

This manual is for reference and historical purposes, all rights reserved.

**This page is copyright© by M. Butkus, NJ.**

This page may not be sold or distributed without the expressed permission of the producer

I have no connection with any camera company

On-line camera manual library

This is the full text and images from the manual. This may take 3 full minutes for the PDF file to download.

**If you find this manual useful, how about a donation of \$3 to: M. Butkus, 29 Lake Ave., High Bridge, NJ 08829-1701 and send your e-mail address so I can thank you. Most other places would charge you \$7.50 for a electronic copy or \$18.00 for a hard to read Xerox copy.**

**This will allow me to continue to buy new manuals and pay their shipping costs.**

**It'll make you feel better, won't it?**

**If you use Pay Pal or wish to use your credit card,  
click on the secure site on my main page.**

■ **When the drive mode is set at “C”**

**(continuous shooting):** This mode is particularly useful for shooting moving subjects such as children while following them. While the shutter release is depressed halfway, the lens continues to focus itself. After checking that the subject is sharply focused, depress the shutter release all the way to take the picture.

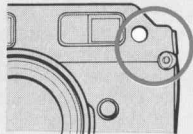
● If it is difficult to focus the subject (see page 74), the mark “■ ■” will appear indicating the unmeasurable condition. In such a case, it is recommended to forgo shooting the subject because the condition will lead to an out-of-focus picture.



● If the mark “■” blinks on the right edge of the focus display, the shutter does not trip when the drive mode is set at “S” because your subject is too close to the camera. However, when the drive mode is set at “C”, the shutter trips although the subject is not sharply focused.

● If it is difficult to focus because the subject is dimly lit or its contrast is low, the AF-assist beam is automatically emitted on the subject to increase the accuracy of the auto-focus system.

[www.orphancameras.com](http://www.orphancameras.com)



## <Focus Lock>

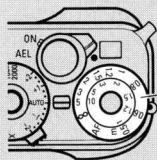
If the subject you want to focus is not in the focusing frame when shooting in the auto-focus mode, use the focus lock.

**1** After setting the drive mode at "S", aim the focusing frame at the subject you want to focus, and depress the shutter release halfway. The lens is focused on the subject and the focus mark in the focus display turns on. The focus will be locked in this position (Focus Lock).

**2** While the shutter release is depressed halfway, move the camera to recompose the picture and take it by depressing the shutter release all the way.

- Because the focus remains locked as long as the shutter release is depressed halfway, your subject is in sharp focus even if you move the camera.
- The focus lock is released if you move your finger from the shutter release.
- When the drive mode is set at "C", the focus cannot be locked.





Manual focus range  
 Manueller Entfernungsbereich  
 Plage de mise au point  
 manuelle  
 Margen de enfoque manual

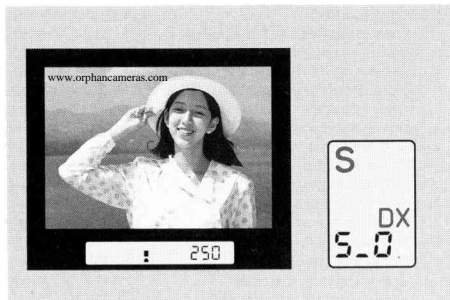
Focus scale  
 Fokusskala  
 Echelle de mise au point  
 Escala de enfoque

Focus index  
 Fokusindex  
 Index de mise au point  
 Marca de referencia de  
 enfoque



## <Manual Focus>

**1** Set the focus dial to “∞~0.5 m”.  
 The focus display in the viewfinder will be changed as illustrated, and shows the focus scale (focal deviation) and focus index.



**2** Aim the focusing frame at the subject you want to focus, and operate the focus dial while checking the focus display in the viewfinder so that the focus scale coincides with the focus index and shoot.

- The shooting distance is indicated in the display panel because it couples to the focusing dial.
- Use the distance scale on the focusing dial as the reference. In some cases, the distance value indicated in the display panel might not exactly match the distance scale on the focusing dial.

## Focus Display and Focusing State:

Display	Focusing state
<p>Focus scale</p> <p>Focus index</p>	<p>[Back focusing] The focus is not on the subject. The lens is focused on the backward object.</p>
	<p>[Correct focusing] The lens is focused on the subject.</p>
	<p>[Front focusing] The focus is not on the subject. The lens is focused on the frontward object.</p>
<p>(blinking)</p>	<p>[Out of metering] Focusing is not possible. The lens cannot be focused correctly.</p>

## Shooting Range:

Lens	Shooting range
Biogon Planar	T*28mmF2.8 T*45mmF2 $\infty$ ~0.5 m
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use the distance scale outside of the focus dial as the reference.</li> </ul>	
Sonnar	T*90mmF2.8 $\infty$ ~1.0 m
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use the distance scale inside of the focus dial as the reference.</li> </ul>	

- The AF-assist beam is not emitted in the manual-focus mode.

### <Subjects that are difficult to focus>

This camera may not focus the lens on the following subjects properly or show the measured distance that extremely deviates from the actual distance. In such cases, try to focus the lens on another subject equidistant from you with the focus lock, and shoot. Alternatively, determine the shooting distance by eye measurement to focus the lens in the manual focus mode and shoot.

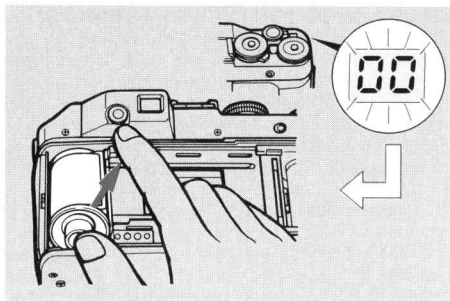
- ① When the subject is too bright or dark
- ② When the contrast between the subject and its background is extremely low
- ③ When there is a strong light source such as sunlight in or around the focusing frame
- ④ When there are two or more subjects you want to take at an extremely different distance in the focusing frame
- ⑤ When the subject has horizontal lines alone or a repeated pattern of vertical lines
- ⑥ Fast moving objects
- ⑦ When the subject has no concrete shape such as flame or smoke

### <Schwierig zu fokussierende Motive>

Diese Kamera ist u.U. nicht in der Lage, das Objektiv einwandfrei auf die unten aufgeführten Objekte zu fokussieren, oder sie zeigt einen Entfernungswert an, der stark von der tatsächlichen Entfernung zum Objekt abweicht. In einem solchen Fall fokussieren Sie das Objekt zunächst unter Verwendung des Meßwertspeichers auf einen anderen Gegenstand, der sich in etwa der gleichen Entfernung wie das Objekt befindet, dann visieren Sie das gewünschte Motivdetail an und lösen aus. Als Alternative können Sie die Entfernung zum Objekt visuell abschätzen, bevor Sie das Objektiv mit manueller Nachfuhrmessung fokussieren und auszulösen.

