

INSTRUCTIONS FOR

Lord 5D

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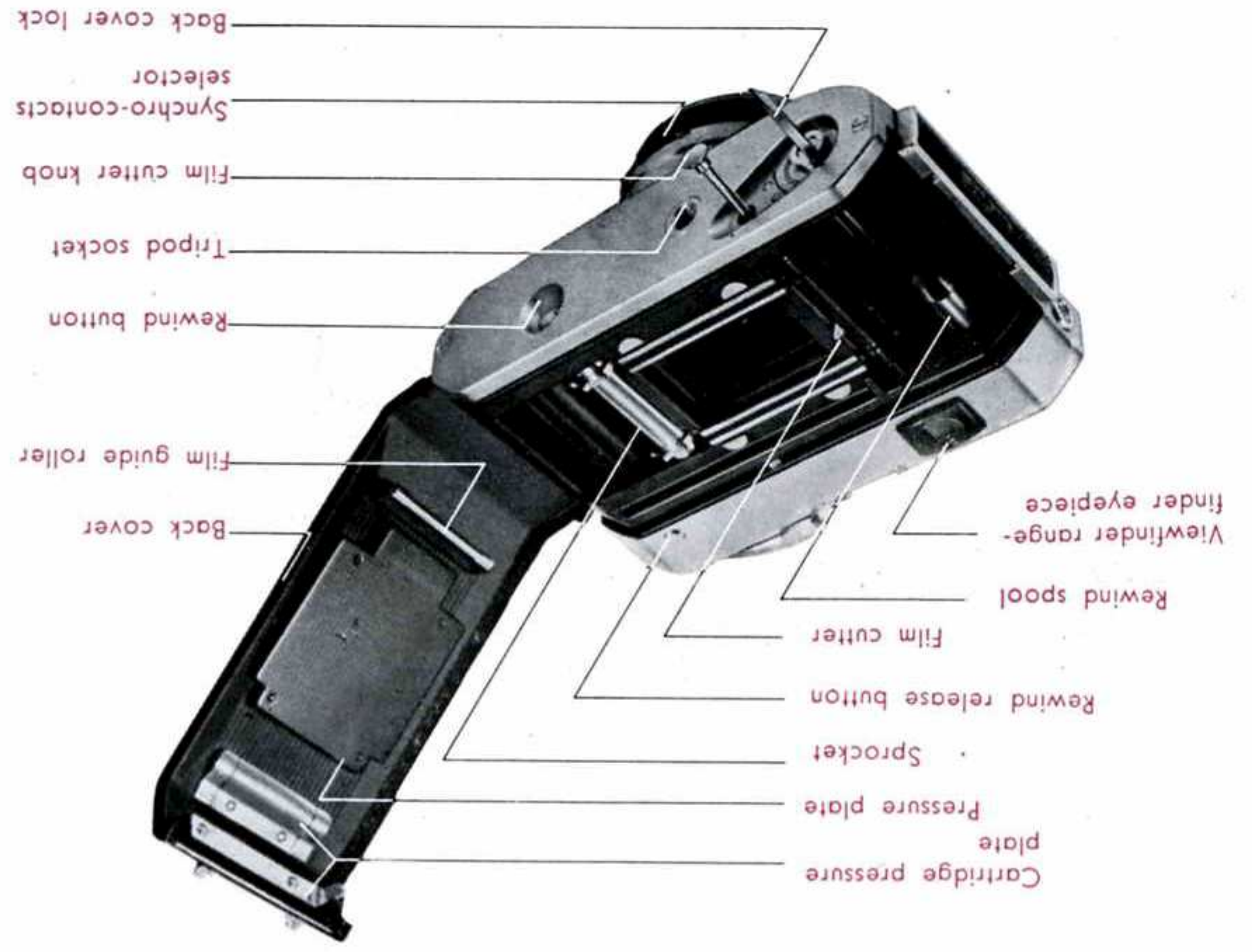
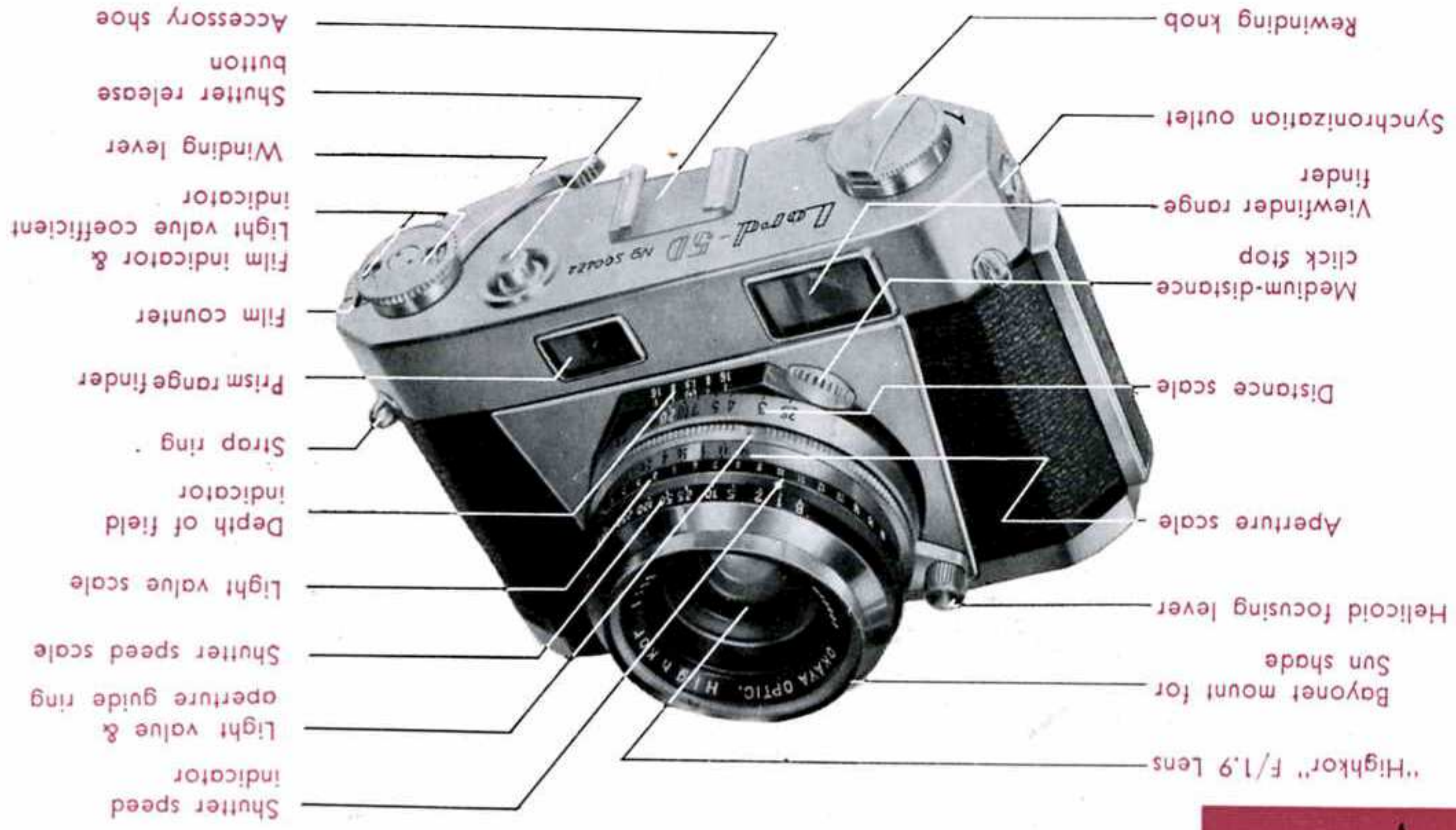
Manufactured By
OKAYA OPTICAL CO., LTD.
Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo, Japan

