

CONTAX

137

MD QUARTZ

Instruction booklet
Gebrauchsanweisung
Mode d'emploi
Folleto de instrucciones



Real Time Photography

Congratulations on your purchase of a Contax 137 MD Quartz.

The 137 MD Quartz is a high quality precision automatic single-lens reflex camera with the world's first fully integrated micromotor drive system that controls the film winding and the camera's operation systems with a single micromotor.

A quartz crystal oscillator is also incorporated to control all time related functions in the camera.

The "electronic brain" unit, quartz crystal and micromotor govern the AE mechanism, the information displayed in the viewfinder and winding the film.

Before using your new Contax 137 MD Quartz, please read this instruction manual carefully. Understanding how to use it correctly will greatly increase your enjoyment of photography.

* The instructions in this manual and the accompanying photographs are for a camera with a planar T* 50 mm F1.4 lens attached, but the method of use is the same with other lenses.

Wir danken Ihnen, daß Sie sich für eine Contax 137 MD Quartz entschieden haben.

Bei der 137 MD Quartz handelt es sich um eine hochwertige, automatische, einäugige Präzisions-Spiegelreflexkamera mit dem ersten vollintegrierten Mikromotorantriebssystem der Welt, das den Filmtransport und die Betriebssysteme der Kamera mit nur einem Mikromotor steuert.

Außerdem findet ein Quarzkristallschwinger Anwendung, der alle zeitbezogenen Funktionen der Kamera steuert. Das "elektronische Gehirn", der Quarzkristall und der Mikromotor regeln die Belichtungsautomatik, die im Sucher angezeigte Information und den Filmtransport.

Vor Benutzung Ihrer neuen Contax 137 MD Quartz lesen Sie bitte diese Bedienungsanleitung aufmerksam durch. Wenn Sie sich mit ihrer richtigen Bedienung vertraut machen, haben Sie beim Fotografieren viel mehr Spaß.

* Die in dieser Bedienungsanleitung und in den Begleitfotos angegebenen Hinweise gelten für eine Kamera mit angesetztem Planar-T*-Objektiv 1:1, 4/50 mm; die Bedienung ist jedoch bei Verwendung anderer Objektive die selbe.

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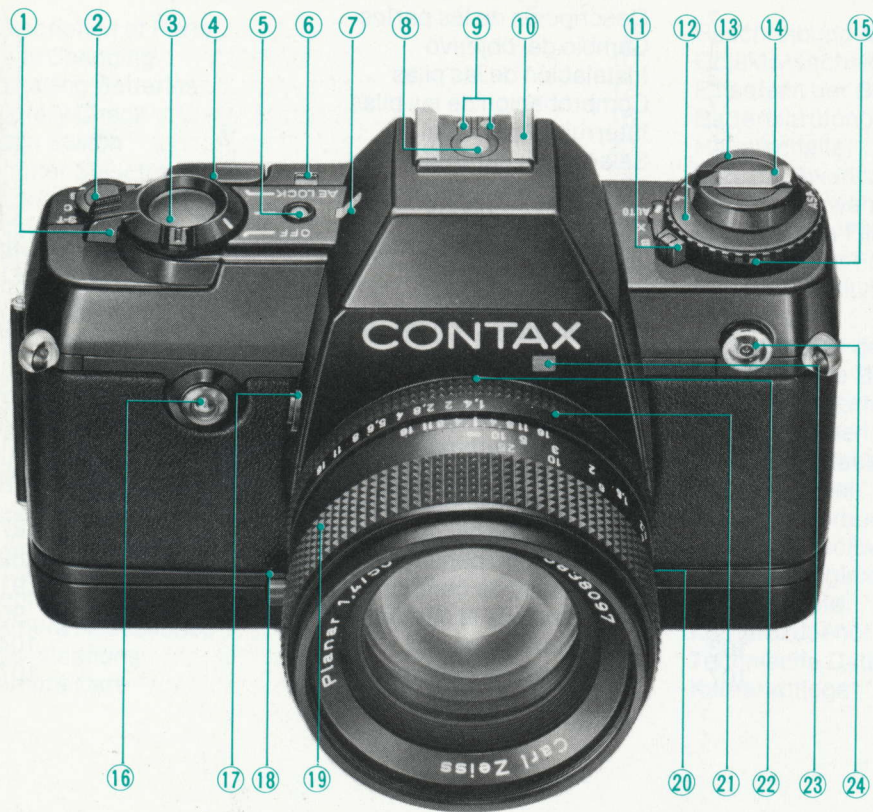
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Description of Parts



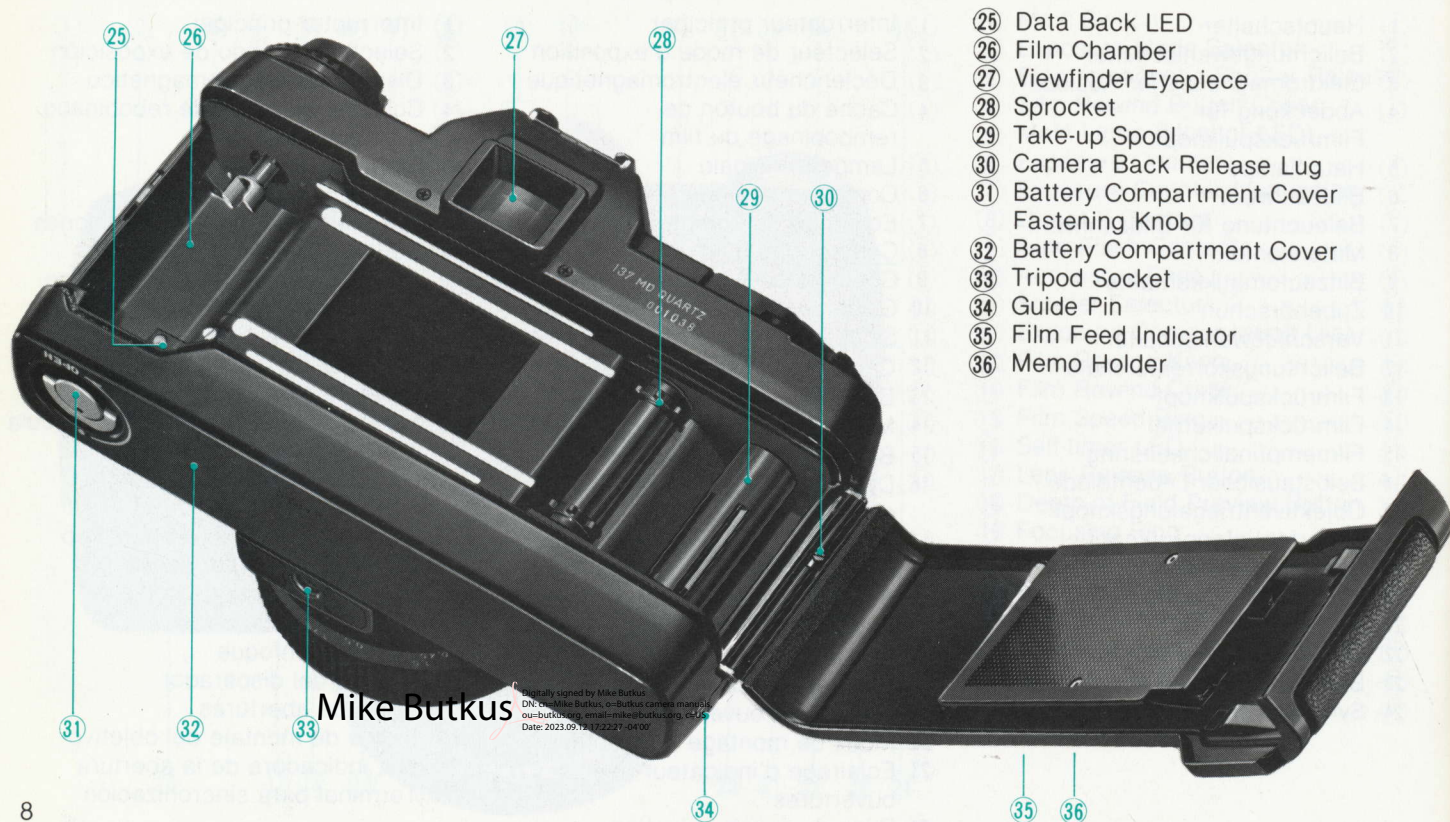
- ① Main Switch
- ② Exposure Mode Selector
- ③ Electromagnetic Shutter Release
- ④ Film Rewind Button Cover
- ⑤ Main Lamp (Monitor LED)
- ⑥ Exposure Counter
- ⑦ Exposure Counter Illuminator
- ⑧ Direct X Contact
- ⑨ Auto Flash Contacts
- ⑩ Accessory Shoe
- ⑪ Shutter Selector
- ⑫ Exposure Compensation Dial
- ⑬ Film Rewind Knob
- ⑭ Film Rewind Crank
- ⑮ Film Speed Ring
- ⑯ Self-timer LED
- ⑰ Lens Release Button
- ⑱ Depth-of-Field Preview Button
- ⑲ Focusing Ring
- ⑳ Release Socket
- ㉑ Aperture Ring
- ㉒ Lens Mount Index
- ㉓ Aperture Indicator Illuminator
- ㉔ Synchro Terminal

Bezeichnung der Teile**Désignation des pièces****Descripción las partes**

- ① Hauptschalter
- ② Belichtungswahlschalter
- ③ Elektromagnetischer Auslöser
- ④ Abdeckung für
Filmrückspulknopf
- ⑤ Hauptlampe
- ⑥ Bildzählwerk
- ⑦ Beleuchtung für Bildzählwerk
- ⑧ Mittenkontakt
- ⑨ Blitzautomatikkontakte
- ⑩ Zubehörschuh
- ⑪ Verschlüßwahlschalter
- ⑫ Belichtungs Korrekturskala
- ⑬ Filmrückspulknopf
- ⑭ Filmrückspulkurbel
- ⑮ Filmempfindlichkeitsring
- ⑯ Selbstauslöser-Leuchtdiode
- ⑰ Objektiventriegelungsknopf
- ⑱ Schärfentiefenprüfknopf
- ⑲ Scharfeinstellring
- ⑳ Fernauslöserbuchse
- ㉑ Blendenring
- ㉒ Objektivfassungsindex
- ㉓ Beleuchtung für Blendenanzeige
- ㉔ Synchronisationsanschluß

- ① Interrupteur principal
- ② Sélecteur de mode d'exposition
- ③ Déclencheur électromagnétique
- ④ Cache du bouton de
rembobinage du film
- ⑤ Lampe principale
- ⑥ Compteur de vues
- ⑦ Eclairage du compteur de vues
- ⑧ Contact direct X
- ⑨ Contacts de flash automatique
- ⑩ Griffe porte-accessoires
- ⑪ Sélecteur de vitesse d'obturation
- ⑫ Cadran de correction d'exposition
- ⑬ Bouton de rembobinage du film
- ⑭ Manivelle de rembobinage du film
- ⑮ Bague des sensibilités du film
- ⑯ Diode LED (électroluminescente)
du retardateur
- ⑰ Bouton de déverrouillage
d'objectif
- ⑱ Bouton de contrôle de la
profondeur de champ
- ⑲ Bague de mise au point
- ㉑ Prise de télécommande
- ㉓ Bague des ouvertures
- ㉔ Index de montage d'objectif
- ㉕ Eclairage d'indicateur des
ouvertures
- ㉖ Prise de synchronisation

