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# CONTAX RTS III

## QUARTZ



4

INSTRUCTION BOOKLET  
GEBRAUCHSANWEISUNG  
MODE D'EMPLOI  
FOLLETO DE INSTRUCCIONES

Although the explanatory data and illustrations in this instruction booklet are given with reference to CONTAX RTS II Quartz camera mounted with a ZEISS Planar T\* f/1.4 50 mm lens, the contents are equally applicable when the camera is fitted with other interchangeable lens.

Obwohl sich die Erklärungen und Abbildungen in dieser Bedienungsanleitung auf eine mit einem ZEISS-Objektiv Planar T\* 50 mm F1.4 ausgestattete CONTAX RTS II Quartz beziehen, gilt der Inhalt gleichermaßen für eine mit einem anderen Wechselobjektiv ausgerüstete Kamera.

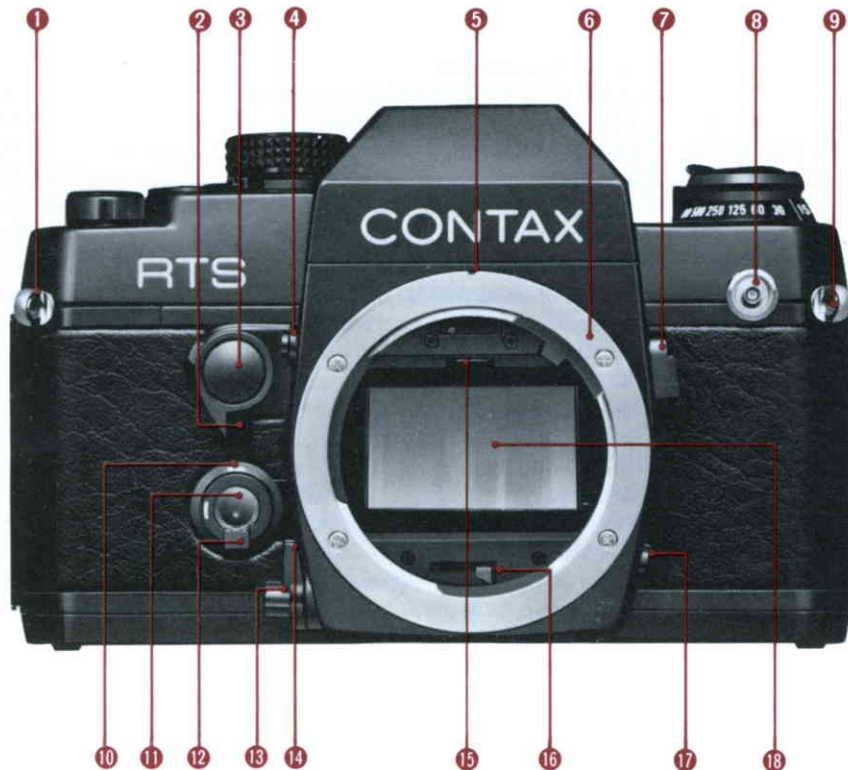
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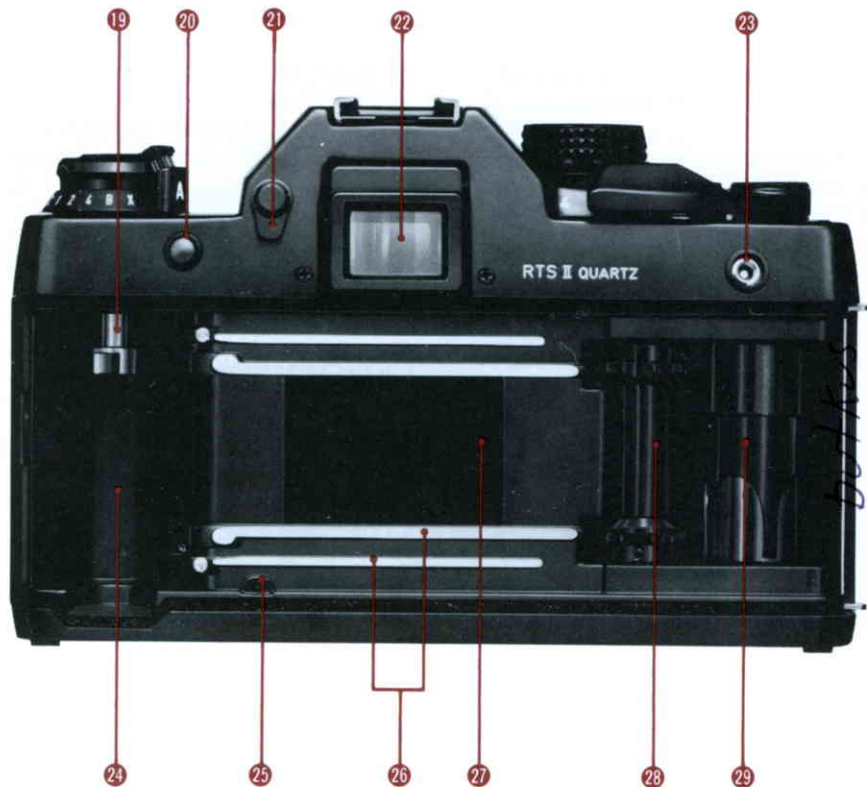
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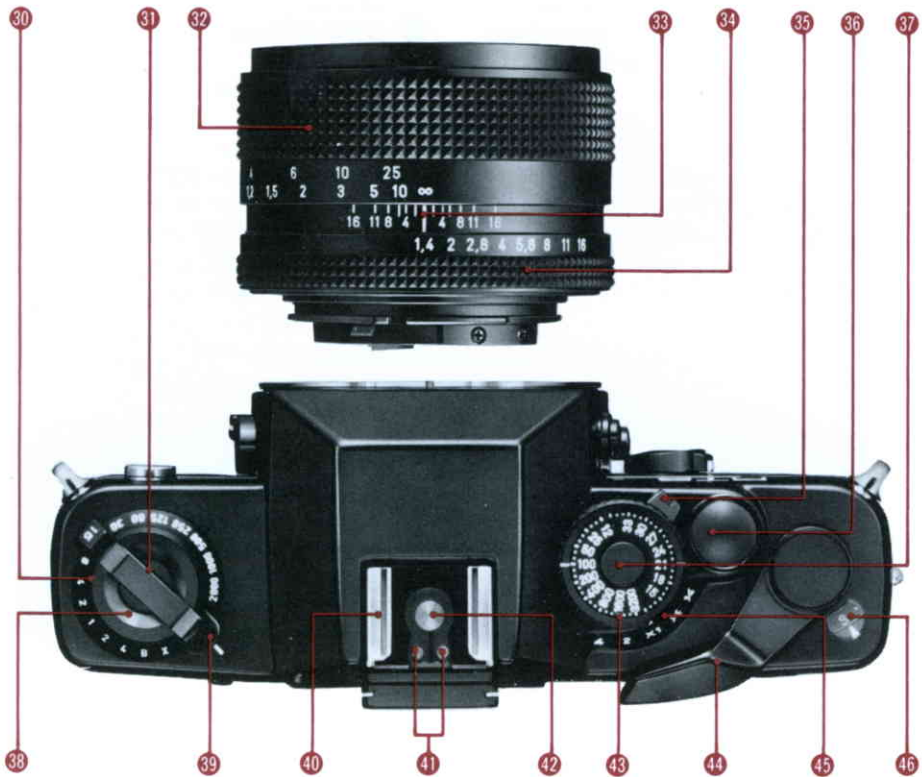
## Description of Parts



