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Exposure Compensation

In automatic exposure photography (P, HP, LP, and A modes), there may be situations where correct exposure is unattainable because of strong backlighting or harsh contrast in lighting conditions between subject and background. In such cases, as well as when you wish to take intentional over or underexposed shots, you will need to use the exposure compensation function. The Contax 159 MM is equipped with a one-touch AE lock lever, and an exposure compensation dial, giving you a two-way option.



Exposure Compensation dial
Belichtungskorrekturscheibe
Repère de compensation d'exposition
Aro de compensación de la exposición

AE Lock Lever
AE-Lock-Hebel
Levier de verrouillage de AE
Palanca de bloqueo de AE

<Using the AE Lock Lever>

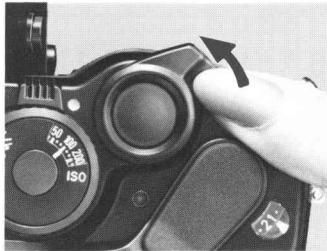
When the AE lock lever is set in the direction of the arrow, the exposure information in effect will be stored in the camera's memory. If the shutter release button is depressed, the stored exposure information will be executed. At this time, the shutter speed LED and the aperture display within the viewfinder will pulsate at the stored values for 16 seconds before extinguishing themselves off automatically.

The stored values can be displayed again by depressing the shutter release button partway in.

To clear the memory, reset the AE lock lever to its original position.

- Be sure that the metering system is activated, otherwise the AE lock function will not operate even if the AE lock lever has been set. Set the AE lock after pressing the shutter release button partway to activate the metering system.

The AE lock system on the Contax 159 MM is a type of memory device that stores the exposure information derived from a matching combination of aperture and shutter speed readings. Thus, in the "A" (Aperture-priority AE) mode, when the aperture is changed after setting of the AE lock, the camera will automatically select a corresponding shutter speed to assure you of a uniform exposure setting at all times. After setting the AE lock, the exposure can be further regulated by using the exposure compensation dial.



<Verwendung des AE-Schaltungshebels>

Wenn der AE-Schaltungshebel in Pfeilrichtung gestellt wird, wird die bestehende Belichtungsinformation im Speicher der Kamera gespeichert. Wenn der Auslöser gedrückt wird, wird die gespeicherte Information ausgeführt. Zu diesem Zeitpunkt blinken Verschlusszeiten-LED und Blendenanzeige im Sucher an den gespeicherten Werten 16 Sekunden lang, bevor sie auto-

matisch ausgehen. Die gespeicherten Werte können wieder angezeigt werden, indem der Auslöser halb gedrückt wird.

Zum Löschen der gespeicherten Werte stellen Sie den AE-Schaltungshebel auf Ausgangsstellung zurück.

- Die AE-Schaltung kann nur dann den Richtigen Belichtungswert speichern, wenn die TTL-Messung aktiviert ist. Deshalb vor Betätigung des AE-Schaltungshebels immer den Auslöser kurz antippen. Die Speicherung des Belichtungswertes hingegen kann beliebig lange erfolgen, egal ob dabei der Auslöser betätigt wird oder nicht.

Die AE-Schaltung der Contax 159 MM speichert die Belichtungsinformation, abgeleitet aus einer passenden Kombination von Blende und Belichtungszeit. In der "A"-Betriebsart (Blendenvorwahl), wählt die Kamera bei Einstellung einer anderen Blende nach Aktivierung der AE-Schaltung automatisch eine andere, passende Verschlusszeit, um immer gleichmäßige Belichtung zu garantieren. Nach Einstellung der AE-Schaltung kann die Belichtung weiter durch Einsatz der Belichtungskompensations-scheibe reguliert werden.



