

This manual is for reference and historical purposes, all rights reserved.

**This page is copyright© by M. Butkus, NJ.**

This page may not be sold or distributed without the expressed permission of the producer

I have no connection with any camera company

On-line camera manual library

This is the full text and images from the manual. This may take 3 full minutes for the PDF file to download.

**If you find this manual useful, how about a donation of \$3 to: M. Butkus, 29 Lake Ave., High Bridge, NJ 08829-1701 and send your e-mail address so I can thank you. Most other places would charge you \$7.50 for a electronic copy or \$18.00 for a hard to read Xerox copy.**

**This will allow me to continue to buy new manuals and pay their shipping costs.**

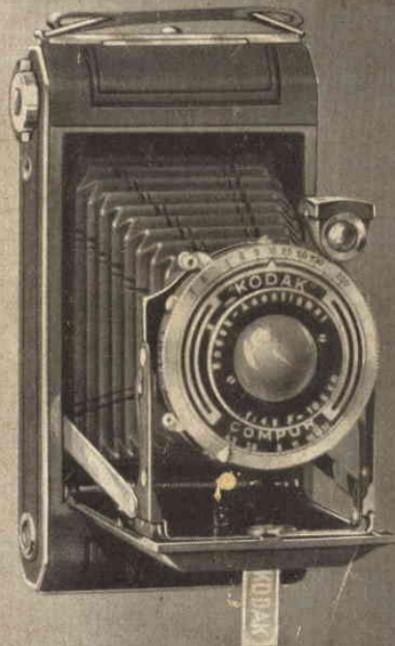
**It'll make you feel better, won't it?**

**If you use Pay Pal or wish to use your credit card,  
click on the secure site on my main page.**



**The film for your camera**

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING THE



VOLLENDATA

**620**



## POINTS TO REMEMBER

The lens must be focused at infinity ( $\infty$ ) before the baseboard is closed. If this is not done the camera may be seriously damaged.

Read this booklet trough very carefully before using the camera.



Fig. 2

### THE CAMERA.

1. Carrying strap.
2. Slide for opening the back.
3. Film winding key.
4. Button for opening the baseboard.
5. Brilliant reflecting view finder.
6. Time-strut.
7. Release for closing the camera.
8. Tripod socket for horizontal exposures.
9. Direct View Finder.

open the back. (Fig. 2.) Then swing the lower spool holder out of the spool cham-



Fig. 3

### LOADING THE FILM.

Press slide (2) situated under the carrying-strap in the direction of the arrow and

ber, as shewn in Fig. 3, and insert the film spool drawing out the flanges slightly until the pivots catch in the holes in each end of the spool. See that the word "Top" on the red protective paper comes on the side opposite to the winding-key. Then remove the adhesive strip which encircles the spool, draw the protective paper over both rollers and thread it into the longer slot in the empty spool in the other film chamber. (Fig. 4.)



Fig. 4

The spool holder containing the empty spool can be lifted up for easier manipulation, after the winding key (3) has been drawn out as far as it will come. After the paper has been threaded on to the empty spool and the spool holder replaced, push in the winding key and turn it round once or twice. See that the paper is running squarely onto the spool (Fig. 5).



Fig. 5

Then close the back. Continue turning the winding-key and watch the little red window in the back of the camera. After a

few turns a warning hand will appear (Fig 6); go on turning slowly until you see figure 1 in the centre of the window (Fig. 7). The camera is now ready for the first picture.

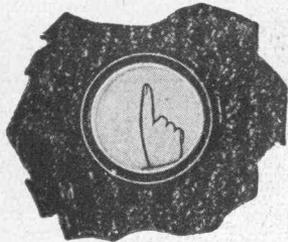


Fig. 6

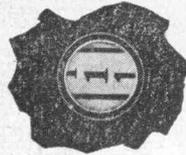


Fig. 7

Immediately after making each picture wind on the film until the next number comes into position. You will find it a good plan to form this habit right at the start; it will save you from accidentally making two pictures on the piece of film.

### OPENING THE FRONT.

To open the "Kodak Vollenda 620", press button (4), where upon the baseboard of

the camera springs out. Pull it out as far as it will come until the catch (7) clicks into position. The camera is now ready to make the first exposure.

