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Minolta Uniomat

INSTRUCTION

CHIYODA KOGAKU SEIKO K. K.



Introduction

You are now the owner of a Minolta Uniomat. This is a completely new type of camera.....as simple to operate as a box camera.....yet with precise adjustments to meet every difficult requirement.

This wonderful, new, easy-to-use camera automatically makes you an authority on perfect picture.

You do not even have to know the meaning of F stops and Shutter speeds to get perfect exposure every time.

But, before using it, read the instructions carefully, follow them religiously and you will have more fun with a camera than you have never had before.

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Specification of Minolta Uniomat

Film : Standard 35 mm film (No. 135 film) 24×36 mm picture size

Lens : Rokkor f 2.8 45 mm

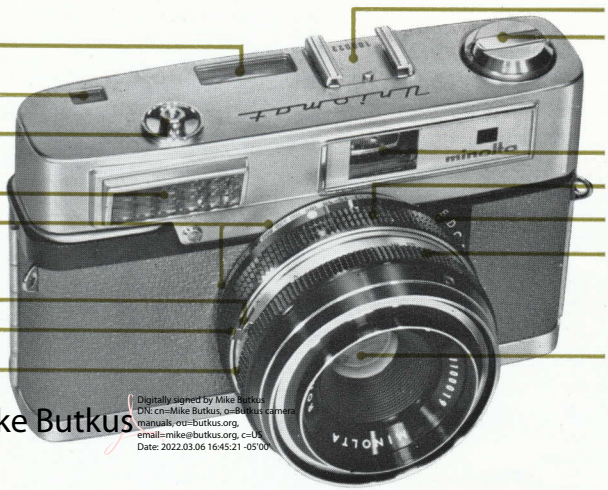
Shutter: Optiper-Uni-Citizen B. 1/8 to 1/1000 (EV6~18)
M-X Flash synchronization Built in self-timer

Finder : Bright framed range-view finder

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Camera parts ..... Page 2,3
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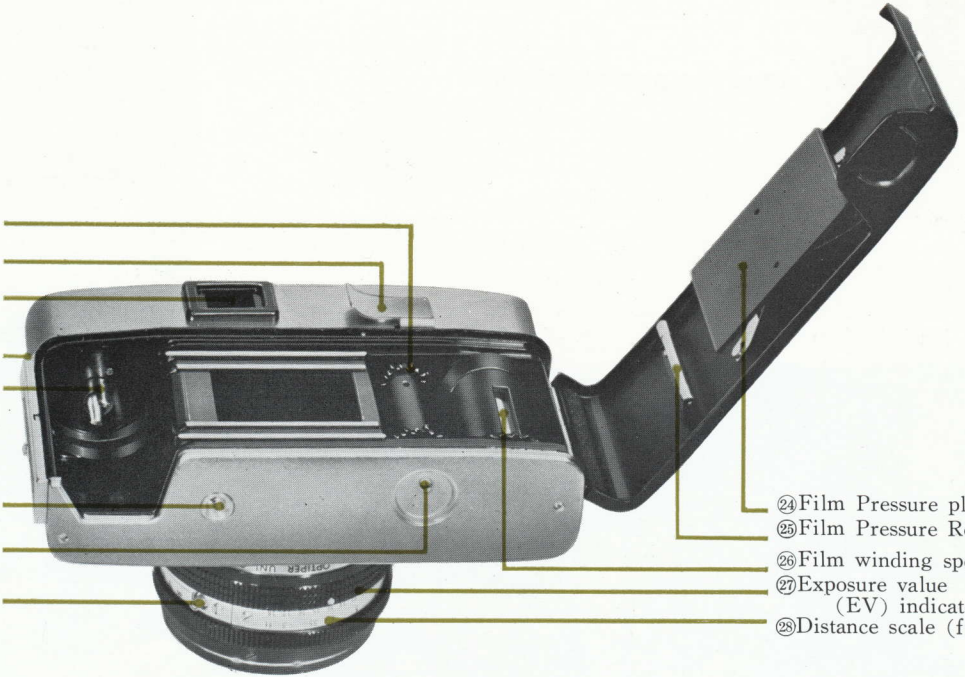
Camera Parts



①Exposure meter pointers
②Film counter
③Shutter release button
④Exposure Meter
⑤Film speed index scale (ASA, DIN)
⑥Self-timer
⑦MX Selector
⑧Focusing ring
⑨Accessory shoe
⑩Film rewind knob
⑪Rangefinder-Viewfinder
⑫Exposure-set ring
⑬Falsh exposure distance scale
⑭Distance scale (meter)
⑮Standard lens

