WILSONWERKS ARCHIVES

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BETTER PICTURES
WITH YOUR

GOLDEN CROWN

EXPOSURE METER

TYPE PR-3

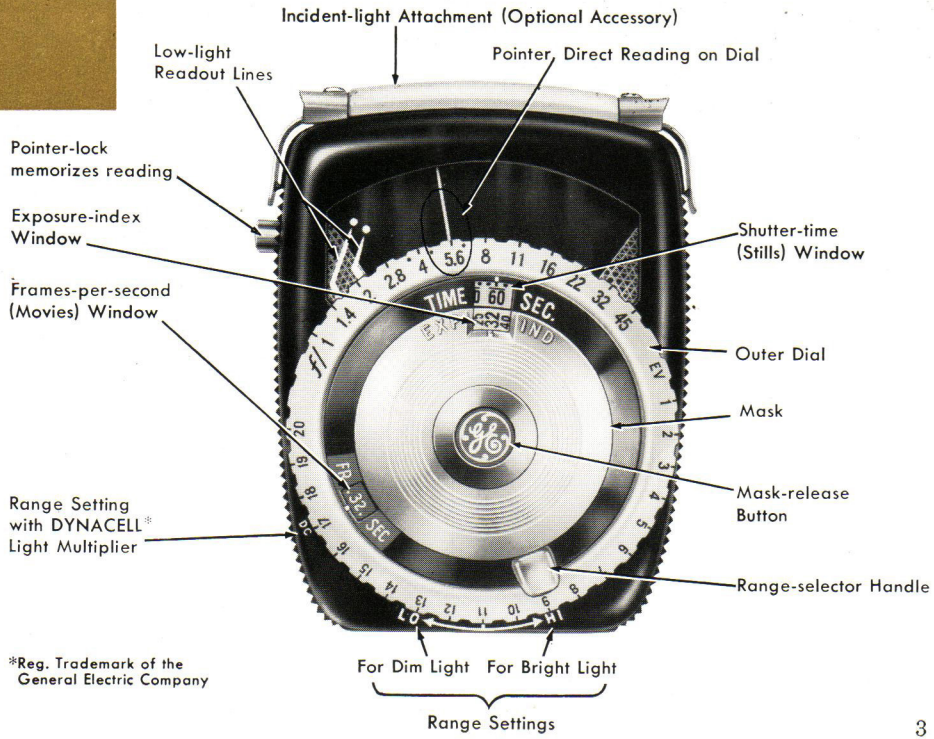
GENERAL ELECTRIC

YOUR G-E GOLDEN CROWN EXPOSURE METER

You will enjoy using your new G-E GOLDEN CROWN exposure meter, for this meter can show you—in 5 seconds or less—the exact lens setting for perfectly exposed pictures.

No other exposure meter can match the GOLDEN CROWN for versatility, sensitivity, and ease of use. Such features as direct reading, pointer-lock action, and lifetime accuracy, together with optional accessories make it the finest that money can buy.

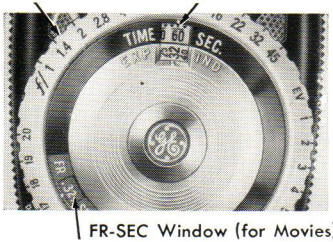
Read the following instructions carefully and learn how easy it is to get exact lens settings with the GOLDEN CROWN. Regardless of the kind of camera you own, you will find that you are completely equipped to take pictures you will be proud to show.



*Reg. Trademark of the General Electric Company

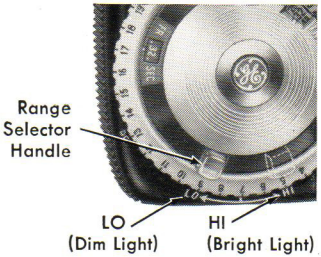
DETAILED OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

Film: Press the mask-release button and turn the outer dial until the exposure index for your film appears in the EXP —IND window. The correct exposure-index for your film is given in the instruction sheet enclosed with the film. The most frequently used films are listed also on the last page. When taking pictures in daylight, use the daylight index; with artificial light, use the tungsten index.



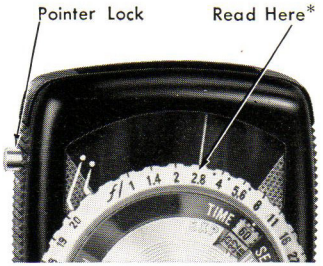
Time—Stills: Turn the outer dial (*do not press mask-release button*) until the shutter time you have chosen appears in the TIME—SEC window. Fractions of a second are black numerals, full seconds are gold on a black background.

Time—Movies: Set as for Stills except read camera frames-per-second (gold numerals on red background) in FR-SEC window.