- ① Interruptor principal
- ② Selector de modo de exposición
- ③ Disparador electromagnético
- ④ Cubierta de botón de rebobinado
de la película
- ⑤ Lámpara principal
- ⑥ Contador de exposiciones
- ⑦ Luz del contador de exposiciones
- ⑧ Contacto X directo
- ⑨ Contactos para flash automático
- ⑩ Zapata para accesorios
- ⑪ Selector de obturador
- ⑫ Disco de compensación de la
exposición
- ⑬ Mando de rebobinado de la película
- ⑭ Manivela de rebobinado
- ⑮ Anillo de sensibilidades de la
película
- ⑰ LED del disparador automático
- ⑱ Botón para extraer el objetivo
- ⑲ Botón de visión previa de la
profundidad de campo
- ㉑ Anillo de enfoque
- ㉓ Orificio del disparador
- ㉔ Anillo de aberturas
- ㉕ Índice de montaje del objetivo
- ㉖ Luz indicadora de la abertura
- ㉗ Terminal para sincronización



- ②5 Data Back LED
- ②6 Film Chamber
- ②7 Viewfinder Eyepiece
- ②8 Sprocket
- ②9 Take-up Spool
- ③0 Camera Back Release Lug
- ③1 Battery Compartment Cover
Fastening Knob
- ③2 Battery Compartment Cover
- ③3 Tripod Socket
- ③4 Guide Pin
- ③5 Film Feed Indicator
- ③6 Memo Holder

- ②5 Datenrückwand-Leuchtdiode
- ②6 Filmkammer
- ②7 Sucherokular
- ②8 Zahntrommel
- ②9 Aufwickelspule
- ③0 Rückwandverriegelung
- ③1 Befestigungsknopf für
Batteriefachdeckel
- ③2 Batteriefachdeckel
- ③3 Stativgewinde
- ③4 Führungsstift
- ③5 Filmtransportanzeige
- ③6 Memo-Halter

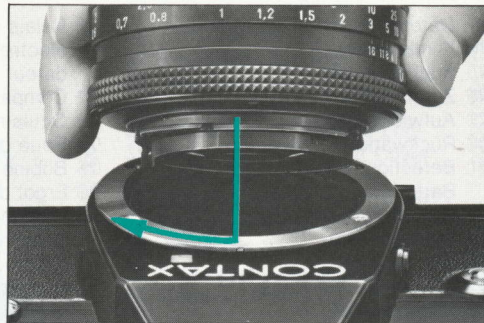
- ②5 Relais de signal LED (diode
électroluminescente) de dos
dateur
- ②6 Compartiment du film
- ②7 Oculaire
- ②8 Roue dentée
- ②9 Bobine réceptrice
- ③0 Ergot de déverrouillage du dos
- ③1 Bouton de verrouillage du
couvercle du compartiment des
piles
- ③2 Couvercle du compartiment des
piles
- ③3 Embase filetée pour pied
- ③4 Ergot de guidage
- ③5 Témoin de transport du film
- ③6 Cadre aide-mémoire

- ②5 LED del respaldo para datos
- ②6 Cámara de la película
- ②7 Ocular del visor
- ②8 Rueda dentada
- ②9 Carrete enrollador
- ③0 Tope para abrir el respaldo de
la cámara
- ③1 Mando de apriete de la cubierta
del compartimiento de las pilas
- ③2 Tapa del compartimiento de las
pilas
- ③3 Rosca para el trípode
- ③4 Espiga de guía
- ③5 Indicador de avance de la película
- ③6 Portanotas

Lens Changing

Mounting the Lens

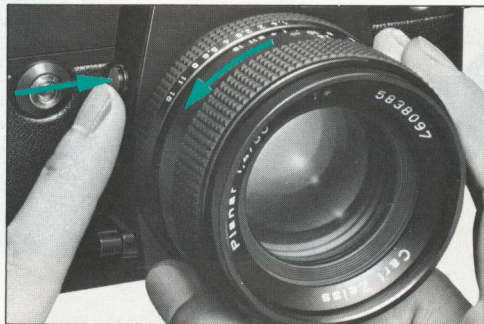
Insert the lens into the camera body mount, matching the red dot on the lens mount with that on the camera body. Then, gripping the lens barrel firmly, turn the lens clockwise until it locks with a click.



Removing the Lens

While keeping the lens release button depressed, turn the lens all the way counterclockwise and lift the lens out of the mount. Always keep both the camera body mount and the lens mount covered with their respective caps when the lens is not mounted. Also, cover the front of the lens with the front lens cap when not in use.

- Avoid touching the inside of the camera or the glass surfaces of the lens with your fingers.
- Avoid direct sunlight when interchanging lenses with film loaded in the camera.

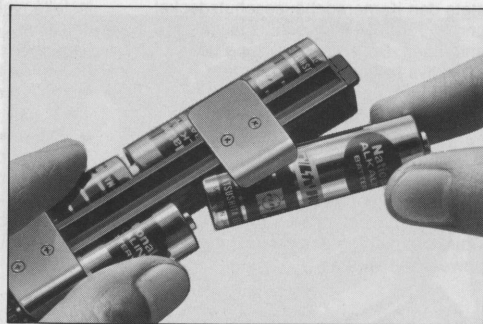


Installing Batteries

The 137 MD Quartz uses batteries as the power source to perform all necessary functions, including automatic film wind, exposure setting, shutter release, etc. Therefore, make sure that batteries are installed before using the camera. The camera will not operate without batteries.

Use four 1.5 V size AA dry batteries or four 1.2 V size AA nickel-cadmium batteries. Camera performance may be impaired, particularly during continuous exposures, if the batteries are not in top condition. Therefore, you should use batteries (such as alkaline manganese batteries) which give the best possible performance.

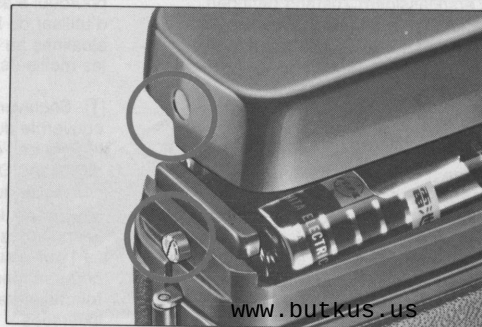
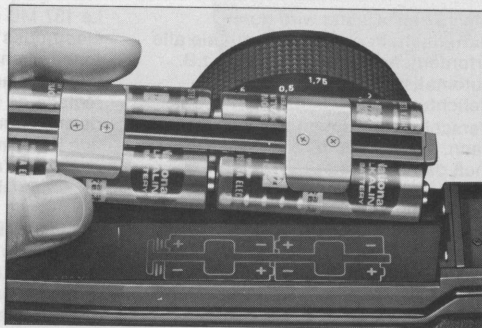
- 1 Lift up the fastening knob of the battery compartment cover on the bottom of the camera, turn it in the "OPEN" direction and remove the battery compartment cover.
- 2 Insert four batteries with the polarity indicated by the (+) and (-) markings on the attachment case (and also inside the battery compartment). The camera will not operate if the (+) and (-) ends are reversed.



- 3 After installing the batteries in the battery case, insert it into the battery compartment. Insert the case in the direction shown by the diagram in the battery compartment.
- 4 Fit the mounting hole on the battery compartment cover onto the guide pin on the camera, fit the cover onto the camera in its original position, and then lock it in place by turning the fastening knob as far as it will go in the direction of the white dot.

Number of rolls of film which can be exposed with each type of battery (under standard exposure conditions)

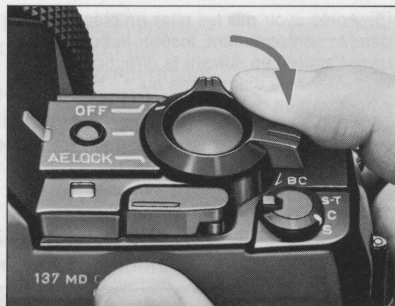
Type	Number of 36-exposure rolls exposed (continuous exposure at room temperature)
Alkaline manganese dry batteries	about 50
Manganese dry batteries	about 20
Nickel-cadmium batteries	about 30



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Check the batteries by turning the main switch in the direction of "B.C" (battery check). If the main lamp lights up green, the battery voltage is normal. **As the voltage drops, the lamp gradually becomes dimmer and the film winding becomes slower. When this happens, please install fresh batteries.**

The green lamp will not light up when nickel-cadmium batteries are used. This is because the rated voltage of nickel-cadmium batteries is lower than dry batteries, and does not indicate that the batteries will not perform well.



Die Batterien durch Drehen des Hauptschalters in Richtung "B.C" (Batterieprüfung) überprüfen. Leuchtet die Hauptlampe grün auf, ist die Batteriespannung normal. Bei Spannungsabfall wird die Lampe allmählich dunkler und die Filmumspulung langsamer. Ist dies der Fall, neue Batterien einsetzen. Die grüne Lampe leuchtet nicht auf, wenn Nickel-Kadmiumbatterien verwendet

werden. Dies ist darauf zurückzuführen, daß die Nennspannung von Nickel-Kadmiumbatterien niedriger ist als diejenige von Trockenbatterien; dadurch wird jedoch keine schlechte Batterieleistung angezeigt.

Battery Precautions

- When changing batteries, install 4 new batteries which are all of the same type. Top performance will not be obtained if old batteries are mixed in with the new ones.
- The life span of batteries varies with the environmental temperature. Especially in cold regions, performance may drop, causing difficulties in taking pictures, and the number of rolls that can be exposed with one set of batteries will decrease. In such a case, you should use a 137 power pack (refer to page 98), which is sold separately, so that the batteries can be kept warm during use. Batteries which perform below par because of the cold will recover fully if warmed up to normal temperature.
- If the camera is not used for an extended period of time, remove the batteries from the battery case. This will avoid damage to the contacts, etc. in the case from battery leakage.

Vorsichtsmaßnahmen für Batterien

- Bei Batteriewechsel 4 neue Batterien desselben Typs einsetzen. Bei gleichzeitiger Verwendung von alten und neuen Batterien läßt sich keine Spitzenleistung erzielen.
- Die Batterielebensdauer ist je nach Umgebungstemperatur unterschiedlich. Die Leistung kann besonders in kalten Gegenden abnehmen, wobei das Fotografieren schwierig ist und weniger Filmrollen mit einem Satz Batterien belichtet werden können. In einem derartigen Falle sollte ein als Sonderzubehör erhältlicher Batteriebehälter 137 (siehe Seite 99) verwendet werden, um die Batterien bei Verwendung warmzuhalten. Batterien, die wegen der Kälte nicht die volle Leistung liefern, erholen sich ganz, wenn sie auf Normaltemperatur erwärmt werden.
- Bei längerer Nichtbenutzung der Kamera die Batterien aus dem Batteriegehäuse entfernen. Dadurch wird eine Beschädigung der Kontakte usw. im Gehäuse durch auslaufende Batterien vermieden.

