

PRAKTICA

TL 5B



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TL 5B



INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

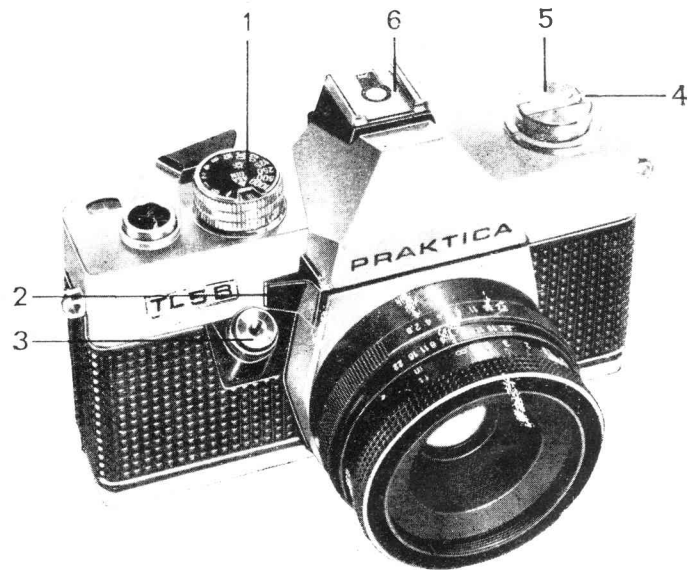


Kombinat VEB PENTACON DRESDEN

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Volkseigener Außenhandelsbetrieb der
Deutschen Demokratischen Republik

PRAKTICA TL 5B

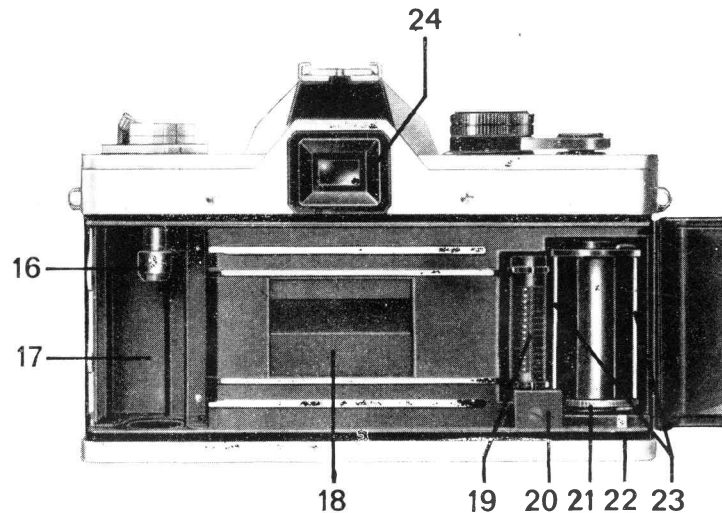
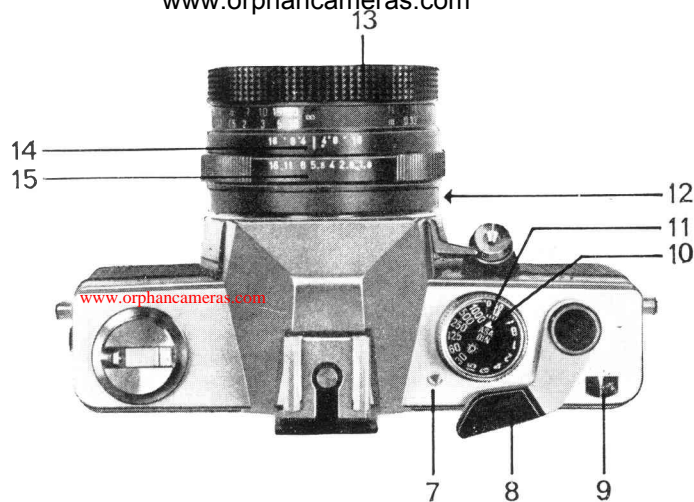