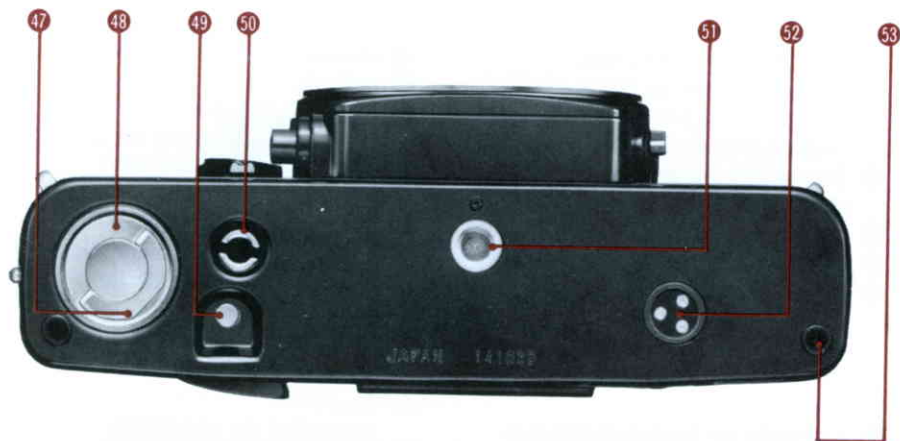
- 1 Carrying Strap Eyelet
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- 8 X Synch Terminal
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- 11 Self-Timer Button/Self-Timer Flasher
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- 15 Focusing Screen Release Lug
- 16 Automatic Diaphragm Coupling  
Lever
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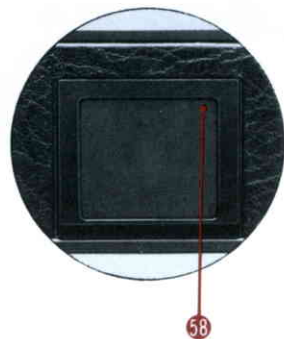
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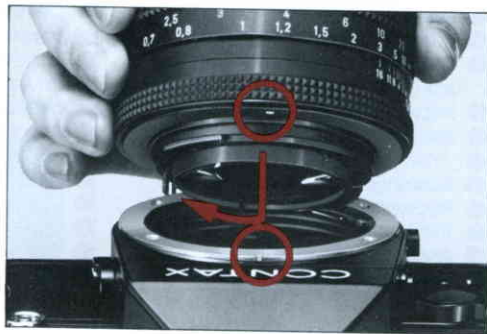




