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# CONTAX

Instruction booklet  
Gebrauchsanweisung  
Mode d'emploi  
Folleto de instrucciones

# 137

**MA** QUARTZ



Congratulations on your purchase of a Contax 137 MA Quartz. The 137 MA Quartz is a high quality precision-made automatic single-lens reflex camera with auto and manual modes incorporating a fully integrated "Micromotor Drive System" that controls the film winding and the camera's operation system with a single micromotor.

Its electronic brain unit, incorporating a high precision quartz crystal, provides ultra accurate digital controlled regulation of the camera's motor drive mechanism, metering system, viewfinder information system and the automatic electronic flash control functions, etc.

Before using your new Contax 137 MA Quartz, please read this instruction manual carefully so as to ensure yourself of long trouble-free use of the camera.

The instructions in this manual and the accompanying photographs are for a camera with a Planar T\* 50 mm F1.4 lens attached, but the method of use is the same with other lenses.

Wir danken Ihnen, daß Sie sich für eine Contax 137 MA Quartz entschieden haben. Die 137 MA Quartz ist eine hochwertige, automatische, einäugige Präzisions-Spiegelreflexkamera mit Wahl zwischen automatischem und manuellem Betrieb sowie einem vollintegrierten Mikromotorantriebssystem, das den Filmtransport und das Betriebssystem der Kamera mit nur einem Mikromotor steuert.

Das "Elektronische Gehirn" der Kamera, das einen äußerst präzise arbeitenden Quarzkristall beinhaltet, steuert Motorantriebsmechanismus, Meßsystem, Sucherinformationssystem, Automatikelktronenblitz-Steuerfunktionen usw. digital mit höchster Genauigkeit.

Vor Benutzung Ihrer neuen Contax 137 MA Quartz lesen Sie bitte diese Bedienungsanleitung aufmerksam durch, damit Sie mit der Bedienung vertraut werden.

Die Informationen dieser Anleitung und die Begleitfotos beziehen sich auf eine Kamera mit angesetztem Planar T\* 50 mm F1.4-Objektiv. Die Bedienungsweise ändert sich jedoch bei Verwendung anderer Objektive nicht.

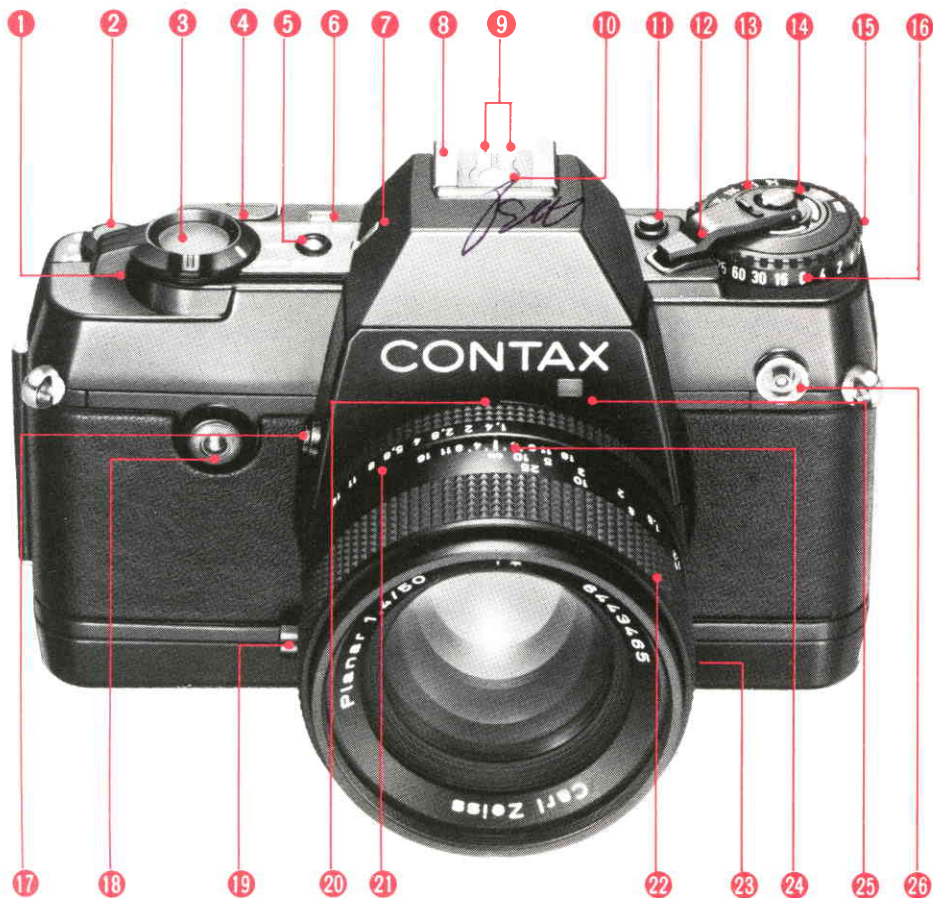
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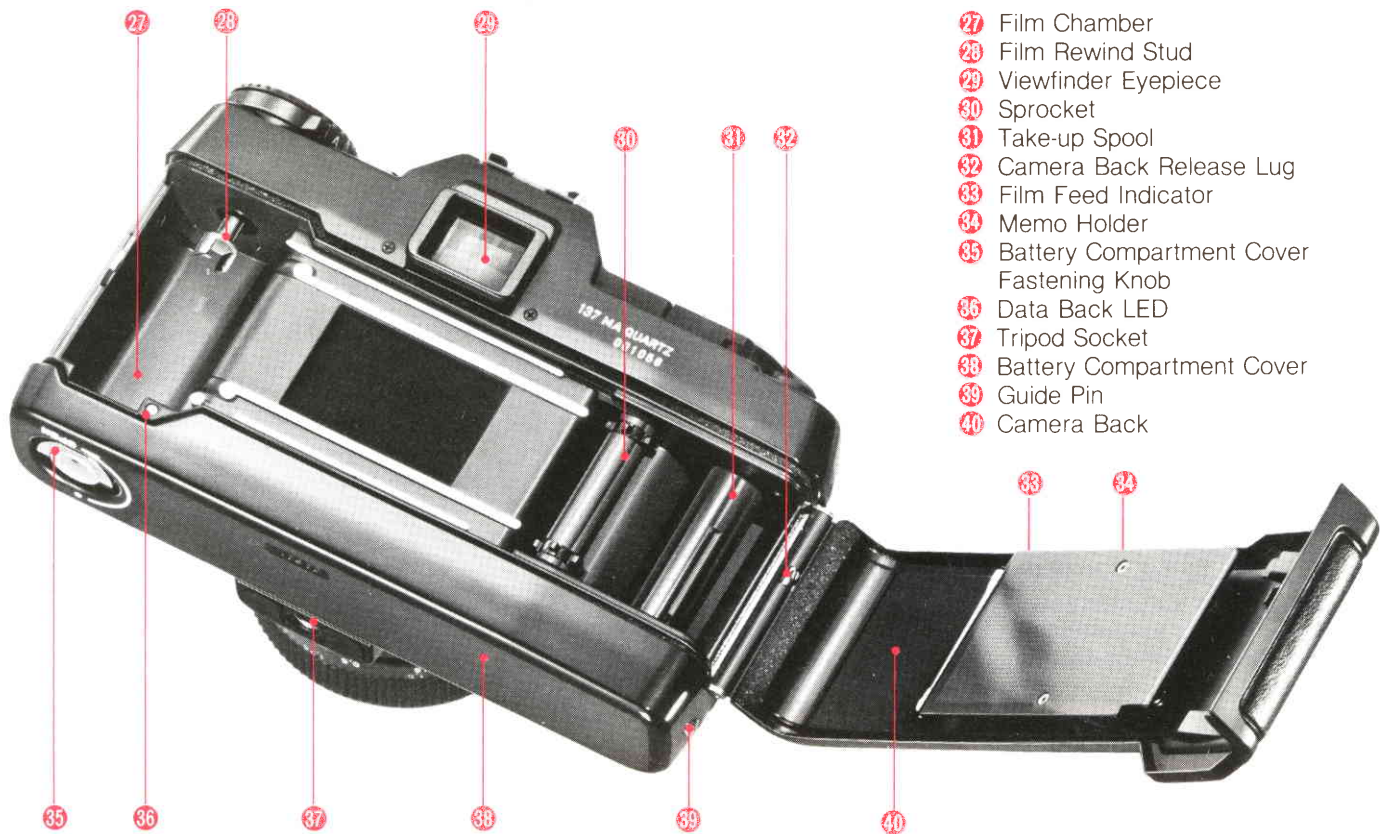
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## Description of Parts



- 1 Main Switch
- 2 Exposure Mode Selector
- 3 Electromagnetic Shutter Release
- 4 Film Rewind Button Cover
- 5 Main Lamp (Monitor LED)
- 6 Exposure Counter
- 7 Exposure Counter Illuminator
- 8 Accessory Shoe
- 9 Auto Flash Contacts
- 10 Direct X Contact
- 11 Exposure Compensation Release Button
- 12 Film Rewind Crank-Handle
- 13 Exposure Compensation Dial
- 14 Film Feed Indicator
- 15 Film Speed Ring
- 16 Shutter Control Dial
- 17 Lens Release Button
- 18 Self-timer LED
- 19 Depth-of-Field Preview Button
- 20 Lens Mount Index
- 21 Aperture Ring
- 22 Focusing Ring
- 23 Release Socket
- 24 Aperture/Distance Scale Index
- 25 Aperture Indicator Illuminator
- 26 Synchro Terminal



