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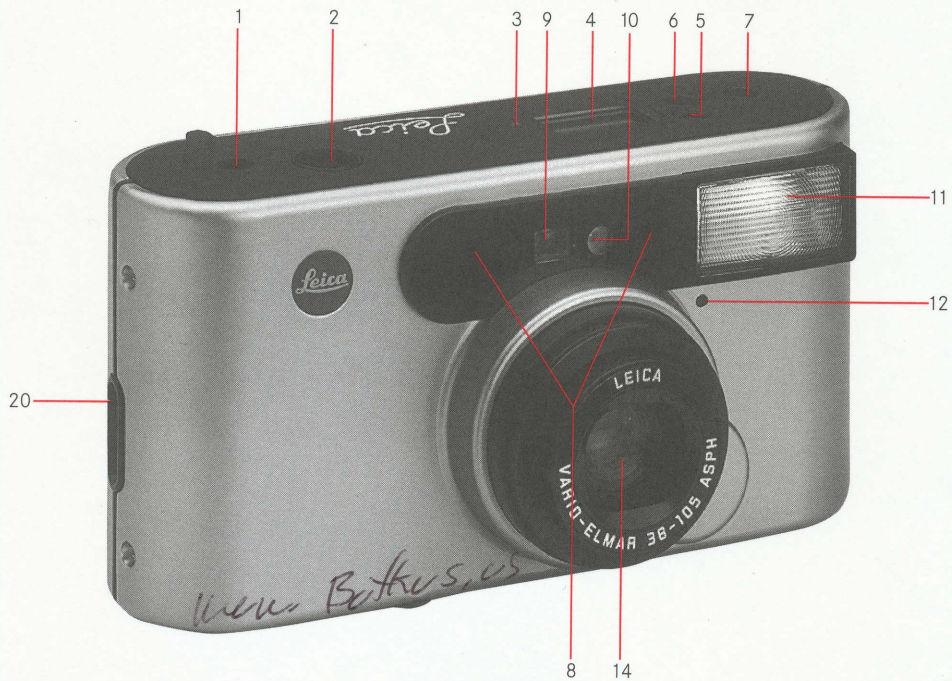
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LEICA C1



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Introduction

We hope you will enjoy using your new LEICA C1 and take many successful photographs. The camera contains a high optical performance LEICA VARIO-ELMAR 38-105mm f/4-10.5 lens, which gives excellent picture quality and has a widely variable focal length to allow free picture composition. Its compact size means the LEICA C1 fits into almost any pocket, making it your constant companion. The fully automatic program and autoflash features support uncomplicated photography. On the other hand, you can select from numerous special functions to achieve even better results in tricky exposure conditions. Please read these instructions so that you make the most of your LEICA C1's capabilities.

Table of contents

Introduction	37
Brief description	39
Names of parts	39
Messages on the LCD data panel	40
Care and storage precautions	41
Fitting the wrist strap	42
Preparing the LEICA C1 for use	42
Inserting the battery	42
Checking the battery	43
Changing the battery	44
Switching the camera on and off	45
Setting and imprinting the data	46
Setting the data	46
Selecting the date format	47
Imprinting the data	47
Inserting the film	48
Compatible 35mm films	50
Holding the camera	51
The viewfinder	52
Taking photographs with the LEICA C1	53
Adjusting the focal length	54

Autofocus and programmed automatic exposure	54	Automatic rewind of a fully exposed film	64
Locking autofocus and exposure settings in memory	56	Rewinding a partially exposed film	65
Mode selection	57	Trouble shooting guide	66
Photography with and without flash	57	Care tips for the LEICA C1	68
Flash range	57	Customer Service	69
Modes with auto flash activation	58	Technical Data	69
Auto flash, AUTO ⚡	58		
Auto flash with pre-flash light, AUTO ⚡ 👁	59		
Auto flash with exposure compensation, AUTO ⚡ + EV	59		
Modes with manual flash activation	60		
Manual flash, ⚡ ON	60		
Manual flash with pre-flash light, 👁 ⚡ ON	60		
Manual flash with longer exposure times, SLOW ⚡ ON	60		
Manual flash with pre-flash light and longer exposure times, 👁 SLOW ⚡ ON	61		
Modes with flash manually switched off	62		
Flash manually switched off, ⚡ OFF	62		
Distance set manually at infinity and flash manually switched off, ⚡ OFF ∞	62		
Flash manually switched off and shutter under manual control, ⚡ OFF T	63	These instructions are printed on paper bleached using a complex, 100% chlorine-free process, in order to reduce effluent and protect the environment.	
The "B" mode	63		
The self-timer	64		

Brief description

The LEICA C1 is an elegant, versatile and easy-to-use auto-focusing compact camera. Its special features are:

- LEICA VARIO-ELMAR lens 38-105mm f/4-10.5 (7 elements in 7 groups with 2 aspherical lens element surfaces)
- Distance setting from approx. 80cm to infinity
- Active infrared type autofocus with memory lock
- Infinity lock setting
- Center-weighted exposure meter with memory lock
- Programmed automatic-exposure
- Long time exposures up to 99 seconds
- Exposure correction +2 EV
- Built-in flash
- Flash fires automatically in case of inadequate light
- Selectable, pre-flash light for "red-eye" reduction
- Manual on and off flash selection
- Automatic film speed setting (DX coding)
- Automatic film loading
- Automatic film transport
- Series exposure release - approx. 1 frame every 1.5 seconds





- Automatic film rewinding
- Data imprinting is integrated

Names of parts

1. ON/OFF button
2. Shutter release
3. Mid-roll rewind button
4. LCD (Liquid Crystal Display) data panel
5. DATE button for selecting date and time data to be printed
6. TIMER button for setting date and time data and self timer
7. MODE button to select operating mode
8. Autofocus sensors
9. Viewfinder window
10. Red-eye reduction light (also signals self timer)
11. Electronic flash
12. Sensor for exposure meter
13. Back cover release slider
14. LEICA VARIO-ELMAR lens 38-105mm f/4-10.5 with automatic lens cover