Main Switch

The main switch is operated by setting it at various marked positions, using either the affixed lever or protrusion to turn it. The switch can thus be operated smoothly without removing your eye from the viewfinder.

"OFF"

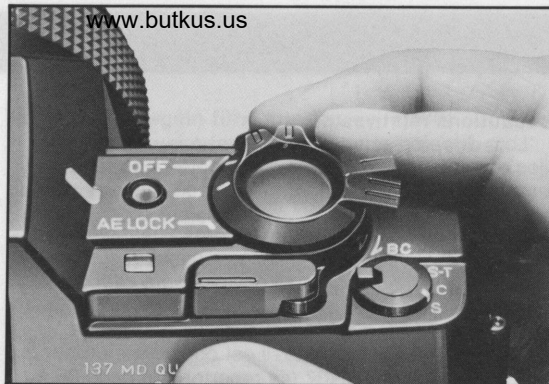
When the main switch is turned to "OFF", the camera will not operate as the power source to the shutter and exposure systems will have been cut off. When not using the camera, see that the main switch has been turned to "OFF" to conserve batteries.

Main Lamp (Setting in Main Lamp Position for Normal Operation)

When the main switch is turned on (to the main lamp position), all of the electrical circuits in the camera come on, and the main lamp lights up red. At the same time, the LED indicators in the viewfinder illuminate, showing you the necessary exposure information. When the shutter release button is slightly pressed or the shutter is released, both the main lamp and the LED indicator will light for ten seconds and the switch off automatically. And, whenever you want to check the exposure reading within the viewfinder, simply exert a slight pressure on the shutter release again; and continue pressing it further down to take the picture. The main lamp has the following functions in addition to showing that the power is switched on or off.

- The lamp goes off and back on again whenever a photograph is taken, in either the single-exposure or continuous mode.

- When the self-timer is used, the main lamp flashes



along with the self-timer LED on the front of the camera to show that the self-timer has been activated.

- When the roll of film reaches the end, the camera's automatic winder stops automatically, and at the same time the main lamp flashes to signal that the roll has ended. The main lamp also flashes a warning when a malfunction occurs (such as automatic film winding or shutter cocking trouble) before reaching film end during picture taking.

"AE LOCK"

When the main switch is set at "AE LOCK", the exposure (shutter speed) that was in effect at that time is "locked in". This feature is useful in such situation as photographing back-lighted subjects or moving subjects in the continuous mode while holding the exposure reading constant. When the main switch is in this position, the main lamp will continuously stay lit as a warning not to leave it in the "AE LOCK" position after finishing shooting in the "AE LOCK" mode (Refer to page 64).

Interrupteur principal

L'interrupteur peut être amené sur les différentes positions repérées à l'aide du levier ou de la saillie: Il est ainsi possible de l'actionner sans avoir à éloigner l'œil du viseur.

"OFF" (arrêt)

Lorsque l'interrupteur se trouve sur la position "OFF", l'appareil n'alimente pas l'obturateur et les circuits de mesure d'exposition sont coupés. Ne pas omettre d'amener cet interrupteur sur "OFF" lorsque l'appareil n'est pas utilisé afin d'économiser les piles.

Lampe principale (réglage sur la position de lampe principale pour prises de vues normales)

Lorsque l'interrupteur est amené sur la position de lampe principale, tous les circuits électriques de l'appareil sont mis sous tension et la lampe principale rouge s'allume. Parallèlement à ceci, les LED-témoins du viseur s'allument afin de visualiser tous les paramètres d'exposition nécessaires. Lorsque l'on appuie sur le déclencheur, la lampe principale ainsi qu'une LED s'allument pendant 10 secondes après lesquelles elles s'éteignent automatiquement. Si d'autre part on désire vérifier les paramètres d'exposition à l'intérieur du viseur, il suffit d'appuyer légèrement sur le déclencheur afin de l'actionner totalement pour prendre la vue. Parallèlement à son action in-

dicatrice d'alimentation, la lampe principale possède les fonctions ci-après:

- Elle clignote une fois lorsqu'une vue est prise, que ce soit en exposition simple ou en mode continu.
- Lorsque l'on utilise le retardateur, elle clignote en même temps que sa LED (implantée en façade) afin d'indiquer qu'il est en service.
- Lorsque la pellicule arrive à sa fin, l'enrouleur automatique intégré s'arrête automatiquement et la lampe principale clignote afin d'indiquer cet état de choses. La lampe principale clignote également si un dérangement se produit avant (panne de bobinage automatique ou d'armement) ou pendant la prise de vue.

"AE LOCK" (verrouillage de AE)

Sur la position "AE LOCK", la vitesse d'obturation sélectionnée est "verrouillée". Ceci se révèle très commode dans des situations telles que les contre-jours ou les sujets mobiles en mode continu car l'exposition est ainsi maintenue à une valeur constante. Lorsque l'interrupteur général se trouve sur cette position, la lampe principale reste allumée continuellement afin que l'on n'oublie pas de modifier le positionnement après les prises de vues en verrouillage de AE (voir la page 65).

Shutter Selector

During normal automatic photography or when using the exclusive auto flash, the shutter selector is set on "AUTO". When another flash unit is used or when taking time exposures, set the shutter selector to "X" or "B", respectively.

"AUTO"

When the shutter selector is set on "AUTO", the shutter speed is automatically controlled to adjust to the aperture setting and the subject brightness. The shutter speed is indicated by the LED indicators in the viewfinder. When the TLA20 auto flash is mounted on the camera, the shutter selector can be left on "AUTO" and the auto flash will couple to the camera automatically at any lens aperture setting.

"X" (Flash synchronization speed)

Set the shutter selector to "X" when using any flash unit other than the TLA20 auto flash. The synchro contact of the 137 MD Quartz is an X contact, and the shutter speed is 1/60 second.



"B" (Bulb)

When the shutter selector is set on "B", the shutter remains open and exposure continues as long as the shutter release is pressed down. This setting is used for time exposures.

Sélecteur de vitesse

En photographie automatique normale ou à l'emploi du flash automatique exclusif, le sélecteur de vitesse se règle sur "AUTO". Choisir respectivement les positions "X" ou "B" avec ce sélecteur quand on utilise un autre flash ou lors de la prise de poses.

Position "AUTO"

Lorsque le sélecteur de vitesse se trouve sur "AUTO", la vitesse d'obturation se règle automatiquement en fonction du réglage de l'ouverture et de la luminosité du sujet et elle est indiquée par les témoins à diode LED (électroluminescente) du viseur. Lorsque le flash automatique TLA20 est installé sur l'appareil, le sélecteur de vitesse peut être laissé sur "AUTO", car le flash sera automatiquement couplé à l'appareil, quel que soit le réglage de l'ouverture.

Position "X" (Vitesse de synchronisation de flash)

Choisir la position "X" du sélecteur de vitesse quand on utilise un flash autre que le flash automatique TLA20. Le contact de synchronisation du 137 MD Quartz est un contact X et la vitesse d'obturation est de 1/60^e de seconde.

Positionn "B" (pose)

Quand le sélecteur de vitesse se trouve sur "B", l'obturateur reste ouvert et l'exposition continue aussi longtemps que le déclencheur est enfoncé. Cette position sert donc pour les poses.

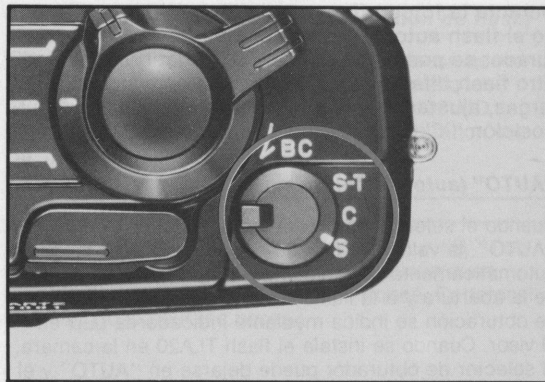
The 137 MD Quartz permits you to choose the single-exposure, continuous or self-timer mode, depending on your photographic objective. The selection is performed using the exposure mode selector.

“S” (Single-exposure)

When the exposure mode selector is set on “S”, one exposure is taken every time the shutter release is pressed. The film is wound automatically following each exposure. At the time of exposure, the main lamp goes off briefly and then comes back on.

“C” (Continuous)

When the exposure mode selector is set on “C”, a maximum of 2 frames per second will be exposed automatically as long as the shutter release is held down. (The actual rate may be slower than 2 frames per second if the batteries are not fresh, if they are used in cold weather or if the shutter speed is slower than 1/60 second.) When the finger is removed from the shutter release, the camera stops after film winding is completed. The main lamp goes off briefly during each exposure, as in the single-exposure mode. Be sure to use fresh batteries when taking pictures in the continuous mode. Single exposures can also be taken



with the exposure mode selector on “C” by removing the finger from the shutter release after each exposure.

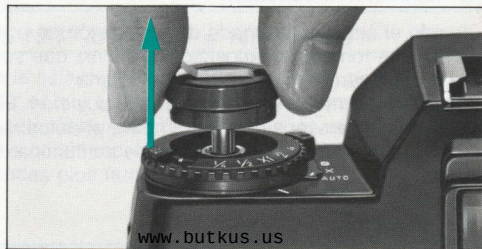
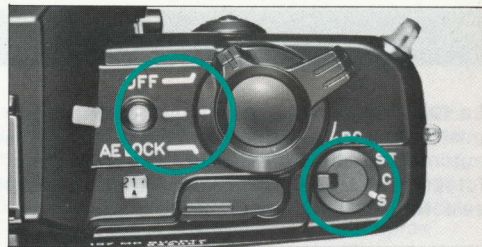
“S-T” (Self-timer)

When the exposure mode selector is set on “S-T”, when the shutter release is pressed, the self-timer LED on the front of the camera and the main lamp start flashing. The exposure is taken 10 seconds later.

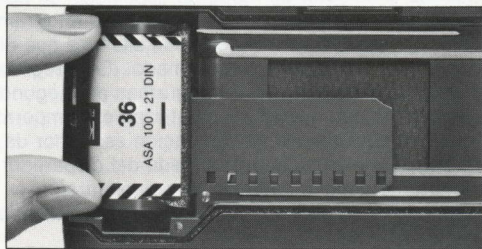
Film Loading

Avoid direct sunlight or strong artificial light when loading film. Always use a standard 135 film cartridge.