## Lens Changing

### <Mounting the Lens>

Remove the camera-body cap and the rear lens cap. Insert the lens mount into the camera-body mount, matching their respective red dots. Turn the lens clockwise until it click locks into place, aligning camera's red dot with the aperture/distance scale index. When using a lens cap of the snap-on type, attach or remove it from the lens by pressing in the two side-tabs.



### <Removing the Lens>

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

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



## Installing the Battery

*The camera's electronic shutter and exposure control systems are battery powered so the battery must be fresh and correctly inserted if the camera is to function properly.*

Use a 6.2-V silver oxide battery (Eveready 544, Ucar 544, Mallory PX28 or equivalent) or a 6-V alkaline-manganese battery (4LR44 or equivalent).

**1** Open the battery compartment cover on camera base by lifting up cover knob and turning it in direction of arrow.

**2** Insert the battery according to polarity diagram shown in the battery compartment, otherwise the camera will not function properly. Then replace the cover and turn the knob to firmly secure the cover.



### <Main Switch>

The main switch on top of the camera is used to turn the power ON and OFF. Turn the switch as far as it will go in direction of arrow (revealing a red dot for ON) to set the electronic shutter, metering circuit, the viewfinder LEDs, etc. in a state of readiness. With the main switch turned on, pressing of the exposure check button will cause the LED indicators in the viewfinder to light up and stay on for 16 seconds. When the main switch is turned back (red dot in covered position), all of the electrical circuits will be turned off, causing camera functions to cease. The LED indicators will be turned off at the same time.

When not using the camera, make sure that the main switch is turned OFF (red dot in covered position) to prevent accidental activation of the exposure check or shutter release button.



*In ON position  
Position EIN  
En position marche (ON)  
En la posición ON*



*In OFF position  
Position AUS  
En position arrêt (OFF)  
En la posición OFF*

### <Battery Check>

Turn on main switch, press the exposure check button and note lighting pattern of viewfinder LED display. If the battery is good, the LED will light steadily or pulsate regularly as shown in illustration. The RTS II Quartz is designed to give you advance warning when the camera is about to stop functioning due to a weak battery. When the battery is weak, the normal lighting or flashing patterns will change to those shown on the right hand side of the following illustration. When the LED display behaves this way, have a spare battery on hand for replacement in the event the battery in the camera should fail, or replace the weak battery.

If the battery falls below its rated output, the LEDs will not come on even when the exposure check button is pressed, and the camera will not function. When this happens, replace the old battery.



- Even when the battery fails, you can still take pictures with your camera by using its mechanical shutter which operates at 1/50 second. (Refer to page 40.)

LED Leucht-dioden LED LED	Good Batteries Gute Batterien Piles en bon etat Pilas en buen estado	Weak Batteries Schwache Batterien Piles affaibles Pilas gastadas
Steady Light Ständiges Aufleuchten Eclairément inintermpu Luz continua		
Flashing Blinken Clignotement Intermittente	 1 sec/1 s/1 sec/1 seg.	 1 sec/1 s/1 sec/1 seg.

### <Battery Precautions>

- The normal service life is about a year for a silver oxide battery and about six months for an alkaline-manganese battery. However, this can vary with such factors as picture taking frequency, battery condition at time of purchase, and prevailing ambient temperatures.
- Generally, when the battery is exposed to sub-zero temperatures (centigrade), its performance is temporarily affected, causing difficulties in taking pictures. When shooting in especially cold regions, protect the camera from the cold or use the optionally available Power Pack P-3. A battery affected by extremely cold weather will recover fully upon being restored to normal temperature.
- Fouling of battery contacts with sweat or greasy stains will affect the quality of electrical contact, so make it a point to wipe the contacts with a cloth before putting the battery into service.
- If the camera is not used for an extended period of time, remove the battery from the camera.
- When going on extended trips, be sure to bring along a spare battery.
- Avoid dismantling old battery or discarding it in a fire as this is very dangerous.