- ① zu hellen oder dunklen Motiven
- ② zu geringem Kontrast im Motiv oder zum Hintergrund
- ③ einer sehr hellen Lichtquelle, z.B. der Sonne, im oder in der Nähe des AF-Meßfeldes
- ④ zwei oder mehr Details in sehr verschiedenen Entfernungen innerhalb des AF-Meßfeldes
- ⑤ Motiven mit horizontalen oder regelmäßigen senkrechten Strukturen
- ⑥ schnell bewegten Motiven
- ⑦ konturlosen Motiven wie Flammen oder Rauch

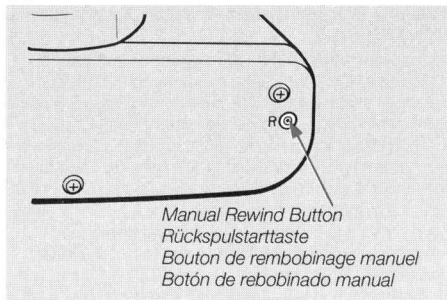
## Rewinding the Film



**As soon as the entire roll of film is exposed, the camera rewinds the film automatically.**

While the film is rewinding, the exposure counter counts down. When rewinding is completed, the motor stops and number "00" in the counter blinks.

After making sure that the motor has stopped and the exposure counter has returned to "00", open the camera back and unload the film.



- Be sure to unload the film after it has rewound. After the film has been rewound, the camera will not operate unless the camera back is once opened.
- Always unload a film in subdued light.
- To rewind the film in the middle of a roll, press the manual rewind button on the camera bottom with a fine-pointed object. (Do not press it with a sharp-pointed object such as a needle.)
- Take the exposed film for processing as soon as possible.

# *Camera Functions and Applied Techniques*

## *Selecting the Exposure Mode*

You can choose the following exposure modes depending on your shooting object and application.

### **Aperture-priority Auto Exposure**

If you choose your desired aperture, the camera will automatically select the shutter speed suited for it to provide correct exposure. This mode is useful for taking pictures by utilizing the lens depth of field.

### **Manual Exposure**

In this mode, you can choose the aperture and shutter speed as desired. Intentional over- or underexposure is also easy.

### **B: Bulb Exposure**

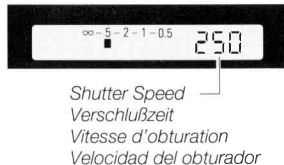
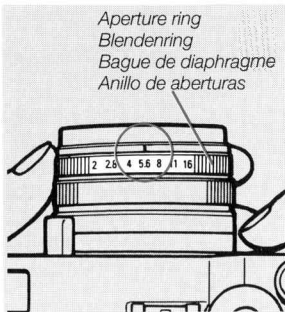
This mode can be used for taking night scenes or pictures of the sky at night which requires long exposure. As long as the shutter release is depressed, the shutter will remain open to expose the film.

### **X: Flash Photography**

This mode is set when you use an ordinary flash unit having only X-contact but no dedicated flash linked contact. For more details, refer to "Taking Pictures with Flash Units Other than the TLA Flash Unit" on page 120.



## Aperture-priority Auto Exposure



### 1 Set the shutter speed/exposure compensation dial to "AUTO."

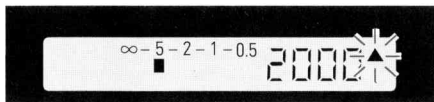
● To change the mode from the manual exposure (shutter speed scale) to the aperture-priority auto exposure, while pressing the dial lock release button (A), turn the shutter speed/exposure compensation dial so that the mark "AUTO" comes opposite the dial index.

### 2 Set the aperture and shoot.

If you set the aperture with the lens'

aperture ring, the camera will automatically set the shutter speed suited for it. In the viewfinder, the shutter speed automatically set by the camera will turn on.

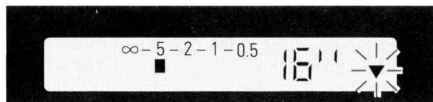
- Normally, set the aperture so that the shutter speed is set 1/60 sec. to 1/2000 sec.
- When the shutter speed is set to slower than 1/60 sec., it is recommended to use the flash unit. If you are not using the flash unit, mount the camera on a tripod to prevent camera shake.



*Overexposure warning  
Überbelichtungswarnung  
Avertissement de surexposition  
Advertencia de sobreexposición*

### <Overexposure Warning>

● If the exposure mark “▲” blinks, it means overexposure. Because the subject is too bright, readjust the aperture so that the “▲” mark turns off.



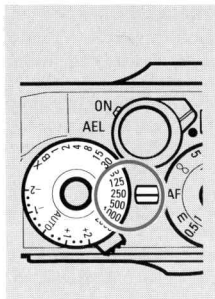
*Underexposure warning  
Unterbelichtungswarnung  
Avertissement de sous-exposition  
Advertencia de subexposición*

### <Underexposure Warning>

● If the exposure mark “▼” blinks, it means underexposure. Because the subject is too dark, use an additional light to brighten up the subject or change the aperture so that the “▼” mark disappears.

● Even when an over- or underexposure warning appears, you can take pictures by depressing the shutter release.

# Manual Exposure



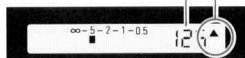
Aperture ring  
Blendenring  
Bague de diaphragme  
Anillo de aberturas

**1** Turn the shutter speed/exposure compensation dial so that the desired shutter speed comes opposite the dial index.

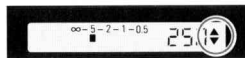
● To change the mode from the aperture-priority auto exposure (+2 ~ AUTO ~ -2) to the manual exposure, while pressing the dial lock release button (A), turn the shutter speed/exposure compensation dial so that the desired shutter speed comes opposite the dial index.

Shutter speed  
Verschlußzeit  
Vitesse d'obturation  
Velocidad del obturador

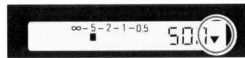
Exposure mark  
Belichtungssymbol  
Marque d'exposition  
Marca de la exposición



“▲”: Overexposure  
Überbelichtung  
Surexposition  
Sobreexposición



“◀▶”: Correct exposure  
richtige Belichtung  
Exposition correcte  
Exposición correcta

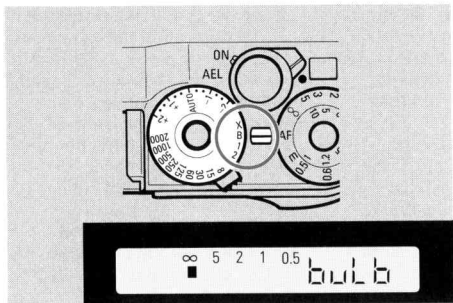


“▼”: Underexposure  
Unterbelichtung  
Sous-exposition  
Subexposición

**2** Set the aperture with the lens' aperture ring and shoot.

In the viewfinder, the shutter speed selected and the exposure mark will turn on. Turn the shutter dial or the lens' aperture ring so that the correct exposure mark “◀▶” turns on.

