Asahi Pentax CdS Clip-on Exposure Meter Model II

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63003

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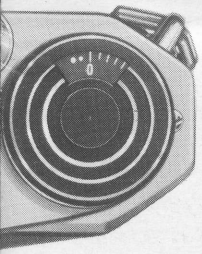
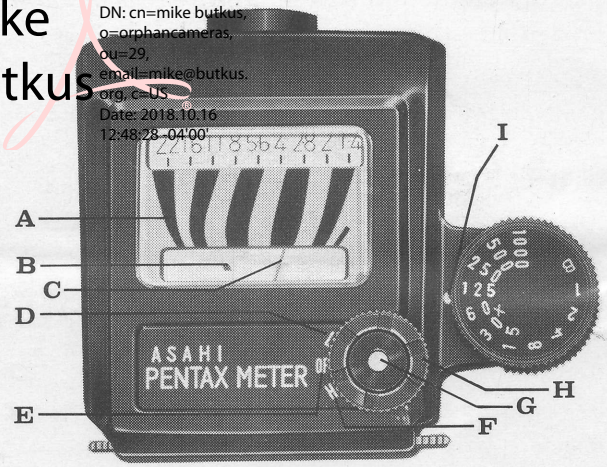
The best-planned picture can be ruined by poor exposure. Bracketing your exposures may give you one usable negative or transparency out of four or five, but it is a needless waste of film — needless when you realize that an accurate exposure meter, properly used, will help you to obtain consistently good exposures under all but the most impossible lighting conditions.

The Asahi Pentax CdS Clip-on Exposure Meter is an accurate exposure meter, and it is easy to use properly. It is extremely sensitive and highly selective. As its name implies, it simply clips onto your Asahi Pentax, and couples directly to the shutter speed dial. It is light, compact, and fits your camera like a glove. Unlike a glove, however, this precision instrument will help you take better pictures by showing you the proper shutter speed and aperture to use in order to correctly expose your film.



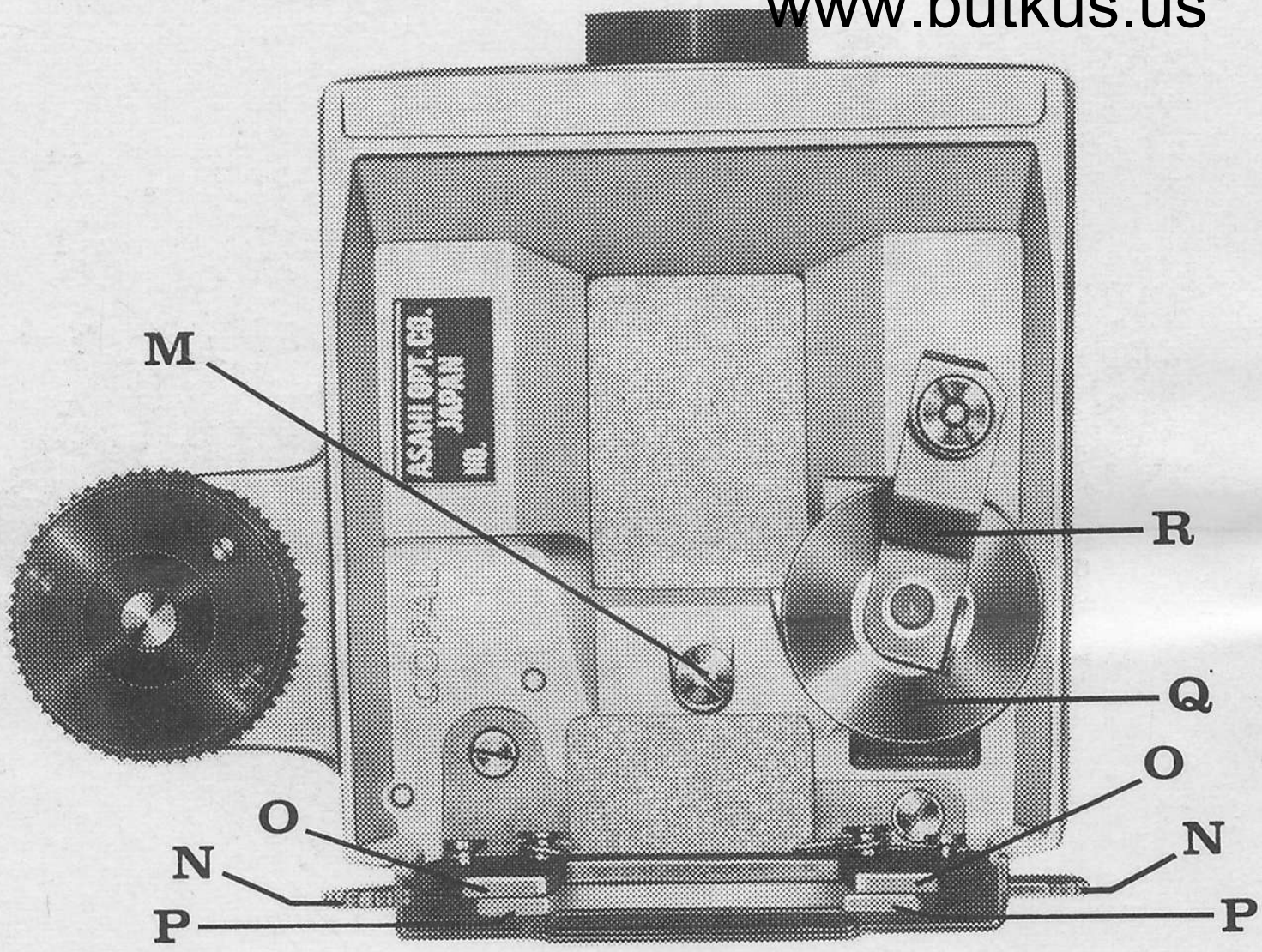
In front of the meter's CdS cell is a lens which allows the meter to measure light at a 30° angle; narrower than the angle of the standard lens. Because of this selective angle system, your Asahi Pentax Clip-on Meter will accurately measure exposure without being affected by peripheral light which could cause a false reading. You are assured of a perfect exposure every time!

