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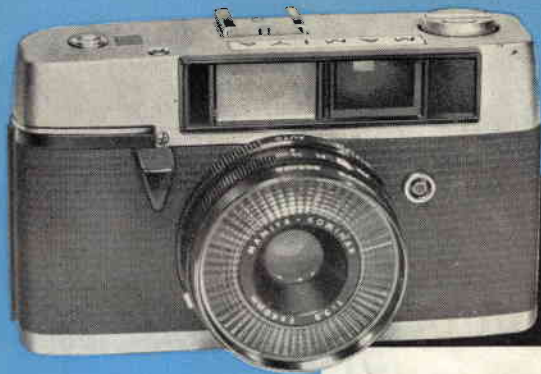
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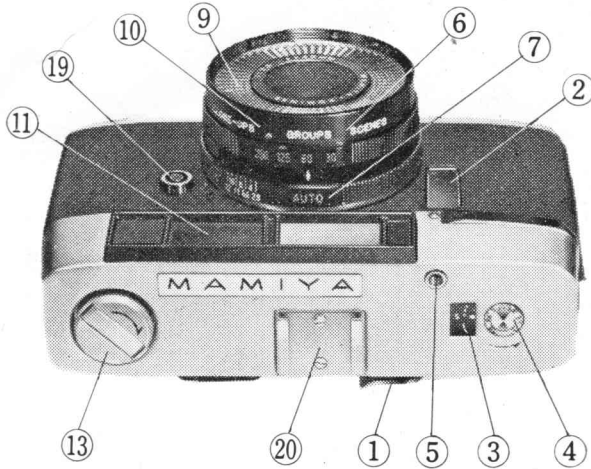


USER'S MANUAL

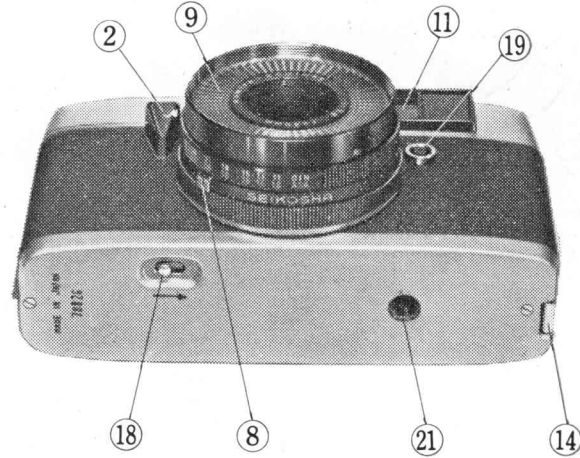
# MAMIYA 35

## EE11

## NOMENCLATURE



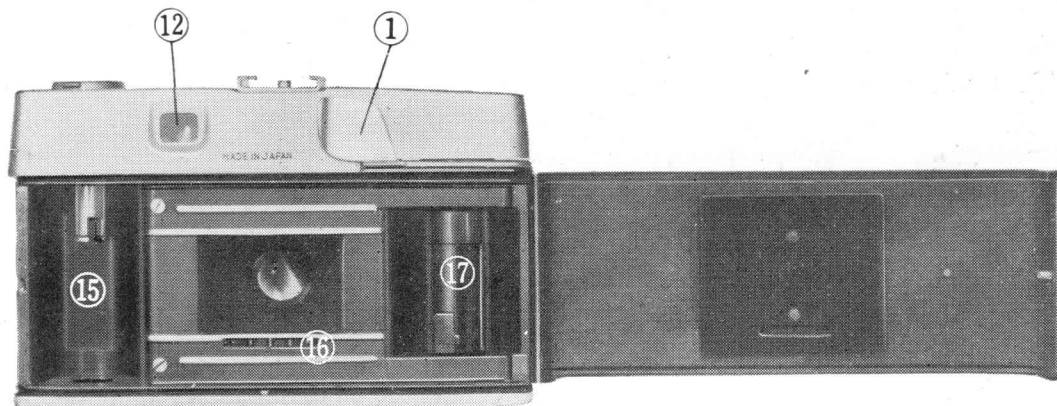
1. Cocking Lever
2. Shutter Button
3. Film Counter
4. Film Counter Adjustment