### <Hinweise zur Batterie>

- Silberoxidbatterien haben normalerweise eine Lebensdauer von etwa einem Jahr, Alkalimanganbatterien von etwa 6 Monaten. Die tatsächliche Lebensdauer der eingesetzten Batterie kann jedoch von diesen Angaben abweichen. Einflußfaktoren sind Aufnahmehäufigkeit, Batteriezustand zum Zeitpunkt des Kaufs und vorherrschende Umgebungstemperaturen.
- Wenn die Batterie Temperaturen unter 0°C ausgesetzt wird, wird ihre Leistung in der Regel vorübergehend beeinträchtigt, wodurch Probleme beim Fotografieren entstehen können. Schützen Sie Ihre Kamera gegen Kälte bzw. verwenden Sie das als Sonderzubehör erhältliche Power Pack P-3, wenn Sie bei besonders niedrigen Temperaturen fotografieren. Batterien, die starker Kälte ausgesetzt waren, erreichen wieder ihre volle Leistung, nachdem Sie auf normale Temperaturen erwärmt worden sind.
- Schweiß und Fettflecken auf den Batteriekontakten beeinträchtigen den elektrischen Kontakt. Machen Sie es sich zur Regel, die Kontakte mit einem Tuch abzuwischen, bevor Sie eine Batterie einsetzen.
- Nehmen Sie die Batterie aus der Kamera, wenn Sie diese über längere Zeit nicht gebrauchen.
- Vergessen Sie nicht, eine Reservebatterie mitzunehmen, wenn Sie längere Aufnahmeserien machen wollen.
- Zerlegen bzw. verbrennen Sie die alte Batterie nicht, da dies mit Gefahren verbunden ist.

## Film Loading

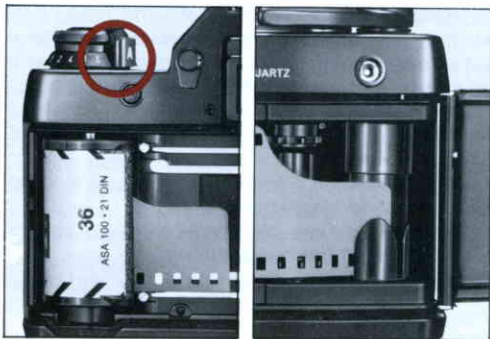
*Always use a standard 35 mm film cassette (12, 20, 24 or 36 exposure load). Avoid direct sunlight when loading film.*

**1** Turn the main switch ON. Lift the film rewind knob and pull it up firmly until the camera back clicks open.

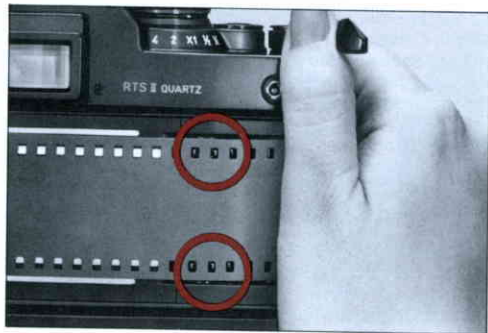


**2** Insert the cassette into the film chamber, then push the rewind knob down to its normal position, twisting back and forth slightly until it seats into place. Then reposition the rewind crank handle so that it rests in its receptacle above the "A" (AUTO) setting on the shutter control dial.

**3** Draw the film leader out of the cassette and insert the free end into any clip on the take-up spool. The film may be inserted into any one of the clips, however you should avoid inserting the film end too deeply or too shallowly.



- 4** Gently turn the film advance lever and wind the film on for one frame length so that both rows of perforations mesh with the appropriate sprockets. Make sure that the film meshes smoothly with the sprockets before closing the camera back.
- Use one full stroke of the film advance lever to advance the film one frame and wind the shutter at the same time. The electromagnetic shutter release will not function unless the lever is given a full stroke. The film advance lever is easier to operate if it is kept in the standoff position.



- 5** Unfold the film rewind crank and turn it gently in the direction of the arrow to take up any film slack.



**6** Alternately wind on the film and trip the shutter, taking blank shots, until the exposure counter on the camera reads "1". With the film in this position, you are ready to start shooting pictures with your camera. If the film feed indicator (white line) on the film rewind knob rotates when the film advance lever is manipulated, it means the film is advancing properly.

