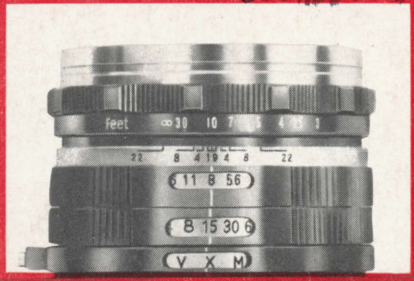
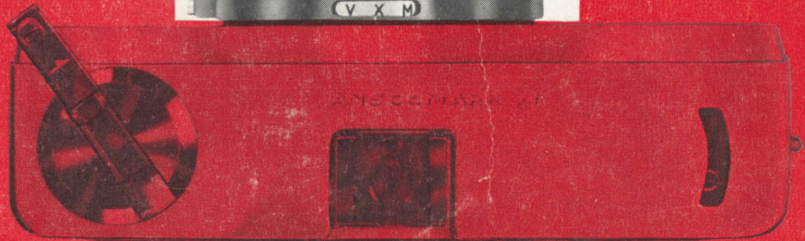
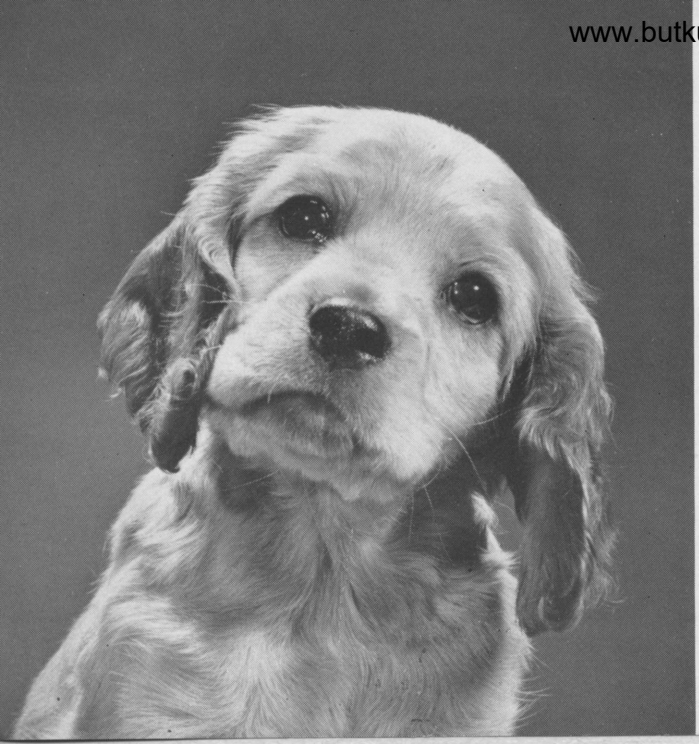
How to use your
ANSCOMARK M

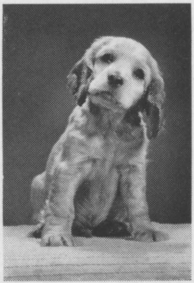






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Your Anscomark M camera takes standard 35mm pictures (shown above) in black-and-white and color. These picture may be enlarged to give prints of album size or larger for your enjoyment.