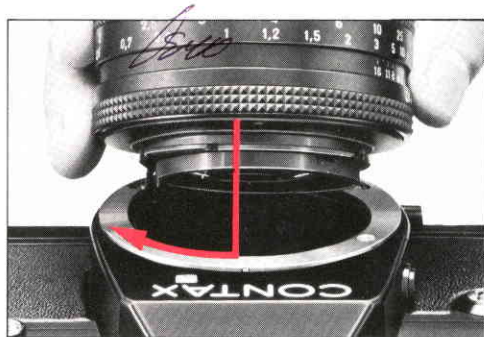
- 27 Film Chamber
- 28 Film Rewind Stud
- 29 Viewfinder Eyepiece
- 30 Sprocket
- 31 Take-up Spool
- 32 Camera Back Release Lug
- 33 Film Feed Indicator
- 34 Memo Holder
- 35 Battery Compartment Cover
- Fastening Knob
- 36 Data Back LED
- 37 Tripod Socket
- 38 Battery Compartment Cover
- 39 Guide Pin
- 40 Camera Back

## Lens Changing

### <Mounting the Lens>

Remove the camera-body cap and the rear lens cap. Insert the lens mount into the camera-body mount, matching their respective red dots. Turn the lens clockwise until it click locks into place, aligning camera's red dot with the aperture/distance scale index.

When using a lens cap of the snap-on type, attach or remove it from the lens by pressing in the two side-tabs.



### <Removing the Lens>

While pressing the lens release button, turn the lens counter-clockwise all the way and lift it out from the camera mount. When leaving the lens unmounted, be sure to keep the caps covered on the camera-body mount and on both ends of the lens mount to afford lens protection.

- When changing lens, avoid touching camera interior or lens surface with your fingers.
- Avoid direct sunlight when removing or mounting the lens with film loaded in the camera.



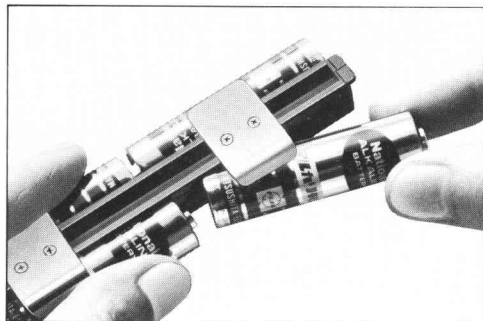
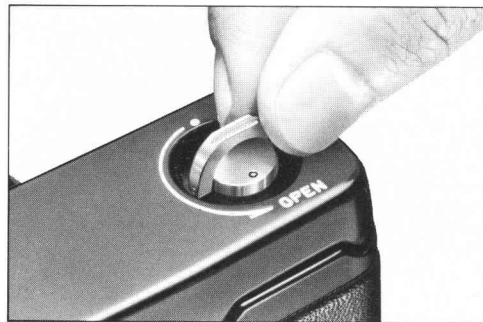
## Installing Batteries

*The 137 MA Quartz uses batteries as the power source to perform all necessary functions, including automatic film wind, exposure setting, shutter release, etc. Therefore, make sure that batteries are installed before using the camera. The camera will not operate without batteries.*

Use four 1.5 V size AA dry batteries or four 1.2 V size AA nickel-cadmium batteries. Camera performance may be impaired, particularly during continuous exposures, if the batteries are not in top condition. Therefore, high performance batteries, such as alkaline manganese, are strongly recommended.

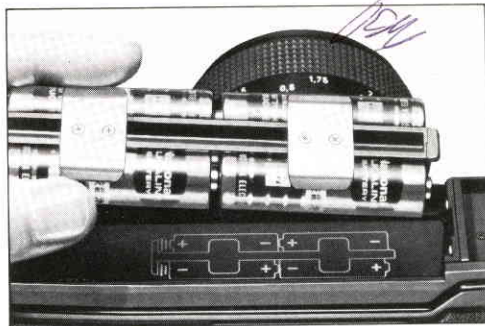
**1** Lift up the fastening knob of the battery compartment cover on the bottom of the camera, turn it in the "OPEN" direction and remove the battery compartment cover.

**2** Insert four batteries with the polarity as indicated by the (+) and (-) markings on the attachment case (and also inside the battery compartment). The camera will not operate if the (+) and (-) ends are reversed.

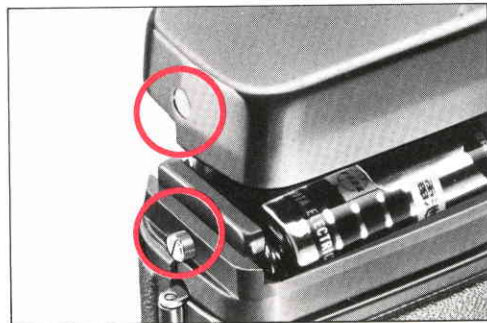




**3** After installing the batteries in the battery case, insert it into the battery compartment. Insert the case in the direction shown by the diagram in the battery compartment.



**4** Fit the mounting hole on the battery compartment cover onto the guide pin on the camera, fit the cover onto the camera in its original position, and then lock it in place by turning the fastening knob as far as it will go in the direction of the white dot.



#### Exposure Capacity According to Battery Type

Type	36-exposure rolls (continuous exposure at room temperature)
Alkaline manganese dry batteries	about 50
Manganese dry batteries	about 20
Nickel-cadmium batteries	about 30

Check the batteries by turning the main switch in the direction of "BC" (battery check). If the main lamp lights up green, the battery voltage is normal. **As the voltage drops, the lamp gradually becomes dimmer and the film winding becomes slower. When this happens, please install fresh batteries.**

Even when a further voltage drop occurs and the green battery check lamp then fails to come on, the exposure system, the viewfinder LED's, and the shutter will continue to function as long as the film winding and the mirror systems are still operating normally. However, in this case, be sure to change to new batteries as soon as possible.

**The green lamp will not light up when nickel-cadmium batteries are used.** This is because the rated voltage of nickel-cadmium batteries is lower than dry batteries, and does not indicate that the batteries will not perform well.



Die Batterien durch Drehen des Hauptschalters in Richtung "BC" (Batterieprüfung) überprüfen. Leuchtet die Hauptlampe grün auf, ist die Batteriespannung normal. **Bei Spannungsabfall wird die Lampe allmählich dunkler und die Filmumspulung langsamer. Ist dies der Fall, neue Batterien einsetzen.** Selbst wenn die Spannung weiter abfällt, und die grüne Batteriekontrolllampe nicht mehr aufleuchtet, arbeiten

Belichtungssystem, LEDs im Sucher und Verschuß, solange Filmtransport- und Spiegelsystem normal funktionieren. Die Batterien in diesem Fall jedoch so schnell wie möglich durch neue ersetzen. **Die grüne Lampe leuchtet nicht auf, wenn Nickel-Kadmiumbatterien verwendet werden.** Dies ist darauf zurückzuführen, daß die Nennspannung von Nickel-Kadmiumbatterien niedriger ist als diejenige von Trockenbatterien; dadurch wird jedoch keine schlechte Batterieleistung angezeigt.

### <Battery Precautions>

- When changing batteries, install 4 new batteries which are all of the same type. Top performance will not be obtained if old batteries are mixed in with the new ones.
- The life span of batteries varies with the environmental temperature. Especially in cold regions, performance may drop temporarily, causing difficulties in taking pictures, and decreasing the number of rolls that can be exposed with one set of batteries. In such a case, you should use a 137 power pack (refer to page 104), which is sold separately, so that the batteries can be kept warm during use. Batteries which perform below par because of the cold will recover fully if warmed up to normal temperature. The 137 Spare Battery Case (with jacket), designed to hold spare batteries and permit interchanging of battery cases, is available as an optional accessory.
- If the camera is not used for an extended period of time, remove the batteries from the battery case. This will avoid damage to the battery case contacts due to battery leakage.

### <Vorsichtsmaßnahmen für Batterien>

- Bei Batteriewechsel 4 neue Batterien desselben Typs einsetzen. Bei gleichzeitiger Verwendung von alten und neuen Batterien läßt sich keine Spitzenleistung erzielen.
- Die Batterielebensdauer ist je nach Umgebungstemperatur unterschiedlich. Die Leistung kann besonders in kalten Gegenden vorübergehend abnehmen, wobei das Fotografieren schwierig ist und weniger Filmrollen mit einem Satz Batterien belichtet werden können. In einem derartigen Falle sollte ein als Sonderzubehör erhältlicher Batteriebehälter 137 (siehe Seite 105) verwendet werden, um die Batterien bei Verwendung warmzuhalten. Batterien, die wegen der Kälte nicht die volle Leistung liefern, erholen sich ganz, wenn sie auf Normaltemperatur erwärmt werden. Das Reservebatteriegehäuse 137 (mit Tasche), das Reservebatterien aufnehmen und mit den Batteriegehäusen ausgewechselt werden kann, ist als Sonderzubehör erhältlich.
- Bei längerer Nichtbenutzung der Kamera die Batterien aus dem Batteriegehäuse entfernen. Dadurch wird eine Beschädigung der Batteriegehäusekontakte durch auslaufende Batterien vermieden.