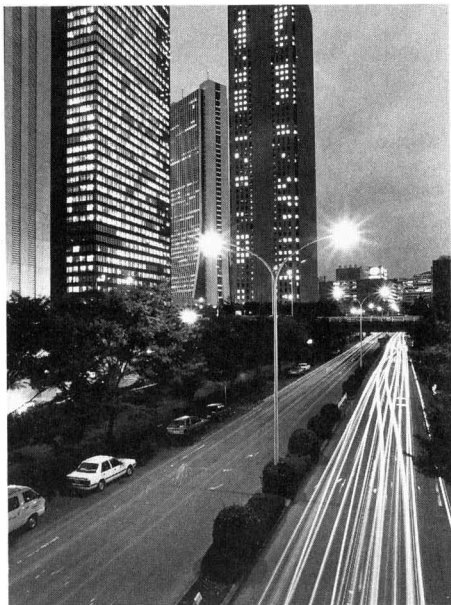
## Bulb Exposure [B]



**1** Set the shutter speed/exposure compensation dial to “B”.

**2** Set the aperture and shoot.  
As long as the shutter release is depressed, the shutter will remain open to expose the film.

- Mount the camera on a tripod or stable base to prevent camera shake and trip the shutter with the Cable Switch L (optional accessory).



## Exposure Compensation

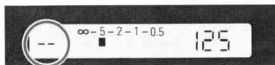
*If there is a great difference in brightness between the subject and its background, the subject will not be correctly exposed. In this case, use exposure compensation. Exposure compensation can also be used for intentional over- and underexposure. There are three methods:*

- The exposure can be compensated by controlling the shutter speed.

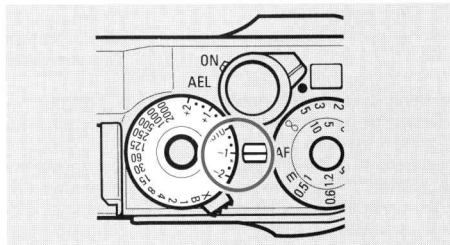
### <1. Using the Exposure Compensation Dial>

Normally, the exposure compensation dial is set at "AUTO" (compensation value 0) in the aperture-priority auto exposure. To compensate exposure, turn and set the dial so that your desired compensating value comes opposite the dial index. It can be set in 1/3-EV increments within a

range of +2EV to -2EV. If the



exposure compensation dial is set anywhere except "AUTO" (compensation value 0), the "+" or "-" mark will blink in the viewfinder, indicating that the exposure compensation is in effect.



*After taking pictures with exposure compensation, be sure to return the dial to "AUTO" (compensation value 0).*

●  
*Vergessen Sie nicht, nach Aufnahmen mit Belichtungskorrektur den Ring wieder auf "AUTO" (Korrekturfaktor 0) zu stellen.*

●  
*Après avoir pris les photos avec la compensation d'exposition, n'oubliez pas de ramener le cadran à la position "AUTO" (Valeur de compensation 0)".*

●  
*Después de fotografiar con la compensación de la exposición asegúrese de reponer el dial a la posición "AUTO" (valor de compensación 0).*



No Compensation  
keine Korrektur  
Pas de compensation  
Sin compensación

Compensation to the "+" side  
Korrektur nach "+"  
Compensation vers le côté "+"  
Compensación al lado "+"



Compensation to the "-" side  
Korrektur nach "-"  
Compensation vers le côté "-"  
Compensación al lado "-"



### ■ For backlighted subjects ...

#### Exposure compensation of "+1/3" ~ "+2"

If you are shooting your subject against the light, under a bright sky, on an ocean beach, in front of a window, and so on, where the greater part of your picture is occupied by a bright background, the subject will be underexposed and turn out dark like a silhouette. In such cases, use exposure compensation of +1/3 ~ +2 to give more exposure.

### ■ For spotlighted subjects...

#### Exposure compensation of "-1/3" ~ "-2"

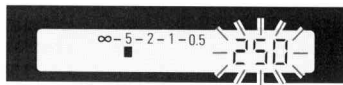
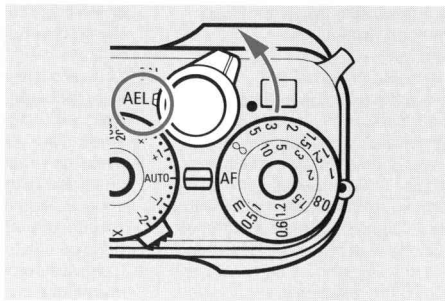
If you are shooting a spotlighted subject on a stage where a dark background predominates in the scene, it will be underexposed and turn out light. In such cases, use exposure compensation of -1/3 ~ -2 to reduce the amount of light on it.

## <2. Using the AE Lock>

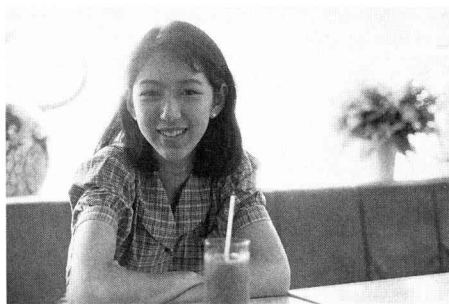
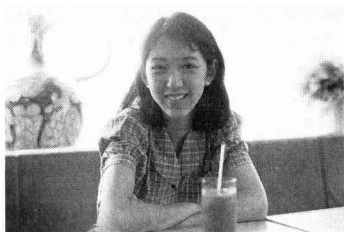
The AE lock is used for storing the exposure value of the subject in the memory during the aperture-priority auto exposure. It is used when you shoot the backlighted subject or when you make continuous shooting on the moving object at a fix exposure.

If the main switch is set to "AEL", the exposure value at that time will be stored in the camera memory so that you can trip the shutter release with the same exposure value, unaffected by changes in brightness on the background.

**1** First, face the central part of the viewfinder toward your subject, then switch the main switch from "ON" to "AEL". The exposure will thus be locked.



● The shutter speed display in the viewfinder blinks during AE lock.



- This camera stores the shutter speed in the memory. If the aperture is changed after the AE lock is activated, the exposure value will change.

- Set the main switch to “AEL” when the display in the viewfinder lights.

**2** Recompose your subject and shoot.

- The exposure value will remain in the memory while the AE lock is activated, but the display will turn off after 16 seconds to save battery.

- In the continuous-shooting mode (“C”), you can take pictures in succession with the same exposure value, unaffected by changes in brightness on the background, if you have locked the exposure.

- If you change the exposure compensating value, exposure is made on the basis of the exposure value you have locked.

