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MAJOR PARTS OF SUNPAK AUTO 211

- Flash Window
- Auto Range Indicator
- Distance Scale
- Manual F/Stop Scale
- Manual Power Ratio Dial
- Power Ratio Scale
- Auto (Computer) Sensor
- ASA Film Speed Scale

Auto F/Stop Scale

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Battery Compartment Cover

Ready Light/Open Flash Button

On/Off Switch

Auto Verification Signal Light

Auto/Manual Switch

Knurled Locking Ring

Hot Shoe Contact

Recessed PC Flash Cord
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INTRODUCTION

WELCOME to the world-wide family of Sunpak owners! Your Sunpak Auto 211 is an advanced electronic flash unit which gives you . . .

- **Automatic Computer Operation.** Perfectly-exposed flash pictures—automatically—at distances from 19 inches to 17 feet.
- **Energy-Saving Thyristor Circuitry.** Gives you almost instant recycling and hundreds of extra flashes by conserving unused energy after each shot—in automatic or manual Power Ratio operation.
- **Exclusive Variable Power Ratio Control.** In manual mode, you can vary light output from full power to 1/4th power! Result: perfect fill-in flash outdoors.

In action photography, take pictures every second or faster—at any distance! Plus exciting special-effects applications.

- **Beautiful Color Pictures.** Sunpak’s Gold-Toned Flash-tube and highly polished reflector make every shot a sure shot . . . and the light is the same color as daylight, so no filters are needed with daylight color films.

Since this flash is in many ways more versatile than conventional electronic flash units, please take the few minutes required to carefully read this Owner’s Manual—with your Sunpak Auto 211 in front of you. You’ll be rewarded by superior flash photographs starting with your first roll of film—and for many, many years to come . . .
CONDENSED OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

To use your Sunpak Auto 211 Thyristor flash, here’s all you have to do:

1) Install Batteries (P. 8) The convenient hinged cover opens to accept 4 AA Alkaline or 4 AA Nickel-Cadmium batteries—enough for hundreds of flashes.

2) Mount on Camera. (P. 8) Slide flash into camera’s accessory shoe, and lock in place by turning knurled black screw on flash. For ‘Hot Shoe’ cameras, no other connection is needed. If your camera requires a plug-in flash cord, pull out the built-in PC cord of the flash and plug it into the camera’s ‘X’ outlet. Set shutter to fastest speed which is synchronized for electronic flash.

3) Select Lens Opening for Auto Operation. (P. 10). Move Auto/Manual switch on back of flash to ‘A’ position. Turn flash Calculator Dial (side) until correct ASA speed is shown by Orange triangle.

The Green arrow at the top of the dial now points to the (Green) lens f/numbers for automatic operation. Set your lens to the opening indicated for the Auto Range in use.

4) Take the Picture! (P. 12), Move switch on back of flash to ‘On’ position; in a few seconds, the Green (Auto) window lights up, confirming that you’re set for automatic operation, next, the Ready/Test window lights up . . . and you’re ready to take the picture!

To verify correct exposure, press the ‘Ready/Test’ button with your flash aimed at the subject. If exposure is correct, the green lamp will blink immediately following your ‘test’ flash. Picture after picture—different subjects, different distances, different surroundings. All perfectly-exposed, automatically, with your Sunpak Auto 211 . . .
OPERATION

I) Install Batteries

1. Slide cover of battery compartment slightly upward. Now, gently swing out cover in direction shown.

2. Insert four AA-size batteries (Alkaline or Nickel-Cadmium) as shown.

3. Press cover until it snaps into place. For information on using Nickel-Cadmium batteries, see page 23.

II) Mount on Camera

1. Raise the knurled Locking Ring on the flash by turning it clockwise. Slide flash into camera's accessory shoe (or shoe of flash bracket, if one is used). Turn the locking screw counterclockwise fully to secure flash in shoe.
2. For cameras with 'Hot Shoe' (cordless) flash contact, no further connection is necessary. (Note: leave PC Cord plugged into retaining pin on Sunpak side; if unplugged, flash will not fire through hot shoe.) If camera does not have 'Hot Shoe', pull out Sunpak's PC Cord (illustrated) and plug into camera flash outlet as shown.