## Main Switch

*The main switch is operated by setting it at various marked positions, using either the affixed lever or stub to turn it. The switch can thus be operated smoothly without removing your eye from the viewfinder.*

### <“OFF”>

When the main switch is turned to “OFF”, the camera will not operate as the power source to the shutter and exposure systems will have been cut off. When not using the camera, see that the main switch has been turned to “OFF” to conserve batteries.

### <Main Lamp (Setting in Main Lamp Position for Normal Operation)>

When the main switch is turned on (to the main lamp position), all of the electrical circuits in the camera come on, and the main lamp lights up red. At the same time, the LED indicators in the viewfinder illuminate, showing you the necessary exposure information. Both the main lamp and the LED will automatically switch off after a lapse of 10 seconds. To turn them on again, partially depress the shutter release button by giving it a very slight press; and then effect exposure by pressing the button the rest of the way down. The main lamp has the following functions in addition to showing that the power is switched on or off.

- When the self-timer is used, the main lamp flashes along with the self-timer LED on the front of the camera to show that the self-timer has been activated.

- When the roll of film reaches the end, the camera's automatic winder stops automatically, and at the same time the main lamp flashes to signal that the roll has ended. The main lamp also flashes a warning when a malfunction occurs (such as automatic film winding or shutter cocking trouble) before

20 reaching film end during picture taking.



### <“AE LOCK”>

When the main switch is set at “AE LOCK”, the exposure (shutter speed) that was in effect at that time is “locked in”. This feature is useful in such situation as photographing back-lighted subjects or moving subjects in the continuous mode while holding the exposure reading constant. When the main switch is in this position, the main lamp will continuously stay lit as a warning to take it out of the “AE LOCK” mode you have finished using it after (Refer to page 72).

## Exposure Mode Selector

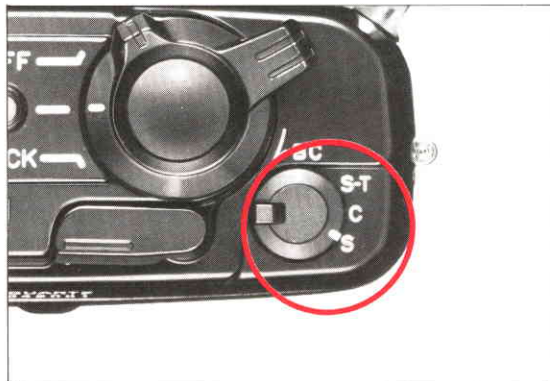
*The 137 MA Quartz permits you to choose the single-exposure, continuous or self-timer mode, depending on your photographic objective. The selection is performed using the exposure mode selector.*

### <“S” (Single-exposure)>

When the exposure mode selector is set on “S”, one exposure is taken every time the shutter release is pressed. The film is wound automatically following each exposure.

### <“C” (Continuous)>

When the exposure mode selector is set on “C”, a maximum of 3 frames per second will be exposed automatically as long as the shutter release is held down. (The actual rate may be slower than 3 frames per second if the batteries are not fresh, if they are used in cold weather or if the shutter speed is slower than 1/60 second.) When the finger is removed from the shutter release, the camera stops after film winding is completed. Be sure to use fresh batteries when taking pictures in the continuous mode. Single exposures can also be taken with the exposure mode selector on “C” by removing the finger from the shutter release after each exposure.



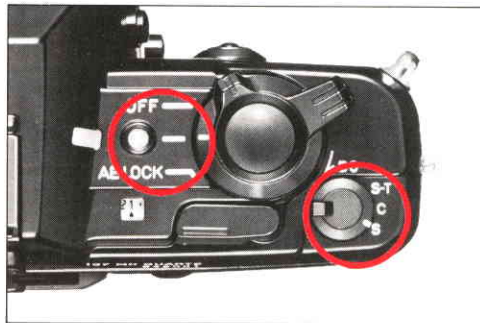
### <“S-T” (Self-timer)>

When the shutter release is pressed with the exposure mode selector set on “S-T”, the self-timer LED on the front of the camera and the main lamp start flashing. The exposure is made 10 seconds later.

## Film Loading

*Always use a standard 35 mm film cassette (12, 20, 24 or 36 exposure load). Avoid direct sunlight when loading film.*

- 1 Turn the main switch ON and set the exposure mode selector on "S".
  - If the exposure mode selector is set on "C", there is a danger that too much film will be exposed when the dummy exposures are taken after loading, so be sure to set it on "S".

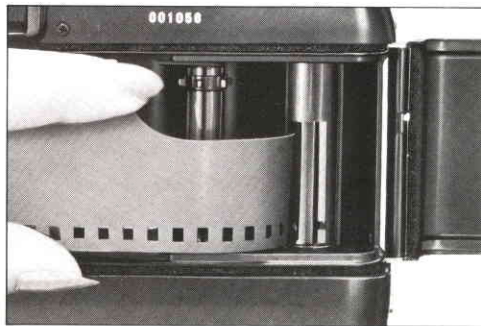


- 2 Lift the film rewind crank-handle and pull it up, then pull on it more firmly until the camera back opens.

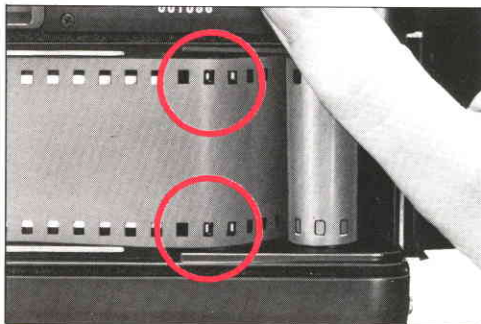
- 3 Insert the cassette into the film chamber, and then push the rewind crank-handle down to its normal position. Seating of the crank-handle can be facilitated by rotating it back and forth as it is being pushed down. Then, lower the tip of the crank-handle into its receptacle on the camera body.



**4** Pull the necessary length of film out from the cassette and insert the tip into either of the grooves on the take-up spool.

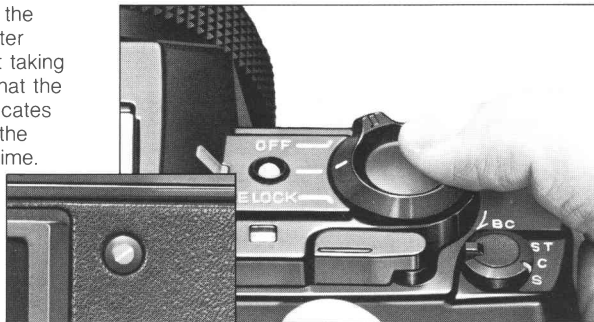


**5** Press the shutter release button and wind on the film so that both rows of perforations mesh with the appropriate sprockets. Make sure that the film meshes smoothly with the sprockets before closing the camera back.



When taking blank exposures, be sure to point the lens toward a bright area with the lens cap off, or set the shutter control dial to any position other than "A". If blank exposures are taken with the dial set on "A" and the lens capped, there will be a very long delay before the shutter closes again.

**6** Take additional dummy exposures until “1” appears in the exposure counter (this can also be verified using the counter visible on the left inside the viewfinder). Now you can start taking pictures. When taking the dummy exposures, make sure that the film feed indicator on the camera back is turning. This indicates that the film is feeding properly. The film feed indicator in the axis of the film rewind crank-handle will turn at the same time.



#### <Exposure Counter>

The exposure counter advances every time the automatic winding mechanism operates, and returns to “S” (start) when the camera back is opened, regardless of whether or not there is film in the camera. The exposure counter on top of the camera starts with S, then 1, then shows even numbers from 2 through 36. The odd numbers are indicated by dots between the even numbers. The numbers 12, 20, 24 and 36 are in red since they indicate the final exposures of standard length rolls of film. There is also an exposure counter inside the viewfinder (refer to page 47).





## Setting the Film Speed

The ASA (ISO) film speed rating specified on the film box and instruction sheet indicates the degree of sensitivity of the film to light.

The film speed ring must be set to the speed of the film to insure proper exposure.

**To set:** Lift the film speed ring and turn it until the proper ASA film speed is opposite the index mark.

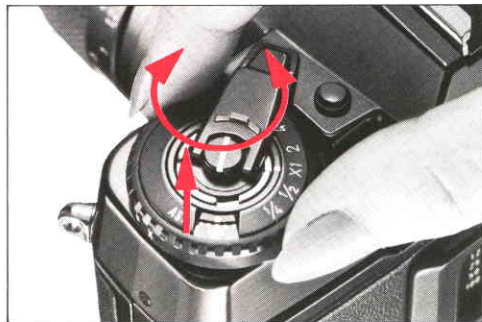
When setting the film speed ring to the desired position, use only clickstop settings to ensure correct exposure.

