35 millimeter
Single Lens Reflex

SLRs come in fully automated and auto-focus models as well as manual.

SLRs typically allow interchangeable lenses.

Light enters through the lens then strikes a mirror and is redirected upward to a prism which redirects the light through the eyepiece.

When the shutter is released the mirror flips up to expose the film.

The View Camera

These traditional style cameras are still used in studio and landscape photography.

The flexible bellows allow tilts and swings which in turn correct perspective and increase focus (depth of field).

View cameras produce negatives in several sizes. The most common being 8 by 10, and 4 by 5 inches.

Point and Shoot Cameras

These cameras vary considerably in their features, quality and costs.

Unlike SLRs and View Cameras, Point-and-shoots do not allow the photographer to select shutter speeds and aperture settings. This is the trade-off for convenience.

These cameras come in models which use 35mm film or the smaller but more flexible APS film.

Camera Notes:

- **Aperture (F-stops)** - This refers to the adjustment of the lens diaphragm which allows a greater or lesser amount of light to pass through. Point-and-shoot cameras do not allow selection of aperture settings. For example: F-4, F 5.6, F32 etc.

- **Shutter Speed** - This refers to the speed with which the shutter opens and closes. On point-and-shoot cameras this is typically fixed at 1/250th of a second. Otherwise selection options may vary from B (bulb) through 1/4000th of a second.

- **ISO (Film Speed)** - This is the number found on the film box which indicates the relative speed with which the film records an image. A film with an ISO of 25 is very slow. A film with an ISO of 6400 is extremely fast. As a rule the faster the film the lower the light conditions in which it can be used. However the faster the film the “grainier” the resulting picture will appear.

- **Chrome** - This refers to films which produce slides (transparencies). For example Kodachrome or Agfachrome.

- **Reversal Films** - Another name for slide films.

- **Negative Films** - Another name for print films.

- **DX Code** - A DX on the film box means the film is coded for automatic cameras.

- **Depth of Field** - The relative degree of focus in a photograph from foreground to background.

- **Tungsten Balanced Film** - This is film balanced for use with standard indoor lights - without flash. Such film is designated with the letter T. For example, 64T Ekachrome.

- **Daylight Balanced Film** - Unless the film box specifically marked otherwise all color film is balanced for daylight. If daylight film is used indoors, under flourescent or incandescent lights, either flash must be used or the appropriate filters. (FLD for flourescent or an 80B for tungsten.)