

**TAKING FACES
AND PLACES
WITH THE . . .**



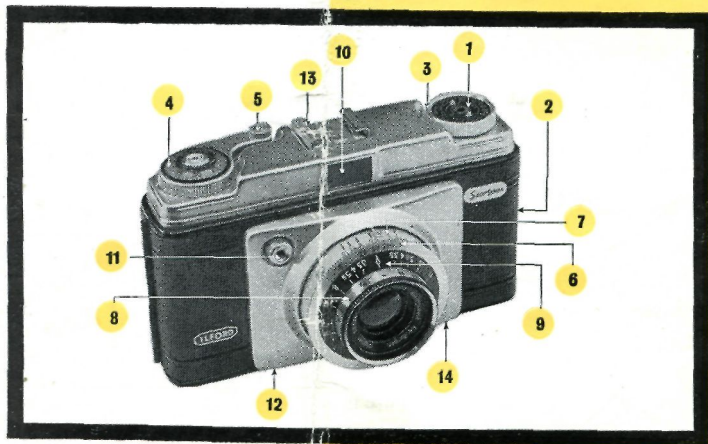
ILFORD

Sportman

35mm CAMERA

CAMERA DETAILS

1. Film-speed reminder disc
2. Locking catch
3. Rewind knob
4. Exposure counter
5. Film wind lever
6. Shutter speed setting ring
7. Aperture setting lever
8. Focusing scale
9. Depth-of-field scale
10. Viewfinder
11. Shutter release
12. Rewind release button
13. Accessory shoe
14. Flash contact



ILFORD *Sportsman* Camera

The Ilford Sportsman is a soundly made and attractively styled 35 mm. miniature camera which has been designed for quick, easy operation. It will take first-class pictures in both colour and black-and-white.

Before taking any pictures with your Ilford Sportsman, be sure to read this instruction book carefully and to practise using the camera without film. In this way, you will quickly learn to use the Sportsman confidently so that when you eventually load it with film you will be quite certain of getting good pictures right from the stars.

Every Ilford Sportsman is carefully constructed and thoroughly tested, and is guaranteed for one year from the date of purchase. So don't forget to complete the guarantee form and post it to Ilford Limited, Ilford, Essex, without delay.

The Ilford Sportsman, which takes 35 mm. film in standard cassettes and gives a picture size of 24 x 36 mm., is fitted with a rapid film wind lever (5). The camera is equipped with a three-element anastigmat lens, having a focal length of 45 mm. and a maximum aperture of $f/3.5$. The lens is coated and gives excellent results on both colour film and black-and-white film.

A single movement of the rapid film wind lever (5) performs three operations; the film is advanced, the shutter is set and the exposure counter is adjusted to show the number of exposures still available. The film wind and the shutter release are interlocked so that double exposures

Opening the camera



Loading the camera



are not normally possible and the film cannot be wound on without an exposure having been made.

The large shutter release button (11) is conveniently placed on the front of the camera so that when it is gently pressed there is no risk of camera shake. The centre of this button will accept a cable release. The Vario shutter has three speeds, 1/25, 1/50 and 1/200 sec, and also a "B" setting for brief time exposures. The shutter is synchronised for flash (14) and has "X" type synchronisation. This means that electronic flash units may be used at all shutter speeds and class M flash bulbs may be used at a shutter speed of 1/25 sec.

The viewfinder (10) is of the optical eye-level type and gives a brilliant image.

OPENING THE CAMERA

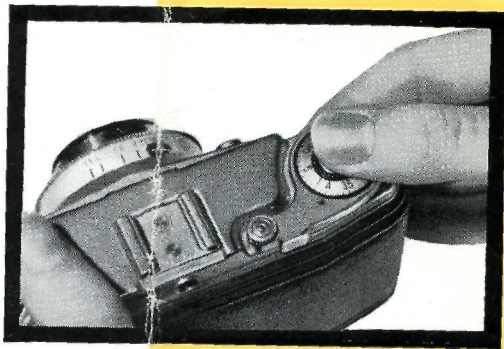
The back of the camera is opened by pressing on the button of the locking catch (2). This is the small button on the left-hand end of the camera as it is held in the operating position.