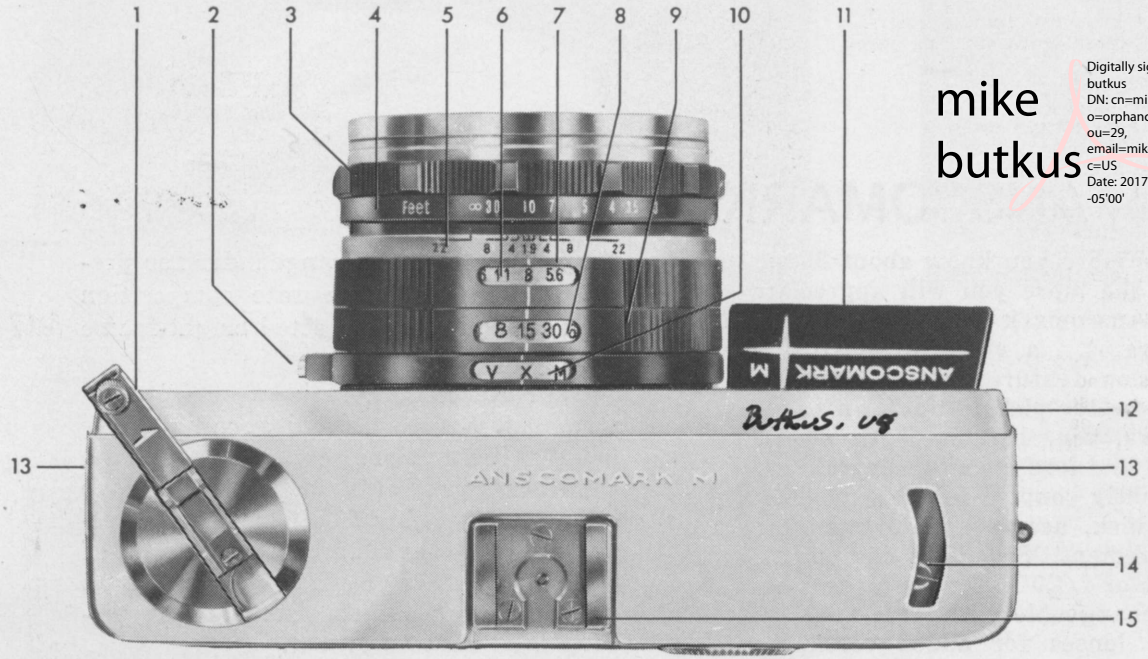
Your ANSCOMARK M

The more you know about 35mm cameras, the more you will appreciate your new Anscomark M. This is an exciting camera . . . a versatile performer with precision features to give you consistently better pictures. It's an easy-to-use camera, too, because both the shutter speed and lens opening controls are independently coupled to the exposure meter for quick, accurate adjustments to any requirement. Standard equipment f/2.8 Xvtar or f/1.9 Xyton lenses are instantly interchangeable with wide-angle or telephoto lenses for added versatility. All lenses couple to the rangefinder for precise focusing and accurate composition with the parallax corrected bright-frame rangefinder-viewfinder.

Your Anscomark M is a precision instrument. Before using it, read the following instructions carefully. Operate the controls as you read. When you have become thoroughly familiar with its operation, load the camera with one of Ansco's fine 35mm films — see page 14 — and be sure of consistently fine pictures . . . indoors or out.

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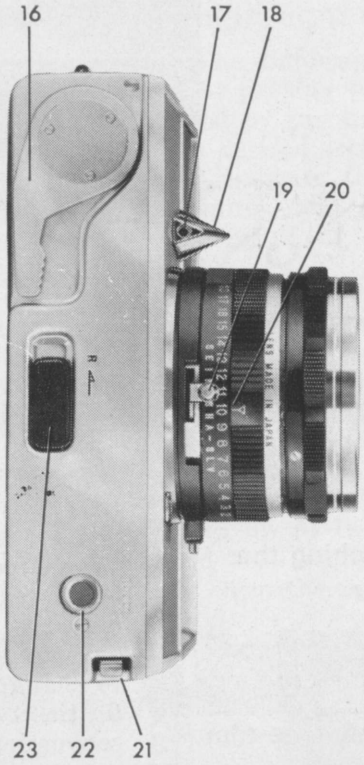
camera parts

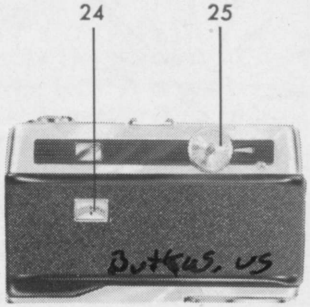


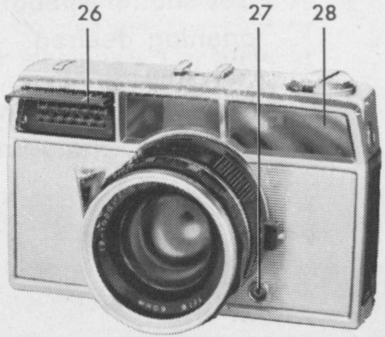
mike butkus

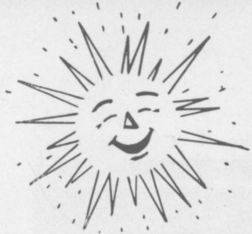
Digitally signed by mike butkus
DN: cn=mike butkus, o=orphancameras, ou=29, email=mike@butkus.org, c=US
Date: 2017.01.05 09:28:22 -05'00'