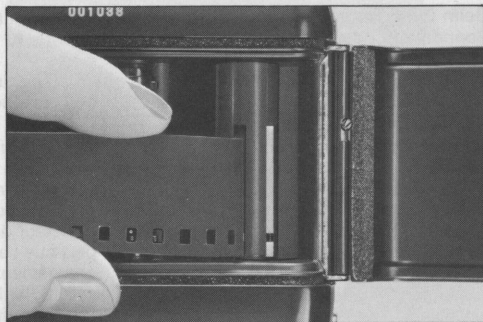
- 1** Turn the main switch ON and set the exposure mode selector on "S".
 - If the exposure mode selector is set on "C", there is a danger that too much film will be exposed when the dummy exposures are taken after loading, so be sure to set it on "S".
- 2** Lift the film rewind knob up lightly at first, then pull it up more strongly. This will open the camera back.



- 3** Insert the cartridge into the film chamber, then push the rewind knob down to its normal position. The knob can be pushed down easily if it is rotated back and forth slightly while pushing.

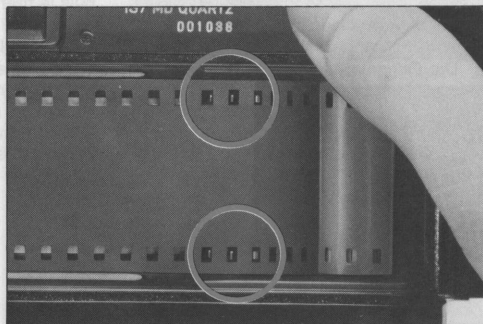


4 Pull the necessary length of film out from the cartridge and insert the tip into either of the grooves on the take-up spool.

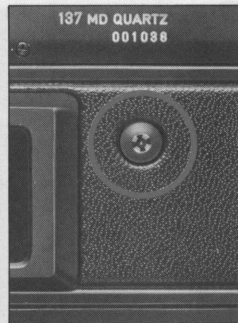


5 Press the shutter release to take dummy exposures until the sprockets fit into the film perforations. Make sure that the sprockets fit into the perforations, then close the camera back.

When taking the dummy exposures, set the shutter selector on "X" or remove the lens cap and point the camera where light will enter the lens. If the shutter release is pressed while the shutter selector is on "AUTO" and the lens cap is on, the shutter will remain open a long time.

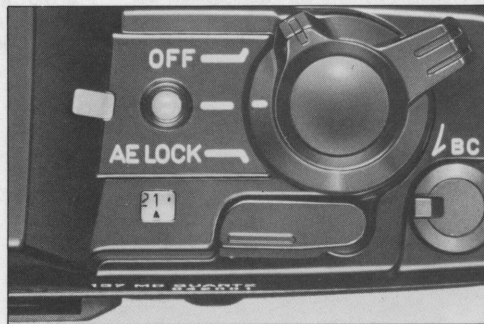


⑥ Take additional dummy exposures until "1" appears in the exposure counter (this can also be verified using the counter visible on the left inside the viewfinder). Now you can start taking pictures. When taking the dummy exposures, make sure that the film feed indicator on the camera back is turning. This indicates that the film is feeding properly. The rewind knob will turn at the same time.



Exposure Counter

The exposure counter advances every time the automatic winding mechanism operates, and returns to "S" (start) when the camera back is opened, regardless of whether or not there is film in the camera. The exposure counter on top of the camera starts with S, then 1, then shows even numbers from 2 through 36. The odd numbers are indicated by dots between the even numbers. The numbers 12, 20, 24 and 36 are in red since they indicate the final exposures of standard length rolls of film. There is also an exposure counter inside the viewfinder (refer to page 43).



Setting the Film Speed

The ASA or DIN film speed rating specified on the film box and instruction sheet indicates the degree of sensitivity of the film to light.

The film speed ring must be set to the speed of the film to insure proper exposure.

To set: Lift the film speed ring and turn it until the proper ASA film speed is opposite the index mark.

ASA film speed values

12	25	50	100	200	400	800	1600	3200
■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
16	20	32	40	64	80	125	160	250
320	500	640	1000	1250	2000	2500		

Memo Holder with ASA/DIN Conversion Scale

To keep from forgetting what kind of film is in the camera, insert an end from the film box into the memo holder.

Alternatively, the holder can be used for notes, etc.



Focusing

The viewfinder screen for the 137 MD Quartz has a split-image circle in the center, surrounded by a circular microprism collar and then an outer matte field. When using the split-image center spot to focus, turn the lens focusing ring until the two images come together. To focus with the microprism collar, turn the focusing ring until the glitter disappears. With the matte field, turn the focusing ring until the image appears clear and sharp.

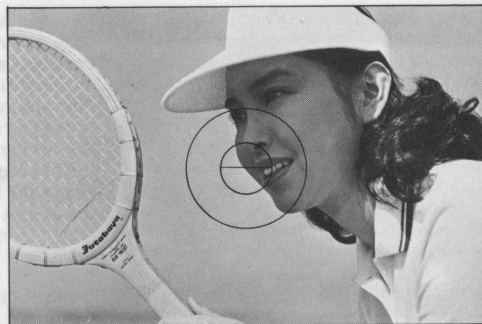
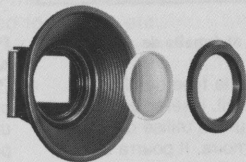
- When using a telephoto or other slow lens, or in close-up photography, the microprism collar and split-image may become dark and difficult to use for focusing. It can even happen that half of the split image circle becomes totally black. In such a case, use the outer matte field for focusing.

Eyesight Adjustment Lenses

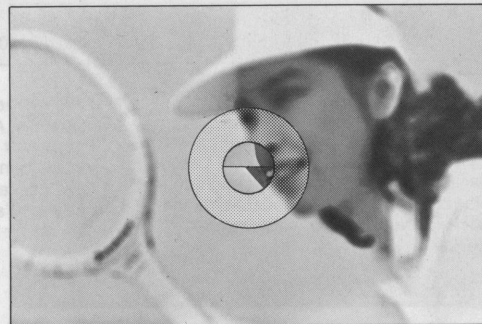
Correction eyepiece lenses are available for farsighted and nearsighted people.

There are 8 types available:

– 5D, – 4D, – 3D, – 2D, OD, + 1D, + 2D, + 3D. Choose the lens that corresponds to your own eyesight. These lenses should be used with an accessory eye cup.



In focus/Scharf/Bonne mise au point/Enfocada



Out of focus/Unscharf/Mauvaise mise au point/Desenfocada

Exposure Counter

Matte Field

5.6 — Aperture Indication

LED Indicators

www.butkus.us

3

OVER

1000

500

250

125

60

30

15

8

4

2

1

2

LT

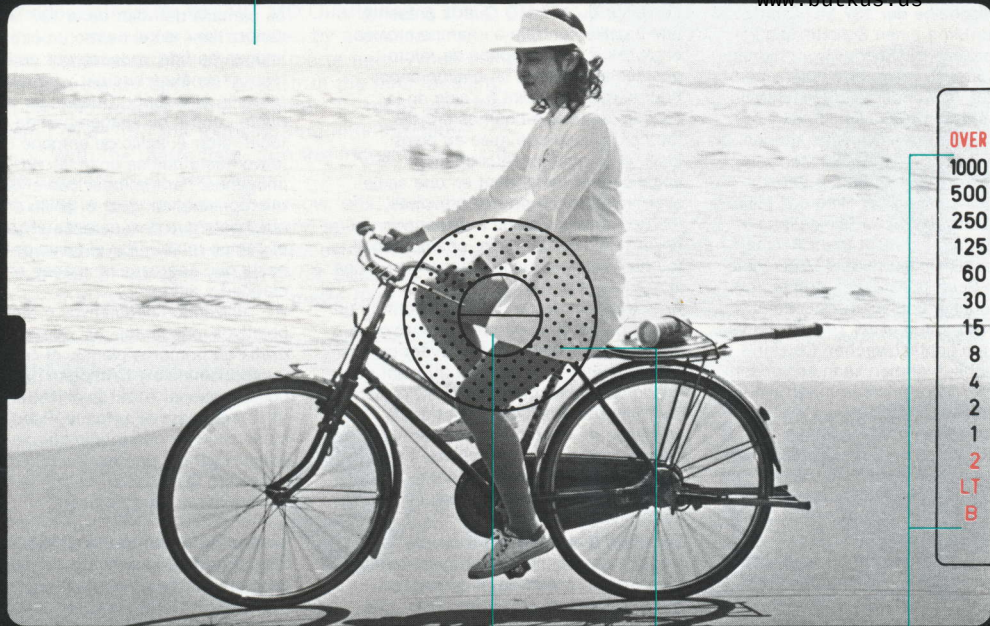
B

Exposure Compensation Warning LED.

Split-image

Microprism

Shutter Speed Scale



Inside the Viewfinder

The viewfinder of the Contax 137 MD Quartz always gives readings at full aperture for bright and easy focusing. Necessary information is also displayed inside the viewfinder.

Split-image/Micropism Center

The combination of a split-image in the center, a circular micropism collar around it and an outer matte field permits focusing to be done quickly and easily.

Shutter Speed Scale

The numbers on the right side indicate shutter speeds. The black numbers from 1 through 1000 are the reciprocals of exposure times in fractions of a second; 1 indicates an exposure of 1 second, 2 an exposure of 1/2 second, and so on through 1000 which indicates an exposure of 1/1000 second. The red number 2 indicates an exposure of 2 seconds. The red "LT" indicates an automatically controlled "long time" exposure longer than 2 seconds, up to a maximum of 11 seconds. "B" indicates that the shutter selector is on "B" (bulb) or, if the selector is on "AUTO", that it is too dark for the automatic mechanism to be used. "OVER" indicates that it is too bright for a correct exposure.

LED Indicator

When the main switch is turned on, one or more of the red LEDs to the right of the shutter speed scale will either be steadily lit or pulsating, indicating the shutter speed in use. The "↗" mark at the top of the scale lights up green when a TLA Auto Flash unit teamed with the camera completes recycling. After exposure, this mark will pulsate for one second (or remain

steadily on when the flash unit is recycling quickly) if the subject was within the correct auto flash range.

Aperture Indication

The aperture setting of the lens (also called f-number) is displayed at the top of the viewfinder. In some cases, such as when lenses slower than f/5.6, auto bellows, or a microscope adapter are used, the aperture setting does not automatically couple to the camera, and the indication in the viewfinder remains fixed at f/1.4. This does not indicate malfunctioning of the camera mechanism. The aperture indication is given as •, 1.4, 2, 2.8, 4, 5.6, 8, 11, 16, 22 or 32. The • indicates f/1.2.

Exposure Counter

The counter advances when the winding mechanism operates, and resets to "S" when the camera back is opened. All integers from 1 through 36 appear; S is followed by two arrows to indicate dummy exposures during loading. The numbers 12, 20, 24 and 36, which indicate the end of standard length rolls of film, and 32 through 35, which indicate that the end of the roll is near, are in red.

Exposure Compensation Warning LED

If the exposure compensation dial is set on any setting other than "X1", with the camera's power source activated, this LED lights up, indicating that exposure compensation is in effect and reminding you to reset the dial to "X1" when exposure compensation is no longer needed. The warning LED switches off when the power source deactivates.