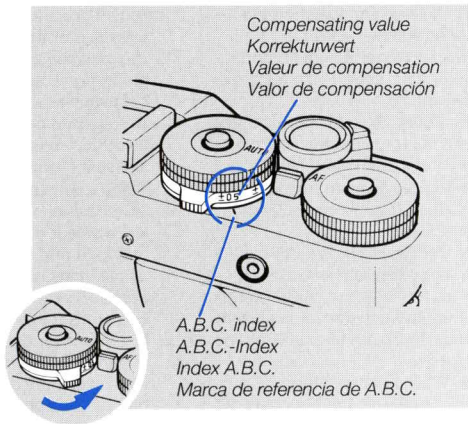


### <3. Using the A.B.C. Mode (Automatic Exposure Compensation for 3 Consecutive Frames)>

This mode allows you to take pictures automatically in three different steps of exposure: standard, overexposure and underexposure. Even if you take pictures under fluctuating exposure conditions, you can surely capture your subject without trouble of exposure settings by simply holding your finger on the shutter release.

\* A.B.C. is an acronym of "Automatic Bracketing Control".

Position "0"  
Position "0"  
Position "0"  
Posición "0"



**1** Move the A.B.C. lever to set the compensation value. The camera will switch to the A.B.C. mode. Two compensating values are available:  $\pm 0.5$  EV and  $\pm 1$  EV.

● At each shooting, metering takes place and compensates for the correct value during the aperture-priority auto exposure. If you want to shoot unaffected by changes in brightness in the surroundings, it is recommended to use the AE lock in the A.B.C. mode, too.

● In the manual exposure mode, compensation is made for the shutter speed settings.

● If the exposure compensation dial is set to other positions than "0", the A.B.C. mode is established on the basis of the compensating value being set.

● After taking pictures in the A.B.C. mode, be sure to turn the A.B.C. lever right to the stop (position "0").

● Flash pictures cannot be taken in the A.B.C. mode.

● Vor jeder Auslösung wird die Belichtung gemessen und ggfs. verändert. Wollen Sie das verhindern, so schalten Sie auch mit A.B.C. vorher auf "AEL".

● Die Belichtungsreihenautomatik verändert die Verschlusszeit.

● Wenn der Belichtungskorrekturring auf einer anderen Position als "0" steht, erfolgt die Belichtungsreihe auf Basis der veränderten Einstellung. Steht die Korrektur auf -1, so entsteht z.B. eine Belichtungsreihe mit  $\pm 0$ , -1 und -2EV.

● Vergessen Sie nicht, den A.B.C.-Hebel nach der Belichtungsreihe wieder nach rechts bis zum Anschlag zurückzudrehen (Position "0").

● Blitzaufnahmen sind mit A.B.C. nicht möglich.



*Standard exposure*  
*Normalbelichtung*  
*Exposition standard*  
*Exposición estándar*



*Overexposure*  
*Überbelichtung*  
*Surexposition*  
*Sobreexposición*



*Underexposure*  
*Unterbelichtung*  
*Sous-exposition*  
*Subexposición*

**2** If you set the drive mode to “C” (continuous exposure) and continue to depress the shutter release, exposure will be effected in the order of standard exposure, over- (+) and underexposure (-) depending the compensating value. After exposing three frames, the camera will stop. When the drive mode is set to “S”, you can take A.B.C. mode pictures on single-frame shooting; and when it is set to “☺”, you can take A.B.C. mode pictures continuously (up to three frames) 10 seconds after the shutter release is depressed.

In the A.B.C. mode, the exposure counter will change in the following order to show the order of shots.





**Standard Exposure:** Left and right blink

**Overexposure:** Left blinks (The “+” mark is displayed in the viewfinder.)

**Underexposure:** Right blinks (The “-” mark is displayed in the viewfinder.)

**Example:** Pictures are taken in the A.B.C. mode from the frame No. 18.

**Beispiel:** Die automatische Belichtungsreihe beginnt bei Bild Nr. 18.

	<i>First Shot 1. Bild</i>	<i>Second Shot 2. Bild</i>	<i>Third Shot 3. Bild</i>	<i>Repeated neue Reihe</i>
<i>Compensation: Korrektur:</i>	<i>Standard keine</i>	<i>Over plus</i>	<i>Under minus</i>	<i>Standard keine</i>
<i>Counter: Zählwerk:</i>				
<i>Display: Anzeige:</i>	<i>Left &amp; right blink links und rechts blinkt</i>	<i>Left blinks links blinkt</i>	<i>Right blinks rechts blinkt</i>	<i>Left &amp; right blink links und rechts blinkt</i>

- If the camera's control range is exceeded by the compensating value, the limiting compensation value will apply.
- To cancel the A.B.C. mode after it has been activated, turn the A.B.C. lever right to the stop.
- If the main switch is set to "OFF" and then to "ON" again in the A.B.C. mode, three frames will be exposed again in the A.B.C. mode as described above.

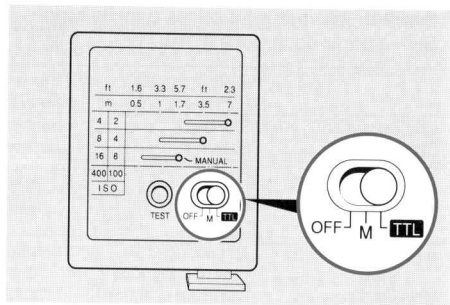
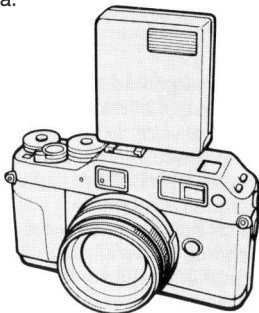
- Wenn der Arbeitsbereich der Kamera durch die Belichtungskorrektur überschritten wird, wird der begrenzende Korrekturwert verwendet.
- Zum Abschalten der Belichtungsreihenautomatik drehen Sie den A.B.C.-Hebel wieder nach rechts auf "0".
- Wird die Kamera mit aktiver Belichtungsreihenautomatik aus- und später wieder eingeschaltet, erfolgt beim Auslösen eine neue Belichtungsreihe.

## Flash Photography

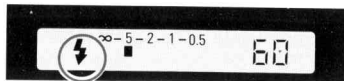
*When taking pictures indoors or at night, it is recommended to use flash. In combination with the Contax TLA Flash System, this camera is designed to provide "TLA direct lighting metering" in which the amount of flash light can be automatically controlled on the camera side.*

### <Taking Pictures on TTL Direct Light Metering>

**1** Mount the TLA flash unit on the camera.



**2** Set the flash unit to "TTL AUTO MODE". As soon as the flash is fully charged, the mark "⚡" will turn on in the viewfinder as illustrated below and the shutter speed will automatically set as shown in the table on page 108:



### ■ Aperture-priority Auto Exposure Mode:

Measured Value in Ambient Light	Automatically Set Shutter Speed	Display
16~1/60 sec.	1/60 sec.	"60" lights
1/60~1/100 sec.	1/60~1/100 sec.	"60" to "100" lights
Over 1/100~1/2000 sec.	1/100 sec.	"100" lights, "▲" blinks*

\* Overexposure may occur. In this case, adjust the aperture ring so that the "▲" mark disappears, and shoot.

