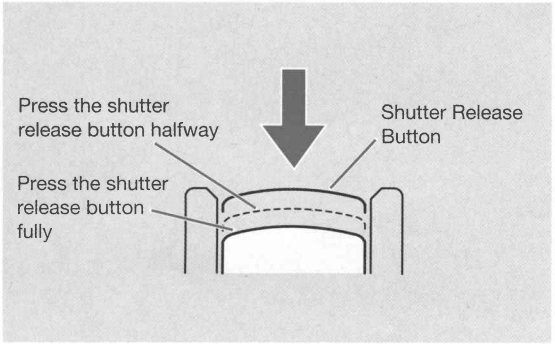
## Operation of Shutter Release Button

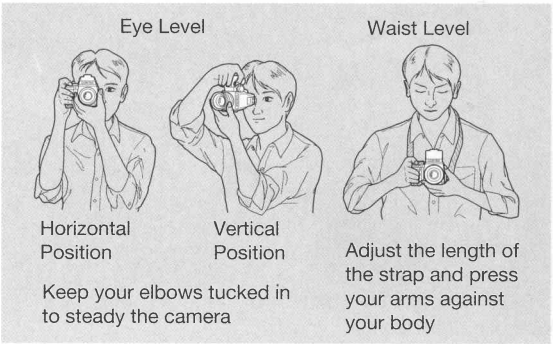



The operation of the shutter release button has two steps.

**When the shutter release button is pressed halfway, the viewfinder display is lit. The auto focus and metering functions begin to operate. When the shutter release button is depressed fully the shutter release trips.**

- Before loading film, practice by tripping the shutter release button several times.
- Press the shutter release button lightly with the pad of your index finger to prevent camera shake.

## Holding the Camera




To take sharp pictures, the camera must be held steadily. Blurred pictures are most often caused by camera shake. The camera can be held not only in the horizontal position, but also in the vertical position depending on the subject. In any case, find the camera holding techniques that suit you best. You can also use buildings and trees for support.

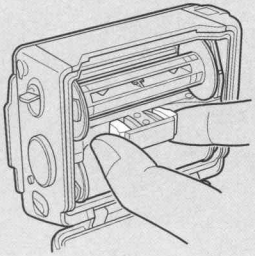
- A tripod and cable switch LA type are recommended for use with long shutter speeds, such as when shooting at night.

M. Butkus, U.S.A.

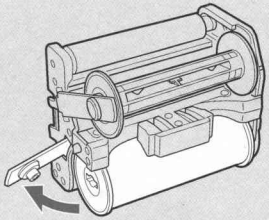


1

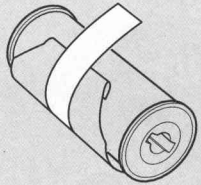

2



3



4 Secure the exposed roll it by bending the tip of the shielding paper inside.



**1 When the film is completely exposed, the camera will automatically advance the through the camera. The exposure counter inside the viewfinder is displays "–E".**

**2 Open the Camera Back and remove the Film Insert.**

**3 Pull the Spool Pressure Plate on the film insert outward to remove the film.**

**4 Make sure that the film on the roll does not loosen, and seal immediately by moistening the glue tape on the film end.**

- Remove the film from the camera in subdued lighting.
- Exposed films should be developed as soon as possible.
- Move the empty spool from the top to the lower (take-up) compartment, for loading of the next film roll.

To advance the film from midway through a roll, press the manual wind button on the side of the camera body **(do not use pins, needles or other sharply pointed objects.)**

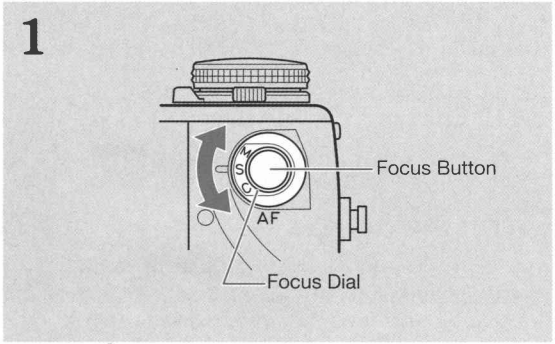
# Focusing the Lens

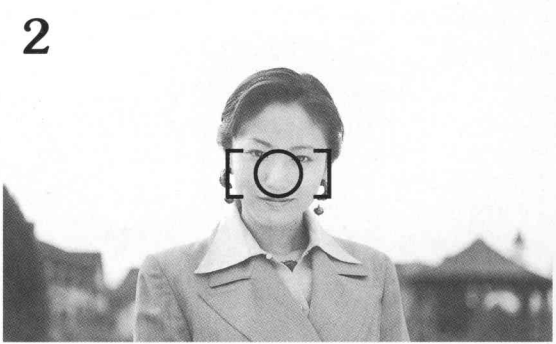
This camera can focus the lens automatically (AF = autofocus) or manually (MF = manual focusing). There are two auto focusing methods controlled by the focus dial: "S" (single autofocus) and "C" (continuous autofocus). Furthermore, fine tuning of manual focusing at single autofocus (Page 36), one shot autofocus at manual focus (Page 40) can be made.
You can improve focusing by selection of the appropriate focusing mode for the subject.

# Relation of Drive Modes and Focusing Modes, and Functions of Focus Button.

| Focus Mode / Drive Mode | "S" (Single Auto Focus) | "C" (Continuous Auto Focus) | "M" (Manual Focus) |
|---|---|---|---|
| **"S" (Single Frame Shooting)** | Focusing operates when the shutter release is depressed halfway, and once the subject is in focus, the focus is locked at that distance.<br>● When focus cannot be achieved, shutter does not operate. | Focusing operates continuously while the shutter release is depressed halfway.<br>● Shutter operates whenever pressed, regardless of whether focus is achieved. | Focus is performed manually by turning focusing ring. |
| **"C" (Continuous Shooting)** | Focusing method is the same as Single Frame Shooting. During continuous shooting, focus for successive exposures is locked at the setting established for the first frame. | Focusing method is the same as Single Frame Shooting. During continuous shooting, focus is measured independently for each time. | Focusing method is the same as Single Frame Shooting. |
| **Function of Focus Button** | When the focus can not be achieved and shutter does not operate, it can be released the shutter by pressing the focus button. | When the focus button is pressed, focus lock is operated. Fine tuning of manual focusing can be made. | Focusing operates automatically when focus button is pressed. And once it is focused on your subject, the focus is locked at that distance. (One-shot autofocus) |

English




**1** **Turn focus dial to either "S" or "C".**

**2** **Aim the focusing frame at your subject: and depress the shutter release half way.**
As focusing is performed automatically, the focusing mark "●" will light in the viewfinder.

