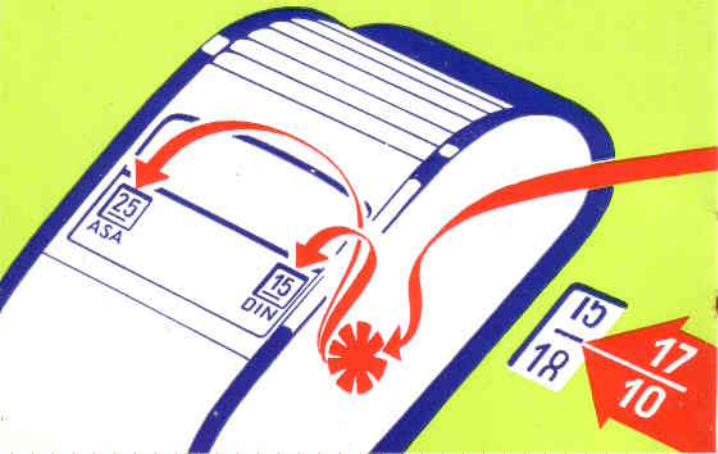



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Sixtry





Directions for use

Adjust the SIXTRY to the sensitivity of the film you are using by turning the red knob on the right hand side of the meter. If the speed of your film is 15° DIN turn the knob until 15 appears in the appropriate window. If it is 18° DIN then turn until 18 appears in the window. For speeds or values between, for instance 17° DIN, adjust to an intermediate position on the small horizontal strip, in this case between 15 and 18.

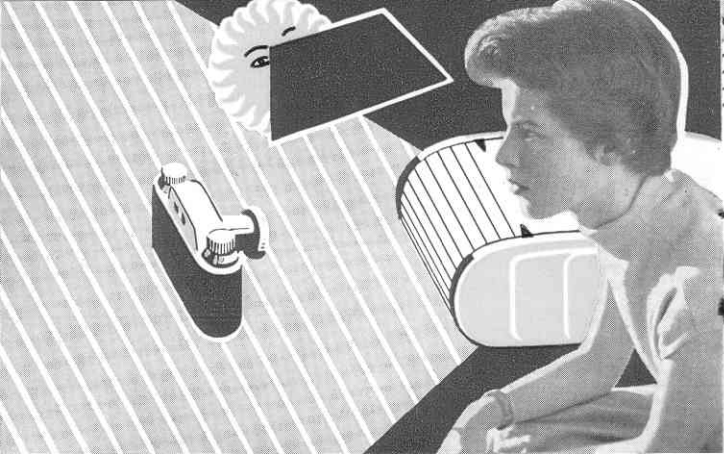
The meter is now ready for use.

(For films using the ASA rating the same procedure is adopted but this time the left hand window is used: 1 . . . , 2 . . . , etc., which indicates values of 100 . . . , 200 . . . etc.)

Incident Light Measurement

The reading is taken with the meter directed from the object to the camera position, and with the translucent roller-blind only partially opened, until it is in line with the red marks \triangleright above the scale window.

Attention. Strong direct sunlight should be shielded from the meter with your hand. For inaccessible objects measure at the nearest convenient point which receives the same light as the object.





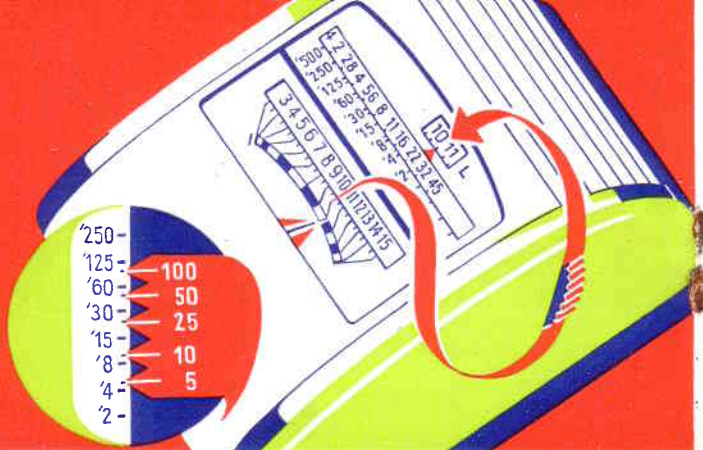
Light Value

The SIXTRY is scaled for the new "Synchro-Compur" shutter with light value scale. Read off the light value "L" shown and set your Camera accordingly, being careful of half values.

