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Metering System

This camera provides two metering methods: "TTL Actual Aperture Metering" (center-weighted light measurement) that measures the reflected light on the shutter curtain, and "External Light Metering" that makes measurement with the light sensor beside the viewfinder. While the external light metering is used for the Hologon T* 16mm F8, measurement is performed on TTL actual aperture metering with other lenses. The metering method switches automatically when the lens is mounted.

When the Data Back GD-2 is used, the "estimated F-number" in "Exposure data" is indicated as an approx. value that was calculated by measuring the brightness on external metering.

Be sure that your fingers do not obstruct or rest on the external metering window.

Meßsystem

Diese Kamera arbeitet mit zwei Meßsystemen. Die "TTL-Direktmessung" (mittenbetonte Lichtmessung) mißt das von den Verschußlamellen reflektierte Licht. Die "Extern-Messung" arbeitet mit dem Lichtsensor neben dem Sucher. Die Extern-Messung wird bei Verwendung des Hologon 1:8/16 mm verwendet, die TTL-Direktmessung bei Verwendung anderer Objektive. Je nach dem angesetzten Objektiv wählt die Kamera automatisch das geeignete Meßsystem.

Bei Verwendung des Data Back GD-2 wird der "geschätzter Blendenwert" unter "Belichtungsdaten" als Näherungswert angezeigt, der anhand der Helligkeit bei Extern-Messung ermittelt wurde.

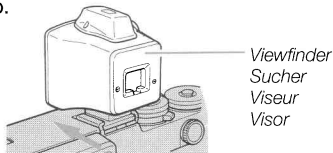
Achten Sie bei Extern-Messung darauf, daß Sie den Sensor nicht mit den Fingern verdecken.

Using the 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 (Linea 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
(Linea continua)



About 0.6 m
ca. 0,6 m
Environ 0,6 m
Aprox. 0,6 m

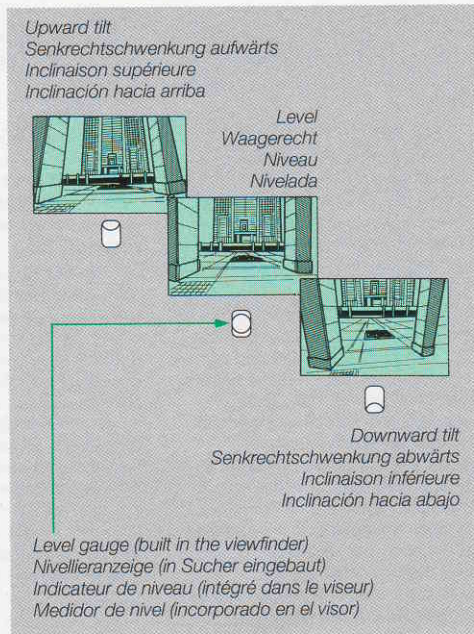
About 0.3 m
ca. 0,3 m
Environ 0,3 m
Aprox. 0,3 m



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.



<2. Focusing>

Focusing of the Hologon 16mm f8 lens is performed by manually rotating the lens' distance lever. Auto focus cannot be performed with this lens. Adjust the distance to the subject in accordance with the distance index on the lens. Measurement of the distance to the subject can be performed in one of the following ways:

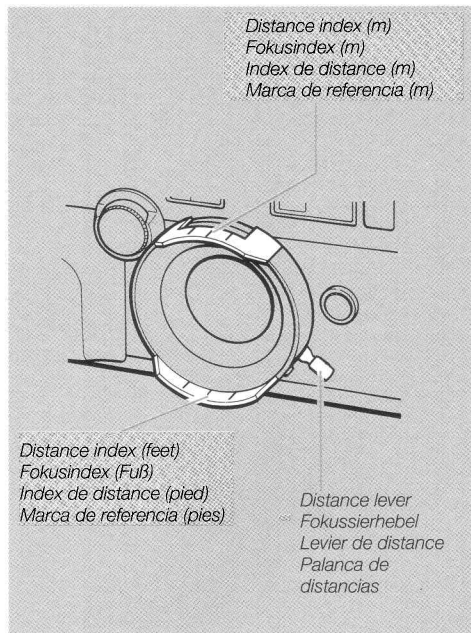
① Eye measurement:

This method is to make a measurement by your eyes.