3. If camera has separate flash outlets marked 'M' and 'X', attach Sunpak cord to 'X' outlet.

4. If camera has switch (usually around lens barrel) marked 'M' and 'X', set switch to 'X' position.

5. Set shutter to the fastest speed synchronized with electronic flash. For non-interchangeable lens cameras, this is usually the fastest speed. With interchangeable lens cameras, the highest usable speed is generally 1/60th second; however, cameras with the vertical-travel Copal 'Square' shutter (or similar type) permit electronic flash synchronization up to 1/125th second.

Most cameras indicate the fastest 'X'-synch speed either by showing the letter 'X' or '  ' mark on the speed dial, or by marking the fastest usable speed in a special color. If in doubt, check with your camera dealer (or in your camera's instruction manual).
IIII) AUTOMATIC OPERATION:
SELECT LENS OPENING

Your Sunpak Auto 211 measures the light reflected by your subject—and automatically regulates lighting volume for correct exposure. The Auto ('Computer') sensor is housed in the front of your flash, below the flash reflector. By moving the Auto/Manual selector switch on back to 'A' position, your flash is set for automatic operation.

1. Move Calculator Dial on side of flash so that ASA Film Speed in use is shown by Orange Triangle at bottom. (Example: ASA 100.)

2. The Green arrow (upper part of Dial) now points to the correct lens opening (Green f/numbers) for automatic operation. Set your camera's lens to the opening indicated.

Note: Do not move Auto/Manual Selector Switch to 'M' position unless manual exposure control is desired (see p. 13).

Note: If the ASA number for your film is not printed on the ASA Film Speed Scale, use an intermediate marking as shown:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marked ASA Speeds</th>
<th>400</th>
<th>*</th>
<th>*</th>
<th>200</th>
<th>160</th>
<th>125</th>
<th>100</th>
<th>80</th>
<th>64</th>
<th>50</th>
<th>*</th>
<th>*</th>
<th>25</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Intermediate Nos.</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>250</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>40</td>
<td>32</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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The distance range in automatic operation
IV) TAKE THE PICTURE!

It's easy—just follow these steps:

1. Move On/Off Switch (on back of flash) to 'On' position (so Red is visible). Within seconds, you'll notice the...

2. Green 'Auto Mode' window will light up. This confirms that your flash is set for automatic operation. Then, the...

3. 'Ready/Test' light will glow... showing that your flash is ready to fire at full power.

4. Take the picture!

For succeeding exposures, wait until the Ready/Test Light comes on; make sure you're within the distance range for Automatic operation (19"—17').

* To verify correct automatic exposure, just aim your flash directly toward your subject and press in the 'Ready/Test' button. This will cause the flash to fire without actually exposing any film. If the automatic exposure is correct for your subject, the green 'Auto Signal' lamp will blink immediately after the 'test' exposure. If the lamp does not blink, move closer to your subject. This green lamp thus provides positive verification that your picture will be correctly exposed automatically.

* Because your Sunpak Auto 211 incorporates energy-saving Thyristor circuitry, you'll find you're able to take pictures within a few seconds—or fractions of a second! The closer you are to your subject, the less energy the flash requires—and the faster the interval between flashes ('recycling time'). When your subject is 3 feet away or closer, you'll be able to take your picture as fast as you're able to advance film in your camera!

* When you're done taking flash pictures, turn the On/Off Switch to 'Off' position (Black is visible). No energy is now being consumed. (The 'Auto Mode' and 'Ready/Test' lights may continue to glow for several minutes).
V) MANUAL OPERATION: At Maximum Power

Using your flash manually at full power is generally beneficial only when subjects are more than 17 feet away and/or use of smallest possible lens openings is desired.

Here’s how:
1. Move Selector switch on back of flash to Manual position. ("M"). This dis-engages the auto computer circuit of your flash. You will note that the green auto signal light will not glow.
2. Move Power Ratio dial (on side, in center of calculator dial) so that the word “Full” is indicated by the white mark below the dial.
3. Move (outer) calculator dial to show correct ASA film speed. (Example: ASA 100).
4. Your flash calculator now shows the correct lens opening for pictures at distances from 1.6 feet to 40 feet. Find the flash-to-subject distance by focusing in the normal way, and noting the distance shown by your lens. (Example: 40 feet).
5. Set your lens to the lens opening shown for this distance. (Example: with ASA 100 film, correct lens opening at 30 feet is f2).
6. Shoot! All photographs taken at this flash-to-subject distance and f/stop will be correctly exposed.
VI) MANUAL OPERATION—POWER RATIO CONTROL
Selecting Light Output for Different Lens Openings

