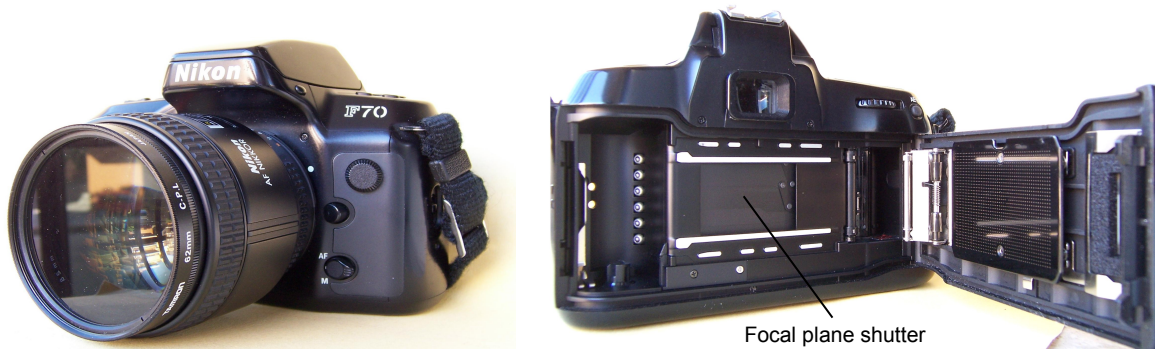


Part 2 – CAMERA GLOSSARY – Pescara, 9th April 2011

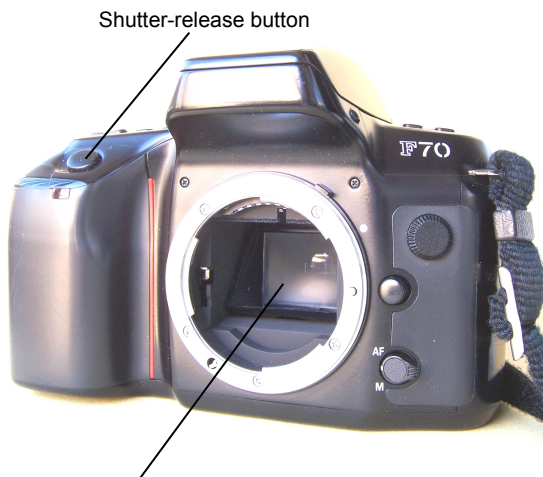
In twin-lens reflex cameras of the past the image used to be projected on the film through the lower lens; the same image used to be projected on the view-finder screen through the upper lens.

In single-lens reflex (SLR) cameras the subject is viewed directly through the lens, by means of a double prism and an instant return mirror.

- Objectives of different focal lengths can be assembled with the body of the camera, according to the subjects of the photographs: wide-angle, normal or telephoto lenses.
- In electronic cameras exposure time and diaphragm aperture may be set by automatic exposure control. In a digital camera each image, made up of pixels, is stored in a Secure Digital or Compact Flash card and is later processed and saved in a computer.



Nikon F 70 SLR electronic camera (1994), with Nikon AF D Nikkor 85 mm f/1,8 autofocus objective (1998).



Instant return mirror, by which the above-placed focusing screen is reflected



Kodak EasyShare Z 730 digital camera, with range-finder and a sensor of five megapixels (2005).

