Setting up your **Camera**

1. This image shows how the 'White balance' settings may appear on your cameras menu system.

2. These images show how different the image may look using different settings for 'White balance'
2a. Daylight
2b. Daylight Fluorescent
2c. Fluorescent
2d. Tungsten

As you would expect the 'Tungsten' setting is most accurate.

3. This image shows how the 'Exposure Compensation' settings may appear on your cameras menu system.

4. These images show how different the image may look using different settings for 'Exposure Compensation'

4a. -2
4b. -1
4c. 0
4d. +1
4e. +2

There are two useful settings on most digital cameras that will help you achieve more professional results 'White Balance' and 'Exposure Compensation'.

White Balance

This setting tells your camera what lighting conditions you are shooting in, so that it can capture your subject in its natural colours. Please consult your camera manual to establish what options your camera offers and how to change them. Most cameras normally have a choice of settings. They may include:

Auto
Daylight
Cloudy
Tungsten light
Fluorescent light
Custom White Balance

The light that we include with the Cubelite kit is a tungsten light (3200°K) so if you have a 'Tungsten' setting use this one. If you have a 'manual evaluative' setting this will be even more accurate as it measures your actual lighting conditions rather than using a default reference. Finally if you do not have either the 'tungsten' or 'manual evaluative' settings we recommend that you use the cameras 'Auto' setting.

NOTE: If you are shooting with a conventional 35mm film camera we recommend that you use a tungsten balance film.

Exposure Compensation

In most situations your camera will automatically adjust the exposure compensation. If however, your image seems underexposed (dark) or overexposed (white) you may be able to alter the exposure if your camera has a manual override setting. Please consult your camera manual to confirm this. Generally, most cameras offer a compensation range of +2.0 to -2.0 in steps of 0.3.

If your images are overexposed (white)you need to adjust the compensation to a negative (-) value.

If your images are underexposed (dark)you need to adjust the compensation to a positive (+) value.
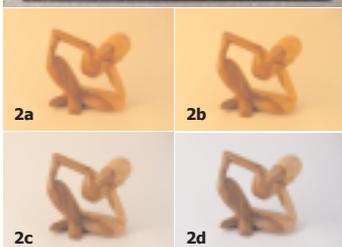
This control is particularly useful if you want to achieve a very bright white background. We recommend that you take a number of shots of the same subject each with a different exposure setting, to establish which gives you your desired effect.

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