1) Rewind knob and folding crank
2) "M-X" synchronization ring lever
3) Focusing ring
4) Distance scale
5) Depth-of-field scale
6) Diaphragm setting scale
7) Diaphragm setting ring
8) Shutter speed scale
9) Shutter speed setting ring
10) "M-X" synchronization setting and self-timer (V)
11) Exposure meter cover
12) Exposure meter cover release
13) Neck strap safety lock
14) Exposure meter indicator
15) Accessory clip and flash contact for "shoe" type units
16) Film advance lever
17) Cable release socket
18) Shutter release
19) Safety lock lens release
20) Exposure value (Ev) scale
21) Back latch
22) Tripod socket
23) Rewind release slide
24) Exposure counter
25) ASA film speed setting dial
26) Exposure meter
27) Flash connector
28) Bright-line rangefinder/viewfinder

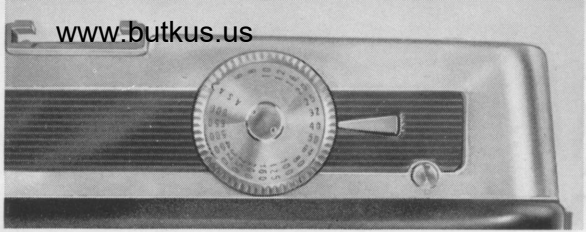








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To take a daylight picture

1 Set the film speed

2 Set shutter speed or lens opening desired

3 Set exposure by matching the needle to the pointer

4 Focus

5 Release shutter . . . advance film

ASA Film Speed Setting

Turn the ASA film speed setting dial (25) until the index number of the film you are using is opposite the red arrow. (The exposure index number of your film is printed on the instruction sheet packed with the film.) Films have both daylight and tungsten exposure indexes. Be sure to change the ASA speed setting dial to fit the type of lighting and the use of conversion filters with color films.

Shutter speed

The shutter speed of a camera determines the length of the exposure. Select the desired shutter speed on your Anscomark M by rotating the shutter speed setting ring (9) to one of the 10 "click" stops ranging from 1 second to 1/500 second. Do not set the shutter speed between these "click" stops.

Then rotate the diaphragm setting ring (7) until the meter pointers are matched. However, if you wish to set a lens opening first, the Anscomark's distinctive design permits you to do so (see "Diaphragm opening").

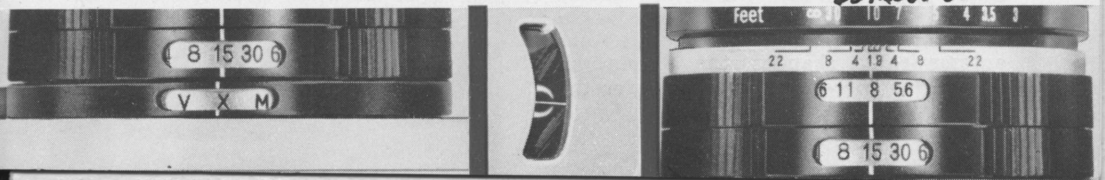
The speed can be changed whether the shutter is cocked or uncocked.

The shutter is fully synchronized at all speeds for flashlamp and electronic flash exposure. (See page 14).

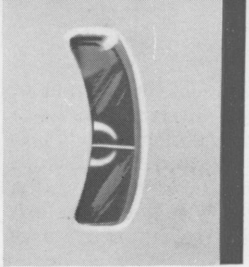
Diaphragm opening

The diaphragm controls the amount of light passing through the lens. It is regulated by turning the setting ring (7) to the desired setting (f/stop). The f/stops (6) indicate the size of the diaphragm opening, and range from the smallest opening, f/22, to the maximum f/1.9 or f/2.8.