Your Sunpak Auto 211 electronic flash has the unique capability of variable light output, even when used in manual mode. This enables you to shoot at wider or smaller lens openings for selective depth-of-field control and as the energy-saving thyristor circuitry continues to function, simultaneously shortens recycling times and provides greater numbers of flashes. Yet, this remarkable feature is extremely easy to use:

1. Move Auto/Manual Selector switch on back of flash to 'M' position. This dis-engages the auto computer circuit of your flash. You will note that the green auto signal light will not glow.
2. Move (outer) calculator dial to show correct ASA film speed. (Example: ASA 100).
3. Focus as you normally do. Note the distance shown by the distance indicator on your lens. (Example: 8 feet).
4. Now, simply move the Power Ratio Dial (in center of calculator dial) until the desired lens opening appears under the correct flash-to-subject distance (8 feet). With ASA 100 film at 8 feet from your subject, you can select lens openings from f/4 (1/4th power) to
f8 (at full power). If an intermediate lens opening is indicated, simply set your lens aperture ring to the in-between position as shown. However, ALWAYS MOVE THE POWER RATIO CONTROL DIAL TO A MARKED POSITION (such as Full, ½, ¼). DO NOT SET POWER RATIO DIAL TO POSITIONS IN BETWEEN MARKED NUMBERS. (Should this be done, the flash will operate at Full power and over-exposure may result.)

5. Shoot! Your Sunpak Auto 211 flash will automatically deliver the correct amount of light for a perfectly exposed picture at the distance and lens opening selected.

* Wider lens openings (f1.4, f2, f2.8) give the least depth-of-field. This effect makes the background appear out of focus, while the subject is recorded sharply.

* Smaller lens openings (f8, f11, f16) record more background and foreground objects sharply. Use smaller lens openings when you wish to show the surroundings clearly, or when your subject is hard to focus on precisely (example: children at play).
VII) MANUAL OPERATION—POWER RATIO CONTROL
Using Your Flash Outdoors in Sunlight Fill-In Flash

Your Sunpak Auto 211 electronic flash can be of significant benefit even in outdoor photography. Example: bright day at the beach... much too bright for your subject to face into the sun. So you turn her around, and shoot against the sunlight: a backlit shot. You even carefully take a close-up meter reading of her face, to insure that the exposure is based on the light on her face (relatively dim) and not the background light (extremely bright). While this technique will produce a well-exposed image of the subject, the background will be rendered far too light; the brightness values in the scene are beyond the ability of any film to record... Solution: Sunpak Auto 211... and its Power Ratio control.

1. With your camera's built-in exposure meter (or a separate meter), determine correct lens opening for the brightest part of the scene when exposed at the fastest speed at which your camera synchronizes with electronic flash.
2. Focus and read the camera-to-subject distance from your lens' distance scale. Example: 8 feet.
3. You have now determined the two required parameters for correct exposure—aperture and distance. Move Power Ratio dial so that the required distance (8') appears above the required aperture (f5.6). Your flash will now operate at the correct Power Ratio setting for perfectly-balanced fill-in flash. Example: Where an aperture of f5.6 is required at a distance of 8', a "Power Ratio" of 1/2 is indicated for ASA 100 film.
Important—always move Power Ratio dial to a click stop position—Full, 1/2, or 1/4. Do not set Power Ratio dial to in-between positions or flash will operate at Full power and over-exposure may result.
4. Shoot! Your picture will be perfectly exposed, as the light of the flash is now balanced perfectly with the exposure required for the brightest part of the scene!

The technique described above provides equal brilliance on the subject and the brightest part of the overall scene. This
effect is called "full" fill-in and gives excellent results with a majority of subjects.

The possibilities are almost endless: subjects partially in sunlight, partially in shadow; subjects under trees of foliage which casts hundreds of small shadows across the subject; a subject indoors, gazing through a window, part of their face lit by the daylight and part unlit; in these and many other situations, your Sunpak Auto 211 will create strikingly beautiful daylight/synchro photographs for you.