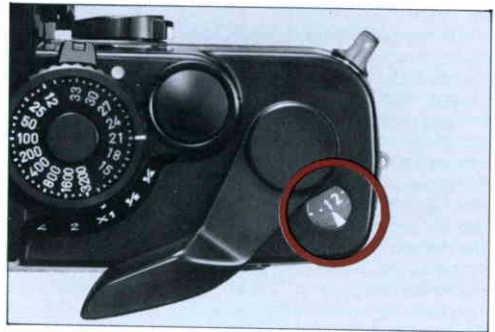
When blank shots are being made until the exposure counter registers "1", the camera is conveniently designed so that the shutter automatically operates at 1/60 second regardless of the setting (except the "B" setting) on the shutter control dial. After the exposure counter reads "1", the shutter operates at the speed selected on the dial.





### <Exposure Counter>

The exposure counter advances one number every time the film advance lever is operated, and returns to "S" (start) when the rear cover is opened, regardless of whether or not film is loaded in the camera. The exposure counter on top of the camera starts with "S", then goes to "1" followed by even numbers "2" through "36". The odd numbers from "3" onward are indicated by dots etched between the even numbers. The numbers "12", "20", "24" and "36" are in orange since they indicate the number of exposures given on standard 35-mm film cassettes.



### <Memo Holder>

Use the memo holder to remind yourself of what type of film is loaded in your camera by slipping the end of the film carton into it, or even use it to hold the exposure data for the shots you have taken.



## Setting the Film Speed

After the film has been loaded properly, be sure to set the film speed ring (ASA/ISO) according to the speed rating of the film in use. To set the film speed, lift and turn the ring around the film speed ring and align the index (white line) with the figure (white numbers) corresponding to the ASA or DIN rating of the film in use. Use the film speed rating indicated on the outer carton of the film.

The orange-colored ratings on the dial indicate the DIN film speed ratings.



Always see to it that the index is set properly in the clickstop position. If set improperly, the accuracy of the exposure control will be affected.

### Film Speed Values

Filmempfindlichkeitswerte

Sensibilités de pellicule

Valores de sensibilidad de película

<b>ASA/ISO</b>	12	25	50	100	200	400	800	1600	3200
	16 20	32 40	54 80	125 160	250 320	500 640	1000 1250	2000 2500	
<b>DIN</b>	15	18	21	24	27	30	33		
	12 13 14	16 17	19 20	22 23	25 26	28 29	31 32	34 35 36	

## The Shutter

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

### <Shutter Control Dial Settings>

**"A"** (AUTO) ... In the "A" mode, the camera will provide correct exposures by automatically controlling the shutter speeds over a wide range, covering 1/2000 to 16 seconds, for the aperture setting, image brightness and film speed in effect at the time. And when used with the TLA electronic flash system, it will provide TTL electronic flash coupled to all aperture settings of the lens in use.

**"2000"** ~ **"4"** ... The figures in this range indicate the shutter speeds available in the Manual mode. Shown in white, "2000" represents a shutter speed of 1/2000 second; likewise, the white figures "125", "2", and "1" represent shutter speeds of 1/125, 1/2 and 1 second respectively. The figures "2" and "4", shown in orange, indicate shutter speeds of 2 and 4 seconds in that order. When the shutter speed number is shifted to the next larger number, it halves the amount of light falling on the film (for example, when it is moved from 125 to 250) conversely, the amount of light is doubled when the shutter speed is changed to the next lower number.



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

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

### <Setting the Shutter Control Dial>

Set the shutter speed by turning it in either direction and aligning the desired shutter speed number or letter (all with click stops) with the index. The "A" and "X" settings lock in place to prevent accidental shifting of the setting. To unlock the dial from these settings, turn the dial while pressing and holding down the shutter dial lock-release button. To facilitate resetting of the dial, grip the raised surfaces located at the "A" and "15" marks on opposite sides of the dial.

- On manual operation, the shutter will not function at in-between speed settings.



### <Mechanical Shutter>

When the battery is weak, the camera will not function. In this case, it will be necessary to replace the battery with a new one. However, in a situation where your battery runs down while you are still photographing and you feel that you must have the picture, the mechanical shutter comes in very handy. Lower the mechanical shutter switch lever as far as it will go and then press the depth-of field preview button/mechanical shutter release button. The shutter will function at 1/50 second regardless of the shutter speed set on the shutter control dial or of the availability of battery power. For the correct exposure, consult the film maker's guide sheet that comes packed with your film, or guess the exposure.

- When shooting with the mechanical shutter, do not advance the film using the Real Time Winder or the Professional Motor Drive. Also, the mechanical shutter will not function in concert with the self-timer.