15. Viewfinder eyepiece
16. Red LED
17. Green LED
18. Focal length selector
19. Film cartridge viewing window
20. Eyelet for wrist or carrying strap
21. Battery compartment cover
22. Tripod thread
23. Back cover

Messages on the LCD data panel

'88 88:88	Date and time
	Battery state indicator
∞	Infinity manually locked (only possible without flash)
B	Automatic long time exposure (possible with ⚡ OFF, SLOW ⚡ ON and  SLOW ⚡ ON modes)
T	Manual long time exposure (only possible with flash switched off)
88	Exposure counter/Timer for long exposures and self timer
AUTO ⚡	Flash fires automatically in dark conditions
AUTO 	Flash fires automatically in dark conditions plus pre-flash light (red-eye reduction)
AUTO ⚡ +EV	Flash fires automatically in dark conditions plus exposure correction by +2 EV
⚡ ON	Flash manually switched on
 ⚡ ON	Flash manually switched on plus pre-flash light (red-eye reduction)
SLOW ⚡ ON	Flash manually switched on, long time exposures possible

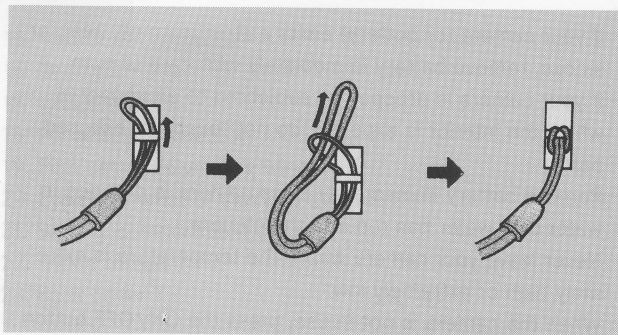
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👁 SLOW	Flash manually switched on plus pre-flash light, long time exposures possible
⚡ ON	(red-eye reduction), long time exposures possible
⚡ OFF	Flash manually switched off
⚡ OFF ∞	Flash manually switched off, distance setting fixed at infinity
⚡ OFF T	Flash manually switched off, long exposure time

- If your camera (or battery) emits a strange smell, heat, or smoke, remove battery immediately with care of burn.
- If your camera is dropped or subjected to an impact in which the interior is exposed, do not touch the exposed parts.
- Remove battery immediately if the camera is dropped in water or if water has run into the camera.
- Never leave your camera where the temperature is extremely high or extremely low.
- When the camera is not in use, press the ON/OFF button to withdraw the lens and confirm that the lens cover is closed.

Care and storage precautions

- In the event of camera failure, do not attempt to repair the camera yourself. Try replacing the battery first of all.
- If this is unsuccessful, return the camera to the shop you bought it from or to another photographic specialist.
- Please ensure that you are fully conversant with the operations and features of your new camera before using it for special occasions (holidays, weddings etc.) Please read this instruction manual and see the results from your camera before you use it at special events.



Fitting the wrist strap

1. Push the smaller loop through the eyelet on the right hand side of the camera.
2. Feed the longer loop through the smaller loop and pull it tight so that the strap is securely attached round the eyelet.






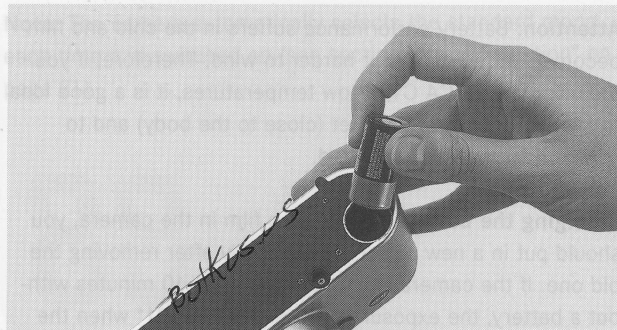
Preparing the LEICA C1 for use


Inserting the battery. The LEICA C1 takes a 3 volt lithium battery (e.g. Duracell DL123A, Kodak KL 123LA, Panasonic CR 123A, Varta CR123A or other CR123 types). This supplies the camera and the date printer.

1. Using a coin, open the battery compartment cover (camera base, 21) by turning it anti-clockwise.
2. Insert the lithium battery so that the positive end goes in first (as shown on the battery compartment).

3. Again using a coin, close the battery compartment by turning it clockwise.

Checking the battery. When the camera is switched on (see on page 9), the battery symbol ;  appears complete, in black and filled out on the LCD data panel (4). The lens (14) also moves to its ready position. If only half the symbol  appears, this means the battery voltage is low and the battery needs to be changed soon. If half the symbol  is flashing or does not appear at all, the battery is exhausted and must be replaced immediately. In this case, the camera will not function. Therefore, we recommend you take a spare battery with you when travelling.



Note: If the lens does not move to its ready position when you switch the camera on, the battery is either wrongly installed or there is no battery at all. If the symbol  flashes on its own or there is no symbol visible, the battery contacts may be dirty (in which case, please clean them with a clean, dry, lint-free cloth)
or
the battery may be partially discharged as a result of taking a series of pictures, one after another. After a short wait to allow the battery to recover, photography can recommence.

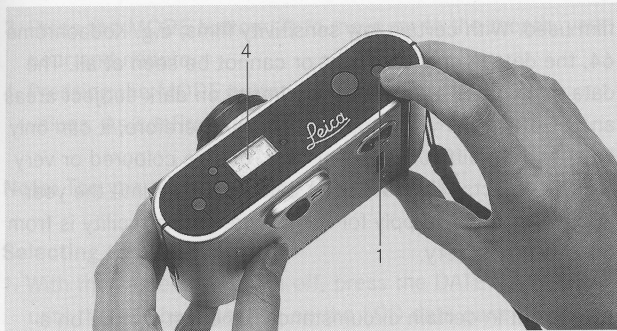
Attention: Battery performance suffers in the cold and film becomes stiffer, making it harder to wind. Therefore, if you are using the LEICA C1 at low temperatures, it is a good idea to keep it in an inside pocket (close to the body) and to ensure a fresh battery is fitted.

