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# CONTAX



Instruction manual • Bedienungsanleitung  
Mode d'emploi • Manual de instrucciones

# S2

Thank you for purchasing a Contax S2. Contax S2 is a manual wind/rewind manual camera which employs a mechanical shutter with a very fast 1/4000 sec. along with built-in TTL exposure metering. It is also designed, so that even if the batteries fail while taking photographs, it is still possible to take pictures manually. Please read this manual carefully before to use to ensure many years of use from your camera and to extend camera life as much as possible.

The instructions given in this manual are based on the Planar T\* 50mm f1.4 lens as standard. The method of operation is also the same when other Carl Zeiss lenses are mounted.

Besten Dank für den Kauf einer Contax S2. Die Contax S2 ist eine Kamera mit TTL-Belichtungsmessung, manuellem Filmtransport und rein mechanischem Verschuß mit 1/4000s als kürzester Verschußzeit. Durch die - abgesehen von der Belichtungsmessung - voll mechanische Konstruktion bleibt diese Kamera selbst bei Ausfall der Batterien funktionsfähig.

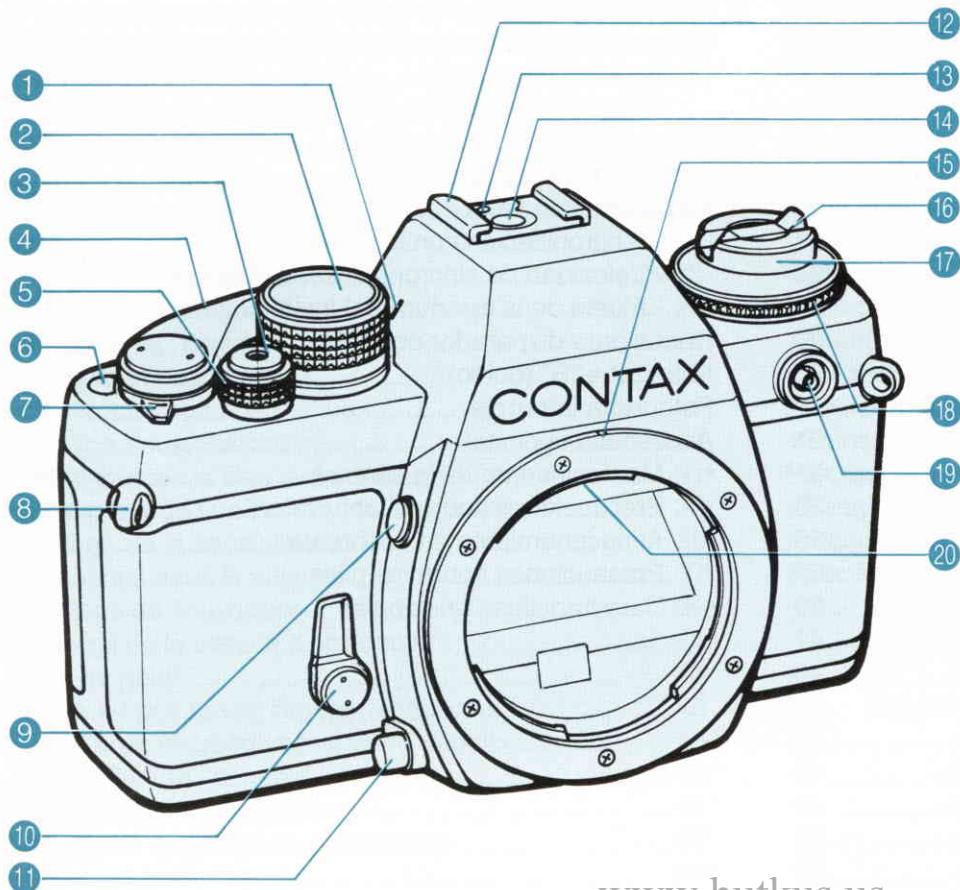
Lesen Sie vor dem Fotografieren die Bedienungsanleitung sorgfältig durch. Dann wird Sie die Kamera lange Jahre zuverlässig begleiten.

Die Hinweise in dieser Anleitung beziehen sich auf eine Kamera mit Planar 1,4/50mm-Standardobjektiv. Mit anderen Carl-Zeiss-Objektiven erfolgt die Bedienung auf die gleiche Weise.

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## Name of Parts



- 1 Shutter speed index
- 2 Shutter dial
- 3 Release button/cable release socket
- 4 Winding lever
- 5 Release button ring
- 6 Exposure counter
- 7 Multiple exposure lever
- 8 Strap lug
- 9 Lens release button
- 10 Self-timer lever
- 11 Aperture Stop-down button
- 12 Accessory shoe
- 13 Interlock connection point for exclusive flash
- 14 Direct X connection point
- 15 Lens index
- 16 Rewinding crank
- 17 Rewinding knob
- 18 Film speed dial
- 19 Synchro terminal
- 20 Screen release claw

## Bezeichnung der Teile

- 1 Verschlußzeiten
- 2 Verschlußzeitenring
- 3 Auslöser/Drahtauslöseranschluß
- 4 Filmtransporthebel
- 5 Auslöserknopf
- 6 Bildzählwerk
- 7 Mehrfachbelichtungsschalter
- 8 Trageriemenöse
- 9 Objektiv-Freigabeknopf
- 10 Selbstauslöserhebel
- 11 Abblendtaste
- 12 Zubehörschuh
- 13 Systemblitzkontakt
- 14 Mittenkontakt
- 15 Bajonettindex
- 16 Rückspulkurbel
- 17 Rückspulknopf
- 18 ISO-Einstellung
- 19 X-Synchro-Buchse
- 20 Sucherscheiben-Freigabeklaue

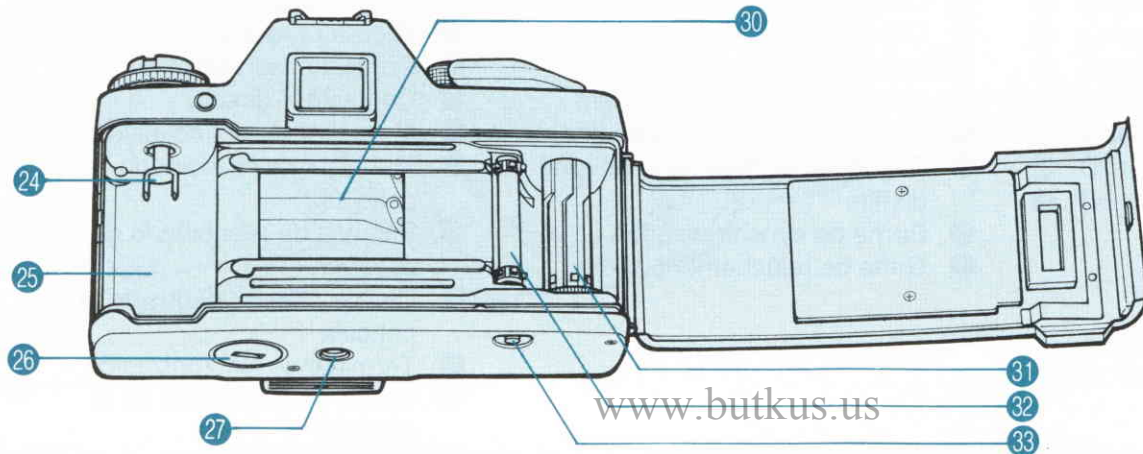
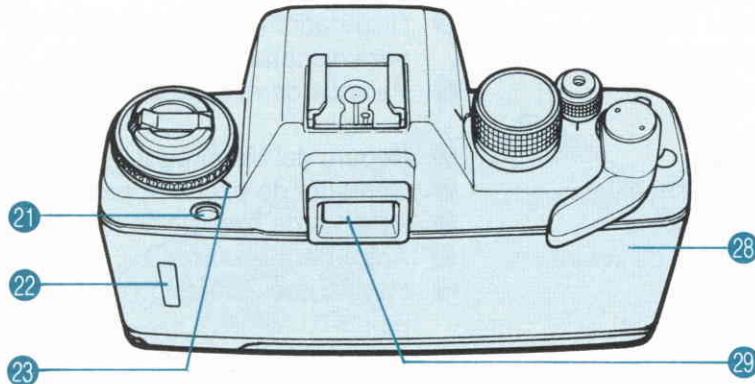
## Nom des commandes

- 1 Sélecteur de vitesse d'obturation
- 2 Vitesses d'obturation
- 3 Bouton du déclencheur/prise pour déclencheur souple
- 4 Levier d'avance du film
- 5 Bague du bouton du déclencheur
- 6 Compteur de vues
- 7 Levier d'expositions multiples
- 8 Oeiller pour bandoulière
- 9 Bouton de libération de l'objectif
- 10 Levier du retardateur
- 11 Touche de fermeture du diaphragme
- 12 Patin porte-accessoire
- 13 Contact de flash
- 14 Contact direct X
- 15 Index de montage d'objectif
- 16 Levier de rebobinage du film
- 17 Bouton de rebobinage du film
- 18 Bague de réglage de sensibilité du film
- 19 Borne de synchronisation
- 20 Griffe de relâchement d'écran

## Nomenclatura

- 1 Dial de velocidades de obturación
- 2 Dial de obturación
- 3 Disparador del obturador / rosca para disparador por cable
- 4 Palanca de avance de la película
- 5 Seguro del disparador
- 6 Contador de exposiciones
- 7 Palanca de exposición múltiple
- 8 Anilla para la correa
- 9 Palanca de extracción del objetivo
- 10 Palanca del autodisparador
- 11 Botón de comprobación de la profundidad de campo
- 12 Zapata para accesorios
- 13 Contacto flash/cámara
- 14 Contacto X directo
- 15 Marca índice del objetivo
- 16 Manivela de rebobinado de la película
- 17 Palanca de rebobinado de la película
- 18 Dial de sensibilidades de la película
- 19 Terminal de sincronización
- 20 Grapa de sustitución de la pantalla

- 21 Film speed dial lock release button
- 22 Film confirmation window
- 23 Film speed index
- 24 Film fixation axle
- 25 Film chamber
- 26 Battery chamber/battery chamber cover
- 27 Tripod Socket
- 28 Back cover
- 29 Finder eyepiece
- 30 Shutter curtain
- 31 Spool
- 32 Sprocket
- 33 Film rewinding button