With your Anscomark M, it is not necessary to know in advance which shutter speed to select. When you know the desired lens opening, you set the correct speed automatically by rotating the shutter speed ring (9) until the meter needles match. However, do not set the shutter speed in between markings. Continue or back up to the nearest full marking — and then readjust the lens ring slightly to align the needles.



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Simultaneous shutter and diaphragm adjustment

After the correct exposure setting has been made for a given light measurement, it may be desirable to change either the shutter speed or diaphragm opening for varying subject requirements.

Grasp both the shutter speed and diaphragm setting rings with the same fingers and rotate them together until the desired shutter speed or f/stop is obtained. Rotating the two rings together automatically changes the diaphragm opening to correctly compensate for the new shutter speed, or vice versa. The forked needle will not move, remaining matched to the green needle, and indicating a correct exposure setting. If the needles become unaligned, the camera is no longer set to give the correct exposure. Reset the exposure correctly to avoid over- or under-exposure.

Exposure Value Scale

For easy reference, an exposure value (Ev) scale is located on the lower half of the shutter speed ring (20). When the correct shutter speed and f/stop have been set, the yellow index mark on the diaphragm setting ring will indicate the Ev number.





The Exposure Meter

Be certain to properly set the ASA index (See page 4).

Press down the lever (12) to release the exposure meter cover (11). Point the meter directly at the subject. The small, green needle in the exposure indicator will move according to the intensity of available light. Rotating either the diaphragm or shutter control ring will cause the larger "forked" needle to move. Rotate until forked needle is aligned with the smaller needle.

If rotation stops before the needles align, this means that the preselected shutter speed or the lens opening is not adequate and cannot be used. Make second adjustment of other ring to align needles.

For an accurate light reading, it is important to hold the camera level and point it directly at the subject. Tilting the camera upward could give you a reading of the sky, and cause underexposure. However, the exposure meter cover acts as a visor to protect the meter from normal sky illumination. Tilting the camera down might give you a reading of the ground and result in overexposure.

You should take a closeup light reading of the principal subject if there are strong contrasts in the picture. A reading of an overall contrasting background could result in incorrect exposure to the subject, since the meter "sees" the brightest spots in a scene.

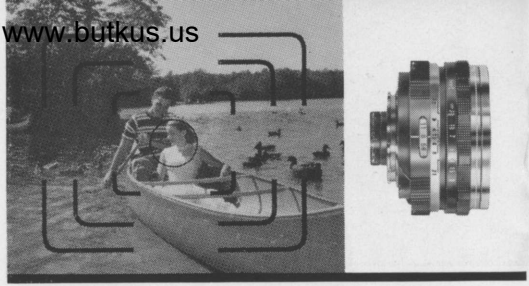
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Focusing

VIEWFINDER Your Anscomark M is equipped with a parallax corrected, coupled rangefinder/viewfinder that simplifies precision focusing and insures that you will get what you see in the finder.

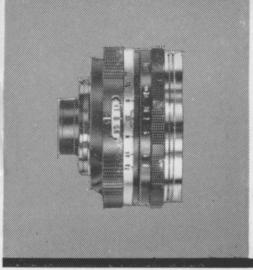
There are three "brightline" frames. Each frame is outlined in a different color. There is a corresponding color band on the barrel of each of the Anscomark M lenses. Looking through the viewfinder you will see the area of the subject as it will appear in the picture. When you use the 50mm f/1.9 Xyton or f/2.8 Xytar lenses, you should compose your picture within the white frame. With the 35mm wide-angle lens, compose within the green frame. With the 100mm telephoto lens, use the red frame marks.

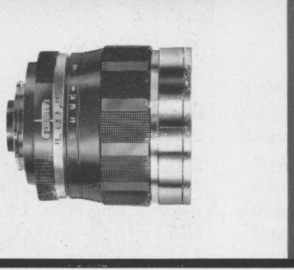
SPLIT IMAGE RANGEFINDER In the center of the viewfinder you will detect a light spot in which the center of the scene will appear as a double image. Turn the focusing ring (3) until the two images coincide to form one. The camera is now accurately focused. The center spot is critically aligned so that the eye must be accurately centered in the viewfinder to assure precise focusing.