Film speed Values/Filmempfindlichkeitswerte  
Sensibilités de pellicule/Valores de sensibilidades de película

12	25	50	100	200	400	800	1600	3200								
■	●	●	●	●	■	●	●	●	■	●	●	●	■	●	●	■
16	20	32	40	64	80	125	160	250	160	500	640	1000	1250	2000	2500	

◀Memo Holder ▶ with ASA (ISO)/DIN Conversion Scale

To keep from forgetting what kind of film is in the camera, insert an end from the film box into the memo holder. Alternatively, the holder can be used for notes, etc.



## The Shutter

The shutter is used to regulate the length of time the light exposes the film surface. The 137 MA Quartz features an electronic circuit incorporating an ultra, high precision quartz oscillator that provides precise shutter speeds in both AUTO and manual exposure modes.

### <Shutter Control Dial Settings>

**"A" (AUTO)** ... In the "A" mode, the camera will provide correct exposures by automatically controlling the shutter speeds over a wide range, covering 1/1000 to 11 seconds, for the aperture setting, image brightness and film speed in effect at the time. And when used with the TLA electronic flash system, it will provide TTL electronic flash coupled to all aperture settings of the lens in use.

**"1000" ~ "1"** ... The figures in this range indicate the shutter speeds available in the Manual mode. "1000" represents a shutter speed of 1/1000 second; likewise the "125", "2", and "1" represent shutter speeds of 1/125, 1/2 and 1 second respectively. When the shutter speed number is shifted to the next larger number, it halves the amount of light falling on the film (for example, when it is moved from 125 to 250); conversely, the amount of light is doubled when the shutter speed is changed to the next lower number.

**"B" (Bulb)** ... The shutter stays open as long as the shutter release is pressed, causing the light to be transmitted to the film.



**"X" (Synchro Contact)** ... This setting is used for taking flash shots. The synchro contact on the 137 MA Quartz is an X contact that operates at 1/60 second. However, when using the TLA Flash Unit system, you can use the "A" setting, there being no need to use the "X" setting.

### <Setting the Shutter Control Dial>

To set the shutter speed dial, grip the stubs on both sides of the "A" mark on the dial and rotate the dial until the desired shutter speed number or letter (all with click stops) aligns with the index. The dial cannot be rotated directly from "A" to "X".

- Do not set the shutter control dial on in-between positions as it is not designed for intermediate shutterspeed control.

## Aperture Ring

The aperture ring regulates the amount of light transmitted to the film plane. The amount of light transmission is halved when the aperture is changed to the next larger f value (for example, when f/4 is changed to f/5.6), and doubled when it is changed to the next smaller f value. The aperture also controls the depth of field, a lens property giving you varying depth in the plane of focus at different apertures. (Refer to page 96) To set the aperture, turn the aperture ring until the desired aperture setting is aligned with the aperture/distance scale index. The aperture ring can be used at in-between positions. With the exception of the Mirotar lenses, all Zeiss lenses feature automatic diaphragms that stop down to the selected aperture when the shutter is opened upon activation of the shutter release. Thus, your viewfinder always gives you a brilliant image at full aperture of the lens in use.



### Aperture Guide / Blenden-Lichtwerte

Tableau des ouvertures de diaphragme / Guia de aberturas

#### Lighting Condition (ASA/ISO 100) / Lichtverhältnisse (ASA 100/ISO) Eclairage (100 ASA/ISO) / Condiciones de iluminación (100 ASA/ISO)

Outdoors under bright sunlight / Im Freien bei Sonnenschein  
Extérieur, soleil brillant / Exteriores con luz solar intensa

Outdoors (overcast) / Im Freien (bewölkt)  
Extérieur, ciel couvert / Exteriores (nublado)

Indoors or night photography / In Innenräumen bzw. bei Nachtaufnahmen  
Intérieur ou photographie nocturne / Interiores o fotografía nocturna

#### Aperture / Blende Ouvertures / Aberturas

8, 11, 16

4, 5.6

1.4, 1.7, 2.8

## Focusing

*Focusing with the 137 MA Quartz is done by using any element of its convenient three-way focusing system consisting of a split-image spot, a microprism collar and an outer matte field.*

### <Horizontal Split-image spot>

When using the split-image spot to focus, turn the focusing ring until the top and bottom halves of the image merge. If the image is out of focus, the two halves will not merge.

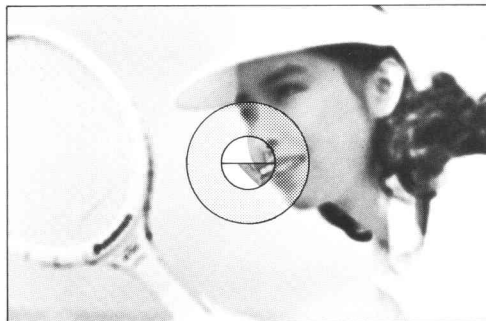
### <Microprism Collar/Matte Field>

To focus with the microprism collar, turn the focusing ring until the glittering effect disappears from the collar area, giving you a sharp, clear image when in focus.

To focus with the outer matte field, turn the focusing ring until the image appears sharp and clear, free of any foggy effect.



*In focus / Scharf / Bonne mise au point / Enfocado*

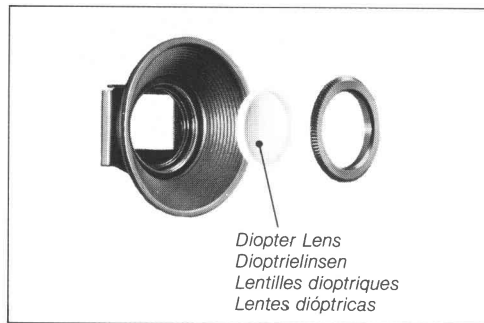


*Out of focus / Unschart / Flou / Desenfocado*

- When using a telephoto or other slow lens, or in close-up photography, the microprism collar and split-image may become dark and difficult to use for focusing. It can even happen that half of the split image circle becomes totally black. In such a case, use the outer matte field for focusing.

#### <Eyesight Adjustment Lenses>

Special correction lenses are available for those who find it difficult to focus with their eyeglasses on. There are 8 types available: -5D (diopters), -4D, -3D, -2D, 0D, + 1D, + 2D, and + 3D. Choose the one suited to your eyesight needs. These lenses should be used with an accessory eyecup.



5.6



1

2

3

3

4

5

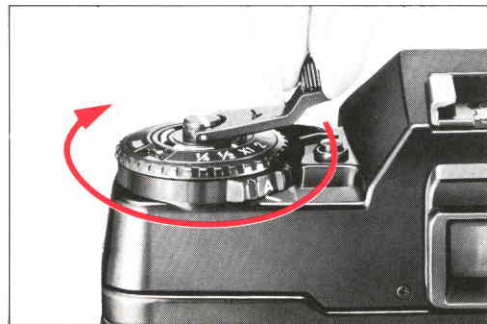
6

OVER  
1000  
500  
250  
125  
60  
30  
15  
8  
4  
2  
1  
2  
LT  
B

## Film Rewind

*When the end of the roll of film is reached, an automatic mechanism stops the film winding, and the main lamp will pulsate for 10 seconds before automatically switching itself off. Be sure to rewind the film into its cassette before removing it from the camera.*

- 1** Turn the main switch to "OFF". When this is done, the main lamp will go off.
- 2** Open the film rewind button cover and press the rewind button. The button will stay down; it is not necessary to keep pressing it.
- 3** Lift the film rewind crank-handle up and turn it in the direction shown by the arrow until the film has been completely rewound into the cassette. The film feed indicator on the camera back will turn to show that the film is actually being rewound. When the film comes off of the take-up spool, the film feed indicator will stop turning, but you will still feel light resistance. Continue turning the crank-handle until you no longer feel resistance, then open the camera back and remove the film.



