show, the black side being toward the lens. The spool should engage on the stationary pin in the chamber and then the supply spindle knob (4, Fig. 1) should be shoved all the way in and its pin should engage in the spool end hole.

After being certain that the fresh spool is securely engaged on the pins

in the supply chamber, break the sticker which seals the roll, and carry the end of the paper across the back of the camera. Permit the paper to pass over the two metal rollers (never attempt to thread the film under these rollers) and thread the pointed end into the slot in the empty spool, as shown in Fig. 6.

Be very certain that the paper is centered on the take-up spool in order that it will wind evenly. Now give the winding knob a few turns, sufficient to bind the paper and assure its firm grip by the upper spool. Close the back of the camera by swinging it back into place until a click indi-

cates that it is locked securely. Never open the back of the camera from this point until the film has been completely wound onto the take-up spool.

Turn the winding knob until the figure 1 appears in the red window. An indicating hand and row of dots will be seen shortly before this first figure appears in place. The camera is now ready for the first picture.

After making the first exposure, turn the winding knob until the figure 2 appears in the red window. Continue thusly until the whole twelve pictures have been taken after which keep winding until the red or green paper is completely wound off onto the wind-up spool.

UNLOADING

When the film has been completely wound onto the wind-up spool, open and swing down the back of the camera. Pull out the winding knob. The exposed roll may now be removed from the camera.

Fold under the pointed end of the red or green paper, and seal the spool with the "exposed" sticker. The film is now ready to be developed and printed.

To prepare the camera for the next roll of film, change the empty spool to the wind-up chamber and reload in the manner previously described.

Your Speedex Junior may be loaded and unloaded in daylight; however,

these operations should be done in subdued light, never in direct sunlight.

CAUTIONS

Before loading the camera, make certain that the shutter is closed.

In starting the red or green paper at the time of loading a fresh roll, always see that it is even, fitting the spool neatly. Otherwise, it is likely to climb up one end of the spool, causing the protective paper to tear and possibly fogging the film.

Also, always make it a practice to wind to the next number immediately after taking a picture. In this way, when you start to use it, the camera

is always ready for the next picture with no possibility that another exposure will be made on top of one already taken, thus spoiling both exposures.

In making exposures, always hold the camera level. Otherwise, your finished prints will show an undesirable slanting of the subject and background. Hold the camera perfectly still when making the exposure.

Keep the lens of your Speedex Junior Camera clean. A dirty lens or rain or mist on the front lens will cause fogged or cloudy pictures. To clean the lens, use a soft linen or cotton cloth. With the bellows closed,

back opened, and the camera unloaded, it is also well to occasionally clean the rear element of the lens.

Do not let the sun shine directly on the lens when taking a picture. This produces a "flare" of light on the film which shows in the finished picture. If photographing towards the source of light, hold your hand or hat above the lens as a shade, but sufficiently high to prevent its being included in the picture.

Select your background carefully. A good subject can be spoiled by such backgrounds as telephone poles, clap-

board houses, etc. Keep your backgrounds simple. A background of foliage is usually unobtrusive and pleasing.

* * *

You can obtain a brown Eveready carrying case—genuine top-grain leather—for the protection of your Speedex Jr. Camera. It can be purchased through your dealer.

**USE 120
ANSCO
FILM**



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