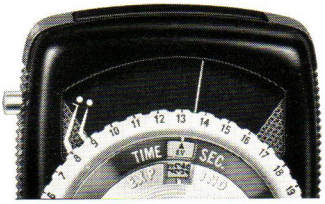


Range: Select the range by setting the range-selector handle to LO. Then aim the meter toward the scene and press the pointer-lock button. If the pointer goes off scale to the right, move the range-selector handle to HI*. For extreme sensitivity, in very dim light, use the accessory DYNA-CELL. (See page 8.)

*If the same reflected-light reading can be taken on two ranges, the meter is more directional on the higher range.

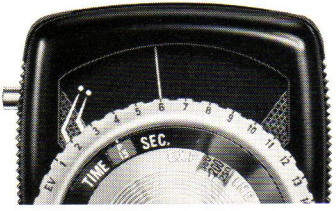


f-Stop: Release the pointer-lock button when the pointer comes to rest. Read the lens f/-number indicated by the pointer*. (If you want to use an f-stop other than that indicated, *leave the pointer locked* and simply turn the outer dial until the f-stop you want is opposite the pointer. Then reset your camera to the new shutter time appearing in the TIME—SEC window.)



Exposure Values: To read Exposure Values (red numerals on the outer dial) turn the outer dial until the index EV appears in the TIME-SEC window. Then read the EV-number indicated by the pointer*.

(Exposure Values were formerly designated as Light Values, abbreviated as LVS.)

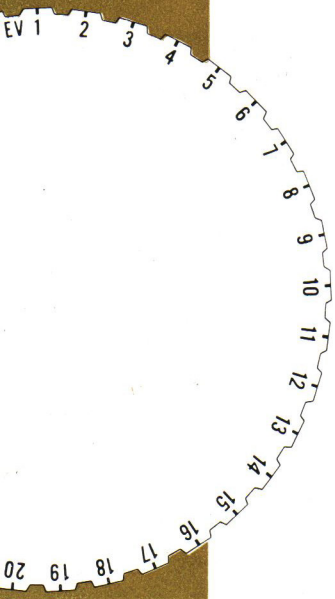


Polaroid *Land* Cameras: For cameras marked with the former Polaroid shutter numbers (1-8 or 1-9), turn the outer dial until the letter P (directly over 15 seconds) appears in the TIME-SEC window. Read the shutter number indicated on the EV-scale*.

For cameras of recent manufacture marked in Exposure Values follow the instructions at left.

*When the pointer is under either of the two white dots at the left end of the scale, follow the corresponding readout line to the dial to obtain the proper exposure setting.

EXPOSURE-VALUE SCALE (Light Values)



The numbers 1 to 20 on the outer dial of the GOLDEN CROWN exposure meter represent Exposure Values which are for use with cameras employing this system of setting lens apertures and shutter speeds. Each numeral denotes a definite camera exposure equivalent to various combinations of lens openings and shutter times. For example, an Exposure Value of 12 is equivalent to 1/30-sec. at f11, 1/60 at f8, 1/125 at f5.6, etc. Provision is made in some cameras for independently setting the shutter time and f-stop if desired. Each number on the EV-scale represents twice as much exposure as the next higher number.

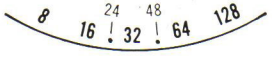
Note: Exposure Values were known previously as Light Values (LVS), but this term is being superseded because of confusion with the use of the same term on some exposure meters to indicate light.

Polaroid *Land* Cameras of recent manufacture are marked in the Exposure Value system.

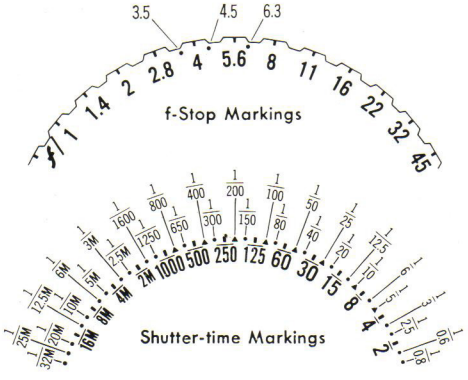
Former Polaroid *Land* Camera shutter-numbers can also be read directly on the Exposure Value scale when the meter is properly preset. (See Detailed Operating Instructions on page 5.)

SHUTTER TIME AND f-STOP DIAL

The dial of your GOLDEN CROWN exposure meter is marked with American Standards Association preferred shutter-time numbers and lens openings. All unnumbered settings are indicated on the dials by dots or triangles (the triangles representing the former preferred shutter-time numbers which are still prevalent on many cameras). The numbers represented by these dots and triangles are shown in the illustrations.

