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TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Power Source: Permanent solid-state energy cell, activated by light, requires no replacement

Sensor Acceptance Angle: 120° for maximum freedom in extension flash location

Ambient Light Resistance: Functions even in relatively bright ambient lighting to 1000 Lux

Dimensions: 1.9” x 0.7” x 2.3” (including retaining collar)

Weight: 0.4 ounces

Synchronization Terminal: Fits all standard PC outlets, special Sunpak slave terminal with adapter (supplied)
Welcome to the world-wide family of Sunpak owners! More than six million Sunpak electronic flash units and components have been chosen by photographers throughout the world for their rugged construction, innovative design, and fast, easy operation. To insure that you get the most out of your slave unit, please take the few minutes required to check through this owner's manual with your automatic slave unit in front of you....
Your Sunpak Auto Slave is a solid-state device which plugs into an extension (auxiliary) electronic flash. When the master (main) electronic flash is fired, the slave's sensor automatically triggers the flash on which it is mounted to fire in synchronization with the main flash. As a result, professional multiple-light effects are easily achieved without annoying connecting cords and cables.
OPERATION

1. Set up camera and ‘main’ flash as normally done.
2. Position extension flash as desired. (A convenient shoe-mount adapter, supplied, lets you mount any shoe-mount flash on any standard photographic tripod; alternatively, you may use a lightstand or clamp device available from your Sunpak dealer.)
3. Connect the Sunpak Slave terminal to the PC cord of an extension flash, as illustrated.
**Note:** Sunpak 511 electronic flash unit contains built-in terminals. On this model, use the synchro adapter supplied and attach the slave directly to the flash terminal rather than the PC cord.
4. Rotate the slave within the rubber collar until the slave’s sensor window is aimed directly towards the main flash.
5. Press the suction base of the slave retaining collar firmly against the flash housing, making sure it’s tightly secured.
6. To determine exposure (see page 7), turn both flash units ‘On’, and... shoot! Your extension flash will automatically be triggered by the Sunpak Slave the instant the main flash is fired.
Basic portrait lighting involves a 'main' flash (preferably, away from the camera) and an extension flash at the other side, close to the camera (see Figure A). If both flash units are of the same power, determine and set exposure for the main light flash-to-subject distance and place the extension light about 50% further from the subject.

(Example: If the main light is six feet from subject, determine and set the correct exposure on the basis of the usual f/stop for the film in use at a distance of six feet, but place the extension flash nine feet from subject.)
If two flashes of different power are used, always use the more powerful one as the 'main' light, and calculate the correct exposure for this light as if it were being used alone. Then determine the distance at which the extension (less powerful) flash would be used to enable the same lens opening and place the extension flash 50% further away than this distance (figure B).

(Example: If the main flash shows the correct exposure of f/8 at six feet and the extension flash calculator shows a four foot distance to obtain f/8 opening, place the extension flash six feet from subject (four feet + 50%) ... and expose at f/8.)
Portraiture in Color

Color films do not have as wide a range of tonal values as black-and-white films. For this reason, it is preferable to position two flash units of equal intensity at identical flash-to-subject distances, with each light at a 45° angle to the subject. Close down your lens one stop from the indicated f/number for a single flash used alone. (Example: f/11 instead of f/8.)

If two units of different power are used, use the more powerful one as the main light and determine the correct exposure for it as if it was used alone. Close down your lens to one f/number below this opening (for example, f/11 instead of f/8). Now, place the less powerful extension flash at the distance shown by the extension flash calculator dial for the correct exposure at the original (larger) lens opening.

(Example: The main flash at the camera shows correct exposure of f/11. Set the lens to f/16. The calculator dial of the extension flash shows the recommended flash-to-subject distance of six feet for an f/11 aperture. Locate the extension flash six feet from the subject. Expose at f/16—one stop smaller than the correct aperture for the main flash used alone.)
GENERAL INDOOR PHOTOGRAPHY

Where it is desired to record many objects within a photograph at equal levels of brilliance, use two or more extension flashes with Sunpak slaves, locating each flash to cover a broad overall area with only a slight 'overlap' of portions covered by two flashes. Often, a test roll and bracketing of exposures on the final roll will help in determining proper exposure.
HELPFUL HINTS

1. Remember to re-set automatic electronic flash units to their ‘manual’ modes when using two or more flashes at the same time.
2. Remember to keep the slave sensor cell aimed towards the main (master) flash when in use — not towards the subject.
3. Your Sunpak slave operates at distances as great as 100’, but does not respond to even relatively bright existing (ambient) light. Outdoors, it can easily be used for fill-in extension flash, at a maximum extension-flash-to-main-flash distance of approximately 65’ at GN30 (ASA25 in feet)/600 BCPS. of Master Light. — (Distance depending on the intensity of Master light.)
4. Whether shooting in black-and-white or color, it is not necessary to compensate for the light produced by extension flash directed towards the background, or towards some unlit part of the subject. (For example: The ‘hair light’ often used by professional portrait photographers Fig. C.) Use the systems of compensation (smaller lens opening, greater flash-to-subject distance) previously described only when the extension flash covers a part of the subject already being illuminated by the main flash.
Situation where exposure is determined for main flash alone, regardless of use of extension flash.

5. Further details on multiple-flash techniques are described in several excellent flash photography books available from your photographic dealer.
Maximum Distance Range of Sunpak Slave Unit

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Max. extension flash-to-Main flash distance (Approximately in feet)</th>
<th>Guide Number of Master Unit (ASA25)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30 (600BCPS)</td>
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<td>40 (1050BCPS)</td>
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<td>50 (1600BCPS)</td>
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