Changing the battery. If there is a film in the camera, you should put in a new battery immediately after removing the old one. If the camera is left for more than 10 minutes without a battery, the exposure counter resets to "1" when the new battery is fitted, irrespective of the number of shots already taken. The picture dating program is wiped clean as soon as the battery is removed so the date and time must be reset whenever a battery is changed.

Attention: The battery contacts should be kept clean. Batteries should never be put in a fire, heated, recharged, taken to pieces or broken apart. Used batteries may not be disposed of as normal, household waste as they contain hazardous materials that are environmentally harmful. Used batteries should be disposed of in accordance with local regulations.

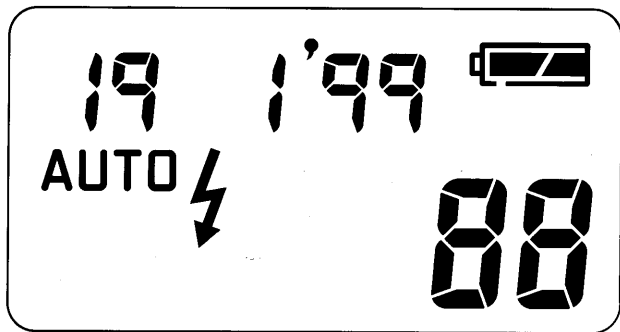
Inserting the battery. The LEICA C1 takes a 3 volt lithium battery (e.g. Duracell DL123A, Kodak KL 123LA, Panasonic CR 123A, Varta CR123A or other CR123 type). This supplies the camera and the date printer.

1. Using a coin, open the battery compartment cover (camera base, 21) by turning it anti-clockwise.
2. Insert the lithium battery so that the positive end is up first (as shown on the battery compartment).



Switching the camera on and off. The camera is switched on and off by pressing the ON/OFF button (1). After switching on, the lens cover opens, the lens moves to its ready position and messages appear on the LCD data panel (4). By pressing the ON/OFF button again, the camera is switched off; all messages disappear, the lens retreats inwards and the lens cover closes. If the camera is not used within approximately 4 minutes of switching on, it switches itself off automatically.

Note: The camera automatically selects the standard mode each time it is switched on (see section "Mode Selection" on page 21).



Setting and imprinting the data

The LEICA C1 contains an integral facility for imprinting data. Either the time (hour and minute) or the date (day, month and year in three selectable orders), as desired, can be printed in the bottom right hand corner of each picture.

Note: The data is exposed onto the film, from the front, by light emitting diodes. The intensity of the exposure is relative to the automatic film speed setting (DX coding). Therefore, there can be slight variations in legibility depending on the

film used. With certain low sensitivity films, e.g. Kodachrome 64, the data is only very faint or cannot be seen at all. The data appears as a red to orange image on dark subject areas and as orange to yellow on light areas. Therefore, it can only be seen with difficulty against light, orange coloured or very "busy" subjects. The automatic calendar runs until the year 2030. The power supply for the picture dating facility is from the camera battery.

Attention: In certain circumstances, the last picture on a film may not be imprinted with the data.

Setting the data

1. With camera switched on, press the DATE button (5) until the first section of the numbers segment on the LCD data panel (4) flashes.
2. Press the TIMER button (6) to correct the data that is flashing. Pressing and releasing the button quickly increases the value by 1. By holding the button down, the values are incrementally scrolled through.

3. Press the MODE button (7) to move on to the month, year, hour and minute.
4. Pressing the MODE button for a fifth time stores the values. As confirmation, the display stops flashing.

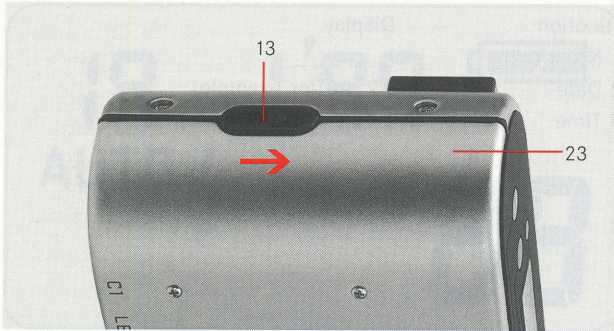
Note: The year is indicated by an apostrophe.

Selecting the date format

1. With the camera switched off, press the DATE button (5) until the numbers section on the LCD data panel (4) flashes
2. Now, each time the TIMER button (6) is pressed, the date format changes as shown in the illustration.
3. Press the DATE button again to store the setting. As confirmation, the display stops flashing. Immediately after storing, the display extinguishes.

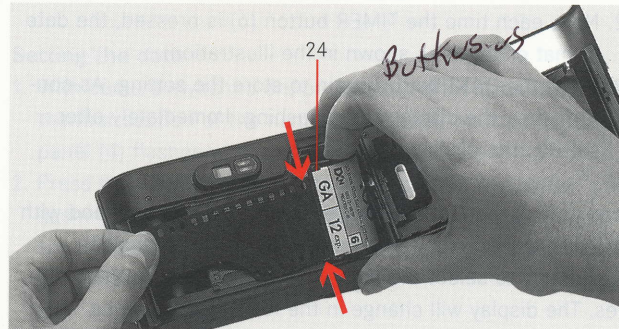
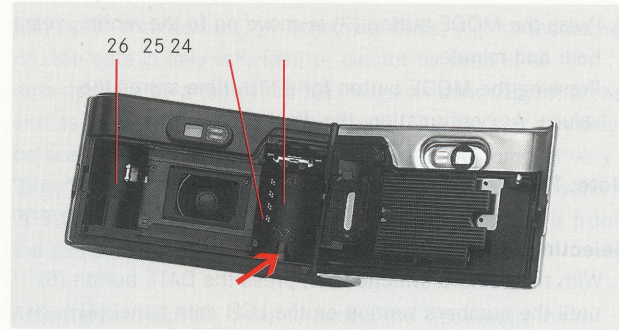
Imprinting the Data. With the camera switched on and with the display continuously on, press the DATE button (5) repeatedly to select the data you want printed on the pictures. The display will change in the following sequence.