Bildzähler
Compteur de vues
Contador de exposiciones

Mattscheibenfeld
Champ dépoli
Campo mate

5.6

Blendenanzeige
Affichage de l'ouverture
Indicación de la abertura

Leuchtdiodenanzeigen
Témoin à diode
électroluminescente (LED)
Indicadores LED

3

Leuchtdiode für Belichtungskorrekturwarnung
Témoin à LED avertisseur de correction
d'exposition
LED de aviso de compensación de la exposición

Schnittbildindikator
Champ croisés
Imagen partida

Mikroprismenraster
Microprismes
Microprisma

Verschlusszeitenskala
Echelle des vitesses
Escala de velocidades de
obturación

OVER

1000

500

250

125

60

30

15

8

4

2

1

2

LT

B

Der Sucher der Contax 137 MD Quartz zeigt bei der jeweils größtmöglichen Blende ein stets helles und leicht scharfeinstellbares Bild. Außerdem werden im Sucher alle erforderlichen Informationen angezeigt.

Schnittbildindikator/Mikroprismenraster

Die aus einem Schnittbildindikator in der Mitte mit umgebendem Mikroprismenraster und äußerem Mattscheibenfeld bestehende Kombination ermöglicht eine schnelle und einfache Scharfeinstellung.

Verschußzeitenskala

Die Zahlen auf der rechten Seite geben die Verschußzeiten an. Die schwarzen Zahlen sind die Kehrwerte der Verschußzeiten in Bruchteilen einer Sekunde; 1 gibt eine Verschußzeit von 1 Sekunde, 2 eine Verschußzeit von 1/2 Sekunde usw. und schließlich 1 000 eine Verschußzeit von 1/1 000 Sekunde an. Die rote Zahl 2 gibt eine Verschußzeit von 2 Sekunden an. Die rote Anzeige "LT" weist auf eine automatisch gesteuerte "Langzeit"-Belichtung von 2 bis maximal 11 Sekunden hin. "B" zeigt an, daß der Verschußwahlschalter auf "B" eingestellt ist bzw. daß es bei Einstellung des Wahlschalters auf "AUTO" zu dunkel ist, um die Automatik verwenden zu können. "OVER" zeigt an, daß es für eine richtige Belichtung zu hell ist.

Leuchtdiodenanzeige

Beim Einschalten des Hauptschalters leuchten eine oder mehr rote Leuchtdioden auf der rechten Seite der Verschußzeitenskala ständig oder flackernd auf, um die verwendete Verschußzeit anzuzeigen. Das Symbol  an der Oberseite der Skala leuchtet grün auf, wenn ein zusammen mit der Kamera verwendetes automatisches TLA-Elektronenblitzgerät blitzbereit ist. Nach der Belichtung flackert dieses Symbol eine

Sekunde lang, oder es leuchtet bei schneller Blitzbereitschaft des Blitzgerätes ständig auf, wenn sich das Motiv innerhalb des richtigen Blitzautomatikbereiches befunden hat.

Blendenanzeige

Die Blendeneinstellung des Objektivs (auch Blendenzahl genannt) wird über dem Sucher angezeigt. In manchen Fällen, z.B. bei Verwendung von lichtschwächeren Objektiven als 1:5,6, eines automatischen Balgengerätes oder eines Mikroskopadapters, wird die Blendeneinstellung nicht automatisch mit der Kamera gekuppelt, und die Anzeige im Sucher bleibt mit 1:1,4 unverändert. Dadurch wird keine Betriebsstörung des Kameramechanismus angezeigt. Die Blendenwerte werden als •, 1,4, 2, 2,8, 4, 5,6, 8, 11, 16, 22 oder 32 angezeigt. "•" zeigt 1:1,2 an.

Bildzähler

Der Zähler wird bei Betätigung des Umspulmechanismus vorgestellt und beim Öffnen der Kamerarückwand auf "S" zurückgestellt. Alle ganze Zahlen von 1 bis 36 erscheinen; auf S folgen zwei Pfeile, um beim Filmeinlegen Leeraufnahmen anzuzeigen. Die Zahlen 12, 20, 24 und 36, die das Ende der jeweiligen Normalfilmrollen anzeigen, und die Zahlen 32 bis 35, die die Nähe des Filmrollenendes anzeigen, sind rot.

Belichtungskorrektur-Warnleuchtdiode

Diese LED leuchtet auf, wenn der Hauptschalter eingeschaltet wird, während die Belichtungskorrekturskala auf einer anderen Position als "X1" steht, um anzuzeigen, daß die Belichtungskorrektur wirksam ist, und um Sie daran zu erinnern, die Skala auf "X1" zurückzustellen, wenn die Belichtungskorrektur nicht mehr benötigt wird. Die Warnanzeige erlischt, wenn die Stromversorgung ausgeschaltet wird.

Film Rewind

When the end of the roll of film is reached, an automatic mechanism stops the film winding, and the main lamp will pulsate for 10 seconds before automatically switching itself off. Be sure to rewind the film into its cartridge before removing it from the camera.

- ① Turn the main switch to "OFF". When this is done, the main lamp will go off.
- ② Open the film rewind button cover and press the rewind button. The button will stay down; it is not necessary to keep pressing it.
- ③ Lift the film rewind crank up and turn it in the direction shown by the arrow until the film has been completely rewound into the cartridge. The film feed indicator will turn to show that the film is actually being rewound. When the film comes off of the take-up spool, the film feed indicator will stop turning, but you will still feel light resistance. Continue turning the crank until you no longer feel resistance, then open the camera back and remove the film.



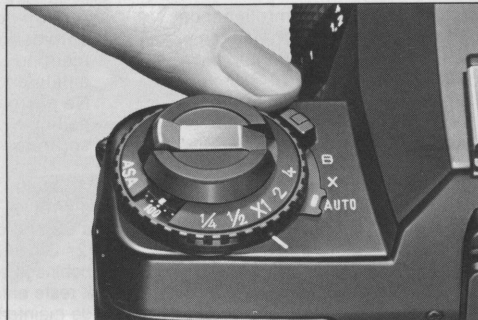
Auto Exposures

The light is measured at full aperture with a center-weighted metering pattern.
adjusted to correspond to the subject brightness. The shutter speed is indicated by the LED's in the viewfinder. It is also possible to decide on the shutter speed in advance.

The light is measured at full aperture, with a center-weighted metering pattern.

1 Set the shutter selector on "AUTO".

When the shutter selector is on "AUTO", the exposure will be set automatically. Set the exposure compensation dial on "X1".



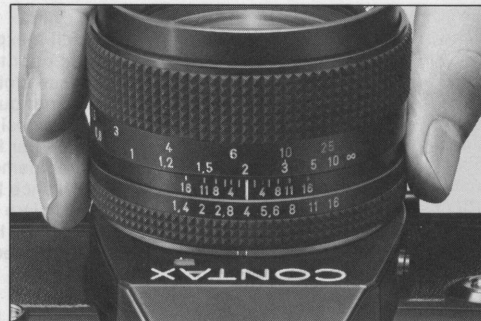
2 Turn the main switch on, and set the exposure mode selector.

When the main switch is turned on, both the main lamp and viewfinder LEDs will light up red. Next, set the exposure mode selector to "C" or "S", selecting the mode corresponding to your picture taking intent of the moment.



3 Set the aperture.

Turn the aperture ring on the lens to the desired setting. This setting will be indicated inside the viewfinder, at the top. The aperture controls the amount of light that passes through the lens to reach the film. The higher numbers mean that less light will reach the film; the amount is cut in half between any two consecutive numbers on the scale (for example 4 and 5.6). Conversely, as the number decreases, the amount of light reaching the film increases, doubling between two successive numbers on the scale. The table below gives aperture settings appropriate for common lighting conditions. (Also refer to the section on "depth-of-field" on page 90). Aperture settings intermediate between the numbers on the scale can also be used.



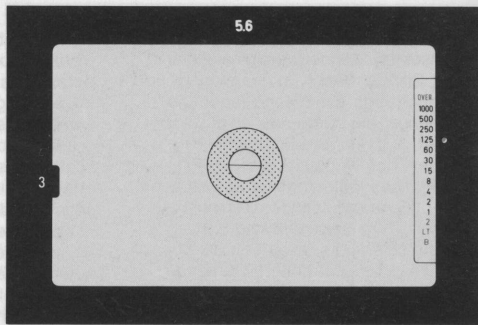
Lighting conditions	Aperture
Outdoor scenes illuminated by direct sunlight	16, 11, 8
Cloudy skies or shady areas	5.6, 4
Indoor or night scenes	2.8, 1.4, 1.7

4 Check the Exposure

Look through the viewfinder, compose the picture, and focus using the split-image, the microprism collar or the matte field. If the LED opposite any of the indications from "1000" through "LT" lights up, the shutter speed shown opposite the LED will give the correct exposure. If 2 LED's light up at once, the shutter will operate at an intermediate speed between those indicated by the two numbers. (For further details, refer to the section on "exposure check" on page 58).

When you want to choose the shutter speed yourself

When you want to shoot at a certain shutter speed, you can choose it first and then adjust the aperture. While looking through the viewfinder, turn the aperture ring until the LED opposite the desired shutter speed lights up. Then press the shutter release.



When the main lamp is flashing

If the main lamp flashes and the camera stops operating before the end of the roll is reached, do the following:

- ① Turn the main switch OFF and then back ON, and see if the main lamp now stays on steadily.
- ② If the flashing still continues, turn the main switch back to "OFF" and then either turn the main switch back to ON or slightly press the shutter release again after the main lamp goes off, keeping the main switch in the ON position.

If the main lamp lights up steadily after either of steps ① or ②, the camera will now operate normally. If it continues to flash, specialized attention is required. Please contact your nearest service station.

Beim Blinken der Hauptlampe

Falls die Hauptlampe blink und der Kamerabetrieb stoppt, bevor das Filmrollenende erreicht ist, wie folgt vorgehen:

- ① Den Hauptschalter aus- und einschalten, dann nachprüfen, ob die Hauptlampe dann ständig aufleuchtet.
- ② Bei Ständigem Blinken den Hauptschalter auf "OFF" (Aus) zurückstellen und dann nach Erlöschen der Hauptlampe entweder den Hauptschalter wieder auf "ON" (Ein) drehen oder den Auslöser nochmals leicht drücken, den Hauptschalter auf "ON" (Ein) eingestellt lassen.

Leuchtet die Hauptlampe nach Ausführung des Schrittes ① oder ② ständig auf, funktioniert die Kamera jetzt normal. Blinkt die Hauptlampe auch dann noch, ist eine genaue Untersuchung erforderlich. Wenden Sie sich bitte an die nächste Kundendienststelle.

<Exposure Check>

When the main switch is turned on, the LED's on the right side within the viewfinder will indicate the necessary exposure information. The LED's will go off after staying on for 10 seconds, but you will be able to make an exposure check by lightly pressing the shutter release to activate the diodes again.