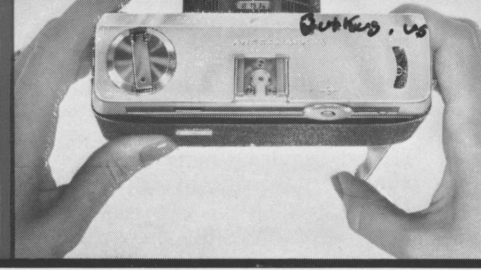


Making the exposure

When the shutter speed and diaphragm opening have been set so that the pointers in the exposure indicator match, and the subject is in focus, you are ready to take the picture. Hold the camera level and steady; press down on the shutter release (18) with a firm, even pressure.







Do not attempt hand-held exposures slower than 1/30th second. The camera should be mounted on a tripod or other steady base for all exposures 1/15th or slower. You will notice that with an exposure of 1/15th second, the number 15 is red; this is a flag to remind you that the camera must be supported.



Automatic winding device

Subsequent exposures cannot be made until the film is advanced to the next frame. This eliminates the possibility of double exposures. The advance lever (16) is recessed flush with the body. To use, move it out slightly where it will be easier to grasp. After use—push it back. To wind, move the film advance lever as far to the right as it will go. Be sure it goes the full distance. This action winds the film, cocks the shutter and counts the exposure; with each winding, the camera is set for the next picture.

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Time exposures

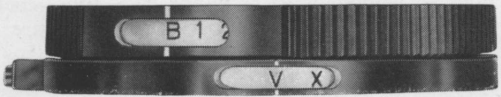
Exposure tables and guides indicate long exposures under certain conditions.

Exposures of longer duration than one second require time exposures. Set the shutter speed ring at B. When ready to take the picture, use a cable release (cable release socket #17) or press and hold down the shutter release for the length of the exposure required. The shutter will remain open as long as the shutter release is depressed. The camera should be mounted on a tripod or other firm support.

Where the level of normal lighting is such that a lengthy time exposure is required, it is recommended, for ease of operation and the most satisfactory pictures, that flashlamp or electronic flash illumination be used — see "Flashlamp Exposures", page 14.

Self timer

Your Anscomark M has a self-timing device which permits about a ten-second delay in exposure to permit the photographer to get in the picture. With the correct shutter speed and f/stop settings made, and the camera focused, push in the synchronization ring lever button (2) and move the ring to V. Release the shutter in the normal manner, and after about ten seconds, the exposure will be made. After the self-time exposure, the synchronization ring should be removed from the V position, or subsequent exposures will also be delayed. A time exposure cannot be made at the V position, but should the shutter speed ring be set at B inadvertently, an exposure of about 1/30 second will result. The self-timer can also be used for flash pictures — see page 14.



Depth of field computer

In addition to controlling the amount of light passing through the lens, the diaphragm also determines the zone of acceptably sharp focus — the depth of field. The depth of field is the distance between the nearest and farthest points of sharp focus in the picture you take. Small apertures (stopping down the diaphragm) increase the depth of field. As an example, with the diaphragm set at f/4 and the distance scale at 6 feet, everything from 5'2" to 7'2" will be in focus. However, when the diaphragm is closed down to f/16, the depth of field is increased measurably and everything from about 3'8" to 15'8" will be in sharp focus at the same distance setting.

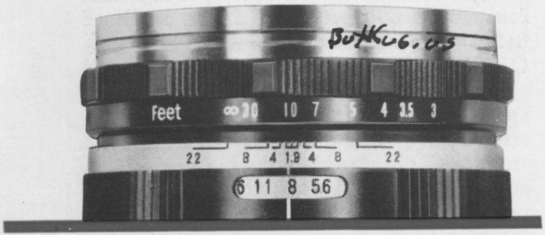
Also, the distance at which the camera is focused affects the depth of field. The farther away the point of focus, the greater the depth of field. Here again, using the same diaphragm openings and focused at 30 feet, at f/4 the depth of field is now 15'10" to infinity, and at f/16 from 7'2" to infinity.

Normally, if the existing light permits an adequate shutter speed (at least 1/30 second for hand-held exposures) the smallest diaphragm opening possible should be used for sharp pictures. Conversely, if you want only the point of interest to be sharp — such as subduing a cluttered background — use the largest possible lens opening.

