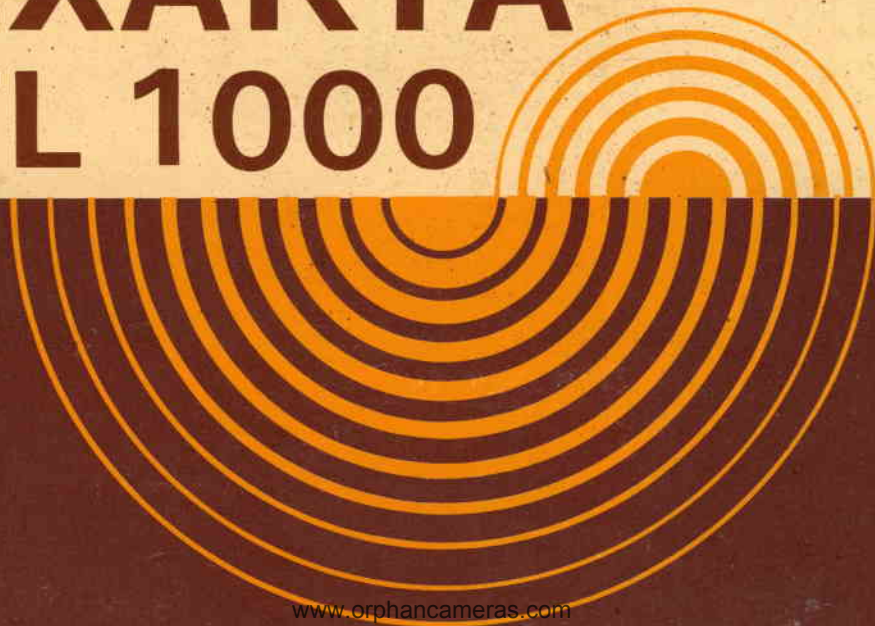


# EXAKTA TL 1000



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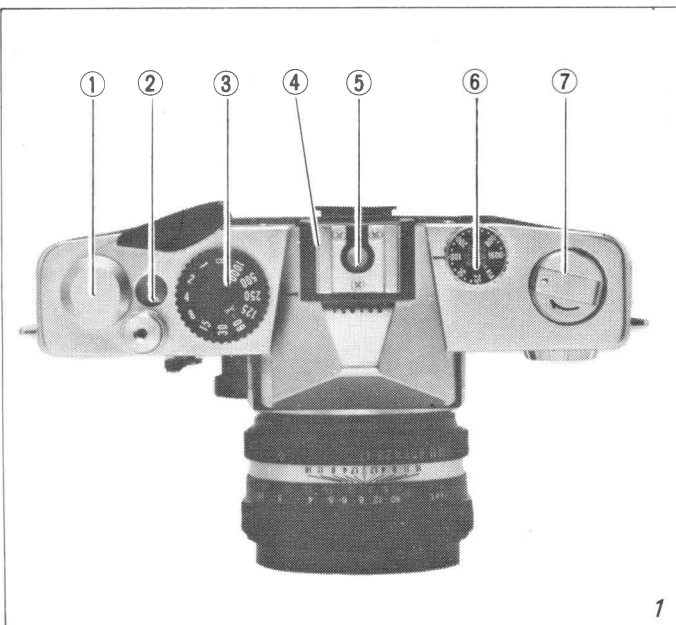
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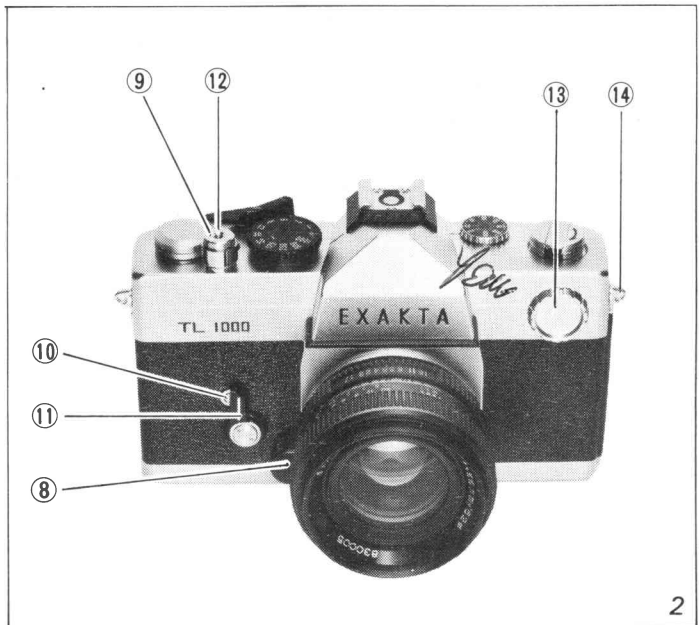
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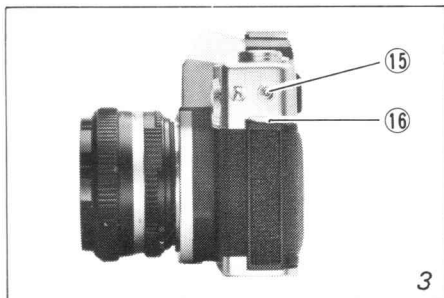