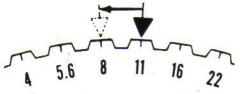


Frames per Second (For Movies)

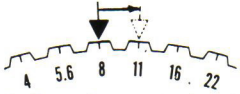


EXPOSURE INCREASE OR DECREASE

As you will see later in this book, there are certain unusual conditions where your photographs can be improved by increasing or decreasing the exposure from that indicated by the meter. The outer dial of your GOLDEN CROWN is designed to assist you in finding this exposure adjustment at a glance. The "cogs" of the outer dial are equally spaced, one full f-stop apart. The illustrations at right show how to increase or decrease the exposure. (Note: The same general instructions apply when using Exposure Values.)



a. Increasing exposure by one f-stop (Note: Lower f/-number)

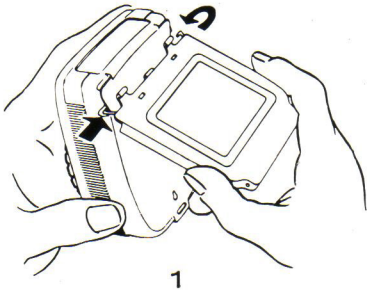


b. Decreasing exposure by one f-stop (Note: Higher f/-number)

DYNACELL

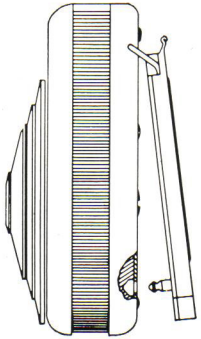
The DYNACELL is an accessory to your GOLDEN CROWN, for obtaining greater sensitivity in dim light (when the pointer on the meter does not move far enough to obtain a reading).

The exclusive design of the everready DYNACELL permits it to be attached to the GOLDEN CROWN at all times. It folds flat against the back of the meter for ease in carrying. In this position



1

Attaching (or removing) DYNACELL



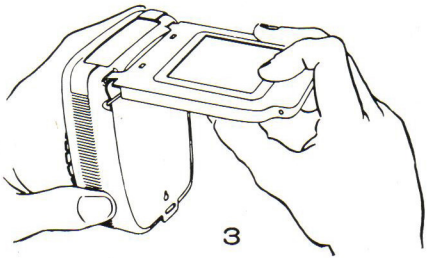
2

Folding DYNACELL to carrying position

it is automatically disconnected so that the meter can be used for normal sensitivity. To increase the sensitivity, the DYNACELL is simply raised into the operating position.

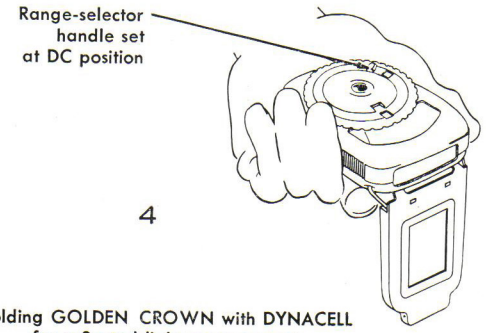
The GOLDEN CROWN with the DYNACELL is designed to measure reflected light. If it is desired to measure incident light, see the instructions included with the DYNACELL.

The illustrations below show how to attach and use the DYNACELL. Additional details concerning its use are given on page 10.



3

Raising DYNACELL to operating position
(Make sure it clicks into position.)



4

Holding GOLDEN CROWN with DYNACELL for reflected-light measurement

Reflected Light

When taking reflected-light readings with your GOLDEN CROWN exposure meter with the DYNACELL connected, set the range-selector handle to the DC position.

The meter should be aimed toward the subject. Always take a close-up reading (3 to 4 inches from subject), except when impractical to do so.

REFLECTED VS INCIDENT LIGHT

There are two schools of thought on the use of a meter in measuring exposure. Some prefer to measure reflected light and others, incident light. Through extensive tests, it has been found that each method has definite advantages and limitations.

In general, for *outdoor scenes*, the reflected-light method is considered to be more dependable. For small objects outdoors and for indoor pictures with artificial light, the incident-light method is preferred.

Your GOLDEN CROWN can measure either with equal ease. By simply placing the incident-light attachment (an accessory) on your meter, you change it from a reflected-light meter to an incident-light meter.

In the following sections you will see illustrations of the different methods for taking light readings.

INCIDENT LIGHT is light which falls on the scene or subject. Aim meter directly towards camera from subject position.

REFLECTED LIGHT is light reflected from subject to camera. Aim meter towards subject.