Control Parts of the PRAKTICA TL 5B

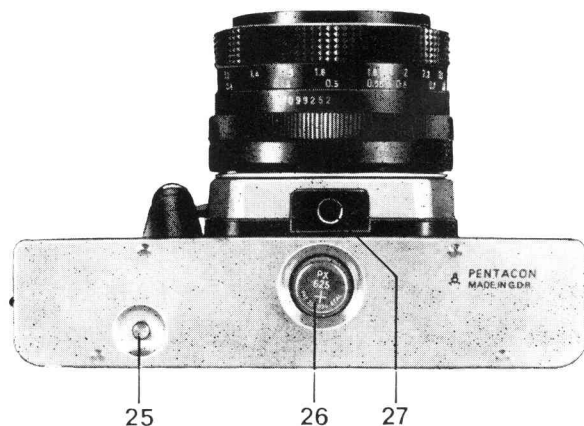
- 1 Shutter speed dial
- 2 Metering key
- 3 Shutter release with cable release socket
- 4 Folding rewind crank
- 5 Rewind button
- 6 Accessory shoe with flash centre contact

We wish you all success with this modern reflex camera. You own a camera with the novel metal-blade focal-plane shutter which makes it possible to obtain maximum shutter speed stability and minimum synchronization time for electronic flash photography. The camera works on the through-the-lens light metering system with the shutter speed, diaphragm number, and film speed being coupled. Metering is according to the centre-weighted LC method and fully true to your motif. Before you start snapping away happily will you please read these instructions for use carefully. You will avoid trouble with the camera and disappointments with the pictures.

In the following instructions the numbers of the above elements are given in parantheses.



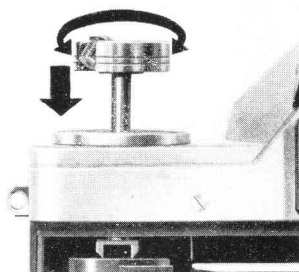
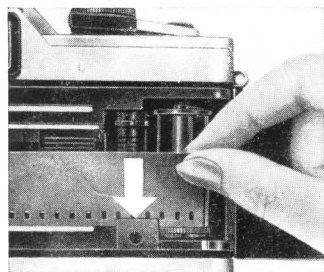
- | | |
|---|--|
| 7 Shutter speed mark | 18 Metal-blade focal-plane shutter |
| 8 Rapid wind lever | 19 Film sprocket |
| 9 Exposure counter | 20 Support |
| 10 Film speed mark | 21 Take-up spool |
| 11 Film speed dial | 22 Film loading mark |
| 12 Diaphragm operation selection switch | 23 Wire brackets |
| 13 Distance setting ring | 24 Eyepiece mount with accessory holder |
| 14 Depth-of-field scale | 25 Rewind release |
| 15 Diaphragm ring | 26 Battery compartment with battery inserted |
| 16 Rewind catch | 27 Tripod thread |
| 17 Cartridge chamber | |





Opening the camera back

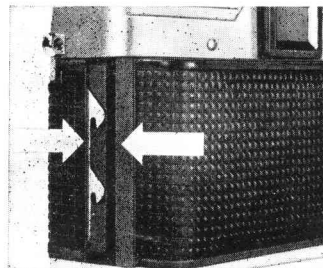
Pull rewind button (5) up to the stop, the back is unlocked and is hinged open. The exposure counter (9) resets to zero automatically.



Film loading

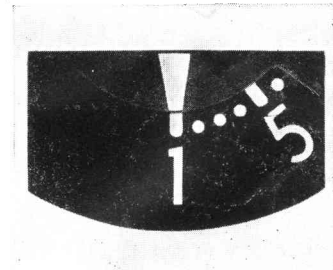
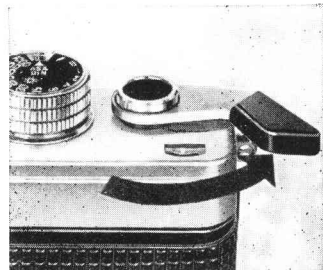
Insert the cartridge and observe that wire brackets (23) do not stand upwards. Turn at the knurled spool disk, if required. Pull the film leader to the green mark (22) and pass it under support (20) so that the teeth of film sprocket (19) engage in the film perforation.