## Aperture Ring

The aperture ring regulates the amount of light transmitted to the film plane. The amount of light transmission is halved when the aperture is changed to the next larger  $f$  value (for example, when  $f/4$  is changed to  $f/5.6$ ), and doubled when it is changed to the next smaller  $f$  value. The aperture also controls the depth of field, a lens property giving you varying depth in the plane of focus at different apertures. (Refer to page 100) To set the aperture, turn the aperture ring until the desired aperture setting is aligned with the aperture/distance scale index. The aperture ring can be used at in-between positions. With the exception of the Mirotar lenses, all Zeiss lenses feature automatic diaphragms that stop down to the selected aperture when the shutter is opened upon activation of the shutter release. Thus, your viewfinder always gives you a brilliant image at full aperture of the lens in use.



Aperture Guide / Blenden-Richtwerte

Tableau des ouvertures de diaphragme / Guia de aberturas

<b>Lighting Condition (ASA/ISO 100) / Lichtverhältnisse (ASA 100/ISO) Eclairage (100 ASA/ISO) / Condiciones de Iluminación (100 ASA/ISO)</b>	<b>Aperture / Blende Ouvertures / Aberturas</b>
Outdoors under bright sunlight / Im Freien bei Sonnenschein Extérieur, soleil brillant / Exteriores con luz solar intensa	8, 11, 16
Outdoors (overcast) / Im Freien (bewölkt) Extérieur, ciel couvert / Exteriores (nublado)	4, 5.6
Indoors or night photography / In Innenräumen bzw. bei Nachtaufnahmen Intérieur ou photographie nocturne / Interiores o fotografía nocturna	1.4, 1.7, 2.8

## Focusing

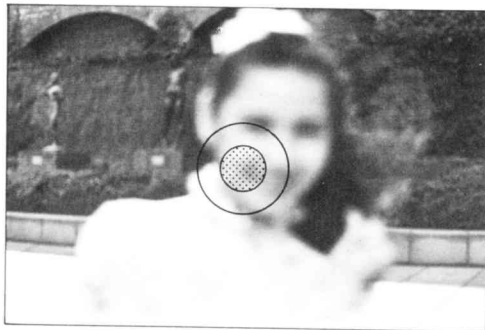
*The RTS II Quartz comes with a microprism focusing screen as standard equipment. Focusing is secured by using the microprism focusing spot in the screen center and the matte field surrounding it.*

With your eye on the viewfinder, turn the lens focusing ring until the image appears sharply defined within the microprism center or the matte field. When subject is not in focus, the microprism center will produce a glittering image; and the matte field, a blurred image.

- When using a telephoto or other slow lens, or in close-up photography, the microprism focusing section in the screen center may become dark, making it difficult to focus. In such a case, use the outer matte field for focusing.

### Eyepiece Diopter Lenses

Diopter lenses are available for farsighted and nearsighted people. There are 8 types available, ranging from  $-5$ ,  $-4$ ,  $-3$ ,  $-2$ ,  $0$ ,  $+1$ ,  $+2$ , to  $+3$ Dpt. Choose the lens that suits your vision.



# Viewfinder Display





*The exposure data is given by means of an LED display system. The display is turned on by pressing the exposure check button, staying on continuously for 16 seconds. The LED display features a two-stage brightness control which automatically adjusts to the prevailing lighting condition, intensifying when bright and dimming when dark.*

### **① Aperture Digital Display**

The selected aperture is indicated by a red LED digital display that comes on. The marked and intermediate aperture values shown by the display are 1.2, 1.4, 1.7, 2.0, 2.4, 2.8, 3.5, 4.0, 4.5, 5.6, 6.5, 8.0, 9.5, 11, 13, 16, 19, 22, 27 and 32. However, when the camera is mounted with a lens of a maximum aperture of 5.6 or smaller or with such accessories as the auto bellows, and microscope adapter which do not have the automatic coupling feature, the digital display will always indicate "1.4" but the metering system will be functioning normally.

### **② Shutter Speed Display**

The shutter speeds for the AUTO and manual modes are indicated by a red LED display that comes on, in a continuously lit or flashing lighting pattern. The display, reading from top to bottom, shows OVER, 2000, 1000, 500, 250, 125, 60, 30, 15, 8, 4, 2, 1S, 2S, 4S, and B. "2000" represents 1/2000 second; "125", 1/125 second; and "2", 1/2 second; while "1S", "2S" "4S" indicate 1, 2 and 4 seconds respectively. The "B" is used to indicate "Bulb", an extended time-exposure (up to 16 seconds), or underexposure. "OVER" indicates that it is too bright for a correct exposure.

### **③ Exposure Compensation Warning LED**

When the exposure compensation dial is set any position other than "X1", a red LED showing a "+" or "-" sign in accordance with the direction in which the dial is turned will come on, indicating that exposure compensation is in effect. This LED helps remind you to reset the compensation dial to "X1" whenever you have finished using the exposure compensation feature.