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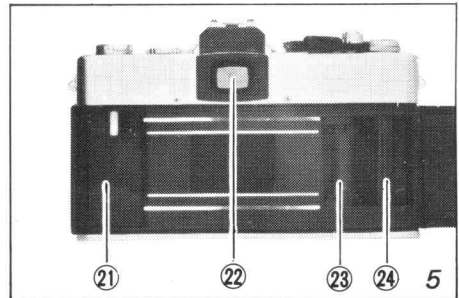
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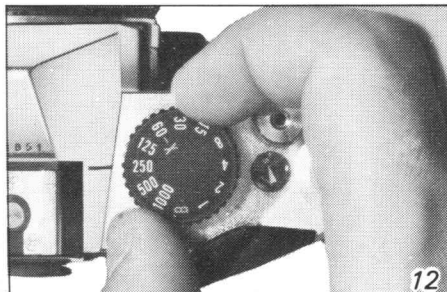
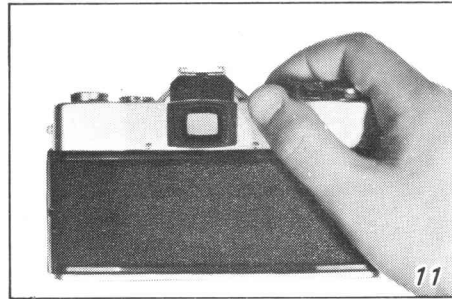
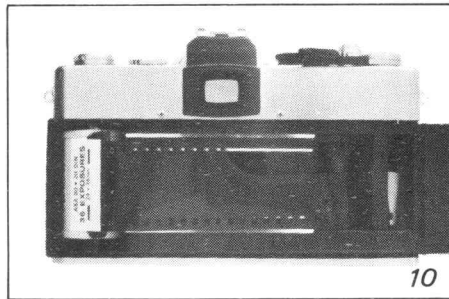
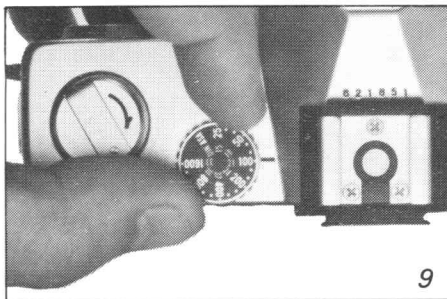
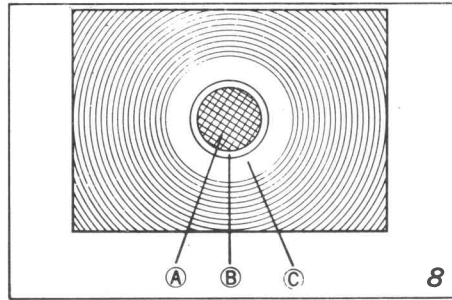
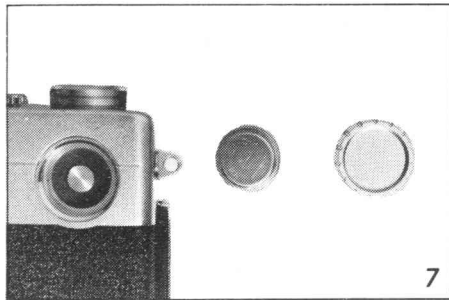