5. Cable Release Socket
6. Shutterspeed Dial
7. Auto/Aperture Ring
8. Filmspeed (ASA) Lever

- 9. Photocell
- 10. Focusing Ring
- 11. Viewfinder Window
- 12. Eyepiece
- 13. Rewind Crank
- 14. Backlid Catch

- 15. Film Cartridge Chamber
- 16. Sprocket
- 17. Take-Up Drum
- 18. Film Rewind Button
- 19. Synchroflash Socket
- 20. Accessory Clip
- 21. Tripod Socket



## INTRODUCTION

YOUR new camera is an automatic camera with a photocell actuating the aperture so that all you need to do is to press the shutter button to obtain precisely exposed pictures. This marvellous "electric eye" camera gives you visual indications in the viewfinder field to tell you what focus setting you are using, whether or not the brightness of your subject is within the range of automatic exposure control, what aperture size is used at the instant of shooting, and when the end of your film has been reached.

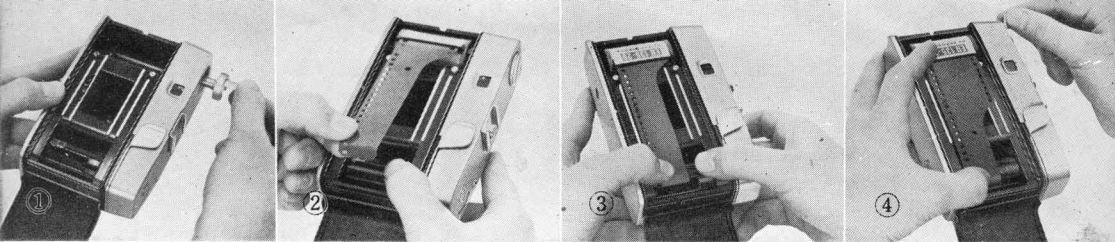
Operation of this camera is simplicity itself, but since it is, after all, a precision photographic instrument, read through these instructions to familiarize yourself with its workings.

### THESE ARE THE ESSENTIAL POINTS

1. To avoid damaging the mechanism, *never* turn the auto/aperture ring (7) or the filmspeed (ASA) lever (8) while pressing the shutter button (2).
2. When the shutter button (2) is partially depressed, the automatic aperture control by "electric eye" becomes disengaged, and the aperture size indication in the viewfinder field is immobilized. So when using automatic exposure control, do not apply finger pressure to shutter button until the very instant of shooting.

## LOADING WITH FILM

When loading or unloading film, always avoid direct sunlight. Work in the shade, using your own body to shield your camera and film if no other shade is available.



This camera will take any type of 35-millimeter film, monochrome or color, 20 or 36 exposures, in daylight loading safety cartridge.

1. A downward pull on the backlid catch (14) will release backlid which can then be swung open on its hinge.

2. Pull out fully the rewind crank (13) (Fig. 1).

3. Place safety cartridge containing unexposed film in the film cartridge chamber (15) with the knob end toward the bottom of the camera. Push down the rewind crank (13) so that its spindle engages the cartridge spool, and the crank hub is fully seated. Turn slightly if spindle fails to catch properly. Holding the safety cartridge steady, pull out about 4 inches of film. Fold inward, toward dull emulsion side, about a quarter inch of film, with the fold at one of the perforations (Fig. 2).

4. Turn the film take-up drum (17) with your thumb tip so that the grooved portion faces upward, hook folded end of film in this recess, with the perforation at the fold engaging the claw. While holding end of film securely against take-up drum (17), operate cocking lever (1) to wind film on to drum for about a turn (Fig. 3).

5. Next, while holding down the safety the cartridge in position, turn rewind crank (13) in the direction of the arrow to take up all slack inside the cartridge (Fig. 4).

6. Again operate cocking lever (1), or turn take-up drum (17) with thumb tip, to take up a little of the film for checking whether or not the sprocket (16) is properly engaging the perforations on the lower side of the film. The rewind crank (13) should turn counterclockwise against the arrow mark, and the film should play out smoothly from the cartridge. Close backlid and press down. It should stay locked.