Reflected Light

Usual Method

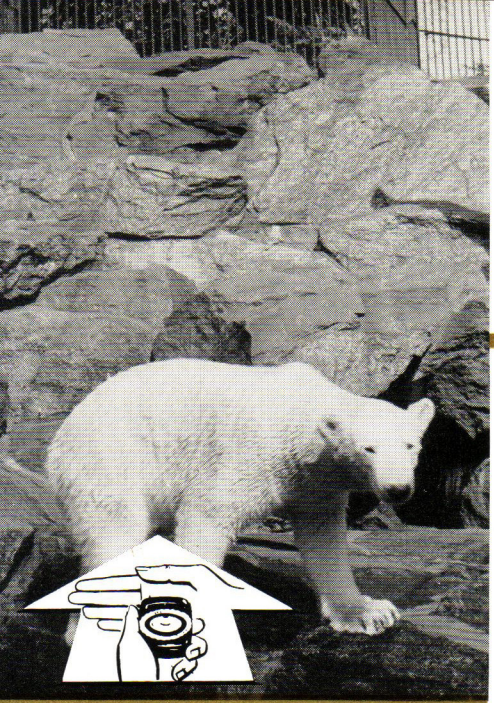
For the majority of outdoor pictures, aim the meter directly at the center of the scene from the camera position.

Close-up Method

When precise exposure for a particular part of the scene is desired, take a close-up reading. Hold the meter 3 to 4 inches from the important subject matter, taking care that the meter does not read its own shadow.

When photographing people, take a close-up reading on the face.

REFLECTED-LIGHT READINGS



Reflected Light

Substitute Method

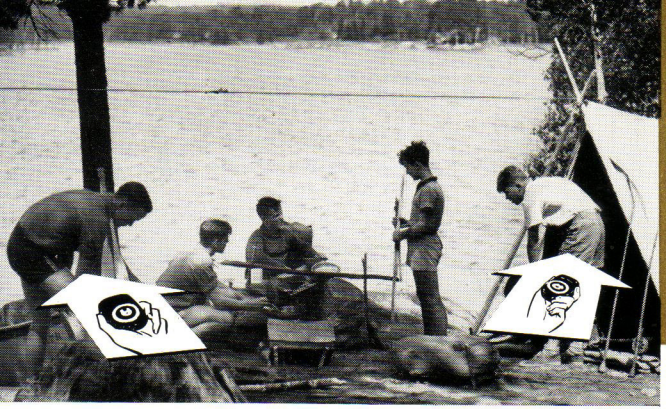
When the subject is inaccessible and a close-up reading is desired, take the reading on a substitute object of similar characteristics and in similar light. If the palm of the hand is used as a substitute, hold the meter 3 to 4 inches from the hand and take a reading.

Scanning the Brightness Range

In scenes having a wide range of light and dark values, it is sometimes desirable to use the average exposure, particularly in black-and-white photography.

Take readings on the lightest and darkest objects in the scene, and choose an f-stop or Exposure Value half way between the extreme readings.

Your GOLDEN CROWN can also be used to determine the brightness range in terms of f-stops or Exposure Values.



Reflected Light

Determine this range as follows:

1. Take a reading on the darkest object and rotate the outer dial to set Exposure Value 1 opposite the pointer.
2. Take a reading on the brightest object. (Change range if necessary.)
3. Subtract 1 from the Exposure Value indicated by the pointer. This is the range in f-stops or Exposure Values.

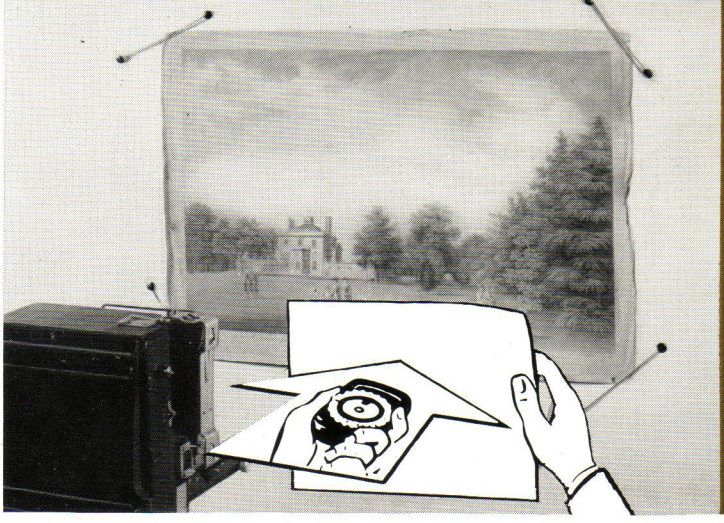
If desired, the f-stop or Exposure Value range may be converted to the brightness ratio as indicated in the table below:

f-stop or Exposure Value Range	Brightness Ratio
1	2:1
2	4:1
3	8:1
4	16:1

Reflected Light

Darkest and Lightest Object Methods for Contrasty Scenes

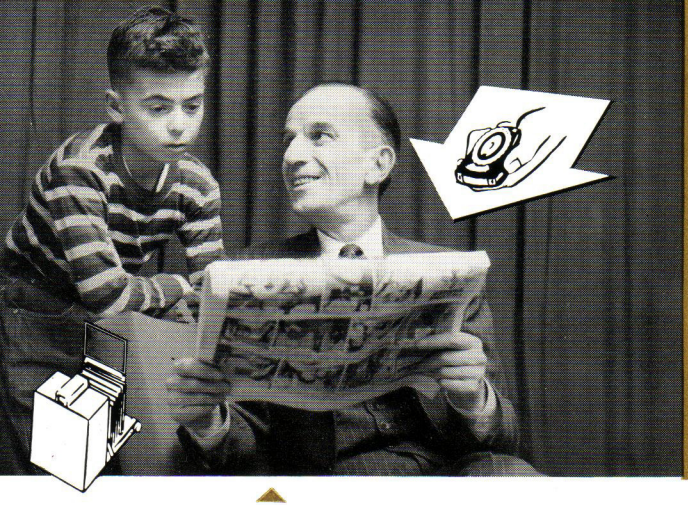
To record as many tone values as possible in a contrasty scene having deep shadows, a compromise exposure can be used. If the shadow area is more important, aim the meter at this part of the scene, and *decrease* the exposure indicated by the meter by using the third higher f/-number or EV-number for black-and-white, or by using the second higher f/-number or EV-number for color. By decreasing the exposure, the shadows will be underexposed, but not enough to be blocked up, and many tones in the highlight area will be recorded rather than lost due to overexposure. Conversely, if the highlight area is more important, aim the meter at that part of the scene, and then *increase* the exposure indicated by the meter by using the third lower f/-number or EV-number for black-and-white, or by using the second lower f/-number or EV-number for color. Although the highlights will be somewhat overexposed, they will be rendered reasonably well, and many of the darker tones will also be recorded.



Reflected Light

Copying

In making copies of documents or photographs in color or in black and white, take a close-up reading on a white card held against the copy. Divide the film exposure-index by 5. Take readings with the card held at various points on the copy to check uniformity of illumination.



Methods of Taking INCIDENT-LIGHT READINGS*

Usual Method

Use the incident-light attachment. Hold the meter at the center of interest of the subject and aim it toward the camera.

In case the subject is inaccessible, the incident light may be measured from another place where illumination is judged to be the same, remembering that the direction of aiming the meter is always toward the camera or in a parallel direction.

*To take incident-light readings when using the DYNACELL, refer to the instructions included with the DYNACELL. The incident-light attachment referred to above has no function when the DYNACELL is used.

Key-light Method

In some cases it is desirable to measure incident light by pointing the meter with the incident-light attachment in place toward the "key" or main light source instead of toward the camera.

Hold the meter as close to the subject as possible, or in a place where illumination is the same. Aim toward the key light source and increase the indicated exposure by using the next lower f/-number or the next lower EV-number.

Lighting-contrast Method

It is frequently desirable to adjust the lighting-contrast, that is, the ratio of "key" light to fill-in light. A ratio of between 2:1 and 4:1 is usually used. Your GOLDEN CROWN can be used to measure the ratio as follows:

1. With the incident-light attachment in position, hold the meter near the subject (the forehead in portraiture) and take a reading with the meter aimed at the fill-in light.
2. Rotate the outer dial to set Exposure Value 1 opposite the pointer.
3. Aim the meter directly at the key light and take a reading as before but do not move the outer dial.
4. Provided the key light is stronger than the fill-in light, as it should be, the number opposite the new pointer position can be used to determine the lighting ratio from the Table at right.

The corresponding numerical ratios are:

Number on Exposure Value Scale	Numerical Lighting Ratio
1	1:1
2	2:1
3	4:1
4	8:1

HOW TO ALLOW FOR FILTERS

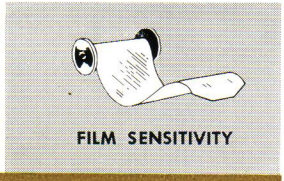
There are two ways to allow for filter factors in using your GOLDEN CROWN exposure meter.

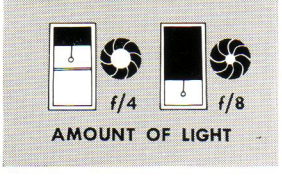
1. When the same filter is to be used for a series of pictures, as frequently is the case in black-and-white photography, divide the exposure index for the film by the filter factor and set the result in the Exposure-Index window. The filter factor will then automatically be taken into account in your exposure measurements until the exposure-index setting is changed.

2. For occasional use, a filter factor generally is more conveniently applied to the final exposure-meter reading. Increase the exposure as indicated in the Table at right.

Filter Factor	Exposure Increase in f-stops or Exposure Values
1.5	⅔
2	1
3	1⅔
4	2
5	2⅓
6	2⅔
8	3
10	3⅓

The three major factors which control exposure are:





1. Exposure Index

Photographic film is manufactured in many types. The main difference between them affecting your exposure meter is sensitivity to light. The sensitivity rating of the film must be set on your meter before taking a measurement.

The American Standards Association has assigned numbers for rating films according to their sensitivity to light. These numbers are called exposure-index numbers, which, numerically, are higher for the more sensitive films and lower for the less sensitive.