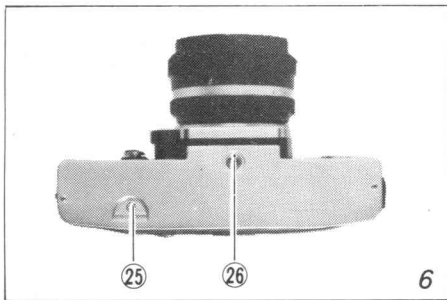
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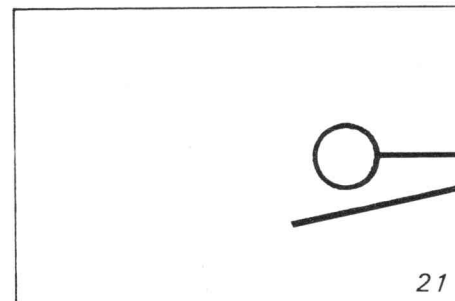
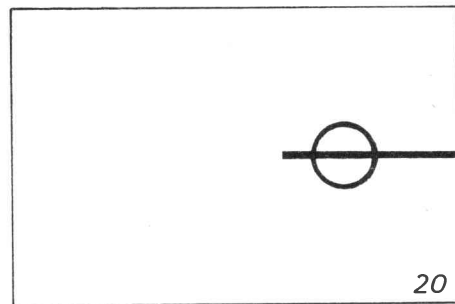
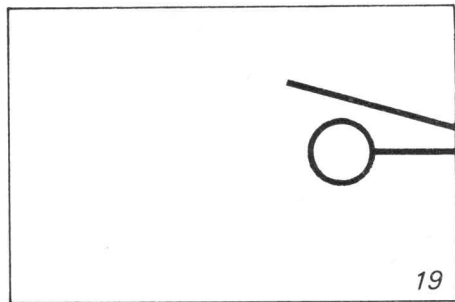
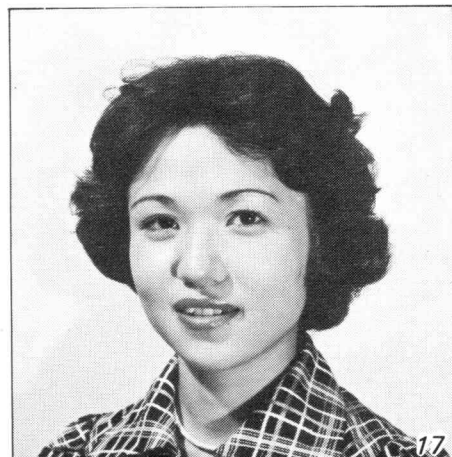
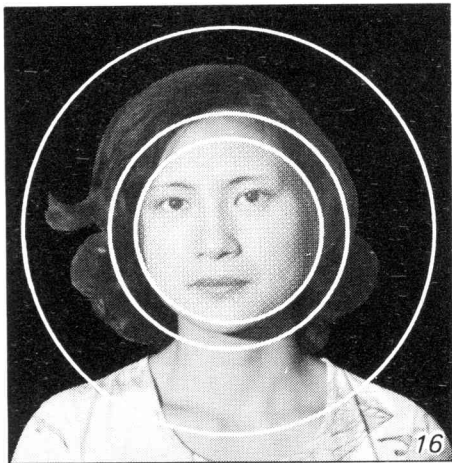
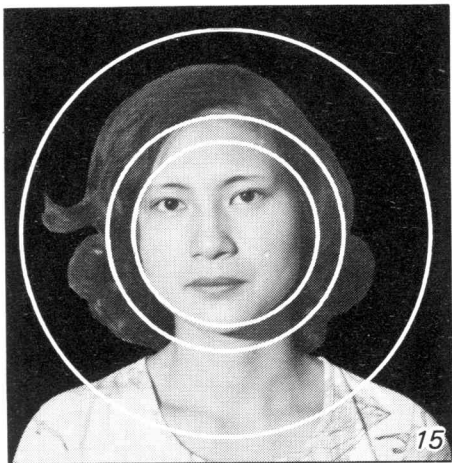