7. Next, apply thumb tip to film counter adjustment (4) and turn in direction indicated by arrow to set film counter (3) at the proper starting mark "S". When your film is good for 36-exposures, use the "S" mark three steps ahead of numeral 36. With a 20-exposure film, use the "S" three steps ahead of numeral 20.

8. Cover lens with lens cap, operate cocking lever (1) and shutter button (2) three times so that film counter (3) indicates either numeral 20 or 36, the number of exposures available on your film.

### **CAUTIONS**

- 1) Film counter is numbered in reverse sequence, so it always indicates the number of frames remaining for exposure.
- 2) Toward the end of its stroke, the cocking lever (1) becomes slightly harder to move. This is when the film is advanced one frame. Continue to end of the stroke, and the lever will return automatically to its original position.
- 3) When the cocking stroke is completed, the film is advanced one frame and the shutter mechanism is cocked. Normally the cocking lever (1) then remains locked until the

shutter button (2) is pressed and the shutter is released. On rare occasions, if the shutter button (2) is not moved all the way down, and is released without actuating the shutter, the cocking lever may become operable to result in the loss of one frame. Should this occur, there is no cause for worry since it is not due to any mechanical malfunctioning.

- 4) When there is no film in your camera, the cocking lever (1) can be operated repeatedly without releasing the shutter.
- 5) If, when cocking, the film is not being taken up properly, the rewind crank (13) will not turn counterclockwise against its arrow indication. When this happens, stop trying to take pictures. Rewind film into safety cartridge (as explained later), and repeat loading operation. Once your camera is properly loaded, do not turn rewind crank (13) since it serves as film take-up indication. For checking whether or not your camera contains film, turn rewind crank (13) gently in direction of arrow. You can readily sense the presence of film by feel.

9. Finally, adjust filmspeed (ASA) lever (8) to set your camera to the filmspeed (ASA number) of the film you are using. Unless this is done, the automatic electric eye control may be out of step, and all the pictures you take may be spoiled. Once the filmspeed (ASA) lever (8) is properly set, it serves as a reminder of the ASA rating of your film. Do not shift the lever unless you have reloaded your camera with film of a different filmspeed.

#### **CAUTION**

When adjusting filmspeed (ASA) lever (8), press gently inward with your fingertip, and move quietly to desired position. Never press the shutter button (2) when



making this adjustment.

## CAMERA GRIP

Your camera may be used in either horizontal or vertical position. Any comfortable grip may be used as long as it affords steady support. The main thing is to keep the camera absolutely steady when the shutter clicks.

1. Normally, the hand that is not operating the shutter button should act as the main support, and this arm should be kept close to your body. Keep the shutter arm relaxed to prevent camera jerk.
2. Make sure that the lens and photocell (9) are not obstructed by your fingers or the cover of the camera case.

## **AUTOMATIC PICTURE-TAKING BY ELECTRIC EYE**

**First, adjust the auto/aperture ring (7)** so that "AUTO" is squarely against the red index mark.




**Next, choose suitable shutterspeed,** turn shutterspeed dial (6), and setting selected speed against red index mark. There are four shutterspeeds: 250 (1/250 second), 125 (1/125), 60 (1/60) and 30 (1/30). You have the choice of one of these depending upon the conditions presented by your subject. Generally speaking the brighter the subject and the faster your filmspeed (higher ASA rating), the faster the shutterspeed for shorter duration of exposure. Also, when you or your subject are in motion, it is better to use a fast shutterspeed.

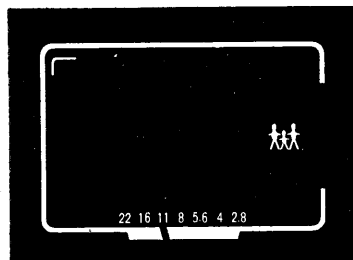
**Adjust focus (distance setting)** by turning the focusing ring (10) to one of its three positions. Judge the distance from your camera to the subject, and set the focusing ring (10) at one of the three settings: CLOSE-UPS, GROUPS, or SCENES. These positions are also indicated by symbols visible in the viewfinder field. If you wish to photograph a group of four or five persons, simply turn the focusing ring (10) to GROUPS. For portraits and close-up pictures, turn to CLOSE-UPS. For scenes and objects more than thirty feet away, turn to SCENES.