SPECIFICATIONS	
Light sensitive element	Cadmium sulfide (CdS)
Weight	129 gr. (4.6 oz.)
Angle of measurement	30°
Coupling system	Couples directly with shutter speed dial and gives reading of diaphagm settings
Film speed range	ASA6～1600
Shutter speed range	B, 1～1/1000 sec.
Diaphragm range	f/1.4～f/22
Power source	1.3V mercury battery (Mallory PX-13 or PX-625)
Battery checker	Push-button battery checker
Switch positions	"L" (low) for dim light and "H" (high) for high light intensity
Light input window	Infra-red light-cutting glass



A - Guide scale
B - Battery checker mark
C - Meter needle
D - L (low) switch setting
E - OFF switch setting

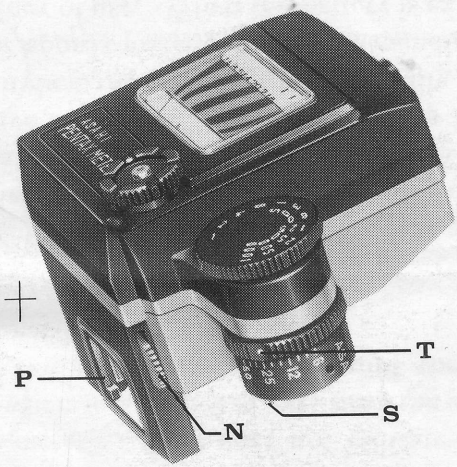
F - H (high) switch setting
G - Battery checker button
H - Switch knob
I - Shutter speed index
J - Shutter speed dial



K - Film speed calibration
L - Light input window
M - Zero adjust screw
N - Claw release levers
O - Slide legs

How to attach the meter to your camera

Press the claw release levers (N) and slide the meter's legs (O) into the grooves on your camera's viewfinder frame as far down as it goes. Then turn the meter's shutter speed dial in either direction to engage the coupling pin (S) in the slot of the camera's shutter speed dial. When the pin is engaged, turning the meter's shutter speed dial will also turn the shutter speed dial of your camera.