Depth of field

A depth-of-field scale is conveniently located just back of the focusing ring (5). When the camera has been focused and the diaphragm opening has been determined, the depth of field can be readily established. From f/1.9, the scale is graduated on either side of the center with identical f/stop numbers. The depth

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of field is that range of distance shown on the focusing ring between the two lines representing the diaphragm setting being used. If the indicated depth of field is insufficient, and a slower shutter speed can be used, close down the diaphragm by turning the shutter setting ring and the diaphragm setting ring simultaneously. This will automatically change the shutter speed to compensate for the smaller opening.

Loading the camera

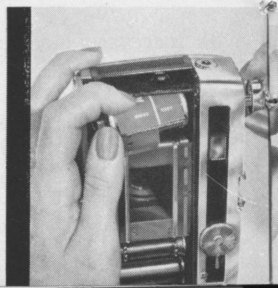
To open camera, pull out back latch (21) and open hinged back.

Turn take-up spool with your thumb until the slot is on top. Do **not** attempt to remove take-up spool from camera.

Open the folding crank and pull the rewind knob all the way out. Insert the film magazine with the emulsion side (light side) of the film toward the lens.

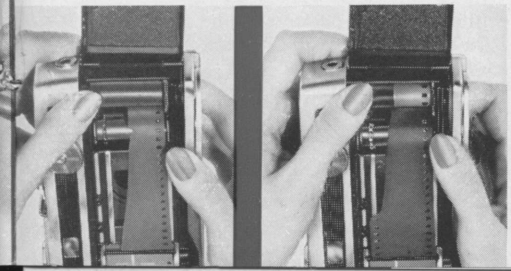
Push in the rewind knob, and holding down the film magazine with your hand, pull out a short length of film. Insert the end of the film underneath the rear edge of the take-up spool slot. Hold down the magazine and turn the film advance lever.

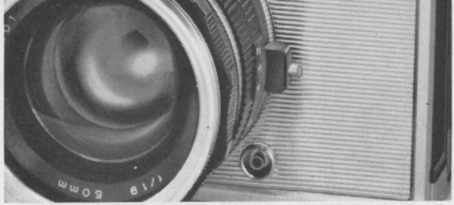
Make sure the film perforations engage the tooth in the take-up spool and the sprockets of small spool. Close camera back firmly.



Press shutter release and wind film. Be sure rewind knob rotates as you advance the film. (If it does not, the film has come loose from the take-up spool or may have broken. If this happens just after you have loaded the camera and are about to advance the film for the first time, you can open the back and reinsert film in the slot. If this occurs at any other time the camera can be opened only in a darkroom to save the exposed film.)

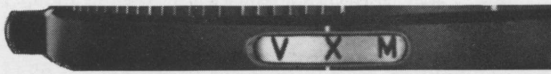
Repeat until exposure counter (24) is on 1. The film is now in position and the first picture can be made. The exposure counter automatically returns to zero (red S) when the camera is opened.





Flashlamp exposures

Your Anscomark M has built-in flash synchronization. For optimum results a BC flash unit is required. The Ansco Universal Flash Unit equipped with a BC cartridge or any BC "shoe" type flash unit may be used. The flash connector (27) accepts any 3mm continental tip. "Shoe" type flash units, of course, slip into the accessory clip (15) which has a center contact.



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Synchronization of the shutter is adjustable for X (instantaneous) and M (20 millisecond) delay operation through the use of the synchronizing ring lever on the side of the lens mount (2). Press in the synchronization ring lever button and move the ring so the index lines are opposite the M or X. 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 ring at the X setting.

To use with the M2 flashlamps, the synchronizing ring should be set at X. To use with all other flashlamps, set at M. The camera is synchronized for the full range of shutter speeds.

The self-timer allows an X flash delay and can be used for flash pictures by using M2 lamps at the V setting and shutter speeds of 1/60 or slower.

There's an Ansco film for every picture

ANSCOCHROME® Daylight Type Film A high-speed (E.I. 32) color film, which gives natural color transparencies for projection or for Printon enlargements. Available in 20- and 36-exposure magazines and the Ansco Easy-Loader, containing 8 daylight loading 20-exposure lengths.