Exposed with Fill-In Flash

Exposed by Daylight only
• Should you prefer a slight fill-in effect (less light on subject), move the Power Ratio control to the next *smallest* position: for example \( \frac{1}{4} \) when \( \frac{1}{2} \) is indicated. Use this technique when your subject is in only slight shadow or is unusually light in complexion or appearance.

• Alternatively, you may wish to employ a *more pronounced* fill-in flash effect when your subject is either dark in complexion or is in extremely heavy shadows and thus much less well lit than the brightest part of the scene. This "extra" fill-in effect is achieved simply by dialing a Power Ratio one step *greater* than indicated—for example, Full instead of \( \frac{1}{2} \).

• Experiment when possible, to determine the ratio most pleasing to you with subject representative of your normal picture-taking.

*An Example of Full Fill-In Photography*
On "Automatic", your Sunpak Auto 211 will provide exactly the amount of light required, then save the remaining energy for subsequent shots. Many photographers, however, require the ability to shoot shot after shot very rapidly irrespective of flash-to-subject distance.

Example: Photography of a sporting event with a motor-driven camera. Here the Sunpak Power Ratio control again provides a practical solution:

1. Follow this rule: each one-step reduction in operating "Power Ratio" reduces recycling time by approximately 50%.

2. Determine recycling time to "Full" power (manual) with your equipment and fresh batteries.

Example: Recycling speed is determined to be approximately 4 seconds at full power.

3. Select Power Ratio accordingly. If exposures every two seconds are required, operate at ½ power. For exposures every second, a Power Ratio of ¼ is thus needed.

**Note:** As battery power may diminish in use, it is recommended to choose an even smaller Power Ratio wherever possible. For example, shoot at ¼ power when it is known that ½ power will provide the approximate recycling speed required. This practice will compensate for inevitable fluctuations in battery voltage, differences in temperature, etc.

- Individual tests are suggested with your equipment and power sources to determine exact recycling speeds under typical working conditions. These tests will accurately reflect usable recycling speeds with your "system".
IX) MANUAL OPERATION—POWER RATIO CONTROL
Creative Special-Effects Photography with The Sunpak Auto 211

Your Sunpak Auto 211 electronic flash unit opens up a whole new world of photographic enjoyment ... with many important industrial and scientific benefits too. Because of this flash unit's unique electronic circuitry, you can actually control the duration (speed) of each flash ... In Automatic operation, your flash will light for a brief fraction of a second (from 1/1500th second to as fast as 1/50,000th second depending on flash-to-subject distance.) Yet in manual operation, the unique power ratio control allows you to control the flash speed every time regardless of flash-to-subject distance! At “Full” power, flash speed is approximately 1/1500th second; at ½ power, about 1/2000th second ... and at ¼th power, the flash speed shortens to approximately 1/4500th second—fast enough to virtually “freeze” most any moving object!

Motion-Analysis Subject: Perhaps a stone being dropped into a bowl of water. Or a balloon being burst. Or an egg, dropped on a counter top. These are things we can never really see but can now photograph.

Here’s how:
1. Set up your camera with flash attached in a convenient location—preferably, mounted on a sturdy tripod.
2. Determine and set the correct lens opening for an exposure at ¼th power, and set your flash unit's Power Ratio dial to this position.
3. Drop the stone (or egg, or whatever; or, have this done by a friend) and release the shutter as soon as the impact has begun—that is, as soon as the object reaches the destination. Your photograph will be exposed at approximately 1/4500th second—far faster than the costliest shutters permit.

You’ll be amazed at the results!
A "Guide Number" is simply a number expressing the power of a flash unit in relation to the sensitivity (ASA film speed) of the film in use. In use, the photographer divides the flash-to-subject distance (in feet) into the Guide Number, and the result is the \( f \)-stop for correct exposure. Normally, reference to Guide Numbers is not necessary as the computer mechanism (and calculator dial) of your Sunpak Auto 211 make such calculations unnecessary. However, there are two instances in which precise Guide Number information is needed:

1. **Use with Flash-Coupled Cameras or Lenses.** Many 35mm rangefinder-type cameras incorporate their own automatic flash-exposure controls. With cameras (or lenses) of this type, the flash is set to Manual (Auto/Manual selector switch to 'M' position) and the lens aperture is automatically selected by the camera as you focus. For correct exposure with such cameras or lenses, the Guide Number for your film/flash combination must be set on the Guide Number Scale of the lens.