Mike Butkus
Digitally signed by Mike Butkus
DN: cn=Mike Butkus, o=Butkus camera manuals, ou=Butkus.org, email=mike@butkus.org, c=US
Date: 2022.03.06 16:45:21 -05'00'

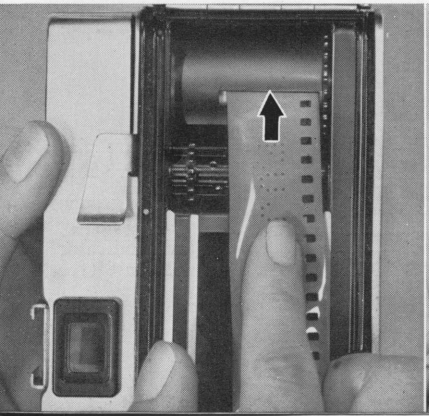
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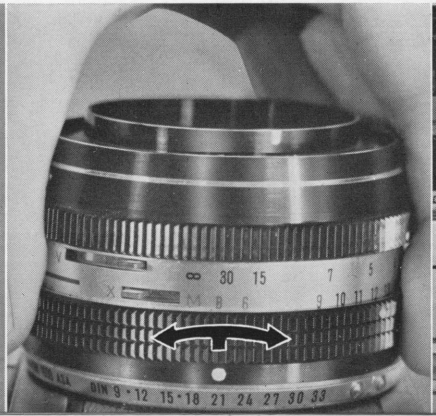
6 simple steps for perfect pictures

For next picture, repeat

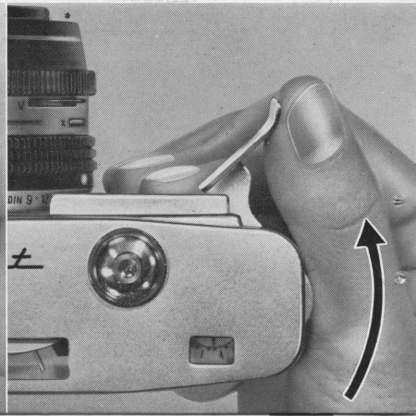
1. Load the film



2. Set the film exposure index



3. Advance film with lever



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Each step is explained in detail on the following pages

the steps from ③ to ⑥

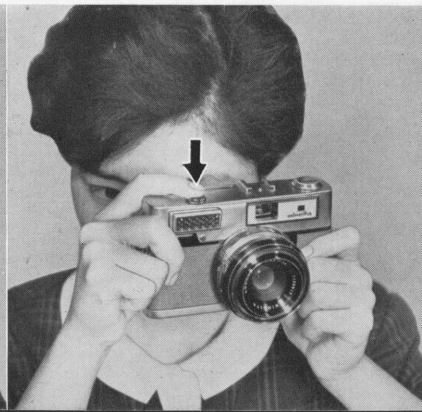
4. Line up the exposure meter indicators



5. Set the focus

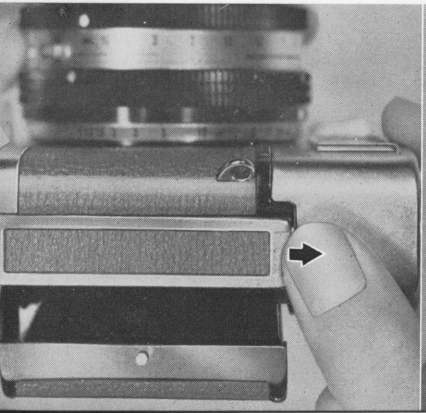


6. Press shutter release

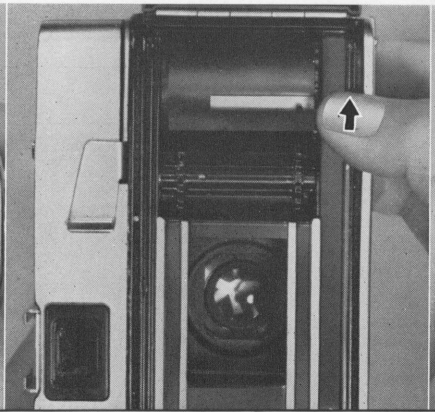


Film loading

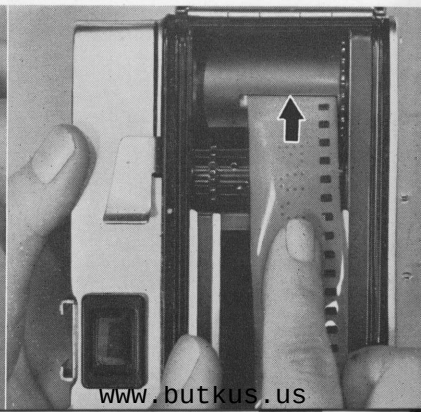
①To open the camera, pull out the latch at the bottom of the left side of camera ⑳ and open the hinged back.



