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CONTAX



4

Instruction booklet
Gebrauchsanweisung
Mode d'emploi
Folleto de instrucciones

electronic flash unit

TLA
30

Thank you for your purchase of the Contax TLA30 Auto Flash Unit..Your TLA30, when used with the Contax 137 MD Quartz or the Contax 139 Quartz, offers a direct TTL light metering system that automatically controls flash exposures in which the light through the lens is directly read at the film plane. With the camera set at AUTO, the TLA30 couples at all apertures with the lens in use, and it enables you to check all exposure data without taking your eye away from the viewfinder. And being equipped with normal auto and manual flash functions, it can be used for electronic flash photography with the Contax models and with other cameras as well.

Before using the TLA30, please familiarize yourself with its functions and features so you will be able to enjoy long usage, taking full advantage of its extensive capabilities.

Wir danken Ihnen, daß Sie sich für das automatische Blitzgerät Contax TLA30 entschieden haben. Bei Verwendung mit der Contax 137 MD Quartz oder der Contax 139 Quartz ermöglicht Ihr TLA30 eine direkte Lichtmessung durch das Objektiv mit automtischer Dosierung der Blitzlichtmenge, bei der das durch das Objektiv einfallende Licht direkt an der Filmebene gemessen wird. Bei Einstellung der Kamera auf AUTO ist das TLA30 bei allen Öffnungen des verwendeten Objektivs gekuppelt, so daß alle Belichtungsdaten überprüft werden können, ohne das Auge vom Sucher zu nehmen. Da das TLA30 normale automatische und manuelle Blitzfunktionen aufweist, kann es für elektronische Blitzlichtaufnahmen sowohl mit den Contax-Modellen als auch mit anderen Kameras eingesetzt werden. Vor Verwendung des TLA30 machen Sie sich bitte mit seinen Funktionen und Besonderheiten vertraut, damit es Ihnen jahrelangen Spaß bereitet und Sie seine umfassende Leistungsfähigkeit voll ausnutzen können.

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Description of Parts

Bezeichnung der Teile

Flash Head
Blitzkopf
Tête de flash
Cabeza del flash

Shoe Locking Ring
Schuhklemmring
Bague de verrouillage de sabot
Anillo de enclavamiento de la zapata

Normal-Auto-Flash Sensor
Sensor für normale Blitzautomatik
Capteur de flash normal-automatique
Sensor normal y automático del flash

Hot Shoe Contact
Mittenkontakt
Contact pour griffe porte-accessoire
Contacto de la zapata encendida

TTL Auto Flash Contact
TTL-Blitzautomatikkontakt
Contact d'éclair automatique en TTL
Contacto del flash automático TTL

Flash-Ready Signal Contact
Blitzbereitschaftssignalkontakt
Contact de témoin de charge
Contacto de señal del flash disponible



Nomenclature des organes

Descripción de las partes



Extension Cord Socket
(With Screw-on Cap)
Verlängerungskabelanschluß
(mit Schraubkappe)
Prise pour cordon de rallonge
(avec obturateur fileté)
Toma del cable de extensión
(con una tapa a rosca).

Exposure Computer Dial
Belichtungsrechenscheibe
Cadran de calcul d'exposition
Anillo del cómputo de exposiciones

Auto Flash Range Guide
Blitzautomatikbereichsanzeige
Guide de portée d'éclair
Guía de alcance del flash automático

Flash Mode Selector
Blitzbetriebsartenwahlschalter
Sélecteur de mode
Selector de modo de flash

Flash-Ready Lamp/Test Button
Blitzbereitschaftslampe/Prüfknopf
Lampe-témoin de charge/bouton d'essai
Lámpara de flash disponible/botón de prueba

Auto Check Lamp
Blitzautomatik-Prüflampe
Lampe-témoin d'automatisme
Lámpara de comprobación automática

Battery Compartment Cover
Batteriefachdeckel
Couvercle de compartiment de piles
Cubierta del compartimiento de las pilas

Power Switch
Ein-Aus-Schalter
Interrupteur de mise sous/hors tension
Interruptor de la alimentación

Preparation Before Shooting

<Battery Installation>

The TLA30 Auto Flash Unit is powered by four 1.5 V AA-size penlight batteries, alkaline-manganese or manganese, or by four 1.2 V rechargeable Ni-Cd batteries of the same size. The use of high performance alkaline-manganese batteries is particularly recommended.

1 Slide the battery compartment cover out as illustrated and remove it.

2 Insert the four batteries into the battery compartment according to polarity markings "⊕" and "⊖" inside the compartment. Then replace the cover. The flash unit will not function unless the polarity is correct.

Test Flash

To test the flash unit, first set the power switch to "ON" and then press the combination Flash-Ready Lamp/Test Button control when it lights red. When not using the flash unit immediately afterwards, reset the power switch to "OFF" to conserve the batteries.



Precautions

- Recycling time will slow down as the batteries weaken. When the flash-ready lamp fails to light within 30 seconds of the previous flash, it means the batteries are inadequately charged. When this occurs, replace all four batteries at the same time.
- Battery performance will deteriorate temporarily when batteries are exposed to near sub-zero temperatures. When using the flash unit in cold areas, it is recommended that the batteries be protected from the cold by keeping the flash unit in a bag or in some cold weather gear, or that a set of fresh batteries be kept on hand. Batteries thus weakened will regain their power upon being returned to normal temperatures.
- Battery contacts contaminated with oil or sweat can cause poor electrical contact. Wipe the contacts clean with a dry cloth before use to ensure maximum performance.

Vorsichtsmaßnahmen

- Die Blitzfolgezeit wird bei Batteriespannungsabnahme länger. Leuchtet die Blitzbereitschaftslampe nicht innerhalb von 30 Sekunden nach Auslösung des letzten Blitzes auf, bedeutet dies, daß die Batterien nicht ausreichend aufgeladen sind. In diesem Falle alle vier Batterien gleichzeitig auswechseln.
- Die Batterieleistung nimmt vorübergehend ab, wenn die Batterien Temperaturen um Null ausgesetzt werden. Bei Verwendung des Blitzgerätes in kalten Gebieten ist es empfehlenswert, die Batterien vor Kälte zu schützen, indem das Blitzgerät in eine Tasche o.ä. gesteckt wird, oder einen Satz frischer Batterien bereitzuhalten. Auf diese Weise schwach gewordene Batterien erholen sich wieder an einem Platz mit normaler Temperatur.
- Durch Öl oder Schweiß verunreinigte Batteriepole können einen schlechten elektrischen Kontakt verursachen. Vor Verwendung der Batterien ihre Pole mit einem trockenen Tuch sauberwischen, um eine maximale Leistung zu gewährleisten.

<Mounting the Flash Unit>

The TLA30 is designed to function only on cameras with a hot shoe (Direct X) contact.

- 1 Loosen the shoe locking ring and then slide the flash unit base all the way into the accessory shoe for positive contact.
 - Make sure that the flash unit base is firmly pushed all the way into the shoe; otherwise, positive contact will not be ensured.



- 2 Firmly secure the flash unit by turning the locking ring as far as it will go in the direction of the arrow.



| Flash Mode Blitzbetriebsart | | Type of Operation Arbeitsweise | GN (ASA 100, m) LZ (ASA 100, m) |
|--------------------------------|--|--|---|
| AUTO | TTL | <p>Direct TTL flash (Using Contax 137 MD Quartz and Contax 139 Quartz). Electronic flash exposure is automatically controlled by camera's built-in sensor. Couples at all apertures of the lens in use.</p> <p>Direkter TTL-Blitz (mit der Contax 137 MD Quartz und Contax 139 Quartz). Die elektronische Blitzbelichtung wird durch den eingebauten Sensor der Kamera automatisch gesteuert. Bei allen Öffnungen des verwendeten Objektivs gekuppelt.</p> | <p>30 — 4 (Continuously variable) (stufenlos regelbar)</p> |
| | <p>■ (Green) (Grün)</p> <p>■ (Red) (Rot)</p> | <p>Normal Auto Flash Couples at aperture indicated by green or red mark. Electronic flash exposure is automatically controlled by sensor on front of flash unit.</p> <p>Normale Blitzautomatik Bei der durch die grüne oder rote Marke angezeigten Blende gekuppelt. Die elektronische Blitzbelichtung wird durch den Sensor an der Vorderseite des Blitzgerätes automatisch gesteuert.</p> | <p>30 — 4 (Continuously variable) (stufenlos regelbar)</p> |
| MANUAL | F | <p>Manual Flash Operation "F" denotes full output; "1/4" and "1/16" denote 1/4 and 1/16 of full output, respectively.</p> | 30 |
| | 1/4 | <p>Manueller Blitzbetrieb "F" bedeutet volle Leistung; "1/4" und "1/16" bedeuten jeweils 1/4 und 1/16 der vollen Leistung</p> | 15 |
| | 1/16 | | 7.5 |

Control Panel

1 Film Speed Index

The white index marks " Δ ", " $\frac{\Delta}{4}$ " and " $\frac{\Delta}{16}$ " are used in setting the ASA film speed for the film in use. Use the " Δ " index for TTL auto flash, normal auto flash, and manual flash at (F) full output. When using 1/4 and 1/16 of full output in manual flash, set the film speed to the " $\frac{\Delta}{4}$ " and " $\frac{\Delta}{16}$ " index marks respectively.

