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A superior

35 mm

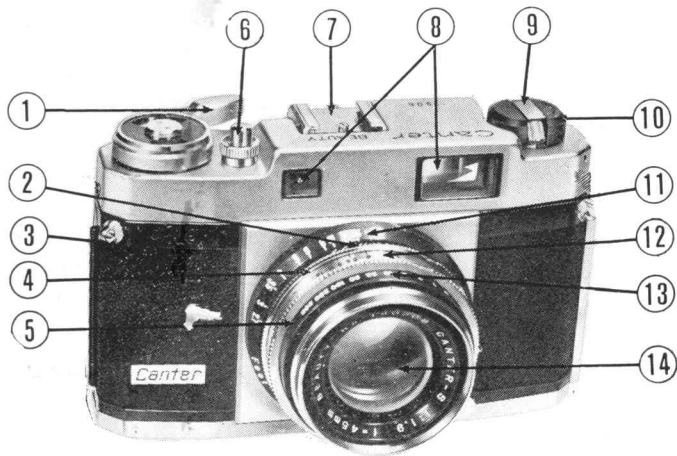
camera

BEAUTY CANter-35 F1.9

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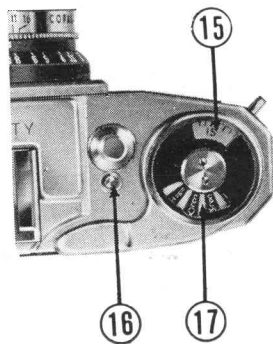
PART OF THE "BEAUTY CANTER-35 F 1.9"



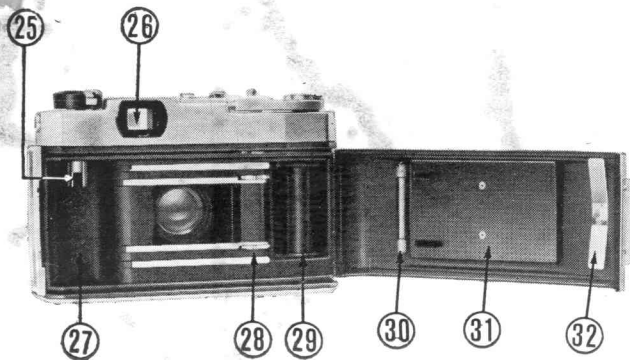
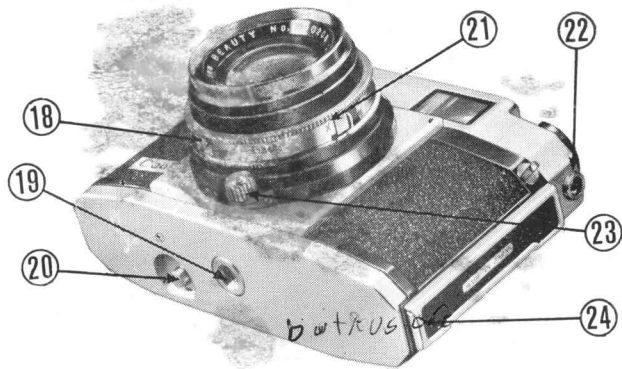
1. Lever Winder and Shutter Setting Lever
2. Depth-of-Field Scale
3. Strap Clip
4. Diaphragm Regulator

5. Shutter Speed Dial
6. Shutter Release Button
7. Accessory Shoe
8. Combined Range and View Finder Windows
9. Crank Handle for Film Rewinding
10. Film Rewinding Knob
11. Distance Scale
12. Aperture Scale
13. Shutter Speed Scale
14. Taking Lens

15. Automatic Exposure Counter
16. Indicator Stud for Shutter Setting
17. Film Indicator



- 18. Selftimer
- 19. Tripod Socket
- 20. Film Rewinding Button
- 21. MX Adjusting Lever
- 22. Synchronizer Plug
- 23. Focusing Lever
- 24. Back Cover Positive Lock
- 25. Rewinding Spool



- 26. Eye-piece for Combined Range and View Finder
- 27. Cartridge Chamber
- 28. Sprocket
- 29. Winding Spool
- 30. Film Roller
- 31. Film Pressure Plate
- 32. Film Cartridge Supporter

INTRODUCING THE "BEAUTY CANTER-35 F 1.9"

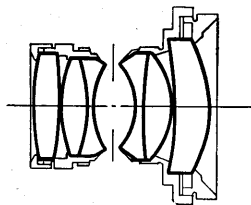
You are welcomed into the company of an ever growing number of satisfied owners and users of the "BEAUTY CANTER-35 F 1.9" camera.