②Turn the take-up spool with your thumb until the slot is on top.



③Insert the end of the film into the slot of the take-up spool with the emulsion side (light side) of the film toward the lens.

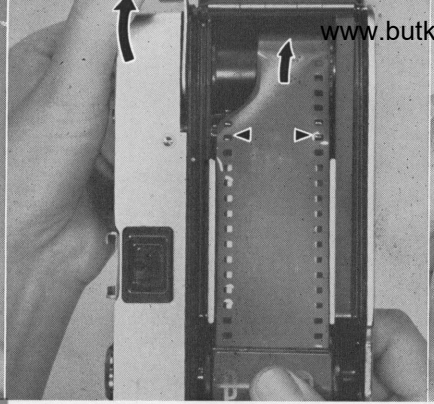


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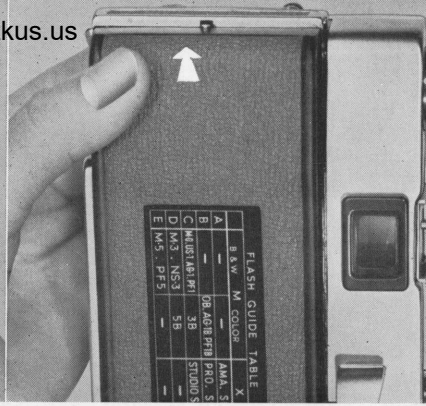
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④Insert the film magazine to the magazine chamber.



⑤Holding the magazine down, turn the take-up spool with the thumb until the both side of film perforations engage the tooth of the sprocket.

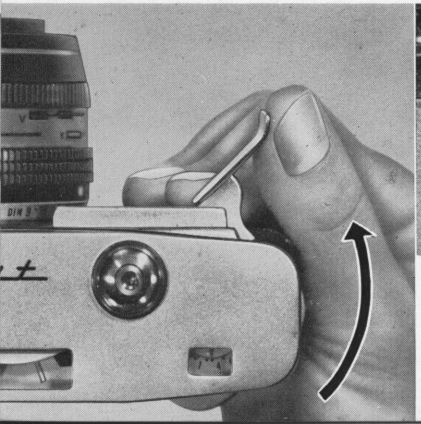


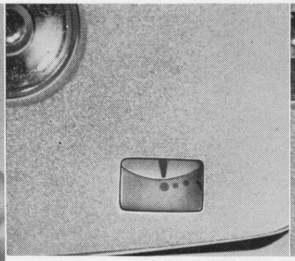
⑥Close the back of the camera firmly and it will be locked automatically.

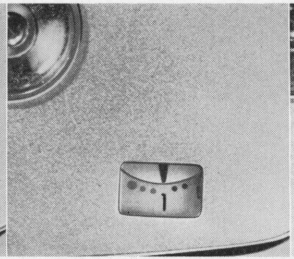
20 or 36 exposures 35 mm film can be used.

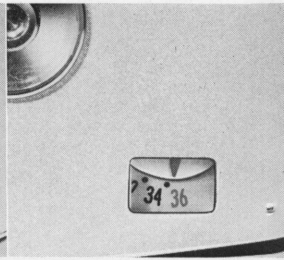
Advancing the film

Press the shutter release button and wind the film. Repeat until the exposure counter points to 1. Now the first picture can be made. You can wind the film by advancing the lever in one complete motion, or by pumping the lever in a series of short strokes. End result is the same.









Exposure

The exposure-set ring on your Uniomat is a unique, built in computer that eliminates guesswork, charts and calculations, yet assures you of consistently good pictures. It permits you to make instant, correct settings for almost every combination of light, film. speed and subject. You will find it very simple to use once you recognize the functions of exposure set ring.