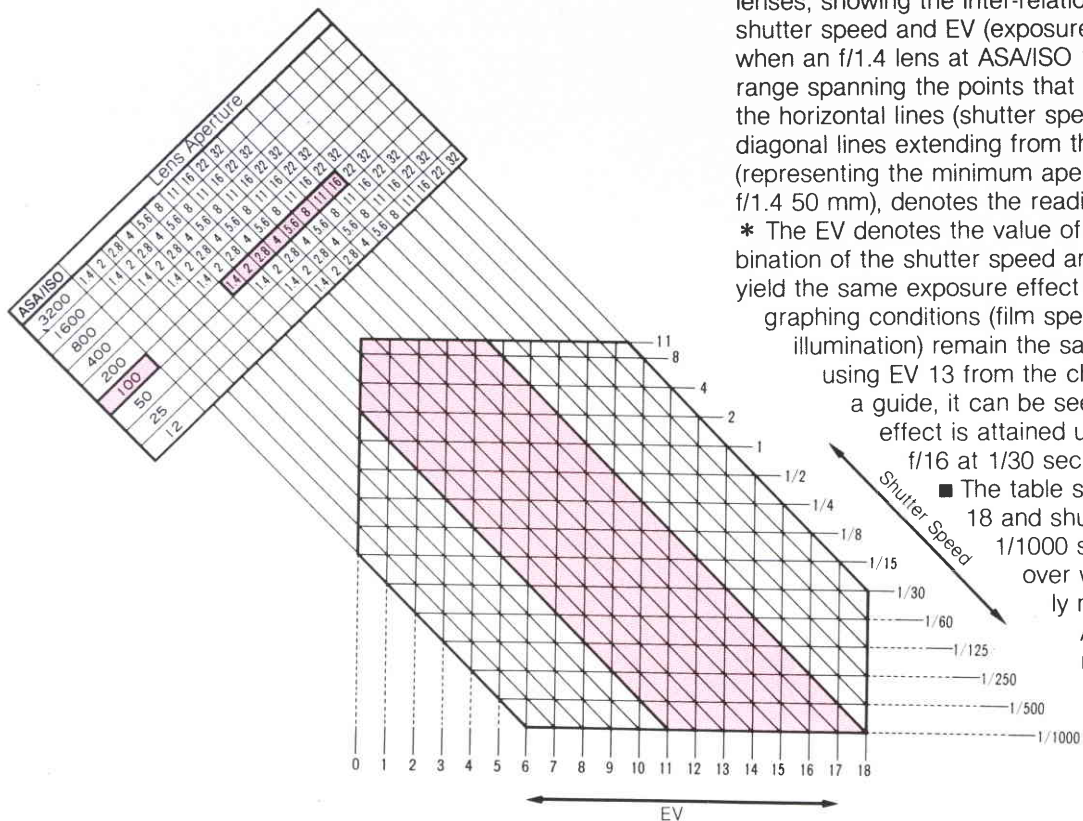
*The 137 MA Quartz features TTL (Through-The-Lens) metering which measures the light entering through the lens. It is of the center-weighted metering type which emphasizes the central portion of the finder image while taking into account the surrounding area seen in the viewfinder.*

After setting the film speed and aperture, you can photograph in the AUTO mode using the aperture priority metering which automatically selects the matching shutter speed to give you the correct exposure combination, or you can use the manual mode which lets you select the desired aperture and shutter speed. The display showing the exposure information collected can be turned on within the viewfinder by activating the camera's power source. And when shooting flash using the dedicated TLA electronic flash unit, you can take advantage of the direct TTL center-weighted light metering system which automatically controls the intensity of the flash illumination by measuring the light reflected from the film surface.

*Die 137 MA Quartz besitzt ein TTL-Meßsystem (TTL = Through-The-Lens), das das Licht durch das Objektiv hindurch mißt. Dieses Meßsystem arbeitet nach dem mittenbetonten Ganzfeldmeßprinzip, d.h. das Zentrum des Sucherbilds wird stärker berücksichtigt als Rand und Ecken.*

Nach Einstellung der Filmempfindlichkeit und Blende können Sie mit automatischer Belichtung mit Blendenpriorität fotografieren, wobei die passende Verschlußzeit automatisch richtig für die vorgewählte Blende eingestellt wird. Sie können aber auch die gewünschte Blende und Verschlußzeit selbst manuell einstellen. Durch Aktivieren der Spannungsquelle der Kamera kann die Sucheranzeige zum Ablesen der Belichtungsdaten eingeschaltet werden. Bei Blitzlichtaufnahmen mit dem fortschrittlichen TLA-Elektronenblitz macht sich das mittenbetonte Direkt-TTL-Lichtmeßsystem bezahlt, das die Blitzlichtmenge durch Messen des von der Filmoberfläche reflektierten Lichts automatisch steuert.





### <Light Reading Range>

The table gives the EV Light reading range for various lenses, showing the inter-relationship between aperture, shutter speed and EV (exposure values). For instance, when an f/1.4 lens at ASA/ISO 100 is used, the reading range spanning the points that the vertical lines (EV) and the horizontal lines (shutter speed) intersect with the diagonal lines extending from the f values of "1.4" to "16" (representing the minimum aperture of the Zeiss Planar T\* f/1.4 50 mm), denotes the reading range from EV 0 to 18.

\* The EV denotes the value of exposure through combination of the shutter speed and the lens aperture that yield the same exposure effect on a film when the photographing conditions (film speed rating and prevailing illumination) remain the same. For example, when using EV 13 from the chart on the following page as a guide, it can be seen that the same exposure effect is attained using the combinations of f/16 at 1/30 sec. and f/8 at 1/125 sec.

■ The table showing EV from 0 to 18 and shutter speeds from 11 to 1/1000 sec. denotes the range over which the camera correctly meters the light in the AUTO mode.

■ That part of the operating range which is shown in color denotes the light reading range when using an f/1.4 lens at ASA/ISO 100.

## Auto Exposure

*In the AUTO mode, you merely select the desired lens aperture and the camera's exposure system varies the shutter speed from 1/1000 to 11 seconds to assure correct exposure under varying lighting conditions. When operating the camera in the AUTO mode, the shutter speed in effect can be checked by turning on the LED's in the viewfinder.*

### **1** Set the shutter control dial on "A".

When the shutter control dial is on "A", the exposure will be set automatically.

Also check to see that the exposure compensation dial is set at "X1". For normal photography, if the dial is on any setting other than "X1", your camera will not give you correct exposure.

### **2** Turn the main switch on, and set the exposure mode selector.

When the main switch is turned on, both the main lamp and viewfinder LEDs will light up red. Next, set the exposure mode selector to "C" or "S", selecting the mode corresponding to your picture taking intent of the moment.



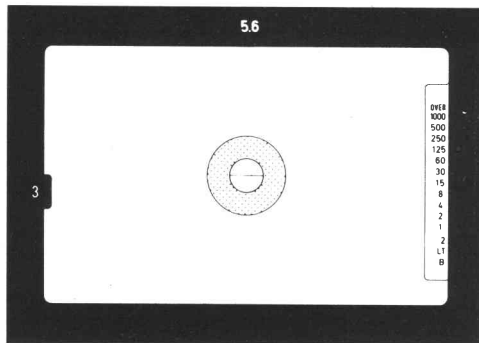
### 3 Select the Lens Aperture

Turn the aperture ring to the desired f/stop. Intermediate aperture settings between click stops can also be used.



### 4 Check the Exposure

Look through the viewfinder, compose the picture, and focus using the split image, the microprism collar or the matte field. If the LED opposite any of the indications from "1000" through "LT" lights up, the shutter speed shown opposite the LED will give the correct exposure. If 2 LED's light up at once, the shutter will operate at an intermediate speed between those indicated by the two numbers. (For further details, refer to the section on "exposure check" on page 66).



## 5 Press the Shutter Release Button

Effect exposure in the pre-selected exposure mode by depressing the shutter release button.

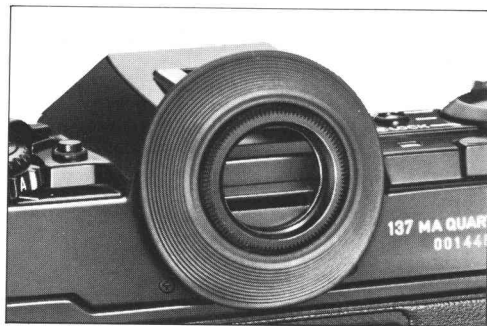
### <Shooting at Your Selected Shutter Speeds>

By applying the relative inter-relationship between shutter speed and aperture settings (faster the shutter speed, the larger the aperture, and vice versa), you can vary the aperture accordingly to photograph your subject at the desired shutter speeds.



### <Shooting Away from Viewfinder in Auto Mode>

Exposure metering can be affected by stray light entering via the eyepiece when it is left unshielded during Auto mode shooting using a self-timer or remote control accessory. This can be remedied by attaching an accessory eyecup and sliding it up and folding the rubber part over the eyepiece. An alternate method is to use the AE Lock. (Refer to page 72.)



### <When the main lamp is flashing>

If the main lamp flashes and the camera stops operating before the end of the roll is reached, do the following:

- ① Turn the main switch OFF and then back ON, and see if the main lamp now stays on steadily.
- ② If the flashing still continues, turn the main switch back to "OFF" and then either turn the main switch back to ON or slightly press the shutter release again after the main lamp goes off, keeping the main switch in the ON position.
- ③ Make a battery check.

If the main lamp lights up steadily after any of the steps

①, ② or ③, the camera will now operate normally. If it continues to flash, specialized attention is required. Please contact your nearest service station.

### <Beim Blinken der Hauptlampe>

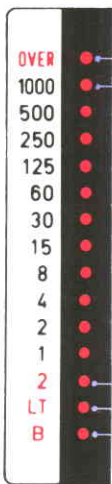
Falls die Hauptlampe blinkt und der Kamerabetrieb stoppt, bevor das Filmrollenende erreicht ist, wie folgt vorgehen:

- ① Den Hauptschalter aus- und einschalten, dann nachprüfen, ob die Hauptlampe nun ständig aufleuchtet.
- ② Bei ständigem Blinken den Hauptschalter auf "OFF" (Aus) zurückstellen und dann nach Erlöschen der Hauptlampe entweder den Hauptschalter wieder auf "ON" (Ein) drehen oder den Auslöser nochmals leicht drücken, wobei der Hauptschalter auf "ON" (Ein) eingestellt bleibt.
- ③ Eine Batteriekontrolle durchführen.