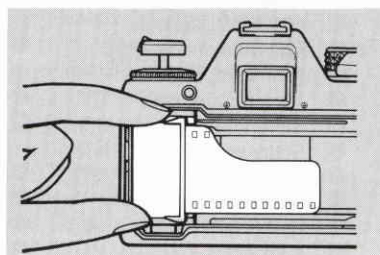
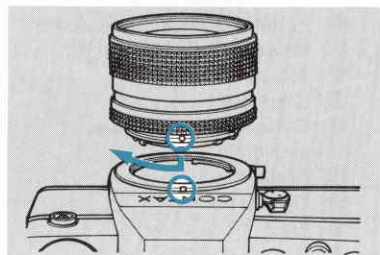
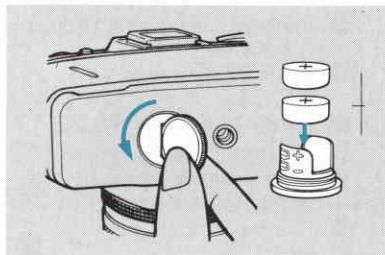


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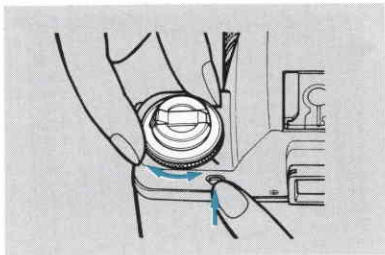
- |    |                                    |    |   |    |   |
|----|------------------------------------|----|---|----|---|
| 21 | Filmempfindlichkeitsring-Lösetaste | 21 | Bouton de libération de la bague de sensibilité du film | 21 | Botón de desbloqueo del dial de sensibilidades de la película |
| 22 | Filmkontrollfenster                | 22 | Fenêtre de vérification du film                         | 22 | Ventanilla de comprobación de la película                     |
| 23 | ISO-Indexmarke                     | 23 | Index de sensibilité du film                            | 23 | Indice de sensibilidades de la película                       |
| 24 | Filmrückspulachse                  | 24 | Axe rembobinage   | 24 | Eje de ajuste de la película                                  |
| 25 | Filmpatronenfach                   | 25 | Chambre   | 25 | Alojamiento de la película                                    |
| 26 | Batteriefach/Batteriefach          | 26 | Compartiment des piles et couvercle                     | 26 | Alojamiento de las pilas / tapa del alojamiento de las pilas  |
| 27 | Stativgewinde                      | 27 | Filetage pour pied                                      | 27 | Rosca para trípode  |
| 28 | Rückwand                           | 28 | Dos du boîtier  | 28 | Respaldo  |
| 29 | Sucherokular                       | 29 | Oculaire de visée                                       | 29 | Ocular del visor  |
| 30 | Verschlussvorhang                  | 30 | Rideau de l'obturateur                                  | 30 | Cortinilla del obturador                                      |
| 31 | Aufwickelspule                     | 31 | Bobine  | 31 | Bobina receptora  |
| 32 | Zahnrad                            | 32 | Couronne dentée   | 32 | Rueda dentada   |
| 33 | Filmrückspultaste                  | 33 | Bouton de rebobinage du film                            | 33 | Botón de rebobinado de la película                            |



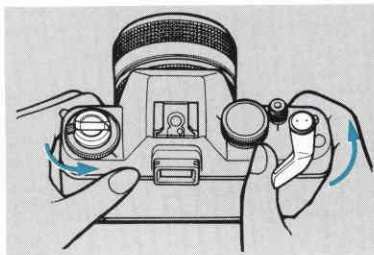
**Basic Procedures for shooting/Wichtigste Bedienungshinweise in Kürze  
/Guide rapide pour prise de vue/Indicaciones rápidas para tomar fotografías**



- |  |                                     |                                     |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 Loading the battery. (See page 18.)  | 2 Attach the lens. (See page 22.)   | 3 Insert a film. (See page 24.)     |
| 1 Batterieeinlegen. (Seite 19)         | 2 Objektivansetzen. (Seite 23)      | 3 Filmeinlegen. (Seite 25)          |
| 1 Mise en place des piles. (Page 19)   | 2 Fixation de l'objectif. (Page 23) | 3 Chargement du film. (Page 25)     |
| 1 Colocación de las pilas. (Página 19) | 2 Montaje del objetivo. (Página 23) | 3 Carga de la película. (Página 25) |



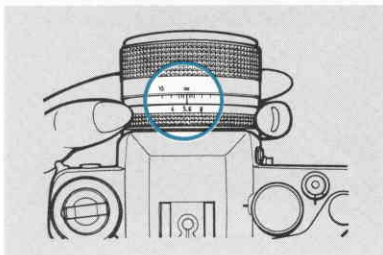
- 4 Set the film sensitivity. (See page 34.)
- 4 Empfindlichkeitseinstellung. (Seite 35)
- 4 Réglage de la sensibilité du film. (Page 35)
- 4 Ajuste de la sensibilité de la pellicula. (Página 35)



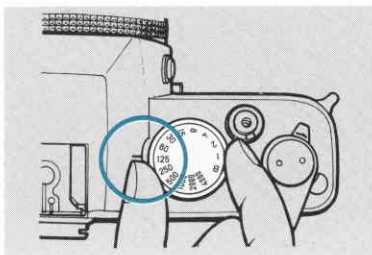
- 5 Wind with the winding lever. (See page 30.)
- 5 Filmtransport. (Seite 31)
- 5 Avance du film. (Page 31)
- 5 Avance de la película. (Página 31)



- 6 Decide the composition. (See page 36.)
- 6 Bildkomposition. (Seite 37)
- 6 Composition de la photo. (Page 37)
- 6 Composición de la fotografía. (Página 37)



- 7 Set the aperture. (See page 38.)
- If necessary, press the focusing button and check the focusing result.
- 7 Blendeneinstellung. (Seite 39)
- Verwendung der Abblendetaste bei Bedarf.
- 7 Réglage d'ouverture. (Page 39)
- Utilisation du bouton de fermeture du deaphragme si nécessaire.
- 7 Ajuste de la apertura del objetivo. (Página 39)
- En caso de que fuera necesario, utilice el botón de comprobación de la profundidad de campo para controlar la misma.

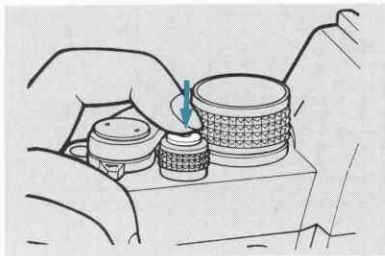


- 8 Set the shutter speed. (See page 40.)
- 8 Verschlußzeiteneinstellung. (Seite 41)
- 8 Réglage de la vitesse d'obturation. (Page 41)
- 8 Ajuste de la velocidad de obturación. (Página 41)



- 9 Adjust the focus. (See page 44.)
- 9 Fokussieren. (Seite 45)
- 9 Mise au point. (Page 45)
- 9 Enfoque de la imagen. (Página 45)

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10 Check the exposure. (See page 50.)

10 Belichtungskontrolle. (Seite 51)

10 Vérification de l'exposition. (Page 51)

10 Comprobación de la exposición. (Página 51)

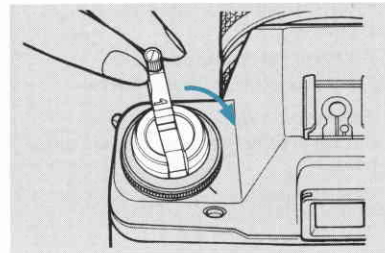


11 Take the picture. (See page 48.)

11 Fotografieren. (Seite 49)

11 Prise de la photo. (Page 49)

11 Tomando una fotografía. (Página 49)



12 Rewind the film. (See page 60.)

12 Zurückspulen des Films. (Seite 61)

12 Rebobinage du film. (Page 61)

12 Rebobinado de la película. (Página 61)

### **Attaching the Strap**

Attach as shown in the illustration.

### **Anbringen des Trageriemens**

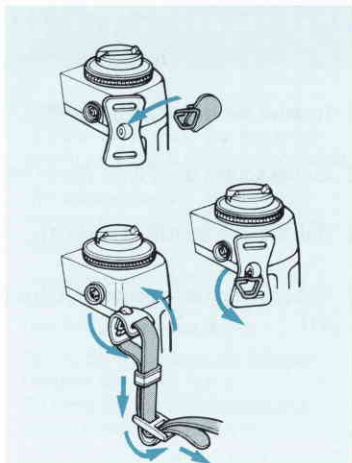
Befestigen Sie den Trageriemen wie abgebildet.

### **Fixation de la bandoulière**

Fixer la bandoulière comme illustré.

### **Colocación de la correa**

Colocar la correa según se muestra en la figura.



### **Attaching the Eye Cup/ Visibility Correction Lens**

Attach as shown in the illustration. Attach the separately sold FL type visibility correction lens as shown in the illustration. The eye cup can be attached from top of the visibility correction lens.

### **Anbringen von Augenmuschel und Korrekturlinse**

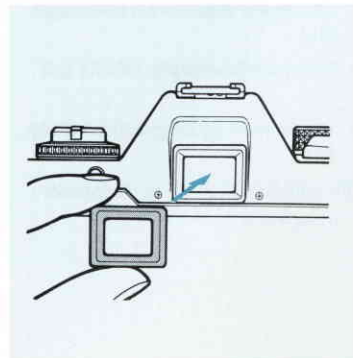
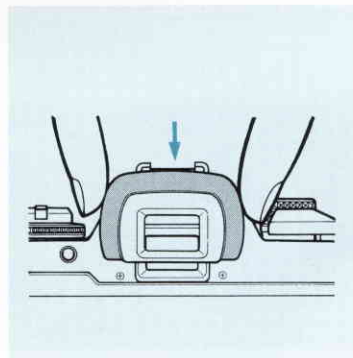
Befestigen Sie die Okularkorrekturlinse wie abgebildet. Eine FL-Dioptrienkorrekturlinse kann ebenfalls wie abgebildet eingesetzt werden. Zuletzt kann die Augenmuschel darüber befestigt werden.

### **Mise en place de l'oculaire de visée/de l'objectif dioptrique**

Fixer l'objectif dioptrique comme illustré. En outre, fixer les objectifs dioptriques du type FL optionnels comme illustré. L'oculaire de visée peut aussi être fixé ou-dessus d'un objectif dioptrique.

### **Instalación del ocular / ocular dióptico**

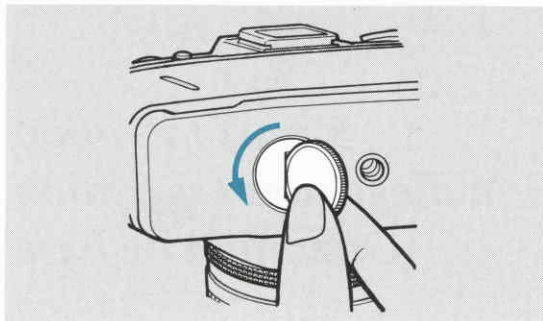
Montar el ocular / ocular dióptico tal como se muestra en la figura. El ocular dióptico opcional tipo FL también se monta según se indica en la figura. Además, el ocular puede también montarse sobre el ocular dióptico.