② Using the focusing function of the camera (∞ ~ about 0.5 m):

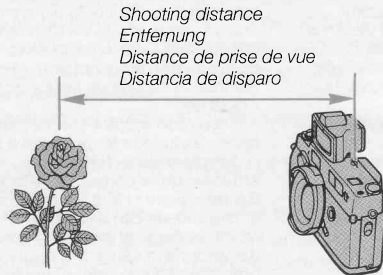
Set the camera's focus mode dial to "SAF". While aiming the focusing frame of the camera's viewfinder at the subject, press the shutter release halfway the distance (m) to the subject is displayed in the display panel.

- If the viewfinder display shows that it is impossible to focus, remove your finger once from the shutter release, and then press the shutter release halfway again. After making sure the subject is correctly focused, remove your eye from the viewfinder and read the distance on the display panel.



③ Measurement Using a Ruler (up to 0.3 m)

Use a ruler to measure the distance from the subject to the camera's "⊖" mark (distance reference index).



<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 speed.
- When the Hologon 16mm F8 is mounted on the camera, the metering system automatically switches to the "external metering."

③ Mit einem Lineal (bis zu 0,3 m)

Ermitteln Sie den Abstand ab der Filmebenenmarkierung der Kamera ("⊖").

<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 Verschlusszeiten.
- 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 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>

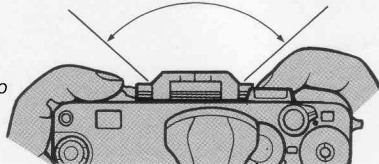
When the Hologon 16 mm F8 is mounted on the camera, it can not provide "TTL direct lighting metering." Take pictures in the external metering auto flash or manual flash photography mode.

- 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.

Depth of Field



When a lens is focused on a subject, a certain distance in front of and behind the subject will also be in clear focus. That distance is called the “depth of field.” The depth of field varies, depending on certain conditions (see below). By using the depth of field phenomenon, you can bring the subject into clear focus while leaving foreground and background out of focus, or you can create pictures in which both subject and background are in clear focus. Consult the appended chart for more information.



A lens's depth of focus generally varies as follows:

- ① Depth of field increases with smaller apertures, and lessens with wider apertures.
- ② Depth of field increases with increasing camera-subject distances, and lessens with shorter distances.
- ③ Depth of field is greater behind the point of focus, and shallower in front of the point of focus.

Also, lenses with shorter focal length (wide angle lenses) tend to have inherently greater depth of field than lenses with long focal length (telephoto lenses).

