VII. Film Comparison Tables

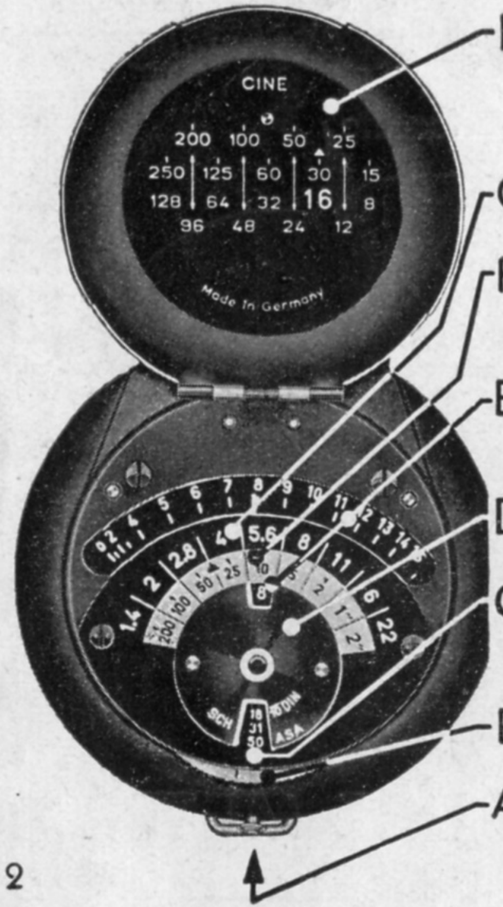
General Electric	Weston	H & D	ASA	European Scheiner	DIN
6	4	100	4	21	8/10
8	**5**	**125**	**6**	**22**	**9/10**
9	6	150	8	23	10/10
12	8	200	10	24	11/10
16	**10**	**250**	**12**	**25**	**12/10**
18	12	300	16	26	13/10
24	16	400	20	27	14/10
32	**20**	**500**	**25**	**28**	**15/10**
36	24	600	32	29	16/10
48	32	800	40	30	17/10
64	**40**	**1000**	**50**	**31**	**18/10**
75	50	1250	64	32	19/10
100	64	1600	80	33	20/10
125	**80**	**2000**	**100**	**34**	**21/10**
150	100	2500	125	35	22/10
200	125	3120	160	36	23/10
250	**160**	**4000**	**200**	**37**	**24/10**
300	200	5000	250	38	25/10

Operating instructions

for the

EXPOSURE METER

Chr. II/E 51



H Frame speeds and shutter speeds for movies

G Apertures (f-stops)

F Shutter speeds

E Scale of light values

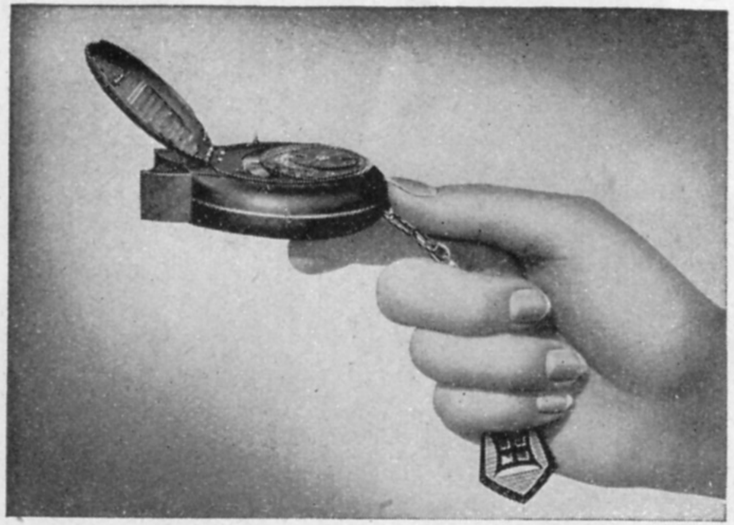
D Movable dial for film exposure index numbers