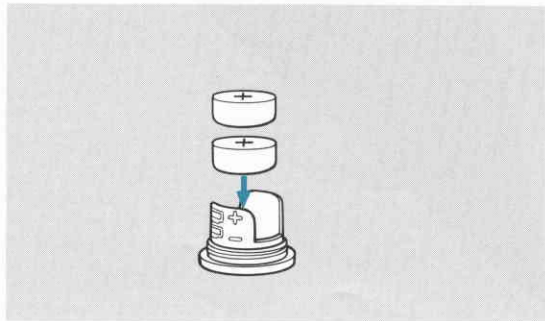
## Loading the batteries

The exposure meter for this camera is powered by two LR-44 type 1.5V alkaline batteries or SR-44 type 1.55V silver oxide batteries.

- (1) Open the battery compartment cover on the bottom of the camera by unscrewing it counterclockwise with a coin, etc., and remove it.



- (2) Insert both batteries into the compartment the (+) facing up in accordance with the (+) (-) markings on the compartment holder, then replace the compartment cover and tighten firmly in place.



### <Battery check>

Match up the black mark on ring of the shutter release button with the mark on the camera body and press the shutter release button halfway. Battery voltage is normal when the shutter speed indications in the viewfinder flickers more than once to indicate the shutter speed set with the shutter speed dial.

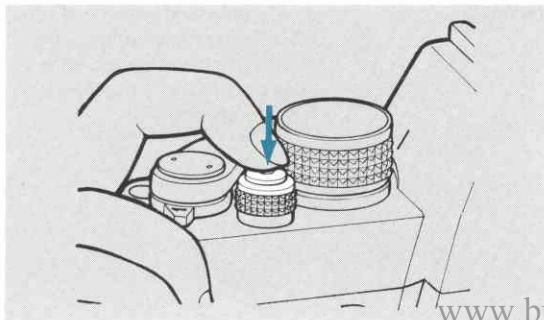
**Low battery indication :** When the shutter speed indication inside the viewfinder flickers once a second or less, battery voltage is low. Although the exposure meter will still operate for sometime in this condition, batteries should be replaced as soon as possible to avoid exposure failure.

When battery voltage is fully depleted, batteries must be replaced to operate the exposure meter and the camera's electronic indications.

- Replace batteries when they are low; otherwise the exposure meter will not function and the LEDs in the viewfinder will not light up.

### **To operate the camera without the exposure meter:**

- This camera will still operate without the exposure meter. Just make sure to set the aperture and shutter speed according to the instructions for the type of film you are using.



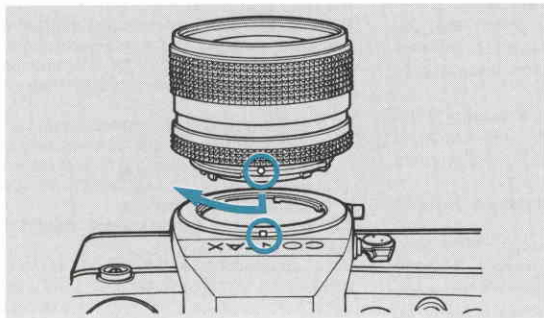
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## Lens mounting and removal

### <Mounting the lens>

Remove the rear lens and body caps by turning them counter-clockwise, then align the red dot on the camera body mount with the red dot on the lens mount.

Insert the lens into the body of the camera as far as it will then turn the lens clockwise until it locks in place with a click.

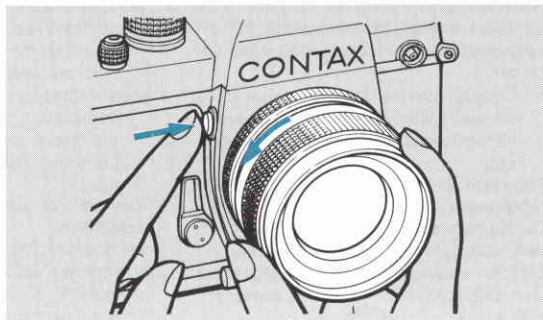


### <Removing the lens>

To remove the lens, grasp both the camera body and the lens firmly. Next, press the lens release button and turn the lens counter-clockwise as far as it will go, and remove the lens from the camera.

**IMPORTANT:** After removing the lens, be sure that the rear cap on the lens and the body cap are replaced. Both the lens and camera can be easily damaged if dust is allowed to get inside.

- Also, when mounting or removing the lens, be careful not to touch the mount portion of the lens or the inside of the camera with your fingers.
- When mounting or removing a lens with film loaded in the camera, avoid direct sunlight.





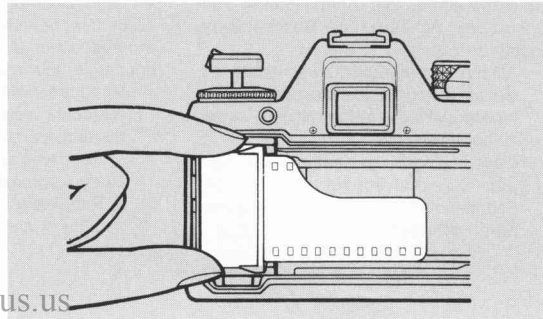
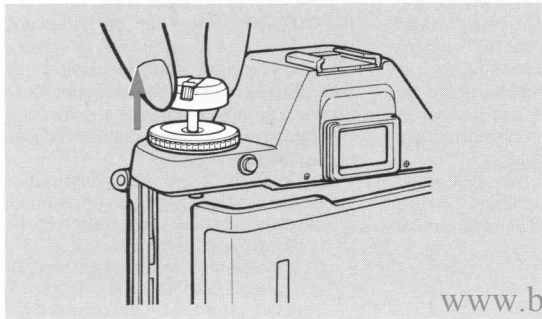
## Loading the film

This camera uses standard 35 mm film cassettes. When removing the film from its package, be careful not to expose it to direct sunlight.

- (1) Open the camera back by lifting up on the film rewind knob until the back cover pops open.

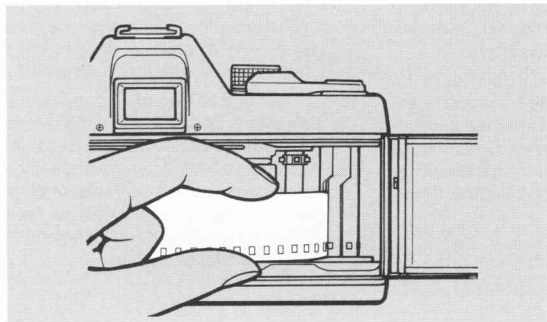
*IMPORTANT: The shutter inside your camera is a precision part of the camera and is made of a very delicate material which can be scratched or damaged easily. When loading film in the camera, be extra careful that you do not touch the shutter curtain with your fingers or hit it with the film leader. Also, be especially careful that you do not press the shutter release button while the film leader is positioned over the shutter curtain.*

- (2) Insert the film cassette into the film compartment and lock the cassette in place by returning the rewind knob to its original position. (Gently turn the knob clockwise to make it the film fit properly.)

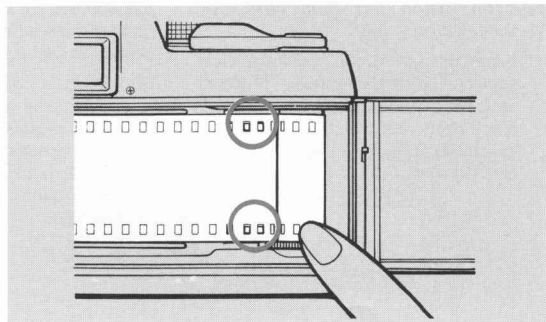


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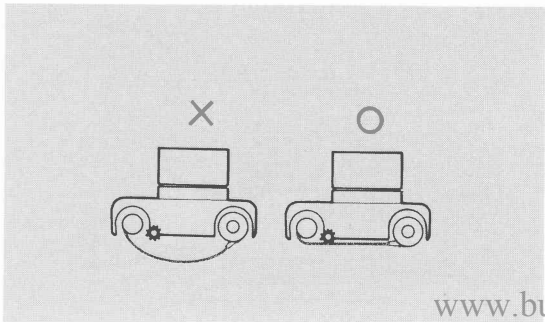
(3) Draw the film leader across the back and insert it into any one of the grooves in the film take-up spool.



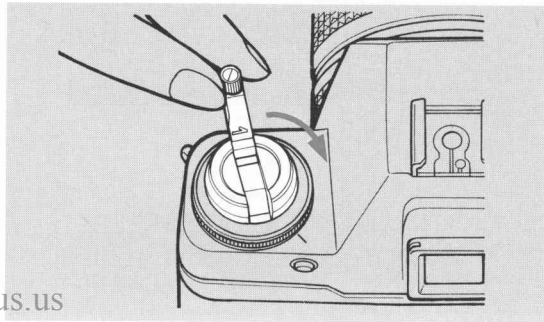
(4) Turn the spool slowly with your fingers and feed the film until both the top and bottom sprockets engage the film perforations.



- (5) After checking that the film has meshed properly with the sprockets and that the slot in the film cassette is positioned as shown in the figure, close the back cover.



- (6) Next fold out the film rewind crank and turn it slowly in the direction of the arrow to take up any slack in the film.
- (7) Wind the film by alternately advancing the film wind lever and pressing the shutter release button until the exposure counter registers "1." You can ensure that the film is moving properly through the camera by checking to see that the film rewind knob rotates in the direction of the arrow each time the film advance lever is advanced.



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### <Film advance lever>

The film advances one frame and sets the shutter to release each time the lever is turned.

During film loading, the film can be wound swiftly and smoothly by only returning the lever partially to its cocked position.