■ When an LED from "1000" through "LT" lights up, the exposure will be correct, and you may shoot immediately. If one LED lights up, the shutter will operate at the speed indicated opposite it on the scale. When 2 LED's light up simultaneously, an intermediate shutter speed between the two indicated speeds will be used. If "30" or a smaller number is indicated, there is a danger that camera movement during exposure will cause the image to be blurred. In such a case, change the aperture so that a number above "30" is indicated, or use a tripod or other means of holding the camera steady during exposure.



eine genaue Untersuchung erforderlich. Wenn das Bild unscharf ist, bitten Sie die nächste Kundendienststelle.

11

■ When the LED in the “OVER” position flashes, the picture will be overexposed. Since the subject is too bright, turn the aperture ring until “1000” or a smaller number is indicated before shooting. If you stop down all the way and “OVER” is still indicated, it is necessary to use a neutral density filter, which must be purchased separately.

3



■ When the LED in the “B” position flashes, the subject is too dark, turn the aperture ring in the direction of smaller numbers (larger openings) until “LT” or a faster shutter speed is indicated before shooting. If the aperture is wide open and the LED in the “B” position is still flashing, a supplementary light source such as an auto flash unit is needed.

28

3



Exposure Compensation

When shooting against the light or photographing against a window or other bright backgrounds, the main subject will tend to be underexposed using the auto exposure system. Conversely, with spotlighted and other intensely lit subjects, the subject will be overexposed. To overcome lighting problems of this nature as effectively as possible,

Exposure Compensation Dial
Belichtungskorrekturskala
Cadran de correction d'exposition
Disco de compensación de la exposición

your Contax 137 features a choice of two exposure compensation methods: the AE (auto exposure) lock, and the exposure compensation dial. Both methods are also useful for intentional over and underexposure for special effects photography in addition to exposure compensation.

AE Lock using the main switch
Meßwertspeicherung mit Hilfe des Hauptschalters
Mise en mémoire AE à l'aide de l'interrupteur principal
AE Lock, bloqueo de AE utilizando el interruptor principal

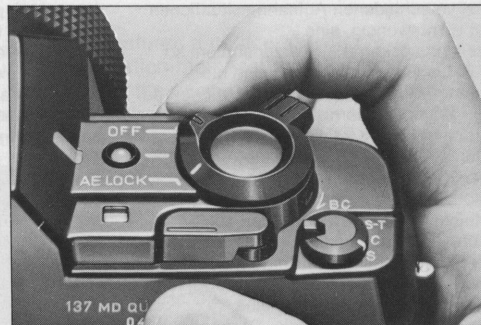


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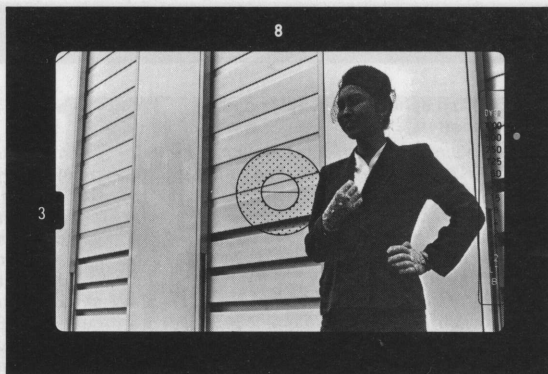
<AE LOCK Using the Main Switch>

When the main switch is set on "AE LOCK", the shutter speed is fixed at the value at which it was set at that time. The LED which indicated that shutter speed in the viewfinder will flash. When the shutter release is pressed, the shutter will operate at the speed that has been locked in place. When the main switch is turned back to the normal ON position (at the main lamp), the locked-in shutter speed is released, the indicator LED stays on steadily and the automatic exposure mechanism resumes normal operation.

To avoid unnecessary battery drain, always turn the main switch either to the main lamp position or OFF when the camera is not in use.



For example, suppose the background is excessively bright and you wish to place the subject in the shade at the side of the picture. In this instance, either ① place the subject in the center of the picture and set the AE lock; then, reframe the subject at the side of the picture and release the shutter. Or, when possible, ② walk up to the subject, make a direct exposure reading and set the AE lock; then, walk back to the original shooting position and take the picture. Both methods are effective; choice depends upon whichever is more practical at the time.



Once a shutter speed is locked, it remains locked until the AE LOCK is released, so that constant exposure can be maintained during photographing of moving subjects, such as in the photograph below. First set the exposure that is appropriate for the subject alone, then lock it so that the subject will continue to be correctly exposed regardless of changes in background brightness.

In situations which require intuition and experience, such as bright backgrounds, backlighting subjects and spot-lighted subjects, you can easily obtain the correct exposure by using the AE LOCK.

Manual operation with the AE LOCK

You can operate the camera manually by using the AE LOCK to lock the shutter speed at the desired value, then setting the aperture. Look through the viewfinder and turn the aperture ring until the LED opposite the desired shutter speed lights up, then set the main switch on "AE LOCK". Check to see that the shutter speed is locked at the desired value (the LED will flash), then set the aperture to the desired value and shoot. You may be able to set some shutter speeds more quickly with the camera pointed at a bright or dark area than with it pointed at the subject.



<Using the Exposure Compensation Dial>

The exposure compensation dial is normally set at "X1" when shooting in the automatic exposure mode. When exposure compensation is necessary, set the dial to the desired position. When the dial is set to a position other than "X1" when the main switch is turned on, the exposure compensation warning LED on the left side within the viewfinder lights up red, indicating that exposure compensation is in effect.

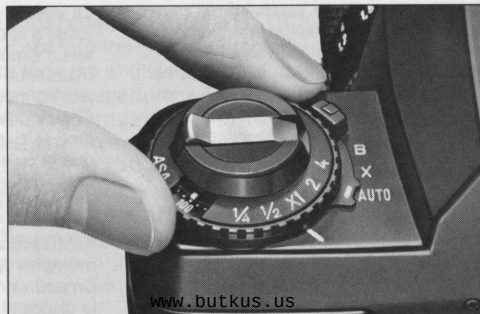
There are four click stops on the scale, at "4", "2", "1/2" and "1/4".

Intermediate settings can also be used. The "4" and "1/4" settings are equivalent to changing the aperture setting by two f-stop, the "2" and "1/2" settings correspond to changes of one f-stop.

The integral values "4" and "2" indicate that additional exposure is being given; the fractional values "1/2" and 1/4" are used to decrease the amount of exposure.

Always set the compensation dial back to "X1" when compensation is no longer required.

- At some film speeds, there are some exposure compensation settings that cannot be used, as indicated in the table at the right.



ASA Film Speed Filmempfindlichkeit (ASA) Sensibilité de film ASA Sensibilidad ASA de la película	Exposure Compensation Range Korrekturbereich Plage de correction d'exposition Gama de compensación
ASA 12	1/4 1/2 x1 • •
ASA 25	1/4 1/2 x1 2 •
ASA 50—800	1/4 1/2 x1 2 4
ASA 1600	• 1/2 x1 2 4
ASA 3200	• • x1 2 4

For Backlit subjects — “2” “4”

When shooting against the light, photographing subjects against a bright snow scene or a window, etc., the main subject will be underexposed. To compensate for this and bring out the details of your subject, set the exposure compensation dial either to “2” or “4”. The “2” setting doubles the amount of light reaching the film (thus a shutter speed of 1/250 sec. will be lowered to 1/125 sec.) The “4” setting quadruples the amount of light (thus a speed of 1/250 sec. will be lowered to 1/60 sec.).



compensated/korrigiert/compensé/compensada



uncompensated/unkorrigiert/non compensé/no compensada

For Spotlit Subjects — "1/4" "1/2"

To prevent overexposure of the main subject from spotlighting or other intense lighting, the amount of exposure should be reduced to compensate by setting the dial to "1/2" or "1/4". The "1/2" setting reduces the amount of light reaching the film by one-half (thus a shutter speed of 1/250 sec. is increased to 1/500 sec.). The "1/4" setting reduces the amount of light to one-fourth its original value (thus a shutter speed of 1/250 sec. is increased to 1/1000 sec.).



compensated/korrigiert/compensé/compensada



uncompensated/unkorrigiert/non compensé/no compensada

Flash Photography

TLA20 and TLA30 Auto Flash Units

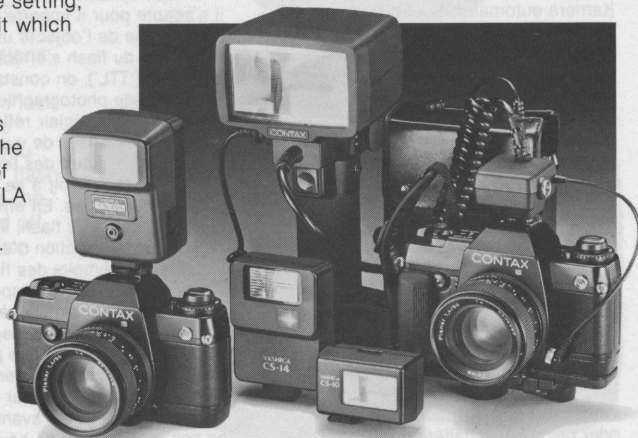
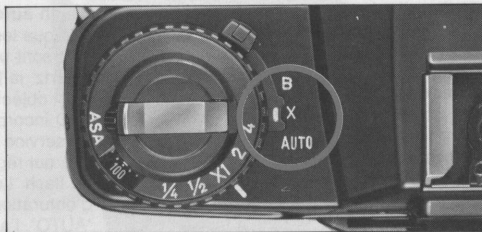
When the Contax TLA Auto Flash units are used with the Contax 137 MD Quartz, the light reaching the film plane through the lens is measured by the built-in independent SPD sensor, activating the direct TTL light metering system that automatically controls the flash output. With the camera's shutter selector set at "AUTO", the camera automatically switches to the flash synch speed (1/60 second) and couples to any aperture of the lens in use. Because of the direct "TTL" flash metering system, you will find it easy to take conventional flash shots as well as bounce flash, diffused flash and close-up flash shots, all requiring advanced techniques, without bothering with complicated calculations. And to adjust the flash output, simply use the camera's exposure compensation dial. When using the TLA Auto Flash units, you will be able to see all the necessary exposure information in the LED display within the viewfinder. If you want to take normal non-flash auto exposures with your flash unit mounted on the camera, shoot your camera before the flash unit recycles or shoot it with the flash unit turned off. For detailed operating instructions, refer to the instruction booklet which accompanies each TLA20 or TLA30 unit.



With other Flash Units

The synchro contact of the 137 MD Quartz is an X contact (1/60 second). When a flash unit other than the TLA20 is used, set the shutter selector on "X". Inside the viewfinder, the LED at the "60" position will flash, and the LED opposite the shutter speed that would be used in photographing by available light will also come on. Since the shutter will not operate at that speed while the shutter selector is on "X", this second LED may be disregarded. If a synchro cord is needed, it may be connected to the synchro terminal on the front of the camera. To determine the proper aperture setting, please consult the instruction manual for the flash unit which you are using.