Your "BEAUTY CANTER-35 F 1.9" is a precision built camera designed to take the Leica size 35 mm film (24 mm x 36 mm), either in the 36 or the 20 exposure magazine (cassette).

The camera is fitted with a f/1.9 45 mm hard coated lens which consists of 6 elements, among which newly-made lanthanum glasses are used. It has remarkably

RESOLVING POWER (lines per mm)

Distance from center of picture	Center	3 mm	6 mm	9 mm	12 mm	15 mm	18 mm	21 mm
Sagittal plane	126	126	126	100	100	100	80	63
Meridional plane		126	126	126	100	100	63	50



high resolving power as shown in the table.

The number in the table means the number of lines per millimeter resolved under our projection test. 126 is the finest lines on the test chart we have. It is supposed to resolve more than 126 at center. Even in the corner, the difference of numbers between sagittal and meridional rays is very small which means it has sharp images both at center and corner.

Other aberrations are also corrected to be minimum, and you can get good pictures on both black-and-white as well as color films.

The shutter is a newly designed "COPAL-MXV" 5-blade type with automatic cocking, built-in flash synchronizer M. X. contacts with adjusting lever and with selftimer. There are ten speeds including B, from 1 second to 1/500 second.

Focusing is obtained by helicoid motion using focusing lever. Combined view and coupled range-finder gives both composition and focusing at the same time through a window.

The view finder is of the trimming type and the target frame which is clearly outlined in white will enable you to shoot fast moving subjects with ease and

accuracy.

The film winding system is rapid one-stroke lever winding type which automatically advances the film one frame and at the same time cocks the shutter for the succeeding shot. A double exposure preventive lock is built in.

Rapid rewinding is possible by means of a crank operated film rewinding knob. There is also an indicator which shows the type of film loaded in the camera at the time of shooting.

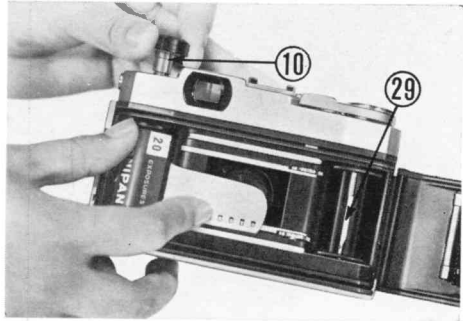
The other features provided for are Indicator stud for shutter setting, Accessory shoe, Body shutter, European type synchronizer plug, Depth-of-field scale, Back cover positive lock and Lens cap.



LOADING THE "BEAUTY CANTER-35 F 1.9"

To load the Camera

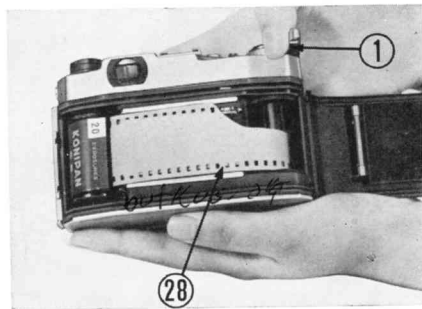
1. Pull out the Back Cover Positive Lock (24). Then gently open the back cover to a fully open position.
2. Rotate the fixed Winding Spool (29) by the milled flange until the film slot faces up.
3. Pull the Film Rewinding Knob (10) as far out as it will go.
4. Insert the new film magazine (cassette) preferably in subdued light; even your own shadow will help.
5. Hold the magazine (cassette) in place with your thumb.
6. Push in the Film Rewinding Knob (10), rotating it slightly to make sure that the slot at its end grips the slot on the film spool.



7. Pull out the end of the film and push it in the slot of the Winding Spool (29).
8. Guiding the film with your thumb, wind the film on the Winding Spool (29) by turning it slowly by its milled flange.
9. Still pressing down on the film with your thumb, pull the film up tight by working the Lever Winder (1).

Note : You may have to press down on the Shutter Release Button (6) to get a full rotation.

10. Work the Lever Winder (1) until 3 perforations of the full width of the film protrudes from the magazine (cassette). Make sure that the perforations are properly engaged in the cogs of the Sprocket (28).
11. Close the camera back.
12. Finally, lock the back cover by pressing it with both hands.