LOADING THE CAMERA

The camera should always be loaded and unloaded in the shade, out of direct sunshine. After the camera back has been opened, the rewind knob (3) should be pulled out to the maximum extent and the cassette of film placed in the camera. The free end of the film which projects from the cassette should extend across the film track in the direction of the take-up spool. Push back the rewind knob gently and turn until it engages with the core of the cassette.

The leading end of the film can then be taken across the film track and slipped into the slit of the take-up spool. If the take-up spool is not in the correct position and the slit cannot be seen, the spool can be rotated

*Setting the exposure
counter to "A"*



*Setting the film speed
reminder disc*



with the thumb on the lower milled-edge flange. Make sure that the small projection at the lower end of the slit in the take-up spool is engaging a perforation in the film and that the lower sprocket is also engaging the perforations.

The camera back can then be closed, the exposure counter (4) set to A and the film-speed reminder disc (1) set to indicate the type of film in the camera. For 20-exposure cassettes (e.g., Ilford Colour Film) the exposure counter should be set to 23 before the leading end of the film is wound through the camera.

Turn the rewind knob (3) gently clockwise until some slight resistance is felt, indicating that the film is taut; then operate the rapid wind lever (5) once, releasing the shutter (11) first, if necessary. The rewind knob should turn anti-clockwise when the film wind is operated and this indicates that film is passing through the camera in the proper way. The rapid winder should then be operated twice more, releasing the shutter between each operation; this will bring the first frame of the film into position and bring the exposure counter (4) to 36 (or to 20 in the case of colour film). The exposure counter counts *backwards* and indicates the number of exposures remaining in the cassette.

EXPOSURE AND FOCUSING CONTROLS

The lens is focused by rotating the focusing ring (8) until the distance of the principal subject, measured in feet, lies against the white diamond-shaped index mark on the front plate of the shutter. The aperture markings in red on either side of this white index show the zone of sharpness which extends on either side of the focused distance, at different lens apertures.

The shutter speed is set by rotating the milled outer ring (6) on the lens panel so that the desired shutter speed, either 1/25, 1/50 or 1/200 sec, lies against the same white index mark as is used for the focusing scale. The "B" setting of the shutter is used for brief time exposures and the shutter

will remain open so long as the shutter release button is held depressed or pressure is maintained on the cable release. The camera must be mounted on a tripod or other firm support when the "B" setting is used.

The aperture setting is controlled by the small lever (7) which is visible on the top of the lens mounting; the knife edge of the lever is set against the desired lens aperture marking.

TAKING THE PICTURE

After the lens has been focused, the shutter speed set and the correct aperture chosen, the subject is viewed through the optical viewfinder. Hold the camera firmly with both hands and then gently squeeze the shutter release with the forefinger of the right hand. When using a shutter speed of 1/25 sec, take up as firm a stance as possible, leaning against a solid object such as a wall, or some similar support.

In setting the focusing scale, distances up to 12 feet should be estimated or measured accurately, but greater distances can be estimated approximately.

The correct aperture and shutter speeds can be estimated from the exposure tables provided on page 11 of this instruction booklet, or a photo-electric or other exposure meter may be used.

After the exposure has been made, the rapid wind lever should be operated immediately so that the camera is at once ready for a further exposure. The lever should always be moved firmly and smoothly to the end of its travel. This is important because if the full movement is not made, the shutter will not be set and no exposure will be made when the shutter release is pressed. The wind lever should not be allowed to return freely under the pressure of its spring but should be controlled by the thumb, so that it moves back smoothly and gently to its position ready for the next operation.

TAKING OUT THE FILM

When you have exposed all the 20 or 36 exposures on the film, it must be completely rewound into the cassette before the camera back is opened. The film is rewound by depressing the rewind release button in the base-plate of the camera and by turning the rewind knob in a clockwise direction as shown by the arrow. Rewinding should be continued until the film pulls away from the take-up spool. If the film was properly attached to the take-up spool when the camera was loaded some resistance will be felt at this point. When the film has been completely rewound the camera back can be opened and the cassette removed from the camera.