**3** **Depress the shutter release fully to take picture.**

**Fine Tuning of Manual Focusing**
After the focusing mark "●" illuminates in the viewfinder, the lens can be adjusted by turning the focusing ring manually in focus mode of "S". Fine manual adjustments to the auto focusing system can be made very quickly.

## ■ When using "S" (Single Auto Focus);

It is recommended to use "S" for shooting of the general subject such as still subject.
When the shutter release is depressed halfway, focusing is performed automatically, and locked when focus is achieved.

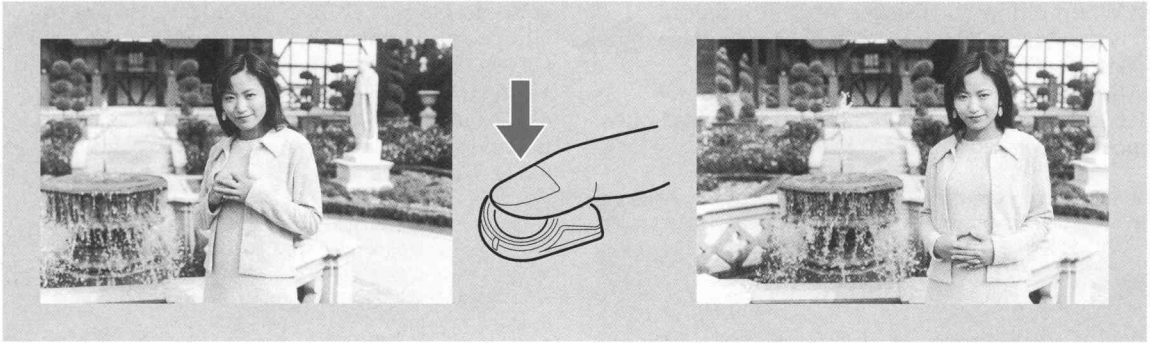
- Shutter can be released only when the focus is achieved.
- In continuous shooting mode (C), the focus is locked at the time of the first picture: subsequent pictures are made at the same lens focus setting.
- If a shifting or unstable subject makes it impossible for the camera to establish focus lock, the focusing mark will blink on the viewfinder's focusing indicator to show that focus cannot be locked. In this condition, the shutter release will not operate. To photograph under this condition, establish focus lock by focusing on another subject at the same distance as the original subject, then re-compose to take the original composition.
- For shutter-priority photography when the focusing mark blinks on the viewfinder's focusing indicator, press the shutter while holding the focus button depressed. The shutter will operate.

## ■ When Using "C" (Continuous Auto Focus):

It is recommended to use "C" for shooting the moving subject continuously.
The auto focus mechanism operates continuously as long as the shutter release is depressed halfway (focus is not locked). Make sure the subject is in sharp focus, then shoot.

- In the continuous shooting mode "C", focus is measured and locked independently for each frame.
- Even when the "●" mark blinks in the viewfinder's focusing indicator and focusing is impossible, the shutter can be tripped by depressing the shutter release.
- The camera's autofocus system may not follow continuously depending on the movement or change of the subject.

English



## <Focus Lock>

When taking pictures in the autofocus modes and the subject is not within the focus frames, lock the focus in the following manner and shoot.

### ■ Single Auto Focus "S"

**1 Aim the focus frame at the subject you wish to focus, and depress the shutter release halfway.**

Focusing is effected and, as soon as the subject is in sharp focus the mark "●" in the viewfinder illuminates and the focus is locked.

**2 With the shutter release depressed halfway, return to the original composition and take the picture by depressing the shutter release all the way.**

- While depressing the shutter release halfway, the focus remains locked so that the focus point does not change even if you move the camera.
- The focus lock is cancelled when your finger is removed from the shutter release.

## ■ Continuous Auto Focus "C"

**1 Aim the focus frame at the subject you want to focus. Press the shutter release button is halfway.**

Focusing is effected continuously while the shutter release button is depressed halfway.

**2 Make sure the focusing mark " " is illuminated and press the focus button.**

This will lock the focus when you press the focus button.

**3 While pressing on the focus button, return to the composition you want and take your picture by depressing the shutter release all the way.**

• While holding the focus button, the focus remains locked.

## <Subjects not suited for auto focusing>

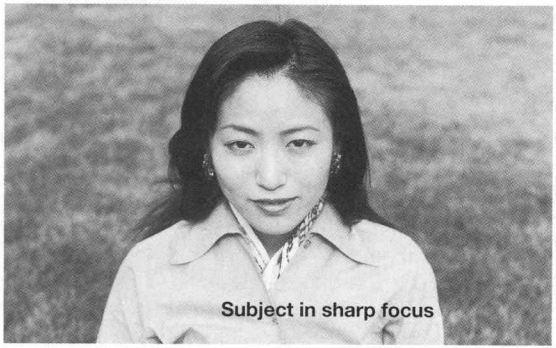
The following situations may cause the autofocusing system not to operate properly and the focusing mark " " may blink in the viewfinder. In such cases focus on a different subject located the same distance as the subject, lock the focus with the focus lock, then shoot. Otherwise, focus manually.