Function	Display
1 No printing	— — — — —
2 Date	9 9 '99 (for example)
3 Time	1 1 : 1 1 (for example)



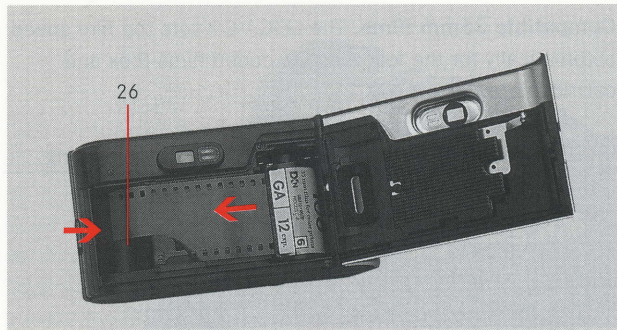
Inserting the film

1. Using the slider (13) on the left, release and open the back cover (23).
2. Place the film cartridge in the film cartridge compartment (24) as shown in the illustration. The sprung spindle on the rewind axle (arrow) must mate with the corresponding slot in the film cartridge.
3. Lay the film flat on the film channel, between the guides (arrows) and pull the leader right over the take-up spool - up to the marking on the left (arrow). If you have taken the leader too far, carefully push a little film back into the



cartridge. The film must lie flat in the film channel.

4. Close the back cover. The camera switches itself on, threads the film automatically onto the take-up spool and advances it to the first exposure position. When the exposure counter shows "1", the camera is ready to use. If "1" is flashing, the film was not loaded correctly. In which case, open the camera, remove the film and insert it again following steps 2 - 4.



Attention: Before opening the back cover, please ensure that the film has been completely wound back into the cartridge. If there is any film not in the cartridge, the open portion or even film with successful shots will be damaged by the light. The camera should only be opened when the exposure counter shows "0" on the LCD data panel (4). To reduce the risk of accidental exposure, films should be loaded and unloaded in subdued light e.g. in one's own shadow.

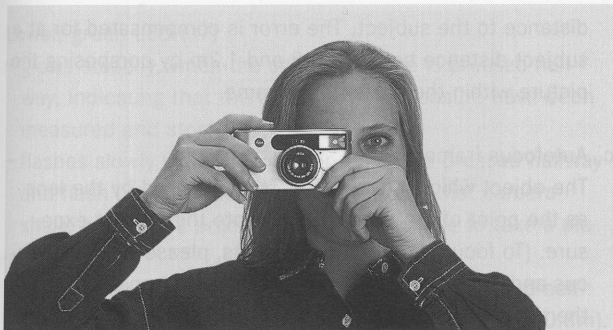
Compatible 35mm films. The LEICA C1 sets the film speed automatically for the following DX coded films (box and cartridge are marked "DX"):

ISO Film Speed	Automatic Setting
50/18°, 64/19°, 80/20°	50/18°
100/21°, 125/22°, 160/23°	100/21°
200/24°, 250/25°, 320/26°	200/24°
400/27°, 500/28°, 640/29°	400/27°
800/30°, 1000/31°, 1250/32°	800/30°
1600/33°, 2000/34°, 2500/35°	1600/30°

DX coded film outside this speed range and non-DX coded films receive the following settings:

Numbers in ISO

ISO Film Speed	Automatic Setting
Under 50/18° or non-DX coded	100/21°
Over 3200/36°	3200/36°

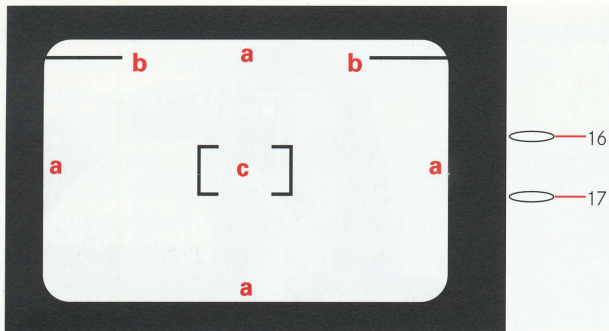


Holding the camera

To avoid camera shake, the LEICA C1 should be held as shown in the illustration. To achieve good results, it is essential to avoid covering the lens, flash, autofocus sensors or the exposure meter sensor with your hand, the carrying strap etc. If you are taking a portrait format picture, the flash should be at the top, as illumination "from above" gives the most natural effect. Another tip for portrait format photos is to press the shutter release with your thumb, which helps keep the camera steady.



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The viewfinder

- a. With the subject at a distance of 1.2m or more, you will see about 85% of the final picture in the picture frame (a). The picture frame adapts itself to the focal length setting. The following frames can be seen in the viewfinder:
- b. Close-up frame
If you are shooting a subject at a distance between 0.8 and 1.2m, what you see in the viewfinder is above what the lens "sees". This parallax error becomes more noticeable the longer the focal length and the shorter the

distance to the subject. The error is compensated for at a subject distance between 0.8 and 1.2m by composing the picture within the close range frame.

c. Autofocus frame

The object which is within this frame is used by the lens as the point of focus and to calculate the correct exposure. (To focus on off-center objects, please read "Autofocus and Programmed Automatic Exposure" on page 18). To the right of the viewfinder (15), there are two LEDs (Light Emitting Diodes) which give the following signals:

Upper, red LED (16)

- glows steadily, when the shutter release is pressed halfway, indicating that the flash is ready,
- flashes, when the shutter release is pressed halfway, indicating the flash is not yet ready (the shutter release will lock. The recovery time between firings of the flash is approximately 6 seconds with new batteries).

Lower, green LED (17)

- glows steadily, when the shutter release is pressed halfway, indicating that the distance and exposure have been measured and stored,
- flashes slowly when the shutter release is pressed halfway and flash has been switched off, warning that camera shake could be a problem. It is still possible to take a picture,
- flashes quickly, when the shutter release is pressed halfway, indicating that the distance is too short (under 0.8m). In this case, the shutter release is locked.