2. f-Stop

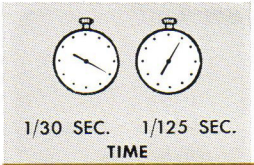
The amount of light that is allowed to reach the film is controlled by the relative size of the camera lens opening. The relative lens opening, in most cameras, is adjustable and is set according to a numbering system. These settings (relative openings) are called f-stops and are marked on your exposure meter and camera. f-stops are numerically higher for small relative openings and lower for larger relative openings; for example, f/2 admits 4 times as much light as f/4, and f/4 admits 4 times as much light as f/8.

Thus, the amount of light which reaches the film is controlled by setting the f-stop on your camera. And since the f-stop system deals with *relative* openings, different sized lenses admit the same relative amount of light when set at the same f-stop.

3. Time (Shutter Speed)

The length of time the film is exposed to light is controlled by the length of time the camera shutter stays open. This is called shutter speed and is usually expressed in seconds and fractions of a second; for example 1/30 second, 1/125 second, etc.

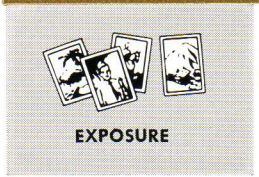
It should be remembered, especially when using speeds in the average range, that more pictures are spoiled by camera movement than in any other way, and it is recommended that speeds at 1/60 second or higher be used for hand-held exposure.



Exposure Setting

The pointer-lock of your GOLDEN CROWN remembers the light reading. The pointer indicates the correct lens f-stop for the Time and Film Exposure index you have preset. You can dial any other combination without having to take a new light reading. You may want a higher shutter time to "freeze" action, or a smaller lens opening to increase depth of field.

The depth of field is the distance between the nearest and farthest points in which all objects will appear acceptably sharp in the photograph. The smaller the lens opening, the greater will be the depth of field.



Exposure Hints

For most scenes in color and black-and-white photography, your GOLDEN CROWN exposure meter will give the preferred exposure when aimed directly at the scene from the camera position.

For certain unusual conditions, however, results can be improved by either increasing or decreasing the exposure from that indicated by the meter, depending upon the nature of the scene.

Exposure for color film transparencies differs from that for ordinary negatives in that increased exposure makes the image lighter on the projection screen. This is often desirable to brighten the mood of a picture or to portray more naturally a light subject.

Color can be controlled slightly by exposure. Less exposure increases color saturation, while more exposure reduces saturation and the colors tend toward pastel shades.

Exceptionally bright scenes usually reflect proportionately more light and influence the exposure meter to indicate slightly less exposure than is actually desired.

The following are hints to assist you in obtaining preferred exposures for several scenes and lighting conditions.

Snow or Sky

To photograph a subject in a scene which includes mostly snow or sky, use the close-up method (See page 13.) whenever possible. If readings must be taken from the camera position, a preferred exposure is usually obtained if the indicated exposure is increased by using the next lower f/-number or the next lower EV-number.

Overcast Scenes

For scenes in overcast or foggy weather there is very little lighting contrast. For more realistic rendering with color transparencies, the indicated exposure may be increased by using the next lower f/-number or the next lower EV-number. With black-and-white a thinner negative is usually desired for enlarging, and this may be obtained by decreasing the indicated exposure by using the next higher f/-number or the next higher EV-number.

Back-lighted Subject

For back-lighted subjects close-up readings are preferred.

Direct sunlight should be prevented from shining into the meter. However, for sunsets, aim the meter directly at the scene and use the exposure indicated by the meter.

Fog and Water

A scene which is a combination of fog and water is similar to overcast or foggy scenes, where the atmosphere itself becomes the source of light and is bright compared to foreground objects. For color photography, increase the exposure indicated by the meter by using the next lower f/-number or the next lower EV-number. For black-and-white, decrease the exposure by using the next higher f/-number or the next higher EV-number.

Metered-flash Outdoors

In outdoor photography, especially of back-lighted subjects, photoflash is used to reduce or increase lighting contrast between the foreground and background objects. For the combination of

film, lamp, and shutter time, find the guide number on the photoflash lamp carton. Aim the meter at the scene and determine the f-stop. Then divide the photoflash guide number by this f/-number to get lamp distance from subject.

If the distance found is too great for convenience, cover the flash reflector with a handkerchief and advance the lamp ⅓ of the way to the subject.

Television

Use a tripod for the camera and adjust the TV image for best brightness and contrast. Focus on the lines across the screen, rather than the image itself.

Set the shutter for 1/30 second. Dim the room lights. Hold the meter about ½ screen diameter from the set and obtain an average exposure reading.

Aerial Pictures

Aim the meter toward the ground and for color photography increase the indicated exposure by using the next lower f/-number or the next lower EV-number. Pictures taken on color film from high altitudes are improved by use of a warm-colored filter to reduce the blue haze.