SUPER HYPAN® Film An extremely high-speed (E.I. Daylight 500, Tungsten 400), fine-grain panchromatic film ideally suited for sports photography, existing light pictures, as well as all general photographic applications. It comes in 20-exposure magazines.

SUPER ANSCOCHROME® Film A super-speed (E.I. 100) color film which produces stop-action transparencies and instantaneous exposures even in poor light. Daylight Type is available in 20- and 36-exposure magazines. Tungsten Type (Artificial Light Type B) is available in 20-exposure magazines.







FLASHLAMP EXPOSURE TABLE

Calculated for Polished Reflectors

Lamp	Shutter Speed	Setting	Super Hypan	Ansco-chrome Day-light*	Super Ansco-chrome Day-light*	Super Ansco-chrome Tungsten
M2	B-1/30	X	340	.....	.....	150
#5, 25	B-1/30	M	540	100	180	270
(5B, 25B)*	1/60	M	460	95	170	230
	1/125	M	380	70	125	190
	1/250	M	260	45	80	130
#11, 40	B-1/30	M	550	110	190	270
(11B, 40B)*	1/60	M	480	100	170	240
	1/125	M	400	54	95	200
	1/250	M	270	23	41	135
#2, 22	B-1/30	M	800	150	260	400
(2B, 22B)*	1/60	M	760	140	250	380
	1/125	M	590	73	130	290
	1/250	M	410	31	55	200

*Daylight type films require the use of blue flashlamps.

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Guide numbers

To find the correct f/stop setting, divide the guide numoer by the distance in feet from the flashlamp to the subject. The resulting figure will represent the lens opening required. Example: the guide number for a #5B lamp with Anscochrome Daylight Type film at 1/60 is 95. The subject is 12 feet away. Therefore $95 \div 12 = 7.9$. Use f/8.

Electronic flash

When using your Anscomark M with high-speed electronic flash, set the synchronizing ring at the X setting. Since the filtration and exposures may vary, the following guide numbers are suggested as basic.

Use the guide numbers of your electronic flash as described for regular flashlamp guide numbers.

Beam Candle Power Rating	450	900	1800	2675	4000
Watt-Second Rating	25	50	100	150	225
Exposure Guide No.					
Super Hypan	140	200	280	340	425
Anscochrome Daylight*	21	34	42	55	70
Super Anscochrome Daylight*	42	60	85	100	125

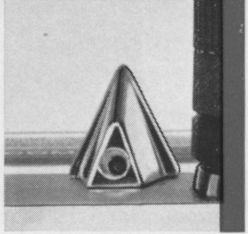
*Use with 81A filter

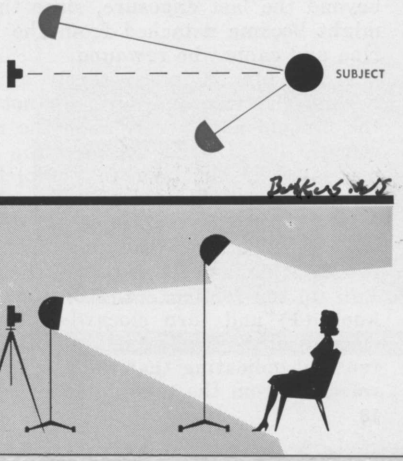
Floodlamp exposures

Floodlamp illumination is a convenient, economical source of light. With floodlamps, your Anscomark M should be set for exposure in the same manner as for natural light, using the tungsten exposure index shown in your film instruction sheet.

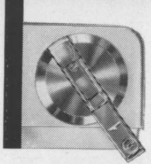
A good, basic floodlamp setup calls for two No. 2 photoflood lamps in good quality reflectors, or Reflector Photoflood #2 lamps placed as shown in the accompanying diagram. The main light source should be directed downward at 45° and the fill-in light should be placed close to the camera on the opposite side of the main light.

A tripod or other firm, level support, and a cable release should be used for exposures slower that 1/30th second. The cable release screws into the bottom of the shutter release (17).





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Unloading the camera

When the final exposure has been made, the film must be rewound into the magazine before the camera is opened and the film removed. Do not advance the film beyond the last exposure, since the film might become detached from the magazine and cannot be rewound.