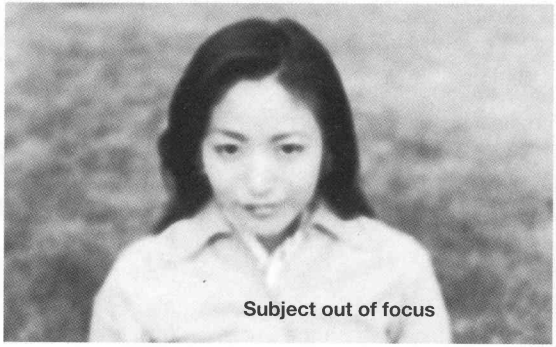
① Extremely bright or extremely dark subjects.
② Subjects with an extremely low contrast.
③ When there is a strong light source such as sunlight in the focusing frame or nearby.
④ There are two subjects at extremely different distances inside the focusing frame.
⑤ Subjects with a repeating pattern.
⑥ When the quantity of light from the subject is greatly reduced such as with an ND filter or polarizing filter.

## <The movement of focusing ring>

In the auto focusing mode, focusing ring may be moved a little bit at the minimum focus distance or infinity (∞). But it is not effected on the performance of the camera at all.

English




**Set the focus dial to "M". You can focus the lens manually by turning the focusing ring.**
This camera is normally equipped with a focusing screen MFS-2 (Matte Screen with AF target). When the subject is focused, the image on the matte screen is clear. And if the subject is not in sharp focus, the image on the matte screen is blurred. If the subject is in sharp focus, the focusing mark in the viewfinder "●" is lit.

* Interchangeable focusing screens are also available.

**<One-shot Autofocus>**
You can use "one-shot AF" while shooting in manual focus mode.
Focusing is effected while the focus button is pressed and once in focus, it locks in that position.

# Taking Pictures

You can choose the following exposure modes depending on your shooting preference and application.

## Av: Aperture-priority Auto Exposure

When choosing the desired aperture, the camera will automatically select the shutter speed suited to provide the correct exposure. This mode is useful for taking pictures where depth of field is important.

## Tv: Shutter-speed-priority Auto Exposure

When choosing the desired shutter speed, the camera will automatically select the aperture suited to provide the correct exposure. This mode is useful for taking fast moving objects.

## M: Manual Exposure

In this mode, you can choose the aperture and shutter speed as desired.
Intentional over-or-under-exposure is also easy.

## X: Flash Photography

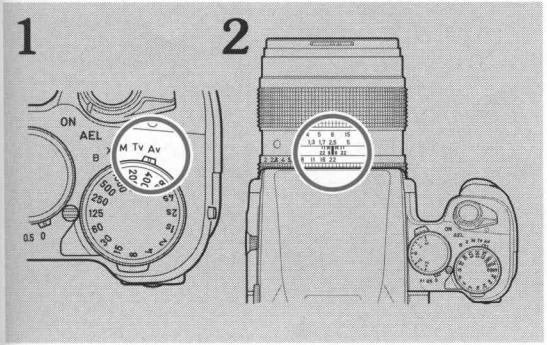
This mode is for use with an ordinary flash unit having only an X-contact but no dedicated flash contact. A shutter speed of 1/90 sec. is used.
For details, see "Taking Pictures Using X-contact Flash Units Other than TLA Flash Units" on page 66.

## B. Bulb Exposure

This mode can be used for taking night scenes or pictures of the sky at night that require long exposure.

# Aperture-priority Auto Exposure [Av]






## 1 Set the exposure mode selector lever to "Av"

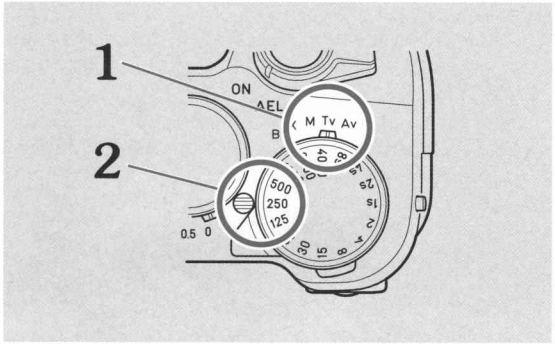
## 2 Set the aperture and shoot.

When setting the aperture with the lens aperture ring, the camera will automatically set a suitable shutter speed. The set aperture and the automatically set shutter speed are displayed in the viewfinder. It does not matter where the shutter speed dial is set.

**In case of opened aperture:**
When a large aperture is used, depth of field (the "in-focus" area in front and in back of the subject) decreases. This characteristic can be used to focus attention on the subject by blurring the background.

**In case of stopped-down aperture:**
Small apertures produce greater depth-of-field. This is ideal when you want both the subject and the background in focus.

Make aperture adjustments to suit the subject and your preference.
For more information on depth-of-field, see page 74.

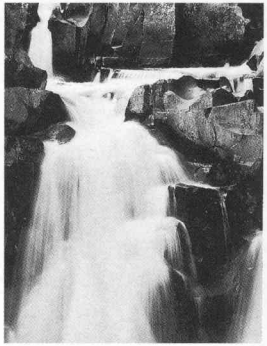



**1** **Set the exposure mode selector lever to "Tv".**

**2** **Set the shutter speed and shoot.**

When setting the shutter speed dial, the camera will automatically set the aperture suited for it. The set shutter speed and the automatically selected aperture are shown in the viewfinder.
It can be set at any position of Aperture value.

**Fast Shutter Speed:**
Set a fast shutter speed to take pictures of rapidly moving of subjects.



**Slow Shutter Speed:**
Set a slow shutter speed to take pictures the flowing water

- To prevent camera shake with slow shutter speeds, use a tripod.

# Exposure Warning on Auto Exposure

**<Exposure Mode at "Av">**
Warning Over Exposure


Shutter Speed
"4000" blinking

Warning Under-Exposure


Shutter Speed "32"" blinking

**<Exposure Mode at "Tv">**
Warning Over Exposure


Minimum Aperture Value
blinking

Warning Under-Exposure


"Full Opened Aperture
Value" blinking

If the subject is out of range of the exposure control system in an auto-exposure mode, one of above-mentioned warnings is displayed inside viewfinder. Correct as follows:

## <Over-exposure warning>

When "4000" blinks in the aperture priority auto-exposure mode or "the minimum aperture" blinks in shutter speed priority auto-exposure mode, over-exposure will occur.Because the subject is too bright, re-adjust the aperture or shutter speed so that "blinking" change to "lighted". It is also possible to reduce the light intensity with an optional ND filter.