- Besides the TLA series, Yashica offers the highly compact CS-10, CS-14 and the auto flash CS-201 in its line of cordless units. For professional work, there is the Contax RTF540 Auto Flash unit with a guide number of 40. And Yashica now introduces the Contax RTF540 TLA Adapter specially designed for using the RTF540 for direct TTL flash shots with the Contax 137 MD Quartz.

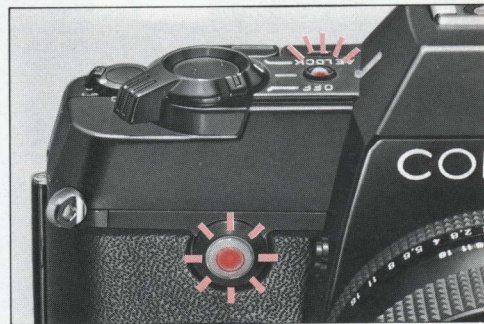
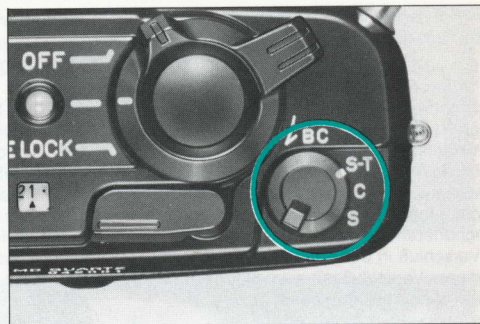


Quartz Self-Timer

The self-timer of your Contax 137 MD Quartz is quartz-regulated and is extremely convenient for join-the-picture shots. Once it is set, the self-timer will run for a quartz-regulated 10 seconds; both the self-timer LED and the main lamp flash to warn you that the shutter is about to release.

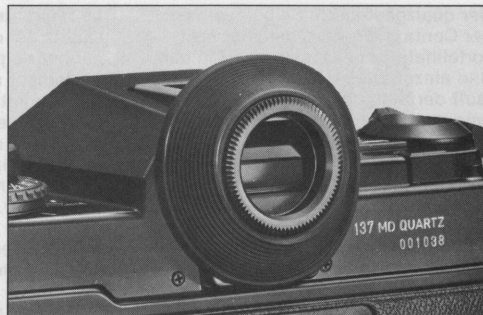
- 1 First focus, then set the exposure mode selector on "S.T".
- 2 When the shutter release is pressed, the self-timer LED and the main lamp start flashing alternately. Ten seconds later the shutter will release to take the picture. However, two seconds before the picture is taken, the flashing speeds up, indicating that shutter release is imminent. After the picture has been taken, the main lamp will light again, staying on for 10 seconds and then switching off automatically.

After you finish using the self-timer, reset the exposure mode selector to "S" or "C". If you wish to take more pictures using the self-timer, you can leave it set on "S-T".



- The self-timer can be cancelled at any time, even during countdown, by either resetting the exposure mode selector to "S" or "C" or turning off the main switch.

- When operating the self-timer while you are away from the camera by using a remote control accessory, it is necessary to prevent light from entering through the eyepiece; otherwise the exposure will be inaccurate. As shown in the photograph, you can attach an accessory eye cup, slide it up and then fold the rubber part so as to block light from reaching the eyepiece. An alternate method is to look through the viewfinder at the scene to be photographed, and set the AE LOCK (refer to page 64).

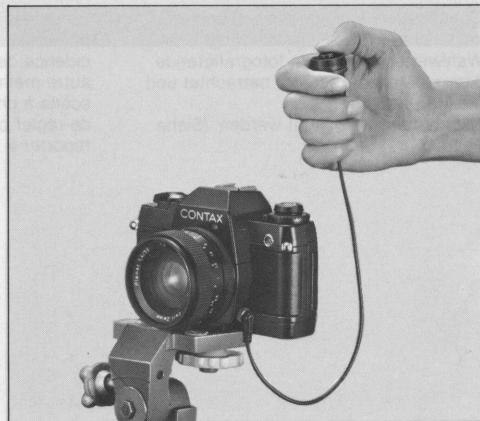
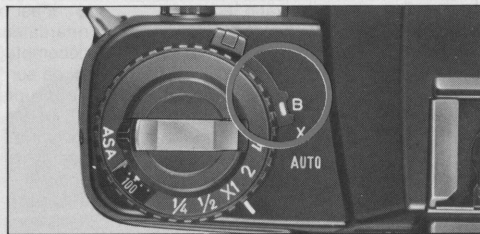


"B" (bulb) Photography

When long exposures are required, such as in photographing night scenes and in astronomical photography, set the shutter selector on "B". The shutter will remain open as long as the shutter release is pressed down, so it is necessary to use a tripod or other support to prevent camera movement.

Use of the exclusive cable switch S (optional accessory) is highly recommended.

When the shutter selector is set on "B", the LED opposite "B" in the viewfinder flashes. As in the case when the shutter selector is set on "X", if there is enough light to use one of the normal shutter speeds, another LED may also light up, but it will not affect the actual operation of the shutter.

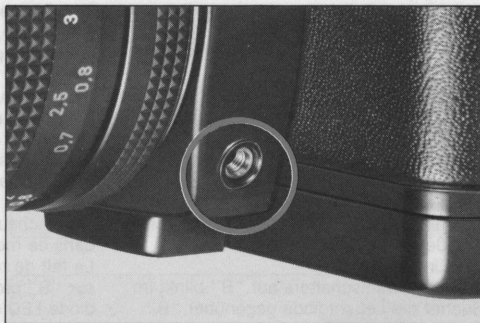


Release Socket/Interchangeable Camera Back

Release Socket

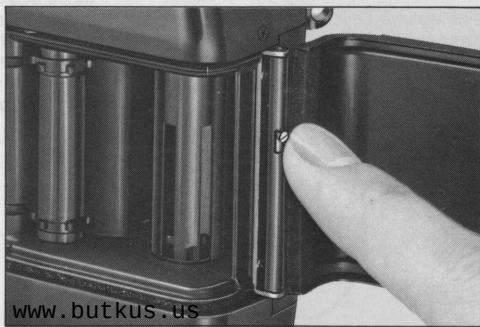
This may be used to attach a remote control device such as a cable switch S, infrared controller S, radio controller, etc., or as a contact for connecting an auto bellows or RTF 540 auto flash unit. The socket receives electrical signals from these accessories which are used to operate the shutter.

- Do not connect an ordinary cable release available at your camera store to this release socket since this may result in a breakdown.



Interchangeable Camera Back

When using a data back (a camera back which records the year, month and day on the film), remove the regular camera back, and replace it with the 137 data back. To remove the camera back, push the camera back release lug down and remove the back. Do not remove the camera back except when it is necessary.



Infrared Compensation Mark

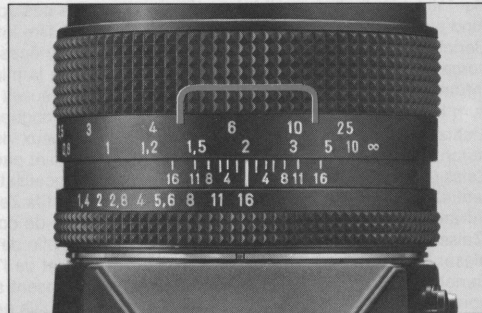
When doing infrared photography with infrared film (and a red filter), it is necessary to perform a focusing correction, because the long-wavelength infrared rays focus at a different point than the visual light rays which you use to focus through the viewfinder. Zeiss lenses have an infrared compensation mark (R index) on the depth of field scale on the lens barrel (Zeiss Miotar lenses do not have this mark because they do not require any correction). First perform normal focusing, then turn the focusing ring until the distance at which you focused is opposite the red mark.



Depth-of-Field

One property of lenses is that when they are focused on a certain subject, not only the subject itself, but all objects in a certain range in front and in back of the subject will be nearly enough in focus to appear sharp to the unaided eye. This range is called the depth-of-field. The depth-of-field of a given lens varies, as follows:

- ① If the aperture is stopped down the depth-of-field increases; if the aperture is opened up the depth-of-field decreases.
 - ② As the distance to the subject increases the depth-of-field increases; as the distance to the subject decreases the depth-of-field decreases.
 - ③ The depth-of-field is greater behind the subject on which the lens is focused than in front of it.
- Different lenses may have different depth-of-field. A lens of short focal length has a greater depth-of-field than a lens of long focal length.
- The actual depth-of-field which a lens has is shown by a scale on the lens. In the example shown in the photograph at the right, when a 50 mm f/1.4 lens is focused at 3 m and the aperture is f/16, objects at distance between the two "16" figures on the depth-of-field scale, in this case from about 1.4 m to 5 m, will be nearly enough in focus to appear sharp to the unaided eye.



F1.4



F16



Depth-of-field Preview Button

The image in the viewfinder of the 137 MD Quartz is normally bright. When this button is pressed, the diaphragm will stop down to the aperture setting which has been set by the aperture ring (the image in the viewfinder will become darker), so that you can see which parts of the scene will appear in focus and which parts will be blurred.

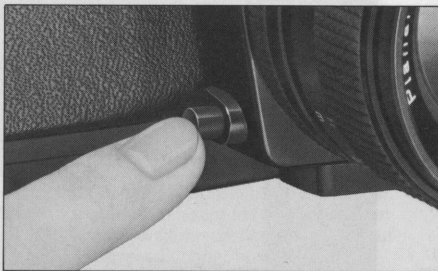
- Do not make exposure readings or take the picture while the depth-of-field preview button is depressed.

Schärfentiefenprüfknopf

Das Bild im Sucher der 137 MD Quartz ist normalerweise hell.

Beim Drücken dieses Knopfes wird das Objektiv auf die mittels Blendenring eingestellte Blende abgeblendet (das Bild im Sucher wird dunkler), so daß sich feststellen läßt, welche Bildteile scharf bzw. unscharf erscheinen.

- Bei niedergedrücktem Schärfentiefenprüfknopf darf weder die Belichtung gemessen noch eine Aufnahme gemacht werden.



Bouton de contrôle de la profondeur de champ

L'image du viseur du Contax 137 MD Quartz est normalement brillante. Le fait d'appuyer sur ce bouton fait passer le diaphragme à la position réglée par la bague des ouvertures (l'image du viseur devient alors plus sombre), de sorte que l'on puisse visualiser quelles parties de la photo seront bien au point et celles qui seront

floues.

- Ne pas mesurer l'exposition ni photographier avec le bouton de contrôle de la profondeur de champ enfoncé.

Botón de visión previa de la profundidad de campo

La imagen en el visor de la 137 MD Quartz está normalmente il-

uminada. Al presionar este botón, el diafragma se reducirá al ajuste de abertura que se haya ajustado mediante el anillo de aberturas (la imagen del visor se oscurecerá), de forma que se podrá ver qué partes de la escena aparecerán enfocadas y qué partes desenfocadas.

- No haga lecturas de exposiciones ni tome fotos con el botón de profundidad de campo presionado.