### ■ Manual and Bulb Exposure ("B"):

When the "manual exposure mode" is used, the shutter speed cannot be automatically set by the camera. Be sure to set it manually to "X" or 1/60 sec. or slower.

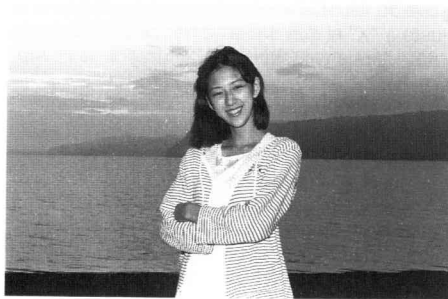
The shutter speed you have set will be indicated in the viewfinder.

When the shutter speed dial is set at "X", the shutter speed is set to "1/100 sec.", and "100" in the viewfinder will light.

When the shutter speed dial is set at "B", the film is exposed in the bulb exposure mode.

**3** Set the aperture and shoot. After the flash has fired, the mark "⚡" will blink for two seconds if the subject is correctly exposed.

- If the mark "⚡" does not blink after shooting, change the aperture or the shooting distance because your subject will be underexposed.
- Be sure to return the A.B.C. lever to the position "0."
- The coupling range of film speeds is ISO 25 ~ 400 (without exposure compensation).



### <Slow-shutter Synchronization Using a TLA Flash Unit>

Slow-shutter synchronization at 1/30 sec. or slower is effective for taking nighttime and twilight scenes with flash. This camera facilitates slow-shutter synchronization in combination with a TLA flash unit.



*With normal Flash  
mit normalem Blitz  
Avec flash normal  
Con flash normal*

■ **In the “Aperture-priority Auto Exposure” mode :** Set the main switch at “AEL”. In this case, the shutter speed will be locked at the measured value in ambient light. Make sure that the flash is fully charged and shoot.

■ **In the “Manual Exposure” Mode :** Set the shutter speed at 1/30 sec. or slower. Turn the aperture ring so that the “◆” mark appears in the viewfinder. Make sure that the flash is fully charged and shoot.

● When taking slow-shutter synchronous flash pictures, use a tripod to prevent camera shake because the shutter speed will be slow.



### <Daylight Flash>

Subject under direct sunlight or backlighted subject will turn out dark without exposure compensation or fill-in flash. If you use the TLA flash in the TTL auto mode in such cases, both subject and background will be beautifully exposed.



*Without Flash  
ohne Blitz  
Sans flash  
Sin flash*

■ **In the “Aperture-priority Auto Exposure” mode :** Set the main switch at “AEL”. If the “▲” mark blinks after the flash is fully charged, adjust the aperture ring to make the aperture slower until the “▲” mark disappears.

■ **In the “Manual Exposure” Mode :** Set the shutter speed dial to “X” or 1/60 sec. or slower. Adjust the aperture so that the exposure warning mark “◆” in the viewfinder appears and shoot.



### **<Using the Exposure Compensation Dial>**

In the TTL auto mode, the amount of flash light couples with the camera's exposure compensation dial. If you want to bring out the mood by adjusting the amount of flash, use the exposure compensation dial.

### **<Belichtungskorrektur beim Blitzen>**

Mit TTL-Blitzautomatik wirkt sich der an der Kamera eingestellter Korrekturfaktor auch auf das Blitzlicht aus.



*Picture taken with second curtain synchronization  
Foto mit Blitzsynchronisation auf den 2. Verschlußvorhang  
Photo prise avec synchronisation du deuxième rideau  
Fotografía tomada con sincronización de la segunda cortina*

### <Second Curtain Synchronization>

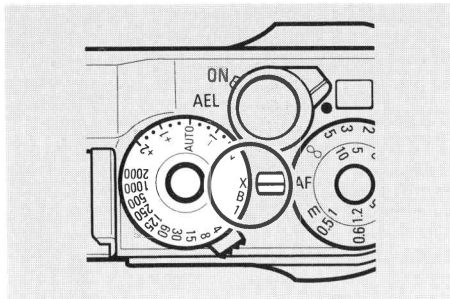
Second curtain synchronization is very useful for shooting moving objects using slow-shutter synchronization. In ordinary flash photography, the flash is fired immediately after the first curtain of the shutter has completed traveling (first curtain synchronization). In combination with a Contax flash having a second curtain synchronization capability, the Contax G1 can trigger the flash just before the second curtain starts to travel (second curtain synchronization).



*Picture taken with first curtain synchronization  
Foto mit Blitzsynchronisation auf den 1. Verschlußvorhang  
Photo prise avec synchronisation du premier rideau  
Fotografía tomada con sincronización de la primera cortina*

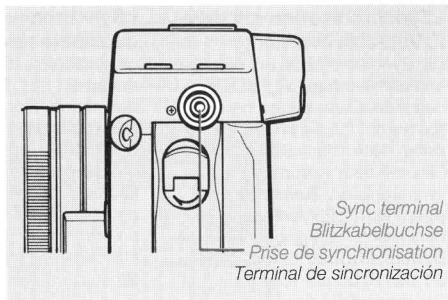
Behind the subject illuminated by ambient light is captured like a flowing line so that its natural movement is depicted clearly.

- The exposure is controlled in the same way as in the case of ordinary flash photography (first curtain synchronization).
- For Contax TLA 140 illustrated on page 106, the second curtain synchronization capability is not available.



### <Taking Pictures with Flash Units Other than the TLA Flash Unit>

**1** Mount the flash unit on the camera. Set the shutter speed dial to "X". This camera's shutter speed is set to (1/100 sec.) or 1/60 sec. or slower.






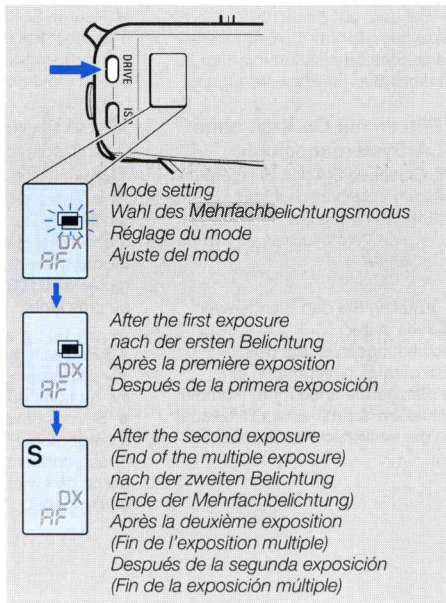
**2** Set the aperture ring according to the instructions for the flash unit you use.


- If you use a cord type that has no direct contact, connect the cord to the sync terminal on the side of the camera.