2 Wide-Panel Index

The orange colored marks " ∇ ", " $\frac{1}{4}\nabla$ ", and " $\frac{1}{16}\nabla$ " are used as film speed index marks for the film being used when making flash exposures with the Wide Panel (wide-angle panel).

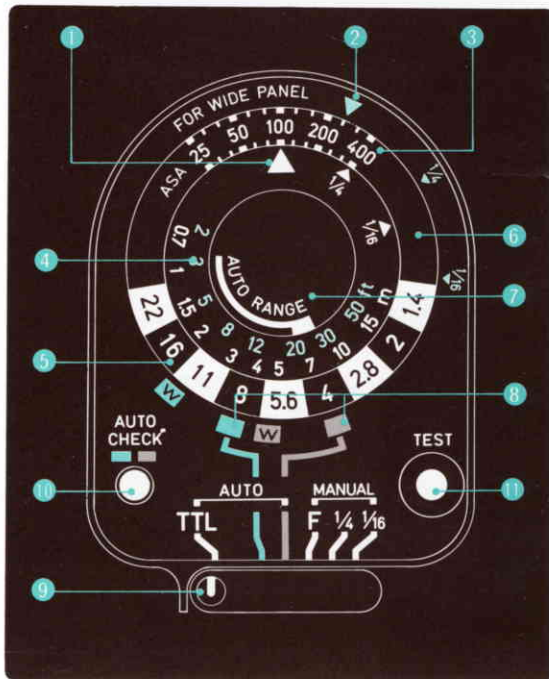
3 Film Speed Scale

4 Distance Scale

5 Aperture Scale

6 Exposure Computer Dial

By setting the ASA film speed scale to the speed of the film in use, it is possible to read out the following exposure data: (a) In the TTL Auto mode, the flash range for the aperture in effect; (b) In the Normal Auto mode, the coverage aperture readings and the flash ranges for the given apertures; and (c) In the Manual Flash mode, the correct aperture reading for the



selected flash-to-subject distance.

Flash Range

In the TTL Auto and Normal Auto modes, the Auto Flash Range Guide shows the effective flash range for the coverage aperture. Align the white band's extreme right (Thick white band) with the coverage aperture reading on the Exposure Computer Dial. The white band indicates the effective flash range for the given aperture.

⑧ Normal Auto Flash Mode Index Marks (Red and Green)

The red and green index marks indicate the coverage apertures to use in the Normal Auto mode.

⑨ Flash Mode Selector

The selector is used to switch to any of the three modes, TTL Auto, Normal Auto and Manual flash. Be sure to set the selector precisely on the click-stop position.

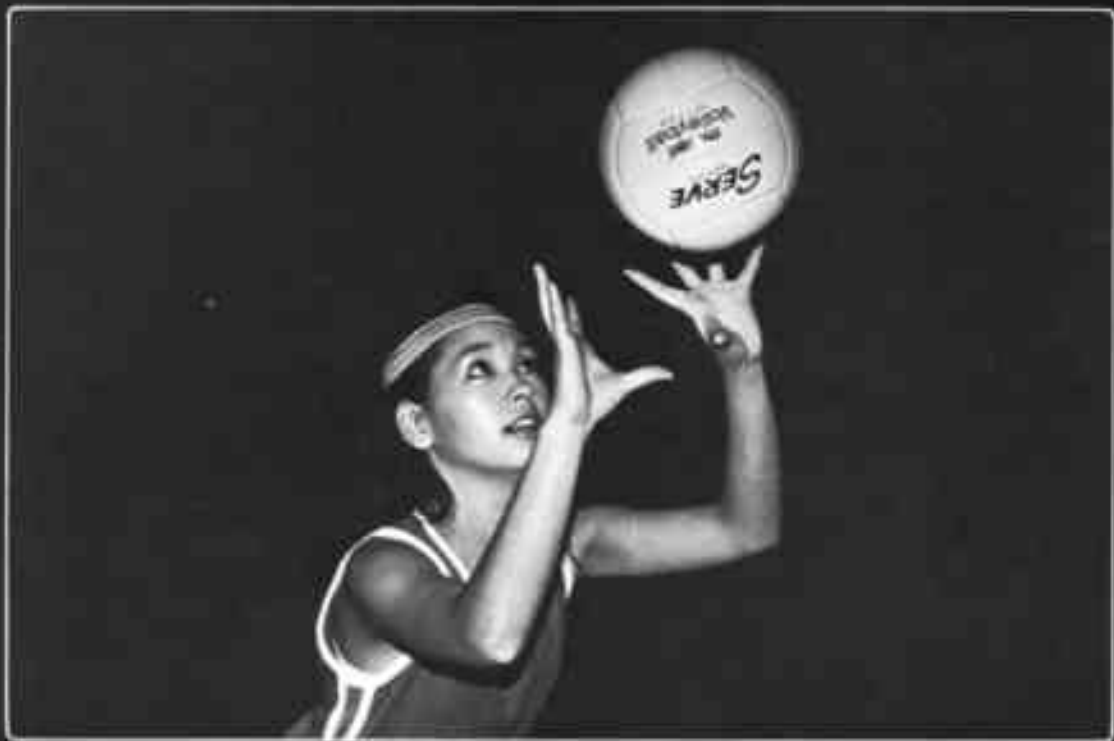
⑩ Auto Check Lamp (For Normal Auto Flash Mode Only)

In the Normal Auto flash mode, this lamp is used to indicate whether subject was within effective flash range. After the exposure, it will signal a green after-flash for about three seconds if your subject was within effective flash range; otherwise, the absence of such a

signal indicates that the subject was not within the correct flash range. The Auto Check Lamp is not designed to operate in the TTL Auto or the Manual flash modes.

⑪ Flash-Ready Lamp/Test Button

The Flash-Ready Lamp lights red when the flash unit is ready to flash. This control also doubles as a test button for test flashing.



Basic Electronic Flash
Hauptblitzbetriebsarten
Flash électronique fondamentale
Flash electrónico básico

TTL Auto Flash Operation

When using the TLA30 with the Contax 137 MD Quartz and the Contax 139 Quartz, merely set the camera to "AUTO" and the flash unit to "TTL". When the flash unit is ready to flash, the camera automatically switches over to the camera's synch speed and two LEDs inside the viewfinder indicate that both the flash unit and camera are ready to flash.

1 Set the Camera on "AUTO".

The Contax 137 MD Quartz and the Contax 139 Quartz are set to "AUTO" by turning the shutter selector and the shutter control dial, respectively.



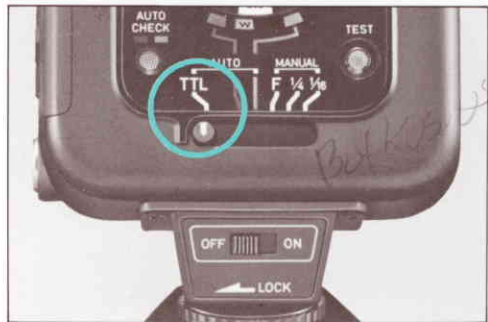
137 MD Quartz



139 Quartz

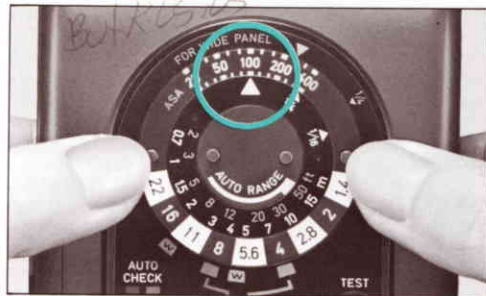
2 Set the Flash Mode Selector to "TTL".