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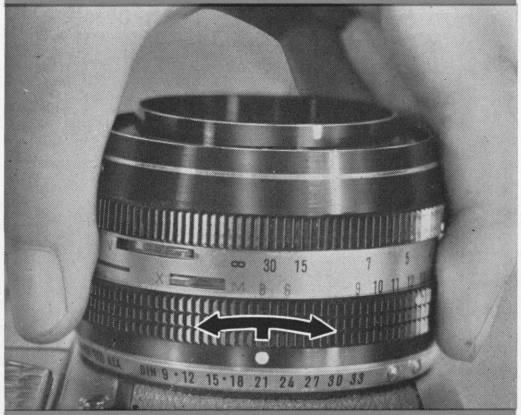
Films	ASA
ILFORD HPS	400
Ansco Super Hypan	500
Agfa	(DIN) 14
Agfa	(DIN) 17
Agfa	(DIN) 21
Kodak Panatomic X	25
Kodak Plus X	80
Kodak Tri X	200
Kodacolor	32
Ektachrome (daylight type)	32
Kodachrome (daylight type)	10
Super Anscochrome (daylight type)	100
Anscochrome	32

Set the film exposure index

The film exposure index indicator makes the basic setting for the type of film you are using.

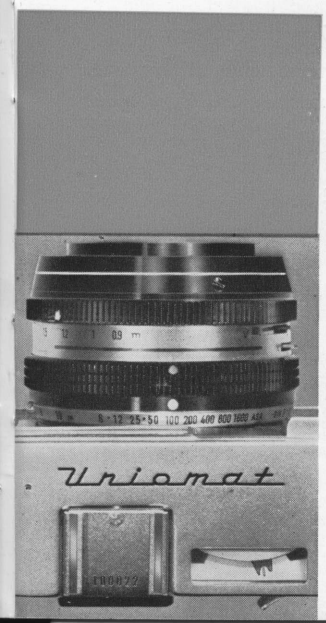
The only information you need for setting the exposure-set ring is the ASA or DIN film exposure index found on the instruction sheet of the film you use.

Pull the exposure-set ring out slightly and turn until the white dot on the exposure-set is opposite the exposure index of the film you are using (Remember, films have both daylight and tungsten exposure indexes, so change the setting when the type of illumination changes.)



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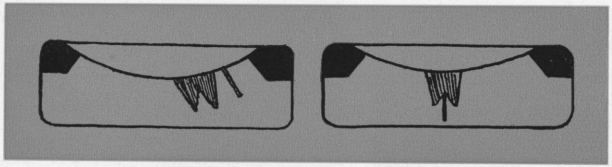
Set the Exposure Value



The EV ring (11) is mechanically linked to the exposure meter. Point the meter (4) directly at your subject. The small red pointer will move across the scale according to the amount of available light. Turn the exposure-set ring until the "V" of the large green pointer straddles the smaller pointer(1).

Under most conditions, you now have the correct setting of lens opening and shutter speed or exposure value EV and you are ready to focus and shoot.

With poor light, an exposure may not be possible because of the existing light conditions. You will notice that the pointer is stationary or moves only slightly, not permitting an exposure value to be set. In this instance, auxiliary lighting-flashlamp, floodlamp or electronic flash will be necessary.



Measuring the Exposure Value

For an accurate light reading, it is important that you hold the camera level and point it directly at the subject. Tilting the camera slightly upward could give you a reading of the sky and cause under-exposure. Tilting the camera down might give you a reading of the ground and result in over-exposure. You should take a close-up light reading of the principal subject if there are strong contrasts in the picture. A reading of an overall contrasting background could result in incorrect exposure to the subject.

On the Uniomat, exposure values are selected on a continuous basis, rather than at pre-set graduations found on most standard cameras. Therefore, there is no need for concern when the EV falls between two reference numbers on the scale.



When using the filter

When you take pictures with filters over the lens, you can preadjust the Film speed by means of filter factor ahead of time.

ASA speed of the emulsion is graduated equally, and ASA 100 is twice as fast as ASA 50.