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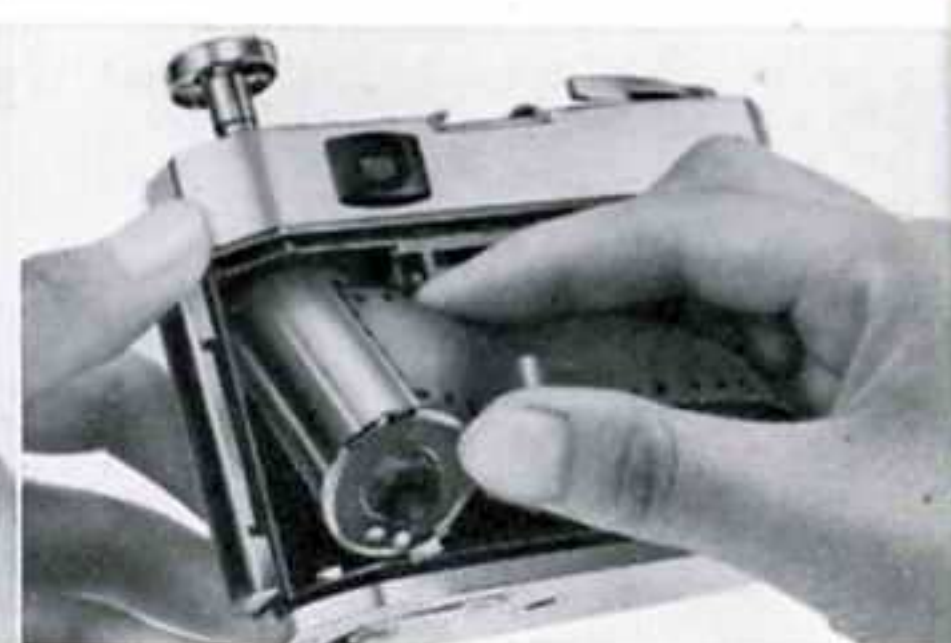
NAME OF PARTS



BRIEF ORDER
OF
SHOOTING



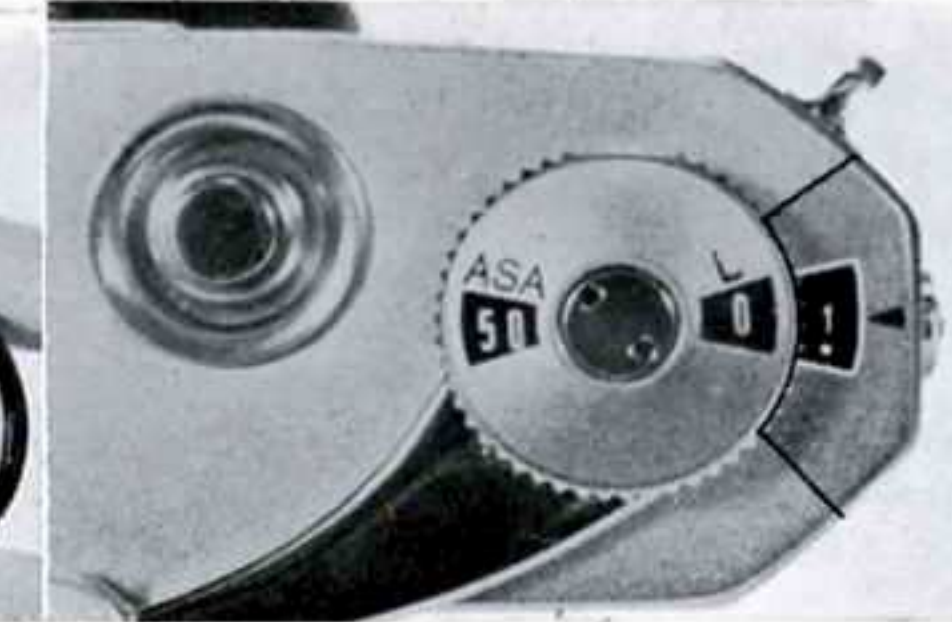
1. Turn Back Lock Key in the direction of "0".