Should the film be heavily warped, put a wire bracket on it by turning the spool disk. Push rewind button (5) in again by turning it a little, if necessary.



Closing the back

The back locks automatically when you press it to the camera body at the latch side.



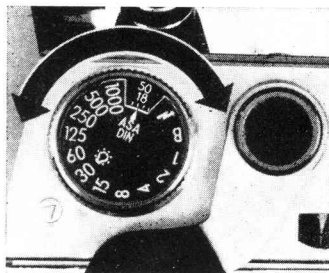
Cocking and winding

Rapid wind lever (8) has a dead stroke of about 15 deg. till the mechanism engages. (This makes for safety at series exposures.) Swivel lever (8) to the stop, move it back and release the camera by depressing the shutter release (3). Repeat the process and finish up by cocking the camera. The automatic exposure counter (9) will now read exposure 1.



Film speed setting

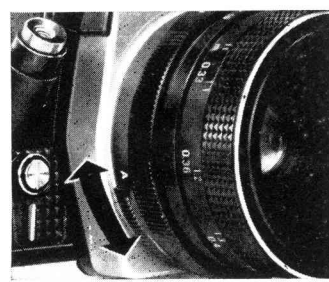
Automatic control demands setting of the film speed. Pull the knurled ring of the shutter speed dial (1) up and turn it till the DIN or ASA film index on dial (11) meets the white mark (10). The ring locks at the desired value when released.



Shutter speed setting

Symbol $\frac{1}{2}$	for electronic flash photography (about $\frac{1}{125}$ sec)
Setting B	for time exposures; the shutter remains open as long as the shutter release is pressed
1 sec to $\frac{1}{15}$ sec	(orange) for low light photography; a tripod is required
$\frac{1}{30}$ sec to $\frac{1}{1000}$ sec	(white) for satisfactory light photography

Turn shutter speed dial (1) till the desired speed matches the orange triangle.



Diaphragm setting

Set the desired diaphragm number on diaphragm ring (15) of the lens opposite to the mark on the lens mount. When lenses with automatic pressure diaphragm (ADB) are used, the diaphragm remains fully open and closes to the set value only when the shutter release is pressed. As soon as the shutter has finished running down, the diaphragm opens again.

Depth-of-field can be checked already on the viewfinder image when the diaphragm operation selection switch (12) is turned from A (automatic) to M (manual), or by actuating the metering key (2).

Automatic exposure control system

There are two modes of light metering to apply:

1. Metering by altering the diaphragm number at the lens with pre-selected shutter speed (the preferred method for general objects in satisfactory light).
2. Metering by altering the shutter speed and pre-selected diaphragm number (recommended for low light photography with a certain depth-of-field required).

Metering at pre-selected shutter speed

Set the shutter speed, press metering key (2) and turn diaphragm ring (15) till the pointer visible in the viewfinder is centered in the V. Turning of the ring opens or closes the diaphragm accordingly for balancing object brightness with the combination of shutter speed, diaphragm opening and ASA/DIN film speed.

Metering at pre-selected diaphragm number

Set the diaphragm number, press metering key (2) and turn shutter speed dial (1) till the pointer visible in the viewfinder is centered in the circular mark. Overexposure is indicated with the pointer resting in the + range, while underexposure is indicated in the - range. Do not try to set any intermediate shutter speed between the indexed positions. Should you not succeed in attaining a perfect balance, you can make a precise correction by turning the diaphragm ring (which may, of course, be set to intermediate values, too).