## <Underexposure warning>

When "32"" blinks in aperture priority auto-exposure mode or the "full opened aperture" blinks in shutter speed priority auto-exposure mode, underexposure will occur. Because the subject is too dark, use additional light such as a dedicated flash to brighten up the subject.

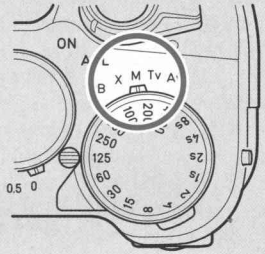
- Even though an over or under-exposure warning appears, exposures may still be made by depressing the shutter release.

## <Out of metering range warning>

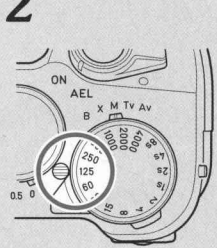
Shutter speed blinks in aperture priority auto-exposure mode when spot metering is set. And aperture blinks in shutter priority auto exposure mode when spot metering is set.

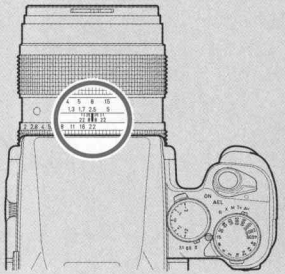
English

1




2



**1 Set the exposure mode selector lever to "M"**

**2 Set the shutter speed and the aperture and trip the shutter.**

Set the shutter speed with the shutter speed dial and aperture with the aperture ring.

**The selected shutter speed and aperture value is displayed in the viewfinder.**

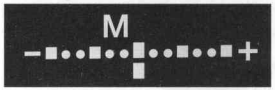
**The exposure meter shows the difference between selected exposure and correct exposure value in the set metering mode.**

**Change the shutter speed dial or the aperture ring to obtain correct exposure.**

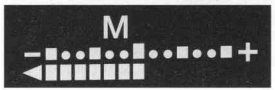
**Exposure Meter Example**

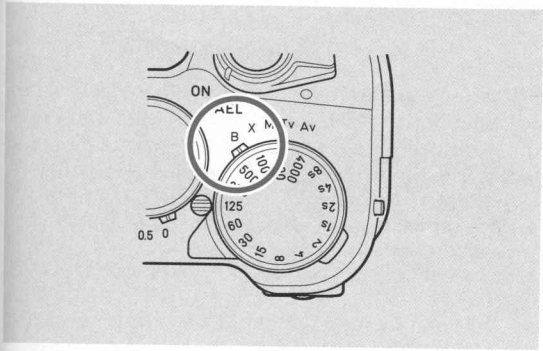
1 EV Over-exposure


Correct Exposure




2 EV or Greater Under-exposure





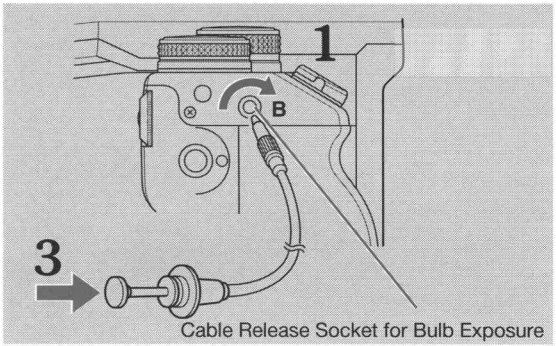

## 1 Set the exposure mode selector lever to "B".

Shutter speed display in the viewfinder is indicated "buLb".

## 2 Set the aperture and trip the shutter.

As long as the shutter release is kept depressed, the shutter will remain open to expose the film.

- Mount the camera on a tripod or a stable base to prevent camera shake and trip the shutter with cable switch LA type (Optional accessory).
- During exposure all viewfinder indicators disappear.



Cable Release Socket for Bulb Exposure

**<Cable Release Socket for Bulb Exposure>**
The shutter can be held open for any desired period of time by connecting a commercially available mechanical cable release to this socket. This method is suited for taking long duration photographs of stars requiring long exposures. Batteries are not used during these mechanically actuated exposures in contrast with the bulb exposures mentioned above. The exposure counter does not show the accumulated exposure time.

**1 Install the mechanical cable release as shown in the illustration.**

**2 Focus manually.**

**3 When the mechanical cable release is pressed, the shutter will open to expose the film after the aperture is stopped-down and mirror moves to the up position. The shutter remains open until terminated manually.**

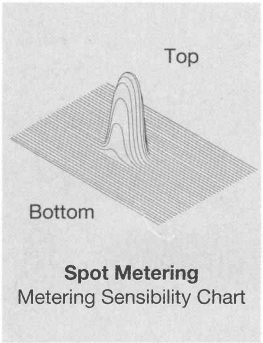
- Liquid crystal display is disappeared and went black in viewfinder at that time.
- No data printing can be made in this shooting.

**4 You can expose the film for any desired period of time. The batteries are not used during this kind of exposure.**

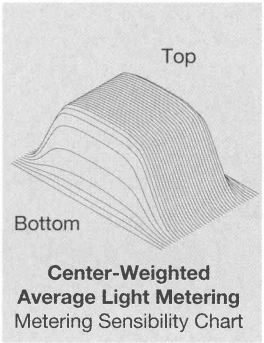
**5 If you release the lock of the mechanical cable release, the shutter will close to terminate the exposure.**

- A battery must be installed.
- Any shooting mode may be used.
- If you use a mechanical cable release which retracts slightly after locking, make a preliminary test before that it will keep the shutter open. If the lock will not keep the shutter open the shutter should be held open without the lock.