Other Special Uses

Projection-Screen Brightness

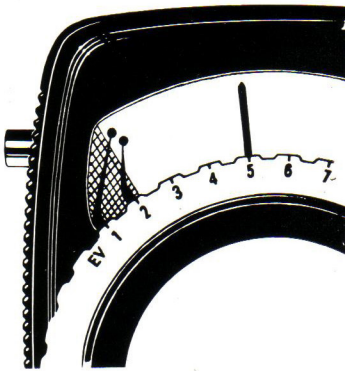
To obtain the best possible projected image, your screen should reflect 9 to 14 footlamberts (with no slide in the projector). Measure screen brightness by holding the meter light-cell against the center of the illuminated screen and then drawing the meter (set for LO range) away from the screen until the maximum reading is obtained. Convert the scale reading to footlamberts. See Scale Equivalents on page 28. Move the projector towards or away from the screen as required to adjust the brightness.

Scale Equivalents

When using the incident-light attachment, the GOLDEN CROWN exposure meter measures the quantity of illumination falling on an object or scene. This can be expressed in footcandles by use of the tables given on the following page.

Any object or scene absorbs some of the light which falls on it, and reflects the remainder. The percent that is reflected is called the reflectance of the object. Reflected light may be expressed as the brightness in footlamberts, which is equal to the illumination in footcandles multiplied by the reflectance. The GOLDEN CROWN is calibrated for average scene reflectance of 18 percent.

For special purposes it may be desired to measure incident illumination (in footcandles) and brightness (in candles per sq ft or footlamberts). To do this, rotate the outer dial until the Exposure Value numeral 1 appears exactly opposite the lower read-out line in the window, as shown in the illustration. In this position, the scale numerals correspond to the photometric equivalents in the following tables.



INCIDENT-LIGHT SCALE EQUIVALENTS (in footcandles)				REFLECTED-LIGHT SCALE EQUIVALENTS (in candles/sq. ft.*)			
		With Incident-light Attachment					
Scale Numeral†	With DYNACELL	Low Range	High Range	Scale Numeral†	With DYNACELL	Low Range	High Range
1	0.08	6	100	1	0.03	0.4	6.4
2	0.16	12	200	2	0.06	0.8	12.8
3	0.32	25	400	3	0.12	1.6	26.0
4	0.64	50	800	4	0.25	3.2	52.0
5	1.3	100	1,600	5	0.50	6.4	104.0
6	2.6	200	3,200	6	1.0	12.8	208.0
7	5.2	400	6,400	7	2.0	26.0	416.0
8	10.4	800	12,800	8	4.0	52.0	832.0
9	20.8	1,600	25,600	9	8.0	104.0	1,664.0

*If the value for reflected light is required in footlamberts, multiply candles/sq. ft. by π (=3.14.)
†See page 27.

Calibration Data

The exposure required to photograph an average subject is given by the formulas—

Incident Light	Reflected Light
$T = \frac{CA^2}{IS}$	$T = \frac{KA^2}{BS}$

T = Exposure time in seconds
A = Relative aperture, or f/-number of lens
S = Film exposure index
B = Scene brightness, reflected light, in candles per square foot
I = Incident light in footcandles
K = 1.0; ASA calibration constant, reflected light
C = 15; ASA calibration constant, incident light

Acceptance

Specific acceptance angles of the meter are:

LO range	horizontal	±40°
	vertical—up	+22°
	vertical—down	−25°
HI range	horizontal	±30°
	vertical	±17°

HOW TO CARE FOR YOUR GOLDEN CROWN EXPOSURE METER

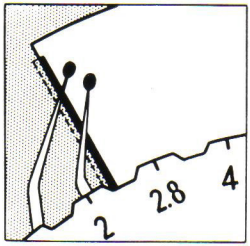
Your GOLDEN CROWN exposure meter is a precision instrument. It should receive the same careful handling and treatment that are given to an expensive camera or any fine precision instrument.

Your meter has been assembled with watchmaker's skill and should not, under any circumstances, be tampered with or taken apart. It should not be subjected to prolonged heat or moisture.

Although your GOLDEN CROWN meter will withstand normal shock and handling, be particularly careful not to drop or bang it. A neck cord is provided with each meter. Your meter may be conveniently carried in the G-E leather case.

Zero-set Adjustment

If your meter receives normal use and care, no special adjustments will be required. Periodically, however, the zero position may be checked as follows: Mask the light-cell window thoroughly. (Never use gummed paper or tape on the window.) Press the pointer-lock button. The pointer should be as shown at right.



Correct any deviation by turning the zero-set adjustment (large screw in back-center of meter).

Service

If your GOLDEN CROWN exposure meter requires servicing, place it in a well-padded box and return it to the ***nearest*** "Authorized G-E Exposure Meter Repair Center."