C Film sensitivity numbers

B Dial

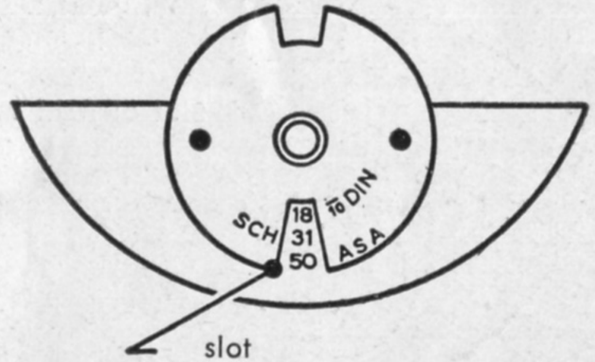
A Cover push button

I OPENING THE METER



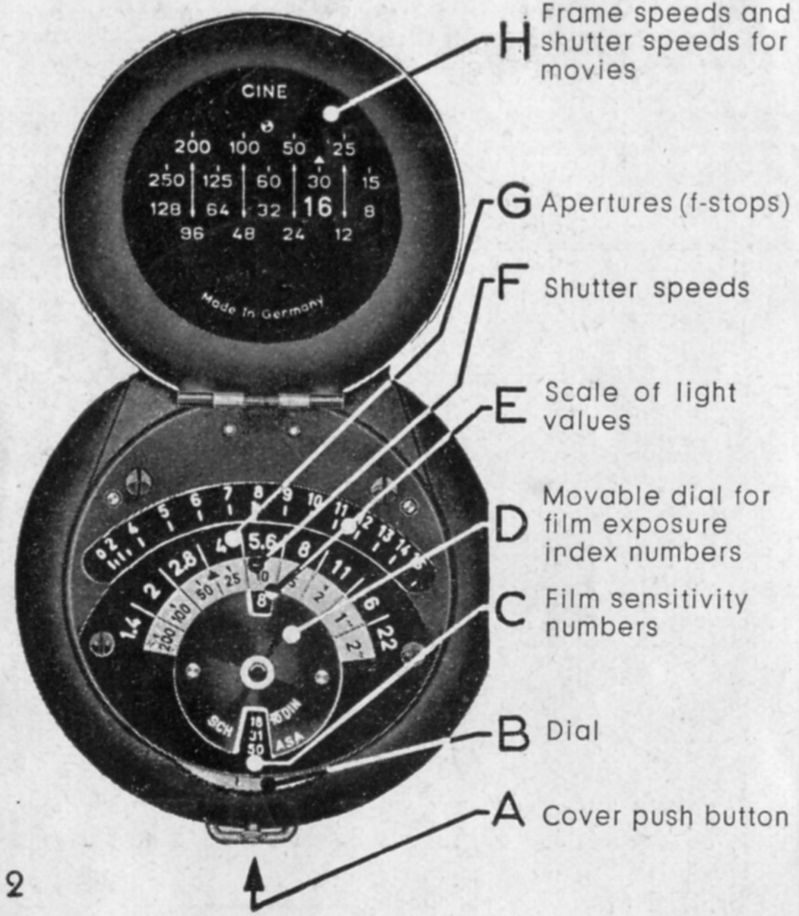
When button A is pressed the cover and the two shutters open and automatically the Photo-Electric-Cell starts functioning.

II FILM SENSITIVITY

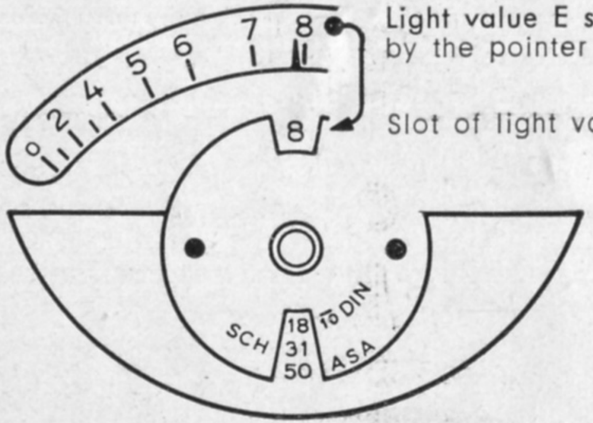


Before taking a meter reading film sensitivity's rating must be set by turning movable dial D until the corresponding number (as indicated on the film or the film wrapping) appears in the slot nearest to the film type indication (DIN, SCH = Scheiner or ASA).

The above example shows the meter set for a film sensitivity of $^{18}/_{10}$ DIN or 31° SCH or 50 ASA.