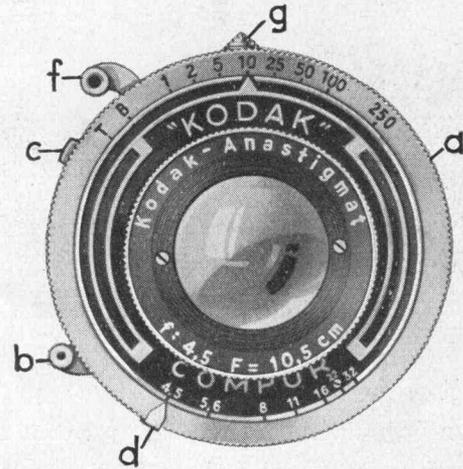


Fig. 8

### FOCUSING.

The lens mount is provided with a distance scale divided into meters. The distance of the subject from the camera can be measured or estimated. If you estimate

the subject to be at a distance of, for instance, 3 metres, turn the lens mount until the figure 3 comes underneath the red indicator. The mark  $\infty$  means "Infinity". The lens should be focused on infinity for all subjects 30 meters and beyond.

### SHUTTER EQUIPMENT.

Never oil the shutter.

The "Kodak Vollenda 620" is equipped with a "Compur" Shutter (Fig. 8) with built-in delayed-action device. The device releases the shutter about 10—12 seconds after it has been set. In this way it is possible to photograph oneself without the aid of a second party.

### THE "COMPUR-S" SHUTTER.

gives exposures of 1,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{5}$ ,  $\frac{1}{10}$ ,  $\frac{1}{25}$ ,  $\frac{1}{50}$ ,  $\frac{1}{100}$  and  $\frac{1}{250}$  seconds, Brief Time (B) and Time (T). The shutter is set by turning the outer scale-ring (a) until the exposure required comes over the little

arrow just above the letter D of the word "Kodak". For all instantaneous speeds of  $1-\frac{1}{250}$  seconds the shutter must be set by pressing the lever (f) to the right as far as it will go. For Time exposures the shutter does not require to be set. Besides the marked speeds between 1 and  $\frac{1}{100}$  seconds intermediate speeds can be given, as, for instance,  $\frac{1}{75}$  or  $\frac{3}{4}$  seconds. Between  $\frac{1}{100}$  and  $\frac{1}{250}$  seconds no intermediate speeds are possible. To use the delayed-action device, set the shutter in the normal way by pressing lever (f) to the right, then press button (g) backwards, and press lever (f) still further to the right, as far as it will go. Then release the shutter by pressing lever (b) or the cable release, which is screwed in at (c). The delayed-action can be used for all speeds between 1 and  $\frac{1}{100}$  seconds.

### EXPOSURE.

To decide the length of exposure required for different stops, the exposure-table

will be found useful. The stops are altered by moving indicator (d) under the shutter. The largest stop aperture is 4.5 the smallest 52. The length of exposure necessary varies with the stop used, as follows: —

Stop	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	2	4	8	
	4,5	5,6	8	11	16	etc.

It is recommended that as far as the light conditions and sensitivity of the negative material permit to use medium stops (8 or 11), in order to compensate for possible errors in estimating distances. The smaller the stop, the less the amount of light striking the film, and the greater the depth of focus. Therefore, use as small a stop as the light permits, in order to obtain the sharpest pictures. The larger stops, 4.5 and 5.6 are to be used when the light is bad and when fast shutter speeds have to be used (as, for example, in sports pictures).

## Depth of Focus Table

for a focal length of 4 $\frac{1}{8}$  inches.

Calculated upon the basis of a circle of confusion of diameter 1/1200 of the focal length.