Leuchtet die Hauptlampe nach Ausführung eines der Schritte ①, ② und ③ ständig, funktioniert die Kamera jetzt normal. Blinkt die Hauptlampe auch dann noch, ist eine genaue Untersuchung erforderlich. Wenden Sie sich bitte an die nächste Kundendienststelle.

## <Exposure Check>

When the main switch is turned on, the LED's on the right side within the viewfinder will indicate the necessary exposure information. The LED's will go off after staying on for 10 seconds, but you will then be able to make an exposure check by lightly pressing the shutter release to activate the diodes again.



**Pulsating display** (Over-exposure)  
**Pulsierende Anzeige** (Überbelichtung)  
**Clignotement** (sur-exposition)  
**Indicación intermitente** (sobrexposición)

**Steadily lit display** (Correct exposure)  
**Ständig leuchtende Anzeige** (richtige Belichtung)  
**Eclairage continu** (exposition convenable)  
**Indicación iluminada permanentemente** (exposición correcta)

**Steadily lit display** (Correct exposure for long time-exposure up to 11 seconds).  
**Ständig leuchtende Anzeige** (richtige Belichtung für Langzeitbelichtung von bis zu 11 Sekunden)  
**Eclairage continu** (exposition longue convenable jusqu'à 11 secondes)  
**Indicación iluminada permanentemente** (exposición correcta para exposiciones de larga duración de hasta 11 segundos)

**Pulsating display** (Under-exposure)  
**Pulsierende Anzeige** (Unterbelichtung)  
**Clignotement** (sous-exposition)  
**Indicación intermitente** (subexposición)



■ When an LED from “1000” through “LT” lights up, the exposure will be correct, and you may shoot immediately. If one LED lights up, the shutter will operate at the speed indicated opposite it on the scale. When 2 LED's light up simultaneously, an intermediate shutter speed between the two indicated speeds will be used. If “30” or a smaller number is indicated, there is a danger that camera movement during hand-held exposure will cause the image to be blurred. In such a case, change the aperture so that a number above “30” is indicated, or use a tripod or other means of holding the camera steady during exposure.



■ When the LED in the “OVER” position flashes, the picture will be over-exposed. Since the subject is too bright, turn the aperture ring until “1000” or a smaller number is indicated before shooting. If you stop down all the way and “OVER” is still indicated, it is necessary to use a neutral density filter, which must be purchased separately.

■ When the LED in the “B” position flashes, the subject is too dark, turn the aperture ring in the direction of smaller numbers (larger openings) until “LT” or a faster shutter speed is indicated before shooting.

## Exposure Compensation

When shooting against the light or photographing against a window or other bright background, the main subject will tend to be under-exposed using the auto exposure system. Conversely, with spotlighted and other intensely lit subjects, the subject will be over-exposed. To overcome lighting problems of this nature as effectively as possible, your Contax 137 MA

Quartz features a choice of two exposure compensation methods: the AE (auto exposure) lock, and the exposure compensation dial. Both methods are also useful for intentional over and under-exposure for special effects photography in addition to exposure compensation.

Exposure Compensation Dial  
Belichtungskorrekturskala  
Cadran de correction d'exposition  
Disco de compensación de la exposición



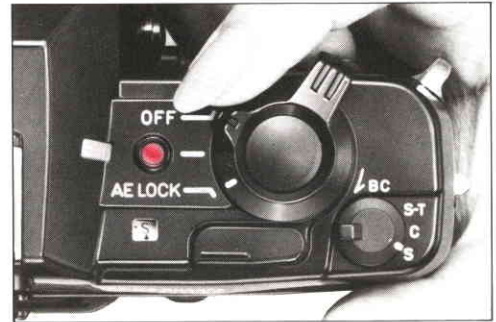
AE Lock using the main switch  
Meßwertspeicherung mit Hilfe  
des Hauptschalters  
Mise en mémoire AE à l'aide  
de l'interrupteur principal  
AE Lock, bloqueo de AE utilizando  
el interruptor principal



### <AE LOCK: Using the Main Switch>

The AE Lock is a memory device used to lock in the appropriate shutter speed. When the main switch is set on "AE LOCK", the exposure in effect at moment of setting will be stored in the camera's memory. Press the shutter release button and the shutter will be released at the memory-stored shutter speed regardless of changes in background brightness. At this time, a viewfinder LED will pulsate opposite the memory-stored shutter speed number. To disenable the AE Lock, turn the main switch to the normal ON (main lamp) position. The viewfinder LED will then switch to a steadily lit pattern and eventually turn itself off automatically after a lapse of 10 seconds.

To avoid unnecessary battery drain, always be sure to reset the main switch to the ON (main lamp) or OFF position.

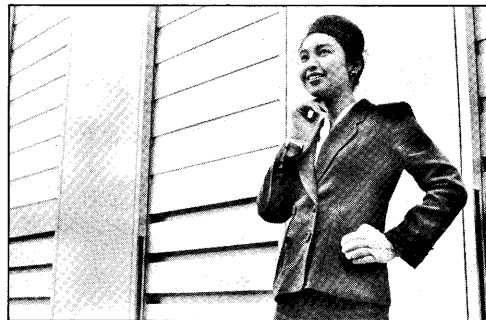


### Examples Using the AE Lock

For example, as shown in photo (1), you have a situation where the background is excessively bright and you wish to place the subject in one side of the picture. In this situation you can either center the finder on the subject and set the AE Lock, or approach the subject to take a direct exposure reading at close range and then set the AE Lock. Reposition the camera, reframe your subject and obtain a picture showing good detail as shown in photo (2).



*Photo (1)*



*Photo (2)*

Once a shutter speed is locked, it remains locked until the AE LOCK is released, so that constant exposure can be maintained during photographing of moving subjects, such as in photograph (3). First set the exposure that is appropriate for the subject alone, then lock it so that the subject will continue to be correctly exposed regardless of changes in background brightness.

In situations which require intuition and experience, such as bright backgrounds, backlighting subjects and spotlighted subjects, you can easily obtain the correct exposure by using the AE LOCK.

*Photo (3)*



### <Using the Exposure Compensation Dial>

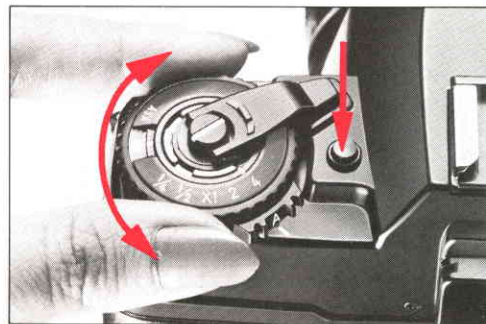
The exposure compensation dial is normally used at "X1" and locked there to prevent accidental shifting. To effect exposure compensation, set the dial to the desired position while depressing the exposure compensation release button. When the dial is set to a position other than "X1" with the main switch turned on, the exposure compensation warning LED in left side of the viewfinder lights up red, indicating that exposure compensation is in effect.

The dial click stops on the scale markings of "4", "2", "1/2" and "1/4" and on midpoint settings which can also be used.

The "4" and "1/4" settings are equivalent to aperture changes of two f-stops, the "2" and "1/2" settings correspond to one f-stops changes.

The integral values "4" and "2" indicate that additional exposure is being given; the fractional values "1/2" and "1/4" are used to decrease the amount of exposure.

Always set the compensation dial back to "X1" when compensation is no longer required.



Usable Exposure Compensation Settings  
Nutzbare Belichtungskorrektureinstellungen  
Réglages de compensation d'exposition possibles  
Ajustes utilizables de la compensación de la exposición

Film Speed Filmempfindlichkeit Sensibilité de pellicule Sensibilidad de la película	Compensation Range Korrekturbereich Plage de compensation Margen de compensación					
ASA/ISO 12	1/4	1/2	x1	•	•	
ASA/ISO 25	1/4	1/2	x1	2	•	
ASA/ISO 50—800	1/4	1/2	x1	2	4	
ASA/ISO 1600	•	1/2	x1	2	4	
ASA/ISO 3200	•	•	x1	2	4	

### For Backlit subjects — “2” “4”

When shooting against the light, photographing subjects against a bright snow scene or a window, etc., the main subject will be under-exposed. To compensate for this and bring out the details of your subject, set the exposure compensation dial either to “2” or “4”. The “2” setting doubles the amount of light reaching the film (thus a shutter speed of 1/250 sec. will be lowered to 1/125 sec.) The “4” setting quadruples the amount of light (thus a speed of 1/250 sec. will be lowered to 1/60 sec.).