TLA20 and TLA30 Auto Flash Units

These Contax Auto Flash units of guide numbers 20 and 30 are specially designed for the Contax 137 MD Quartz and the Contax 139 Quartz, automatically coupling to the camera at all aperture settings. A direct TTL auto flash control system built into the camera automatically meters and controls the light reflected from the film plane.

When the unit has recycled, with the camera set on "AUTO", the light metering system and synch shutter speed are automatically set, displaying all necessary exposure information in the viewfinder readout. And by using optional accessories of the TLA flash system, you can easily expand into off-camera, bounce, diffused and multiple flash techniques. The TLA30, featuring NORMAL AUTO and MANUAL flash modes, is ideally suited for other cameras as well. The TLA20, which even features a MANUAL flash mode, stands as a lightweight, compact companion for the Contax 137 and 139 cameras.



137 Data Back

This data back, designed specially for use with the 137 MD Quartz, can record the year, month, day, exposure data, etc. on the film. It is interchangeable with the regular camera back. When the shutter release is pressed, the sensor in the data back receives light emitted by the data back LED which is built into the camera, and the necessary information is recorded onto the film. This accessory is convenient for a wide variety of applications, such as travel snapshots, records of children's growth, wedding ceremonies, observations of plants and animals, and the preparation and classification of research data.



137 Power Pack Set

When photographing in cold climates, a drop in the performance of the batteries can be prevented by keeping them warm. The exclusive external power pack for the 137 MD Quartz permits you to keep the batteries warm, and thus keep the camera operating at peak efficiency.

The power pack set consists of the main power pack into which the camera batteries are inserted, its jacket, and a power adapter which attaches to the battery compartment of the camera (and doubles as a battery compartment cover).



137 Grip Adapter

When the 137 Grip Adapter, specially designed for the Contax 137 MD Quartz, is used with the camera, it will enhance the camera's holding balance and handling qualities.

The strap is adjustable to fit any size hand and is detachable.

This adapter is needed to mount the professional class RTF540 Auto Flash unit onto the 137 MD Quartz.



Specifications

Type: 35 mm direct drive SLR featuring auto exposure; TTL auto flash control.

Image size: 24 x 36 mm

Lens mount: Contax/Yashica large-diameter bayonet mount.

Standard lenses: Carl Zeiss Planar T* 50 mm f/1.7,

Carl Zeiss Planar T* 50 mm f/1.4.

Shutter: Quartz-timed, electronically controlled horizontal travel type, cloth focal plane shutter.

Shutter speeds: Semi-continuously variable from LT (11 seconds) to 1/1,000 second on auto: X (1/60 second) and B on manual.

Synchro contact: X contact (1/60 second).

Electronic self-timer: Quartz-timed, electronic self-timer with precise 10-second delay. LED flashes to indicate operation, accelerating 2 seconds before shutter is released.

Shutter release: Real Time Electromagnetic Release System featuring quartz-timed operating sequence; auxiliary remote release via "Release socket" (electronic accessory connection) on camera body.

Exposure Control: Through-the-lens (TTL), center-weighted, average metering at full aperture using SPD sensor. Aperture-priority auto exposure. Sensitivity range: EV 0 to 18 (ASA 100, with f/1.4 lens). Film speed range: ASA 12 to 3,200. Exposure metering system: Coupled to main switch circuit switching on and off (light up and then switch off automatically in ten seconds when the release button is slightly pressed or when the shutter is released).

Exposure Compensation: ± 2 EV by rotating exposure compensation dial. Click stops at 1/4 x, 1/2 x, 1 x, 2 x, 4x; intermediate settings can be used.

AE Lock: A built-in memory circuit holds any desired shutter speed. Convenient for difficult lighting situations, for special effects, or for following a moving subject at a fixed exposure setting.

Flash Exposure Control: Direct TTL metering with the Contax TLA Auto Flash unit; SPD sensor detects reflection off the film plane and automatically regulates light output at any aperture. Shutter speed automatically synchronized at 1/60 second, when the TLA Auto Flash unit completes recycling. Set to "X" position for other flash units.

Viewfinder: Silver-coated, fixed eye-level pentaprism type with horizontal split-image/microprism focusing screen; field shows 95% of the picture area; 0.86 X magnification (with 50 mm lens).

Viewfinder display: Shutter speeds indicated by 16 indicator LED's; over and underexposure indications; special mark shows when flash is fully charged; flash intensity adjustment indication; aperture scale; exposure counter; exposure compensation warning LED. Shutter speed LED's flash to indicate AE Lock operation.

Film advance: Fully automatic with Real Time Direct Drive using the camera's micro-motor.

Exposure rate: Single-exposure or continuous selected by exposure mode selector; continuous exposures up to 2 frames per second.

Exposure counter: One on the camera body and one in the viewfinder, count increasing order, with automatic return to start.

Accessory shoe: With direct X contact and contact for coupling to TLA Auto Flash unit.

Camera back: Opens by lifting film rewind knob; with film feed indicator and memo holder (interchangeable with 137 data back).

Main lamp: Indicates normal camera operation when power is turned on. Lights green for battery checking. Flashes red when self-timer is used.

Power source: Four 1.5 V size AA dry batteries or four 1.2 V size AA nickel-cadmium batteries.

Number of rolls on one set of batteries: About 50 rolls with alkaline dry batteries; about 20 rolls with manganese dry batteries; about 30 rolls with nickel-cadmium batteries (assuming all 36-exposure rolls, room temperature, continuous exposure mode).

Power supply check: Combined with the main lamp. The main lamp lights up green when the batteries are in good condition

Miscellaneous: with depth of field preview button and data back LED.

Dimensions and weight: 143 (width) x 92.5 (height) x 51 (depth) mm; 665 g (with batteries).

** The above specifications and design are subject to change without notice.*

Typ: Einäugige 35mm-Spiegelreflexkamera mit Direktantrieb und Belichtungsautomatik; TTL-Blitzautomatik.

Bildformat: 24 x 36 mm

Objektivfassung: Contax/Yashica-Bajonettfassung mit großem Durchmesser.

Normalobjektive: Carl Zeiss Planar T* 1:1,7/50 mm
Carl Zeiss Planar T* 1:1,4/50 mm

Verschluß: Elektronisch gesteuerter, vertikal ablaufender Tuch-Schlitzverschluß mit Quarz-Zeitsteuerung.

Verschlußzeiten: Halbstenlos regelbar von LT (11 Sekunden) bis 1/1 000 Sekunde bei automatischem Betrieb; X (1/60 Sekunde) und B bei manuellem Betrieb.

Synchronisationsanschluß: X-Kontakt (1/60 Sekunde).

Elektronischer Selbstauslöser: Quarzgesteuerter, elektronischer Selbstauslöser mit einer genauen Vorlaufzeit von 10 Sekunden. Eine Leuchtdiode blinkt während der Vorlaufzeit, deren Blinkfrequenz sich 2 Sekunden vor der Auslösung erhöht.

Auslöser: Elektromagnetische "Real Time"-Auslösung mit quarzgesteuerter Betriebsablauffolge; zusätzliche Fernauslösung über die Auslöserbuchse (Anschluß für elektronisches Zubehör) am Kameragehäuse.

Belichtungssteuerung: Mittenbetonte, durchschnittliche Lichtmessung durch das Objektiv (TTL) bei Offenblende mit Hilfe des SPD-Sensors. Blendenvorrangige automatische Belichtung. Empfindlichkeitsbereich: LW 0 bis 18 (ASA 100, mit Objektiv 1:1,4). Filmempfindlichkeitsbereich: ASA 12 bis 3 200. Belichtungsmeßsystem: Mit dem Ein- und Ausschalten des Hauptschalterkreises gekoppelt (Die Hauptlampe leuchtet auf und schaltet sich nach zehn Sekunden selbsttätig aus, wenn der Auslöser leicht gedrückt oder der Verschluß ausgelöst wird.)

- Excessive heat may adversely affect the film, batteries or camera system and result in improper exposure. Avoid leaving the camera in the direct sun, glove compartment, trunk, rear-seat shelf of car and other hot spots. If the camera has been exposed to excessive heat, allow it to cool to normal temperature before use.
- Sea salt, sand, dirt and other foreign matter will damage the camera's internal systems if allowed to get inside. Take care to keep the camera clean when using it at the seashore or in sandy areas. Knocks and jolts are another major cause of malfunction. Always handle your camera carefully to ensure years of trouble-free use.
- Avoid touching the lens, viewfinder eyepiece and other glass surfaces with your fingers. Blow dust and dirt away from these surfaces with a blower brush, or wipe gently with a soft cloth (after brushing) if necessary. Clean smudges and smears on lens and mirror surfaces with high quality lens-cleaning solution and tissue. Always take extra care in cleaning the lens and mirror surfaces to avoid scratching.
- Sudden and frequent changes in temperature could lead to corrosion of electrical contacts and cause other malfunction. When shooting in cold or hot areas, avoid extreme temperature changes as much as possible.

NOTE ON FILTER USAGE: The use of the Contax brand of filters with all Zeiss T* Lenses is highly recommended to ensure against risk of vignetting (image cut-off of picture area), a potential possibility with the use of other brands of commercially available filters.

- Zu große Hitze kann Film, Batterien oder sogar das Kamerasystem beeinträchtigen, so daß es zu Belichtungsfehlern kommt. Daher die Kamera nie in direktem Sonnenlicht oder in einem Wagen im Sommer aufbewahren. Falls die Kamera zu großer Hitze ausgesetzt war, sollte man sie vor Gebrauch unbedingt abkühlen lassen.
- Bei Gebrauch der Kamera am Strand oder in anderen sandigen Gegenden darauf achten, daß weder Salz noch Staubeilchen in das Kamerainnere gelangen. Der Kameramechanismus reagiert empfindlich auf starke Stöße. Wenn Sie Ihre Kamera vorsichtig handhaben, wird sie Ihnen lange gute Dienste leisten.
- Die Glasflächen von Objektiv, Okular und Kameraspiegel dürfen nicht berührt werden. Sollte sich Staub angesammelt haben, kann man diesen mit Hilfe eines Blasepinsels entfernen, oder die Flächen mit einem sauberen, trockenen Tuch leicht abreiben. Fingerabdrücke und Fettflecken mit Reinigungspapier und einigen Tropfen Optik-Reinigungsflüssigkeit entfernen. Dabei vorsichtig vorgehen, um die Oberflächen nicht zu verkratzen.
- Um Korrosion der Batteriekontakte oder anderen Störungen zu verhindern, bei Aufnahmen in besonders hohen oder niedrigen Temperaturen starke Temperaturschwankungen vermeiden.

HINWEIS FÜR FILTERVERWENDUNG: Die Verwendung von Filtern der Marke Contax mit allen Zeiss-T-Objektiven ist sehr empfehlenswert, um Vignettierung (Abschnitt der Bildfläche) zu vermeiden, die bei Verwendung von anderen Marken im Handel erhältlicher Filter auftreten kann.