Photo (1)

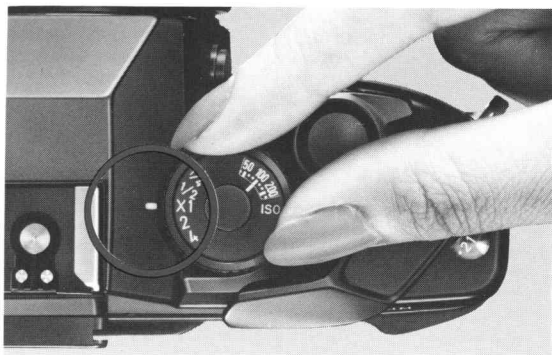


Photo (2)

<Examples Using the AE Lock>

For example, as shown in photo (2), 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 (1).

Once the exposure reading is locked in, it remains locked in until the AE Lock is released. Thus, when using a motor winder to take sequential photos of a moving subject, lock in the exposure reading and release the shutter for uniformly exposed photos without having your meter influenced by changing lighting conditions in the background.



<Using the Exposure Compensation Dial>

In the Program and Aperture-priority AE modes, the exposure compensation dial is normally set at "X1." However, for exposure compensation, turn the dial until the desired exposure compensation setting is aligned with the exposure compensation index. The dial is a four-stepped type, with usable intermediate click stops in 1/2-step increments. The "4" and "2" settings increase exposure, while the "1/4" and "1/2" settings decrease exposure.

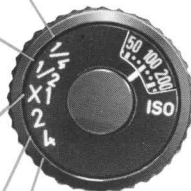
2-step decrease
2-stufige Senkung
Pour diminuer de 2 crans
Disminución en 2 pasos

1-step decrease
1-stufige Senkung
Pour diminuer d'un cran
Disminución en 1 paso

Normal setting
Normaleinstellung
Réglage normal
Ajuste normal

1-step increase
1-stufige Erhöhung
Pour augmenter d'un cran
Aumento en 1 paso

2-step increase
2-stufige Erhöhung
Pour augmenter de deux crans
Aumento en 2 pasos





2, 4 Setting
 2, 4-Einstellung
 Réglage à 2, 4
 Ajuste 2, 4



1/2, 1/4 Setting
 1/2, 1/4-Einstellung
 Réglage à 1/2, 1/4
 Ajuste 1/2, 1/4

When the exposure compensation is in use, a signal lights up in the viewfinder to indicate this. A “+” sign appears to the right of the aperture reading display to indicate when the “4” or “2” setting is in use, and a “-” sign likewise appears when the “1/4” or “1/2” setting is in use. In the Program AE mode, both the aperture and shutter readings are affected, and in the Aperture-priority AE mode, only the shutter speed reading is affected, governed to the extent of the exposure compensation involved.

Always be sure to reset the compensation dial back to “X1” when exposure compensation is no longer needed.

- The usable compensation range varies with the speed rating of the film in use, so the following table has been provided as a guide.

ISO	Compensation Range Kompensationsbereich Gamme de compensation Alcance de compensación				
12	1/4	1/2	X1	—	—
25	1/4	1/2	X1	2	—
50~800	1/4	1/2	X1	2	4
1600	—	1/2	X1	2	4
3200	—	—	X1	2	4



■ **For Backlighting Subjects ... Set at "2" or "4"**

When shooting main subject against the light, or against a bright sky, window or beach scene, where a bright background dominates the picture area, your main subject will be underexposed, causing it to be silhouetted and lacking in detail. In such a case, set the exposure compensation dial at "2" or "4" to give your subject more exposure.



■ **For Spotlit Subjects ... Set at "1/2" or "1/4"**

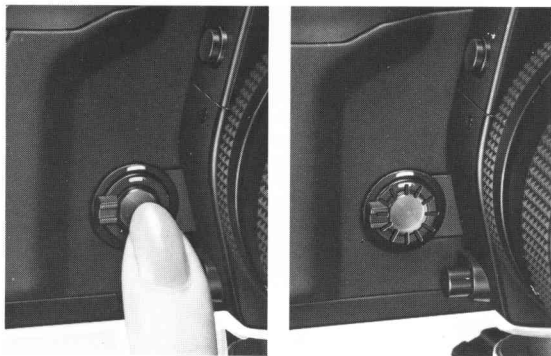
When shooting main subject in spotlight, a situation where a dark background dominates the scene, your main subject will appear overexposed, causing a washed out effect. In such a case, turn the exposure compensation dial to "1/2" or "1/4" to decrease exposure.