P - Claws
Q - Mercury battery cover
R - Mercury battery replacement Lever
S - Shutter speed coupling pin
T - Film speed index

HOW TO USE YOUR METER

Figuring exposures with the Asahi Pentax Clip-on Meter is easy. First, line up the ASA number of the film you are using with the film speed index. If you are outdoors and the light intensity is high, turn the switch to the H setting. Then, turn the meter's shutter speed dial and set the shutter speed you wish to use opposite the shutter speed index. Compose your picture — then lower your camera to see the meter's needle. Be certain to keep the meter in approximately the same position as when you composed the picture. The diaphragm setting above the guide scale which lines up with the meter's needle is the correct aperture for your combination of film and shutter speed.

If the needle does not move at the H setting, or for indoor pictures using available light, or outdoors in dim light or deep shade, turn the switch to L.

If you wish to use a certain aperture — a wide one for example, to render the background blurred — take your reading and line up the selected diaphragm calibration with the needle by turning the shutter speed dial. When the diaphragm calibration lines up with the needle, the shutter speed opposite the shutter speed index is the proper one to use.

CARE OF YOUR METER

Zero adjustment

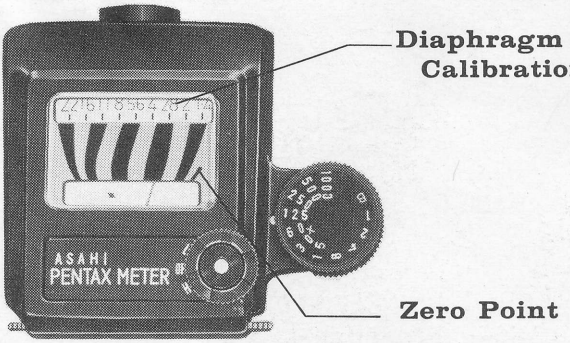
If the meter's needle does not indicate the zero point when it is switched off, turn the zero adjust screw to either direction until the needle rests exactly on the zero point.

Battery replacement

Mercury batteries of the type used in this meter have an extremely good shelf life. A battery will give a constant current during its life, and when it dies, the current lowers rapidly. It will last for approximately one year, depending upon frequency of use. When the battery is exhausted, the needle will move very slowly, or not at all.

Push the battery checker button (G). If the needle reaches the battery checker mark (B), the battery still has sufficient capacity. If the needle does not reach the battery checker mark, replace the battery. Use Mallory PX-13; or its equivalent.

To replace the battery, simply slide the replacement lever (R) out of the way and remove the battery cover. The battery will lift out easily and a new one can be put in its place. Insert the battery with the positive (+) side up, in contact with the battery cover.



Just as there are different ways of taking pictures, there are different ways of using your meter to determine proper exposure. Here are several methods.

At the camera position

For distant scenes, or when you do not want to move in closer, point your meter slightly downward to exclude excessive sky light which can inflate the meter reading and cause you to underexpose your subject. Where shadow detail is important, open up one full stop for black-and-white and negative colour film, and a half stop for reversal colour.

At the subject's position

For extremely critical exposures, move in closer and take your reading directly from the subject. Hold your meter about six or eight inches from the subject (you may find it convenient to remove the meter from your camera), making certain that no shadows are cast by your hand or the

Leaving the meter switched on when not in use will rapidly exhaust the battery: Always switch the meter off when not actually taking readings!

meter on the area being measured. This method is particularly effective for relatively small main subject areas such as a person's face, set against a much darker or lighter background, when full exposure of the main subject only is important.

Substitute hand method

When it is not practical to take a close-up reading, try a substitute reading by using the palm of your hand. Hold the meter six to eight inches away, being careful that no shadows are cast on the palm.

Take several readings

It is often best to take readings from different areas of your subject, using the average exposure to obtain detail in both light and dark picture areas. This is practical if no more than a six-stop difference in high and low readings exists with black-and-white film, or a three-stop difference with colour.

CAUTION

Keep the battery dry. Don't touch it with your finger unnecessarily. Wipe its surface completely with dry cloth before inserting it into the battery housing.

Don't measure the short current. Don't try to charge the battery. It will deteriorate.

Don't throw a used battery into fire! Don't short the battery! It may explode.

Keep the battery out of the meter when you do not intend to use it for a lengthy period of time.