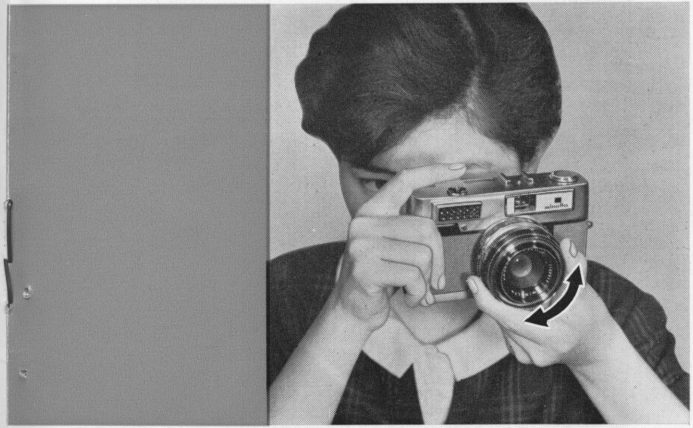
When the filter is used constantly having a fa ctor number $\times 2$, divide the emulsion speed by 2.

For example ASA 100 will be reduced to ASA 50 for this instance.

On the contrary, when one half the exposure value is required, set the ASA speed twice as much, ASA 100 to ASA 200 for example.

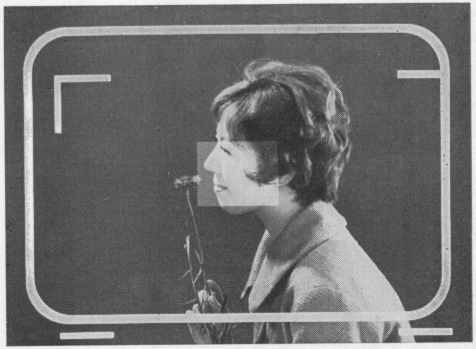
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Focusing and Composing



As you look through the single window range-view finder you will note a white bright frame near the outer edge. The actual picture you take will be inside this frame. Make sure your picture is composed inside the bright frame.

When taking a close-up picture, because of parallax (the difference betweenwhat the view-finder 'sees' and what the lens 'sees,') you have to compose your picture inside of the line.

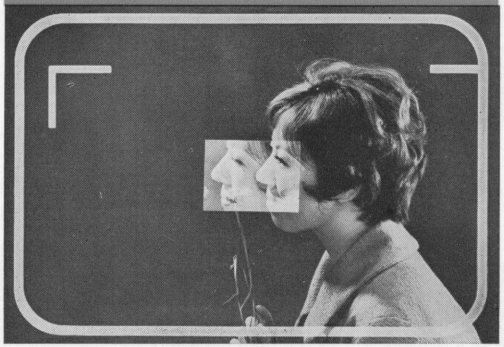


Focusing and Composing

In the center of the frame is a square color area. You will notice the part of your subject which appears in this color area is double. As you turn the focusing ring you will note the double image will become one and then double again.
When your subject becomes one in this color area, you are properly focused.

(Note) There are the distance scales in meter and in feet on the lens barrel.

Out of focus



In focus

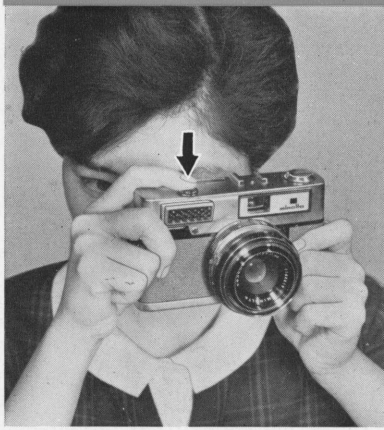


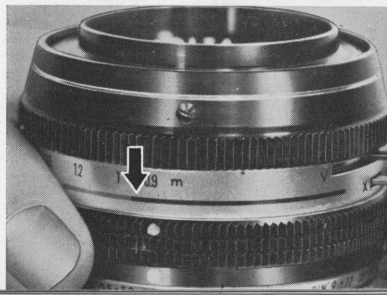
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Pressing shutter Release

There are basically two ways to hold your Uniomat while taking pictures: Vertical and horizontal. As long as you anchor the camera to your forehead and squeeze the trigger, not jerk it, you can use whichever grip or format is a most comfortable for you. It's always a good idea to brace your camera if you can.

If the red dot on the exposure set ring is within the range of red line on the lens barrel, do not attempt handheld exposure. The camera should be mounted on a tripod or other steady base. If it is within the range of green line, it indicates that the shutter speed is fast enough for hand hold picture taking.
These three EV numbers, as well as B, are in red to remind you that when using them the camera requires a firm support.