If the film is inadvertently advanced beyond the last exposure, do not force the film advance lever. Push the rewind release slide (23) in the direction of the arrow, then continue to complete the stroke of the film advance lever so it will return to normal position.

To rewind the film, push the rewind release slide in the direction of the arrow. Pull up the folding crank on the rewind knob (1) and turn clockwise. Continue turning until you feel a lessening of the tension, indicating that the film has been released from the take-up spool.

Pull out the back latch (21) and open the back of the camera. Pull up the rewind knob and the magazine can be removed easily from the camera.

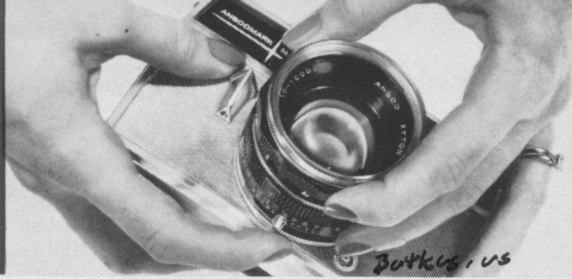
The rewind release slide will return to its normal position with the first stroke of the film advance lever.

Changing lenses

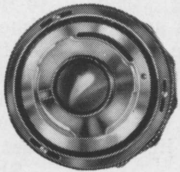
In addition to the standard equipment f/1.9 Xyton or f/2.8 Xytar lenses with which the Anscomark M is available, Ansco offers two fully interchangeable lenses; a 35mm f/3.5 wide-angle lens, and a 100mm f/4 telephoto lens. Both add greatly to the versatility and enjoyment of your Anscomark M.

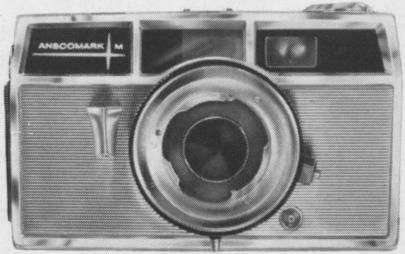
To remove a lens place the camera on a secure surface. Hold back the safety-lock lens release (19) and rotate the lens mount counterclockwise until it disengages from the camera body. The lens should be put in a lens case as soon as it is removed from the camera.



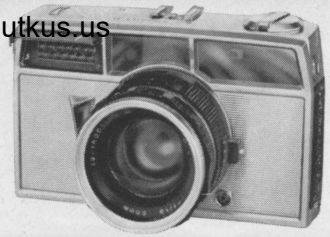


To insert the lens, line up the red dot on the rear of the lens assembly with the red dot on the lens housing in the camera body. Rotate the lens clockwise until the safety lock engages with a click. The lens is securely locked in place and automatically coupled to the meter and the rangefinder.





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ANSCOMARK M Carrying Case

Protect your Anscomark M from dirt, rain, hard knocks and dampness with the specially-designed carrying case available with your camera. The case has a short carrying strap, and an additional length can be added as a convenient shoulder strap.

When using the camera without its case, attach the handy carrying strap supplied with your camera. It has unique safety locks which insure the free movement of the camera with no danger of coming unfastened. Position the blue dot on the tip within the blue arc on the safety lock holder (13) and press in. The neck strap is securely locked.

To remove the safety tip, rotate the blue dot within the range of the red arc and pull out.

Camera Care

Your new Anscomark M is a precision instrument. Given proper care, it will give you years of service. Do not allow it to lie in the sun for extended periods of time. Do not leave it in the glove compartment of your car.

Clean the front and rear elements of the lens with a **clean,** lintless cloth or lens tissue. Blow out any dirt or particles of dust which may accumulate in the camera.

Should anything go wrong, do not try to repair the camera. Take it to your Ansco dealer, or, send it to an Ansco authorized repair agency.

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GUARANTEE

This precision camera has been manufactured from the highest quality materials. It is guaranteed by Ansco for a period of 12 months from date of purchase against defects due to workmanship or materials used in manufacture. It will be repaired or replaced without charge when returned by owner or dealer to Ansco or authorized Ansco repair agency. This guarantee is valid only when the registration card packed with your camera is filled in and returned to Ansco, Binghamton, New York, within ten days of purchase.

Ansco **BINGHAMTON, NEW YORK**