Distances focussed upon	STOPS											
	4.5		5.6		8		11		16		22	
	from	to	from	to	from	to	from	to	from	to	from	to
Inf.	79.0	Inf.	63.2	Inf.	47.4	Inf.	32.8	Inf.	23.0	Inf.	16.4	Inf.
50 feet	31.5	125.0	28.9	200	23.4	Inf.	20.5	Inf.	16.5	Inf.	13.20	Inf.
25 "	19.6	35	18.6	39.3	17.2	49.5	15.00	102	12.9	Inf.	11.00	Inf.
15 "	12.8	18.2	12.4	19.3	11.7	21.2	10.6	27.0	9.40	41.0	8.20	180
12 "	10.6	13.8	10.3	14.4	9.87	15.5	9.11	18.2	8.28	23.6	7.39	40.0
10 "	9.08	11.4	8.94	11.5	8.32	12.6	8.02	14.0	7.26	17.6	6.64	22.2
8 "	7.24	8.92	7.08	9.66	6.94	9.52	6.48	10.6	6.02	12.3	5.41	15.6
6 "	5.63	6.43	5.54	6.55	5.42	6.76	5.18	7.19	4.87	7.89	4.54	9.11
5 "	4.76	5.31	4.69	5.37	4.57	5.52	4.39	5.79	4.21	6.25	3.94	6.95
4 "	3.85	4.21	3.79	4.24	3.73	4.31	3.63	4.49	3.45	4.76	3.30	5.16
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	3.38	3.62	3.35	3.65	3.32	3.71	3.23	3.84	3.10	4.02	2.98	4.26

All distances given in the table are measured from the lens  
These distances are given in feet.

## THE VIEW FINDER.

The view-finder (5) enables you to see on a small scale what will appear in the



Fig. 9

finished picture. For upright pictures hold the camera as shewn in Fig. 9. Only what

you see in that part of the finder shewn as white in Fig. 11 will appear in the picture. When you want to make a horizontal (lengthwise) picture, turn the finder on its side and hold the camera as shewn in Fig. 10. This time, only what you see

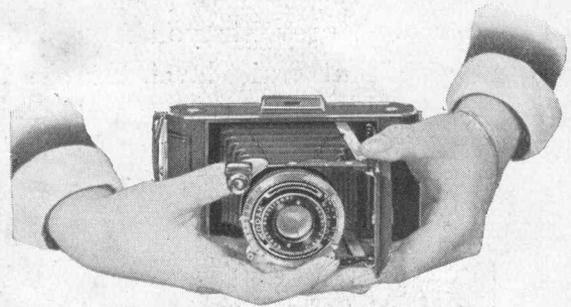


Fig 10

in that part of the finder shewn as white in Fig. 12 will appear in the picture.

In addition to the reflecting finder there is the direct vision finder (9). This is particularly useful when some obstacle,

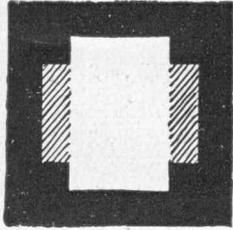


Fig. 11

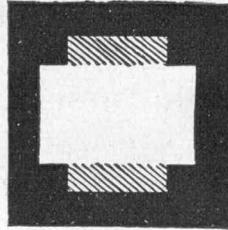


Fig. 12

such as a crowd, prevents you from holding the camera at waist-level. It should

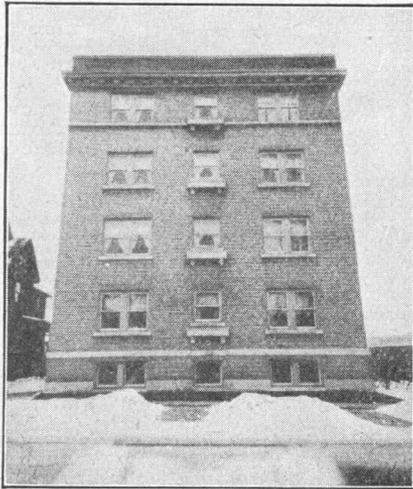


Fig. 13

also be used for taking pictures of moving objects. Hold the camera in an upright or horizontal position close to the eye. What you see enclosed in the front "frame" of the finder will appear in the finished picture.

### **ALWAYS HOLD THE CAMERA LEVEL.**

If everything you want to take is not visible in the finder, move back a few paces until you can see it all, with the camera held level. If the camera is pointed up or down, the distorted effect shewn in Fig. 13 results.

### **HOW TO CLOSE THE KODAK VOLLENDIA 620**

To close the camera, press the release (7) situated below the lens at the front end of the base-board (Fig. 14), and at the same

time move the base-board upwards, until the catch (4) snaps. Before closing, do not forget to turn the lens mount back to  $\infty$  (infinity), otherwise, the camera may be damaged.