2. Pull out the Rewind Spool and load the film.



3. Take off the Lens cap.



4. Have the Film counter show figure "1" by operating the Winding lever and Shutter release button.

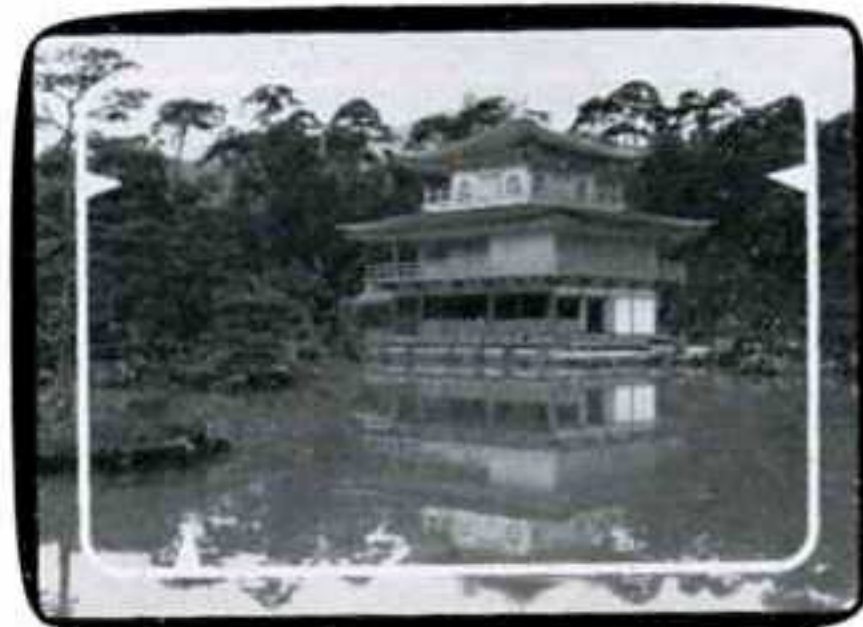


5. Get the Light Value by Exposure meter or Exposure table.

6. Set the Light Value Scale.



7. Trim the composition of picture and get correct focus.



8. Release the shutter button to take picture.



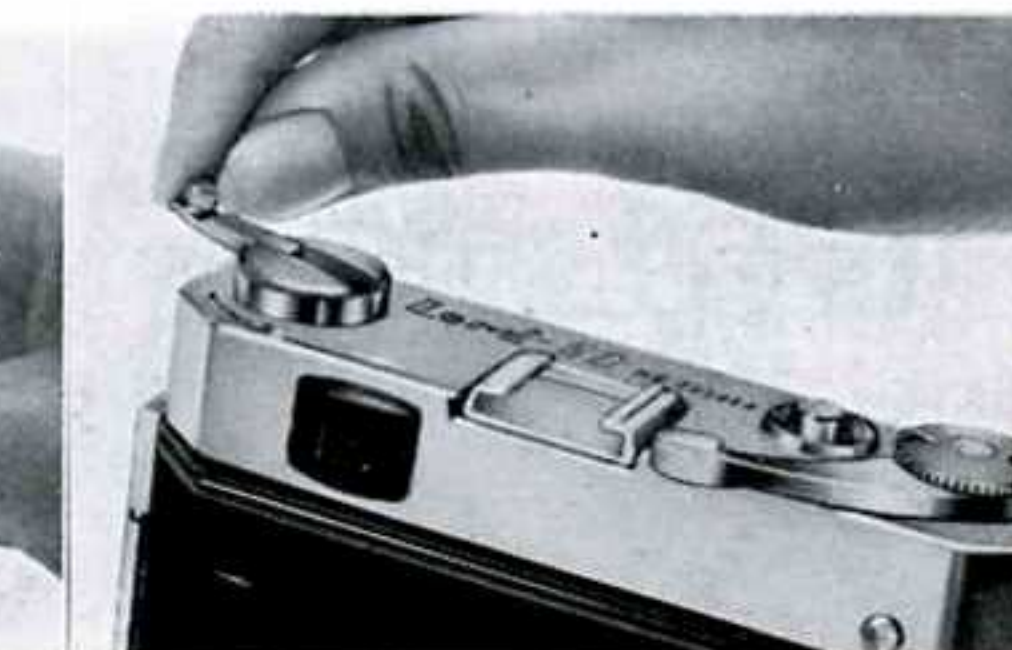
9. Repeat the shooting.



10. When all of the film has been exposed, push Rewind button.



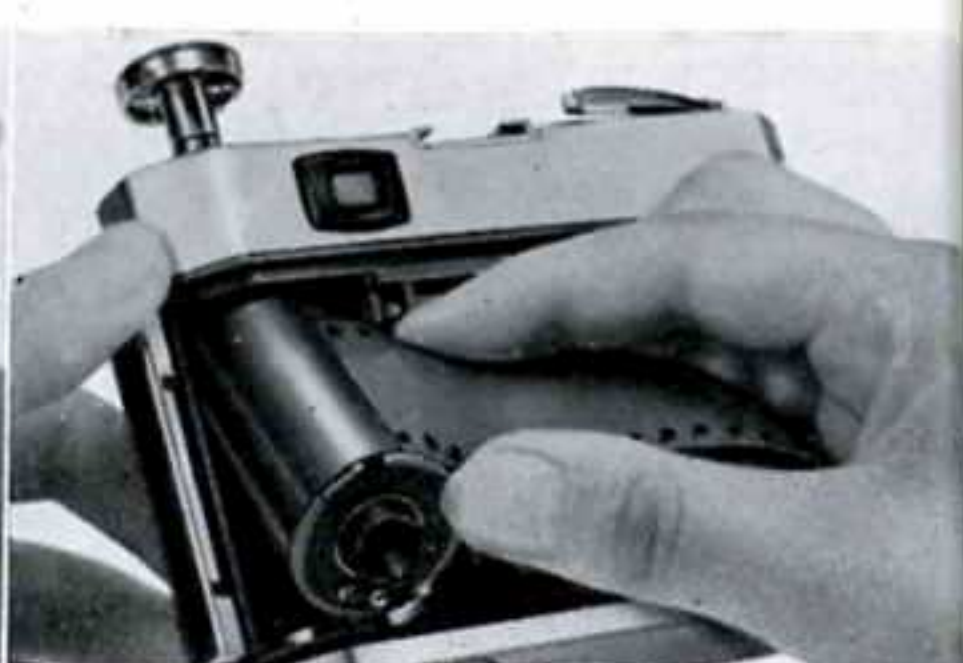
11. Rewind the film by Rewind crank.



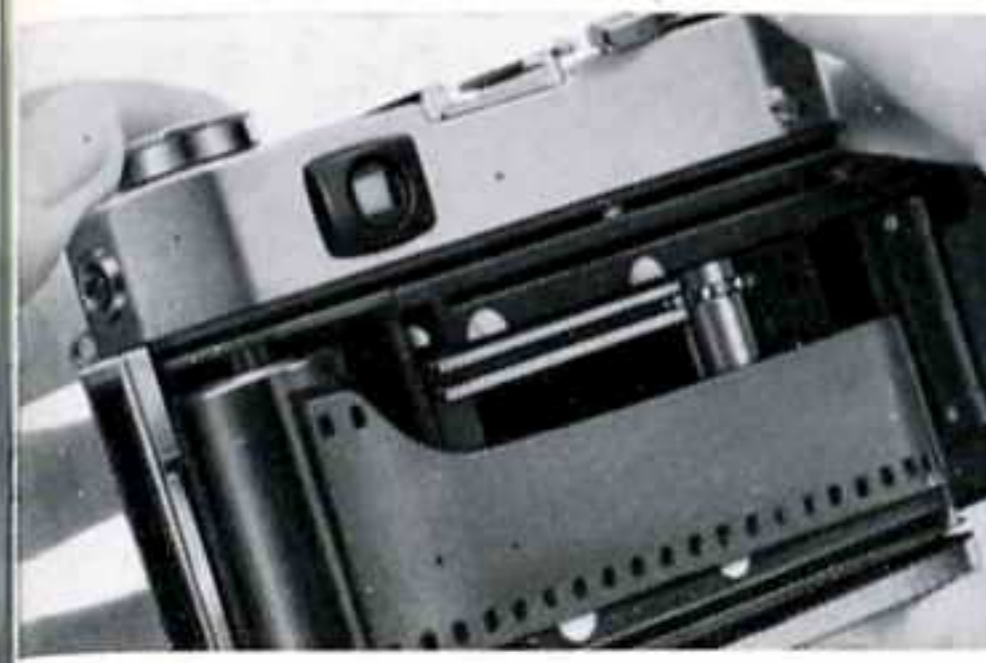
FILM
LOADING



① The Back Lock will open when the key is turned in the direction of "0".