Repair Centers

ARIZONA
Metercraft, Inc.
3304 North 24th Street
Phoenix, Arizona

CALIFORNIA
Quality Electric Company
3700 South Broadway
Los Angeles 7, California

General Electric Company
1098 Harrison Street
San Francisco 3, California

Archinal Camera Repairs, Inc.
251 South "B" Street
San Mateo, California

COLORADO
Rocky Mt. Camera Repair Service
100 East 20th Avenue
Denver 5, Colorado

HAWAII
Hawaii Instrument Service
1235 Kapiolani Boulevard
Honolulu, Hawaii

ILLINOIS
International Camera Corporation
844 West Adams Street
Chicago, Illinois

MASSACHUSETTS
General Electric Company
40 Federal Street
West Lynn 3, Massachusetts

MISSOURI (St. Louis Area)
Newton J. Draper Camera Repair
2319 Brentwood Boulevard
Brentwood 17, Missouri

NEW JERSEY
Mack Camera Service
1025 Commerce Avenue
Union, New Jersey

NEW YORK
Mack Camera Service of New York
20 West 31st Street
New York, New York

TEXAS
General Electric Company
3202 Manor Way
Dallas, Texas

WASHINGTON
Instrument Laboratories
934 Elliot Avenue, West
Seattle, Washington

WASHINGTON, D. C.
Strauss Photo Technical Service
930 "F" Street, North West
Washington, District of Columbia

For Canadian users, send to:	Canadian General Electric Company, Ltd., Industrial Center No. 5, Quebec City, P.Q., Canada
For foreign users	Contact your nearest International General Electric Company office for service instructions

Warranty

Your General Electric GOLDEN CROWN exposure meter is warranted to be free from defects in material or workmanship for the lifetime of the device. If your meter requires servicing because of any defects in materials or workmanship, it will be serviced without charge. This warranty does not extend to servicing or repairs resulting from mishandling, or normal wear.

The obligation of the General Electric Company shall be limited to repairing or replacing the exposure meter and in no event shall it be liable for consequential damage.

FILM VALUES

*For meters marked for American Standard exposure indexes.

†With Kodak Wratten No. 80A Filter

§With Kodak Photoflood Filter No. 80B.

#With Kodak Wratten No. 85C Filter.

††With Kodak Wratten No. 85 FIlter.

**With Kodak Wratten No. 85B Filter.

¶With Photoflood lamps and Kodak Wratten No. 82A Filter.

¶1 With Kodak Wratten No. 82A Filter and 1/30 second or less exposure.

¶2 With Kodak Wratten No. 82A Filter and ½ second or less exposure.

‡‡For Tungsten 3200 lamps and Kodak Wratten No. 82C Filter.

If your film is not listed here, see the instruction sheet packed with the film.

At the time of printing, these Exposure Index numbers were correct. If your present information differs from the numbers listed, follow the film manufacturer's recommendations.

Exposure-index numbers for some of the most frequently used photographic films are given here.

	EXPOSURE INDEX*	
COLOR FILM	Daylight	Tungsten
Anscochrome, Daylight Type	32	12§
Anscochrome, Tungsten Type, 3200K	20**	25
Anscochrome 16mm, Tungsten Type, 3400K	25††	32
Super Anscochrome, Daylight Type	100	40§
Super Anscochrome, Tungsten Type, 3200K	80**	100
Moviechrome 8, 8mm Daylight	20	8§
Ektachrome, Daylight Type (except sheet)	32	12§
Ektachrome, Daylight Type (sheet)	12	4§
Ektachrome, Type F	16#	16¶
Ektachrome, Type B	6**	10
Ektachrome, Professional, Daylight Type	50	..
High Speed Ektachrome, Daylight Type	160	..
High Speed Ektachrome, Type B	80**	125
Ektacolor, Type L (sheet)	20**	16
Ektacolor, Type S (sheet), daylight and flash	25#	20¶
Kodacolor, daylight and flash	32	20¶2
Kodachrome, Daylight Type	10	5§
Kodachrome, Type A	10††	16
Kodachrome, Type F	10#	12¶ or 10‡‡
BLACK AND WHITE FILM		
Ansco —Superpan Press	200	160
—All-weather Pan	125	100
—Super Hypan	500	400
—Triple S Pan	400	320
Ilford —HPS	400	320
—HP3	200	160
—FP3	64	50
—Pan F	25	16
Kodak —Tri-X	200	160
—Plus-X	80	64
—Panatomic-X	32	25
—Super Panchro-Press Type B	125	100
—Verichrome Pan	80	64
Polaroid *Land* Films—Types 32 and 42	200	150
—Type 37	3200	2000
—Type 43	200	160
—Type 44	400	300
—Type 47	3200	2000

INSTRUMENT DEPARTMENT, GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, WEST LYNN, MASS.

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