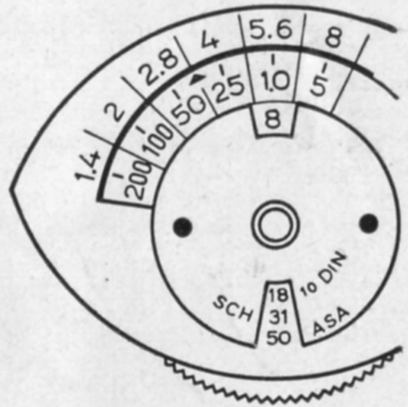


III HOW TO READ LIGHT VALUE SCALE



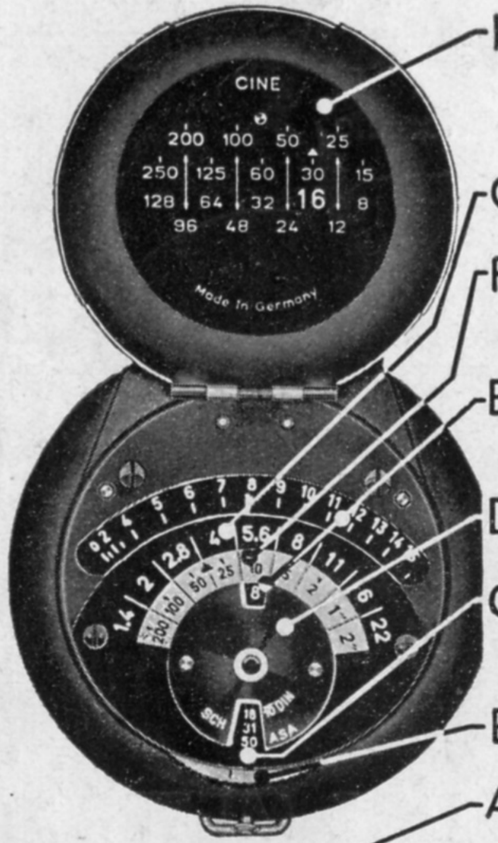
Point the CHRONOS at the subject. The viewing angle is 50°. Then turn dial B until the number appearing in the slot in dial D is corresponding to the reading indicated by the pointer. Now the correct aperture and shutter speed can be read directly.
The example above is showing reading and setting of 8.

IV APERTURES AND SHUTTER SPEEDS



This diagram demonstrates the values for a film with $^{18}/_{10}$ DIN sensitivity and a light-reading of 8 as follows:
Aperture 8
shutter speed $^{1}/_{5}$ sec.
Aperture 4
shutter speed $^{1}/_{25}$ sec.

Note that the readings on the double scale are taken from matching colors, i. e. the white shutter speeds apply to the white aperture numbers and the yellow aperture numbers to the yellow shutter speed times (black scales on the above diagram).
Example: Aperture 12,5 shutter speed $^{1}/_{3}$ sec.
Aperture 5,6 shutter speed $^{1}/_{15}$ sec.



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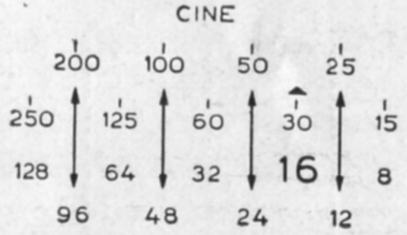
V INTERMEDIATE VALUES

In the event the indicator points in between two ligth-readings, e. g. between 7 and 8, turn dial B until the dividing line between 7 and 8 is in the center of the slot. On the double scale the correct setting can be read directly using the white and yellow double scale together.

Example: Aperture 9 shutter speed $^1/_4$ sec.
Aperture 4 shutter speed $^1/_{25}$ sec.

On the single scale, however, the values can only be found by interpolation.

VI MOVIE EXPOSURES



The above exposure times are those required for a normal shutter opening of 180°. For example, the exposure time of one picture at the rate of 16 frames per second is $^1/_{30}$ sec. The proper aperture at any film speed can be found by using the shutter speed of a single picture in setting the scale of exposure speeds (as shows diagram III) and then reading the f-stop which appears opposite it (as shows diagram IV), in this case $^1/_{30}$ sec. The normal speed of 16 sec. is indicated in the diagram with the sign ▲. You will find the same diagram inside the cover. On the single scale this sign ▲ corresponds to the value of $^1/_{30}$ sec.