<Depth of Field Table/Schärfentieftabelle>

Lens Objektivs	Aperture Blendenzahl	Camera-subject distance/Entfernung (m)							
		1.0	1.2	1.5	2.0	3.0	5.0	10.0	∞
Biogon T* 21mm F2.8	F4	0.8~1.3	1.0~1.6	1.1~2.2	1.4~3.5	1.8~8.7	2.4~∞	3.1~∞	4.5~∞
	F8	0.7~1.7	0.8~2.4	0.9~4.1	1.0~15	1.3~∞	1.6~∞	1.9~∞	2.3~∞
	F16	0.56~6	0.62~∞	0.7~∞	0.76~∞	0.86~∞	0.96~∞	1.1~∞	1.2~∞
Biogon T* 28mm F2.8	F4	0.9~1.2	1.0~1.5	1.2~1.9	1.5~2.9	2.0~5.7	2.8~25	3.8~∞	6.2~∞
	F8	0.8~1.4	0.9~1.9	1.0~2.8	1.2~5.3	1.6~60	1.9~∞	2.4~∞	3.1~∞
	F16	0.6~2.5	0.7~4.4	0.8~2.0	0.9~∞	1.1~∞	1.2~∞	1.4~∞	1.6~∞
Planar T* 35mm F2	F4	0.9~1.0	1.1~1.3	1.3~1.7	1.7~2.4	2.4~4.0	3.5~8.6	5.4~62	12~∞
	F8	0.87~1.2	1.0~1.5	1.2~2.0	1.5~3.0	2.0~6.0	2.7~30	3.8~∞	6.0~∞
	F16	0.8~1.4	0.9~1.9	1.0~2.9	1.2~5.7	1.5~∞	1.9~∞	2.3~∞	3.0~∞
Planar T* 45mm F2	F4	0.95~1.06	1.13~1.28	1.4~1.6	1.8~2.3	2.6~3.6	3.9~7.0	6.3~25	17~∞
	F8	0.9~1.1	1.1~1.4	1.3~1.8	1.6~2.6	2.2~4.6	3.2~12	4.6~∞	8.4~∞
	F16	0.8~1.3	1.0~1.6	1.1~2.3	1.4~3.7	1.8~10	2.3~∞	3.0~∞	4.2~∞
Sonnar T* 90mm F2.8	F4	0.99~1.01	1.18~1.22	1.47~1.53	1.95~2.06	2.9~3.1	4.6~5.4	8.6~12	60~∞
	F8	0.98~1.02	1.17~1.24	1.44~1.56	1.89~2.12	2.8~3.3	4.3~5.9	7.6~15	30~∞
	F16	0.96~1.05	1.13~1.28	1.39~1.63	1.80~2.26	2.6~3.7	3.8~7.2	6.1~25	15~∞

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 benzene, 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.

Microcomputer Protection Circuit:

This camera incorporates a safety circuit to protect its microcomputer against strong external static electricity.

Though rarely, it may fail to function because this safety circuit has come into action. In this case, set the main switch to OFF, remove the batteries, reload them and use the camera again.

<Camera Storage>

- Keep the camera away from heat, moisture and dust. Do not store it in a wardrobe drawer containing mothballs or in a laboratory where there are chemicals that will cause to damage to it.
- If you are not likely to use the camera for an extended period of time, remove the batteries to prevent possible damage by battery leakage.

- Entfernen Sie Staub und Schmutz von Objektiv und Sucheroptik mit Puster oder Pinsel. Fingerabdrücke wischen Sie vorsichtig mit einem Linsenreinigungstuch ab. Säubern Sie den Spiegel mit einem Pinsel.
- Reinigen Sie das Kameragehäuse mit einem weichen Tuch. Nehmen Sie niemals Benzin, Verdünnung oder andere organische Lösungsmittel.
- Reinigen Sie die Kamera gründlich nach dem Aufenthalt in feuchter oder staubiger Umgebung, z.B. Meer oder Gebirge. Feuchte und salzhaltige Luft kann Korrosion bewirken, Sand und Staub mechanische Funktionen stören.
- Lassen Sie die Kamera nicht lange an heißen Orten (z.B. Strand im Sommer, geparktes Auto in der Sonne), denn Kamera, Batterie und Film könnten darunter leiden.
- Wenn die Kamera aus der Kälte in warme Umgebung gelangt, kann das Objektiv beschlagen. Diese Erscheinung verschwindet nach kurzer Zeit von selbst, doch sollte man abrupte Temperaturwechsel möglichst vermeiden, auch damit keine Korrosion im Kamerainnern entsteht.

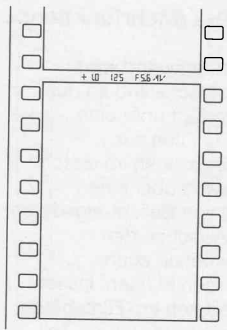
■ Between-the-frames imprinting function

It is possible to choose one of the following eight modes and print data between film frames.