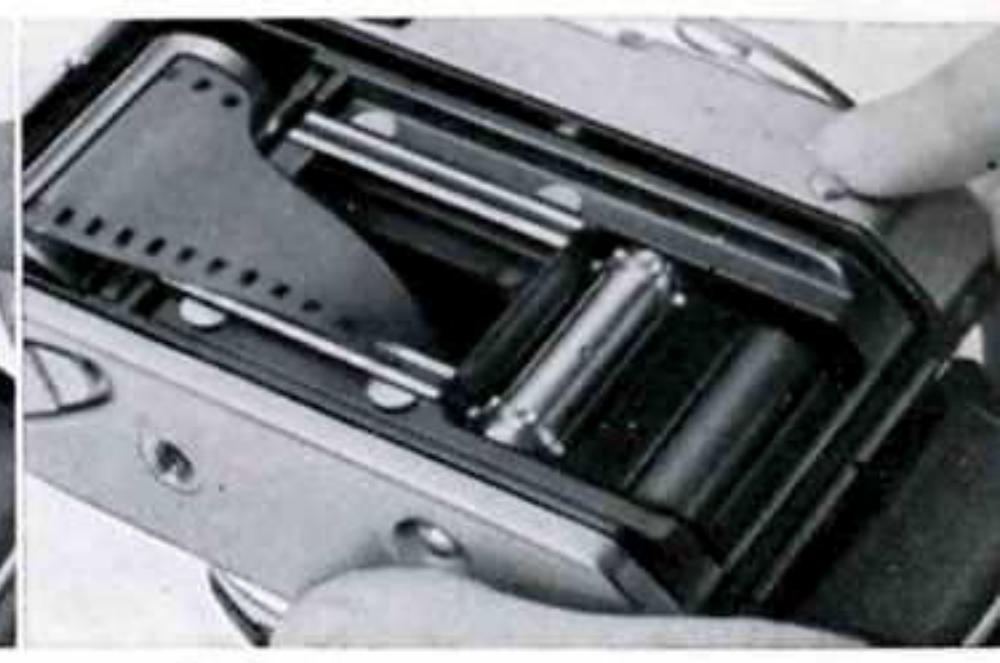
② Pull out Rewind Knob and put the cartridge in the film chamber, the cartridge with protruding side of spool being downward.



③ Push in Rewind Knob, turning gently.



④ If you will not see red dot of the sprocket after twice swings of winding lever, make the red dot come to appear, by pressing the rewind button.



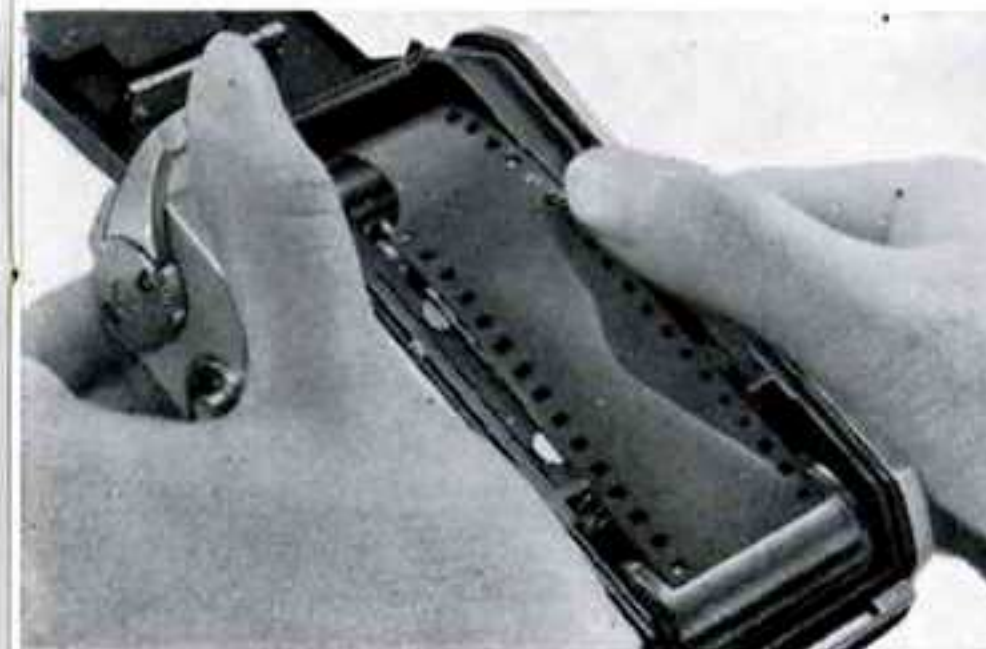
⑤ Push the rewind release button to fix the sprocket.

1. Use standard 35 mm. film cartridges (35 mm. 20 or 36 exposures)
2. Do not load the film under the direct sunshine.
3. After the film is loaded and lock the back lid, turn the rewind knob gently in the direction of arrow to tight the film.

⑥ Pull out and insert the end of film into a slot of the spool, then swing the winding lever gently.

⑦ Make it sure that the perforations of both sides of the film fit gears of sprocket. Close the back lid and turn the back lock key in the direction of "C".

⑧ The film counter automatically register "S" whenever the back lid is closed and shows figure "1" after only 2 blank shots.



WHAT IS LIGHT VALUE?

"LORD 5D" Camera incorporates the LIGHT VALUE SCALE which is cross-coupled with the aperture and shutter speed setting. Around the lens you will see the ring which has figures engraved thereon from 3 to 16. It is the LIGHT VALUE SCALE. Heretofore you had to get the correct exposures by controlling the shutter speeds and lens apertures separately. But, with the LIGHT VALUE SCALE you need not do such complicated operations as before. You can obtain the correct exposures only by setting the LIGHT VALUE SCALE according to the LIGHT VALUE indicated by your exposure meters or the exposure table. In other words, even when the shutter speed is changed, the lens aperture will be automatically fixed so as to give always the indicated light value.