### <Shutter release button>

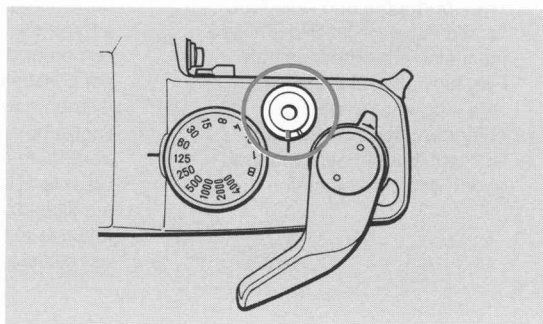
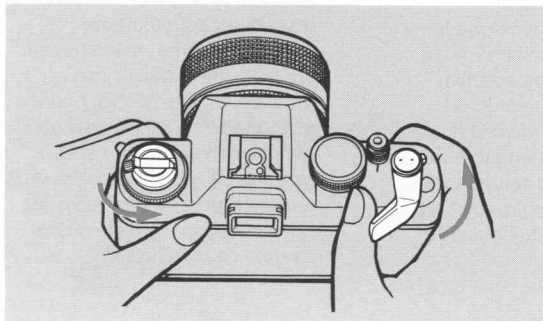
The shutter button has the following functions depending on how you press it.

To check the exposure: Press the button halfway to turn on the exposure meter and light the LEDs in the viewfinder.

To take the picture: Press the button all the way.

### <Shutter release button ring settings>

Normally, please use with the black mark on the release button ring adjusted to the index of the body. If adjusting the red mark on the release button ring to the index mark, the release button cannot be depressed.

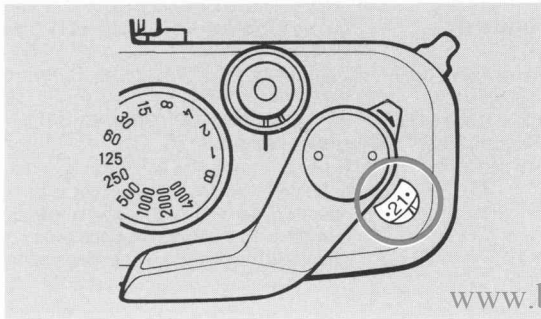


### <Exposure counter>

The exposure counter changes by "1" each time the film advance lever is turned, regardless whether or not film is loaded. When the camera back is opened, the counter automatically resets to "S." The counter starts at "S" with and runs from "1" to "36" with even numbers printed and odd numbers indicated by dots ("2..4..6....36").

The intermitted numbers "12", "20", "24" and "36" appear in orange to indicate the last exposure for different-sized film rolls.

- The film type can be checked in the film check window on the back of the camera.

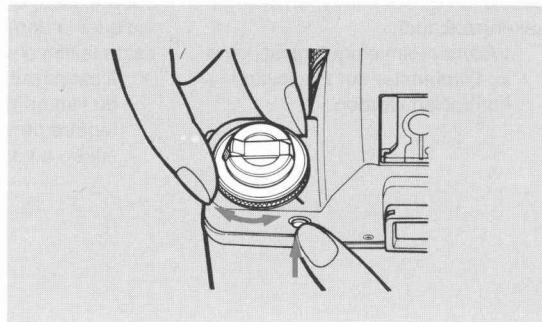
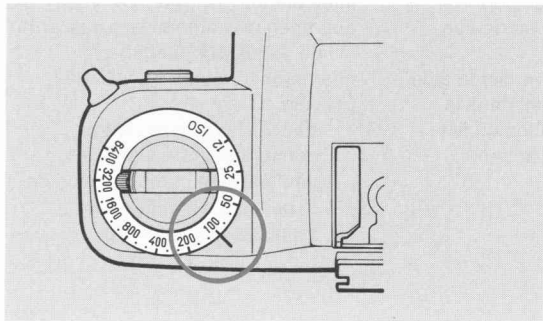
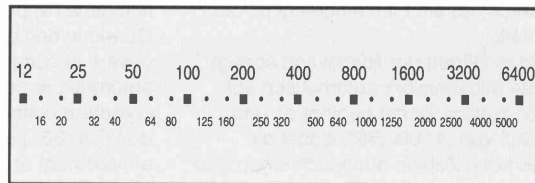


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## Film speed setting

To set the film speed, depress the film speed dial lock release button depressed then, turn the film speed dial so that the film speed number for the film being used matches up with the black index mark on the camera. After setting the correct film speed, let go of the dial lock release.

The film speed is indicated on the package for each film cassette. Insure sure that the film speed is set properly to ensure correct exposures.

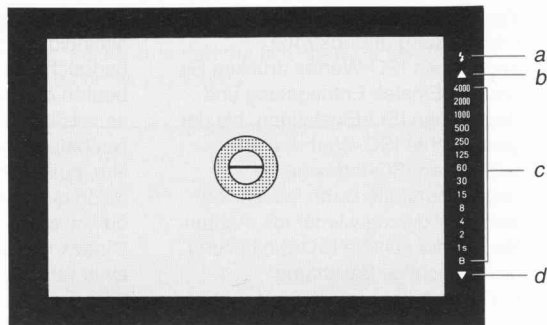


## Viewfinder indications

When the release button is pressed halfway, the preset shutter speed blinks and the correct shutter speed lights. A power-saving circuitry design has been utilized for the camera's electronic minimize battery consumption. The viewfinder LEDs go out automatically 16 seconds after you remove your finger from the shutter release button.

- When developing film in standard size prints, the prints will be slightly narrower than full-negative size.

- Dedicated electronic "flash ready" indication*
- Shutter speed overexposure warning*
- Shutter speed LED*
- Shutter speed underexposure warning*



## Aperture setting

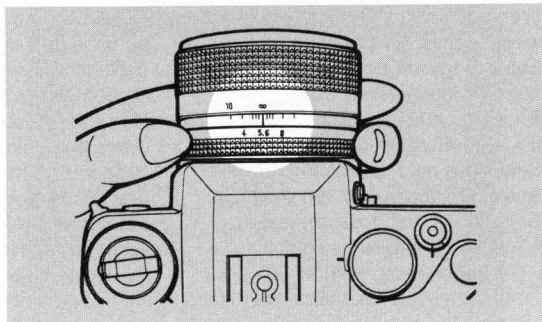
The lens aperture ring is used to increase or reduce the amount of light reaching the film surface.

To set the lens aperture, turn the aperture ring so that the clickstop setting for the desired f-number setting matches up with the focus/aperture index mark.

Intermittent f-number settings can also be selected.

Each time a higher f-number is selected (for example, on changing the aperture setting from f4 to f5.6), the lens aperture narrows down one step and the amount of light reaching the film decreases by 1/2. Conversely, each time a smaller aperture is selected, the lens aperture widens one step and the amount of light reaching the film doubles.

- Varying the aperture setting not only allows you to increase or decrease the amount of light on the subject for different exposure effects, but also allows you to control the depth of field to create different focusing effects.

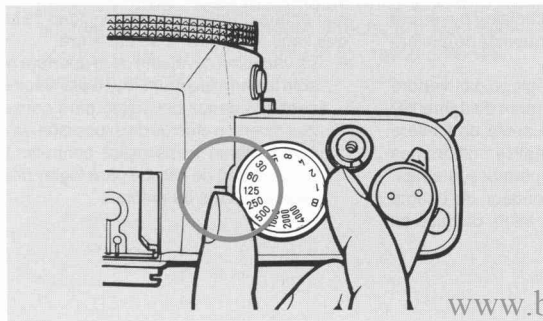




## Shutter speed setting

The shutter speed is set by turning the shutter speed dial to the point where the desired clickstop setting is matches up with the shutter speed index. When you set the shutter speed ensure that the speed you wish to shoot at click locks in place opposite the index (in-between settings cannot be used with the shutter speed dial).

The shutter speed dial is used to adjust the length of time that the shutter opens to expose the film. Each time the shutter speed is increased by one step (for example, from 125  $\rightarrow$  250), the exposure time is decreased by 1/2.



## Verschlußzeiteneinstellung

Die Verschußzeit wird durch Drehen am Verschußzeitenring gewählt. Es wird mit der Verschußzeit belichtet, die gegenüber dem Index steht. Zwischeneinstellungen sind nicht möglich.

Mit dem Verschußzeitenring wird die Zeit bestimmt, die der Verschuß zur Belichtung des Films geöffnet bleibt. Mit jeder Einstellung um eine Stufe höher (z.B. „125“ auf „250“) wird also die Belichtungszeit und damit die Lichtmenge, die den Film erreicht, halbiert. Umgekehrt verdoppelt die Einstellung des nächstkleineren Wertes die Belichtung.

Conversely, each time the shutter speed is reduced by one step, the amount of time that the shutter opens to expose the film doubles.

The "1" setting on the shutter speed dial indicates the 1 full second shutter speed, "2" indicates 1/2 sec. shutter speed, "60" represents 1/60 sec., and so forth.

At "4000," the fastest shutter speed setting, the shutter opens for 1/4000 sec. The "B" (bulb) setting is used for extended time exposures. At this setting the shutter remains open as long as the shutter release button is held down.

- By varying the shutter speed you can produce various photographic effects. Using very fast shutter speeds will allow you to "freeze moving subjects" in their tracks, while slow shutter speeds can create interesting motion and blurred effects.

Die angegebenen Werte stehen für Sekundenbruchteile. „1“ bedeutet 1 Sekunde, „2“ = 1/2 s, „60“ = 1/60s usw. bis zur „4000“ für 1/4000s als kürzeste Zeit.

„B“ steht für Langzeitbelichtungen. In dieser Einstellung bleibt der Verschluss solange offen, wie der Auslöser gedrückt wird.

- Die Veränderung der Verschlusszeit wirkt sich auf die Abbildung des Motivs aus. Kurze Verschlusszeiten erlauben das „Einfrieren“ von Bewegung, längere bewirken Bewegungs- und Wischeffekte.

This camera is provided with a FU-4 horizontally split image microprism focusing screen as standard equipment.

Focusing can be performed either with the horizontal split image spot in the center of the viewfinder, microprism collar or the peripheral matte screen around it.

### <Focusing with the horizontal split image spot>

To focus with the split-image spot, peer into the viewfinder and turn the focusing ring until the split images of the subject in the upper and lower half of the prism in the center of the finder match up.

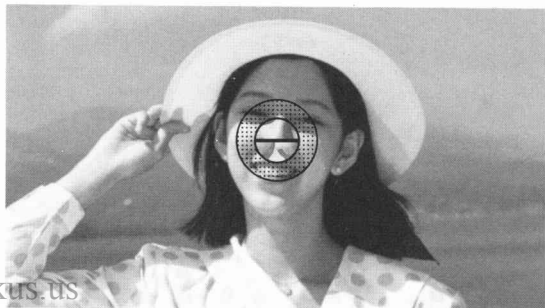
The subject is in focus, when the images are matched up but will be out-of-focus if they are not matched up precisely.

### <Focusing with the microprism collar or matte screen>

Turn the Focusing Ring until the image on the microprism collar or matte screen appears sharp. If the lens is not correctly focused, the image on the microprism collar will appear grainy and that on the matte screen will be unsharp.



