Types of cameras

The Basics

Types of cameras

- Film cameras
- Digital cameras

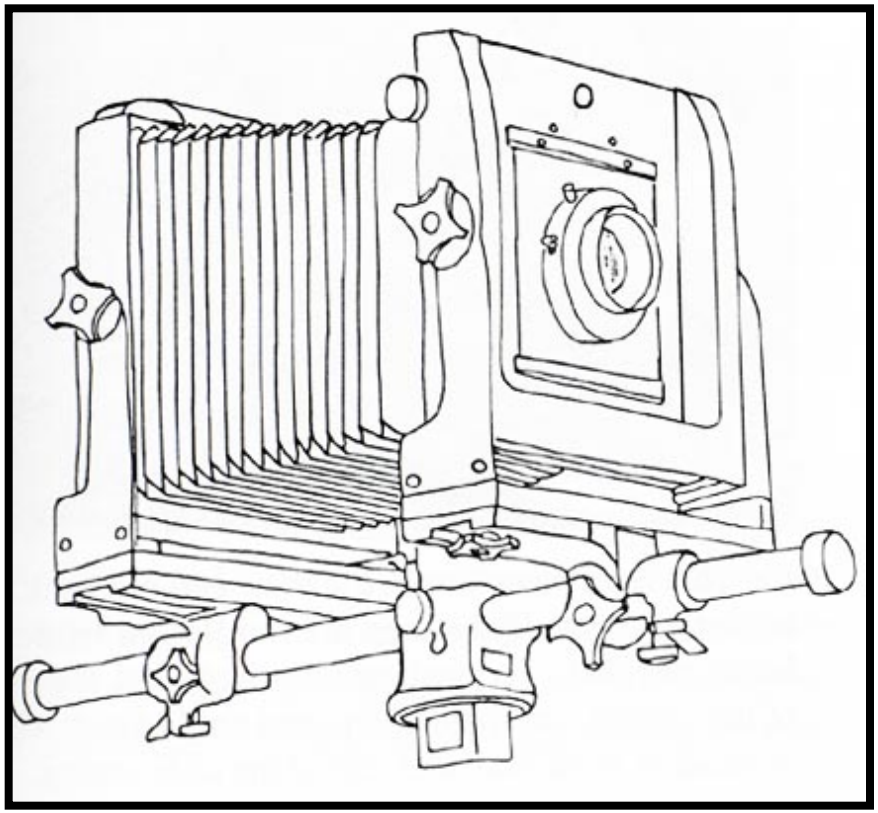
Types of cameras

- Film cameras
  - View camera
  - Viewfinder camera
    - Point and shoot or compact cameras
  - Single lens reflex camera (SLR)
  - Twin lens reflex camera (TLR)
  - Specialty cameras

Types of cameras

- Digital cameras
  - Viewfinder camera
    - Point and shoot or compact cameras
  - Single lens reflex camera (SLR)
    - DSLR is the term for digital SLR cameras
    - Specialty cameras

View camera



- Built like an accordion, with a lens in the front, a viewing screen in the back, and flexible bellows in between.

View camera

- ADVANTAGES
  - Large film size (4x5, 5,7, 8x10)
  - Sharp detail
  - What you see in the viewfinder is exactly what you will get on the negative.
  - You can change the position of the film and lens relative to each other to correct distortion.
- DISADVANTAGES
  - Bulky and heavy
  - Must use a tripod.
  - Image on the viewing screen is not bright so you have put a focusing cloth over your head and the back of the camera.
  - The image appears reversed and upside down on the viewing screen.
  - Rapid shooting is difficult.

View camera

- Used for:
  - Commercial studio photography
  - Landscapes
  - Architectural photography

Viewfinder

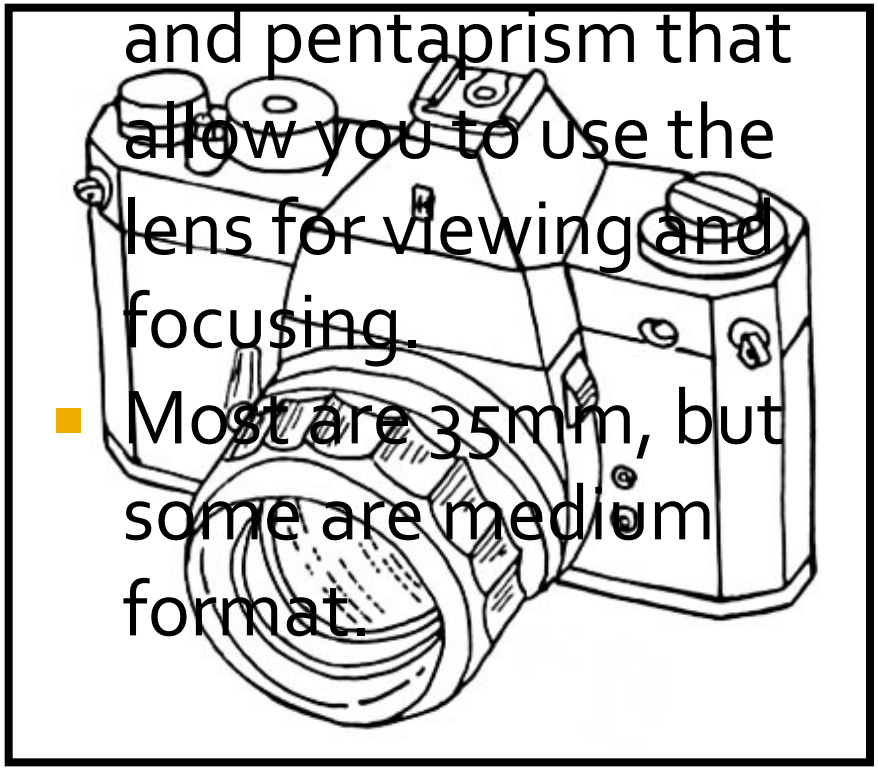
- A compact, lightweight, camera that allows you to view the scene through a small window.
- Viewfinder cameras include inexpensive point-and-shoot cameras