Slide the flash mode selector to the "TTL" click-stop position.



3 Set the ASA Film Speed.

Rotate and set the Exposure Computer Dial by aligning the white "Δ" index mark with the correct ASA film speed for the film in use. To rotate the dial, exert finger-tip pressure against the two little round-shaped projections placed opposite each other on the dial, making sure to set the scale squarely on a click-stop.

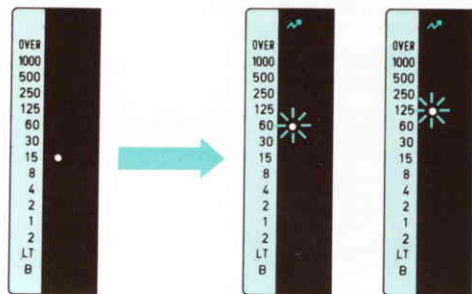


4 Check the LED Indicators Inside the Viewfinder

Turn on the Power Switch and check the LED indicators inside the viewfinder. When the green flash-ready mark "⚡" lights up in the Contax 137 MD Quartz and the Contax 139 Quartz, the flash system is ready to flash. The LED indicators inside the viewfinder function in the following pattern:

Contax 137 MD Quartz: When the unit is ready to flash, the camera switches to the synch speed and simultaneously signals a steady flash-ready mark "⚡" and flashes a red LED at the "60" position.

Contax 139 Quartz: When the unit is ready to flash, the camera switches to the synch speed; and then with a pressing of the exposure check button, the green flash-ready mark "⚡" lights and a red LED flashes at the "125" position.



137 MD Quartz 139 Quartz

Before charging
Vor der Aufladung
Avant mise en place des piles
Antes de la carga

After charging
Nach der Aufladung
Après mise en place des piles
Después de la carga

5 Set the Aperture.

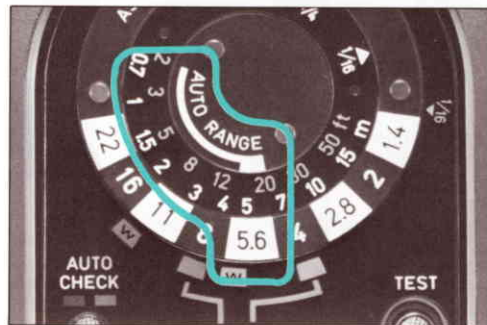
Rotate the aperture ring to the desired aperture setting. Because of the direct TTL metering feature, you can freely select any aperture within the full aperture range of the lens in use.

The effective flash range varies with the aperture setting in use. For example, if you choose $f/5.6$ with ASA 100 film in the camera, you will need to align the extreme right of the white band on the Auto Flash Range Guide with the "5.6" mark on the Exposure Computer Dial. In so doing, you will obtain correct flash exposure over an effective flash range between approximately 0.7 and 5 meters. Your subject will be correctly exposed within this flash range.

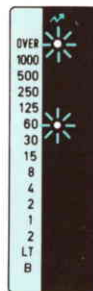


6 Make the Flash Exposure

Focus and press the shutter release. After the exposure, the "⚡" flash data indicator inside the viewfinder will flash (or steadily light if the unit is fast-recycling) for about a second if your subject was within effective flash range. If the indicator fails to light, change the aperture setting or the flash-to-subject distance and re-shoot.



- In addition to flashing at the synch shutter speed, the LED will sometimes flash also at the "OVER" position when shooting against the light or with daylight synch flash (See page 66). This indicates that the reading for the correct shutter speed is faster than the synch shutter speed. If the exposure is made in such a situation without any adjustment, the background will be overexposed showing a washed out effect. To overcome this, turn the aperture ring until the "OVER" indication goes away; then, shoot.
- On completion of the auto flash exposure, the camera reverts to the non-flash auto exposure function until the flash unit has recycled.
- When making a test flash exposure without film loaded in the camera, lay the flash test sheet supplied with the flash unit over the film plane to ensure sufficient reflection surface.



137 MD Quartz



139 Quartz

<Auto Flash with the AE Lock>

When shooting subject against a dusky background or in a room of greath depth, often your main subject is properly exposed but the background comes out dark and flat. In this instance you can obtain a more natural and better lighting balance between your subject and background by employing direct TTL Auto flash with the AE Lock of the Contax 137 MD Quartz and the Contax 139 Quartz.

1 Set the lens aperture after making sure that the camera has been set on "AUTO" and the flash unit on "TTL".

2 Compose your photograph in the viewfinder, focus and then set the camera's AE Lock. The shutter speed is locked at the value appropriate for the subject at the time the lock was set, and an LED flashes at the locked shutter speed position.



137 MD Quartz



139 Quartz

3 When the LED mark "⚡" inside the viewfinder lights, take the picture.

- The AE Lock can be set either before or after the flash unit has charged.
- When the Contax 139 Quartz is being used, the same effect as when the AE Lock is used can be obtained by leaving the flash unit on "TTL" and setting the camera's shutter speed at 1/60 second or slower. However, with the AE Lock, it is a much simpler task and produces much more expressive results.



With AE Lock/Mit Meßwertspeicherung/Avec le verrouillage en AE/Con bloqueo de EA



Without AE Lock/Ohne Meßwertspeicherung/Sans le verrouillage en AE/Sin bloqueo de EA

Normal Auto Flash Operation

Along with TTL Auto flash in which exposures are controlled by the camera's independent sensor, the TLA30 also offers Normal Auto flash over two aperture ranges, using its foreside sensor to control for correct exposure.

The operating instructions given here are applicable to the Contax RTS but they are equally applicable to Yashica SLRs and to SLRs of other makes.

1 Set the Camera's Shutter Speed.

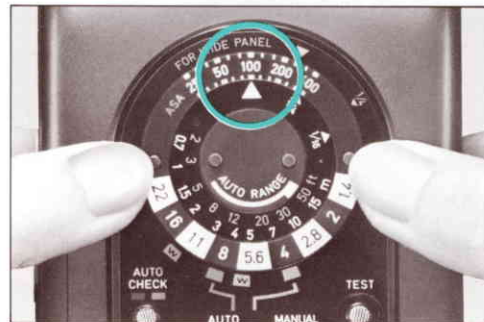
Rotate and set the shutter speed dial to the flash synch speed. On the Contax RTS, the synch speed is 1/60 second or slower.

The synch speed varies with each camera so determine the proper synch speed by consulting the instruction manual for the camera you are using.



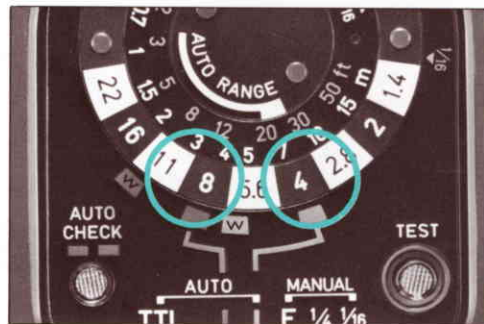
2 Set the Film Speed.

Rotate and set the Exposure Computer Dial by aligning the white "Δ" index mark with the correct ASA film speed.



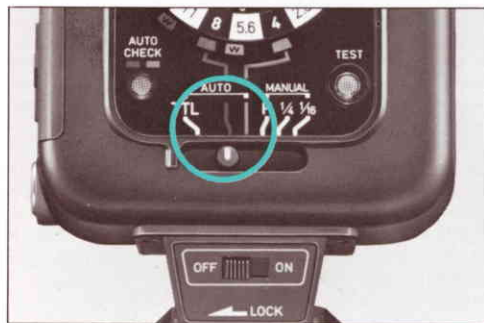
3 Set the Aperture.

Set the aperture ring to either of the two settings indicated by the red and green index marks for the Normal Auto flash mode. For instance, when using an ASA 100 film speed, the correct coverage apertures will be $f/8$ and $f/4$. Check the Auto Flash Range Guide for the correct flash range for the applicable aperture. When the extreme right (thick white band) of the white band is aligned with the index mark for Normal Auto flash, the white band indicates the flash range for the flash unit. For instance, you should keep your flash-to-subject distance between 0.7 and 4 meters approximately and between 1 and 9 meters approximately for flash exposures at $f/8$ and $f/4$ aperture settings respectively as indicated by the green and red index marks.



4 Set the Flash Mode Selector.

Slide and set the Flash Mode Selector to a Normal Auto index bar corresponding to the color (red or green) of the index mark used to select the correct coverage aperture.



5 Turn ON the Power Switch.

Set the Power Switch to ON and wait for the Flash-Ready Lamp to light.



