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 CHINON

CHINON FLEX

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INSTRUCTION BOOK



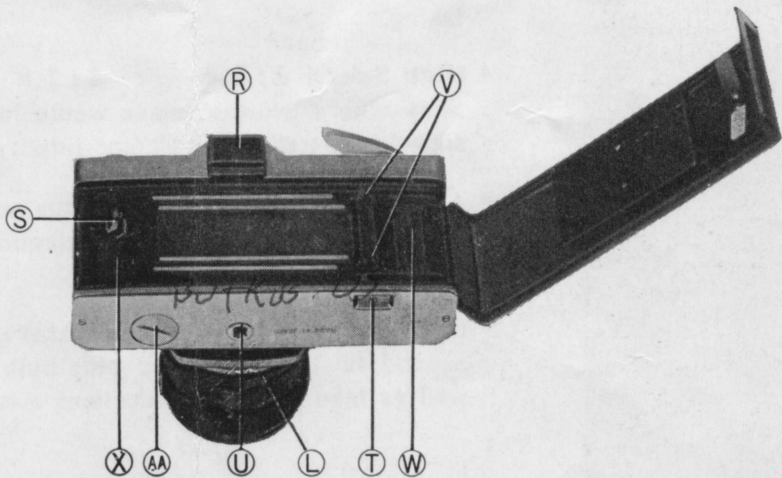
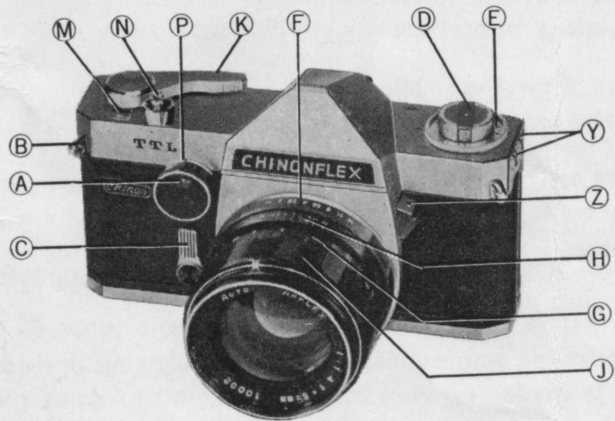
TTL



- High-speed, needle-sharp (1:1.4 or 1:1.8)
- Sure, accurate Through-the-Lens System CdS exposure meter

**FEATURES
YOU'LL
LIKE...**

- * **Through-the-lens viewing** ends accidental subject cropping...you see your exact picture in brilliant viewfinder before you take it.
- * **Through-the-lens focusing:** Micro-split image rangefinder plus focusing screen make extra-sharp pictures easier to take.
- * **Through-the-lens system CdS exposure meter** measures light with high degree of accuracy.
- * **Single-stroke film-advance lever** also cocks shutter, counts exposures and prevents double exposures.
- * **Instant-return mirror:** automatically returns to viewing position the instant exposure is made—no viewfinder “blackout” to delay picture taking.
- * **High Speed 1:1.4 (or 1:1.8)** lets you shoot in lighting situations where slower lenses would fail; produces slides and prints of superior sharpness and color fidelity.
- * **Automatic diaphragm** you focus and compose with lens at its widest opening—prevents viewfinder dimming when smaller lens openings are selected.
- * **High speed focal plane shutter:** Full range of speeds from 1 second to 1/1000 second plus bulb let you “freeze” swift action as well as take photos of excellent quality in even dim-light conditions.



**KNOW
YOUR
CAMERA...**

- A) Film Speed Selector
- B) Neck Strap Eyelet
- C) Self-timer
- D) Rewind Knob
- E) Film Reference Dial
- F) F Stop Ring
- G) Distance Scale
- H) Depth of Field Scale
- J) Focusing Ring
- K) Film-wind Lever
- L) Previewer Switch
- M) Exposure Counter
- N) Exposure Button
- P) Shutter Speed Dial
- R) Viewfinder Eyepiece
- S) Rewind Shaft
- T) Rewind Button
- U) Tripod Socket
- V) Sprocket Teeth (2)
- W) Take-up Spool
- X) Film Chamber
- Y) Flash Socket (2)
- Z) Exposure Meter Switch
- AA) Mercury Battery Compartment Cover

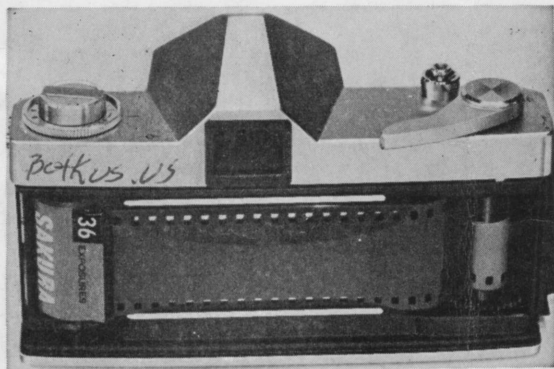


Fig. 1

ASA	12	15	20	25	32	40	50	64	80	100	125	160	200	250	320	400	500	640	
DIN	11	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

Fig. 3



Fig. 2

FILM LOADING

Always load camera in shade, never in bright or direct sunlight.

