

The Round Robin Guild Exposure-Guide For June

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UNDER this caption a brief table of exposures will be given in each issue for the guidance of Guild members during the following month. While the figures are indicative only, they will be found approximately accurate for the assumed conditions they have been applied to. If the exposure-times given are not considered imperative, but as suggestions, possibly to be varied slightly at the discretion of the worker, these tables will prove of great benefit to all who use them.

The table below gives the exposures required by the different subjects and plates mentioned during the month of June on any fine day between 9 A.M. and 3 P.M. when the sun is shining brightly and the lens is working at f/8, or U. S. No. 4.

Double the exposure if the sun is obscured but the light is fairly bright, or if f/11, U. S. No. 8, is used; also from 7 to 8 A.M. and 4 to 5 P.M. Treble it when the light is rather dull. Increase it four times when there are heavy clouds and a very dull light, or if f/16, U. S. No. 16, is used. For f/5. 6, U. S. No. 2, give half. From 8 to 9 A.M. or 3 to 4 P.M. increase the exposure one-half. Increase it 2½ times from 6 to 7 A.M. and 5 to 6 P.M. From 5 to 6 A.M. and 6 to 7 P.M. increase it five times.

SUBJECTS	PLATES (List on Opposite Page)											
	Class ½	Class 1	Class 1¼	Class 1½	Class 2	Class 2½	Class 4	Class 5	Class 6	Class 8	Class 12	Class 100
Studies of sky and fleecy clouds	1/1600	1/800	1/640	1/512	1/400	1/320	1/200	1/160	1/128	1/100	1/64	1/8
Open views of sea and sky; very distant landscapes; studies of rather heavy clouds	1/800	1/400	1/320	1/256	1/200	1/160	1/100	1/80	1/64	1/50	1/32	1/4
Open landscapes without foreground; open beach, harbor and shipping-scenes; yachts under sail; very light-colored objects; studies of dark clouds	1/400	1/200	1/160	1/128	1/100	1/80	1/50	1/40	1/32	1/25	1/16	1/2
Average landscapes with light foreground; river-scenes; figure-studies in the open; light-colored buildings and monuments; wet street-scenes	1/200	1/100	1/80	1/64	1/50	1/40	1/25	1/20	1/16	1/12	1/8	1
Landscapes with medium foreground; landscapes in fog or mist; buildings showing both sunny and shady sides; well-lighted street-scenes; persons, animals and moving-objects at least thirty feet away	1/100	1/50	1/40	1/32	1/25	1/20	1/12	1/10	1/8	1/6	1/4	2
Landscapes with heavy foreground; buildings or trees occupying most of the picture; brook-scenes with heavy foliage; shipping about the docks; red brick buildings and other dark objects; groups outdoors	1/50	1/25	1/20	1/16	1/12	1/10	1/6	1/5	1/4	1/3	1/2	4
Portraits outdoors in the shade; very dark near objects	1/25	1/12	1/10	1/8	1/6	1/5	1/3	2/5	1/2	2/3	1	8
Badly-lighted river-banks, ravines, glades and under the trees	1/12	1/6	1/5	1/4	1/3	2/5	2/3	4/5	1	1 1/3	2	16
Average indoor portraits in well-lighted room, light surroundings, big window and white reflector	1/4	1/2	3/5	3/4	1	1 1/5	2	2 2/5	3	4	6	48

In order to make the exposures as accurate as possible after the final multiplications, all fractions accompanying whole numbers have been allowed to remain in this table, except when the whole numbers were so large that fractions might be disregarded as negligible. In such cases approximate figures have been given. Shutters will not always give the exact exposure required, but the nearest speed may be used if it is approximately correct. When the nearest speed is too short open the diaphragm a little; when too long, close it a little. Let the exposure be a little too long rather than too short, and the more contrast there is in the subject the more it may be over-timed. Over-exposure, unless excessive, can be controlled in development, but under-exposure will not give a satisfactory negative.

Photo Era belichtingstabellen voor 1909