6 Take Your Picture.

Focus and press the shutter release. After the exposure, the Auto Check lamp will light up green with an after-flash (about three seconds) if your subject was within the effective flash range. To check for flash range before making flash exposure, press the Test Button while holding the flash unit in position identical to that during actual exposure.



<Normal Auto Flash Operation with the Contax 137 MD Quartz and The Contax 139 Quartz>

When using the TLA30 with the above Contax models, you can take Normal Auto flash exposures by keeping the camera set on AUTO. After the flash unit charges, the camera automatically switches over to the synch speed and two LED indicators inside the viewfinder light showing that both camera and flash unit are ready to flash. And exposures at slow shutter speeds can be made by using the handy AE Lock system. With the Contax 139 Quartz, even when its shutter is set faster than its synch speed, it automatically switches over to the synch speed after the flash unit charges, enabling you to take synch speed flash exposures in such situations.

- Since the camera's metering function is operative even in the normal auto flash mode, you will sometimes see the LED mark "☛" flash or steadily light after the exposure has been made, regardless of whether the subject was within flash range. Thus, when checking the flash range, be sure to do so by using the flash unit's Auto Check lamp to ensure positive confirmation.

<Normaler Blitzautomatikbetrieb mit der Contax 137 MD Quartz und Contax 139 Quartz>

Bei Verwendung des TLA30 mit den obigen Contax-Modellen können normale Blitzautomatikaufnahmen gemacht werden, wenn die Kamera auf AUTO eingestellt bleibt. Nach Aufladung des Blitzgerätes schaltet sich die Kamera automatisch auf die synchronisierte Verschußzeit um, und zwei Leuchtdiodenanzeigen im Sucher leuchten auf, um Blitzbereitschaft der Kamera und des Blitzgerätes anzuzeigen. Bei Verwendung der praktischen Meßwertspeicherung können auch Aufnahmen mit langen Verschußzeiten gemacht werden. Die Contax 139 Quartz schaltet sich nach Aufladung des Blitzgerätes automatisch auf die synchronisierte Verschußzeit um, selbst wenn ihr Verschuß auf eine kürzere Zeit als ihre synchronisierte Verschußzeit eingestellt ist, so daß in derartigen Situationen Blitzlichtaufnahmen mit der synchronisierten Verschußzeit gemacht werden können.

- Da die Belichtungsmessung der Kamera selbst bei normalem Blitzautomatikbetrieb funktioniert, kommt es manchmal vor, daß die Leuchtdiodenmarke "☛" nach der Belichtung blinkt oder ständig aufleuchtet, ohne Rücksicht darauf, ob sich das Motiv innerhalb des Blitzbereichs befunden hat. Der Blitzbereich sollte daher mit Hilfe der Blitzautomatik-Prüflampe des Blitzgerätes überprüft werden.

Manual Flash Operation

When you want to take flash photographs at certain fixed flash outputs depending on your photographic intentions or the prevailing picture-taking situation, you have the option of using any one of three manual flash modes, the "F" mode for full output, and the "1/4" and "1/16" modes for reduced outputs.

The operating instructions given here are applicable to the Contax RTS but they are equally applicable to the Yashica SLRs and to SLRs of other makes.

1 Set the Camera's Shutter Speed.

Rotate and set the shutter speed dial to the synch speed. The synch speed varies with each camera so determine the proper synch speed by consulting the instruction manual for the camera you are using.



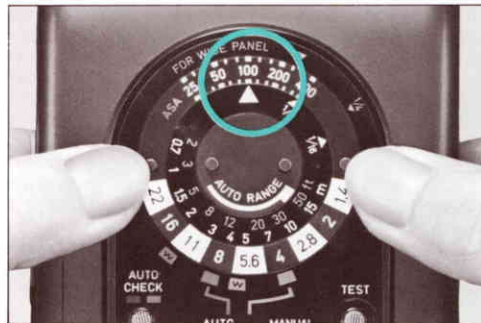
2 Set the Flash Mode Selector.

Slide and set the Flash Mode Selector at a click stop for "F", "1/4" or "1/16". The guide numbers are 30, 15 and 7.5 for the "F", "1/4" and "1/16" settings respectively, at ASA 100, meters.



3 Set the ASA Film Speed.

Rotate and set the Exposure Computer Dial so that the correct ASA film speed aligns with the index mark corresponding to the selected manual flash output. (When using the full manual output, set the dial at the white "Δ" index mark.)



4 Set the Aperture.

Focus and set the aperture ring to the coverage aperture read out from the Exposure Computer Dial as applicable to the desired flash-to-subject distance. For instance, when you have selected the "F" flash mode with ASA 100 film in the camera, the correct aperture for a flash-to-subject distance of 5 meters will be f/5.6. When not using the Exposure Computer Dial, you can compute the correct aperture by using the following formula:

$$\text{GN (Guide Number)} \div \text{Subject Distance} = \text{f/number.}$$



5 Turn on Power Switch and Take Your Picture.

Set the Power Switch to ON and then press the shutter release upon lighting of the Flash-Ready Lamp.

Guide numbers vary depending upon the ASA film speed of the film loaded in your camera. The following chart is provided as a general guide.



| ASA Film Speed | | 25 | 32 | 40 | 50 | 64 | 80 | 100 | 125 | 160 | 200 | 250 | 320 | 400 |
|---|------|--------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|------------|
| Guide Numbers (Bracketed GN applicable when using Wide Panel) | F | 15 (9.5) | 16.5 (10.5) | 18.5 (11.5) | 21 (13) | 23.5 (15) | 26.5 (16.5) | 30 (19) | 33.5 (21) | 37.5 (23.5) | 42 (26.5) | 47.5 (30) | 53 (33.5) | 60 (38) |
| | 1/4 | 7.5 (4.5) | 8 (5) | 9 (5.5) | 10.5 (6.5) | 11.5 (7.5) | 13 (8) | 15 (9.5) | 16.5 (10.5) | 18.5 (11.5) | 21 (13) | 23.5 (15) | 26.5 (16.5) | 30 (19) |
| | 1/16 | 3.5 (2.3) | 4 (2.6) | 4.5 (2.9) | 5 (3.3) | 5.5 (3.7) | 6.5 (4) | 7.5 (4.5) | 8 (5.0) | 9 (5.5) | 10.5 (6.5) | 11.5 (7) | 13 (8) | 15 (9) |

<When Using TLA30 with Contax 137 MD Quartz and Contax 139 Quartz>

When using the TLA30 with the aforementioned Contax models, you can take flash photographs in the Manual mode by leaving the camera in "AUTO" as in the case of Normal Auto flash operation. In this instance, when the flash unit charges, the camera automatically switches over to the flash synch speed and two LEDs inside the viewfinder light to let you know that the camera and flash unit are ready to flash. When using the Contax 139 Quartz, even though the camera's shutter speed setting is faster than its synch speed, the camera automatically switches over to the synch speed when the flash unit is ready to flash, letting you take synchronized flash shots even in such situations.

- When operating in the manual mode, the after-flash signal system for the flash data indicator "☛" still functions; however, in this instance, as you are shooting at a fixed output level, it is irrelevant and should thus be disregarded.

<Sequential Flash>

With the Flash Mode Selector set at the low manual setting of "1/16" (GN 7.5, ASA 100, m), the TLA30 can be used for synchronized sequential flash at a speed of two frames per second for a duration of about six frames. The Normal Auto and TTL Auto modes can also be used for sequential flash provided the output is equal to or less than GN 7.5, ASA 100, m. For sequential flash, be sure to use four fresh alkaline dry batteries to ensure satisfactory performance.

<Bei Verwendung des TLA30 mit der Contax 137 MD Quartz und Contax 139 Quartz>

Bei Verwendung des TLA30 mit den obenerwähnten Contax-Modellen können Blitzlichtaufnahmen in der manuellen Betriebsart gemacht werden, wenn die Kamera wie bei normalem Blitzautomatikbetrieb auf "AUTO" eingestellt bleibt. In diesem Falle schaltet sich die Kamera bei Aufladung des Blitzgerätes automatisch auf die Blitzsynchronisations-Verschlußzeit um, und zwei Leuchtdioden im Sucher leuchten auf, um darauf aufmerksam zu machen, daß Kamera und Blitzgerät blitzbereit sind. Bei Verwendung der Contax 139 Quartz schaltet sich die Kamera bei Blitzbereitschaft des Blitzgerätes automatisch auf die synchronisierte Verschlußzeit um, selbst wenn die eingestellte Verschlußzeit der Kamera kürzer als ihre Synchronisationszeit ist, so daß sogar in derartigen Situationen synchronisierte Blitzlichtaufnahmen gemacht werden können.