When you wish to include yourself in a group or special occasion picture, use the camera's quartz self-timer. Once you press the self-timer button it double functions as a self-timer flasher (LED) to indicate that the self-timer is in operation.

1 First focus the camera and advance the film. Then take hold of the knob on the self-timer button lock ring and turn it in the direction of the arrow until the white index mark on the self-timer ring aligns with the white mark above the self-timer.



2 Once the self-timer button/self-timer flasher is pressed, it will begin flashing for about 10 seconds before the shutter is automatically tripped. The flashing rate will accelerate about two seconds before end of countdown to let you know that the shutter is about to be released. You can cancel the self-timer at any time during countdown by re-pressing the button. After using the self-timer, reset the lock ring to its original position.

- The shutter can be activated by pressing the shutter release even in the midst of a self-timer countdown. When this is done, the self-timer will cancel and the self-timer flasher will be turned off.
- Resetting of the self-timer lock ring to its original position will not cause the self-timer to cancel during its countdown.
- During the self-timer countdown period, the LED display inside the viewfinder will be turned off.
- The self-timer will not function when the shutter control dial is set at "B".

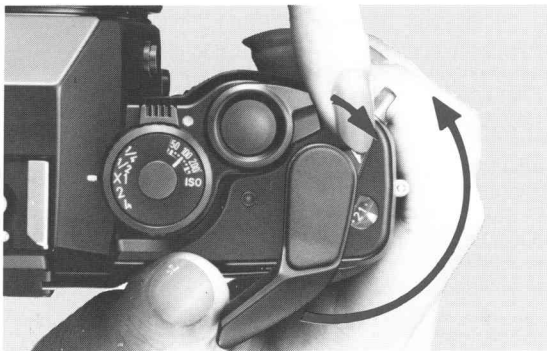
<Viewfinder Eyepiece-Blind>

When shooting in the AE modes (P, HP, LP, or A modes) using a self-timer or remote control system, the meter reading may be thrown off by stray light entering via the viewfinder eyepiece as it is not being shielded by the nearness of your face. In this case, the use of the AE lock is recommended. Another method would be to slip the stray light prevention adapter, a standard accessory, onto the viewfinder eyepiece.

- Selbst während der Vorlaufzeit des Selbstauslösers kann der Verschluss durch Drücken des Auslösers aktiviert werden. In diesem Fall wird der Selbstauslöser abgestellt und der Selbstauslöserblinker ausgeschaltet.
- Durch Rückstellen des Selbstauslösersperrings auf seine ursprüngliche Position wird der Selbstauslöser während seiner Vorlaufzeit nicht abgestellt.
- Während der Vorlaufzeit des Selbstauslösers wird die LED-Anzeige im Sucher ausgeschaltet.
- Der Selbstauslöser arbeitet nicht, wenn die Verschlusszeitenscheibe auf "B" gestellt ist.

<Sucher-Streulichtschutz>

Wenn Sie in den AE Betriebsarten (P, HP, LP oder A) aufnehmen und ein Selbstauslöser- oder Fernsteuersystem verwenden, kann die Belichtungsmesserableseung durch Streulicht, das durch den Sucher eintritt, gestört werden, wenn dieser nicht durch Ihr Gesicht ganz abgedeckt wird. In diesem Fall wird Verwendung der AE-Verriegelung empfohlen. Eine andere Gegenmaßnahme ist das Aufschieben eines Streulichtschutzes, ein Normalzubehörteil, auf das Sucherokular.



Intentional multiple exposure is useful for registering different subjects or superimposing the same subject on a single frame.