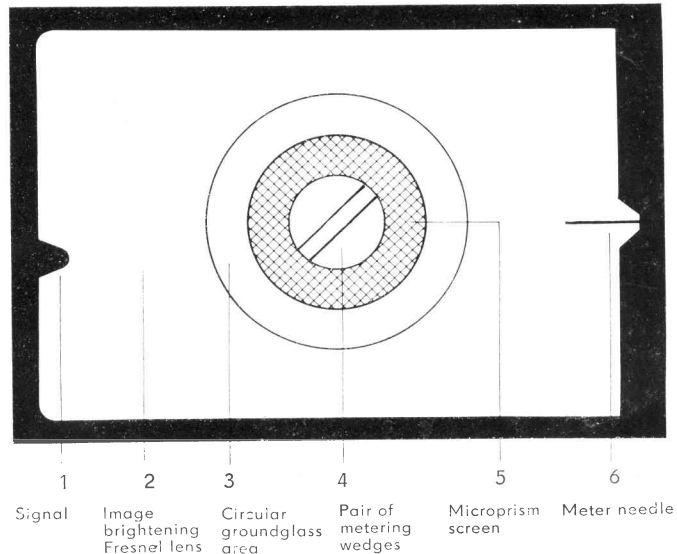
Metering with lenses without automatic diaphragm

Lenses of this kind are used in the following way:
Set the diaphragm to its smallest diaphragm number, focus the lens and balance the system by stopping down.

Range of the automatic exposure control system

Outside the range (given in the below table) the metering system is ineffective and the pointer is in its rest position below the circular mark in the "- range. Metering cannot be made with the shutter set to "B" or symbol $\frac{1}{\infty}$.

DIN	ASA	time s
12 ... 13	12 ... 16	1 ... $\frac{1}{125}$
14 ... 16	20 ... 32	1 ... $\frac{1}{250}$
17 ... 19	40 ... 65	1 ... $\frac{1}{500}$
20	80	1 ... $\frac{1}{1000}$
21 ... 23	100 ... 165	$\frac{1}{2}$... $\frac{1}{1000}$
24 ... 26	200 ... 330	$\frac{1}{4}$... $\frac{1}{1000}$
27 ... 29	400 ... 660	$\frac{1}{8}$... $\frac{1}{1000}$
30 ... 32	800 ... 1300	$\frac{1}{15}$... $\frac{1}{1000}$
33	1600	$\frac{1}{30}$... $\frac{1}{1000}$

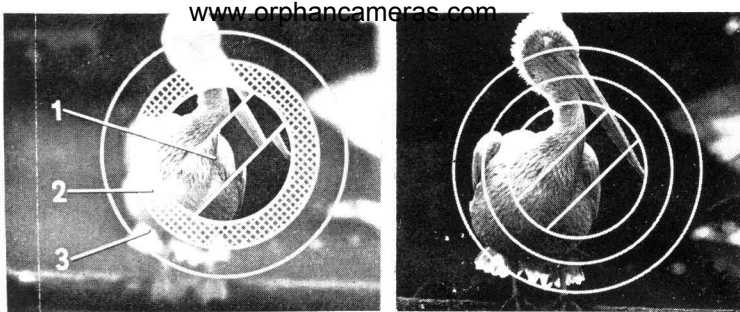


Focusing

Focusing is possible as to metering wedges, the microprism screen, or the circular groundglass area.

Focusing with the metering wedges

Turn the distance setting ring until definite outlines of the picture fractions are correctly opposed to one another.



Focussing

Focussing is by means of the triple wedge, microprism ring or ground glass ring.

1 Triple wedge

This wedge system allows high focussing precision. Optimum focussing has been attained when the contours and lines flow naturally together. If focussing is not perfect the contours of the subject are displaced in the middle circular section.

2 Microprism ring

The focus is correct if the picture within the screen area is clear and does not flicker.

3 Ground glass ring

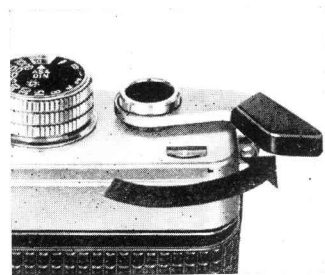
This one is particularly useful for magnified exposures and micrographs as well as for lenses with a relatively small aperture (stop number which is greater than 4). The picture must appear clear and sharp in the focussing ring.

Depth-of-field scale

The depth-of-field covered by a certain diaphragm setting can be read on scale (14).

Example: Distance 3 metres, diaphragm number 8, depth-of-field extends from 2 metres to 5 metres.

For additionally checking the depth-of-field in the viewfinder, depress metering key (2) and set the diaphragm operation selection switch (12) to M, resp. infrared photos require a slight correction of the focus; let the determined distance meet the infrared mark on the lens.