Use of only three focusing settings is possible because the short focal length of the lens used in this camera gives great depth of field (focusing tolerance), and approximations are good enough for crisp photography.

**Compose your picture in the viewfinder.** Sight through the eyepiece (12). You will see in the viewfinder field a bright gold rectangle. The sides of this rectangle indicate the

### FOCUSING RING POSITION

	CLOSE-UPS	GROUPS	SCENES
Viewfinder Symbol			
Distance to Subject	4 feet	8 feet	30 feet
Subject	portrait	groups of 4 or 5	scenery



four boundaries of your picture when the focusing ring (10) is set at SCENES. The little angle mark just inside the upper left hand corner is a guide for parallax compensation when shooting close-ups. If your subject is close to your camera, say four feet away, the upper and left limits of your camera coverage are indicated by this correction mark. Keep this in mind when working close to your subject, otherwise you may unintentionally lop off portions you wish included in your picture.

#### CHECK THE INDICATIONS IN THE VIEWFINDER

While sighting your subject and composing your picture, you are kept informed of the following: Focus setting, aperture size at instant of shooting, and the end of film if your last unexposed frame has been used.

The lower side of the bright gold frame in the viewfinder is broadened to form a scale traversed by a moving marker. The scale is graduated : 22, 16, 11, 8, 5.6, 4, and 2.8 in

terms of aperture size (f/ stops), so you can see what aperture size is used at the time of picture taking.

**When the moving marker is on this scale,** the brightness of the subject is such that your camera will set itself automatically for correct exposure. All you have to do is to press the shutter button (2).

**When the moving marker is off scale to the right,** your subject is not bright enough to give adequate exposure. In this case, you must either set your shutter at a slower speed, use, film of higher ASA rating, or resort to synchroflash photography.

**When the marker is off scale to the left,** your subject matter is too bright, and your film will be over-exposed. In this case, you must set your shutter speed at a higher value or use a filter to reduce the intensity of the light. Slower film can be used if desired.

**CAUTION** Aperture scale indication must always be checked before you press the shutter button (2). Once pressure is applied to the shutter button, the automatic exposure control mechanism becomes locked, so do not press until the very instant of shooting, making sure that the marker is on scale.

**When the END indication appears,** your film has been used up. Cease picture-taking, and rewind film into its safety cartridge.

#### **WHEN USING FILTERS**

There is no need to compensate for light absorption, because with this camera both the lens and the photocell are simultaneously covered by the one and same filter. Even with filter fitted, you will have automatic electric-eye exposure control in the normal way.

**DEPTH OF FIELD TABLE (in feet)**

APERTURE(f/ )	DISTANCE		
	SCENES	GROUPS	CLOSE-UPS
2.8	52.5-21.0	10.2-6.9	4.3-3.9
4	$\infty$ -18.0	11.1-6.6	4.6-3.6
5.6	$\infty$ -15.0	13.1-5.9	4.9-3.6
8	$\infty$ -12.5	17.4-5.2	5.6-3.2
11	$\infty$ -9.8	32.8-4.6	6.6-3.0
16	$\infty$ -7.5	$\infty$ -3.9	8.5-2.6
22	$\infty$ -5.9	$\infty$ -3.2	15.4-2.3

**Filter size** is 49 mm diameter, screw-in type. Toshiba filters specially made for your camera are available in the following types: Y 2, Y G, O 2, U V, and sunlite.