HOW TO USE THE LIGHT VALUE SCALE

- 1) Find out the light value according to an exposure table or an exposure meter.
- 2) The Light Value Scale of "LORD 5D" classifies the figures into two ranges by color,
 - 1) 10 to 16 in green figures for much light, and
 - 2) 3 to 9 in yellow figures for less lightjust for the user's convenience sake.
- 3) In case the L. V. decided covers the range of 3 to 9, turn the L. V. Scale so as to have the red dot thereon coincide with the yellow mark (same position as 1/2 sec.) on shutter speed ring. In case of L. V. covering the range of 10 to 16, the red dot is to be set to the green mark (same position as 1/250 sec.) on shutter speed ring.

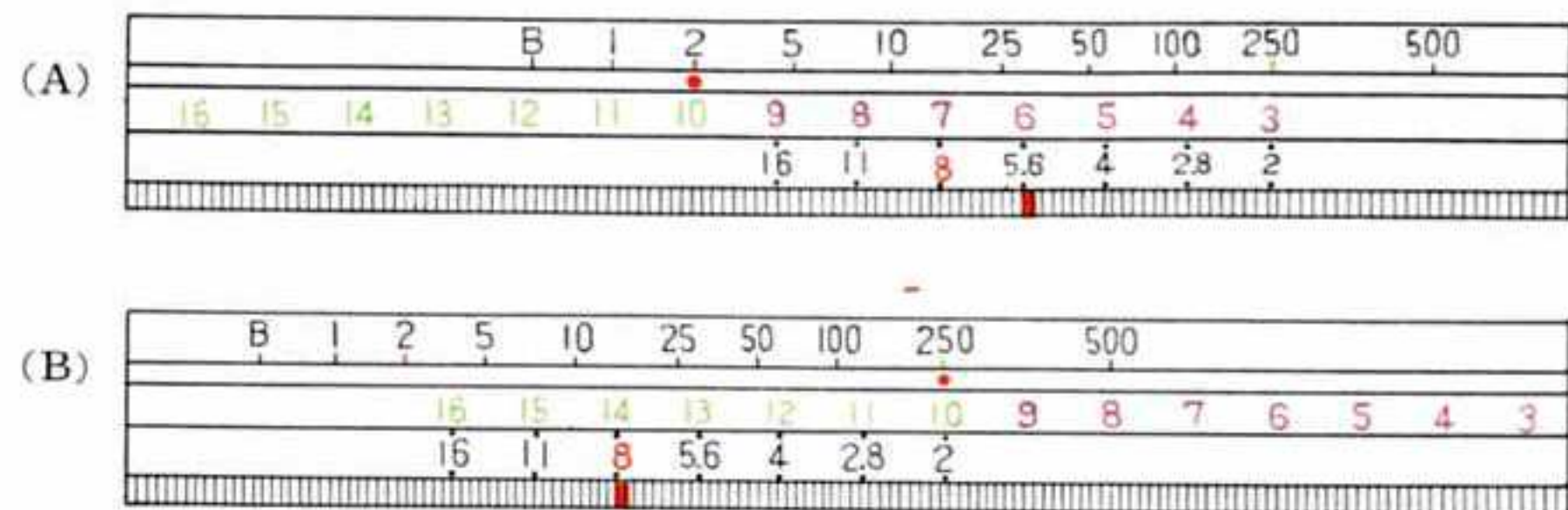


- 4) Then, as per diagram A. in case of L. V. 6, turn the aperture guide ring so as to have the aperture guide mark coincide with figure 6 on L. V. Scale. In case of L. V. 14, set the guide mark to be coincided with figure 14 on L. V. Scale as per diagram B.

Now thus the camera comes ready for proper exposures.

- 5) But, for the shootings under some

special picturing conditions, the shutter speeds and/or apertures be adjusted accordingly. For instance, the pictures of swift subjects would need the rapid shutter speeds and the pictures wanted to be with some vague backs, the wide apertures. In such cases, you may slide the red dot on L. V. Scale toward the proper shutter speed, and you may get the correct exposures automatically.



NOTE:

- 1) In changing the shutter speeds by moving the L. V. Scale Ring, if the coupling aperture comes beyond the limits (2 or 16), the shutter speed scale would slip and the L. V. Scale cannot give any correct value.
- 2) In changing the aperture by moving the L. V. Scale Ring, it is necessary to set the shutter speeds accurately even in case the aperture guide mark comes between the figures. When you need to set the shutter speed at 1/500 sec. set the L. V. just one reading higher, e. g. 13 when it is 12. You can also get the correct exposures only by setting the aperture guide mark and L.V.Scale together, ignoring the relation of yellow or green marks on L.V.Scale.

EXPOSURES WITHOUT USING LIGHT VALUE

You can use the MXL shutter same as with MX shutter.

Set the red dot on L.V.Scale so as to coincide with the desired shutter speed and then set the aperture guide ring to the desired aperture.

Then the correct exposure will automatically be obtained, the shutter speed and aperture being coupled with each other.

NOTE:

In this case, please, set the shutter speed FIRST and set the aperture next.

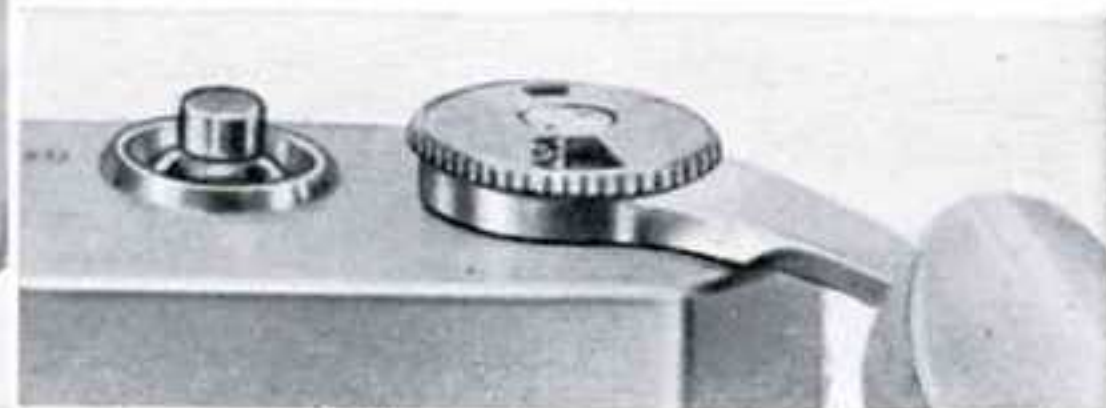
The film can be wound up by swinging the Winding Lever twice for one shot.

(1) Hold the camera firmly as shown in the diagram and swing the winding lever right-ward by thumb. When the lever stops, remove your thumb to the former position, so that the lever comes back automatically. Do this twice for one shot.