- In der manuellen Betriebsart funktioniert das Nachblitzsignalsystem für die Blitzdatenanzeige "☛" immer noch; in diesem Falle sollte diese jedoch nicht beachtet werden, weil mit einem feststehenden Leistungspegel fotografiert wird.

<Blitzserien>

Bei Einstellung des Blitzbetriebsartenwahlschalters auf die niedrige manuelle Blitzleistung von "1/16" (LZ 7,5, ASA 100, m) kann das TLA30 für synchronisierte Blitzserien mit einer Geschwindigkeit von zwei Bildern pro Sekunde für eine Dauer von ungefähr sechs Bildern eingesetzt werden. Blitzserien sind auch bei normalem und TTL-Blitzautomatikbetrieb möglich, vorausgesetzt, daß die Leistung LZ 7,5, ASA 100, m oder weniger entspricht. Für Blitzserien müssen vier frische Alkali-Trockenbatterien verwendet werden, um eine zufriedenstellende Leistung sicherzustellen.

- When the camera being used is other than the Contax 137 MD Quartz or Contax 139 Quartz, in the TTL Auto mode, the TLA30 will operate in the Manual mode with a Guide Number of 30, at ASA 100, m.

- When not using the flash unit, always turn off the Power Switch to avoid battery drain.

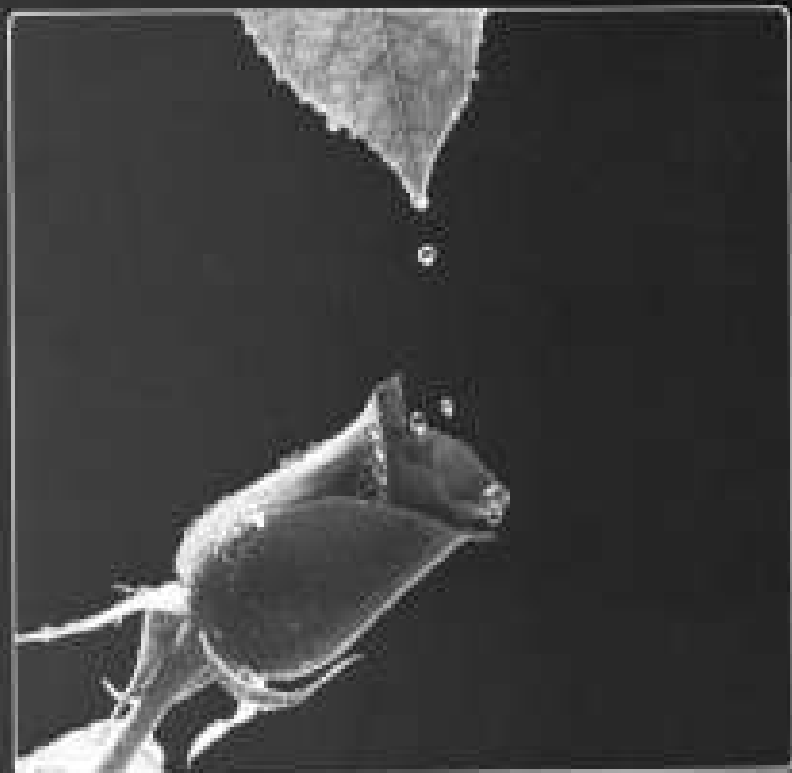
When not using the flash unit for long periods of time, remove all four batteries. Also, periodically test the flash unit to keep the capacitor in top working condition.

- Do not leave the flash unit exposed to direct summer heat (uncovered on the beach, in a car parked in direct sunlight, etc.) for long periods of time. This could result in damage to the flash system.

- Bei Verwendung einer anderen Kamera als der Contax 137 MD Quartz oder Contax 139 Quartz funktioniert das TLA30 bei TTL-Blitzautomatikbetrieb in der manuellen Betriebsart mit einer Leitzahl von 30 (ASA 100, m).

- Bei Nichtverwendung des Blitzgerätes stets den Ein-Aus-Schalter ausschalten, um eine Batteriespannungsabnahme zu vermeiden. Bei längerer Nichtverwendung des Blitzgerätes alle vier Batterien entfernen. Außerdem regelmäßig Prüfblitze auslösen, um den Kondensator des Blitzgerätes in erstklassigem Betriebszustand zu halten.

- Das Blitzgerät nicht längere Zeit direkter Sommerhitze (unbedeckt am Strand, in einem in praller Sonne geparkten Auto usw.) aussetzen, weil dadurch das Blitzsystem beschädigt werden kann.



Advanced Flash Techniques
Fortschrittliche
Blitzfotografietechniken
Techniques avancées au flash
Técnicas avanzadas de flash

Exposure Compensation

In the TTL Auto flash mode, the TLA30 couples with the Exposure Compensation Dial system of the Contax 137 MD Quartz and Contax 139 Quartz, permitting you to take exposure compensated flash photos without changing the synch speed setting. Use the function to compensate flash exposure when you want to intentionally under- or over-expose, or when you otherwise cannot obtain a correct exposure due to extreme lighting contrast between your main subject and its background.

Increasing Exposure

When you want to intentionally overexpose in such instances where mirrors or white colored furniture with highly reflective, bright surfaces dominate the scene you can compensate for correct exposure of subject by increasing the exposure.

Decreasing Exposure

When you want to intentionally underexpose in such situations where your subject is shown against a background completely dominated by dark-toned walls or furniture, you can compensate by decreasing exposure.

- In the Normal Auto or Manual flash modes, the Exposure Compensation Dial system will not function for flash operation. In this instance, you can attain exposure compensation by changing the lens aperture setting.

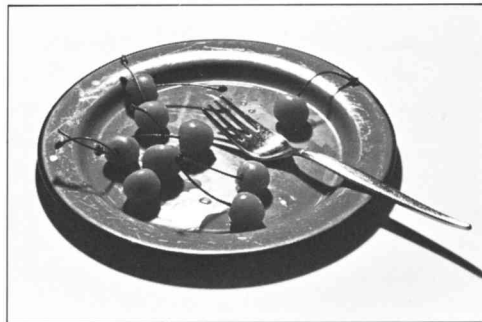
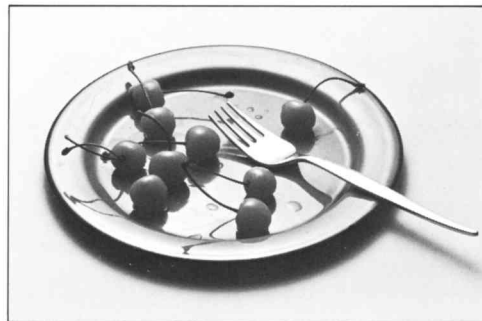


Diffused Flash

This technique applies to a method where the light is scattered to produce a softening effect by placing a sheet of tracing paper or a thin, white handkerchief between the flash head and subject or directly over the flash head.

Diffused flash can be used effectively when you want a softer lighting effect with close-range portraits, or to reduce reflections when there are metal or glass surfaces within the picture area. To obtain a more pleasing, soft lighting effect, it would be preferable to place a sheet of tracing paper a short distance away from rather than directly over the flash head.

- With diffused flash, less intensive light will fall upon subject due to scattering effect of the light. Thus, allow for underexposure by using a wider aperture setting.
- With diffused flash in the Normal Auto mode, be sure that the line of view from the flash unit's foreside sensor to subject is not obstructed.



Bounce Flash

Bounce flash is the technique of aiming the flash head at the ceiling or walls instead of directly at the subject. The result is a softer, more natural lighting as opposed to the harsh lighting of direct flash.

With the TLA30 in at-camera position, the TLA30 flash head can be elevated vertically to a maximum of 90° (click stops at 60°, 75° and 90° provided), permitting you to take bounce flash under varying conditions with the use of these features. And it even tilts 15° downward, making it very handy for parallax-free close-up photography. (When the flash head is tilted downward, a red mark appears on the back of the flash head unit to warn you that the flash head is turned out of its normal straight-ahead position, thus serving as a reminder to re-tilt the head upward when reverting to normal direct flash shots.)

In the TTL Auto mode, the light from the subject is metered through the taking lens to ensure you of correct exposure at all times.

When the TLA Extension Cord (sold separately) is connected, the flash unit may be used off-camera, permitting you to take flash pictures in the TTL Auto mode at any desired flash position or angle.