2. **In Certain highly specialized areas of technical photography,** the photographer may wish to judge the exposure by means of formulas based on Guide Numbers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Manual Power Ratio</th>
<th>ASA FILM SPEED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FULL</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/4</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[
\text{Guide Number} \div \text{Distance} = f/\text{stop} \quad \text{Guide Number} = f/\text{stop} \times \text{distance}
\]
XI) HELPFUL HINTS

You'll get more enjoyment out of your Sunpak if you follow these handy tips:

1. **Check Camera Controls.** With cameras which do not have 'hot' shoe, make sure the flash cord is plugged into the 'X' outlet, or that the synch switch ('M-X') is set at 'X'. Of course, make certain the cord is firmly plugged in. And, remember not to exceed the maximum distance range of your flash (17') in automatic operation.

2. **Use the Fastest Possible Shutter Speed.** If your camera 'synchs' with electronic flash up to 1/125th second, shoot at 1/125th instead of a slower speed. The faster the speed, the less likely that the existing (ambient) light will cause an image to register on the film (this is called a 'ghost' image, and it's quite annoying). Use the fastest speed possible for best results.

3. **Use 'Test Flash' to Check Lighting Effects.** Your Sunpak flash can be test fired without actually exposing film. (This feature is handy as a final check before taking important pictures). Just press the Ready/Test button which fires the flash without exposing your film.

4. **Check Auto Exposure For Important Shots.** It's easy: just aim flash at your subject and press the 'Ready/Test' button to fire a 'test' flash. If the green Auto Signal lamp *blinks* afterward, the exposure is correct, and you can take the picture with complete assurance. If green light does not blink, move closer to subject and make another test.
XII) CHOOSING BATTERY TYPE

Your Sunpak electronic flash accepts both AA-size Alkaline batteries and rechargeable nickel-cadmium (Ni-Cad) cells. Each type offers practical advantages. Alkaline batteries provide the greatest number of continuous flashes: approximately 140 – 750 per set (depending on auto distance of manual Power Ratio in use).

The interval between flashes (recycling time) ranges from 0.5 seconds to about 7 seconds. When recycling time reaches about 30 seconds, the batteries should be replaced. Thus, Alkaline batteries represent an excellent choice as a dependable energy source that's always ready.

XIII) USING RECHARGEABLE NICKEL–CADMIUM BATTERIES

Your Sunpak electronic flash unit accepts standard AA-size nickel-cadmium batteries (4). These let you take approximately 110 – 450 flash pictures; then, simply remove the batteries and recharge them in the Sunpak Nickel-Cadmium Battery Charger. A full charge is obtained overnight (14 – 16 hours).

Many photographers find it convenient to work with two sets of nickel-cadmium batteries, keeping one set in their flash while the other set is being recharged.

Battery Type. Your Sunpak dealer can supply you with General Electric GC-1, Eveready CH-500, Bright Star 8000, Sanyo N-500-AA, or equivalent 1.25v AA-size nickel-cadmium batteries.
tioned. Another practical feature of this compact charger is a slot allowing you to wall-mount it if desired. You'll find it a welcome addition to your Sunpak system ... and probably find lots of other applications for using your nickel-cadmium batteries in radios, tape recorders, movie cameras, and other instruments using this popular battery type.

Performance. Nickel-cadmium batteries represent the most dependable power source for your electronic flash. In general, they provide faster recycling times than other battery types. The initial investment for nickel-cadmium batteries and charger is soon repaid by the ability to recharge the batteries literally hundreds of times ... enough for a lifetime of flash photography.

Using two or more Sunpak electronic flash units can produce stunningly-attractive professional portraits. Equally, using additional flash units strategically positioned can substantially expand photographic capabilities. Here's how: use the compact, solid-state Sunpak Auto Slave Unit, available from your Sunpak dealer. This permits wireless synchronization of the Sunpak Auto 211 (or any other Sunpak models) at distances up to 100' from the 'Master' unit. When the master unit (with shutter cord connected to the camera) is fired, all other slave-equipped units fire simultaneously.