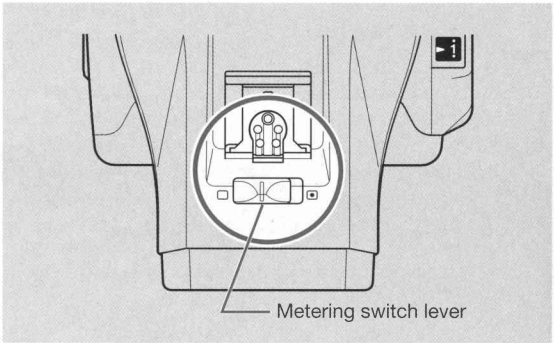
# Miscellaneous Shooting Techniques




**Spot Metering**
Metering Sensibility Chart




**Center-Weighted Average Light Metering**
Metering Sensibility Chart



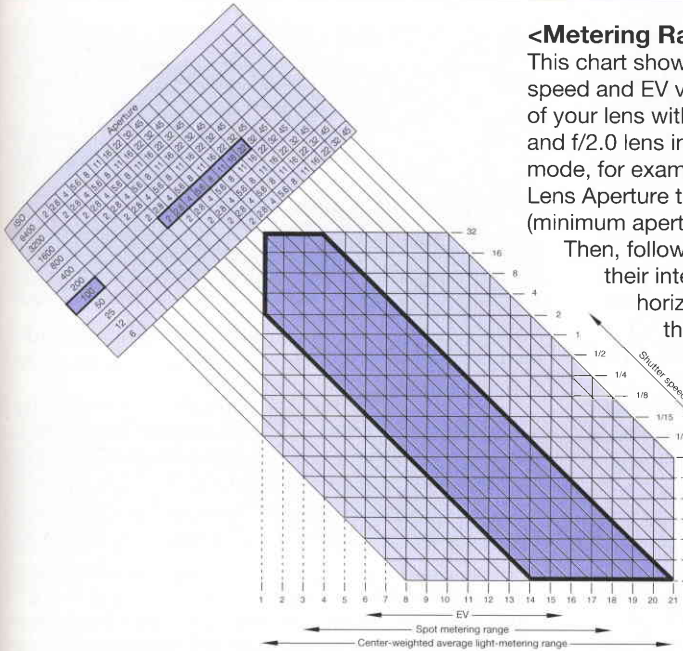

This camera is equipped with Spot Metering as standard. With the prism attached Center-weighted average metering is added. You can switch metering types by shifting the lever on the prism finder.

### <Spot Metering> ( [•] mark)

In spot metering, the camera measures only the subject brightness in the center of the viewfinder (microprism area) to determine the exposure value. Exact exposure value can be determined.

### <Center-Weighted Average Light Metering> ( [ ] mark)

In center-weighted average light metering mode, the camera measures the light intensity with emphasis on the subject in the center of the viewfinder and also takes the brightness in the surrounding area into account to determine the exposure value. Subjects with large contrast ranges work well with this metering system.




## <Metering Range>

This chart shows the relationship of the aperture, shutter speed and EV value, and you can check the metering range of your lens with it. If you are shooting with an ISO 100 film and f/2.0 lens in the center-weighted average light-metering mode, for example, first find "100" on the ISO column in the Lens Aperture table and locate "2.0" and "22" in this row (minimum aperture of the Planar T* 80mm is f/22).

Then, follow the corresponding oblique lines and find their intersecting points with the vertical line (EV) and horizontal line (shutter speed). This represents the limits of the metering range of an f/2.0 lens that is EV "1" to EV "21".

- The exposure value (EV) shows the coupling range of an exposure meter and represents the shutter speed and aperture combinations that yield the same exposure effect in a given lighting condition. For example, EV 13 in the chart shows that you can take same exposure at f/22, 1/15 sec. and f/8, 1/125 sec.

The area marked by colored lines in the table represents the range of shutter speeds from 32 to 1/4000 second in which the camera can measure exposure in the auto exposure modes.

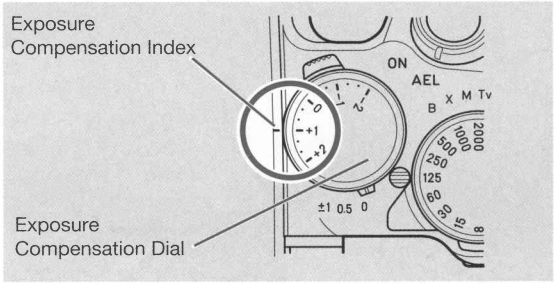
The range marked by thick lines represents the metering range in center-weight average light metering with 80mm f/2.0 lens and ISO 100 Film.

If there is a great difference in brightness between the subject and its background, the subject will not be correctly exposed. Use the exposure compensation dial to correct this situation. Exposure compensation can also be used for intentional over and under-exposure. There are three methods of compensating exposure:

### <1. Using the Exposure Compensation Dial>

Normally, the exposure compensation dial is set to "0" in all exposure modes. To compensate the exposure, set the dial so that the desired compensating value aligns with the index mark. It can be set in 1/3 - EV increments within a range of +2 EV to –2 EV. When the exposure compensation dial is set anywhere except "0", the "+/–" mark will blink in the viewfinder, indicating that exposure compensation is in effect.


Compensate +1 EV at "Av" or "Tv" Exposure Mode




Exposure compensation is useful in both the aperture priority (Av) and shutter speed priority (Tv) auto mode at the exposure.

| Exposure Mode | Exposure Correction |
|---|---|
| Aperture-priority auto exposure mode (Av) | Shutter Speed |
| Shutter speed priority auto exposure mode (Tv) | Aperture |

- In the manual exposure mode (M), exposure compensation cannot be made by exposure compensation dial. Inside viewfinder, "+/–" blinks. The exposure meter shows the difference between the set value and "appropriate" exposure basis of the setting value on exposure compensation dial.
- After taking pictures with exposure compensation, be sure to return the dial to "0".

