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Adjustment

If the indicator needle (with the honeycomb window completely closed) does not point exactly at the "0" marking, the "0" position can be adjusted with a small screw driver. This adjusting screw is set at the lower side of the exposure meter; it is marked "0".

Guarantee

Your Leicameter M is guaranteed for two years.

METRAWATT AG NÜRNBERG

engl. Printed in Germany

HOW TO USE YOUR

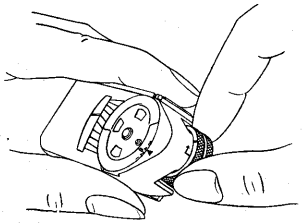
Leica METER M

How to use your Leicameter M with the Leica M 3

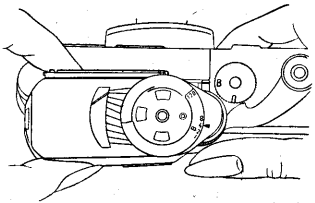
The unique Leica Meter M is made especially for the new Leica M 3. It couples with the shutter speed dial and solves your exposure problems almost automatically — faster than any other meter can. Here is how easy it is to get perfect exposures every time:

Mounting the Leica Meter M on Leica M 3.

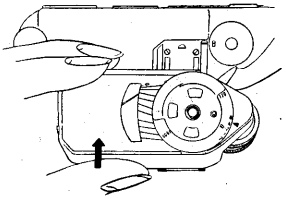
To mount the Leica Meter, first set the shutter speed dial on the camera to "B". Turn the knurled ring of the



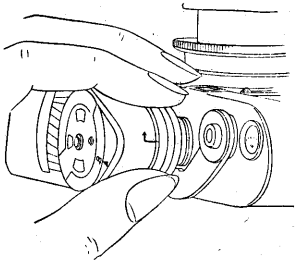
exposure meter in the direction of the arrow as far as it will go. The index line on top of the knurled ring will then face the index mark at the Leica Meter housing. With the knurled ring



thus set, push up on it and turn it in the direction of the arrow a little further. The triangular pointer on top of the meter will now point at one of the figures from 4 to 120.



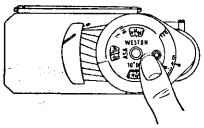
Now slide the Meter, hinged baffle to the front, into the accessory clip of the camera. Turn the knurled ring back until it drops and clicks into the shutter speed dial of the camera. Now camera and exposure meter are coupled.



To take the Leica-Meter M off the camera, turn the knurled knob in the direction of the arrow as far as it will go. The triangular pointer then points at B-2. Lift the knob and continue rotating in the direction of the arrow until the triangle is opposite any of the numbers from 4-120. Now you can slide the meter out of the accessory clip.

Setting of the Film Speed Scale
(Exposure Meter on Camera)

You can set your film speed in either ASA or DIN ratings. The three scales appear on the inner dial. Set the dial when you put a new film in the camera, then just forget it until you switch to film with another rating.



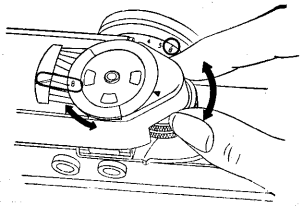
Because the adjustment for film speed is continuous, you can even correct for differences in the actual sensitivity of the film within the rating given by the manufacturer. This is particularly valuable for color films.

Operation of the Meter

You can work in one of two ways. You can choose a given lens aperture, or you can choose a given shutter speed for your particular subject.

1. For a predetermined lens stop:

With a slight rotation of the knurled knob, you can set your chosen lens opening opposite the channel



into which the indicator needle has come to rest. This automatically adjusts the camera shutter dial for the correct speed. The black triangle shows the shutter speed which is set.

2. For a predetermined shutter speed.

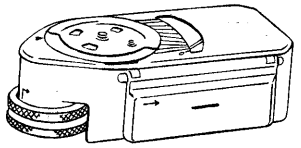
Rotate the knurled ring until black triangle points at selected speed. Then. set your lens at stop which is opposite channel in which the indicator needle rests.

Between 1/50 and 1/1000 of a second you can set all intermediate shutter speeds continuously. For instance, 1/75 th is set halfway between 1/50 th and 1/100 th. At speeds slower than 1/50 of a second, let the shutter speed dial click into the marked positions.

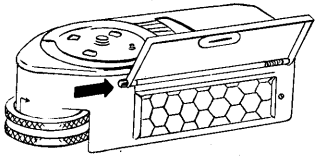
The knurled ring couples to the shutter speed dial of the Leica M 3 for all speeds from 1/1000 to 1 of a second. For exposures longer than 1 second, uncouple the exposure meter and camera by lifting the knurled ring. You can then set the exposure meter dial independently of the camera to indicate exposure times up to 120 seconds.