- ① Date (year, month and day)
- ② Date (month, day and year)
- ③ Date (day, month and year)
- ④ Hour (day, hour and minute)
- ⑤ Exposure data on shooting (exposure compensation value, shutter speed, estimated F-number (*), exposure mode or two characters)
- ⑥ Counter data (4-digit add-up counter + exposure counter) + two characters
- ⑦ Desired 6-digit fixed number + two characters
- ⑧ No imprinting

(*) The “estimated F-number” in “Exposure data” is indicated as an approximate value that was calculated by measuring the brightness on external metering and through conversion to an F-number on the basis of this value. It is useful only as a guide.

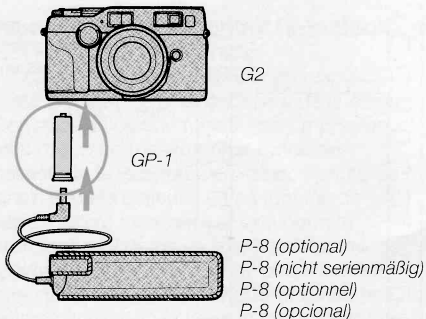
- When a filter is attached, the value is that on which the exposure factor of the filter is taken into account.



(This illustration is shown here for explanation. It is not an actual example of display.)

■ Interval shooting

The interval shooting function makes it possible to take automatically the set number of pictures at the set interval, starting from the set time. It is convenient for observing changes with time or unattended shooting.

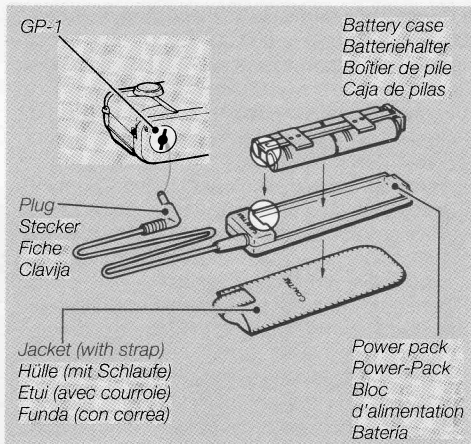


<Contax Power Pack Adapter GP-1>

This adapter is used for mounting the Power Pack P-8 (optional) as an external power supply on the camera.

The P-8 is an external power supply which uses four 1.5V AA-size alkaline batteries or four 1.2V AA-size Ni-Cd batteries.

In order to prevent the battery deterioration due to cold weather, the power pack is used to supply the camera with enough power.



■ How to Use:

1 Mount the power pack adapter GP-1 on the camera.

Remove the lithium batteries and install and secure the GP-1 into the camera in place of them.

2 Load batteries in the Power Pack P-8.

- ① Insert four type AA batteries in the battery case according to the markings in it, and install the battery case in the Power Pack main unit.
- ② Put the Power Pack in the jacket (case).

3 Insert the plug fitted to the tip of the Power Pack cord into the socket of the Adapter GP-1.

- It is advisable to protect the Power Pack under your coat or jacket while you take pictures in a cold region, so that the battery cells will be maintained warm.
- When you change the batteries, do not mix different types of batteries or used batteries with new ones. Replace all the four batteries with new ones of the same type at the same time.
- When you are not going to use the Power Pack for quite some time, take the batteries out of the battery case to prevent leaks from them.
- To remove the connection cord, pull the plug and not the cord in itself.

■ Power Pack P-8 Specifications:

Power Source: Four 1.5V AA-size alkaline batteries or four 1.2V AA-size Ni-Cd batteries. (Ordinary manganese AA batteries do not furnish sufficient power and should not be used.)

Composition: Power Pack main unit, battery case and jacket (with strap)

Length of cord: 1.5 meters

■ Battery Types and their Capacities:

(number of rolls of 24-exposure film that can be exposed with new batteries; according to Contax testing standard)

Type of battery	Ordinary temperature
Four 1.5V alkaline batteries (AA-size)	About 25
Four 1.2V Ni-Cd batteries (AA-size)	About 10*

* When fully charged

- Specifications and design are subject to change without notice.