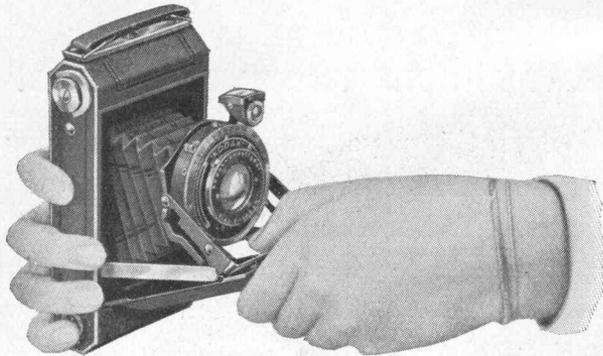


Fig. 14

If the view-finder has been turned on its side it must be turned back again to the upright position before the camera can be closed.

## TAKING OUT THE FILM

After exposing the last picture turn the winding key until the end of the protective paper passes the red window. Then open the back of the camera. If possible,

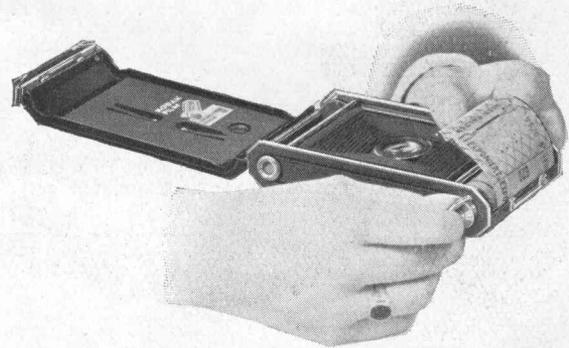


Fig. 15

avoid taking out the film in direct sunlight. Put the spool of exposed film back in its original packing to keep it safe. The film is now ready for development.

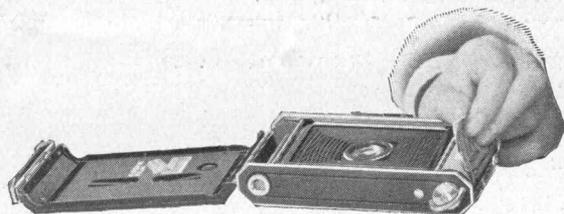


Fig. 16

Developing can either be carried out by a photographic dealer or by oneself. Full instructions for this are contained in the

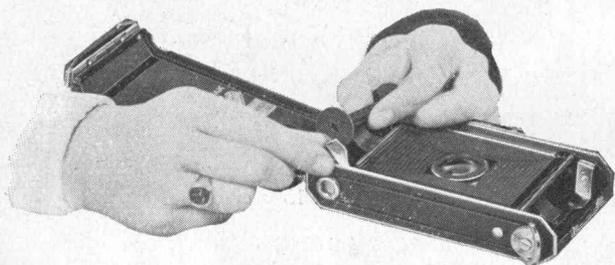


Fig. 17

book "How to obtain good pictures", which can be obtained from any Kodak dealer.

The film should be developed as soon as possible after being exposed.

Take out the empty spool and replace it in the opposite film chamber. When buying film for this camera, always ask for "Kodak" Film No. 620, as ordinary  $3\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ " film will not fit.

### TIME EXPOSURES.

For time exposures always place the camera on a firm support; it is best to use a tripod. The "Kodak Vollenda 620" has two tripod sockets: the one (8) situated at the base-board is closed by a screw to prevent dust from entering. This screw can be taken out and reinserted by means of a coin. If the camera is placed on a table for vertical time exposures, pull out the time-strut (6). Take care that the camera is near the edge of the table, otherwise this might appear in the picture. For horizontal exposures without a tripod

place a suitable support (a pencil, for instance), under the edge of the base-board of the camera.

### POINTS TO REMEMBER.

Before taking pictures practise working the shutter, focusing and holding the camera. Before making an exposure make sure that the shutter is set and the lens correctly focused. When making the exposure, hold the camera level and still. The use of the cable release helps you to avoid jarring the camera; it should be used for time exposures as far as possible. It is important to keep the lens clean. If the lens becomes misty in winter when taken into a warm room, wait a few minutes until the lens has become clear again before starting to take a picture. Generally you should stand so that the sun is at your back or over your shoulder. It is also possible to take pictures with

22

the camera *facing* the sun, but if you do, see that the sun does not shine directly into the lens.