*In focus / scharf / Au point / Enfocado*



*Out of focus / unscharf / Pas au point / Desenfocado*

- Focusing may become difficult when using comparatively slow lenses such as telephotos or close up lenses at high magnifications. In such instances, focusing will be easier if you use the matte screen area.
- The viewfinder screens for the Contax S2 are interchangeable and the standard screen can be replaced with optional screens according to different photographic requirements. (Refer to "Special Accessories" on page 84 for details.)
- We recommend that near or farsighted persons use optional FL type diopter correction lenses if focusing aids are required. Eight different diopter lenses are available that fit over the camera's eyepiece.
- Mit lichtschwächeren Objektiven, z.B. mit Tele. oder MakroObjektiven, kann die Fokussierung über Schnittbild oder Mikroprismen schwierig werden. Stellen Sie dann auf der umgebenden Mattscheibenfläche scharf.
- Die Standard-Einstellscheibe der Contax S2 ist auswechselbar und kann durch zusätzliche erhältliche Scheiben ersetzt werden, um die Kamera bestimmten Aufgaben noch besser anzupassen (siehe Abschnitt „Separates Zubehör“ auf S.85)
- Fehlsichtigen Personen empfehlen wird die Verwendung von Okularkorrekturlinsen des Typs FL. Sie stehen in acht Stärken zur Verfügung.

## *How to hold the camera*

To take beautiful pictures in perfect focus, it is important to hold the camera firmly. Most of out-of-focus pictures are caused by “camera shake”. To minimize camera shake, first practice to hold the camera until you get become use to it. Place it in the palm of your left hand, and hold so that you can turn the focusing distance ring with your fingers. Next, rest you right index finger on lightly on the shutter release button, hold your left elbow in close to your body with the camera held gently but snug against your face and look into the viewfinder. When you release the shutter, always press the button lightly, without using excessive force.

The camera can be held either horizontally or vertically depending on whether you wish to have portrait or landscape type frames for your pictures. Select a comfortable posture for shooting. Supporting your arms against buildings, trees, etc., will also help you hold it more firmly and minimize camera shake, especially at slow shutter speeds.



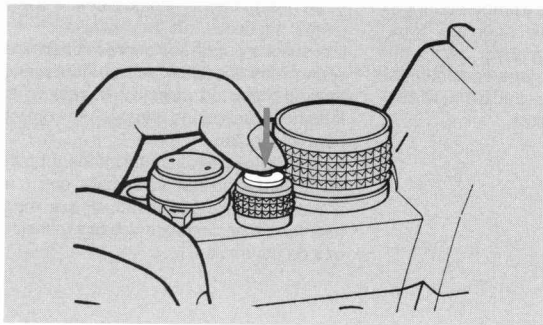
## Exposure setting

*The Contax S2's built-in exposure meter utilizes a "spot" metering method whereby only the area of the subject that appears in the 5mm diameter circle surrounding the microprism in the center of the viewfinder is measured.*

*A readout of the shutter speed set for the exposure for the photo you are about to take is indicated in the viewfinder when by the shutter speed in the viewfinder by pressing the release button halfway.*

To adjust the exposure:

- (1) Point the lens at the subject, place the subject area you wish to expose in the center of the viewfinder and press the release button halfway.
- (2) Check that the exposure meter turns and the LED shutter speed array along the right edge of the viewfinder light up. The viewfinder shutter speed LEDs have the following meanings, depending on how they light.



### **Flickering shutter speed LEDs:**

These indicate the shutter speed that the shutter speed dial is presently set to.

### **Continuously lit shutter speed LEDs:**

These indicate the correct shutter speed that should be used for the current exposure in relation to the aperture setting that is presently selected.

“▲” (overexposure warning) indication (flickering) :

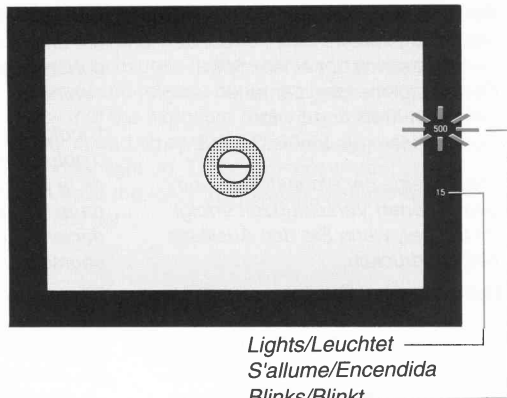
This indicates that the correct shutter speed value that should be used for the exposure exceeds 1/4000 sec. (the camera's top shutter speed).

To correct for overexposure, either select a smaller lens aperture or use an ND filter.

“▼” (underexposure warning) indication (flickers):

This indicates that the correct shutter speed value to use for the exposure exceeds 1 sec. (the camera's slowest shutter speed).

To correct for underexposure, either select a wider lens aperture if possible, bulb ("B") exposure or switch to flash photography.)



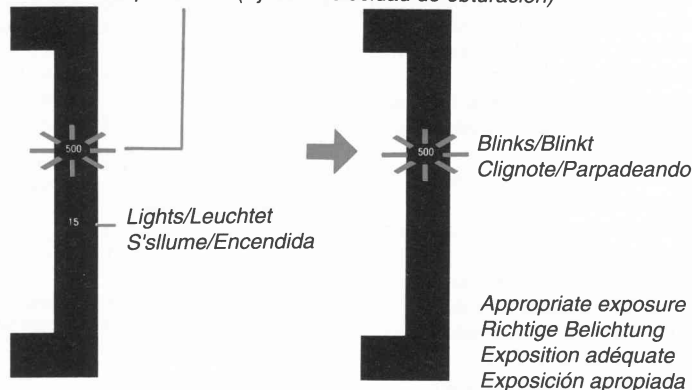
*Lights/Leuchtet* —  
*S'allume/Encendida*  
*Blinks/Blinkt* —  
*Clignote/Parpadeando*

- (3) To set the proper exposure for the shot at hand, turn either the aperture ring or shutter speed dial so that the flickering LED matches up with the one that is already lit. When the correct exposure is set, only flicking.
- If you release the shutter while one of the LEDs is flickering, the exposure will be made at the speed indicated by the flickering LED and your photo will be either over or underexposed as follows.

When the continuously lit shutter speed is faster than the flickering one:

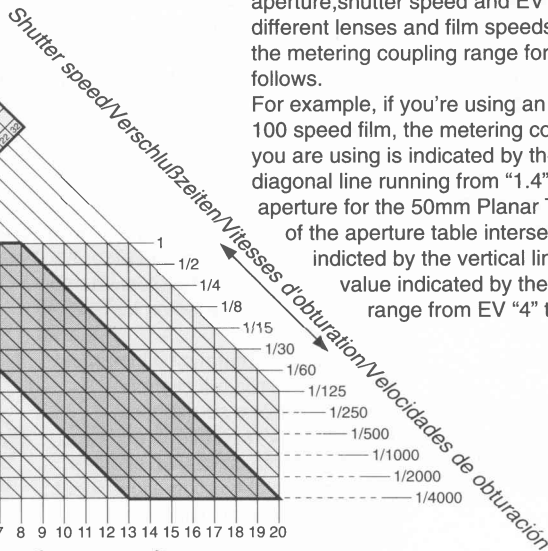
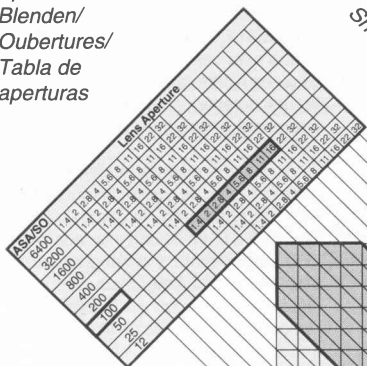
- Your photo will be overexposed the number of steps that the flickering LED is from the continuously lit one.
- When the continuously lit shutter speed is slower than the flickering one:
- Your photo will be underexposed the number of steps that the flickering LED is from the continuously lit one.

*Blinks (Setting: Shutter speed)*  
*Blinkt (Einstellung: Verschlusszeit)*  
*Clignote (réglage: vitesse d'obturateur)*  
*Parpadeando (Ajuste: Velocidad de obturación)*





Aperture table/  
Blenden/  
Oubertures/  
Tabla de  
aperturas



EV value/Belichtungswert (EV) mit f/1,4-Objektiv/  
Valeur EV avec l'objectif f1,4/Valor EV

### <Meter coupling range>

The table indicates interrelationship between aperture, shutter speed and EV values when using different lenses and film speeds. Use this chart to check the metering coupling range for the lens you use is as follows.

For example, if you're using an F1.4 lens with an ISO 100 speed film, the metering coupling range for the lens you are using is indicated by the points where the diagonal line running from "1.4" and "16" (the minimum aperture for the 50mm Planar T\*) in the ISO100 column of the aperture table intersect with the EV value indicated by the vertical line and the shutter speed value indicated by the horizontal line (i.e., the range from EV "4" to EV"20").

- The portion in brackets indicated by dark gray indicates the meter coupling range obtained when using ISO100 film with an F1.4 lens.

- The EV value indicates the effective meter coupling range for the exposure meter in relation to the lens and film speeds in use. It shows various combinations of aperture and shutter speeds which will create the same exposure effect on the film when the external light remains at a fixed level. At EV13 for example, the same exposure effect can be obtained by either by photographing at F16 at 1/30 sec. or at F8 at 1/125 sec. as the aperture table indicates.
- Die EV-Werte geben den effektiven Arbeitsbereich des Belichtungsmessers abhängig von Objektiv und Filmempfindlichkeit an. Er zeigt die verschiedenen Zeit/Blende-Kombinationen an, die bei einer bestimmten Helligkeit alle die richtige Belichtung ergeben. Bei EV 13 z.B. können Sie mit f/16 und 1/30s oder f/8 und 1/125 s fotografieren.