SNAPSHOT SETTINGS

On an average sunny day in summer and with a medium-speed film such as Ilford FP3, the camera can be set so that it is ready for use at all times without further adjustment. The aperture should be set to $f/11$ and the shutter speed to $1/50$ sec.; the focusing scale should then be set to 14 feet. It will then be seen that the depth of field extends from about 7 feet to infinity and the Sportsman can be used simply as a snapshot camera.

FLASH SYNCHRONISATION

A small flashgun, such as the Envoy Briton, can be fitted into the accessory shoe (13) on the top of the camera above the viewfinder. The synchronising lead of the flashgun is connected to the camera by the standard 3 mm. contact at the base of the lens panel. Make sure that the connector is pushed firmly home before using the camera.

The Vario shutter has "X" synchronisation so that either electronic flash units or expendable flash bulbs may be used. Electronic flash units may be used at any shutter speed from $1/25$ sec. to $1/200$ sec. and expendable flash bulbs at a shutter speed of $1/25$ sec.

CHOOSING THE RIGHT FILM

The Ilford Sportsman is so simple to use that colour pictures are just as easy to take as black and white. Make success doubly certain by using Ilford 35 mm. films, which are made in a range to suit every subject and every exposure condition.

ILFORD Colour Film D

The ideal film for making glowing colour transparencies of any subject by daylight.

ILFORD Colour Film F

The amazing new colour film that is balanced for use with *clear* flash-bulbs.

ILFORD Pan F

The almost grainless, thin-emulsion film for negatives of unmatched definition and enlarging quality

ILFORD FP3

The fine grain film with balanced colour response and ample speed for general use.

ILFORD HP3

The high-speed film that is famous for its superb all-round performance.

ILFORD HPS

The fastest film in the world, for successful photography by *any* light.

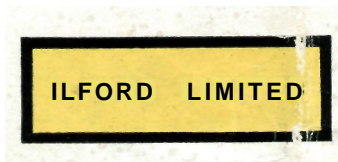
CHOOSING THE RIGHT EXPOSURE

The exposure times and lens apertures given in these tables may be used from three hours after sunrise to three hours before sunset, all the year round. With shutter speeds other than those quoted, the lens aperture should be altered accordingly.

Type of Film	Type of Subject	Sunshine Blue Sky	Slightly Overcast	Dull	Shutter Speed
ILFORD Pan F	Landscapes, seascapes, beach scenes, snow scenes	<i>f</i> /11	<i>f</i> /8	<i>f</i> /5·6	1/50th sec.
	Buildings, gardens, distant figures or groups	<i>f</i> /8	<i>f</i> /5·6	<i>f</i> /4	
	Close-ups of people or groups	<i>f</i> /5·6	<i>f</i> /4	<i>f</i> /3·5	
ILFORD FP3	Landscapes, seascapes, beach scenes, snow scenes	<i>f</i> /16	<i>f</i> /16	<i>f</i> /11	1/50th sec.
	Buildings, gardens, distant figures or groups	<i>f</i> /16	<i>f</i> /11	<i>f</i> /8	
	Close-ups of people or groups	<i>f</i> /11	<i>f</i> /8	<i>f</i> /5·6	
ILFORD HP3	Landscapes, seascapes, beach scenes, snow scenes	<i>f</i> /16	<i>f</i> /11	<i>f</i> /8	1/200th sec.
	Buildings, gardens, distant figures or groups	<i>f</i> /11	<i>f</i> /8	<i>f</i> /5·6	
	Close-ups of people or groups	<i>f</i> /8	<i>f</i> /5·6	<i>f</i> /4	
ILFORD HPS	Landscapes, seascapes, beach scenes, snow scenes	<i>f</i> /16	<i>f</i> /16	<i>f</i> /11	1/200th sec.
	Buildings, gardens, distant figures or groups	<i>f</i> /16	<i>f</i> /11	<i>f</i> /8	
	Close-ups of people or groups	<i>f</i> /11	<i>f</i> /8	<i>f</i> /5·6	

ILFORD Colour Films

When using Ilford Colour Film D (balanced for daylight) or Ilford Colour Film F (balanced for *clear* flashbulbs) please refer to the separate pocket exposure guide.



ILFORD • ESSEX