(2) By the above operation, the shutter release button jumps up to show you the red mark. It means the camera is ready for exposure upon the shutter setting.

NOTE:

The lever rarely stops in the midst of winding in case the film is entirely used. In such a case, do not wind by force. Push the rewinding button instead and rewind the film.



(A) Horizontal (Ordinary) position :

Hold the camera in both hands using the right index finger to operate the shutter button and the left index or middle finger to adjust focusing.

To look through the viewfinder either the left or the right eye will do. Use whichever is convenient to you. Stabilize the camera by so holding it that the left hand thumb is pressed against your cheek. The shutter can be released so smoothly that you can take pictures even at the slow speed of 1/5 or 1/10 sec. without using a tripod.

(B) Vertical position :

There are two ways to hold the camera for shooting vertical pictures ; one is with shutter release button above your eyes, that is with your right hand above the camera, the other is with the shutter release button below eyelevel.

In either position, hold your camera firmly and tuck your arms well with body to avoid the camera shake.

Stop your breath while exposing, and push the shutter release button gently. Be careful of your fingers which will sometime be obstacle to the lens unconsciously.

**"LORD" LENS
HOOD AND
FILTERS**

The "Lord" Lens hood is bayonet style.

(3) Turning to the right, the hood will be fixed and so the filter, too, by the spring.



(1) Put a filter on the lens.



(2) Combine a red spot on the hood with another red spot on the lens ring.



(4) Detach the hood, by turning it to the left.



(5) Upset the hood and screw it to the right. Then the camera will be ready for casing as it is.



Film Counter, showing 36



The rewind button turns when the film is being re-wound.

When the entire roll has been exposed, the film winding lever will not move any more or the film counter indicates the figure 20 or 36, the film must be rewound back into the cartridge.

First of all, press the rewind button (29) and secondly lift the rewind crank, then turn it in the direction of arrow. During the rewinding, the red spots on the rewind button go round to show the film is being rewound. When the red spots stop their turning, the film is perfectly rewound into the cartridge. Then open the back lid and take out the cartridge.

NOTE:

Do not try to take out the cartridge in the direct sunshine.

**FILM
REWINDING**

HOW TO USE THE
DEPTH OF FIELD
INDICATOR



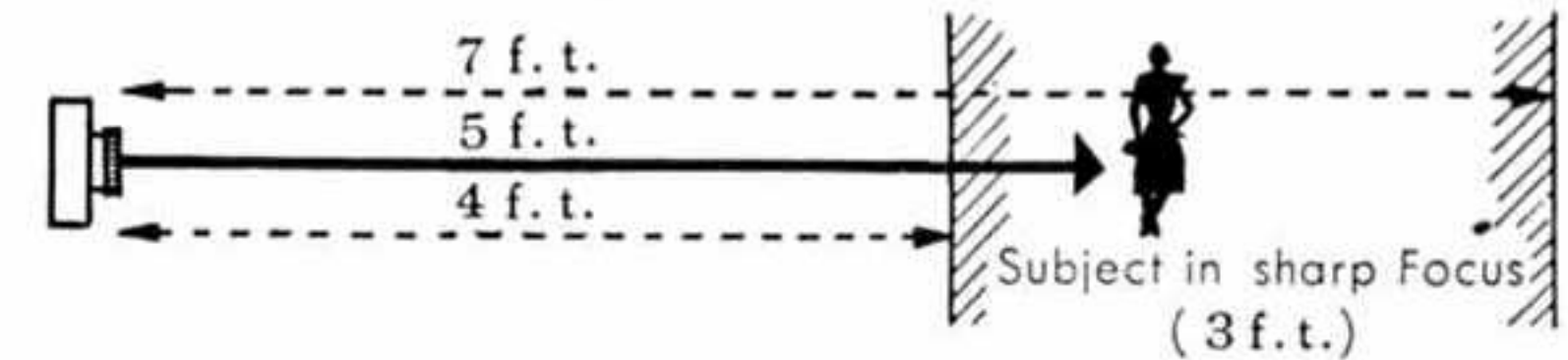
1. The term depth of field as used here, means the depth of the subject (or depth of the view). When a subject is focused at a certain distance, it goes without saying that the subject at a given distance will be most sharply focused, but for practical purposes, the part of the view in front of and behind of the subject at a given distance is considered as within the sharply focused field.

This area where it is considered sharply focused is called the depth of field.

Generally speaking the depth of field

- a. increases as the distance grows longer.
- b. increases as the apertures are set smaller.
- c. is shorter for the view in front of the focused subject than for the view behind.

This relationship is shown on the "table of depth of field indicator" in page 29



An example of how to use the depth of field indicator is given below :

It has already been explained, that exactly focused distance can be read from the position of the center mark of the depth of field indicator. Now, as in diagram, let us assume that the rangefinder is focused on a subject 5 feet from the camera. Irrespective of the aperture, the subject at 5 feet distance will come out sharply. Supposing the lens aperture is set at $f/8$. What will be the depth of field?

Observe the distance scale figures opposite the figures 8 marked on the depth of field scale on the right and left hand side of the central Δ mark. The mark 8 of the depth of field scale on the left, points to about 4 feet on the distance scale and the mark 8 on the right points to about 7 feet. Therefore, the depth of field where it will come out sharply is from 4 feet to 7 feet. Conversely, when taking the subjects between 4 and 7 feet, it focused at 5 feet and the aperture is set of $f/8$, both subjects will come out sharply. This relationship has been made into the table as in page 29. When the aperture and the distance are known, then the depth of field can also be obtained.