## Multiple Exposure

*If different subjects or identical subject are exposed on the same frame, more specific photographing can be attained.*

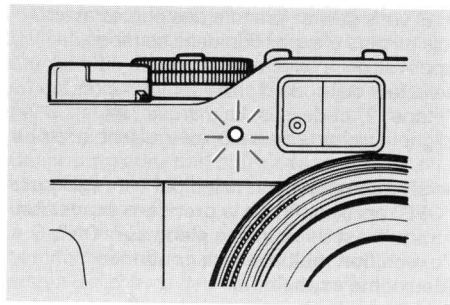
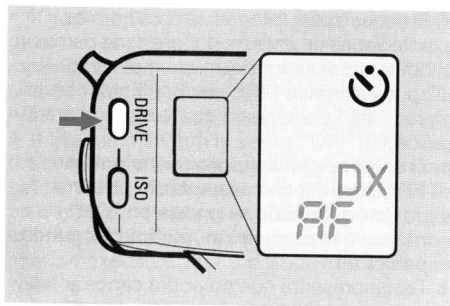
- 1** Press the drive mode selector button and select the multiple exposure mode “”.
  - The mark “” will blink in the display panel.
- 2** Press the shutter release for the first exposure.  
Pressing the shutter release causes the first exposure and sets the shutter to prepare for the next exposure.
  - The mark “” will light in the display panel.
- 3** Then press the shutter release to cause the second exposure.  
When the second exposure is completed, the frame is advanced and the mode changes from the multiple exposure to “S” (single-frame shooting).




- If you want to take pictures with 3 times or more exposures in this mode, press the drive mode selector button again after the step "2" above. Then, the mark "  " will blink again (it returns to step "1").
- **If the main switch is set to "OFF" after the first exposure is completed, when it is then set to "ON", the multiple exposure comes to be continued (second exposure).**
- It is noted that you cannot cancel the multiple exposure after the first exposure is completed.

- Wenn Sie Aufnahmen mit 3 oder mehr Belichtungen auf einem Bild machen wollen, drücken Sie die DRIVE-Taste nach Schritt 2 erneut. Das Symbol "  " blinkt wieder. (weiter bei Schritt 1)
- **Wenn die Kamera nach der ersten Belichtung aus- und später wieder eingeschaltet wird, geht es mit der zweiten Belichtung weiter.**
- Beachten Sie, daß die Mehrfachbelichtungsfunktion erst nach der ersten Belichtung deaktiviert werden kann.

## Using the Self-timer



**1** Press the drive mode selector button and set the drive mode to “” (self-timer).

**2** Focus the lens on your subject and depress the shutter release. The self-timer will start and trip the shutter in the 10 seconds. While the self-timer is running, the self-timer LED in the camera front will blink.

- As soon as the self-timer starts, the exposure and focus will be locked.

- To shoot with the self-timer, mount the camera on a tripod.

- The self-timer cannot be used when the camera is set for bulb exposure (“B”).
- If the shutter release is depressed while the self-timer is running, the counter will reset itself and the self-timer will trip the shutter in the 10 seconds.
- When the main switch is turned “OFF”, the self-timer operation will be canceled.

## *Others*

### *Custom Functions*

This camera has three kinds of “Custom Functions” as shown in the following table. When you use the camera first time after purchase, it has been set to the standard set of Functions (item 0). (Instructions in this manual refer to Case 0 unless otherwise stated.) If you want to change the Custom functions, refer to “Setting the Custom Functions” on page 134.

- When the Custom Functions have been changed, be careful in handling the camera.

## *Sonstiges*

### *Individual-Funktionen*


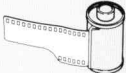
Die Kamera bietet die Möglichkeit, drei verschiedene Funktionsarten, wie in der folgenden Tabelle aufgeführt, individuell zu programmieren.

Die Kamera wird ab Werk in Standardeinstellung geliefert (Einstellung 0). (Die Funktionsbeschreibungen in dieser Anleitung beziehen sich auf diese Standardeinstellung, wenn nicht anders angegeben.)

Wenn Sie Individual-Funktionen verändern möchten, verfahren Sie wie im Abschnitt “Einstellen der Individual-Funktionen” S. 135 beschrieben.

- Wenn Sie die Individual-Funktionen verändert haben, beachten Sie dies beim Umgang mit der Kamera.

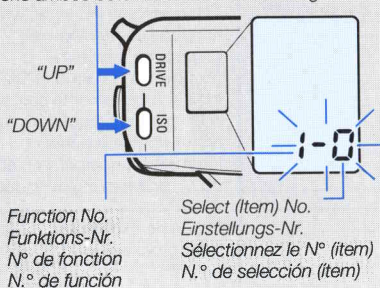
## <List of the Custom Functions>

Function No. / Select (item) No.	Standard setting 0	Setting change 1
<p>1</p> <p>AE locking operation</p>	<p>The main switch is set at "AEL".</p>	<p>The AE lock is activated while the shutter release is depressed halfway (except when the flash is fully charged).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● When the AE lock is continuously activated by the main switch, the continuous AE lock takes top priority.</li> </ul>
<p>2</p> <p>Switching the order of A.B.C. mode</p>	<p>Order of exposure</p> <p>Standard</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Over</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Under</p>	<p>Order of exposure</p> <p>Over</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Standard</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Under</p>
<p>3</p> <p>Remaining film at film rewind</p>	<p>The end of film is rewound into the cassette.</p> 	<p>The end of the film is left out of the cassette.</p> 



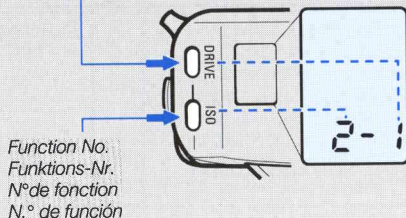
## Setting the Custom Functions

Press both buttons for about 3 seconds.  
 Beide Tasten ca. 3 s lang gleichzeitig drücken.  
 Appuyez sur les deux boutons pendant environ 3 secondes.  
 Presione ambos botones durante unos 3 segundos.



**1** Press the "UP" and "DOWN" buttons simultaneously (for about 3 seconds) until the display panel is changed to the display (blinking) as illustrated. After the display (blinking indicating the custom function setting mode) as illustrated appears, release your finger from the buttons once.

Select (Item) No.  
Einstellungs-Nr  
Sélectionnez le N.º (item)  
N.º de selección (item)



**2** Press the "DOWN" button to select and display the number of the function to be set.

● Each time the "DOWN" button is depressed, the number of function will change as follows: 1- → 2- → 3- → 1- (repeating)

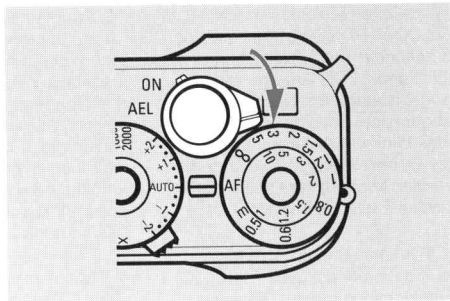
**3** Press the "UP" button to select the select (item) number.