### For Spotlit Subjects — “1/4” “1/2”

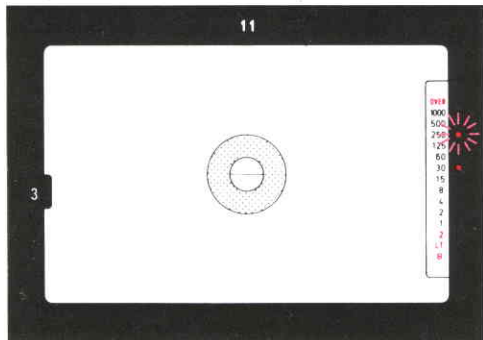
To prevent over-exposure of the main subject from spotlighting or other intense lighting, the amount of exposure should be reduced to compensate by setting the dial to “1/2” or “1/4”. The “1/2” setting reduces the amount of light reaching the film by one-half (thus a shutter speed of 1/250 sec. is increased to 1/500 sec.). The “1/4” setting reduces the amount of light to one-fourth its original value (thus a shutter speed of 1/250 sec. is increased to 1/1000 sec.).



## Manual Exposure Operation

The 137 MA Quartz can also be used in the manual mode for shooting at a desired shutter speed, exposures at the B setting, and flash photography at X synch with flash units other than those of the TLA flash system. For manual exposure, turn the shutter control dial from the "A" setting to the desired manual shutter speed number. In the manual exposure mode, the selected shutter speed will be indicated by a flashing LED inside the viewfinder.

- 1 Turn the shutter control dial to the desired manual shutter speed setting.
- 2 An LED will flash to indicate the selected shutter speed, while a second LED will steadily light, just as in the case of the AUTO mode, to indicate the correct shutter speed for the aperture setting in effect. For correct exposure, turn the aperture ring until the steadily lit LED merges with the flashing LED.



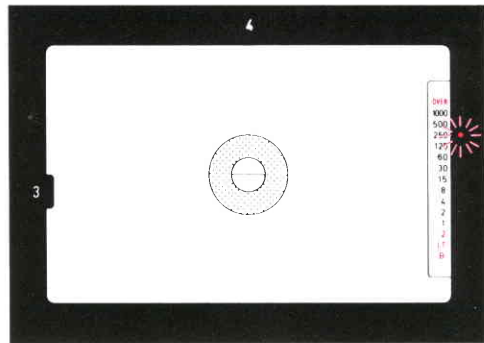
**3** Correct exposure is indicated when the steadily lit LED merges with the flashing LED, leaving only the flashing LED in view. Press the shutter release button to photograph your subject.

- When resetting the shutter speed after having selected the aperture setting, adjust the shutter control dial until the flashing LED display merges with the steadily lit LED before releasing the shutter. However, when two steadily lit LEDs come on simultaneously, since the shutter control dial may not be used in the intermediate settings, you will not be able to merge the two LEDs completely at an intermediate position. In this case, you need to merge the two LEDs at one of the marked shutter speed settings by making a fine adjustment of the aperture setting.

### <“B” (Bulb) Photography>

When the shutter is activated with the shutter control dial set on “B”, the shutter will remain open as long as the shutter release is held pressed down. Thus, it will be necessary to use a tripod or other support to prevent camera movement.

Use of the exclusive Cable Switch S (optional accessory) is highly recommended.



## Flash Photography

### <TLA Auto Flash System>

When used with the TLA Auto Flash system for flash photography, the camera's direct TTL metering system takes over to automatically control the flash output reflected off the film surface. With its shutter control dial set at "A" (AUTO), the camera automatically switches to the flash synch speed of 1/60 sec. upon recycling of flash unit, and couples to any aperture of the lens in use. Because of the direct TTL flash metering system, you will find it easy to employ such advanced techniques as bounce flash, diffuse flash and close-up flash. Also, the camera's exposure compensation system can be coupled to adjust the flash output, and the necessary exposure information is displayed in the viewfinder.

The TLA Auto Flash system consists of the clip-on types TLA20 and TLA30 and the grip-type RTF540. Various cables for extension and multiple unit purposes are available.

- If you want a direct TTL flash metering capability for your RTF540, use a TLA adapter which is available as an optional accessory.





### <With other Flash Units>

The synch contact of the 137 MA Quartz is an X contact (1/60 second). When using a flash unit other than of the TLA Auto Flash system, refer to the following table for the correct shutter speed setting. The viewfinder LED will flash opposite the "60" position, which is indicative of the flash synch speed, and it will also steadily light, just as in the case of the AUTO mode, to indicate the correct shutter speed for the aperture setting in effect. The camera's hot shoe is a direct X contact that permits use of flash units of the cordless type. If a synchro cord is needed, it may be connected to the synch terminal on the front of the camera. To determine the correct flash exposure (aperture setting), consult the instructions accompanying the flash unit in use.



### Synch Shutter Speeds / Synchronisationsverschlußzeiten

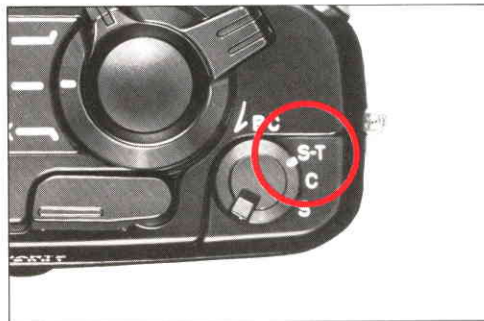
### Vitesse de synchronisation d'obturation / Velocidad del obturador para sincronización

Shutter Speeds / Verschlußzeiten Vitesse d'obturation / Velocidad del obturador		1/1000	1/500	1/250	1/125	1/60	1/30	1/15	1/8	1/4	1/2	1	X(1/60)	B
Electronic Flash / Elektronenblitz Flash électronique / Flash electrónico		—	—	—	—	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Flash bulb / Blitzlamp Ampoule / Flash de bombillas	FP	—	—	—	—	—	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
	M	—	—	—	—	—	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
	MF	—	—	—	—	—	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

## Quartz Self-Timer

*The self-timer of your Contax 137 MA Quartz is quartz-regulated and is extremely convenient for join-the-picture shots. Once it is set, the self-timer will run for a quartz-regulated 10 seconds; both the self-timer LED and the main lamp flash to warn you that the shutter is about to release.*

**1** First focus, then set the exposure mode selector on "S-T".



**2** When the shutter release is pressed, the self-timer LED and main lamp start flashing alternately. Ten seconds later the shutter releases and the picture is taken. Two seconds before the picture is taken the flashing becomes faster, so that you will know that the shutter release is imminent.

After you finish using the self-timer, reset the exposure mode selector to "S" or "C". If you wish to take more pictures using the self-timer, you can leave it set on "S-T".



- The self timer can be cancelled at any time, even during countdown, by either resetting the exposure mode selector to "S" or "C" or turning off the main switch.
- When shooting positioned away from the camera, such as when shooting in the Auto mode using the self-timer, be sure to use an eyecup to shield the viewfinder eyepiece. (See page 62.) The use of the AE Lock is also effective.
- During the self-timer countdown period, the viewfinder LED display will be turned off.

- Der Selbstausröser kann jederzeit und selbst beim Ablaufen abgestellt werden, indem man entweder den Belichtungswahlschalter auf "S" bzw. "C" zurückerstellt oder den Hauptschalter ausschaltet.
- Wenn das Sucherokular in bestimmten Fällen, z.B. bei Automatikaufnahmen mit dem Selbstausröser, nicht vom Gesicht abgeschirmt wird, es unbedingt mit einer Augenmuschel abdecken. (Siehe Seite 63.) Von der Meßwertspeicherung kann ebenfalls Gebrauch gemacht werden.
- Während Selbstausröservorlauf ist die Sucher-LED-Anzeige abgeschaltet.

## Release Socket/Interchangeable Camera Back

### <Release Socket>

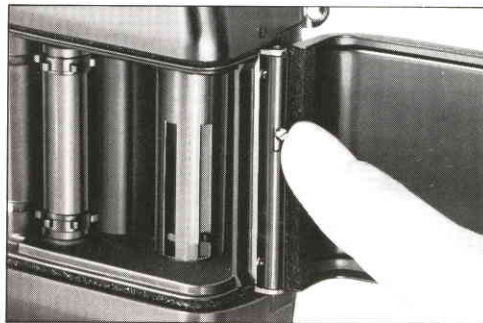
This socket may be used to attach a remote control device such as a Cable Switch S, Infrared Controller S, Radio Controller Set, Auto Bellows PC and the RTF540 Auto Flash unit. It receives electrical signals from these accessories which are used to operate the shutter.

- The use of an ordinary cable release (mechanical type) may cause camera damage.



### <Interchangeable Camera Back>

When desiring to use a data back (a camera back which records, among other things, the calendar and time data), remove the regular camera back and replace it with the Contax Data Back Quartz D-5. To remove the camera back, push the camera back release lug down and remove the back. Do not remove the camera back except when necessary.



## Depth-of-Field

*One property of lenses is that when they are focused on a certain object, not only the subject itself, but all objects in a certain range in front and back of the subject will appear acceptably sharp in the picture. This range is called the depth-of-field. The depth-of-field of a given lens varies, as follows.*

- 1 If the aperture is stopped down, the depth-of-field increases; if the aperture is opened up the depth-of-field decreases.
- 2 As the distance to the subject increases the depth-of-field increases; as the distance to the subject decreases the depth-of-field decreases
- 3 The depth-of-field is greater behind the subject on which the lens is focused than in front of it.