<Contax Mount Adapter GA-1>

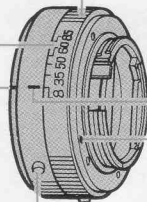
The GA-1 is an adapter for mounting the Carl Zeiss lens for the Contax single-lens-reflex camera on this camera G2.

When you are using the Carl Zeiss lens, focus the lens manually by rotating the distance ring of the lens.

Focal length scale
Brennweitenskala
Echelle de longueur focale
Escala de distancias focales

Lens index
Objektivindex
Index de l'objectif
Marca de referencia del objetivo

Lens mounting button
Objektivansetzkopf
Bouton de montage de l'objectif
Botón de montaje del objetivo



Angle of view ring
Blickwinkelring
Bague d'angle de vue
Anillo del ángulo de visión

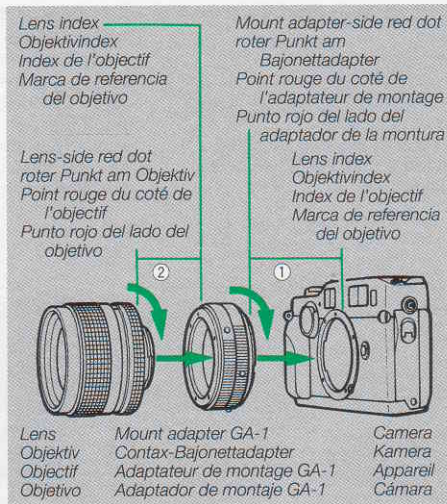
Angle of view index
Blickwinkelindex
Index d'angle de vue
Marca de referencia del ángulo de visión

Red dot
roter Punkt
Point rouge
Punto rojo

Lock release button
Entriegelungsknopf
Bouton de déverrouillage
Botón de liberación del bloqueo

■ How to Mount:

- ① Mount the mount adapter GA-1 on the camera.
Align the mount adapter-side red dot with the lens index on the camera, and rotate it clockwise so that it locks audibly.
- ② Mount the lens on the mount adapter.
Align the lens-side red dot with the lens index on the mount adapter, and install it in the same way as the step ① above.
- ③ Adjust the focal length of the mounted lens for that of the mount adapter.
While pressing the lock release button of the mount adapter, rotate the angle of view ring so that the focal length matches the angle of view index.
The angle of view of the viewfinder will change because it couples with the focus length setting.



Turn the angle of view ring while pressing the lock release button.

Entriegelungsknopf drücken und Blickwinkelring drehen.

Tournez la bague d'angle de vue tout en enfonçant le bouton de déverrouillage.

Gire el ángulo del anillo de visión mientras presiona el botón de liberación del bloqueo.

- The angle of view can be set to 28 mm, 35 mm, 50 mm, 60 mm or 85 mm.
- For a lens with its focal length other than the above, adjust the angle of view for the closest focal length.

To dismount the lens from the mount adapter, rotate it anticlockwise while pressing the lens mounting button of the mount adapter. To dismount the mount adapter from the camera, rotate it anticlockwise while pressing the lens mounting button of the camera.

■ How to Use:

- 1 Measure the shooting distance, and adjust the angle of view ring for the distance.

[If the metering function of the camera is available:]

Set the camera's focus mode to "SAF". Depress the shutter release halfway to turn the shooting distance on in the display panel. Rotate the distance ring of the lens to set the measured distance manually.

[If the metering function of the camera is unavailable:]

Determine the shooting distance by eye measurement or a measuring tool. Rotate the distance ring of the lens to set the measured distance manually.

- * The operating method varies with a focal length and external diameter of a lens. For details, see pages 240~241. Use the viewfinder to focus and compose.