- For optimum results it is necessary to consider the reflectance ratio of the bounce surface, the angle of bounce, and the bounce-path distance, and choose your f/number accordingly. While the exposure will be considerably affected by the conditions involved, satisfactory results can be obtained by using an aperture wider than for direct flash, using a white or grey colored reflection surface.
- In bounce flash, make sure that no direct light from the flash unit strikes the subject.
- In the Normal Auto flash mode, the TLA30, set at-camera position, will enable you to take correctly exposed bounce flash shots with the flash head positioned at any of the click stop positions because its foreside sensor is being aimed toward the subject. And when using the TLA Extension Cord for off-camera flash, always be sure that the sensor is kept aimed at the subject.



Daylight Synch Flash

When shooting outdoor pictures, photographing subject in bright sunlight or in back-lit conditions, your main subject will come out with shadow areas or be underexposed. To overcome this situation, use supplementary light from your flash unit to relieve the shadows and beautifully capture the background at the same time.

Daylight synch flash is effective under the following conditions.

- When photographing subject against the light or a bright window.

- When subject's face is darkened by shadows of a tree or when it is shaded because of sunlight being partially blocked by the tree limbs.

- When a highly contrasting shadow area is produced on subject's face under direct sunlight; and

- When taking portraits in weak light during the earliest and last hours of sunlight.

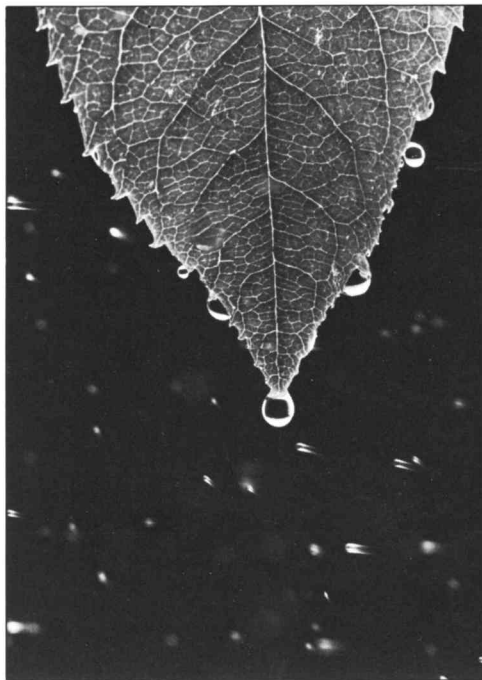
In the TTL Auto mode, you will be able to change the aperture setting in accordance with the background brightness, thus relieving you of any complicated calculations even when taking daylight synch flash shots.



Using the TLA30 with the Contax 137 MD Quartz and Contax 139 Quartz, you can easily take close-up flash shots in the TTL Auto mode by coupling it to macro lenses, adapter rings, Auto Bellows unit, etc.

With the direct light metering feature, you can attain correct exposure for varying apertures and image magnification. However, light cut-off by lens barrel and uneven lighting often occur with close-ups taken from at-camera position. In such instances, you can overcome lighting problems with at-camera close-ups by tilting the flash head vertically downward 15° or you can achieve the same by using a TLA Extension Cord, which is sold separately, and shooting from an appropriate position or angle from off-camera. And even better results can be attained with the use of the Wide Panel that comes packaged with your TLA30 flash unit.

- When taking close-ups, guard against overexposure that tends to occur at certain flash-to-subject distances.
- Since it is very difficult to determine correct exposure for close-ups in the Normal Auto and Manual flash modes, it is recommended that such determination be made by experimenting to find the optimum exposure under varying conditions.





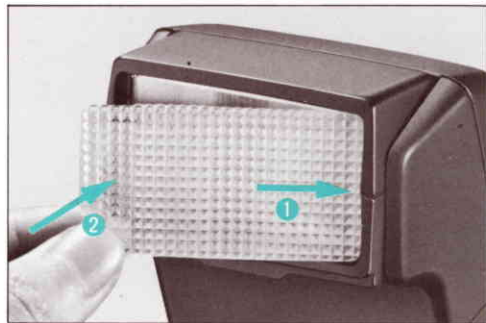
TLA System Accessories
TLA-Systemzubehörteile
Accessoires pour
le système TLA
Accesorios del sistema TLA

Wide Panel Flash

With the TLA30 you can take flash shots with a 35 mm wide-angle lens. Using the Wide Panel, which is supplied as standard accessory with the TLA30, you can extend the coverage to accommodate a 24 mm wide-angle lens. When the coverage angle is not wide enough for close-ups, you can eliminate flash light vignetting by tilting the flash head downward and converting to the Wide Panel.

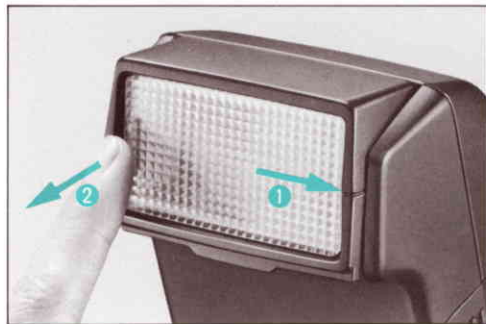
Mounting the Wide Panel

(1) Insert the tab on right side of the panel and press it against spring on right side of flash head. (2) Then, press the entire panel to lock into place.



Removing the Wide Panel

(1) While pressing in direction of arrow against the tab on left side of the panel, (2) pull the panel toward you.



Effective flash range in TTL and Normal Auto modes, and guide numbers on the Manual mode are affected when using the Wide Panel because of an increase in angle of coverage. Use the Exposure Computer Dial as directed below to ascertain the correct exposure.

In the TTL and Normal Auto Modes

Rotate and set the Exposure Computer Dial by aligning the Wide Panel index mark "▽" with the ASA film speed of the loaded film. Then consult the Auto Flash Range Guide to confirm the flash range applicable to the coverage aperture. In the Normal Auto mode, by rotating the Exposure Computer Dial, align the coverage aperture with either the red or green index positions marked "☒". Then set the extreme right of the Auto Flash Range Guide to either one of the "☒" positions.

In the Manual Flash Mode

Rotate the Exposure Computer Dial, setting the ASA film speed in use to the Wide Panel index mark corresponding to the same flash output value used in setting the Flash Mode Selector. Then read out the correct coverage aperture for the applicable flash-to-subject distance and set the aperture accordingly.

Bei Verwendung der Weitwinkel-Streuscheibe werden der effektive Blitzbereich in der TTL- und normalen Blitzautomatikbetriebsart und die Leitzahlen in der manuellen Blitzbetriebsart beeinflusst, weil der Blitzleuchtwinkel größer ist. Die Belichtungsrechen Scheibe gemäß den folgenden Hinweisen verwenden, um eine richtige Belichtung sicherzustellen.

In der TTL- und normalen Blitzautomatikbetriebsart

Die Belichtungsrechen Scheibe drehen und einstellen, indem die Weitwinkel-Streuscheiben-Indexmarke "▽" auf die ASA-Empfindlichkeit des verwendeten Filmes ausgerichtet wird. Dann anhand der Blitzautomatikbereichsanzeige den Blitzbereich ermitteln, der für die Bereichsblende geeignet ist. In der normalen Blitzautomatikbetriebsart die Bereichsblende durch Drehen der Belichtungsrechen Scheibe entweder auf die rote oder grüne Indexmarke "☒" ausrichten. Dann den ganz rechten Teil der Blitzautomatikbereichsanzeige auf eine der Marken "☒" ausrichten.

In der manuellen Blitzbetriebsart

Die Belichtungsrechen Scheibe drehen und die verwendete ASA-Filmempfindlichkeit auf die Weitwinkel-Streuscheiben-Indexmarke einstellen, die dem beim Einstellen des Blitzbetriebsartenwahlschalters verwendeten Blitzleistungswert entspricht. Dann die richtige Bereichsblende für den betreffenden Abstand zwischen Blitzgerät und Motiv ablesen und die Blende entsprechend einstellen.

When employing the TLA Extension Cord 100S, which is sold separately, the flash unit can be used off-camera at different positions and angles, permitting a variety of special off-camera flash techniques not possible with at-camera flash.

Attaching the Extension Cord

Insert the clip-on unit into the camera's accessory shoe and then plug the other end of the cord into the Extension Cord Socket of the TLA30 and secure by tightening the locking ring. The flash unit can now be charged and flashed in the off-camera position.