Taking photographs with the LEICA C1

The LEICA C1 is a completely automatic camera. The automatic distance setting (autofocus), fully automatic, programmed exposure setting and, when required, automatically activated flash enable uncomplicated, sure and quick photography. When the camera is switched on, all these features are active. It is fitted with a LEICA VARIO-ELMAR 38-105mm f/4-10.5 zoom lens, whose focal length can be adjusted over a wide range. Many other functions are available to make the most of any subject or situation.

Adjusting the focal length. The focal length of the lens can be adjusted in 5 steps, using the focal length selector (18) on the back cover. Using your thumb, press down on the rocker: to the right, to increase and to the left, to decrease the focal length. The five settings are 38mm, 60 mm, 75 mm, 90 mm and 105 mm. What you see in the viewfinder changes in tandem with the selected focal length.

The viewfinder

- a. With the subject at a distance of 1.2m or more, you will see about 85 % of the final picture in the picture frame (a). The picture frame adapts itself to the focal length setting. The following frames can be seen in the viewfinder:
- b. Close-up frame
if you are shooting a subject at a distance between 0.8 and 1.2m, what you see in the viewfinder is above what the lens "sees". This parallax error becomes more noticeable the longer the focal length and the shorter the



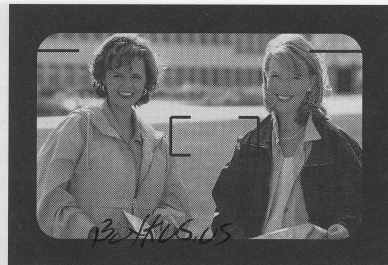
- Autofocus and programmed automatic exposure.** The position of the main subject in your photo is important.
1. The autofocus in the LEICA C1 takes the information it needs from the center of the picture, that is, from the object in the autofocus frame.
 2. The LEICA C1's exposure meter averages the light from the whole picture frame but it considers light from the object in the autofocus frame as being the most significant.

If the main subject is supposed to be in the center of your picture, point the camera towards it so that it fills the autofocus frame as far as possible. This makes sure it sharpens and gets the right exposure. Then lightly depress the shutter release (2) halfway till you feel a stop. Once the green LED (17) lights, confirming that measurements have been made, press the shutter release all the way. In this standard mode, the flash will automatically fire if there is insufficient natural light. The red LED (16) shows the loading state (see section "The viewfinder" on page 16).

Important: For as long as you hold the shutter release fully down, the camera will take shots at approximately 1.5 second intervals. This rapid sequence technique is useful to document moving objects, for example. It only works provided the flash isn't required.

When taking photographs where the main subject is not center frame or, for some other physical reason, autofocus could cause a problem, consult the next section "Locking autofocus and exposure settings in memory". Examples of physical conditions that may affect autofocus are:

- sources of bright light in the picture (spot lights, ceiling lights etc.),
- very shiny or reflective surfaces such as car paint, the surface of water and mirrors,
- light distorting objects like flames, glass, fireworks, and hair,
- very dark objects and light absorbing surfaces,
- objects behind glass, such as in a shop window or a show case etc.



Locking autofocus and exposure settings in memory. If the main subject is not in the middle of the picture (picture, left), you should use the autofocus and exposure settings memory lock function. Aim the camera so that, when you look through the viewfinder, the main subject is in the autofocus frame (this ensures it will be sharp and correctly exposed). Next, depress the shutter release halfway. The green LED glows to show that the distance and exposure measurements have been locked (picture, centre). Holding the shutter release depressed halfway, re-aim the camera to get the composition you want and, finally, press the shutter release all the way (picture, right). If there are physical reasons why autofocus might cause problems, you can measure

and lock the distance and exposure settings from another object at about the same distance and in the same light as the real object.

Important: The distance and exposure measurements are erased from the memory as soon as you let go the shutter release. You can repeat the measurements as often as you like before taking a picture.

Mode selection

For certain situations or subjects, the LEICA C1's automatic program can be altered manually. Using the MODE button (7) additional modes can be chosen with different combinations of practical functions. The display scrolls through the modes as long as the button is held down.

Important: The selected mode remains active until you change it, switch off the camera or the camera switches itself off. When the camera is switched on again, it goes into standard, automatic mode.

Photography with and without flash. The LEICA C1 has a built-in flash, which fires automatically and can be manually forced on or off. There is also the facility of a pre-flash light to reduce the "red-eye" effect. The camera controls the flash in relation to the diaphragme and the measured subject distance (Flashmatic principle).

Important: When using the flash in any mode, check that the main subject is within the flash range.

Flash range. The usable range of the flash depends on the diaphragme, which is set by the camera, and the film speed. For good results, it is essential that the main subject is within the relevant range, as shown in the following table.

ISO Film Speed	Range at*	Range at*
	38 mm focal length	105 mm focal length
50/18°, 64/19°, 80/20°,	0.8 - 2.3 m	0.8 - 0.8 m
100/21°, 125/22°, 160/23°,	0.8 - 3.2 m	0.8 - 1.2 m
200/24°, 250/25°, 320/26°,	0.8 - 4.6 m	0.8 - 1.7 m
400/27°, 500/28°, 640/29°	0.8 - 6.5 m	0.8 - 2.4 m
800/30°, 1000/31°, 1250/32°,	0.8 - 9.2 m	0.8 - 3.5 m
1600/33°, 2000/34°, 2500/35°,	0.8 - 13 m	0.8 - 4.9 m
3200/36°	0.8 - 18.4 m	0.8 - 7 m

* with diaphragme open at f 4 (38 mm) and at f 10.5 (105 mm)

Note:

1. The range is based on using positive (slide) films. If using film for prints, the flash range can be increased by 1.4 times. This is because the wide latitude of print films makes the exposure less critical.
2. All figures are approximate.

Modes with auto flash activation. In these modes, the flash automatically fires when, because of poor natural light, long exposure times could lead to camera shake, for example, in a dimly lit room and outdoors, in twilight or on a dull day.

Auto flash, AUTO ⚡. After switching on, the LEICA C1 always goes into this standard mode. There are the following indications:

1. On the LCD data panel
2. red LED

AUTO ⚡



glows steadily, when the shutter release is depressed halfway, provided the flash is charged.

- flashes, when the shutter release is depressed halfway, until the flash is charged up (normally max. 6 sec). The shutter release is blocked.