+ compensation

No compensation

– compensation

No compensation



## Backlighted Subjects

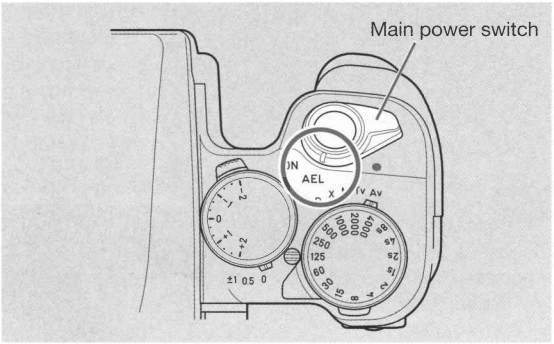
**Exposure compensation of "+1/3" to "+2"**

When shooting subjects against the light in center-weighted average light metering mode, such as under a bright sky, on an ocean beach, in front of a window etc, where the greater part of your picture is occupied by a bright background, the subject will likely be under-exposed as in a silhouette. Use exposure compensation of +1/3 to +2 to give more exposure to the subject.

## Spotlighted Subjects

**Exposure compensation of "–1/3" to "–2"**

When shooting a spotlighted subject in the center-weighted average light metering mode where a dark background predominates, the subject will be overexposed and turn out too bright. Use an exposure compensation of –1/3 to –2 to reduce the amount of light on the subject.



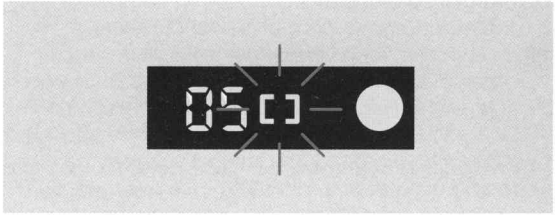

## <2. Using the AE lock>

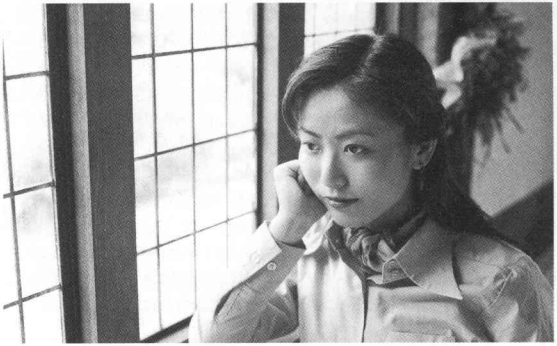
The AE lock is used for storing the exposure value (combination of shutter speed and aperture) of the subject in memory in an auto exposure mode. It is used when shooting a backlighted subject or when continuously shooting a moving subject at a fixed exposure. When the main switch is set to "AEL", the exposure value will be stored in the camera's memory so that when the shutter is tripped the exposure will be unaffected by changes in background brightness.

**1 Aim the central part of the viewfinder toward the subject then move the main switch from "ON" to "AEL". The exposure will be locked.**

To measure exposure of a small area and lock it, set the metering mode selector lever to spot metering and move the main switch to "AEL".

- The metering mark in the viewfinder blinks with AE lock engaged.
- Setting for AE lock must be done when viewfinder display is lighted.







## 2 Re-compose your subject and shoot.

- The exposure value will remain in memory while the AE lock is activated, but the display will turn off after 16 seconds to save battery power.
- In continuous-shooting mode (drive mode "C"), pictures may be taken in succession with the same exposure value, unaffected by changes in brightness in the background, if the AE lock is engaged.
- The camera stores the exposure value in memory in a combination of shutter speed and aperture. For example, if the aperture is changed in the "Av" mode after the AE lock is activated the camera will change the shutter speed to retain the same EV.
- When changing the exposure compensation value in AE lock mode, exposures are made as follows:

| Exposure mode | Exposure Correction |
|---|---|
| Aperture-priority auto exposure mode (Av) | Shutter speed |
| Shutter-speed-priority auto exposure mode (Tv) | Aperture |

## <3.Using the A.B.C. Mode (Automatic Exposure Compensation for 3 Consecutive Frames)>

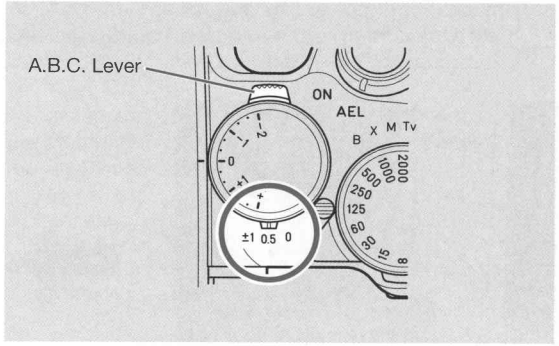
This mode allows you to take pictures automatically in three different steps of exposure: normal, over-exposure and under-exposure.
Even when taking pictures under fluctuating exposure conditions, pictures can easily be captured without worrying about exposure settings.

* A.B.C. is an acronym of "Automatic Bracketing Control"

In the A.B.C. Mode, the shutter speed or aperture is adjusted for automatic exposure compensation.

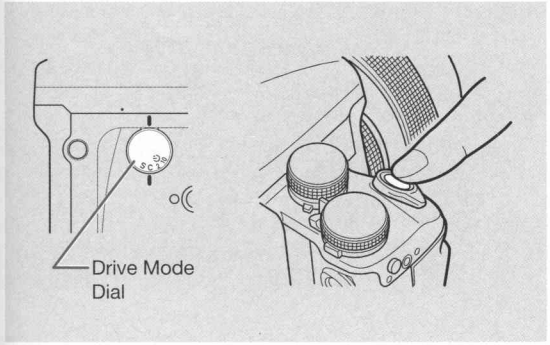
| Exposure Mode | Controlled Item |
|---|---|
| Aperture-Priority auto exposure mode (Av) | Shutter Speed |
| Shutter-speed-priority auto exposure mode (Tv) | Aperture |
| Manual (M) | Shutter Speed |

- The shutter speed and aperture are controlled automatically when their controllable range are exceeded.




**1 Move the A.B.C. lever to select the compensation value. Choose from two compensation values plus/minus 0.5 EV or plus minus 1 EV.**

- When the exposure compensation dial is set to any position other than "0", the A.B.C. mode is engaged according to the value selected.
- Metering takes place during each exposure and the measured value is compensated for. When shooting under conditions unaffected by changes in ambient brightness, use the AE lock in the A.B.C. mode.