1 Take your first exposure by pressing the shutter release button.

2 While pulling the multiple exposure lever in the direction of arrow, fully stroke the film advance lever. This will cock the shutter without advancing the film or the exposure counter.

Your finger will be showed off the multiple exposure lever during the shutter cocking process but it will not affect the multiple exposure function.



3 Take your second exposure by pressing the shutter release button again. This procedure can be repeated any number of times for multiple exposure shots on the same frame.

- When taking multiple exposures there is a possibility of a slight shifting of the multiple images being registered.
- For intentional multiple exposures, it is advisable to choose a dark background first and to superimpose a subject with a brighter background. Multiple exposures of subjects against a predominant, white-toned or ultra-bright background will not come out too well.

When shooting indoors or at night, the use of an electronic flash unit is recommended. The Contax 159 MM, when teamed with the Contax TLA electronic flash system, can be used for flash photography in the TTL Program auto flash and TTL Aperture-Priority auto flash modes with the camera's automatic direct TTL flash metering.

<Flash Photography with the TLA Flash System>

When the Contax 159 MM is used with the TLA flash system, all you need to do is set the camera in the auto mode and the flash unit in the TTL auto mode, because a special SPD cell in the camera body reads the through-the-lens-light reflected off the film surface to give you automatic direct TTL flash metering.

The TLA flash system consists of the "TLA20," "TLA30," and "RTF 540," with flash extension and multiple flash system accessories to take advantage of the capabilities of the TLA flash system.

- For direct TTL flash metering with the RTF 540, use it with an optional TLA adapter.



Flash Synch Speed

In the TTL Program auto flash mode with the shutter control dial set at "P," "HP" or "LP," or in the TTL Aperture Priority auto flash with the dial set at "A," the synch speed of 1/100 sec. is automatically set when the flash unit completes recycling.

When shooting flash with the shutter control dial switched to manual, it can be used to advantage for daylight flash photography because of a fast synch speed capability up to 1/250 sec.

Dedicated Flash Signal Mark

In using the TLA flash system, you will be able to confirm flash-ready status by the "⚡" LED mark that comes on in the viewfinder when the flash unit completes recycling. And in the TTL Program auto flash and TTL Aperture-Priority auto flash modes, the same LED mark pulsates for two seconds after exposure, indicating your subject was within effective flash range.

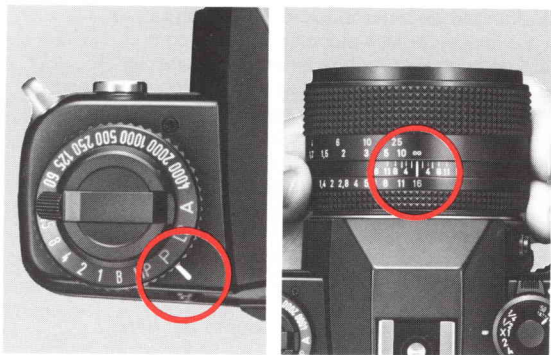
Blitzsynchronisation

Bei TTL-Programm-Automatikblitzbetrieb mit auf "P," "HP" oder "LP" eingestellter Verschlusszeitenscheibe oder bei TTL-Blendenvorwahl-Automatikblitz mit auf "A" eingestellter Verschlusszeitenscheibe wird die Synchrozeit von 1/100 Sek. automatisch eingestellt, wenn der Blitz das Wiederaufladen beendet.

Bei auf manuellen Betrieb eingestellter Verschlusszeitenscheibe kann der Blitz wegen der schnellen Synchrozeit von bis zu 1/250 Sek. vorteilhaft zum Aufhellen von Tageslichtszenen eingesetzt werden.

Signalmarkierung für angepaßten Blitz

Bei Verwendung des TLA-Blitzsystems sind Sie in der Lage, den Blitzbereitschaftsstatus mit der "⚡" LED-Markierung zu überprüfen, die im Sucher erscheint, wenn das Blitzgerät sich wieder aufgeladen hat. Und bei den Betriebsarten für TTL-Programm-Automatikblitz und TTL-Blendenvorwahl-Automatikblitz blinkt die gleiche LED zwei Sekunden nach der Auslösung, wodurch angezeigt wird, daß das Motiv innerhalb des wirksamen Blitzbereiches war.