And by combining the TLA Multi Connector S, TLA Extension Cord 100SS and 300SS, all of which are sold separately, you can increase the movable working radius of the flash unit for enhanced application.

However, the combined length of the extension cords should not exceed 10 meters.

- When shooting in the Normal Auto flash mode, be sure to maintain flash unit's sensor on your main subject.

Bei Verwendung des als Sonderzubehör erhältlichen TLA-Verlängerungskabels 100S kann das Blitzgerät von der Kamera entfernt in verschiedenen Positionen und Winkeln eingesetzt werden, so daß die verschiedenartigsten Spezialblitztechniken verwirklicht werden können, die mit an der Kamera befestigtem Blitzgerät nicht möglich sind.

Anschließen des Verlängerungskabels

Die Zangeneinheit in den Zubehörschuh der Kamera schieben, dann den Stecker am anderen Kabelende in den Verlängerungskabelanschluß des TLA30 stecken und durch Anziehen des Klemmringes sichern. Das Blitzgerät kann jetzt von der Kamera entfernt aufgeladen und geblitzt werden.

Durch Kombinieren des TLA-Multi-Zwischenstück S und der TLA-Verlängerungskabel 100SS und 300SS, die alle als Sonderzubehör erhältlich sind, kann der Arbeitsbereich des Blitzgerätes für vielseitigeren Einsatz vergrößert werden. Die kombinierte Länge der Verlängerungskabel sollte jedoch 10 Meter nicht überschreiten.

- Beim Fotografieren in der normalen Blitzautomatikbetriebsart darauf achten, daß der Sensor des Blitzgerätes auf das Hauptmotiv gerichtet bleibt.

With the flash unit used off-camera, you can obtain the following effects.

For portraits, a pleasing "three-dimensional" effect may be produced by holding the flash unit diagonally off to the side at an angle pointing down on the subject. By projecting the flash in this way, you will be able to give variation to the subject's expression and

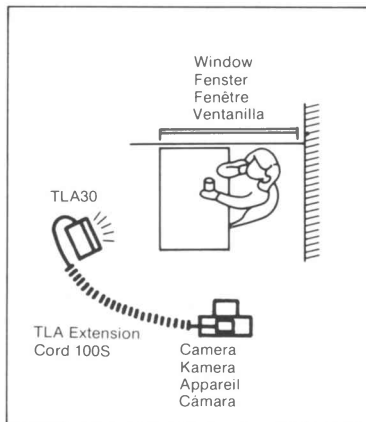
shadow areas.

Vignetting and uneven lighting which often occur with close-ups may be eliminated by using the optimum angle and position of the flash for the particular shot.

For bounce flash, it is possible to position the flash unit while taking the lighting effects into account.



※Flash unit use angle
※Flash unit position
※Position of subject and light
※Flash unit flash on the table



Using TLA Multiple Flash System (Sold Separately)

With the TLA30, you will be able to take multiple flash shots in the TTL Auto mode by using TLA Multiple Flash System Accessories (TLA Multi Connector S, TLA Extension Cords, TLA Extension Connector S, TLA Attachment Adapter).

With the TTL Auto system incorporated in the Contax 137 MD Quartz and the Contax 139 Quartz, the light from the multiple flash units are metered and controlled for correct exposure by the camera's sensor system after the light has passed through the lens. Multiple flash can be effectively used in the following situations.

In cases where a single flash would produce dominant shadows, multiple flash can be used to provide supplementary lighting to fill in or relieve the shadow area.

When a flash unit is placed directly to one side of subject to produce a three dimensional effect, a supplementary flash can be employed to help lighten the shadow area that would otherwise be too dominant, thus enabling you to attain a balanced lighting effect.

For portraits in a room with expansive background depth, where the flash unit is incapable of reaching the background, a single or multiple flash directed at the background will help lighten it.

While there are various other flash techniques available, in any instance, it will be necessary to take into account the best possible position for effectively illuminating your subject.

TLA-Mehrfachblitzsystem als Sonderzubehör erhältlich

Bei-Verwendung des TLA-Mehrfachblitz-Systemzubehörs (TLA-Multi-Zwischenstück S, TLA-Verlängerungskabel, TLA-Verlängerungszwischenstück S, TLA-Stativadapter usw.) können mit dem TLA30 in der TTL-Blitzautomatikbetriebsart Mehrfachblitzaufnahmen gemacht werden.

Bei der in die Contax 137 MD Quartz und Contax 139 Quartz eingebauten TTL-Automatik wird das Licht von den einzelnen Blitzgeräten durch das Sensorsystem der Kamera gemessen und für richtige Belichtung gesteuert, nachdem das Licht durch das Objektiv eingefallen ist. Mehrfachblitzen kann in den folgenden Situationen wirkungsvoll Anwendung finden.

Wenn ein Einzelblitz starke Schatten erzeugt, kann durch Mehrfachblitzen für eine zusätzliche Beleuchtung gesorgt werden, um die Schattenflächen zu beleuchten oder aufzuheben.

☉ Wird ein Blitzgerät direkt auf eine Seite des Motivs zum Erzeugen eines dreidimensionalen Effektes gestellt, kann mit einem anderen Blitzgerät die Schattenfläche aufgehellt werden, die sonst zu dunkel wäre, so daß sich ein ausgeglichener Beleuchtungseffekt erzielen läßt.

Für Porträtaufnahmen in einem Raum mit großer Hintergrundtiefe, in dem das Licht des Blitzgerätes nicht den Hintergrund erreicht, kann dieser mit einem oder mehreren auf ihn gerichteten Blitzgeräten aufgehellt werden.

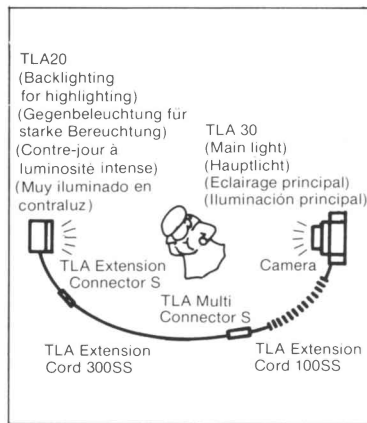
Bei verschiedenen anderen Blitztechniken muß die bestmögliche Position für wirkungsvolle Beleuchtung des Motivs berücksichtigt werden.

While the position and angle of flash units for multiple flash are influenced by the prevailing picture-taking situation or your photographic intent, factors basically essential to good lighting effects are based on considerations for lighting balance in which you have made clear distinctions between the functions of main

and secondary sources of flash illumination. The technique generally applied is one of using balanced lighting by varying the flash-to-subject distance of each flash unit. Techniques available for using flash as supplementary lighting are bounce flash, diffused flash, reduced output flash in the manual mode, etc.



- ★ Light balance between main
- ★ TL20 (Backlight)
- ★ TL30 (Main light)
- ★ TL Extension Connector S
- ★ TL Extension Cord 300SS



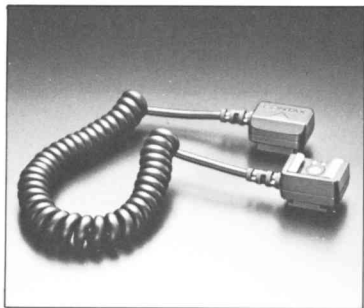
- When taking multiple flash in the Auto flash modes, avoid using extension cords with a combined length exceeding 10 meters.

Always be sure to check that the Flash-Ready Lamps of all units are lit.

- When more than three flash units are hooked up for multiple flash, excessive flash exposure may occur.
- Normal Auto flash mode is not suitable for multiple flash because of difficulty involved in determining the correct light factor.

- Bei Mehrfachblitzaufnahmen in den Blitzautomatikbetriebsarten keine Verlängerungskabel mit einer kombinierten Länge von über 10 Metern verwenden. Immer sicherstellen, daß die Blitzbereitschaftslampen aller Geräte leuchten.
- Werden mehr als drei Blitzgeräte für Mehrfachblitzaufnahmen angeschlossen, kann eine übermäßige Blitzbelichtung auftreten.
- Die normale Blitzautomatikbetriebsart eignet sich nicht für Mehrfachblitzaufnahmen, weil es schwierig ist, den richtigen Lichtfaktor zu ermitteln.