## Rewinding the film

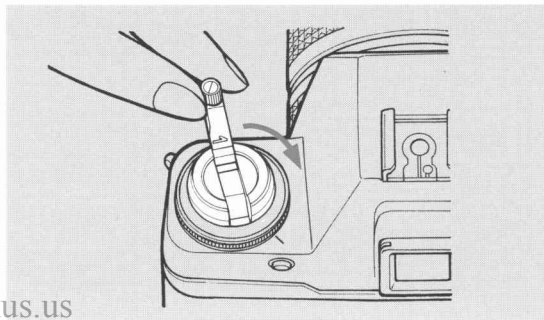
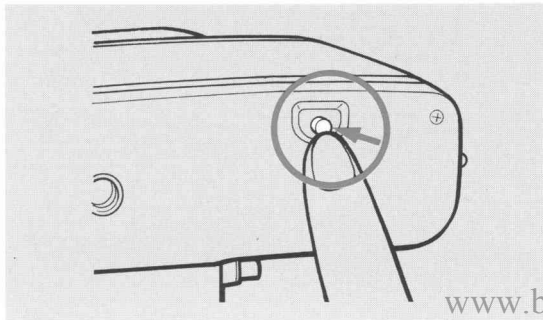
*Once the last frame on the roll has been exposed, the film will stop advancing. When you feel resistance on winding which indicates that you have reached the last exposure, stop advancing the film immediately. Rewind the film all the way back into its cassette and take it out of the camera.*

**IMPORTANT:** After the last exposure has been made do not try to forcefully advance the film. **THIS COULD SERIOUSLY DAMAGE YOUR CAMERA.** Also, avoid forcing the knob if the film jams before it has been advanced all the way to the end.

After removing an exposed roll of film, develop it as soon as possible.

How to rewind the film:

- (1) Push in the film rewind button on the bottom of the camera.
- (2) Extend the film rewind crank handle so that it is upright and turn it in the direction of the arrow. At the point where the film is nearly rewound into its cassette and winds back off the film take-up, the winding tension will release and the knob will turn faster. Continue turning the crank handle a few more turns until you sense that the film is rewound all the way into its cassette, then open the back cover and take the film out of the camera.



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“Depth of field” is a characteristic of different lens whereby the area in front and in back of the subject that is in focus at the film plane varies in relation to the aperture setting of the lens in use. The depth of field becomes more deeper as the lens aperture is closed down, and shallower as the lens aperture is opened up.

To vary the depth of field:

- To increase the area in front and in back of the subject that is in focus, set the aperture ring to a higher f-number to close down the lens. To make the subject stand out in a blurred foreground or background, set the aperture ring to a lower f-number to open the lens wider which will narrow the depth of field.



*Various photo techniques*  
*Verschiedene Aufnahmetechniken*  
*Diverses techniques photographiques*  
*Diversas técnicas fotográficas*



**F1.4**

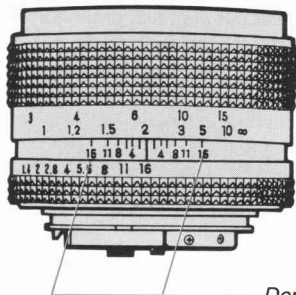


**F16**

- A deeper depth of field is obtained by situating the subject at further from the camera; to create a shorter depth of field, photographing closer to the subject.
- Note that the depth of field is deeper behind the focused subject and is shallower in front of it.
- Lens with a short focusing length, such as wide angle lens, have a deeper depth of field and can be used for quick focusing; lenses with long focusing lengths, such as telephotos, a shallower depth of field and less of the foreground and background will be in focus.

### <Depth of field scale>

The actual range for depth of field for a given lens and aperture setting can be checked against the depth of field scale on each lens. When focusing at 2m distance with the 50 mm F1.4 standard lens with the aperture set F16, for example, clear focus can be obtained over range indicated by "16" on the depth of field scale. (approx. 1.2 m to approx. 5 m).

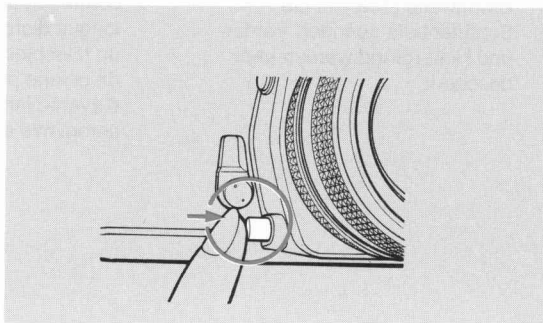


Depth of field scale  
Schärfentiefenskala  
Echelle de profondeur de champ  
Escala de profundidad de campo

### <Aperture stop-down button>

While looking through the viewfinder, the lens aperture remains constantly open. To see what the depth of field and exposure brightness will be like when the actual picture is taken, press the aperture stop-down button. This closes down the aperture to match the actual preset value and the inside of the viewfinder will become darker accordingly. The narrowness or shallowness of the depth of field can also be seen by the fading of the background and foreground.

- Ensure that you release the aperture check button when you take the picture; otherwise the correct exposure will not be obtained.



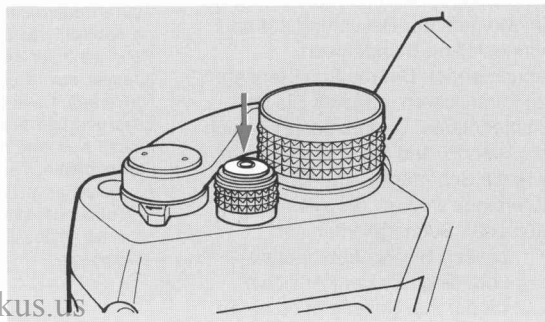
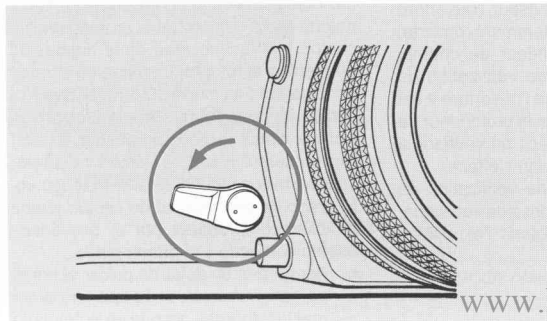
## Self-timer photography

Use the self-timer when taking a photographs of the family or of groups etc. For self-timer shooting without camera shake, the camera should be fixed firmly on a tripod, etc.

To use the self timer:

- (1) Prefocus the subject and set the exposure.
- (2) Engage the self-timer by turning self-timer lever in the direction of the arrow. (See figure.) Set the self-timer lever after winding the film.

- (3) After making sure that the film has been wound, press the release button to activate the timer mechanism. The mirror will move upward and the self-timer will release the shutter in approx. 10 seconds.
- Once the shutter release button has been pressed, it cannot be reset until after the picture is taken. Self-timer photographs can be stopped before the shutter button has been pressed simply by pushing the self-timer lever back into its original position with your fingers.

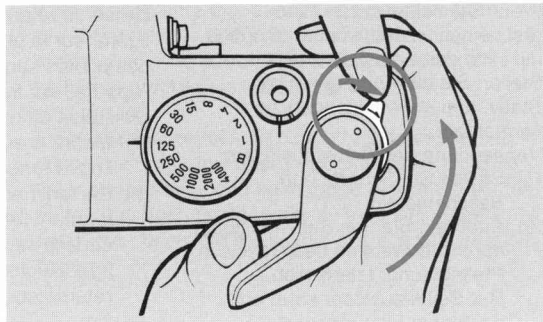


## Multiple exposures

*By setting the multiple exposure lever exposure function you can overlap images of two or more subjects on one photograph to create a variety of unique and expressive photographs.*

To use the multiple exposure functions:

- (1) Take the first photograph in the normal manner.
- (2) Next, press the multiple exposure lever in the direction of the arrow and wind the film wind lever one frame. When you do this with the multiple exposure level set, the shutter will set for the next photograph without advancing the film or exposure counter so that a double exposure can be made. Even though you will have to remove your finger from the multiple exposure lever after you wind the film advance lever the multiple exposure will still be set.

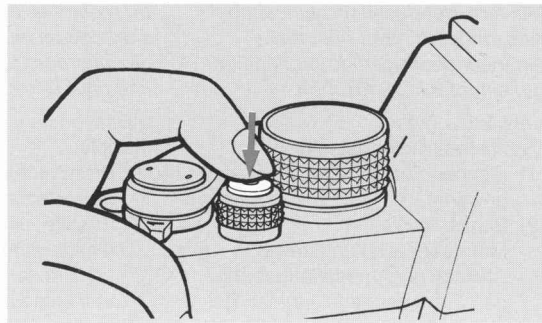




- (3) Set the exposure for the second photograph and press the shutter release button again. Multiple exposure can be repeated several times on the same on the same frame by repeating steps (1) and (2)

Overlapped images may be slightly misaligned when making multiple exposures.

The success of multiple exposures depends on how you overlay the subjects on which the exposures are being made. Darker subjects should be photographed before lighter subjects for better results. Also, note that all white or very bright scenes are not suitable for multiple exposures.



## Flash photography

It is advisable to use an electronic flash for indoor or night shooting. Electronic flash is also effective for daylight fill-in photography outdoors in the shade or in poor lighting.

### <Synchronization with the camera>

This camera synchronizes directly through the camera's accessory shoe when the flash is attached.

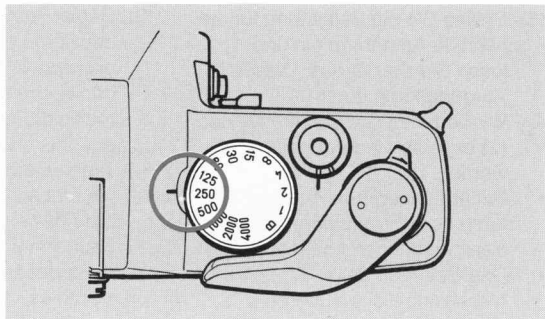
Flash units which require a cord for synchronization can be hooked up to the sync terminal on the front side of the camera.

### <Flash sync speed>

This camera is an X-contact synchronization type.

For electronic flash, the shutter speed should be set at 1/250 sec. or slower.

- FP, M and MF type flash bulbs should be synchronized at shutter speeds below 1/30 sec.

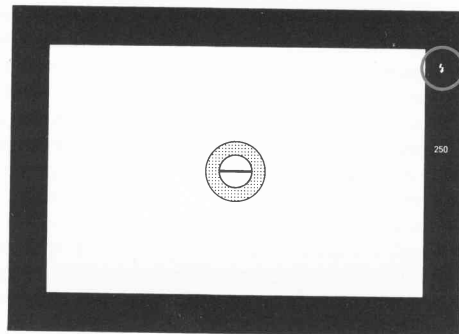


### <Flash aperture setting>

Set the flash aperture according to the instructions supplied with the electronic flash unit.

- When using a dedicated Contax flash units with the Contax S2, a viewfinder “flash ready” indicator lights to inform you when the flash is charged and ready to shoot.
- This camera does not feature TTL auto flash synchronization or automatic flash shutter speed setting functions.