3. green LED


glows steadily, once the distance and exposure measurements have been made and locked.

- Flashes quickly, if the subject is too close (under 0.8m). The shutter release is locked until the distance is increased.

Auto flash with pre-flash light, AUTO  . The "red eye" effect is caused by light from the flash reflecting off the cornea straight back to the camera and can occur when taking portrait and group photos. It is therefore best if the person being photographed doesn't look straight at the camera. The effect is worsened when the pupils are wide open in low lighting conditions. Therefore, when photographing indoors, switch on as much room lighting as possible, so that the pupils become smaller. The LEICA C1 has a pre-flash lamp as a constant light source, that operates just before the shutter opens in order to close the pupils of a subject looking at the camera and, therefore, to reduce the "red-eye" effect.




To select this function, press the MODE button (7) once, assuming the camera is in standard mode to start. There are the following indications:

1. On the LCD data panel **AUTO  **
2. red LED **As in AUTO  mode**
3. green LED **As in AUTO  mode**


Auto flash with exposure compensation, AUTO  + EV.

The exposure meter is calibrated at a mid-range point on the gray-scale, which corresponds to a normal photographic subject. If the actual subject does not match this assumption, an appropriate exposure correction is necessary. With very light subjects, for example in the snow or on a beach, the large amount of reflected light causes a false exposure calculation and the film is under exposed. To compensate for this exposure calculation error, a correction needs to be made. Photography in the snow is the sort of situation where + 2EV (Exposure Values) mode is appropriate.

To select this function, press the MODE button (7) twice, assuming the camera is in standard mode to start. There are the following indications:



1. On the LCD data panel **AUTO  +EV**
2. red LED **As in AUTO  mode**
3. green LED **As in AUTO  mode**



Modes with manual flash activation. In situations where there is strong backlighting, e.g. the subject is against a sunset or where contrast is high, e.g. on a bright day, a shadow falls on an important detail, the autoflash may fail to fire because there is enough light in total. In such cases, it can be useful to switch on the flash manually.

Manual flash,  ON. As long as this function is activated, the flash will fire each time you take a shot, whatever the lighting conditions.





To select this function, press the MODE button (7) three times, assuming the camera is in standard mode to start.

There are the following indications:


1. On the LCD data panel  ON
2. red LED As in AUTO  mode
3. green LED As in AUTO  mode

Manual flash with pre-flash light,   ON. The pre-flash light to reduce the "red-eye" effect can also be used when the flash is manually forced on. As long as this function is activated, the pre-flash lamp will light up and flash will fire each time you take a shot, whatever the lighting conditions. To select this function, press the MODE button (7) four times, assuming the camera is in standard mode to start.

There are the following indications:

1. On the LCD data panel   ON
2. red LED As in AUTO  mode
3. green LED As in AUTO  mode

Manual flash with longer exposure times, SLOW  ON.

To minimise the risk of camera shake, the length of the exposures is limited in standard mode to 1/30th sec. (38 mm) or 1/105th sec. (105 mm). This means that objects in the background, which the flash cannot reach, are often badly underexposed. By selecting SLOW  ON, ambient light determines the length of the exposure - it may be so long that the camera goes into the "B" mode (see section "The "B" mode" on page 27). As long as this function is activated, the pre-flash lamp will light up and flash will fire each time you take a shot, whatever the lighting conditions.

To select this function, press the MODE button (7) five times, assuming the camera is in standard mode to start. There are the following indications:

1. On the LCD data panel
2. red LED
3. green LED

SLOW  ON (B)

As in AUTO  mode



- glows steadily as soon distance and exposure measurements have been made and stored.





- flashes slowly to warn of the risk of camera shake with exposure times slower than 1/30th sec (38mm) or 1/105th sec. (105mm); picture can still be taken.

- flashes quickly, if the subject is too close (under 0.8m). The shutter release is locked until the distance is increased (see above).


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Note: When the green LED flashes slowly, meaning there is little light, so a long exposure time, the camera should be held steady, supported or used with a tripod. Even after the flash, the camera may only be moved when the film has wound on.

Manual flash with pre-flash light and longer exposures times,  SLOW  ON. The slow shutter speed mode (even the "B" mode) can also be used with the pre-flash light to reduce the "red-eye" effect. As in the previous mode, the ambient light determines the exposure time, which may be so long that the camera goes into the "B" mode (see the section "The "B" mode" on page 27). As long as this function is activated, the pre-flash lamp will light up and flash will fire each time you take a shot, whatever the lighting conditions. To select this function, press the MODE button (7) six times, assuming the camera is in standard mode to start. There are the following indications:



1. On the LCD data panel  SLOW  ON (B)
2. red LED As in AUTO  mode
3. green LED As in SLOW  ON mode

Modes with flash manually switched off. By turning off the flash deliberately, photographs can be taken that catch the mood in the twilight and the interior of buildings for example, or in museums where the use of flash is prohibited.


Flash manually switched off,  OFF. In this mode too, the ambient light determines the exposure time, which may be so long that the camera goes into the "B" mode (see the section "The "B" mode" on page 27). As long as this function is activated, the flash will not fire each time you take a shot, whatever the lighting conditions.

To select this function, press the MODE button (7) seven times, assuming the camera is in standard mode to start.

There are the following indications:


1. On the LCD data panel  OFF (B)
2. red LED Off
3. green LED As in SLOW  ON mode

Note: When the green LED flashes slowly, meaning there is little light, so a long exposure time, the camera should be held steady, supported or used with a tripod. Even after the flash, the camera may only be moved when the film has wound on.

Distance set manually at infinity and flash manually switched off,  OFF ∞ . By manually setting the distance to infinity, you can make sure that distant subjects, such as a mountain range on the horizon, are sharp. Details in the foreground, such as buildings, trees etc. don't then lead to an autofocus error (see also section "Autofocus and programmed automatic exposure" on page 18). The flash is made inoperable because of its restricted range. In this mode too, the ambient light determines the exposure time, which may be so long that the camera goes into the "B" mode (see the section "The "B" mode" on page 27). As long as this function is activated, the flash will not fire each time you take a shot, whatever the lighting conditions.