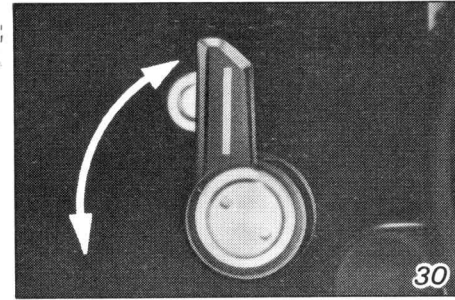
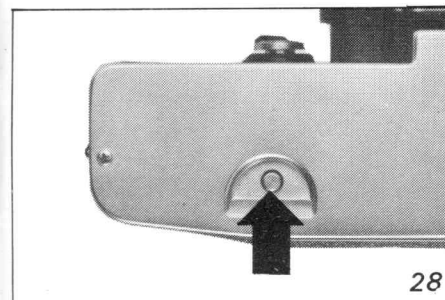
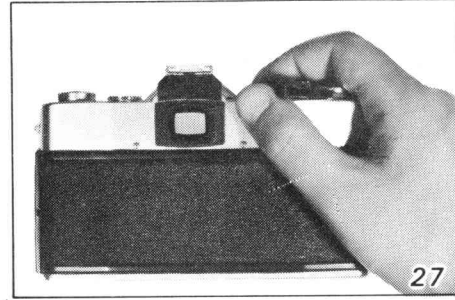
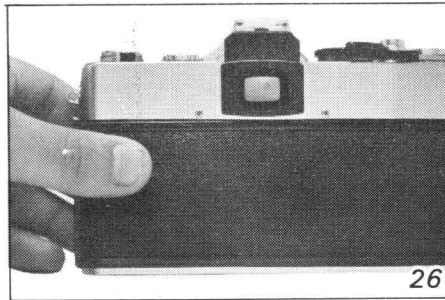
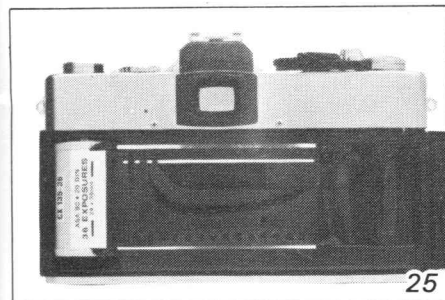
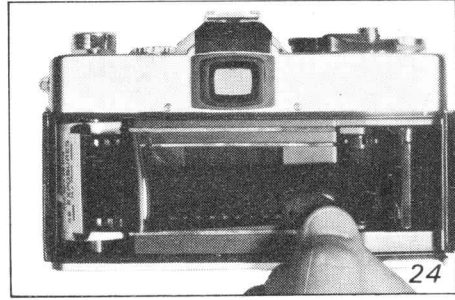
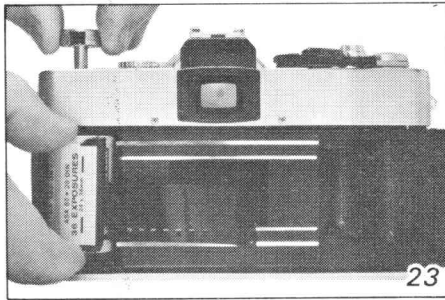
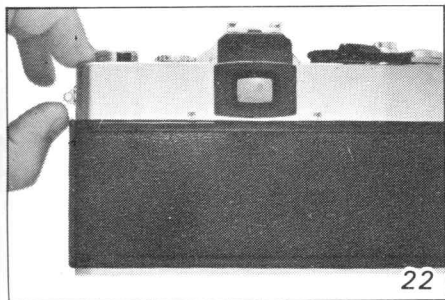
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## MAJOR SPECIFICATIONS