### **④ TLA Flash Ready/After-Flash Signal Mark**

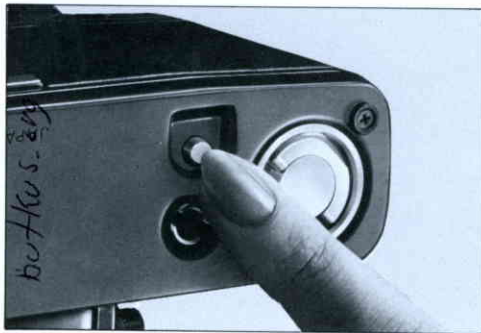
When the camera is used with a TLA flash unit, a green mark in the viewfinder display lights up to indicate that the flash unit has been fully charged, and pulsates after each flash exposure whenever the exposure has been correct.



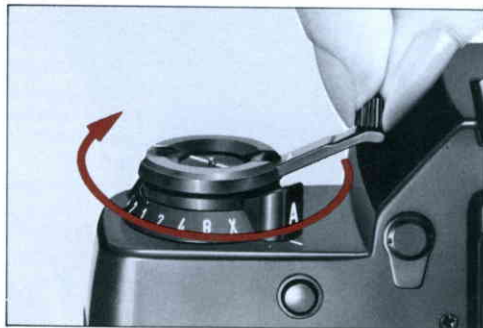
## Film Rewind

*When the end of the roll of film is reached it will not be possible to advance the film any further. Instead of attempting to forcibly advance the film, check the exposure counter to see whether you have come to the end of the roll. If so, be sure to rewind the film into its cassette before removing it from the camera.*

**1** Depress the film rewind release button on camera base for an instant and let go.



**2** Unfold the film rewind crank handle and turn it in direction of the arrow. As soon as the crank handle is rotated, you will hear a sound, indicating that the film is being rewound smoothly. When the film end unhitches from the take-up spool you will feel a slight resistance; however, continue rewinding until the crank handle rotates freely and silently. Then open the camera back and remove the cassette from the camera.

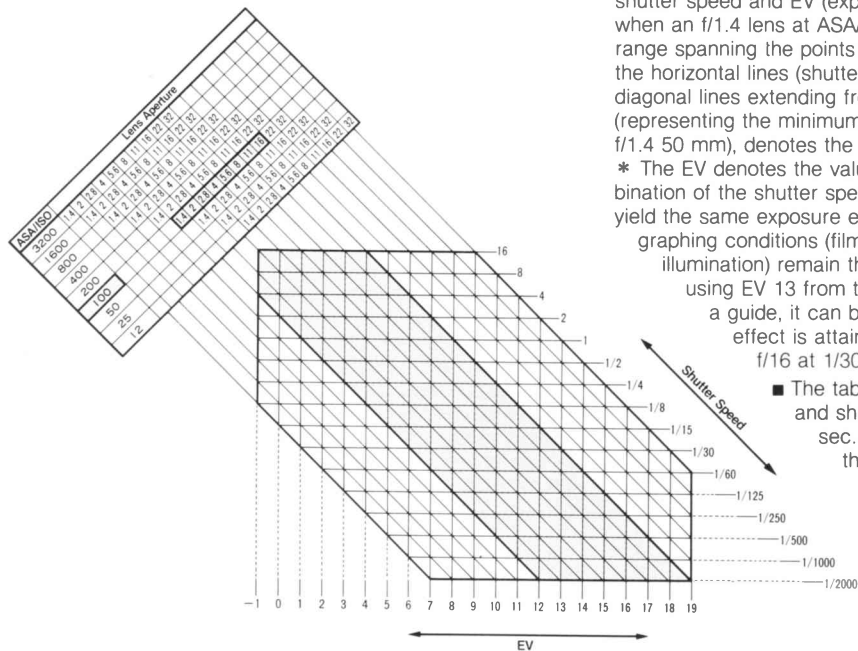


*The RTS II Quartz features TTL (Through-The-Lens) metering which measures the light entering through the lens. It is of the center-weighted metering type which emphasizes the central portion of the finder image while taking into account the surrounding area seen in the viewfinder.*

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

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

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



### <Light Reading Range>

The table gives the EV Light reading range for various lenses, showing the inter-relationship between aperture, shutter speed and EV (exposure values). For instance, when an f/1.4 lens at ASA/ISO 100 is used, the reading range spanning the points that the vertical lines (EV) and the horizontal lines (shutter speed) intersect with the diagonal lines extending from the f values of "1.4" to "16" (representing the minimum aperture of the Zeiss Planar T\* f/1.4 50 mm), denotes the reading range from EV-1 to 19.

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

- The table showing EV from -1 to 19 and shutter speeds from 16 to 1/2000 sec. denotes the range over which the camera correctly meters the light in the AUTO mode.
- That part of the operating range which is shown in color denotes the light reading range when using an f/1.4 lens at ASA/ISO 100.