- After taking pictures in the A.B.C. mode, be sure to return the A.B.C. lever to "0".
- Flash pictures cannot be taken in the A.B.C. mode.

**2 Set the drive mode to "C" and hold down the shutter release. Depending on the compensation value that has been set, pictures will be taken in the order of "normal", "over" and "under". The camera stops when three frames have been exposed.**

When the drive mode is set to "S", each frame is exposed singly in the A.B.C. mode.
When the drive mode is set to " ⏲2 " or " ⏲10 ", pictures are taken continuously in the A.B.C. mode after two or ten seconds delay.

In the A.B.C. mode the exposure counter will change in the following order to show the order of shots.

Standard Exposure : Both left and right digits blink.
Overexposure : Left digits blinks
Underexposure : Right digit blinks


Exposure counter

English

Standard Exposure

Overexposure

Underexposure

Example: Pictures taken in the A.B.C. mode from frame No.8

| | First Shot | Second Shot | Third Shot | (Repeated for Subsequent frames) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Compensation:** | Standard | Over | Under | Standard |
| **Counter:** |  |  |  |  |
| **Display:** | Left & Right blink | Left blinks | Right blinks | Left & Right blink |

- When the camera control range is exceeded by the compensation value, the limiting compensation value will apply.
- To cancel the A.B.C. mode after it has been activated, set the A.B.C. lever to "0".
- When the main switch is turned off and then on again in the A.B.C. mode, three frames will be exposed again in the A.B.C. mode as described above.

When taking pictures indoors or at night where shutter speeds slower than 1/30 sec. are required, use an electronic flash. In combination with the CONTAX TLA Flash System, this camera is designed to provide "TTL direct light metering" with which the amount of flash can be automatically controlled by the TLA system. Pre-flash metering may be used with a CONTAX TLA flash unit or ordinary flash unit having only an X contact. When using the TLA360 Flash Unit, be sure to read the section, "CONTAX TLA360 Flash Unit" on page 78.

### Precautions during use of TLA Flash

The description of TLA flash illumination angle (zooming scale) is explained according to 35mm camera lens usage. (35mm image plane size: 24 x 36mm). **Set the flash illumination angle by referring to the comparison chart on Page 76.**

### <Taking Pictures in TTL Direct Light Metering>

**1 Mount the TLA flash unit on the camera's accessory shoe and turn it on.**

- In case of Zoom Flash, set illumination angle (zoom scale) according to the comparison chart on Page 76.

**2 Set the flash unit to "TTL AUTO".**

As soon as the flash is fully charged, the mark " ϟ " will appear in the viewfinder and the shutter speed will automatically be set depending on the exposure mode.

### ■ Aperture-priority auto exposure mode (Av)

| Measured value in ambient light | Automatically set shutter speed | Display |
|---|---|---|
| 32 to 1/60 sec. | 1/60 sec. | "60" lights |
| 1/60 to 1/125 sec. | 1/60 to 1/125 sec. | "60" lights ~ "125" lights |
| 1/180 to 1/4000 sec. | 1/125 sec. | "125" blinks * |

* If the display of shutter speed blinks at 1/125 sec. after the flash in fully charged, it must change to be lighted by stopping down the aperture and shoot.

English

## ■ Shutter-speed-priority auto exposure mode (Tv)

| Shutter dial setting | Automatically set shutter speed | (Display) |
|---|---|---|
| 8 to 1/125 sec. | 8 to 1/125 sec. (Set value of shutter speed dial as is) | |
| 1/250 to 1/4000 sec. | 1/125 sec. | "125" lighted |

## ■ Manual (M), flash (X), and bulb (B) exposure:

- When "M" is used, the shutter speed cannot be set automatically by the camera. Be sure to set the shutter speed manually to 1/125 sec. or slower.
- Because some large-size flash units do not synchronize at 1/125 sec., we recommended making preliminary test before.
- The set shutter speed will be indicated in the viewfinder.
- When "X" is used, the shutter speed is set to 1/90 sec. and "90" in the viewfinder will light.
- When "B" is used, "buLb" will light to indicate Bulb Exposure.

## 3 Set the aperture and shutter speed according to following chart.

| Exposure Mode | Aperture or Shutter Speed |
|---|---|
| Av, M, X, B | Set the aperture. The set value is used when shooting. |
| Tv | Set the shutter speed to 1/125sec. or longer. The proper aperture is set automatically to match natural light. |

- After the flash has fired, the mark " ϟ " will blink for two seconds if the subject was correctly exposed.
- When the mark " ϟ " does not blink after shooting, change the aperture or the shooting distance because your subject will be underexposed.
- For close-up shooting, even if the " ϟ " mark blinks after shooting, overexposure may occur. Follow the instruction manual of the flash unit to get the desired shooting range.
- Be sure to set the A.B.C. lever to "0".
- With the drive mode is set to continuous shooting mode "C", consult your flash units instructions regarding flash intervals and light output during continuous shooting.
- The coupling range of film speeds is ISO 25 to 800 (without exposure compensation).
- Use a tripod when the shutter speed is slow to prevent camera shake.

**<Slow-shutter Synchronization>**

Slow-shutter synchronization at 1/30 sec. or slower is effective for taking nighttime pictures and twilight scenes with flash.

This camera facilitates slow-shutter synchronization in combination with a TLA flash unit.

**■ In "Av" exposure mode:**

Set the main switch to "AEL". In this case, the shutter speed will be locked at the measured value in ambient light. Make sure the flash is fully charged and shoot.

With Normal Flash

**■ In "Tv" exposure mode:**

Set the main switch to "AEL". In this case, the shutter speed will be locked at the measured value in ambient light. Make sure the flash is fully charged and shoot.

- Set the shutter speed 1/30 sec. or longer.

**■ In "M" exposure mode:**

Set the shutter speed at 1/30 sec. or slower. Adjust the aperture ring to the measured value in ambient light so that the exposure meter indicates "correct exposure" in the viewfinder. Make sure the flash in fully charged and shoot.