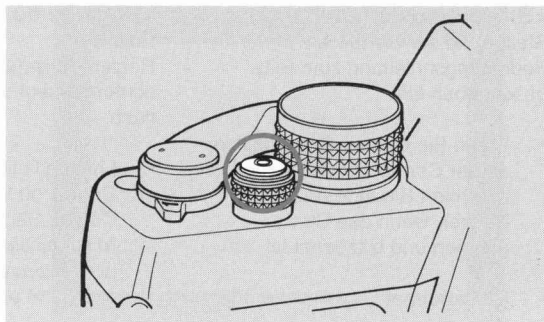
For auto flash, use flash units with an external auto flash sensor, or switch to manual flash photography.



## *Cable release socket*

To release the shutter by cable release, attach a standard cable release to the cable release embedded in the shutter release button.

- Electronic cable releases such as CONTAX Cable Switch L cannot be used with this camera.
- When using the camera with the auto bellows PC, the accessory connector cord for the auto bellows will not operate. In this instance, use a standard double cable release available at some camera stores.

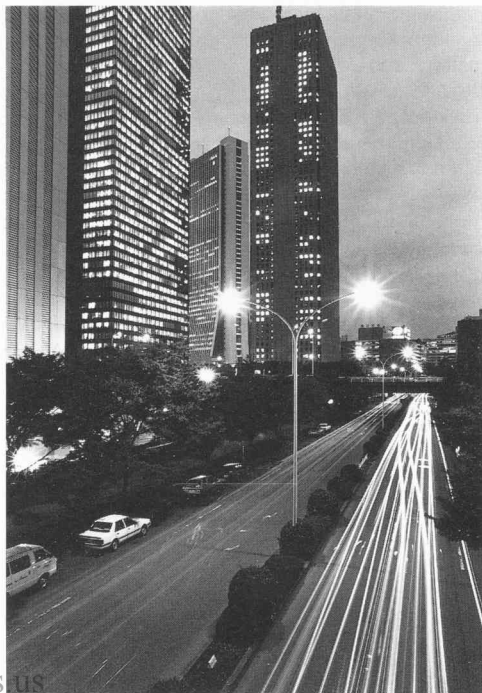
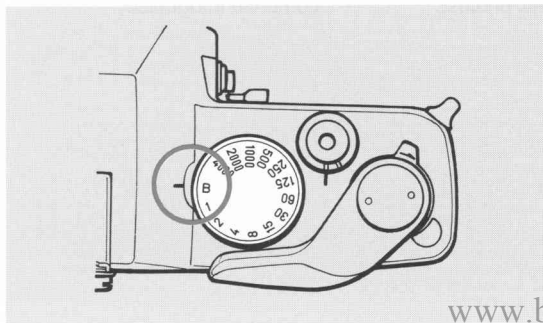


## *“B” (Bulb) photography*

*The “B” (Bulb) setting of the shutter speed dial is especially useful for night photography or astrophotography requiring exposures in excess of 1 second.*

To perform time exposures at “B”:  
Set the shutter speed dial to “B,” select the appropriate lens aperture and press the shutter release button. The exposure will be made and the shutter will remain open for as long as the shutter release button is held down.

To prevent camera shake during time exposures, fix the camera to a tripod or set it on a stable surface, then connect a cable release to the cable release socket and take the photograph.



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## Infrared photography

### (1) Exposure

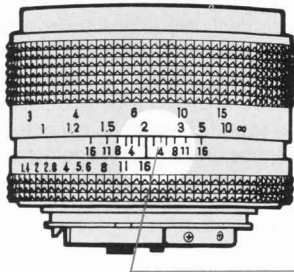
The exposure meter for this camera is not effective for infrared films. Set the exposure for infrared photography according to the instruction sheet supplied with the type of film you are using.

### (2) Infrared compensation mark for infrared photography with a red filter

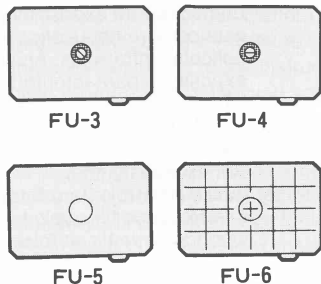
When making photos with B&W infrared films using a red filter, the focusing point for infrared photography will differ from that for normal photography. An infrared index mark is provided on the lens barrel of the camera to adjust for the different focusing point for infrared photos with a red filter.

First focus without the red filter attached, then attach the filter and turn the focusing ring so that the point of focus aligns with the infrared index mark.

- For color infrared films, follow the instructions provided on the instruction sheet supplied with the film.



*Infrared compensation mark  
Infrarotkorrektur-Marke  
Marque de compensation pour film infrarouge  
Marca de compensación de infrarrojos*



### <Focusing screen FU type>

This camera is equipped with a horizontal split-image/micro-prism screen (FU-4) as a standard focusing screen. The focusing screen can be replaced with accessory optional screens to meet your individual photo requirements.

The FU type for CONTAX 167 MT can be used as a replacement screen. In addition to the FU-4, the following three focusing screens such as the 45° split/micro-prism type (FU-3), all-side mat type (FU-5) and graph mat type (FU-6) are available.

**IMPORTANT :** The focusing screens for the S2 have a high precision finish. When changing screens, do not touch the surface of the screen with your fingers or allow it to become scratched. Before changing the focusing screen, read the operation manual for the new focusing screen carefully. Be sure to use the accessory forceps supplied with the screen for accurate mounting.

#### **FU-3** (45° split/micro-prism type)

Suitable for general picture taking. A screen that is 45° of the FU-4 split section that allows speedy focusing with horizontal lines or suitable lines. As with FU-4, the focus of the split section, micro-prism section and mat section can be adjusted.

#### **FU-4** (Horizontal split/micro-prism type)

Standard equipment. Suitable for general picture taking. The focus can be adjusted to the 3 sections of the center split section, the surrounding micro-prism section and the surround mat section.

#### **FU-5** (Mat type on all sides)

Screen whose sides are all mat. Suitable when using a comparatively dark lens such as a long focal lens, and a close-up micro-prism section, etc., or when it is difficult to adjust the focus in the split section.

#### **FU-6** (Graph Mat type)

This screen whose sides are all mat has vertical and horizontal lines at 6 mm intervals. Suitable for taking pictures when using auto bellows, PC Distagon, etc., or when reproducing compositions in great detail.

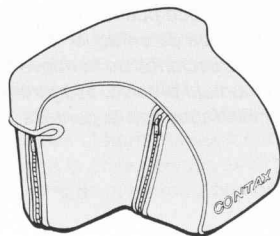
### <FL-type Diopter correction lenses>

FL-type Diopter correction lenses which fit over the standard camera eyepiece are available for people with poor eyesight who find it difficult to see the image in the viewfinder clearly. Eight Diopter sizes are available ranging -5 diopter (D) to +3 diopter (D).

### <Flex case C-3>

By extending the edge of the case S2 lenses such as Carl ZeissT\* lens Sonar 100 mm F3.5 and lenses with a focal length exceeding 85 mm★ can be stored in the case.

★ However, except Variosonar 35 - 70 mm F3.4, Planar 85 mm F1.2, PC Distagon 35 mm F2.8, Distagon 15.





### <The Contax S2 and other Contax cameras>

\*This camera utilizes a mechanical shutter which operates differently from other Contax cameras that normally feature an electromagnetic shutter. For this reason, some standard CONTAX camera system accessories cannot be use with it, while others can be used with without full functions.

#### **Contax accessories which cannot be used with the S2:**

- Contax Electronic Remote Control System accessories, such as Cable Switches, electronic remote shutter releases and so forth.

#### **Contax accessories that can be used with the S2 without certain features:**

- Auto Bellows PC set  
This can be used if a standard double-cable release available on the market is used in place of the electric release connector cord supplied with the bellows.
- Flash Accessories  
Contax flash units can be in the manual mode only (TTL auto flash functions do not operate with this camera; also automatic shutter speed setting and aperture setting is not featured.)

### <Die Contax S2 und andere Contax-Kameras>

\*Diese Kamera arbeitet mit einem mechanischen Verschluss, anders als die übrigen Contax-Modelle, die mit einem elektromagnetisch gesteuerten Verschluss ausgerüstet sind. Aus diesen Grund ist die Verwendung eines Teils des Contax-Systemzubehörs nur eingeschränkt oder nicht möglich.

#### **Contax-Zubehör, das nicht an der S2 verwendet werden kann:**

- Contax elektrisches Fernauslösezubehör wie Kabelauslöser u.ä.

#### **Contax-Zubehör, das mit Einschränkungen an der S2 verwendet werden kann:**

- Auto-Balgen PC  
Kann verwendet werden, wenn statt des mitgelieferten elektrischen Kabelauslösers ein handelsüblicher Doppel-Drahtauslöser benutzt wird.
- Blitzzubehör  
Contax-Blitzgeräte können nur im Manuell-Betrieb verwendet werden (TTL-Blitzautomatik und automatische X-Synchronisation funktionieren nicht)

## **Camera Care**

- Do not leave the camera in extremely hot places, such as in direct sunlight at the seaside in summer or on the dashboard or rear window area of vehicles. High temperature may damage the camera permanently and also lower battery performance.
- Clean the camera carefully after taking photos at seaside where sea breezes could cause corrosion, or in the desert or mountains where wind gust could blow dirt on it and lower operating precision.
- Blow away any dust of foreign particles stuck to the viewfinder eyepiece or camera lens with a blower brush, or wipe with a soft lens brush. Wipe away any finger prints on a lens gently using a any quality lens cleaner from a camera store.
- Wipe the camera body gently with a soft cloth to remove stains or dirt. Never use organic solvent such as benzene, thinner, etc., to clean the camera.
- When bringing the camera into a warm room from outdoors, the lens could become fogged up temporarily. Keep the camera wrapped in a cloth or coat, etc. when bringing it inside to allow it to adjust slowly to temperature changes. Sudden temperature changes could lower the performance of your camera.

- Before taking important or memorable picture at weddings, overseas trips and so forth, always test operate the camera before actual use; also be sure to carry spare batteries along with you.
- Your S2 is a high precision instrument. Avoid rough handling, dropping it or subjecting it to strong impact to ensure album after album of beautiful pictures.

### **Shutter precautions**

The mechanical shutter curtain inside your camera is a made of a very thin high precision metal.

Be extra careful not to touch the shutter curtain with your fingers or other objects. When replacing the film, be careful that the film leader does not hit against the shutter curtain. Also, when cleaning the camera with a blower brush, do not apply strong pressure to the shutter curtain. A strong current of air hitting the shutter curtain may damage or deform it. For this reason, never use spray can type blower cleaners or cleaning solutions.