To select this function, press the MODE button (7) eight times, assuming the camera is in standard mode to start.

There are the following indications:

1. On the LCD data panel  OFF (B)
2. red LED Off
3. green LED
 - glows steadily as soon distance and exposure measurements have been made and stored.
 - flashes slowly to warn of the

risk of camera shake with exposure times slower than 1/30th sec (38mm) or 1/105th sec. (105mm); picture can still be taken.


Note: When the green LED flashes slowly, meaning there is little light, so a long exposure time, the camera should be held steady, supported or used with a tripod. Even after the flash, the camera may only be moved when the film has wound on.

Flash manually switched off and shutter under manual control, ⚡ OFF T. To eliminate camera shake during long exposures, e.g. when using a tripod, the T function is available; with this, the shutter release does not have to be held down. Proceed as usual but, the shutter will actually open only once you lift your finger off the shutter release. To end the exposure, press the shutter release again. The exposure will end itself after 99 seconds if the shutter release has not been pressed again until then. During the exposure, the exposure counter times the exposure in seconds. In this mode, the camera's electronics make no exposure calculati-

ons, so a number of shots of various lengths are recommended.

To select this function, press the MODE button (7) nine times, assuming the camera is in standard mode to start. There are the following indications:

1. On the LCD data panel ⚡ OFF T
2. red LED Off
3. green LED As in SLOW ⚡ ON mode

The "B" mode. In modes SLOW ⚡ ON,  SLOW ⚡ ON, ⚡ OFF and ⚡ OFF ∞, the camera switches automatically into time exposure if the light level is below a certain threshold. When the shutter release is depressed halfway, an additional symbol "B" appears on the LCD data panel. The shutter stays open as long as the shutter release is held down, up to a maximum of 99 seconds, and the diaphragm is fully open (f4 at 38mm and f10.5 at 105mm). During the exposure, the exposure counter times the exposure in seconds. In this mode, the camera's electronics make no exposure calculations, so a number of shots of various lengths are recommended.

Note: The pocket-size LEICA Mini Tripod (Order No. 14320) is a useful accessory when taking photographs with a long exposure.

The self-timer. An exposure delay of 10 seconds is initiated by pressing the TIMER button (6). The red-eye reduction lamp (10) at the front of the camera lights as follows:

- 9 seconds flashing
- 1 second steady
- goes out

During the exposure delay, the exposure counter on the LCD data panel shows the time remaining in seconds until the shutter opens. Please note that exposure measurements only take place just before the shutter opens. Once running, the exposure delay can be stopped at any time by pressing the TIMER button again or by switching off the camera.

Note: If the flash is not ready - red LED (16) flashes - when the TIMER button is pressed, the self-timer cannot be activated.

Automatic rewind of a fully exposed film. The film starts to rewind automatically when the end of the roll is reached. The exposure counter on the LCD data panel counts backwards. The motor stops once the film is rewound. "O" flashes on the LCD data panel. The back of the camera can now be opened and the film cartridge removed.

Important: If the motor stops but "O" is not flashing on the LCD data panel, the battery must be replaced. Do not open the back of the camera or the partially rewound film will be double exposed. After installing a new battery, press the mid-roll rewind button (3) to continue rewinding the film.

Rewinding a partially exposed film. The motorized film rewind can be activated manually at any time so that, for example, a partially exposed film can be developed. Press the mid-roll rewind button (3) using a ballpoint pen or something similar.

Trouble shooting guide

Problem	Cause	Solution
Shutter release is blocked	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Camera is not switched on- Battery is empty- Battery contacts are dirty- Flash is recharging - Subject is too close - Film is not loaded properly, flashing "1"- Film in the camera has been rewound and the cartridge is still in the camera- Programm error	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Switch the camera on (see page 9)- Change battery (see page 6-8)- Wipe battery contacts (see page 7)- Wait briefly until flash is ready (see page 16) - Increase subject distance to at least 80 cm (see page 17) - Open camera back, reload film (see page 12-13)- Remove film cartridge and insert a new film (see page 12)- Take out the battery and reinsert it
Shutter release is blocked and the frame counter is flashing (see page 13)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Film advance malfunction	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Rewind the film via the rewind switch (see page 28)
Entire image is out of focus	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Camera shake during exposure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Hold the camera steady and press the shutter release gently

Problem	Cause	Solution
Main subject is out of focus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Autofocus sensors are obstructed - Subject is too close - Main subject is not inside the autofocus frame while focusing - Difficult autofocus situations, e.g. bright light source - Main subject is behind glass, e.g. photography out of a bus or plane 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Keep hands, carrying strap etc. away from the autofocus sensors - Distance between lens and subject must be at least 80 cm - Use focus memory (see page 20) - Use focus memory on alternative subjects that are at a similar distance (see page 20) - Set infinity manually (see page 26)
Picture is blurry or partially out of focus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lens is not clean (water marks, finger prints) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clean the lens (refer to „Care tips for the LEICA C1“ page 32)
Picture completely or partially too dark	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lens or flash units is obstructed - Camera/subject is too great for the flash unit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Keep hands carrying strap etc. away from the flash unit - Staying within the flash range, use a higher film speed (see page 21)
Overexposed photographs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Exposure meter sensor was obstructed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Refer to „Holding the camera“ (see page 15)

Care tips for the LEICA C1

Use a soft brush or a dry, soft, clean cloth (e.g. a clean cotton handkerchief) to remove dust from the outer lens surface. Be careful not to touch the part of the cloth that will be used to wipe the lens. This is the only way to ensure that traces of sweat or grease do not get onto the surface of the lens. Special cleaning cloths that are used to clean eyeglasses should not be used since they are impregnated with chemicals that can damage the optical glass (the glass used for eyeglasses has a different composition than that used for camera lenses). Alcohol and other chemical substances should not be used to clean the camera body. If necessary, clean the camera with a soft dry cloth.

The LEICA C1 should not be exposed to hard knocks, intense heat or moisture. Extremely low temperatures affect the performance of your camera. It is therefore recommended to carry your LEICA C1 in a warm inside pocket when the weather is cold.