● Each time the "UP" button is depressed, the number will change.  
 Select the desired select (item) number.

**4** Turn off the main switch once to set the custom function.

- When the shutter release is depressed halfway or 8 seconds elapse after the desired select (item) number is selected, the custom function is also set.

After the custom function is set, be sure to reset the drive mode select button to the appropriate position.



## Metering System

This camera provides two metering methods: "TTL Actual Exposure Metering" (center-weighted light metering) that measures the reflected light on the shutter curtain, and "External Metering" that makes a measurement with the light sensor next to the viewfinder. The camera chooses either metering method according to the mounted lens. When the external metering method is chosen, be sure not to block the light sensor with your finger.

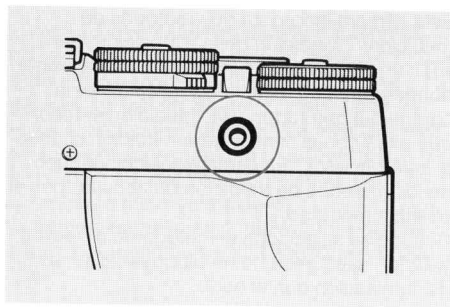
Metering method	Lens
TTL actual exposure metering	Biogon T*28mm F2.8 Planar T*45mm F2 Sonnar T*90mm F2.8
External metering	Hologon T*16mm F8

## Meßsystem

Diese Kamera arbeitet mit zwei Meßsystemen. Die "TTL-Direktmessung" mißt das in der Filmebene reflektierte Licht mittenbetont-integral. Die "Extern-Messung" arbeitet mit dem Lichtsensor neben dem Sucher. Je nach eingesetztem Objektiv wählt die Kamera das geeignete Meßsystem. Achten Sie bei Extern-Messung darauf, daß der Sensor nicht verdeckt wird.

Meßmethode	Objektiv
TTL-Direktmessung	Biogon T* 28mm f/2,8 Planar T* 45mm f/2 Sonnar T* 90mm f/2,8
Extern-Messung	Hologon 16mm f/8

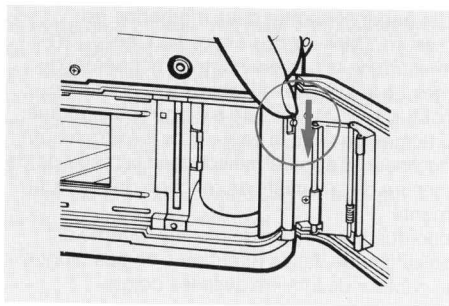
## Release Socket/Detaching the Camera Back



### <Release Socket>

The release socket has a contact for transmitting electric signals from the Cable Switch L to operate the shutter.

● Do not connect a commercially available, ordinary cable release (mechanically operated type) to the release socket because it will cause malfunction.



### <Detaching the Camera Back>

The camera back can be detached by pushing down the coupling pin.

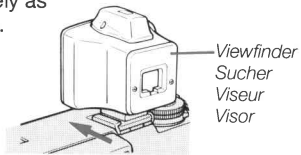
You can install the "Contax Data Back GD-1" for the G1 (optional) in place of the regular camera back.

## Hologon 16 mm F8

The Hologon 16 mm F8 is a special ultra-wide-lens. Follow the instructions below to use the Hologon 16 mm F8:

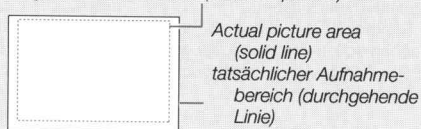
### <1. Viewfinder>

Be sure to use the viewfinder (GF-16 mm) attached with the Hologon 16 mm F8 whenever it is mounted on the camera. Insert the viewfinder into the accessory shoe of the camera securely as far as it will go.



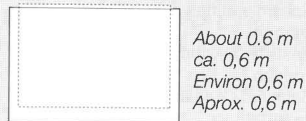
**1 Shooting Range:** As the shooting distance changes, the visible range in the viewfinder (GF-16 mm) also moves around the actual picture area generally as illustrated. Focus the lens on the subject by using the following illustrations as the reference. Especially when the shooting distance is nearer than about 1m, make allowance for off-actual shooting range to focus the lens on the subject.

Visible range in the viewfinder (dotted line)  
 im Sucher sichtbarer Bereich (gestrichelte Linie)  
 Portée visible dans le viseur (GF-16mm) (ligne pointillée)  
 Margen visible en el visor (Línea de puntos)



About 1.5 m  
 ca. 1,5 m  
 Environ 1,5 m  
 Aprox. 1,5 m

Actual picture area  
 (solid line)  
 tatsächlicher Aufnahme-  
 bereich (durchgehende  
 Linie)  
 Portée de prise de vue  
 réelle (ligne continue)  
 Margen de disparo real  
 (Línea continua)



About 0.3 m  
 ca. 0,3 m  
 Environ 0,3 m  
 Aprox. 0,3 m



## 2 Level Gauge:

Pictures taken by the Hologon 16 mm F8 may be slightly different from the real subjects because its ultra-wide-lens is very sensitive to the upward or downward tilts of the camera. If you want to take pictures of subjects such as buildings and columns in parallel between each other, use the level gauge built in the viewfinder to hold the camera in a level position.

● The camera is set in a level position when the “air ball” sits right at the center of the level gauge.

*Level gauge (built in the viewfinder)*  
*Nivellieranzeige (in Sucher eingebaut)*  
*Indicateur de niveau (intégré dans le viseur)*  
*Medidor de nivel (incorporado en el visor)*

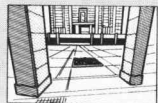
*Upward tilt*  
*Senkrechtschwenkung*  
*aufwärts*  
*Inclinaison supérieure*  
*Inclinación hacia arriba*



*Level*  
*Waagerecht*  
*Niveau*  
*Nivelada*



*Downward tilt*  
*Senkrechtschwenkung*  
*abwärts*  
*Inclinaison inférieure*  
*Inclinación hacia abajo*



## <2. Focusing the Lens>

You can focus the lens by operating its distance lever manually. Adjust the distance to the subject for the distance index of the lens and shoot.

The distance to the subject can be measured in three methods as follows:

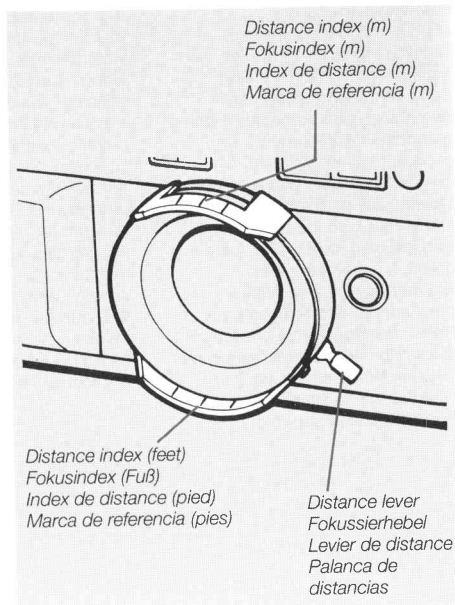
### ① Eye measurement:

This method is to make a measurement by your eyes.