<TTL Program Auto Flash Photography>

Flash shots are enabled by setting the camera's shutter control dial on any of the Program (P, HP, LP) modes. When the flash unit has completed recycling, the aperture will be automatically set at f/4 or slower according to the Program mode in use.

1 Set the shutter control dial at "P," "HP," or "LP," and the lens at its minimum aperture.

- When an older type Zeiss T* lens without a program coupling lug is used, TTL Program auto flash will not be possible. See page 44.



2 Confirm exposure information display in viewfinder and then fire.

When flash unit completes recycling, the shutter is automatically switched to its synch speed (shutter speed LED pulsates at the "125" mark), and the flash ready mark "⚡" lights up. Simultaneously, the aperture display will indicate a correct aperture setting of f/4 or slower. Now, merely focus and shoot.

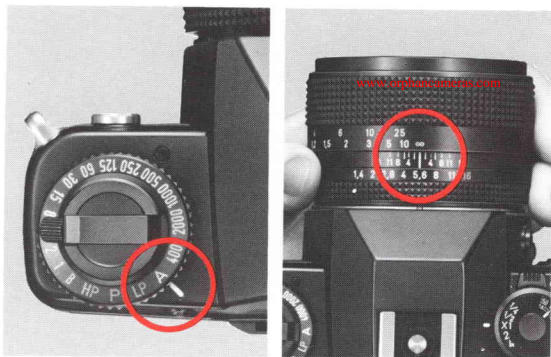


Using the AE Lock

When using electronic flash to shoot subject in the evening or against a dusky background, you can obtain a more natural and better lighting balance between your subject and background by using the AE lock to shoot your picture at a slow flash synch speed. When the AE lock lever is set, the exposure is locked at the value (at an



aperture setting of $f/4$ or slower and at the selected shutter speed if it is set below the flash synch speed) appropriate for the subject at the time the lock was set. Now, merely press the shutter release button. After the AE lock has been set, the flash output can be regulated by using the exposure compensation dial.



<TTL Aperture-Priority Auto Flash Photography>

With the shutter control dial set at "A," you can take flash shots coupled to all apertures of the lens in use.

- 1 Set the shutter control dial to "A."
- 2 Select the desired aperture setting.



3 Confirm the viewfinder display data and shoot.

When the flash unit completes recycling, the shutter will be automatically switched to the camera's synch speed (the shutter speed LED will pulsate at "125"), and the LED mark "⚡" will light up. Now, merely focus and shoot.

Using the AE Lock

The AE lock function can be used here just as it had been done in TTL Program auto flash mode. In this case, the shutter speed will be locked at the selected shutter speed if it is set below the flash synch speed. After setting the AE lock, the flash output can be regulated by using the exposure compensation dial.



<TLA Flash with Shutter Control on Manual Mode>

A peak synch speed of 1/250 sec. is possible. Even when the TLA flash unit is used, automatic switching of the shutter speed will not be available so set the shutter dial using the shutter control dial. The viewfinder display can be used to confirm the shutter and aperture settings in effect, and the flash ready mark " ⚡ " will light upon recycling.

<Using Other Flash Units>

The synch contact of the Contax 159 MM is an X contact. When using flash units other than the TLA electronic flash system, set the shutter control dial at 1/250 sec. or slower.