Use good quality standard 35mm (20 or 36-exposure) film, color or black and white.

Press Exposure Button (N)...Pull Rewind Knob (D) until camera back clicks open. Swing open camera back, place film cartridge into Film Chamber (X) and push Rewind Knob back to its original position...be certain Rewind Shaft (S) engages film cartridge.

Pull tapered end of film across back of camera and insert into and through **the left side of slit** of Take-up Spool (W). Rotate Take-up Spool in direction of arrow to take up film slack...check to see that sprocket holes in film have engaged both sets of Sprocket Teeth (V). (Fig. 1)

Close the camera back and snap it shut. Advance Film-wind Lever (K) twice, depressing Exposure Button (N) each time. Advance Film-wind Lever once more and Exposure Counter (M) will be automatically set to "1", ready for your first picture.

Set exposure meter for the film you are using, rotating Film Speed Selector (A), while pulling it, until the ASA number of your film is opposite the green indicator line. (Fig. 2) Also turn Film Reference Dial (E) and set the corresponding type of your film to the black indicator line. This will help to remind you of the type of the film you are using. Check the instruction sheet packaged with your film for the correct ASA speed for that film.

If you are using German film, please refer to Fig. 3 for the relation between ASA and DIN.

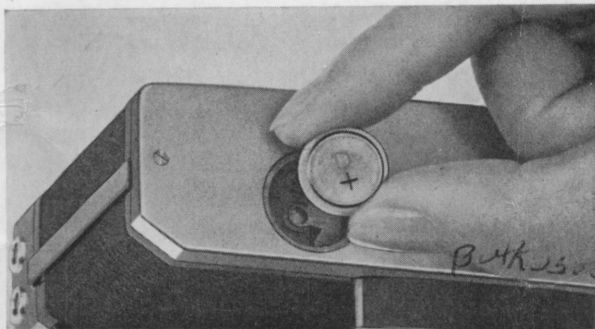


Fig. 4

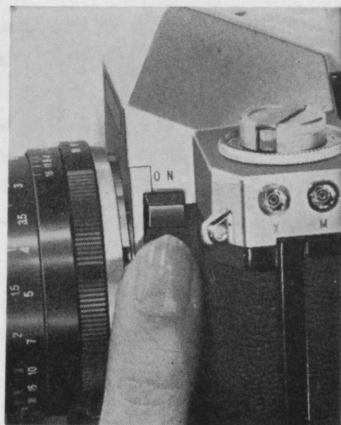
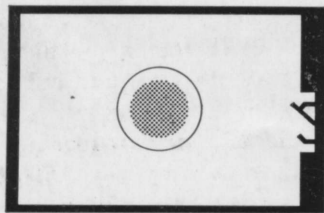
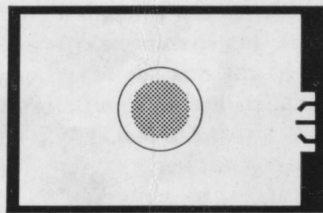


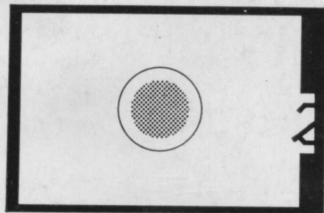
Fig. 5



Overexposure



Correct exposure



Underexposure

Fig. 6

CORRECT EXPOSURE

Correct exposure is achieved by setting the lens (f stop) and shutter in correct combination for the film, subject and lighting condition. As your CHINONFLEX TTL camera has a built-in through-the-lens system CdS exposure meter, you can adjust exposure with high degree of accuracy by the following method.

1. Unscrew Mercury Battery Compartment Cover (AA) with a coin and place a battery with plus (+) end up. (Fig. 4) The battery will last for a year or so. For replacement use Mallory PX625 or equivalent.
2. Check that the correct ASA number is set on the Film Speed Selector (A)
3. Turn "ON" the Exposure Meter Switch (Z) pushing it upward. (Fig. 5)
4. Set either the shutter speed or lens opening according to your photographic need (Read "Setting the lens" and "Setting the shutter" carefully).
5. While looking at your subject through the Viewfinder Eyepiece (R), rotate either Shutter Speed Dial (P) or F Stop Ring (F) until the exposure meter needle at the right side of the Viewfinder comes to the complete horizontal position...Now your subject is in correct exposure. If the exposure meter needle is above the horizontal position, this is overexposure. Change the shutter speed to faster speed or use smaller lens opening' so that the correct exposure combination is made. If, on the contrary, the exposure meter needle is found under the horizontal position indicating underexposure, you must use a slower shutter speed or bigger lens opening. (Fig. 6)
6. When you achieve a correct exposure setting, you can put the Exposure Meter Switch (Z) to "OFF" position for fully open focussing.