### ② Using the metering function of the camera ( $\infty$ ~ about 0.5 m):

Set the camera's drive mode and focus dial to "S" and "AF" respectively. While aiming the focus frame of the camera's viewfinder at the subject, press the shutter release halfway the distance (m) to the subject is displayed in the display panel.

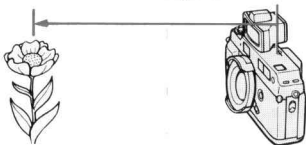
● If the mark "■ ■" blinks on the focus display indicating that the subject cannot be focused, remove your finger from the shutter release. Then, depress the shutter release halfway again. After making sure that the subject is correctly focused, take your eye off the viewfinder to make a measurement of the distance to the subject.



③ **Actual measurement by a measuring tool (up to 0.3 m):**

This method is to measure the distance from the mark “ ⊖ ” (distance reference index) to the subject by means of a measuring tool.

*Shooting distance*  
*Entfernung*  
*Distance de prise de vue*  
*Distancia de disparo*



**<3. Exposure>**

The aperture is not adjustable because the Hologon 16mm F8 is fixed at F8.

- In the manual exposure mode, adjust the exposure with the shutter release.
- When the Hologon 16mm F8 is mounted on the camera, the metering system automatically switches to the “external metering.”

③ **Genauere Messung mit Meßwerkzeug (bis zu 0,3 m):**

Bei dieser Methode wird ein Meßwerkzeug verwendet, um den Abstand zwischen dem Entfernungssindex “ ⊖ ” und dem Objekt zu messen.

**<3. Belichtung>**

Die Blende kann bei diesem Objektiv nicht verändert werden, da das Hologon 16mm f/8 fest auf Blende 8 eingestellt ist.

- Bei manueller Belichtung justieren Sie den Belichtungswert mit dem Auslöser.
- Wenn das Hologon 16mm f/8 an der Kamera angesetzt ist, schaltet das Meßsystem automatisch auf "Extern-Messung" um.



#### <4. Gradation Filter 4X>

The Hologon 16 mm F8 shows the lack of amount of light around the subject, which is typical of ultra-wide lenses. Use the gradation filter attached with the Hologon 16 mm F8 when taking pictures with enough amount of light even around the subject unless such characteristic is intentionally used.

If you are using the gradation filter 4X, be sure to compensate the exposure.

- In the aperture-priority auto exposure mode, set the shutter speed/exposure compensation dial to "+2."
- In the manual exposure mode, set the shutter speed 2 stops slower.

#### <4. Verlauffilter 4X>

Wie alle Ultraweitwinkel-Objektive zeigt das Hologon 16mm f/8 Lichtabfall im Umfeld des Objekts. Verwenden Sie das Verlauffilter im Lieferumfang des Hologon 16mm f/8 bei Aufnahmen mit ausreichendem Licht im Umfeld des Objekts, außer wenn Sie gezielten Gebrauch von dieser Eigenschaft des Objektivs machen wollen.

Achten Sie bei Verwendung des Verlauffilter 4X darauf, die Belichtung angemessen zu korrigieren.

- Bei Zeitautomatik mit Blendenvorwahl stellen Sie den Belichtungseinstellung auf "+2".
- Bei manueller Belichtung stellen Sie Verschlusszeit auf einen um 2 Stufen längeren Wert ein.

### <5. Flash Photography>

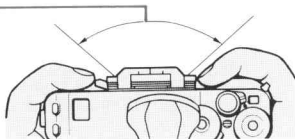
When the Hologon 16 mm F8 is mounted on the camera, it can not provide "TTL direct lighting metering." Take pictures in the external metering auto flash or manual flash photography mode.

- Connect the flash to the sync. terminal.
- The flash light may not reach the periphery of the subject because the picture angle of the Hologon 16 mm F8 is too wide.

### <6. Other precautions>

Never block the Hologon 16 mm F8 with your fingers because it is very wide and short. If you are shooting with the camera case attached, be sure to check your fingers around the lens because they will be easily shot with the subject.

*Actual angle of view*  
*tatsächlicher*  
*Aufnahmebereich*  
*Plage de prise de vue*  
*actuelle*  
*Margen real de disparo*



### <5. Blitzfotografie>

Wenn das Hologon 16mm f/8 an der Kamera angesetzt ist, kann nicht mit TTL-Direktmessung gearbeitet werden. Machen Sie die Blitzaufnahmen entweder automatisch mit "Extern-Messung" oder manuell.

- Schließen Sie den Blitz an die X-Blitzkabelbuchse an.
- Da der Bildwinkel des Hologon 16mm f/8 zu breit ist, wird die Peripherie des Objekts u.U. vom Blitz nicht ausgeleuchtet.

### <6. Sonstige Vorsichtshinweis>

Achten Sie stets darauf, das Hologon 16mm f/8 nicht mit den Fingern zu verdecken, da es sehr breit und kurz ist.

Achten Sie beim Fotografieren mit angebrachter Kameratasche darauf, die Position Ihrer Finger am Objektiv zu überprüfen, damit diese nicht versehentlich mit in die Aufnahme kommen.

## Camera Care and Precautions

- To remove dust and dirt on the lens, focusing window and viewfinder, use an air blower or a soft lens brush. If they are soiled with fingerprints, wipe off lightly with lens tissue.
- To clean the camera exterior, wipe with a soft cloth. Never use benzine, thinner or other solvents.
- After taking pictures in a dusty place such as at the seaside or on mountains, clean the camera thoroughly. Salt air will cause corrosion and sand and dust will adversely affect the internal precision parts of the camera.
- Do not leave the camera in hot places (on an ocean beach in summer, in a parked car under direct sunlight, etc.) for a long time, because the camera, film and batteries may be adversely affected.
- The lens and viewfinder may be clouded if the camera is brought into a warm room from outside where it is cold. This cloudiness will disappear soon, but it is always advisable to avoid sudden temperature changes because water droplets will cause internal corrosion.

● **If you are going to use the camera for important events such as an overseas trip or wedding ceremony, be sure to test it beforehand to make sure that it functions properly. It is also advisable to bring spare batteries with you.**

- Because the camera is a precision device, do not give excessive shock such as by dropping, etc.

### **Note on the Shutter Curtain:**

The shutter curtain is made of a very thin material. Never push it with your finger, or touch or wipe it. When changing film, take care that the film edge does not touch on the shutter curtain. When using an air blower, do not blow air strongly on the curtain because it may be damaged or deformed. Never use a pressurized blower.