2 Set the aperture to shoot. Use the aperture smaller than F4 to ensure that the lens is precisely focused by means of the depth of field.

- It is possible to take pictures in the aperture-priority auto exposure mode as the metering system is switched to the "TTL actual exposure metering."
- You can ignore the lens-barrel that might appear on the viewfinder because it does not come out on the picture.

■ Lenses where the Focus Function of Camera is enabled

Focal length External Diameter	28 mm ~ 85 mm	Other than 28 mm ~ 85 mm
Less than 66 mm	<p>Lenses where parallax is corrected from ∞ to 1 m:</p> <p>Distagon T* : 28 mm F2, 28 mm F2.8 35 mm F2.8</p> <p>Tessar T* : 45 mm F2.8</p> <p>Planar T* : 50 mm F1.4, 50 mm F1.7</p> <p>Lenses where parallax is corrected from ∞ to 3 m:</p> <p>Makro-Planar T* : 60 mm F2.8C</p> <p>Sonnar T* : 85 mm F2.8</p>	<p>Set the viewing angle of view index of the mount adapter to the value closest to the focal length of lens. Use it as an approximation because viewfinder will not provide the proper angle of view of the mounted lens. Please also notice the parallax correction does not couple to the mounted lens.</p>

- * The term "parallax" means an apparent discrepancy between the visible range in the viewfinder and the actual picture area.
- Never use a hood or filter with its external diameter exceeding that of the lens because the focus function of the camera will be interrupted.

■ Lenses where the Focus Function of Camera is disabled

Focal length External Diameter	28 mm ~ 85 mm	Other than 28 mm ~ 85 mm
Larger than 66 mm	<p>Parallax is corrected when the focus dial is turned to display on the display panel the focus distance by eye measurement or measuring tool.</p> <p>Lenses where parallax is corrected from ∞ to 1 m: Lenses with the focal length of 28 mm ~ 60 mm</p> <p>Lenses where parallax is corrected from ∞ to 3 m: Lenses with the focal length of 85 mm</p>	<p>Set the viewing angle of view index of the mount adapter to the value closest to the focal length of lens. Use it as an approximation because viewfinder will not provide the proper angle of view of the mounted lens. Please also notice the parallax correction does not couple to the mounted lens.</p>

- *When using the camera with the Mount Adapter GA-1 and the Carl Zeiss lens mounted, first of all, support the lens with your hand to prevent excessive force from being applied to the camera. Be sure to carry the camera with the lens properly supported.*

Case	Application
Standard Case GC-21 ● Camera Case GC-22 (for camera with data back)	Camera + Hologon 16mm F8 + Gradation Filter 4x
	Camera + Biogon T*21mm F2.8 + filter (1) + lens cap GK-51
	Camera+ Biogon T*28mm F2.8 + filter (1) + metal hood GG-1 + metal cap ø57GK-54
	Camera + Planar T*35mm F2 + filter (1) + metal hood GG-1 + metal cap ø57GK-54
	Camera+Planar T*45mm F2 + filter (1) + lens cap GK-41

Tasche	Anwendungszweck
Standard-Tasche GC-21 ● Kameratasche GC-22 (für Kamera mit Datenrückwand)	Kamera + Hologon 1:8/16 mm + Gradationsfilter 4x
	Kamera + Biogon T* 1:2,8/21 mm + Filter (1) + Objektivdeckel GK-51
	Kamera + Biogon T* 1:2,8/28 mm + Filter (1) + Metallblende GG-1 + Metalldeckel ø57GK-54
	Kamera + Planar T* 1:2/35 mm + Filter (1) + Metallblende GG-1 + Metalldeckel ø57GK-54
	Kamera + Planar T* 1:2/45 mm + Filter (1) + Objektivdeckel GK-41

Specification

Type: 35 mm AF range finder camera with focal plane shutter.

Picture Size: 24 × 36 mm

Lens Mount: Contax G mount.