1. Plug Sunpak Slave Unit into flash cord of auxiliary (second) flash unit.
2. Adjust sensor eye of Slave so that it faces master flash unit.
3. Determine correct lens opening manually (as a starting guide, close down lens one f/number from indicated aperture when using two directly-aimed flashes).
4. Connect main flash to camera in normal manner.
5. Shoot ... when the light from the master (camera-connected) flash reaches the Sunpak Slave's sensor, the Slave automatically fires the second flash in perfect synchronization with the first! The Sunpak Slave operates at distances of up to 100 feet from the master flash, and is unaffected by even the brightest indoor lighting.

Note: The Sunpak Slave Unit is also supplied with a small carrying case and a handy accessory shoe for use when mounting on a tripod.
XV) CARE OF YOUR ELECTRONIC FLASH

Your Sunpak electronic flash has been engineered to require almost no ‘maintenance’ under normal use. Still, to insure best performance year-in and year-out, follow these basic pointers:

1. Inspect Batteries Frequently. ‘Inspect’ means for reasonable recycling time (the length of time it takes the indicator light to come on between flashes): if it’s 30 seconds or more, a fresh set of alkaline batteries should be obtained (or if nickel cadmium batteries are used, they should be recharged).

It’s also wise to check your batteries for appearance: sometimes, even the best of batteries discharge or leak some chemical material through the jacket... and leave a whitish-powder on the battery, which passes onto your Sunpak’s electrical contacts. (If this has happened, replace the batteries after cleaning the Sunpak’s internal battery contacts with a penknife.) Finally, it’s a good idea to remove the batteries once in a while and wipe them with a pencil eraser—the cleaner the battery surface, the easier it is for the energy to pass through your flashgun’s electrical system.

2. Remove Batteries. If for some reason you do not intend to use your flash for a period of several weeks or more, remove the batteries and store them separately (inside a plastic bag and in a cool, dry place).

3. Make Sure Flash is Securely Attached to accessory shoe (and that accessory shoe is securely attached to your camera!)

4. Service. In the unlikely event that your Sunpak electronic flash requires service, return it to your dealer or Berkeley Marketing Companies, Inc. at the address shown on page 28. Do not, under any conditions, attempt to disassemble and/or adjust it yourself: electronic flash operates on high voltage, and should not be taken apart. However, keep in mind that flash failure is more likely to result from weak batteries than any other single cause: if the flash doesn’t fire, check batteries and contacts carefully.
XVI) Technical Specifications of Sunpak Auto 211 Electronic Flash:

Mounting ............................................ Fits standard accessory shoe or flash bracket;

Light Output in BCPS ......................... 842
Guide Numbers ................................. 69 with ASA 100 film;
                                          48 with ASA 50 film;
                                          34 with ASA 25 film

Power Sources ................................. 4-AA Nickel-Cadmium Batteries
                                          4-AA Alkaline Batteries

Number of Flashes ............................ 110 – 450
Optimum Recycling Time ..................... 0.3 – 3.5 seconds
Exposure Control System ..................... Automatic Computer Control with manual over-ride

Automatic Aperture Options ................. \( f_{4} \) with ASA 100 film;
                                          \( f_{2} \) with ASA 25 film

Automatic Distance Range .................... 19” – 17’ at maximum aperture;
Sensor Acceptance Angle ..................... 28°
Flash Duration ................................. 1/1500th sec.-1/50,000th sec.

Angle of Illumination ....................... 60° Horizontal x 60° Vertical;
                                          allows use of 35mm lenses on 35mm cameras,
                                          55mm lenses on 2¾ x 2¾” cameras,
                                          70mm lenses on 2¼ x 2¼” cameras

Color Temperature ............................. 5500° kelvin, balanced for standard daylight color films

Synchronization Contacts ..................... Built-in PC Cord and Hot Shoe Contact

Dimensions ........................................ 1.5” x 3.3” x 3.7”
                                          (exclusive of mounting shoe)

Weight .............................................. 7.0 oz. (less batteries)

Other Features ................................. Computer Signal lamp glows to confirm auto operation; verifies correct auto exposure by blinking after exposure.

Optional Accessories ......................... Sunpak Nicad Charger and Nickel-Cadmium Batteries;
                                          Sunpak Auto Slave Unit

Specifications subject to change without notice.