

As the bellows extension of the Kodak is insufficient for producing full sized slides, except from very large negatives, the necessary focal length is obtained by means of an extension at the back. This extension is simply a rectangular wooden box, with an opening in the front just wide enough to admit the extended bellows and base board of the Kodak when pushed through from the inside of the box. (The back of the Kodak, of course, being removed.)

The body of the camera being held in position against the front of the box by means of two small metal hooks.

The length of the extension is determined by the bellows length of the Kodak. The Kodak used in the illustration is the 3A, the extension being $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches. This is sufficient for producing full size slides $3\frac{1}{4} \times 4$ inches from $3\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ negatives, or larger. The back of the box is hinged at the bottom, allowing it to drop down to admit the Kodak, fastening at the top by means of a spring catch.

An opening is cut in the back of the box $3\frac{3}{8} \times 4\frac{1}{8}$ inches and rabbets fitted to receive a sheet of ground glass in a frame, or a $3\frac{1}{4} \times 4$ plate holder.

The frame holding the sheet of ground glass for focusing should be the same thickness as the plate holder and care exercised that the ground glass and lantern plate are in exact register.

NOTE—A 4×5 or $3\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ plate holder may be used if fitted with a $3\frac{1}{4} \times 4$ kit.

The back of the extension should rest against small cleats inside the extension, so as to make it light tight, and the interior painted a dull black to avoid reflections.

The illustration shows the Kodak and extension fitted to a board $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet long and 6 inches wide.

The board is slotted, to receive a tripod screw fitting into a socket in the bottom of the extension, so that the Kodak may be firmly locked at any point.

The front end of the board is rabbeted to receive an ordinary printing frame, without the back, for holding the negative.

The negative is placed in the frame, with the emulsion side facing the Kodak, and held in place by means of turn hooks or thumb tacks.

A good strong tripod forms a splendid support for the outfit, or it may be placed on an ordinary table.

For exposure, a north light is preferable, and one unobstructed by trees or buildings. If this is not possible, place a sheet of finely ground glass back of the negative to diffuse the light evenly. All windows should be blocked, except a space a little larger than the negatives used, and the negative placed as close to this opening as possible. The image is focused on the ground glass panel at the back of the extension in the ordinary manner, after which the plate holder is inserted and the exposure made by means of the shutter.

As the speed of lantern slide plates is practically the same as that of bromide paper, see page 135 for suggestions as to exposure.