Different lenses may have different depth-of-field limits. A lens of short focal length has greater depth-of-field at any set distance than a lens of long focal length.



### Depth-of-Field Scale

The actual depth-of-field of a lens is shown by a scale shown on the lens. For example, when a 50 mm f/1.4 lens is focused at 2 m and the aperture setting is f/16, objects at distances between the two "16" figures on the depth-of-field scale, in this case from about 1.4 to 5 m will appear acceptably sharp to the unaided eye.



### <Depth-of-Field Preview Button>

Although the viewfinder of your Contax 137 MA Quartz always provides viewing at full aperture, depressing of this button stops down the lens to the pre-selected aperture (the image in the viewfinder will become darker), letting you see in advance which parts of the scene will be in focus or blurred.

- Avoid tripping the shutter while depressing the depth-of-field preview button because it will cause exposure inaccuracy.



## Infrared Compensation Mark

With infrared film (and a red filter), correction for infrared rays during focusing is necessary because their longer than visible light spectrum waves will cause the lens to shift its focal point without it being evident in the viewfinder. To compensate for this, Zeiss lenses are provided with an infrared correction mark (a red index) on the depth-of-field scale on the lens barrel. (The Miotar lenses do not need this adjustment, while the Vario-Sonnar lenses are provided with no such marks.) First, focus in the normal manner, then realign the distance reading which is indexed on the focusing ring to the Infrared Compensation mark.



*Infrared Compensation Mark  
Infrarot-Ausgleichsmarke  
Repère de compensation infra-rouge  
Marca de compensación de infrarrojos*

## Camera Accessories

### <Data Back Quartz D-5>

By simply exchanging it with the standard camera back of the 137 MA Quartz or the 137 MD Quartz, the Contax Data Back Quartz D-5 permits you to record necessary data onto the film which the sensor in the data back receives as light signals emitted by the data back LED when the shutter release is pressed. It can selectively operate in five modes allowing you to record the ① date and ② time data through the year 1999, the ③ count-mode data (couples to the shutter release and advances one number at a time), and the ④ index-mode data (that permits any configuration within six digits), and to use a ⑤ non-imprinting mode. And it even incorporates an automatic calendar type clock system that provides for months with different number of days, automatic adjustment of readings for leap year, and even coupling to shutter for sequence shooting (up to 3 fps).





### <137 Power Pack Set>

When photographing in cold climates, adverse performance of the batteries can be prevented by keeping them warm. The exclusive external power pack for the 137 MA or MD Quartz permits you to keep the batteries warm, and thus keep the camera operating at peak efficiency.

The power pack set consists of the main power pack into which the camera batteries are inserted, its jacket, and a power adapter which attaches to the battery compartment of the camera (and doubles as a battery compartment cover).



### <137 Grip Adapter>

When the 137 Grip Adapter, specially designed for the Contax 137 MA or MD Quartz, is used with the camera, it will enhance the camera's holding balance and handling qualities.

The strap is adjustable to fit any size hand and is detachable.

This adapter is needed to mount the professional class RTF540 Auto Flash unit onto the 137 MA or MD Quartz.



## Specifications

**Type:** 35 mm direct drive SLR featuring electronically controlled AUTO/manual exposure, focal-plane shutter.

**Image size:** 24 x 36 mm

**Lens mount:** Contax/Yashica large-diameter bayonet mount.

**Standard lenses:** Carl Zeiss Planar T\* 50 mm f/1.7, Carl Zeiss Planar T\* 50 mm f/1.4.

**Shutter:** Quartz-timed electronically controlled horizontal travel type cloth focal-plane shutter.

**Shutter speeds:** AUTO mode.... 1/1000 to 11 sec. Manual mode.... 13 settings of 1/1000 to 1 sec., "B", and "X" (1/60 sec.).

**Synch Terminals:** X Contact (synch speed 1/60 sec.), and direct X contact.

**Self-Timer:** Quartz-timed electronic self-timer with 10 sec. delay. LED flashes during operation, accelerating 2 sec. before shutter release. Can be cancelled during countdown.

**Shutter Release:** Real Time Electromagnetic Release System; auxiliary remote release via "Release Socket" (electronic accessory connection).

**Exposure Control:** Through-the-lens (TTL) center-weighted metering at full aperture using SPD (Silicon Photo Diode) cell.

• EV range from EV 0 (f/1.4 at 2 sec.) to 18 (f/16 at 1/1000 sec.) at ASA/ISO 100 with f/1.4 lens. • ASA/ISO range from 12 to 3200.

• Exposure metering system: Coupled to main switch circuit in switching on and off (lights up and then automatically switches off in ten seconds when the release button is slightly pressed or when the shutter is released).

**Exposure Compensation:** +2 EV ~ -2 EV via exposure compensation dial (click stops at every 1/2 EV; can be set for in-between-click stops).

**AE Lock:** Operated via main switch (locks in memory-oriented shutter speed).

**Auto Flash Control:** Direct TTL metering automatically coupling with Contax TLA Auto Flash system via an SPD sensor. • Synch speed: Shutter speed automatically set to 1/60 sec. upon completion of recycling.

**Viewfinder:** Silver-coated, fixed eye-level pentaprism type with horizontal split-image/microprism focusing screen; field shows 95% of the picture area; 0.86 X magnification (with 50 mm lens).

**Viewfinder display:** Shutter speeds indicated by 15 indicator LED's; over- and under-exposure indications; Green LED flash ready/after-flash signal mark; aperture scale; exposure counter; exposure compensation warning LED. Shutter speed LED's flash to indicate AE Lock operation.

**Film advance:** Fully automatic with Real Time Direct Drive using the camera's micro-motor.

**Exposure modes:** Single or continuous exposure selected by exposure mode selector; continuous exposures up to 3 frames per second.

**Exposure counter:** One on the camera body and one in the viewfinder, count increasing order, automatic resetting type.

**Accessory Shoe:** Direct X contact, and accepts TLA Auto Flash system units.

**Camera back:** Opens by lifting film rewind knob; with film-feed indicator and memo holder. (Camera back removable)

**Main lamp:** Indicates normal camera operation when power is turned on. Lights green for battery checking. Flashes red when self-timer is used.

**Power source:** Four 1.5 V size AA dry batteries or four 1.2 V size AA nickel-cadmium batteries.

**Number of rolls on one set of batteries:** About 50 rolls with alkaline dry batteries; about 20 rolls with manganese dry batteries; about 30 rolls with nickel-cadmium batteries (assuming all 36-exposure rolls, room temperature, continuous exposure mode).

**Power supply check:** Combined with the main lamp. The main lamp lights up green when the batteries are in good condition

**Miscellaneous:** With depth of field preview button and data back LED.

**Dimensions and weight:** 143 (width) x 92.5 (height) x 51 (depth) mm; 665 g (with batteries).

*\* The above specifications and design are subject to change without notice.*

**Typ:** 35-mm-Spiegelreflexkamera mit Direktantrieb, elektronisch gesteuerter automatischen/manuellen Belichtung, Schlitzverschluss.

**Bildformat:** 24 x 36 mm

**Objektivfassung:** Contax/Yashica-Bajonettfassung mit großem Durchmesser.

**Normalobjektive:** Carl Zeiss Planar T\* 1:1,7/50 mm

Carl Zeiss Planar T\* 1:1,4/50 mm

**Verschluss:** Elektronisch gesteuerter, vertikal ablaufender Tuch-Schlitzverschluss mit Quarz-Zeitsteuerung.

**Verschlusszeiten:** Automatischer Betrieb .... 1/1000 bis 11 s  
Manueller Betrieb .... 13 Einstellungen von 1/1000 bis 1 s, "B" und "X" (1/60 s).

**Synchro-Anschlüsse:** X-Kontakt (Synchronisationszeit 1/60 s) und Direkt-X-Kontakt.

**Selbstausröser:** Quarz-gesteuerter elektronischer Selbstausröser mit 10 Sek. Vorlaufzeit. LED blinkt bei Aktivierung und beschleunigt 2 Sek. vor Auslöschung. Kann während des Vorlaufs abgestellt werden.

**Verschlussauslöser:** Elektromagnetisches "Real Time"-Auslösesystem; zusätzliches Fernauslösesystem über "Auslöserbuchse" (Anschluß für elektronisches Zubehör).

**Belichtungsregelung:** Mittenbetonte Lichtmessung durch das Objektiv bei offener Blende mit einem SFD-(Silizium-Fotodiode)-Sensor. Belichtungsautomatik mit Blendenpriorität. • EV-Bereich von EV 0 (f/1,4 bei 2 Sek.) bis 18 (f/16 bei 1/1000 Sek.) mit ASA/ISO 100 und F1.4-Objektiv. ASA/ISO-Bereich von 12 bis 3200.

• Lichtmeßsystem: Beim Ein- und Ausschalten mit Hauptschaltung gekoppelt (leuchtet auf und geht dann nach 10 Sekunden automatisch aus, wenn der Auslöser leicht gedrückt oder der Verschluss ausgelöst wird).