Measuring Range

Range No. 1 runs from 1/1000 to 1/5 of a second. For this range keep the hinged baffle closed. Use it for bright subjects. The small slit in the hinged baffle lets only a small portion of the light fall on the photo-electric cell. Use black aperture numbers for this range.



Range No. 2 goes from 1/10 of a second to 30 seconds. For this range, open the hinged baffle by pushing sligtly against the hinged shaft in the direction of the red arrow. Use red aperture figures for the measuring range No. 2.



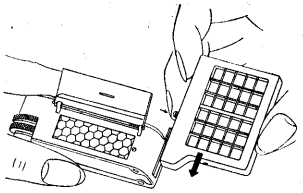
Range No. 3 reads up to 120 seconds. You need to attach the accessory element to the Leica Meter M for this range. Use red aperture figures and multiply the results by four. That is, use either the second larger lens stop or four times longer exposure or can be read off the shutter speeds on the mark ▽

The above figures are based on a film rating of 25 ASA and a aperture of F/8. Since all measuring ranges overlap, you will always get accurate readings.

The measuring range expressed in LUX (meter candles) extends from 6 LUX with the hinged baffle open up to 78,000 LUX with the baffle closed. With the supersensitive element, you can read as low as 1,5 LUX.

Super-Sensitive-Element

You can get a super-sensitive element for the Leica Meter M as well as for all other Leica-Meters. This fits into the contact railing at the side of the Leica Meter M. You should press down the small red knob when you put it on.



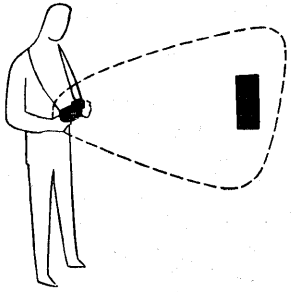
The additional element increases sensitivity four times and permits exact measurements even in extremely weak light. It gives the new exposure meter an extremely wide range.

Three Measuring Methods

I. Measuring Brightness at the Object

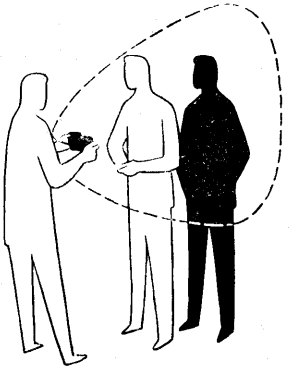
You can use any of three methods to determine the exposure with the Leica Meter M.

This is the most popular way. It is convenient and can be used at various distances as long as there is not too much contrast in brightness between subject, background and surroundings. Hold the meter with the honeycomb window facing the object and measure the light reflected from the object.



II. The closed-up Method

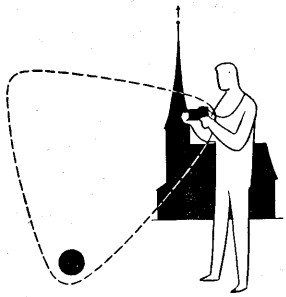
This is a very accurate method Use it when important parts of the picture show heavy contrasts. Hold the meter close to the main subject and measure the brightest and darkest parts. To get the proper exposure by this method, set the triangular pointer halfway between the highest and lowest points the indicator needle reached in measuring the brightest and darkest parts of the subject.

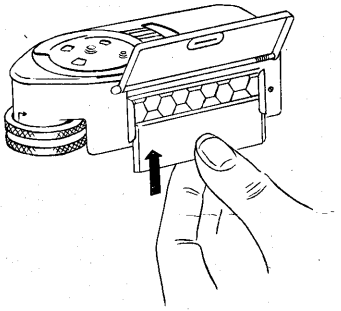


If these two methods are not sufficient, you can also use:

III. Incident light measurement

Use it when contrast within the picture background and surroundings is great and you can't get close-up readings. This method measures the actual light falling on the subject. For this type of measurement, insert the small opal disc supplied with the meter into the track on the honeycomb window. The measurement is then carried out in reverse, i. e. You point the meter away from the subject and towards the camera.





Note:

Use the opal disc only for incident light measurements. Be sure it is off the meter when you use methods I and II. Incident light measurements without the opal disc and reflected light readings with the opal disc in position (by mistake) will result in exposure errors.

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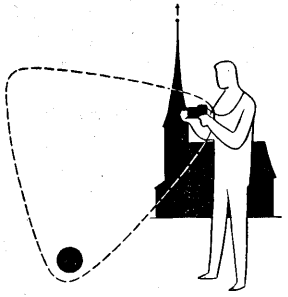

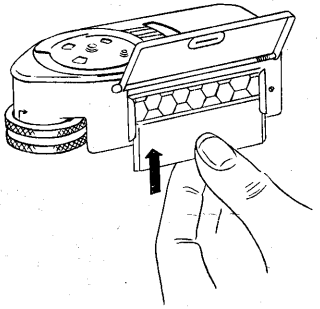

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