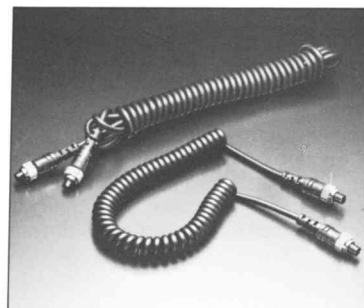
TLA System Accessories



This extension cord, measuring 1 meter overall, is used in taking off-camera flash with the TLA20 and TLA30. The shoe unit for accepting the flash unit base is provided with a tripod socket underneath.



The TLA Extension Cord 100S, designed for use with the TLA20 and TLA30, is used in taking off-camera flash shots and in connecting to the TLA Multi Connector S for multiple flash shots.



The 100SS and 300SS are used in making multiple flash shots by connecting to the TLA30, TLA Multi Connector S, and Extension Connector S. The 100SS is a spiral cord type, measuring 1 meter long; the 300SS, a straight cord type, measuring 3 meters long.



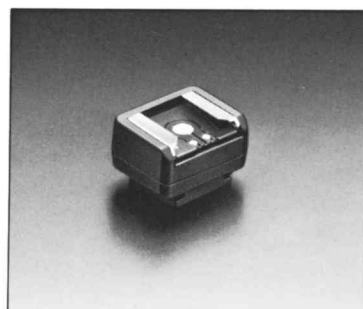
TLA Extension Connector S

This unit is specially designed for use with TLA20 and TLA30 in taking multiple flash shots, handling a maximum of three flash units. Depending upon the prevailing picture-taking situation or your photographic intent, you can connect it to Extension Cord 100S, 100SS and 300SS for various multiple flash applications.



TLA Extension Connector S

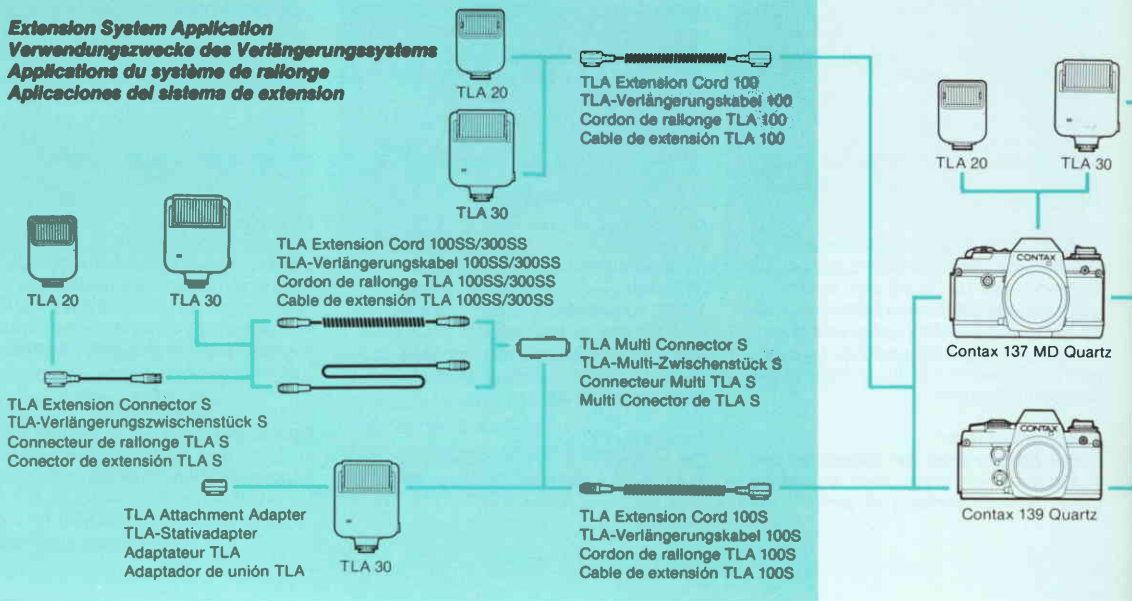
The TLA Extension Connector S, being a connector for linking the TLA20 with Extension Cord 100SS or 300SS, is mainly used for multiple flash applications. The shoe unit which accepts the flash unit base is provided with a tripod socket underneath.



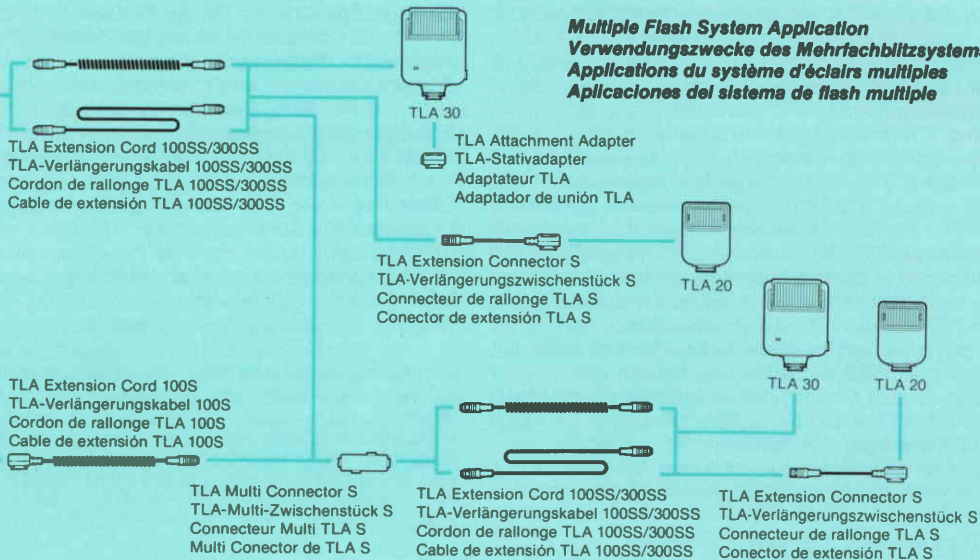
TLA Attachment Adapter

This adapter is used when securing the TLA30 to a tripod when making multiple flash shots.

Extension System Application
Verwendungszwecke des Verlängerungssystems
Applications du système de rallonge
Aplicaciones del sistema de extensión



Multiple Flash System Application
Verwendungszwecke des Mehrfachblitzsystems
Applications du système d'éclairs multiples
Aplicaciones del sistema de flash multiple



Specifications

Type: Clip-on auto flash unit with direct TTL control; normal auto flash featuring built-in sensor on flash unit.

Guide numbers (ASA 100, meters): On AUTO — GN 30 to 4 (continuously variable); on MANUAL — GN 30 at full output; and GN 15 and 7.5 at reduced output.

Control Circuitry: Energy-saving series circuitry with automatic flash cut-off.

Mounting: To camera hot shoe directly, or by Extension Cord for off-camera.

Flash Modes: TTL Auto, Normal Auto (with two aperture ranges), and Manual (with three-way guide numbers).

Flash Control: TTL Auto flash — SPD flash metering system housed in camera measures flash directly at the film plane and cuts off flash output for correct exposure (On Contax 137 MD Quartz and Contax 139 Quartz only); couples at all apertures with lens in use. Normal Auto — SPD sensor housed in flash unit automatically cuts off flash output, coupled at two aperture ranges (f/4 and f/8 at ASA 100, m).

Angle of Coverage: 60° horizontal; 45° vertical (coverage for a 35 mm wide-angle lens). Wide Panel: 76° horizontal; 58° vertical (coverage for a 24 mm wide-angle lens).

Color Temperature: Equivalent to daylight.

Power Source: Four 1.5 V AA size penlight batteries (rechargeable Ni-Cd type of same size also usable).

Recycling Times: Using alkaline-manganese batteries — approx. 9 seconds (at full output).

Number of Flashes: Using alkaline-manganese batteries — approx. 100 (at full output).

Flash Range Check: TTL Auto mode — indicated by LED inside camera viewfinder; Normal Auto mode — indicated by Auto Check lamp on flash unit.

Bounce Angle: Up to 90° vertical (with clickstops at 60°, 75°, and 90°), down to 15° vertical.

Effective ASA Coupling Range: ASA 25 — 800

Flash Test: By pressing Test Button which doubles as Flash-Ready Lamp.

Other Features: Provided with Power Switch and Extension Cord Socket.

Accessories: Accessory Wide Panel, case and test sheet supplied as standard accessories.

Size: 80 (W) x 120 (H) x 60 (D) mm.

Weight: 290 grams without batteries.

- Recycling Times refer to the time required for subsequent lighting of Flash-Ready Lamp, firing the unit using fresh batteries.
- Number of Flashes refer to the number of times the Ready-Flash Lamp will light within 30 seconds of previous flash when flash unit is fired successively at 30 second intervals.
- * The above specifications and design are subject to change without notice.