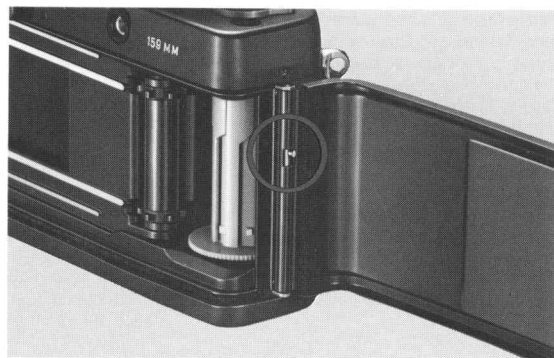
- Some large flash units will not synch at 1/250 sec, so test such flash units beforehand.
- The Contax 159 MM, being fitted with a direct X contact, must be connected by a cord via the camera-front synch terminal when used with flash units needing a connecting cord.
- With Class MF, M and FP flashbulbs use a shutter speed of 1/30 sec. or slower.
- Flash shots can be taken with the shutter control dial set at "A" (but not at P, HP or LP). In this case, check to see that the shutter speed is set at 1/250 sec. or slower.



<Release Socket>

This may be used to attach remote control devices such as the Cable Switch, Infrared Controller S, Radio Controller, etc., or as a contact for connecting the Auto Bellows or the RTF 540 flash unit. The socket receives electrical signals from these accessories which are used to operate the shutter.

- Do not connect an ordinary cable release (mechanically operated type) to this release socket as this can cause damage to the socket device.



<Interchangeable Camera Back>

The standard camera back can be interchanged with the cordless Data Back Quartz D-6 for imprinting the date and/or time on the photographs. To remove the camera back, loosen it while pushing down on the camera back release lug.

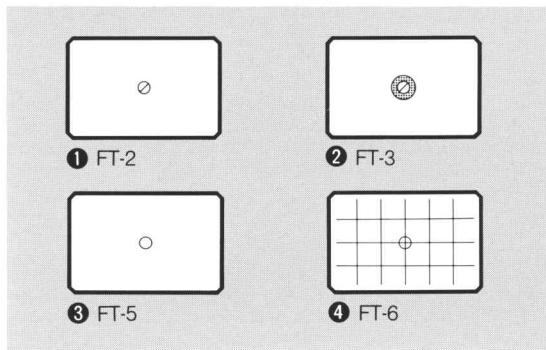


*Infrared compensation mark/Infrarotkorrekturmarke
Repère pour infra-rouge/Marca de compensación infrarroja*

<Infrared Compensation Mark>

Since shooting with monochrome infrared film (and red filter) will result in focusing on a different film plane than when using the normal focusing procedure, focusing must be compensated for this variance. Zeiss T* lenses have an infrared compensation mark on the depth-of-field scale. First use the normal focusing procedure with the red filter off, then mount the filter and turn the focusing ring unit until the distance focused upon is opposite the compensation mark.

- Please refer to film guide sheet when using color infrared film.



<Focusing Screens>

The Contax 159 MM comes equipped with a horizontal split-image/microprism collar screen (FT-4) as its standard type. The screen is interchangeable, as desired, with four other available types such as ① a 45° split-image screen (FT-2), ② a 45° split-image/microprism collar screen (FT-3), ③ a matte screen (FT-5), and ④ a sectioned matte screen (FT-6).

Since screen interchanging requires precise adjustments, have it done by taking your camera to the nearest Yashica service center or agent.

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.

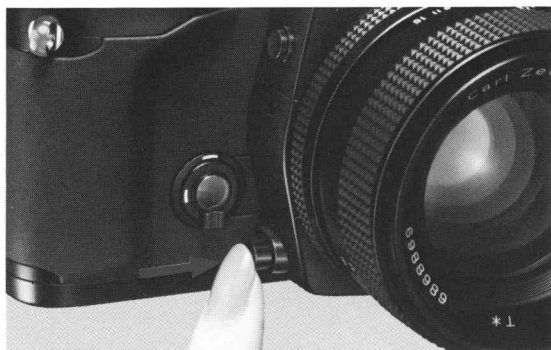
③ The depth-of-field is greater behind the subject on which the lens is focused than in front of it. Different lenses may have different depth-of-field limits. A lens of short focal length has greater depth-of-field at any set distance than a lens of long focal length.



Depth-of-Field Scale
 Schärftiefenskala
 Graduations de profondeur de champ
 Escala de la profundidad de campo

<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 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.