Aperture and Shutter Speed

If your Camera does not possess the light value shutter then you have to transfer the indicated light value to the "L" window by turning the knurled wheel on the side of the Meter opposite to the "L" window. By this means you obtain automatically the correct time/shutter combinations from which you can choose the most suitable for your subject.

Attention. When the needle stops between any two light values then this "between" value should be correctly adjusted in the "L" window. For a Camera with the shutter speed scale of $1/5$, $1/10$, $1/25$, $1/50$, $1/100$ seconds the shutter speed scale of the SIXTRY is read as follows:



Cinematography:

measure in the usual way and adjust the light value in the "L" window. Under the Cine frame per second Scale is found the correct aperture for your camera.

(24 and 28 Frames per second are marked on the Cine Scale by two small intermediate lines.)



Colour Films and Colour Prints

Colour films are made either for normal Daylight or for Tungsten light. Daylight has a higher proportion of blue light rays. Tungsten light has more red light rays. With the wrong light the pictures can have incorrect colour rendering, particularly with reversal colour film.

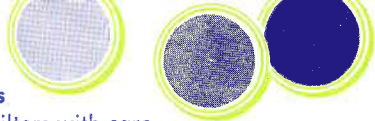
The volume or quantity of Blue or Red light can be determined by its **Colour Temperature** measured in degrees Kelvin. The more blue the light, the higher is its Colour Temperature. A table on the last page of this instruction indicates the actual Colour Temperature.

The Colour Finder helps you to judge the colour content of the light.

Open the Colour Finder by gently pressing against one side, and compare the red vertical field with the adjacent square measuring fields. With blue light (daylight) one of the lower fields appears equivalent in colour to the comparison strip. With reddish light (artificial light) one of the upper fields will do so.

Colour Finder

Direct the Colour Finder to the light which illuminates your subject. The reading should be taken with the Colour Finder as far as possible held vertically in line with the field of view that is to be measured, taking care not to shadow the Colour Finder. With **Daylight Colour Film** you can obtain without delay faultless pictures if the measuring field D resembles the comparison strip. With **Artificial Light Colour Film** the measuring field B should resemble the comparison field. If necessary correction filters may be placed in front of your Camera Lens. An engraved chart on the reverse side of the Meter indicates a range of LIFA colour filters manufactured by the firm LIFA of Augsburg which will correct the colour temperature of the prevailing light to suit that of the film you are using. A chart for Kodak as well as for LIFA filters is to be found on page 15.



Filters

Use Filters with care.

For instance: Daylight Colour Film. Evening Light—the Colour Finder indicates Measuring Field C. The chart requires Colour Filter B 6. Now, if you want to reproduce an Evening Atmosphere do not use a filter. If, however, you do not want the picture to appear reddish then use a filter. Note, when using filters that the exposure time has to be increased. The corresponding filter factor is given by the manufacturer.



Filters for colour-films

Daylight Colour Film		Color Finder Color Temperature ca.	Artificial Light Colour Film	
Lifa-Filter	Kodak-Filter		Kodak-Filter	Lifa-Filter
CB 18	80 A+82 C	a 2,600° K	82 C+82	CB 6
CB 12	80 A	b 3,200° K	—	—
CB 6	82 C+82	c 4,000° K	81 EF+81	CR 6
—	—	d 5,800° K	85	CR 12
CR 6	81 EF+81	e 10,000° K	85 B+81 B	CR 18

Note, when using filters that the exposure time has to be increased. The corresponding filter factor is given by the manufacturer.



- Translucent roller blind
- Honey-comb cell lens
- L-window
- Knurled wheel to transfer light-values
- Film-sensitivity window
- Knob for film-sensitivity
- Light-value scale
- Color-Finder

°DIN	12	15	18	21	24	27	30
ASA BS	12	25	50	100	200	400	800
Weston	10	20	40	80	160	320	640
Europ. Scheiner	22	25	28	31	34	37	40