### **<Camera storage>**

- Avoid storing camera your camera in highly humid or dusty places. Do not store the camera where insecticides are used or stored or in laboratories where chemicals are kept. Always store your camera in well-ventilated places.
- When the camera is not in use for a long period of time, remove the batteries from the camera as a

## Main specifications

Type:	35mm SLR camera with focal plane shutter	(with CONTAX flashes having direct X contact.)
Picture size:	24 x 36 (mm)	Film advance: Lever operate (135° wind angle, 30° auxiliary wind angle)
Lens mount:	Contax/Yashica mount	Film rewind: By film rewind crank and knob (on releasing rewind button)
Shutter:	Mechanical vertical-run metal focal plain shutter	Exposure counter: Automatic resetting exposure counter (additive type)
Shutter speeds:	1 sec. to 1/4000 sec., plus "B"	Multile Exposure: Enabled by turning multiple exposure lever
Flash sync:	X contact (synchronizes below 1/250 sec.)	Multiple exposure: Possible by operating the multiple exposure lever
Self timer:	Mechanical (releases in approx. 10 sec.)	Accessory shoe: Direct X contact type (with built-in flash contact)
Shutter release:	Mechanical (with cable release socket, release lock)	Back cover: With film check window (opens on lifting the rewind knob)
Exposure control:	Manual with coupled TTL exposure meter	Power source for: Two LR44 1.5 V alkaline exposure meter batteries or two SR44 1.55V silver oxide batteries
Exposure method:	TTL spot metering using SPD elements (approx. 5mm dia.)	Battery check: Automatic on pressing shutter release halfway (Viewfinder LEDs slow to indicate low battery; battery warning light will not illuminate when the batteries are flat.)
Meter coupling range:	EV4 to 20 (at ISO100 with F1.4)	Other: Depth-of-field button
Film speeds:	ISO12 to 6400 (manually set)	Dimensions: 134.5(W) x 89(H) x 51(D) mm
Viewfinder:	Pentaprism eye-level finder(long-eyepoint type) <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Finder area: Shows 95% of picture area</li><li>• Magnification: 0.82X (with 50mm standard lens (at infinity))</li></ul>	Weight: 565 g (excluding batteries)
Standard focusing:	Horizontal split-image screen: microprism	
Viewfinder display:	Set shutter speed and correct shutter speed indication	
Over/Underexposure warning (LEDs light when out of exposure range); Flash ready indication		

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

**Typ:** 35mm-Schlitzverschluss-SLR  
**Bildformat:** 24 x 36 mm  
**Objektiv-Anschluß:** Contax/Yashica-Bajonett  
**Verschuß:** Senkrecht ablaufender  
 Metallschlitzverschluss  
**Verschußzeiten:** mechanisch 1/4000s bis 1s und "B"  
**Blitzsynchronisation:** X-Kontakt, 1/250s und larger  
**Selbstausröser:** mechanisch, ca. 10 s. Vorlauf  
**Ausröser:** mechanisch, Auslöseverriegelung,  
 Drahtausröseranschluß  
**Belichtungssteuerung:** manuelle TTL-Nachführmessung  
**Belichtungsmessung:** TTL-Spot-Messung, ca 5mm Ø, Silizium-  
 Fotodiode  
**Meßbereich:** EV 4 - 20 (ISO 100, f/1,4)  
**Filmempfindlichkeitseinstellung:** manuell von ISO 12 - 6400  
**Sucher:** Pentaprismensucher, zeigt 95% des  
 Bildformates, Vergrößerung 0,82x  
 (mit 50mm-Objektiv, Unendlicheinstellung  
 unendlich)  
**Standard-  
 Sucherscheibe:** mit horizontalem  
 Schnittbild/Mikroprismen  
**Sucheranzeigen:** eingestellte und gemessene  
 Verschußzeit, Über-/Unter-  
 belichtungswarnung (LED leuchtet  
 bei Überschreiten des Meßbereichs);  
 Blitzbereitschaft (mit Contax-  
 Systemblitzgeräten)

**Filmtransport:** manuell mit Schnelltransport- /  
 Spannhebel (Bereitschaftswinkel  
 30°, Transportwinkel 135°);  
 Mehrfachbelichtungsmöglichkeit  
**Film-Rückspulung:** manuell mit Rückspulkurbel (nach  
 Entriegelung)  
**Bildzählwerk:** additiv, automatisch rückstellend  
**Doppelbelichtung:** Möglich durch Betätigung der  
 Doppelbelichtungstaste  
**Zubehörschuh:** Mittenkontakt-Blitzschuh mit System-  
 Kontakt (Bereitschaftsanzeige)  
**Kamera-Rückwand:** auswechselbar, mit  
 Filmkontrollfenster,  
 Batterie: 2 x 1,5-Volt-Batterien (LR44/SR44)  
**Batteriekontrolle:** automatisch beim Antippen des Auslöses  
 (Sucher-LEDs blinken langsam bei  
 nachlassender Spannung, leuchten bei  
 leeren Batterien nicht)  
**Sonstiges:** Abblendtaste zur  
 Schärfentiefekontrolle  
**Abmessungen:** 134,5 x 89 x 51 mm (BxHxT)  
**Gewicht:** 565 g (Gehäuse, ohne Batterie)

\* Änderungen der technischen Daten und äußeren  
 Aufmachung bleiben jeberzeit vorbehalten.

## Spécifications générales

Type:	Chambre photographique réflex 35 mm avec obturateur focal	CONTAX)
Dimensions de l'image:	24 x 36 mm	Avance du film: Par levier d'avance du film (angle d'avance 135°, angle de disponibilité 30°), fonction d'exposition multiple
Monture d'objectif:	Monture Contax/Yashica	Rebobinage du film: Par levier de bobinage du film (après libération)
Obturateur:	Obturateur focal métallique vertical à déplacement	Compteur de vues: Réinitialisation automatique du compteur de vue (additif)
Vitesses d'obturation:	Mécanique de 1/4000 à 1 seconde, et "B"	Exposition multiple: En actionnant le levier d'exposition multiple
Synchronisation du flash:	Contact X (se synchronise à de 1/250 seconde et moins)	Patin porte-accessoire: avec contact X direct (avec contact pour flash intégré)
Retardateur:	Mécanique (avec un délel d'environ 10 sec.)	Dos: Détachable et avec fenêtre de vérification du film
Déclencheur:	Mécanique (avec prise pour déclencheur souple, blocage de déclenchement)	Alimentation: Deux piles alcalines (LR44/SR44 de 1,5 V)
Réglage de l'exposition:	Manuel avec posemètre TTL couplé	Vérification des piles: Automatique lors de l'enclenchement à mi-course du bouton du déclencheur (les DEL du viseur clignotent lentement pour indiquer que les piles sont faibles et elles ne s'allument plus quand les piles sont à plat)
Nesute d'exposition:	Mesure ponctuelle TTL d'environ 5mm de diam, photodiode au silicium	Divers: Bouton de fermeture de diaphragme pour contrôler la profondeur de champ
Plage de mesure:	EV4 à 20 (ISO 100 à Ff/1,4)	Dimensions: 134,5 (L) x 89 (H) x 51 (P) mm
Sensibilité des films:	ISO 12 à 6400 (réglé manuellement)	Poids: 565 g (piles exclues)
Viseur:	Pentaprisme <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Zone du viseur: Présente 95 % de l'image</li><li>• Grossissement: 0,82X (avec objectif standard 50 mm, réglé sur l'infini)</li></ul>	
Ecran de mise au point standard	Microprismes et image sectionné horizontalement	
Affichage dans le viseur:	Vitesse d'obturation réglée et mesurée. Avertissement de sur- et sous exposition (les DEL s'allument quand l'exposition est en dehors de la plage), remoin de flash pré (avec les flashes	*Les caractéristiques et la conception sont sujettes à des modifications sans préavis.

## Características principales

**Tipo:** Cámara SLR 35mm con obturador en el plano focal.

**Formato de la imagen:** 24 x 36 (mm)

**Montura del objetivo:** Montura Contax / Yashica

**Obturador:** Obturador mecánico de plano focal metálico con desplazamiento vertical.

**Velocidades de obturación:** De 1 seg. a 1/4000 seg., además de "B".

**Sincronización del flash:** Contacto X (sincronización por debajo de 1/250 seg.)

**Autodisparador:** Mecánico (activa el obturador transcurridos aprox. 10 seg.) Disparador del obturador: Mecánico (con rosca para disparador por cable, seguro del disparador) Control de la exposición: Manual, con medidor de exposición TTI acoplado.

**Sistema de exposición:** Medición puntual TTL mediante elementos SPD (aprox. 5mm día.)

**Escala de acoplamiento de medición:** EV4 a 20 (a ISO100 con F1.4)

**Sensibilidades de película/visor:** Pentaprisma a nivel del ojo

- Area del visor Muestra el 95% del área de la imagen
- Aumento 0.82X (con el objetivo estandar 50mm (en infinito))

**Pantalla de enfoque estandar:** Microprisma de imagen horizontal partida.

**Indicadores del visor:** Velocidad de obturación seleccionada e indicación de velocidad de obturación correcta; aviso de sobre/subexposición (los indicadores LED se encienden cuando se sobrepasan los límites de la escala de exposición); indicador de flash preparado (con las unidades de flash CONTAX

que dispongan de contacto X directo).

**Avance de la película:** Mediante palanca de bobinado de la película (ángulo de bobinado de 135°, ángulo de bobinado auxiliar de 30°); función de exposición múltiple.

**Rebobinado de la película:** Mediante manivela de rebobinado y palanca (pulsando el botón de rebobinado)

**Contador de exposiciones:** Tipo aditivo, con puesta a cero automática

**Exposición múltiple:** Posible accionando la palanca de exposición múltiple

**Zapata para accesorios:** Tipo contacto X directo (con contacto incorporado para unidades de flash).

**Respaldo:** Desmontable, con ventanilla de comprobación de la película (se abre y se cierra levantando la palanca de rebobinado).

**Alimentación del medidor de exposición:** Dos pilas alcalinas LR44 de 1.5V ó dos pilas de óxido de plata SR44 de 1.55V.

**Comprobación del estado de las pilas:** Automática al pulsar el disparador del obturador hasta mitad de recorrido (los indicadores LED del visor parpadearán con lentitud para indicar pilas con poca carga, y no se encenderán cuando las pilas estén agotadas).

**Otras:** Botón de comprobación de la profundidad de campo.

**Dimensiones:** 134.5 (An) x 89 (Al) x 51 (Pr) mm.

**Peso:** 565 kg. (sin pilas)

\* Las características y el aspecto exterior de este producto están sujetas a cambio sin previo aviso debido al perfeccionamiento del mismo.