Avoid abrupt temperature changes from hot to cold. This might cause condensation and affect the camera performance. If condensation forms, it should disappear again after being kept in warm dry conditions for a period of time.

Do not switch the camera on during this time.

The LEICA C1 should not become wet. Expensive repairs or possibly even total loss could be the result. While not in use, store the camera in a cool dry place, free of dust and chemicals.

Do not exert excessive pressure on the LCD data panel. It has been designed for use in temperatures ranging from about 0° to +40° C (32° to 104° F). When exposed to lower or higher temperatures, the legibility of the display may deteriorate. In certain cases, high temperatures may even temporarily cause the LCD data panel to become black.

Important: The camera contains high-voltage electronic components. Under no circumstances should the camera body be unscrewed or broken apart. High voltages can be dangerous.

Customer service

For the maintenance of your LEICA C1 and in case of damage, the customer service of Leica Camera AG or of your local Leica agency (see warranty card) is at your disposal. Please turn to the authorized Leica representative nearest you.

Technical Data

Type: Compact, autofocus, lens-shutter type camera with zoom lens.

Film format: 24 x 36mm.

Lens: LEICA VARIO-ELMAR 38-105mm f/4-10.5 (7 elements in 7 groups with 2 aspherical lens element surfaces).

Distance range: Automatic setting from infinity to 0.8m.

Autofocusing: Active infrared system.

Auto exposure: Programmed automatic exposure and autofocus.

Exposure meter: Center-weighted

Exposure memory lock: Halfway depression of shutter release locks distance and exposure calculations.

Exposure meter range:

Flash operating modes	Working range of the exposure meter	
	(ISO 100/21°)	
	38 mm	105 mm
AUTO ⚡	EV 9 (f/4, 1/30s) -	EV 13,6 (f/10,5, 1/105s) -
AUTO 👁 ⚡	EV 17 (f/16, 1/500s)	EV 17 (f/21, 1/300s)
AUTO ⚡ +EV		
⚡ ON		
SLOW ⚡ ON	EV 6 (f/4, 1/4 s) -	EV 6 (f/10,5, 1,7 s) -
👁 SLOW ⚡ ON	EV 17 (f/16, 1/500s)	EV 17 (f/21, 1/300s)
⚡ OFF		
⚡ OFF ∞		

The flash fires automatically if Exposure Value is below EV 9 at 38mm or EV 13.6 at 105mm in modes "AUTO ⚡", "AUTO ⚡ 👁" and "AUTO ⚡ +EV".














Shutter speed range: 1/30th to 1/500th second with autofocus, 1.7 to 1/500th second in other modes, automatic switching to "B" setting for long time exposures up to 99 seconds in modes "⚡ ON", "👁 ⚡ ON", "SLOW ⚡ ON" and "👁 SLOW ⚡ ON".

Exposure correction: + 2 EV in mode "AUTO ⚡ +EV".

Autoflash, manually forced flash pre-flash light: Flash fires automatically in poor light conditions. Manual flash on and off selection possible at all times. Pre-flash light to reduce "red-eye" effect by

selecting modes "AUTO  ", "  ON", " SLOW  ON".

Flash at slow shutter speeds also possible.

Modes (in order of appearance): "AUTO " - Autoflash (Standard mode, always activated when camera is switched on), "AUTO  " - Autoflash plus pre-flash light, "AUTO  + EV" - Autoflash plus exposure correction, " ON" - Flash manually switched on, "  ON" - Flash manually switched on plus pre-flash light, "SLOW  ON" - Flash manually switched on, plus long time exposures (including "B" mode), " SLOW  ON" - Flash manually switched on, long time exposures plus pre-flash light, " OFF" - Flash manually switched off, " OFF ∞" - Flash manually switched off and distance manually set to infinity, " OFF T" - Flash manually switched off plus "T" function to reduce risk of camera shake. The mode selected remains activated until changed to another mode, the camera is switched off or the battery is replaced.

Flash range (with ISO 100/21° film): 0.8-3.25 m (38 mm), 0.8 -1.24m (105 mm). Guide Number 13 (in meters)

Flash interval: aprox. after 6 seconds with new batteries.

Film speed setting: Automatic film speed setting for DX-coded films from ISO 50/18° to 3200/36°. Films without DX-coding and speed under ISO 50/18° set at ISO 100/21°. Films with DX-coding and speed over ISO 3200/36° set at ISO 3200/36°.

Viewfinder: Real image type viewfinder with autofocus and close-up frames. Red light emitting diode (LED) indicates flash status. Green LED indicates autofocus and exposure meter status.

Viewfinder enlargement: x 0.375 at 38 mm and x 1.05 at 105 mm focal length. Image in viewfinder represents 85 % of film format.

Film transport: Film spools and winds on to first exposure automatically after closing the back cover. Motorised advance after each exposure. Automatic rewind at end of film. Film rewinds fully into cartridge. Mid-roll film rewind is possible.

Graphical display: LCD (Liquid Crystal Display) showing: exposure counter (serves also as indicator for film loading/unloading and as seconds counter for long time exposures), date/time (for selective printing onto film); battery state symbol; mode and self-timer indicators.

Self-timer: 10 second pre-exposure delay; countdown shown by white light pulses on camera front and in seconds countdown on exposure counter.

Power source: Long life, 3V, Lithium battery (CR123A)

Camera on/off control: ON/OFF switch on top face. Lens moves to ready or recessed position. Auto off after approx. 4 minutes idling.

Body: Ergonomical LEICA design in aluminum. Film cartridge window on back cover. Eyelet for wrist or carrying strap on side.

Tripod fixing: A 1/4 DIN 4503 (1/4")

Imprinting facility: For selective printing of day and time or date.

Quartz clock with automatic calendar up to year 2030. Intensity automatically adjusted according to film speed.

Dimensions: 129.5mm wide x 67mm high x 46mm deep (including lens).

Weight: 260g approx. (without battery)

Accessories:

Carrying Strap, approx. 50cm long

Wrist Strap (supplied with camera) - spare

Leather Case with Belt

Mini Tripod

Order No.

18518

18519

18524

14320