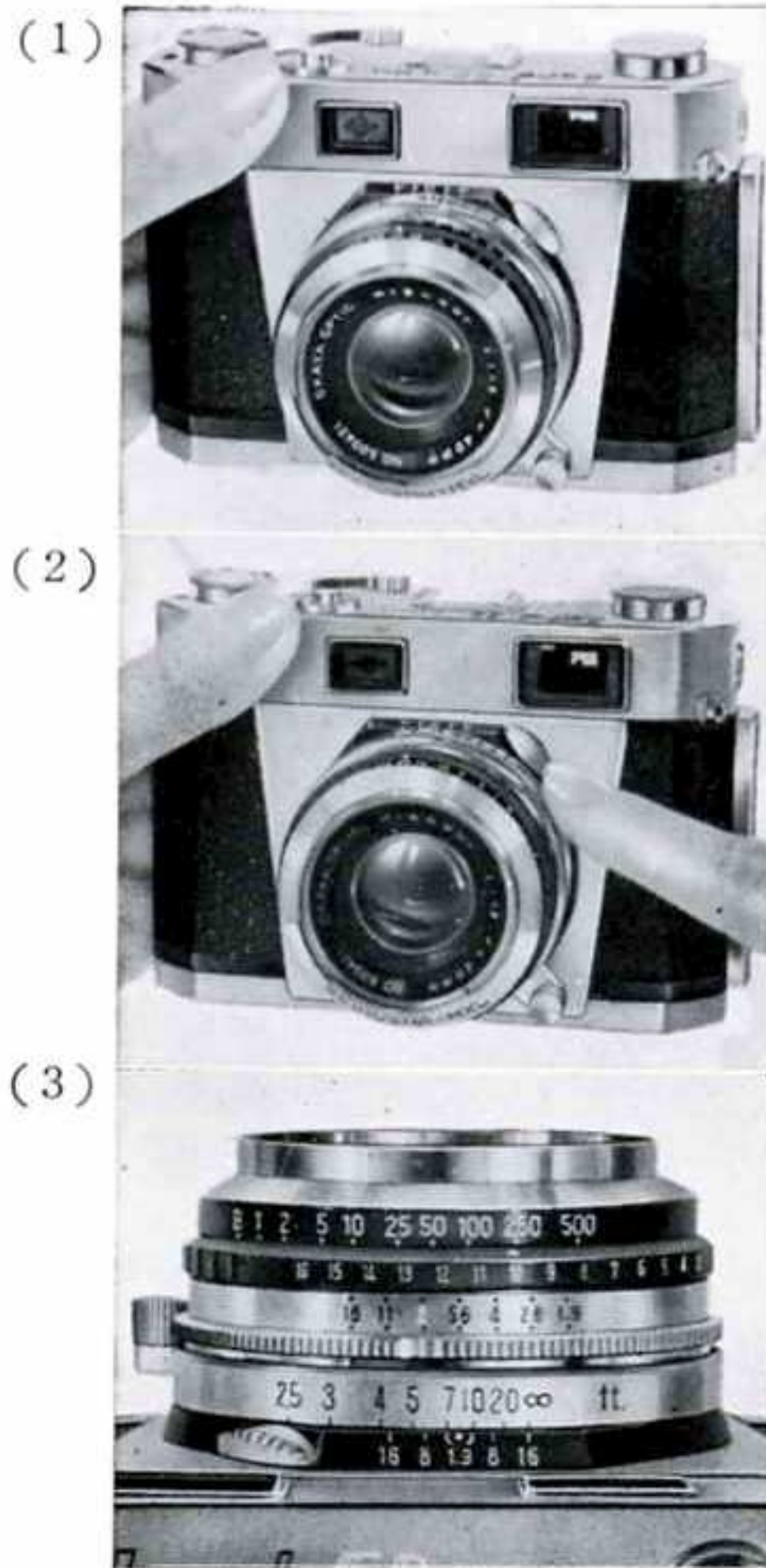
FIXED FOCUS
METHOD FOR
SNAPSHOTS

The "HIGHKOR" lens is a 40mm. short focus lens, and one of its special features is the greatness of its depth of field. The distance most frequently used for snapshots is between 6 and 15 feet, the middle distance click makes it possible to take the snapshots very quickly by setting the helicoid in such a position where the click operation can go into action, which eliminates the focusing through the rangefinder for subjects that are between the above distance at the aperture $f/8$.

When the click is in the position shown in the diagram (2) the click is in operation. When the helicoid is turned as in diagram (3), nearly at the distance mark of about 8 feet the click operation goes into action. Therefore if it is set of this position and the aperture of $f/8$, as can be seen from the depth of field indicator, everything from 6 feet to 15 feet will be sharp.

NOTE:

Set back the click as it was, when you do not use it.



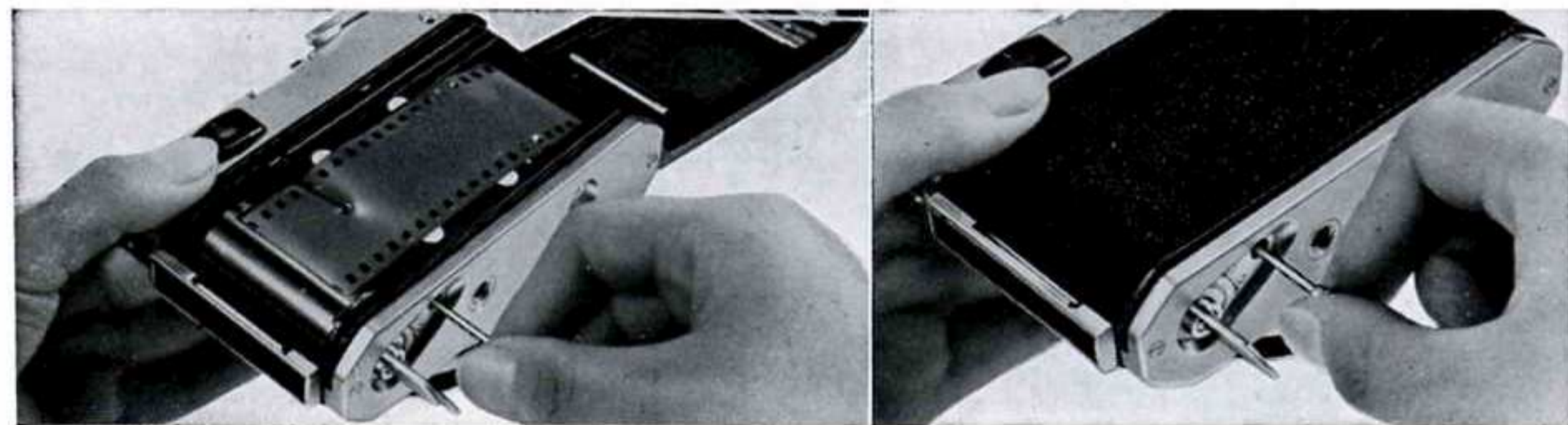
MULTIPLE
EXPOSURE



When making multiple exposures, press in the rewind button as in diagram. Then the winding lever is operated in the usual way, the shutter is tensioned without advancing the film, and the release button will jump up into the ready-for-shooting position and then the shutter can be released. If this operation is repeated, multiple exposures are made on the same frame.

After the multiple exposure is made, press in the rewind release button in the direction of the arrow as in diagram and the rewind button automatically return to the original position, and from the next wind, the film will be advanced as before.

1. When you want to develop the already exposed film before the whole roll has been completely exposed, by pulling out the film cutter knob as in the manner shown in diagram, you will have cut your film just after the exposed frame.
2. Remove the cut film in a dark room.
3. Another use of the film cutter: If, for example, the first half of the roll was taken at nighttime or somewhat under exposed, and the latter half taken in daylight under correct exposure, and when you wish to give a different tone in the process of its development, in such a case if a small incision—of about 2/16 to 3/16 inches—is made on the line of demarcation between the 2 groups with the cutter, after full exposure of the roll, this small cut will act as a distinguishing mark for separate developing, and therefore the film can be cut in two and developed separately.