Fig. 7

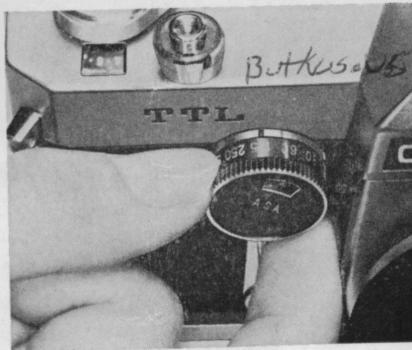


Fig. 8



IN FOCUS



NOT IN FOCUS

Fig. 9

SETTING THE LENS

Rotate F Stop Ring (F) until the desired f stop number is opposite the red mark. Click stops are provided to prevent accidental movement from setting made.

The lens opening determines the amount of light entering the lens and striking and exposing the film...your camera has 8 settings ranging from f:1.4 to f:16 (or from f:1.8 to f:16). The smaller the f: stop number (f:1.4, f:1.8 etc.) the wider the lens opening and the greater the amount of light entering the lens. (Fig. 7)

The larger the f: stop number (f:16, f:11 etc.) the smaller the amount of light entering the lens. As the lens opening is moved from f:16 to f:11 the amount of light entering is doubled; as the lens opening is moved from f:2.0 to f:2.8 the amount of entering light is cut in half.

SETTING THE SHUTTER

Simply turn the Shutter Speed Dial (P) until the desired shutter speed number is set opposite the black indicator line. Be certain the Dial is set at a click stop. (Fig. 8)

The shutter speed setting governs the amount of time the film is exposed to light. "60" (1/60-second) is recommended for subjects not in motion. Where motion exists, shutter speeds ranging from 1/125 to 1/1000 should be used...1/1000 second speed will best "freeze" fast action. For sharpest pictures of fast action keep camera at a 45° angle to subject.

To achieve maximum depth of field (area of sharpness in front of and behind subject), or when shooting in poorly lit areas, speeds ranging from 1/30 to 1 second and "B" (bulb) are available. When using these slower speeds, use a tripod or other firm support to prevent blurring of the picture. When set at "B" the shutter will remain open as long as the Exposure Button (N) is depressed. The "B" setting is used for long night exposures using street lights or electric signs as a light source, or under poor light conditions when flash cannot be used.

VIEWING AND FOCUSING

Look into Viewfinder Eyepiece (R) to compose your picture and focus the lens. Rotate Focusing Ring (J) until subject becomes clear in the micro-split image. (Fig. 9)

When your subject appears sharp in the micro-split image, your picture has been focused. To take the picture, hold the camera as steady as you can and press Exposure Button (N) slowly and smoothly. (Fig. 10) Since you are viewing through the lens there is no parallax problem... what you are viewing in the viewfinder will appear in your picture. Even when you shoot close-ups there is no danger of accidental cropping as may occur when the viewfinder is above or to one side of the lens.

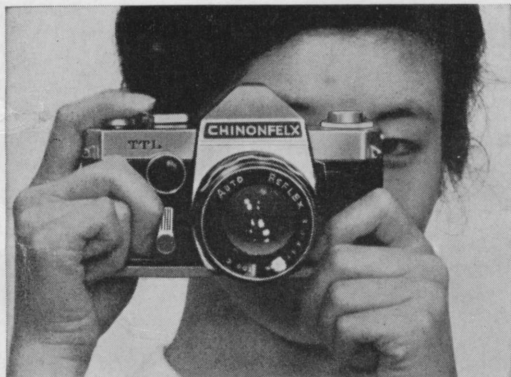


Fig. 10

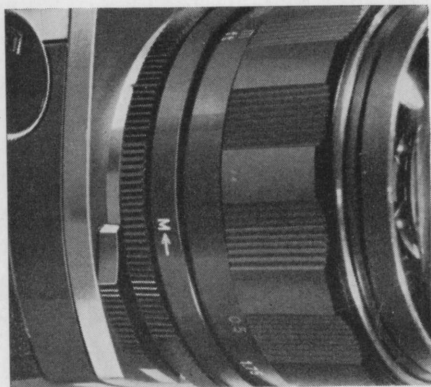


Fig. 11



Fig. 12

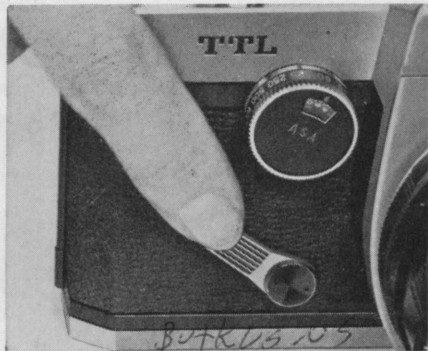


Fig. 13

DEPTH OF FIELD

A portion of the picture in front of and behind your subject will also be sharp. If you wish to know how much of an area will be sharp in your final picture, this can be predetermined in two ways:

Depth of Field Previewer

Setting the Previewer Switch (L) at "M" (Manual) will set the lens at the corresponding opening you previously set on the F Stop Ring. (Fig. 11) This will enable you to preview the area of sharpness in the picture before you take it.

The Previewer Switch (L) may be moved back to A (Automatic) position before you press Exposure Button (N)...The lens will be reopened and remain open until you take your picture.

Depth of Field Scale

After you have set the lens opening and have focused the camera, the area of sharpness in front of and behind your subject can also be determined on the Depth of Field Scale (H). Locate on the Depth of Field Scale the two f numbers corresponding to the f stop you have set on the F Stop Ring (F). The distance between these two f numbers on the Distance Scale (G) will be the area of sharpness in your picture. (Fig. 12)

THE SELF-TIMER

By using the Self-timer, you can also get into the picture. Merely move the Self-timer Lever (C) away from the lens (Fig. 13) and press the Exposure Button. There will be a 8-second delay before the Self-timer will automatically release the shutter and make the exposure for you. Camera should be placed on a tripod or other sturdy support.



Fig. 14

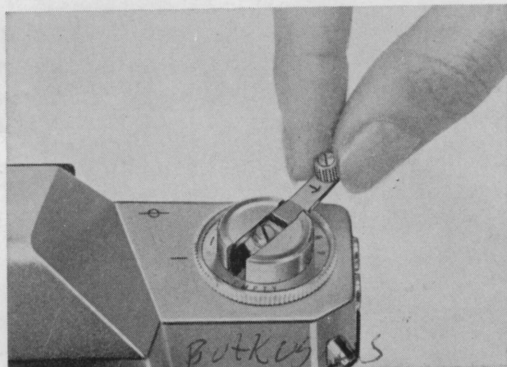
CHANGING THE LENS

Your camera is equipped with a 55 mm lens which is the proper focal length for general-purpose picture taking. You may also use telephoto and wide angle lenses, or any Pentax or Edixa mount lenses. To remove the lens for cleaning, or to insert a telephoto or wide angle lens, continuously turn the lens in a counterclockwise direction until it can be removed. (Fig. 14)

To insert the standard lens or wide angle or telephoto lens, turn lens in a clockwise direction until the lens is secured in position.

Your camera has synchronization designed to permit flash pictures with most types of flash bulbs and also electronic flash. The flash connecting cord from your flash gun or electronic flash is connected to one of the Flash Sockets (Y).

Fig. 15



FLASH PICTURES

UNLOADING FILM

TIPS FOR BETTER PICTURES

Connect flash cord to Flash Socket "M"...when using Flash Bulb Nos. 5, 5B, 25, 25B, M5, M5B, M2, M2B, AG1, AG1B, 6, 6B, 8.

Connect flash cord to Flash Socket "X"...when using an electronic flash or No. SM flash bulbs.

Shutter speeds from 1/30 to 1/125 sec. may be used with Nos. 5, 5B, M5, M5B flash bulbs.

Shutter speeds from 1/30 to 1/125 sec. may be used with electronic flash, Nos. 6, 6B, 8 flash bulbs.

Shutter speeds from 1/30 to 1/60 sec. may be used with Nos. M2, M2B, AG1, AG1B SM flash bulbs.

Always unload your camera in the shade, never in bright light.

- * After the last picture on the roll has been taken, press Rewind Button (T). Lift up crank on Rewind Knob (D). (Fig. 15) Turn crank in a clockwise direction until the entire roll has been rewound—tension on the crank will decrease noticeably.
- * Open the camera back by pulling up the Rewind Knob and remove the film cartridge.
- * Have film processed as soon as possible.

- * Read the instruction booklet carefully.
- * Before you go on a trip or photograph a special event, shoot a practice roll of film.
- * Keep fingers and neckstrap clear of the camera lens.
- * When you reach the end of the roll of film (check Exposure Counter), the Film Wind Lever becomes harder to advance...don't try for "just one more shot"; it's time to rewind.
- * Protect your camera from dust, dirt and rough handling—do not expose camera or film to excessively high temperatures.