LEOPONS (hybrids of a lion and a leopard)
Taken with Minolta Uniomat

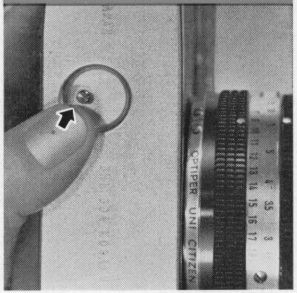
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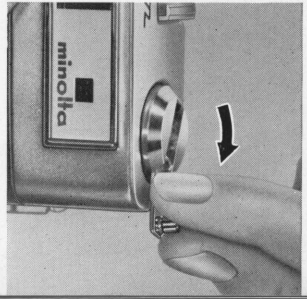
Unloading the film

After you have taken your last picture, the film counter shows 20 or 36-depending or whether you are using a 20 or 36 exposure roll. The film must be rewound into the magazine before the camera is opened and the film removed.

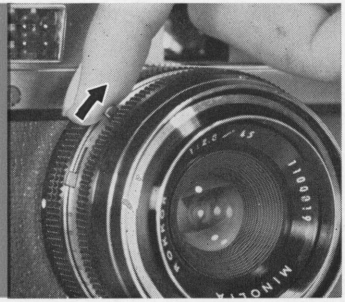
Do not attempt to advance the film beyond the last exposure, since the film might become detached from the magazine and cannot be rewound.

To rewind the film, raise up the crank (10) on the rewind knob. Holding down the rewind release button on the bottom of the camera, turn the crank clockwise until you feel the release of tension. This indicates the film has been released from the take up spool. Pull out the back latch and open the camera; removing the film magazine from the camera.





Using the self-timer



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Your Uniomat has a built-in self-timer which enables you to get into the picture yourself.

With the exposure-set ring already adjusted, put the self-timer lever (6) to the V position. Release the shutter in the normal manner and after about 10 seconds, the exposure will be made.

The self-timer can also be used with the cable release (as picture) or flash picture.

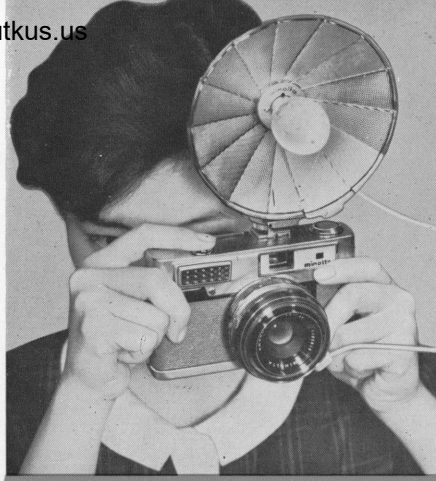
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Flash photography

Your Uniomat has built-in flash synchronization.
New simplified automatic flashlamp exposure calculator eliminates all your guesswork and caluculation.

By changing the M-X selector, it synchronize both with the flashlamp and electronic flash.

For optimum result in use of flashlamp, a B-C type flash unit is required.
The Minolta B-C flash gun or any B-C flash gun with the "shoe" may be used.



Flash photography

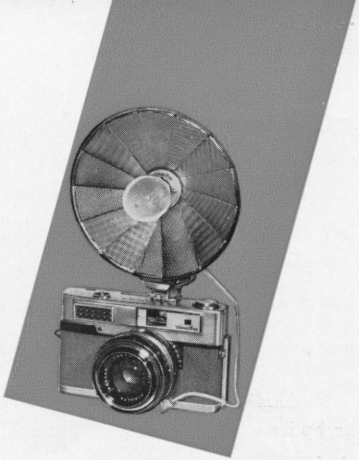
How to set the flash gun

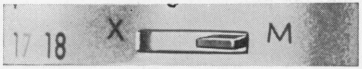
① Slide the flash gun or the electronic flash unit into the accessory shoe.

② Insert the plug of the flash gun's cord in the flash terminal.

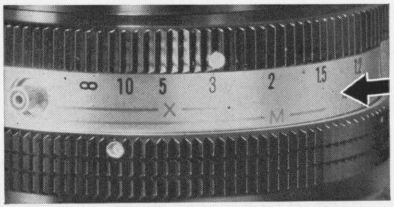
③ For M class flash bulbs, slide the M–X selector to the "M". For electronic flash, slide the selector to the "X"

The red-dot synchronization indicator or the exposure-set ring should be refered before taking the flash picture. It should be within the orange line (M range) for M class flash bulb, and within the red line (X range) for electronic flash unit. If the indicator is not within the range, it is not advisable to photograph at your planned distance with the film you are using.