TYPE:	Pentaprism SLR camera with built-in cross coupled CdS exposure meter in TTL system.
FILM:	35mm. film (20,36 or 12 exposures)
FILM SIZE:	24mm. x 36mm.
STANDARD LENS:	55mm. f/1.7 with fully automatic diaphragm.
SHUTTER:	Focal plane type with speeds, 1 second to 1/1000 second and B. Built-in self-timer.
EXPOSURE METER	Built-in cross coupled CdS exposure meter in TTL system. ASA: 25 to 1600 (DIN: 15 to 33).
VIEWFINDER	Pentaprism viewfinder with "Micromatic Prism Focusing" device.
FILM TRANSPORT	Single stroke rapid film winding and shutter cocking.
SYNCHRONIZATION:	FP and X automatic setting with hot shoe contact.
LENS MOUNT:	Screw mount.



## DESCRIPTION OF PARTS

- |   |                        |   |                                |   |                       |
|---|------------------------|---|--------------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| ① | Film Transport Lever   | ⑩ | Self-timer Release Button      | ⑲ | Diaphragm Scale       |
| ② | Exposure Counter       | ⑪ | Self-timer Lever               | ⑳ | Diaphragm pin         |
| ③ | Shutter Speed Dial     | ⑫ | Screw Thread for Cable Release | ㉑ | Film Cassette Chamber |
| ④ | Accessory Shoe         | ⑬ | Battery Compartment            | ㉒ | Viewfinder            |
| ⑤ | Cordless Flash Contact | ⑭ | Neck Strap Ring                | ㉓ | Sprocket              |
| ⑥ | Film Speed Dial        | ⑮ | Flash Socket                   | ㉔ | Take-up Spool         |
| ⑦ | Film Rewind Crank      | ⑯ | Back Cover Lock                | ㉕ | Film Rewind Button    |
| ⑧ | Diaphragm Button       | ⑰ | Distance Scale                 | ㉖ | Tripod Socket         |
| ⑨ | Shutter Release Button | ⑱ | Depth of Field Indicator       |   |                       |

*photo. 1 – 7*

## PICTURE-TAKING GUIDE

This SLR camera has been especially designed so that picture taking is always a simple, uncomplicated procedure. Even an inexperienced photographer will find it easy to use because there are so few steps — only six, in fact. Actually once the film has been loaded and the film and shutter speed set, there are only three steps to follow in most cases

until you reach the end of the film cartridge. Your camera will accept standard 20 or 36 exposure cartridges (or the special 12 exposure ones occasionally available). The information on these pages is intended only for a quick guide. More details will be found in the appropriate pages of this manual.

### 1. SET THE FILM SPEED

Turn the film speed dial and align the reading equivalent to speed of the film in use.

*photo. 9*

### 2. LOAD THE FILM

Open the camera back and insert the film cartridge. Insert the end of film leader into the spool slot and engage film perforations to the sprockets properly.

*photo. 10*

### 3. ADVANCE THE FILM

Swing the film transport lever and release the shutter twice. Then repeat the operation once more and the shutter is cocked for the first exposure.

*photo. 11*

### 4. SET THE SHUTTER SPEED

Turn the shutter speed dial and line up the appropriate speed with the black line on the base of the accessory shoe.

*photo. 12*

### 5. EXPOSURE SETTING

Sight through the viewfinder. Depressing the diaphragm button, turn the diaphragm ring till the exposure meter needle is centered in the circle.

*photo. 13*

### 6. FOCUS AND SHOOT

Turn the focusing ring till the image is seen sharp in the center grid.

Squeeze the shutter release button to avoid camera shake.

*photo. 14*

## MICROMATIC PRISM GRID

This camera has a Micromatic Focusing system for fast and accurate focusing. The precision focusing elements in the viewfinder consist of a group of more than 800 micro-prisms as shown in the center of the picture. As you look through the micro-prism area (A) in the viewfinder, you can see the subject clearly, ONLY when it is correctly focused. Rotating the focusing ring you will notice the appearance of something like a mesh of a net in the center of the viewfinder. This reticulation is caused by the flickering of reflected light entering the camera lens. When the subject is correctly focused the flickering grid fades away from the micro-prism area. In the second inner circle (B) is the plain glass area where the subject is always seen sharp and clear, even when the lens is out of focus. When the lens is correctly focused the image in the micro-prism area will be as sharp and clear as that seen in the surrounding circle (C).