## Automatic Exposure

*In the AUTO mode, you merely select the desired lens aperture and the camera's exposure system varies the shutter speed from 1/2000 to 16 seconds to assure correct exposure under varying lighting conditions. When operating the camera in the AUTO mode, the shutter speed in effect can be checked by turning on the LED display within the viewfinder.*

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

Setting shutter control dial on "A" readies your camera for Automatic exposure, and even locks the dial to prevent accidental shifting to another setting.

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



### 2 Select the Lens Aperture

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



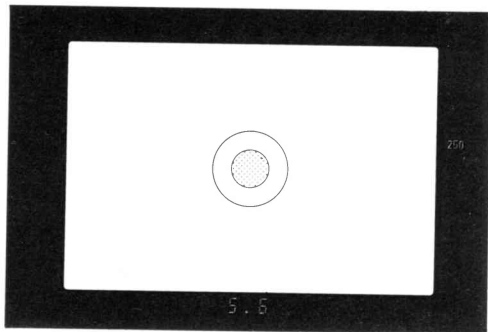
### 3 Focus and Compose

With your eye on the viewfinder, train the camera on your subject and focus on it by turning the focusing ring on the lens, composing your picture as you do so.



### 4 Check the Exposure

Press the exposure check button to turn on the LED display showing the aperture and shutter speed readings inside the viewfinder. When the shutter speed display comes on to indicate any particular speed within the range of "2000" to "B", it means that a correct exposure can be made at the indicated shutter speed. (For further details, refer to the section on "Exposure Check" shown on page 66.)



### **5 Press the Shutter Release to Take Picture**

If the shutter release is held down when the shutter release has been activated, the LED display within the viewfinder will stay on but will go off as soon as your finger is lifted up from the shutter release button.

### **Shooting at Your Selected Shutter Speeds**

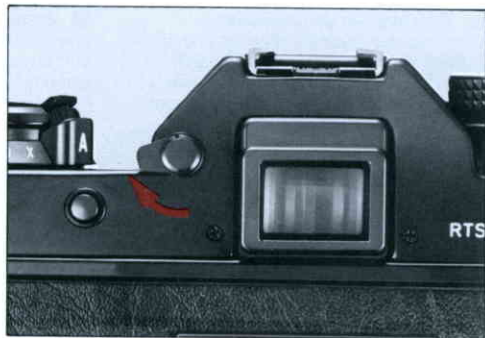
By taking advantage of an inter-relationship in which the shutter speed increases as the aperture widens up and conversely the shutter speed decreases as the aperture narrows down, you can adjust the aperture to photograph your subject at your selected shutter speeds. With your eyes on the viewfinder, turn the lens aperture ring until the desired shutter speed lights up in the LED display and then press the shutter release button.





### <Viewfinder Eyepiece-Blind Lever>

When photographing in the AUTO mode using the self-timer or the remote control system, the photographer's eye is not there to shade the viewfinder eyepiece. Thus stray light admitted through the unshaded eyepiece can possibly affect the exposures. In such instances, you can close the blind inside the viewfinder by operating a lever located to the left of the eyepiece. To close it, turn the lever in the direction shown by the arrow.



## <Exposure Check>

When the exposure check button is pressed, the LED display will light steadily to indicate the correct shutter speed in effect, and pulsate to indicate an over- or under-exposure situation. When button pressure is relieved, the display will stay on for 16 seconds before turning itself off. Also turns itself off when shutter release button has been activated.



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

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

**Steadily lit display** (Correct exposure for long time-exposure up to 16 seconds).  
**Pulsating display** (Under-exposure)  
**Ständig leuchtende Anzeige** (richtige Belichtung für Langzeitbelichtung von bis zu 16 Sekunden)

**Pulsierende Anzeige** (Unterbelichtung)  
**Eclairage continu** (exposition longue convenable jusqu'à 16 secondes)  
**Clignotement** (sous-exposition)

**Indicación iluminada permanentemente** (exposición correcta para exposiciones de larga duración de hasta 16 segundos)  
**Indicación intermitente** (subexposición)



■ When an LED from “2000” through “B” lights up, the indicated speed in the viewfinder will give the correct exposure. When 2 LEDs light up simultaneously, an intermediate shutter speed somewhere between the two indicated speeds will be used. When “B” comes on, it indicates that a long time-exposure up to 16 seconds will be made. If a shutter speed of 1/30 second or slower is indicated, there is a danger of camera shake with hand-held shots. In this case, select an aperture that will result in a shutter reading above “30”, or use a tripod or other means of steadying the camera during exposure.