- When taking slow-shutter synchro flash pictures, use a tripod to prevent camera shake because the shutter speed will be long.

English

**<Daylight Flash>**
Subjects under direct sunlight or backlight will turn out dark without exposure compensation or fill-in flash. When using TLA flash in the TTL auto mode, both the subject and background will be beautifully exposed.

**■ In "Av" exposure mode:**
If "125" blinks after the flash is fully charged, adjust the aperture ring to make the aperture smaller until "125" illuminates steadily.

Flash is not used.

**■ In "Tv" exposure mode:**
In bright light, the exposure is automatically adjusted for daylight flash.

**■ In "M" or "X" exposure mode:**
In the "M" mode, set the shutter speed dial to 1/125 sec. or longer.
Adjust the aperture so that the exposure meter in the viewfinder indicates "correct exposure"

**[Using the Exposure Compensation Dial]**
In the TTL auto mode, the amount of flash couples with the camera's exposure compensation dial. To change the mood by adjusting the amount of flash, use the exposure compensation dial.

Picture taken with second curtain synchronization

Picture taken with first curtain synchronization

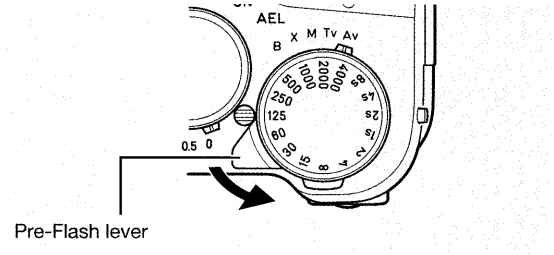


### <Second Curtain Synchronization>

Second curtain synchronization is very useful for shooting moving subjects when using slow-shutter synchronization. In ordinary flash photography, the flash is fired immediately after the first curtain of the shutter has completed travelling (first curtain synchronization).

In combination with a CONTAX flash having a second curtain synchronization capability, the camera triggers the flash just before the second curtain starts to travel (second curtain synchronization). The ambient portion of the exposure occurs before the flash exposure, thus blur is seen following the flash illuminated subject. A more convincing effect is generated.

- The exposure is controlled in the same way as for ordinary flash photography (first curtain synchronization).




### <Pre-flash TTL Automatic Flash>

Pre-flash can be memorized the amount of flash (adjusted flash duration) with a TLA flash unit.

**1 Mount the TLA flash unit on the camera.**

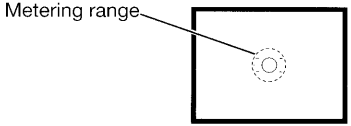
- Regarding the exposure mode, shutter speed and display, refer to "Taking Pictures in TTL Direct Light Metering".

**2 Turn the flash unit power switch on and insure sure that it has been fully charged.**

- Additional flashes must also be fully charged.

**3 Set the aperture, compose the scene for measurement of exposure, and turn the pre-flash lever in the direction of the arrow.**

The camera will automatically stop down the aperture, move the mirror-up and fire the flash (but not trip the shutter). An error relative to the correct value will be displayed in a range of plus or minus 2EV on the flashmeter indicator in the viewfinder. The amount of flash (adjusted flash duration) will be placed into memory simultaneously.




**4 If the flashmeter indicates the correct value, insure that the flash is fully charged and shoot.**

If it indicates incorrect exposure, adjust the aperture so that it indicates the correct value and shoot. If it is impossible to adjust with the aperture, or if the measured value blinks because the error exceeds ±2 EV, re-adjust the aperture and use the pre-flash meter again.

- The adjusted flash duration (amount of flash) will be stored in memory until the pre-flash lever is returned to its original position. The flash duration will remain the same through as many shots as desired as long as the pre-flash lever is activated.
- If exposure compensation is added before the pre-flash is activated, a mis-adjustment will occur in a range of ±2EV around the compensated value.

### <Pre-flash TTL Manual Flash>

The Pre-flash TTL manual flash mode may be used in TTL pre-flash metering on a TLA or any ordinary flash unit.

**1 Mount the flash unit on the camera's accessory shoe or connect it to the shynchro terminal.**

**2 Set the camera's exposure mode to "M". Set the shutter speed to 1/125 sec. or longer and set the aperture.**

**3 Make sure that all connected flash units are fully charged. Compose the subject for measurement of exposure, and turn the pre-flash lever.**

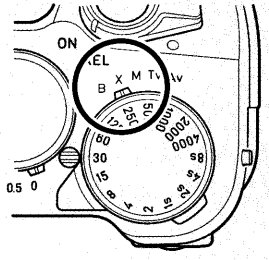
The camera will automatically stop down the aperture and fire the flash (but without tripping the shutter). An error relative to the correct value will be displayed in a range of ±2 EV on the flashmeter indicator in the viewfinder.

**4 If the flashmeter indicates a plus or minus value, adjust aperture so that it indicates the correct value and shoot.**

If it is impossible to adjust the aperture, or if the measured value blinks because the error exceeds ±2 EV, re-adjust the aperture and use the pre-flash again.

**5 Take a photograph after making sure the flash in fully charged.**

- Because some large-size flash units do not synchronize at 1/125sec., we recommended making preliminary tests before use.
- The pre-flash is designed to fire by means of an electronic switch. Some flash units do not enable light metering by pre-flash with the flashmeter.




## <Taking Pictures Using X-contact Flash Units Other than TLA Flash Unit>

**1 Mount the flash unit on the camera. Set the exposure mode selector lever to "X". The shutter speed is set to 1/90 sec.**

- It does not matter where the shutter speed dial is set.

**2 Set the aperture and shoot.**

Set the aperture according to the instructions for the flash unit.

- When using a cord type flash that has no direct x contact, connect the cord to the sync terminal on the side of the camera.

## <Flash Photography with Waist Level Finder>

Using the optional Flash Bracket MSB-1. See the details for Flash Bracket on page 92.

- 'Flash Auto Set Function' is not available with Flash Bracket MSB-1.