Releasing and cocking

Please note before pressing the shutter release:

1. The signal is visible in the viewfinder on the left; camera not ready for snapping – swivel the rapid rewind lever (8) to the stop.
2. For shutter speeds of $1/15$ seconds and slower use a tripod and a cable release. Press shutter release (3) smoothly but not suddenly right across the easy going section. Swivel the lever again for cocking after exposure.



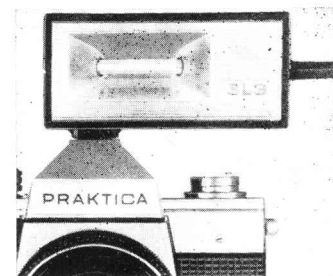
Film changing

Observe the exposure counter for the number of pictures you can take with the film in your camera (12, 20 or 36 exposures). After the last exposure, press rewind release (25) (it locks), tilt the folding rewind crank (4) out of rewind button (5) and turn it not too fast in the direction of the arrow (indicated on the crank (4)). You will feel the end of rewinding by a somewhat increased resistance with subsequent easy running. Pull the rewind button up to the stop, unlock the camera back and take the cartridge out.

Note: Should you have exposed a few more frames than specified on your film packing it might be possible that the rapid wind lever can only be turned partially. Do not use force in this case but rewind the film.

Lens changing

Any lenses having the international M 42 x 1 PRAKTICA thread can be used. Grip the lens body and unscrew in counter-clockwise direction; screw in the other lens in clockwise direction to the stop.



Flash photography

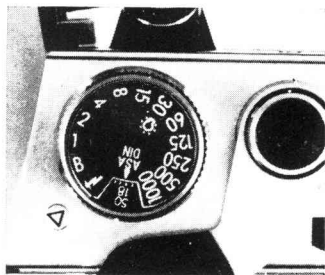
The PRAKTICA TL 5B has been designed for synchronization of flashbulbs and electronic flash units. Flash units provided with a centre contact are pushed into accessory shoe (6). Set the shutter speed dial either to \star or $\frac{1}{2}$.

The firing circuit is closed only during the period of the shutter running down. Observe the guide number of the flash unit and make the aperture or distance calculation (use the calculator disk of the flash unit).



The use of flashbulbs

For fast burning flashbulbs the speed dial is set to the symbol ∞ or to a shutter speed longer than $1/30$ sec.



The use of electronic units

Synchronization is only at the symbol $\frac{1}{2}$ which corresponds to a shutter speed of about $1/125$ sec. Longer shutter speeds can be set.



Battery replacement

The automatic exposure control system is powered by a mercury oxide battery type PX 625 or another type meeting the same specification, of a rated voltage of 1.35 V.

Unscrew the cover of the battery compartment (26) with a coin, note the plus (+) and minus (-) marks, insert the battery correctly and screw the cover of the battery compartment in again. Battery service life is about 2 years.

Don't recharge old batteries, don't put them into the fire! There is danger of explosion!

Care of the camera

Operation according to instructions and proper care are essential preconditions for troublefree function of this precision instrument. Protect it from shocks, blows, dust and moisture; clean cartridge and spool compartments, film track and camera back with a soft brush in suitable intervals. Do not exert any pressure onto the shutter blades and do not touch them with your fingers. Dust the mirror with a soft brush only if absolutely necessary. Clean the battery contact ends in intervals of 6 months and remove the battery from the camera when not required for a longer time. We recommend to protect the camera in cold weather. When not used shut the eyepiece by means of the delivered protective cap.

Please observe the recommendations contained in this booklet. Handling the camera carelessly or contrary to instructions may lead to damages which, we regret to say, are not covered by our guarantee.

PRAKTIKA SERVICING/REPAIR

Although your Praktica left the factory in excellent condition, accidents can (and unfortunately do) happen. In the unlikely event that your camera does need the attention of our factory trained mechanics, please take it to the dealer from whom you purchased it or send it direct to...

Camera Service Department,
C.Z. Scientific Instruments Limited,
Elstree Way, Borehamwood, Herts WD6 1NH

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