<159 Winder W-7>

The Contax 159 Winder W-7, a grip type that mounts on the 159 MM, provides automatic film advance at the rate of 3 fps. Film is automatically advanced by depressing its shutter release buttons mounted on top of the grip or the one on its side for vertical format shooting. Like their counterpart on the camera, these shutter release buttons can be depressed partway to make an exposure check, making it quick and easy to confirm proper exposure before releasing the shutter. And an AE lock lever on the side of the grip facilitates use of the AE lock function for vertical format shots.

The W-7 is powered by six type AA penlight batteries. It has a switch that enables shooting in the sequential mode of 3 frames per sec. or in the single frame mode, and it fully couples with the camera's AE system.



<Data Back Quartz D-6>

By simply exchanging it with the standard camera back of the 159 MM, the Contax Data Back Quartz D-6 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 data 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 number of days, automatic adjustment of readings for leap year, and even coupling to shutter for sequence shooting (up to 3 fps).



- Excessive heat may adversely affect the film, batteries or camera system and result in improper exposure. Avoid leaving the camera in direct sunlight, glove or trunk compartment, rear-seat shelf of cars and other hot areas. If the camera has been exposed to excessive heat, allow it to cool to normal temperature before use.
- Salt air, sand, dirt and other foreign matter will damage the camera's internal system if allowed to penetrate inside. Take care to keep the camera clean when using it at the seashore or in sandy areas. Shocks from dropping or bumping are another major cause of camera malfunction. Always handle your camera with great care to ensure years of trouble-free operation.
- Avoid touching the lens, viewfinder eyepiece and other glass surfaces with your fingers. Blow dust and dirt away from these surfaces with a blower/brush, or wipe gently with a soft cloth (after brushing) if necessary. Clean smudges and smears on lens and mirror surfaces with high quality lens-cleaning solution and tissue. Always take extra care in cleaning the lens and mirror surfaces to avoid scratching.
- Sudden and frequent changes in temperature could lead to corrosion of electrical contacts and cause other malfunctions. When shooting in cold or hot areas, avoid extreme temperature changes as much as possible.
- Make it a point to always check the camera functions before taking pictures (travel, wedding, business photos, etc.).
- When the camera body needs cleaning, wipe it with a soft, dry cloth. Never use any benzene, thinner or any other solvent on the camera body surface.
- When not using the camera for a long period, remove the batteries and avoid leaving the camera in humid or naphthalene-treated areas.

In order to get the best performance from this camera, we recommend the use of Contax brand lenses and accessories. We take no responsibility for damage to the camera from the use of other brands of products said to be for use on Contax cameras.

Specifications

Type: 35 mm single-lens reflex featuring Auto/Manual exposure modes and focal plane shutter

Image Size: 24 x 36 mm

Lens Mount: Contax/Yashica bayonet mount

Shutter: Quartz-timed, electronically operated vertical travel metal focal plane shutter

Shutter Speeds: 1/4000 to 60 sec. in AE modes; 1/4000 to 1 sec. (13 steps) in Manual mode, with "B"

Flash Synchronization: In direct X-synch only, with dedicated flash unit, automatically synchs at 1/100 sec. in electronic flash mode; at 1/250 sec. or slower (flash bulb synchs at 1/30 sec. or slower) in manual flash mode. X-synch terminal provided.

Self-Timer: Quartz-timed electronic self-timer with 10 sec. delay. LED flashes during operation, accelerating 2 sec. before activation of shutter. Cancellable in mid-operation.

Shutter Release: Electromagnetic release system, with dedicated release socket

Exposure Modes: (1) Normal Program AE mode; (2) High-speed Program AE mode; (3) Low-speed Program AE mode; (4) Aperture-priority AE mode; (5) Manual exposure mode; (6) TTL Program Auto Flash mode; (7) TTL Aperture-Priority Auto Flash mode; and (8) Manual Flash mode

Metering System: TTL center-weighted metering at full aperture (direct TTL center-weighted metering when using TLA electronic flash system) via Silicon Photo Diode (SPD) cell. Metering range from EV 0 to 20 (f/1.4 lens, ISO 100). Film speed range from ISO 12 to 3200. Metering switch turned on by depressing shutter release button partway in, automatically cutting off after 16 seconds.