Shutter: Electronically-controlled vertical-travel focal-plane shutter.

Shutter Speeds: 16 sec. to 1/6000 sec. at "Aperture-priority auto exposure"

4 sec. to 1/4000 sec.

B and X (1/200 sec.) on manual.

Sync Contacts: Direct X contact (synchronizing speeds 1/200 sec. or slower), provided with sync terminal.

Self-timer: Electronic self-timer with a 10 sec. delay.

Shutter Release: Electronic release, provided with a special release socket.

Focusing: Auto focus, switchable to manual focus.

Focusing method: combination with base-line length reinforced type external passive AF/Infrared active AF.

Focus detection range (ISO 100): EV3-19 (passive type)

Auto focus modes: SAF (single auto focus), CAF (continuous auto focus)

Exposure Control: ① Aperture-priority auto exposure,

② Manual exposure, ③ TTL auto flash control, ④

Manual flash.

Metering System: TTL actual exposure metering (center-weighted average light metering)/External metering (automatic switchover with the mounted lens).

Metering Range: EV1 ~ 19 on TTL actual exposure metering (ISO 100, F2), EV3 ~ 19 on external metering (ISO 100).

Film Speed Range: ISO 25 ~ 5000 for automatic setting with DX film, ISO 6 ~ 6400 for manual setting.

AE Lock: The shutter speed is stored in the memory.

Exposure Compensation: +2 EV ~ -2 EV (can be set in 1/3-EV increments).

A.B.C. Mode: ±0.5 EV/±1 EV exposure compensating values with A.B.C. lever.

Flash Light Control: TTL direct light control.

Flash Synchronization: In combination with dedicated flash, the shutter speed is automatically set when the flash is fully charged.

Second Curtain Synchronization: Possible with Contax flash having a second curtain synchronization capability.

Viewfinder: Real-image zoom viewfinder (with lens coupling in range 28-90mm)

● Field of view ratio 90%, magnification 0.57 (with 45 mm lens set to infinity and diopter -1D).

Diopter Adjustment: Built-in diopter adjuster, correctable range +0.3D ~ -2D.

Display in Viewfinder: Picture area frame (automatic parallax adjustment), focusing frame, focus display, shutter speed, exposure mark, exposure compensation, flash mark.

Display panel: Shooting distance/Film speed, multiple exposure mark, custom function display, battery warning mark.

Film Loading: Auto loading, automatic film positioning to "01" on counter.

Film Advance: Automatic winding with built-in motor.

Film Rewinding: Automatic rewinding with built-in motor, automatic stop/return after rewinding is completed, mid-roll rewinding possible.

Drive Modes: Single-frame exposure, continuous shooting (CL, CH), self-timer, multiple exposure.

Winding Speed: Up to about 4 frames/sec. on continuous shooting ("CH" mode) (with new batteries, at ordinary temperature, as tested according to Contax testing standard).

Exposure Counter: Automatic-resetting additive type, A.B.C. display.

Accessory Shoe: Direct X-contact hot shoe (provided with TLA flash contact).

Custom Functions:

① AE lock operation; ② Order of A.B.C. switching; ③ Film leader status at rewind; ④ Focus adjustment during manual focus; ⑤ Multiple exposure operation.

Camera Back: Can be opened by camera back opening knob, detachable, provided with film check window.

Power Source: Two 3V lithium batteries (CR2).

Battery Check: Automatic check, battery warning mark in display panel.

Battery Capacity: About 80 rolls of 24-exposure film (with new lithium batteries, at ordinary temperature, as tested according to Contax testing standard.)

Dimensions: 139 (W) × 80 (H) × 45 (D) mm

Weight: 560 g (without batteries)

* *Specifications and design are subject to change without notice.*

To make full use of the capabilities of this camera, it is recommended to use our interchangeable lenses and accessories with it. We may not be able to make repair for the damage or trouble that has occurred when it was used with products of other makers offered for use with Contax camera.