M–X selector



M,X range line

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Flash exposure guide table (This chart is attached on the back of camera)

On the right side of the body, there is flash exposure index scale.....A, B, C, D, E. Each letter represents the different type of flashbulb or electronic flash unit. Once you picked up the index letter based on the flashbulb or electronic flash which you usually use. The setting of exposure is very simple.

The following chart interprets the flash.

Index	Guide ※ Number	Flash lamp and Electronic flash
A	18	Electronic Flash (Amateur size)
B	25	Electronic Flash AG-1B,
C	35	3B, US-1 AG-1
D	50	5B, 25B, M5B, M25B, 3,
E	70	5, 25, M5, M25

※ Guide Number : Based on ASA 100, Shutter 1/50, meter (This number should be found on the box or the instruction sheet of flashbulb or electronic flash unit)

FLASH GUIDE TABLE

	B & W	M COLOR	X
A	—	—	AMA. SIZE
B	—	OB. AG-1B. PF1B	PRO. SIZE
C	M-0. US-1. AG-1. PF1	3B	STUDIO SIZE
D	M-3 . NS-3	5B	—
E	M-5 . PF5	—	—

Flashlamp exposure

To determine the correct exposure, first focus on the subject to find the distance. Move the flash exposure distance scale (13) on the exposure-set ring until this subject distance is opposite the index letter for the lamp you are using. For example, if you are focused at 3 meter and using a # 6 B flashlamp, turn the exposure-set ring until the 3 is opposite the letter C. You now are ready to take your picture.

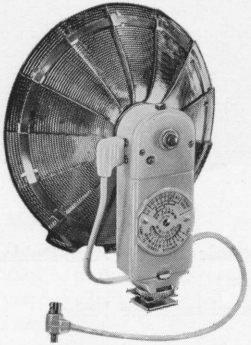


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Accessories

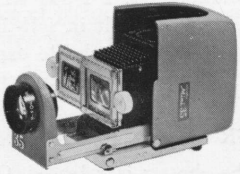
The following exclusive accessories are available for the Uniomat and are recommended in order to obtain the best results with it.

Minolta B-C Jr Flash Gun

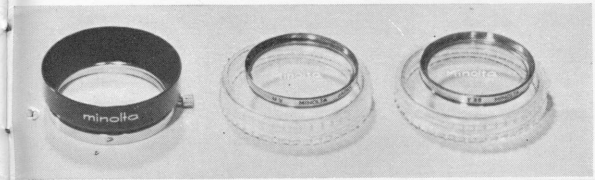


Minolta Mini-35 Projector Compact. Portable Unit, with fast f 2.5 lens.





Minolta filter UV (Haze) and Yellow Lens shade (with leather case)





Cable release

Other world famous Minolta Cameras

Minolta SR single lens reflex photo system. New high in practical automation.





Minolta SR-1

Lens : f:1.8–55 mm Achromatic coated Auto-Rokkor lens. (Bayonet mount)

Shutter : B. 1–1/500 sec. Interchangeable lenses
Built in self-timer.
Detachable exposure meter coupled with the shutter dial.

Minolta SR-3

Lens : f:1.4–58mm Achromatic coated Auto-Rokkor lens. (Bayonet mount)

Shutter : B. 1–1/1000 sec. Built in self-timer.
Detachable exposure meter coupled with the shutter dial.

SR cameras are completely automatic diaphragm control. Instant return mirror keeps the image visible ever after the shutter is released. Other many features.

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s featuring the unsurpassed Rokkor Lens





Minolta Autocord

The camera, that made, "Minolta" name world famous. Now, recognized as the standard quality of twin-lens reflex camera field.

Taking lens : f:3.5-75mm coated Rokkor 4 elements.
View-lens : f:3.2-75mm coated view Rokkor.
Shutter : Optiper Citizen MVL B. 1-1/500 sec.
Automatic shutter cocking.
Other famous feature.

Minolta 16 "Ⅱ"

Imagine ! The camera that hides in your hand. Smaller than a pack of cigarettes, the Minolta "16" hides in your pocket, snuggles in your purse.....
always ready to extend the fun of picture taking from an occasional prepared pleasure, to an on-the-impulse delight.

Lens : f 2.8-22mm coated Rokkor Lens
Shutter : B. $\frac{1}{25}$～$\frac{1}{500}$ sec.
Automatic shutter cocking and film winding.