AE Lock: Exposure memory locking, EV compensating type with exposure compensation dial

Exposure Compensation: +2 to -2 EV with 1/2-step increment click stops (intermediate setting possible)

Viewfinder: Eye-level, pentaprism type, with long eyepoint, showing 95% of picture area at 0.82X magnification, using 50 mm lens set at infinity.

Focusing Screens: Horizontal split-image/micropism collar screen as standard; interchangeable with four other types (requiring services of Contax/Yashica service center)

Viewfinder Display: LED digital display indicating aperture and exposure compensation signs; LED display indicating shutter speed (correct shutter speed, over- and underexposure), program AE modes, dedicated flash mark; array indicating shutter speeds.

Film Advance: Lever operated, 135-degree winding angle and 30-degree stand-off angle; provision made for operation with Contax 159 Winder W-7

Film Rewind: By rewind crank after depressing film rewind release button

Exposure Counter: Auto resetting type; at all shutter settings except "B" (Bulb), camera shutter system automatically operates at 1/100 sec. until counter advances to "1"

Multiple Exposure: Enabled by turning multiple exposure lever

Accessory Shoe: Direct X-synch hot-shoe with Contax TLA capability

Camera Back: Hinged type opened by pulling up on film rewind knob; memo holder provided; interchangeable with Data Back Quartz D-6.

Power Source: Powered by two 1.55 V silver oxide batteries (SR44) or 1.5 V alkaline manganese batteries (LR44); provided with main switch

Battery Check: Indicated by battery check lamp activated by main switch operation

Other Features: Provided with couplings for motorized winder, with LED for Data Back application, and depth-of-field preview button

Size: 138 (W) x 89 (H) x 55 (D) mm

Weight: 520 grams (w/o batteries)

* *All specifications and designs given herein are subject to change without notice.*

Kameratyp: Einäugige Kleinbild-Spiegelreflexkamera mit Auto/manueller Belichtung und Schlitzverschluss

Bildformat: 24x36 mm

Objektivfassung: Contax/Yashica-Bajonettfassung

Verschluss: Quarz-stabilisierter, elektronisch gesteuerter vertikal ablaufender Metall-Schlitzverschluss

Verschlusszeiten: 1/4000 bis 60 Sek. in AE-Betriebsarten; 1/4000 bis 1 Sek. (13 Stufen) in manueller Betriebsart, mit "B"

Blitzsynchronisation: Nur bei Direkt-X-Synchronisation mit angepaßtem Blitz, automatische Synchronisation bei 1/100 Sek. in Elektronenblitz-Betriebsart; bei 1/250 Sek. oder langsamer (Blitzbirnen-Synchronisation bei 1/30 Sek. oder langsamer) in manueller Blitz-Betriebsart. X-Synchr.-Anschluß vorhanden

Selbstausröser: Quarzgesteuerter elektronischer Selbstauslöser mit 10 Sek. Vorlaufzeit. LED blinkt beim Betrieb und beschleunigt 2 Sek. vor Verschlussauslösung. Kann während des Vorlaufs abgestellt werden

Verschlussauslöser: Elektromagnetisches Auslösesystem mit angepaßter Auslöserbuchse

Belichtungsarten: (1) Normal-Programm-AE Betriebsart; (2) Schnell-Programm-AE Betriebsart; (3) Langsam-Programm-AE Betriebsart; (4) Blendenvorwahl-AE Betriebsart; (5) Manuelle Betriebsart; (6) TTL Programm-Blendenvorwahl-Automatikblitz Betriebsart; (7) TTL Elektronenblitz Betriebsart und (8) Manuelle Blitz-Betriebsart



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