ASA	L
400	+3
200	+2
100	+1
50	0
25	-1
12	-2



The film indicator of LORD 5D shows the film sensitivity and Light Value Coefficient.

The window "ASA" shows the film sensitivity and you are always aware what kind of film is loaded. (Example, "200" is for SSS film, "100", -SS film and "50"-S film)

The figure in the window "L" is the Light Value Coefficient for adding to each film.

As the Light Value of "SEIKOSHA MXL" shutter is designed for standard ASA 50, the exposure table is listed in page 26, basing upon ASA 50 or S film. So, when you use the other films than ASA 50-S film, just add, if necessary, the Light Value Coefficient to what you find in the Light Value Table.

USING M. F. X.
**SYNCHRONIZED
 FLASH SHOTS**

There are three kinds of flash bulbs, F class, M class and Speed Light.
 To synchronize the flash with the shutter, the contact agreeable with the flash bulb must be used.

The SEIKOSHA M. X. L. Shutter is a fully synchronized equipment having three types of contacts, M. F. and X., so it fully synchronizes with the whole kinds of the flash bulbs & speed light as well as Shutter speeds.




$$\frac{\text{Guide number}}{\text{Distance of subject}} = \text{Correct aperture}$$

$$\frac{\text{Guide number}}{\text{Aperture}} = \text{Correct distance}$$

As for the correct aperture and the distance, see the above formulae. About the relation between the contacts and the flash bulbs, see the next page.

NOTE:

Please use Lens Hood for Flash shots.

Contact	X	F	M
Type of Flash Bulb			
F Class	B. 1 - $\frac{1}{50}$ sec. Synchronizes	All Speed	Improper
M Class	B. 1 - $\frac{1}{50}$ sec. Synchronizes	B. 1 - $\frac{1}{50}$ sec. Synchronizes	All Speed
Speed Light	All Speed	Not Synchronize	Not Synchronize

STANDARD
EXPOSURE
TABLE

(Light Value on the basis of ASA 50)

Weather	Subject	Seasons		
		Summer	Spring & Autumn	Winter
Fine	Out-door scenes	15	14	13
	Out-door characters	14	13	11
	Shaded characters	12	11	10
	Character by the window	9	7	6
	Snow scenes			15
Cloudy (Slightly)	Out-door scenes	13	12	11
Rainy	Out-door scenes	11	10	9

(Two hours after the sunrise or before the sunset)

STANDARD
COLOR FILM
EXPOSURE
TABLE

(Light Value on the basis of ASA 10)

Weather	Subject	Summer	Spring & Autumn	Winter
Bright fine	Bright	12	11.5	11
	Average	11 - 12	10.5-11.5	10 - 11
	Dark	11	10.5	10
Bright fine but in Shaded places	Bright	9	8.5	8
	Average	7.5 - 8.5	7 - 8	6.5 - 7.5
	Dark	7.5	7	6.5
Fine	Bright	11	10.5	10
	Average	10 - 11	9.5-10.5	10
	Dark	10	9.5	9
Cloudy (with brightness)	Bright	10	9.5	9
	Average	9	8.5	8
	Dark	8.5	8	7.5

(9.00 a.m. - 3.00 p.m.)

#	Color	Filter Factor	Light Value Coefficient	Color Temperature K*	Effects of Filters
LB ₁	Blue	2	- 1	4200-6000	For the shooting with white flash bulb, this filter will get the moderate color balance, eliminating yellowish tone of subjects. For the shooting out of door with flash bulb, do not use this filter but blue bulb instead.
LB	Dark Blue	3	- 1.5	3400-6000	For the shooting with Flood type photo lamp, this filter will get the moderate color balance, eliminating the reddish-yellow tone of subjects.
LS	Sky Light	1	0	6500-6000	For the shooting in the places with much ultra-violet rays, such as wide-senery, mountain, beach, snow-senery, etc., this filter will keep the long distance seneries and snow free from blue, eliminating the influences by the reflection of blue sky and ultra-violet rays. This filter is most usable for the out-door-shooting.

(HIGHKOR 1 : 1.9 f=40mm)

Aperture	ft.	2.5	3	4	5	7	10	20	∞
2		2.42	2.89	3.80	4.68	6.39	8.75	15.5	68.0
		2.58	3.12	4.23	5.37	7.75	11.7	28.2	∞
2.8		2.40	2.85	3.73	4.57	6.15	8.33	14.2	48.6
		2.62	3.18	4.33	5.54	8.10	12.5	33.7	∞
4		2.36	2.78	3.62	4.41	5.86	7.78	12.7	34.0
		2.67	3.26	4.48	5.80	8.70	14.0	47.8	∞
5.6		2.30	2.71	3.48	4.20	5.50	7.16	11.1	24.3
		2.74	3.37	4.72	6.20	9.65	16.7	∞	∞
8		2.22	2.60	3.28	3.94	5.05	6.40	9.30	17.1
		2.86	3.56	5.10	6.90	11.5	23.4	∞	∞
11		2.14	2.48	3.10	3.65	4.58	5.65	7.75	12.4
		3.03	3.83	5.70	8.05	14.7	46.8	∞	∞
16		2.00	2.30	2.82	3.25	3.96	4.72	6.08	8.60
		3.35	4.38	7.05	11.2	33.8	∞	∞	∞

1. Please treat the camera gently, never use force.
2. When using a bulb and a slow speed (1-1/10 sec.) exposure, the lever must be wound after the shutter is completely closed, if not, it may become the cause for serious accidents of the shutter, so be very careful.
3. Avoid leaving the shutter tensioned for days on end, especially when set to 1/500 sec.
4. When not using a flash, always keep the synchronizing lever in the X station.
5. When it is windy, it is desirable to carry the camera in its closed ever-ready case particularly at the seaside to protect it from windblown sand. Open the case only when actually making exposures.

6. Never touch the lens with your finger or let waterdrops fall on its surface. When the lens is smeared, remove the dirt at first with a syringe, and thereafter wipe with a piece of clean soft worn-out cotton cloth. Especially, waterdrops and finger prints, if left uncleaned, may leave a permanent stain on the lens, and it spoils the definition.
7. Moisture is particularly bad for the camera. Therefore, when not in use, it is desirable to remove the camera from the leather casing and keep it in a dry place.

Body No.	507794
Lens No.	506365

LORD

ACCESSORIES



SUN-SHADE FOR LORD 5D



FILTERS FOR MONOCHROME FILM



FILTERS FOR DAY-LIGHT COLOR FILM



LORD HOLDER

LORO GRIP

507794