

As Simple as **READING YOUR WATCH!**



FOR STILL CAMERAS

Selecting the f: Stop. A wide choice of correct camera settings (f: stops and shutter speeds) are given in the two upper rows of black figures on the meter scale. When reading the meter the camera user may well ask: "What combination of f: stop and shutter speed shall I use?" If the scene contains objects in motion, select a shutter speed fast enough to stop all action and use the f: stop shown directly above it. If there is no action you can use a slower shutter speed with its corresponding larger f: number. The larger the f: number, the greater the exposure time required. Always select the highest f: number possible in order to have the greatest number of objects in sharp focus. This is known as "depth of focus." High f: numbers also help to correct errors in judging distance from camera to object.



FOR MOVIE CAMERAS

Movie cameras are essentially still cameras which take a continuous succession of still pictures. The technique of using your exposure meter is therefore practically the same as for still photography. Moving pictures are normally taken at a shutter speed of 1/30 second*.

Measure the light and set the reading opposite the Emulsion Speed, as directed for still cameras, and read the f: stop shown directly above 1/30 second.

Some movie cameras have adjustable shutter speeds. If the speed is doubled, the exposure time is halved. For example, if the operating speed is changed from normal 16 (frames per second) to 32 (frames per second), then use the f: stop corresponding to 1/60 second. If pictures are taken at 8 frames per second read the value opposite 1/15 second.

*Exceptions—The Stewart Warner 8 and Keystone cameras normally operate at 1/50 second, therefore read the f: stop above 1/50.



FOR COLOR PHOTOGRAPHY

Correct color rendition is fundamentally a problem of exposure. However, due to the limited latitude of color film, it is advisable to carefully survey each scene before exposing film. The scene should be evenly and flatly lighted, whether indoors or out. Your Weston Exposure Meter will serve as an invaluable guide in measuring and planning scene lighting as well as determining camera settings. If possible, take close-up measurements at different parts of the scene and set your camera according to the measurement obtained at the most important point of interest. Read the story entitled "Kodachrome Film Speeds" in the enclosed folder for helpful suggestions pertaining to color photography.

WESTON
ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENT CORP.
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as **A** **B** **C**

A Aim the meter at the scene and note its Light reading. For the purpose of illustration, let's assume the pointer indicates 16 as shown at the left.

B Let's further assume you are using a film with a Weston Speed of 24. Turn the knob at the top until the red Light figure 16 lies directly above Emulsion Speed 24 as shown at the left.

C Correct camera settings now appear opposite each other in the two top rows of black figures. Select any f: stop or shutter time and use the other value directly opposite. As shown at the left, the settings are; f:22 at 1/4 sec., f:9 at 1/25 sec., f:4.5 at 1/100 sec., etc.

See enclosed sheet for ratings on films. If exact film rating does not appear on dial use nearest value.

WESTON LITHIUM

For average scenes, such as landscapes, hold the meter at the camera position. Tip it slightly downward to avoid excessive sky light. For pictures of people, or objects where special detail is desired, it is advisable to take close-up measurements. For portraits, hold the meter about 10 inches from the face, being careful not to cast a shadow on the face. Despite the extraordinary "seeing ability" of the Photronic Cell, it cannot "see" through your fingers... so keep them well away from the meter lens when taking readings.



HOW TO AIM YOUR WESTON

ZERO SETTING OF INSTRUMENT POINTER

When no light reaches the "electric eye" the instrument pointer should rest directly over the zero position on the scale.

If this is not the case the pointer can be readily set to its zero position by slightly turning the zero corrector located below the light scale.

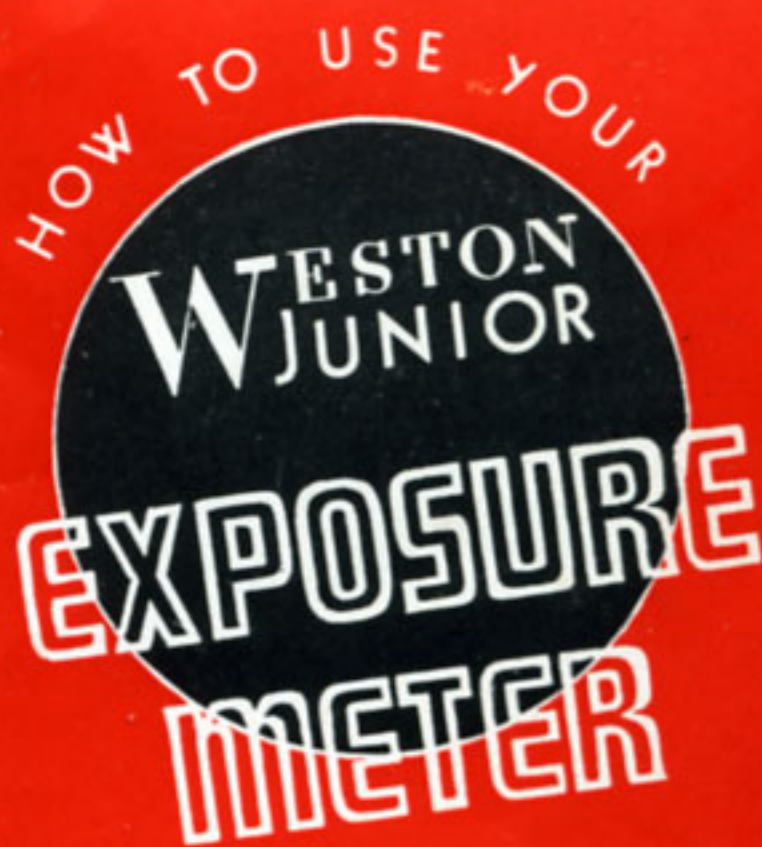
When making this correction place the meter back downward on a card or a book so as to exclude all light from the photoelectric cell, and hold it at an angle of about 45°.

CAUTION

Keep window over cell opening clean.

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FOR PICTURES LIKE THIS