*photo. 8-15-16*

## COUPLED CdS METER

The CdS meter of this SLR camera is coupled to the lens aperture, shutter speed and film speed settings.

A change in the setting of any one or more will, therefore, alter the meter reading. It is preferable, of course, to change either the aperture or shutter speed if an adjustment is required. The film speed setting should always be the one for the film you are using. By advancing the film transport lever, the battery switch is turned on and the exposure meter is activated. Keep your finger on the diaphragm button and turn

the diaphragm scale ⑱. When the exposure meter needle is centered, the setting is correct.

If the lens aperture is too large or the shutter speed too slow for the available light, the needle in the viewfinder will be above the circle and indicate that the picture, if taken, will be overexposed.

If the lens aperture is too small or the shutter speed too fast for the available light, the needle will be below the circle to indicate that the picture will be underexposed.

*photo. 19-20-21*

When the main subject of the whole picture area you frame in the viewfinder is extremely dark or bright, it is recommended to adjust the exposure condition so that the important subject is correctly exposed.

If the important subject is comparatively dark, set the f/number at a half or one stop closer to the full aperture than the f/number indicated when the exposure meter needle is centered.

If the subject is brighter, set the f/number at a half or one stop closer to the minimum aperture than the f/number normally obtained. For example, when you take a portrait with a background of snow scene or on the beach, you can get a properly exposed picture by using a half or one stop wider aperture opening than normal.

When the light is available from the back of the subject and your main subject is comparatively darker than the background, it is recommended to adjust the exposure condition. The procedure is same as required when the important subject is dark. (Refer to TO ADJUST THE EXPOSURE CONDITION) First, set the exposure in the normal way. Rotate the diaphragm ring to the right and set the f/number at a half or one stop closer to the full aperture than the f/number indicated when the exposure meter needle is centered.

*photo. 17 18*

## FILM LOADING

This SLR camera accepts the standard 35mm cartridges containing 12, 20 or 36-exposure lengths of film. Avoid direct sunlight falling on

the film cartridge. Load the film in a shade, using your body with your back to the sun as protection if you have no other method..

### 1. TO OPEN THE CAMERA BACK

Pull down the lever with your thumbnail and open the camera back. At the same time, the exposure counter automatically returns to "S" (which means "Start") position. *photo. 22*

### 2. TO PULL OUT THE KNOB

Pull out the film rewind knob on top of the camera. This is to allow the film cassette to be put into the cassette chamber.

*photo. 23*

### 3. FILM LOADING

Slip the film end into any slit on the take-up spool and slide it down toward the bottom of the camera body, and check that the film perforation is properly engaged with the teeth of camera sprocket. *photo. 24*

### 4. TO ADVANCE THE FILM

Advance the film advance lever a little and see that the film is fastened round the take-up spool,

before closing the camera back.

*photo. 25*

### 5. TO CLOSE THE CAMERA BACK

The camera back will be locked with a snap by slight pressure.

*photo. 26*

### 6. TO RELEASE THE SHUTTER AND ADVANCE THE FILM

Repeat this action twice, and you are ready to take your first picture. *photo. 27*

After the entire length of film in the cartridge has been exposed, it must be

removed into the film cartridge so it can be removed from the camera.


TO REWIND THE FILM

Depress the film rewind button located on bottom of the camera body. Raise the film rewind crank and turn it in the direction indicated by the arrow. You will feel

a little tension on the crank while the film is being rewound. When the tension stops, you know that the rewinding is complete.

*photo. 28-29*

**HOW TO USE THE BUILT-IN SELF-TIMER**

Swing the self-timer lever in the direction indicated by the arrow as illustrated. Release the self-timer release button  and the frame will be exposed after a delay of approximately 9 seconds. The self-timer can be set either before or after advancing the film. All shutter speeds except B setting can be used with the self-timer.

*photo. 30*

DEPTH OF FIELD

A lens that can be focused lets you accentuate the important image in a picture, while it can de-emphasize irrelevant objects in front of and behind the main subject by throwing them out of focus. This involves what is known as "Depth of Field". The smaller the aperture is, the more the depth-of-field increases. (Refer to page 25)