Viewfinder

- ADVANTAGES
  - Compact, lightweight, and fast handling.
  - Quieter than an SLR
  - Bright viewfinder image allows easy focusing.
- DISADVANTAGES
  - Parallax error - Because the viewfinder is in a different position than the lens, you cannot see exactly what the lens sees. The closer the subject the more evident the parallax.

Single lens reflex

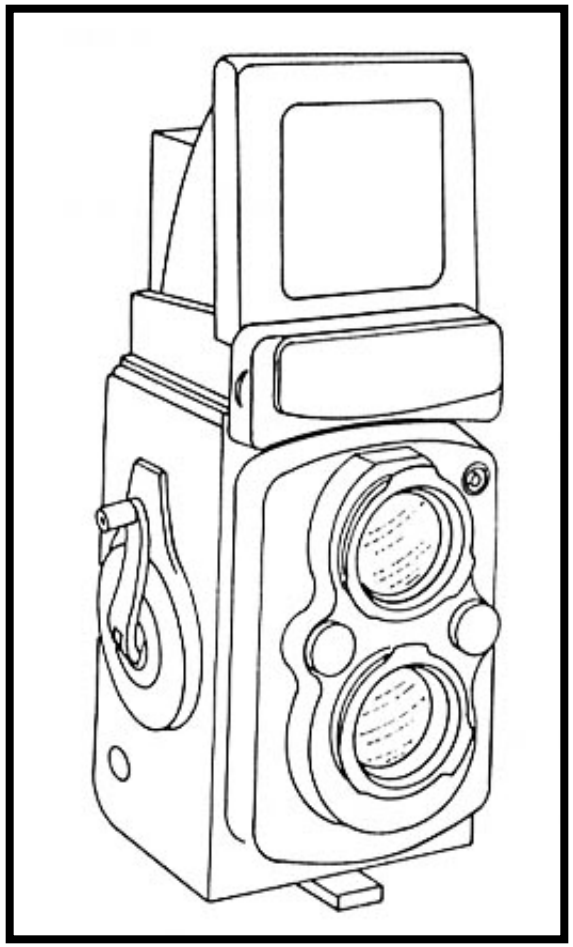
- An SLR has a mirror and pentaprism that allow you to use the lens for viewing and focusing.
- Most are 35mm, but some are medium format.



Single lens reflex

- ADVANTAGES
  - Eliminates parallax - what you see is what you will get.
  - Easy to focus.
  - Usually has a built-in light meter.
- DISADVANTAGES
  - Heavier and larger than a rangefinder.
  - Relatively complex with many parts that may need repair.
  - The mirror movement makes the camera loud and causes vibration.
  - Momentary black-out at the time of exposure.

Twin lens reflex



- A TLR has a fixed mirror that reflects the scene upward onto a viewing screen.
- There is one lens to expose the film and another to view the image.

Twin lens reflex

- ADVANTAGES
  - Fixed mirror allows quiet operation.
  - Simple, rugged construction.
  - The viewing screen placement on top allows you to easily photograph from the ground or other awkward angles.
  - Medium-format film.
- DISAVANTAGES
  - Parallax
  - It is difficult to follow moving objects because the image on the screen is reversed left to right.
  - It is a larger camera that can be somewhat cumbersome.
  - Difficult to use at eye level.

Specialty camera

Used for a specific purpose

- Underwater cameras
- Panoramic cameras
- Polaroid Cameras

Specialty camera

Used for a specific purpose

- Underwater cameras

Specialty camera

Used for a specific purpose

- Panoramic cameras

Specialty camera

Used for a specific purpose

- Polaroid Cameras

Summary

- You should be able to name the four types of cameras.
- Can you name some examples of specialty cameras and their uses?

Break

- 5, 4, 3, 2, 1
  - Touch 5 chairs
  - Touch 4 walls
  - Give 3 high 5s
  - Give 2 elbow bumps
  - Say Go Broncos! once

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