### **WHAT FOLLOWS IS FOR THOSE INTERESTED IN OTHER TECHNIQUES**

**When the aperture scale marker is near the right end of the scale,** indicating that slow shutter speed must be used at or near full aperture, use high-speed film to permit use of smaller aperture size for less critical focusing. If subject brightness is insufficient even with high-speed film, try the following:

1. Use synchroflash (as described later) instead of changing over to high-speed film.
2. If synchroflash equipment is not available, focus accurately by measuring the actual distance from your camera to subject, and setting the focusing ring (10), not by the rough three-position method, but according to measured distance. If, for instance, you find that the distance is 6 feet, then set the focusing ring (10) at between CLOSE-UPS (4 feet) and GROUPS (8 feet). For best results, consult the depth of field table above.

## **SPECIAL LIGHTING CONDITIONS**

**Reverse**, such as when the light source is behind your subject, will cause the electric eye to sense more light than is actually being reflected by the subject, and the result will be under-exposure. When, with reverse lighting you wish to obtain detailed reproduction of your subject matter, shift to manual control (explained later). In any case, when you are facing in the direction of the sun, it is advisable to use the special lens hood to keep out extraneous light and reflections, while precautions may have to be taken to keep direct sunlight from striking the lens and photocell.

### **Syncroflash Photography**

When the subject is dark for automatic electric-eye shooting is impractical, photoflash is used.

Mount the flash equipment on your camera, and plug the connector cord into the syncroflash socket (19). Adjust focus in the usual way by means of the three-position method.

This camera has a synchronizing mechanism designed for X setting (no delayed action of the shutter). Consequently, the shutter speed setting should be as follows:

1/30 second for class M flashbulbs

1/30 or 1/60 second for class F flashbulbs

Any of the four settings for electronic flash (strobo)

The proper aperture size is determined by a guide number derived from the relationship between brightness of the flash and distance to the subject (consult the instructions accompanying flashbulbs). The distance settings on your camera are: 4, 8 and 30 feet.

Set the appropriate aperture value on the auto/aperture ring (7), and ignore the aperture indication in the viewfinder field.

### **Non-Automatic Operation**

By shifting the auto/aperture ring (7) from AUTO to the click-stop aperture scale, this camera can be made to function as an ordinary 35-millimeter camera, with manual setting of shutter speed and aperture controls. In this case, the aperture scale indication inside the viewfinder has no bearing on the aperture value as set by hand. However, the correct f/value for the shutter speed in use will be indicated, so you have, in effect, a built-in exposure meter for your guidance.

When photographing a subject silhouetted against a bright background and you wish to have a detailed reproduction, set the auto-aperture dial by hand at a setting a step or two below that indicated by the aperture scale marker in the viewfinder.



## **UNLOADING FILM**

When the film counter (3) indicates "0" and the indication "END" appears in the viewfinder, you have no more film left. Stop taking pictures, and return film into its safety cartridge in the following manner:

1. Return cocking lever (1) to its original position, then move film rewind button (18) in the direction indicated by the arrow.
2. Erect rewind crank (13) and turn it clockwise in the

direction of the arrow mark. This action will wind film back into its safety cartridge.

3. When the end of the film becomes detached from the take-up drum (17), there will be a distinct sensation. Stop turning the rewind crank (13). Open backlid, pull out rewind crank, and remove safety cartridge.

### **CAUTIONS**

1) If too much film is wound onto the take-up drum (17) at the time of loading, it may happen that the end will be reached before the film counter indicates "O" and "END" appears in the viewfinder. In this case, the cocking lever will become sluggish in action. Complete the stroke and permit lever to return. Stop shooting and rewind.

2) Film rewind button (18) will automatically return to proper position upon operation of the cocking lever (1).

## **ACCESSORIES**

**LENS HOOD** for shielding the lens and photocell from extraneous light and reflections, will fit snugly over filter.

**FILTERS** (by Toshiba) 49 mm diameter, screw-in type, fits over both photocell and lens. Available in the following types: U V ultraviolet ( $\times 0$ ), Y 2 yellow ( $\times 2$ ), Y G yellow green ( $\times 2$ ), O 2 orange ( $\times 2$ ), and sunlite ( $\times 0$ ).

**MAMIYA B-C FLASH ATTACHMENT** efficient pocketable flashgun operating on the battery-capacitor principle for accurate and dependable action. Pretesting of flashbulb, battery and capacitor possible. Furnished with battery and capacitor.