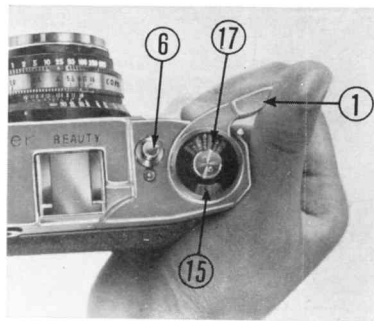
Setting the Exposure Counter and Film Indicator

Before taking picture with a newly loaded film, you will have to wind the first part of the film by making two preparatory shots as follows: Turn the Lever Winder (1) as far as it goes and press the Shutter Release Button (6).

Repeat this operation. Then, on the making the third full stroke of the Lever Winder, the Exposure Counter (15) indicates No. 1 and you are ready to shoot the first picture.

While making these two preparatory shots, ascertain if the Rewinding Knob (10) rotates in the counter direction indicated by the arrow on the Rewinding Knob. If the Rewinding Knob (10) does not rotate, it means that the film was not loaded correctly. So load it again. Before taking pictures, rotate the Rewinding Knob (10) slightly in the direction of arrow so as to bring a stretch on the film.

Set the Film Indicator (17), by using the small



lugs on the surface of it, so as to indicate the film loaded.

Thus you have done all for loading.

TAKING THE PICTURES

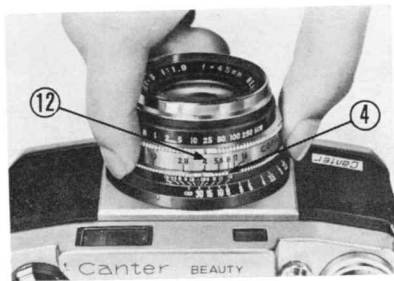
Take off the Lens Cap.

Setting the Aperture or Lens Opening

By turning the Diaphragm Regulator (4), choose proper lens opening. This is done by aligning the red mark on the Diaphragm Regulator to the Aperture Scale (12).

Aperture Scale is indicated as 1.9, 2.8, 4, 5.6, 8, 11, 16.

A small lens opening requires longer exposure under same light condition. When the opening is reduced one scale smaller, the exposure time will have to be doubled in order to have the same light effect.



Setting the Shutter Speed

Select appropriate speed by rotating the Shutter Speed Dial (5) The shutter speed variation is: 1, 1/2, 1/5, 1/10, 1/25, 1/50, 1/100, 1/250 & 1/500 second plus B.

1. "B" mark on the Shutter Speed Scale (13) is for bulb exposure. When set at "B", the shutter will remain open as long as the Shutter Release Button (6) is pressed.



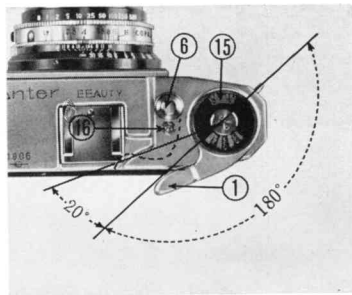
2. Other figures on the scale are for instant exposure and indicate fractions of a second, e. g. 2 means 1/2 second and 500 means 1/500 second.

Note : Since the amount of light required to produce the image on the film is fixed, the shutter speed and the lens opening are inter-dependent. Stating this in another way, a high aperture number (for example f/11) will require a slow

shutter speed (i.e. long exposure time, for example 1/5 second). Conversely, a fast shutter speed, (for example 1/100 second) will call for a low aperture number (for example f/2.8).

Shutter Setting (Automatic winding mechanism)

Lever Winder (1) advances the film and at the same time cocks the shutter automatically. When the film has been loaded, make two preparatory shots in order to pass the part of the film which has already been affected by light during loading. The Exposure Counter (15) indicates No. 1 when the third frame of picture is wound. One frame of picture is wound by one full stroke of the Lever Winder (1). In this time, the motion of first 20° is free from the setting and the rest you must wind up about 180° to the full stop. The shutter is set automatically at each winding. After winding the lever which automatically cocks the shutter, Indicator Stud for Shutter Setting (16) will be in prominent view. When the shutter is released, this



stud will return to its normal position. Therefore, all preparation for taking pictures are deviced on the camera except for the selection of the shutter setting and lens opening which are depending on your decision.

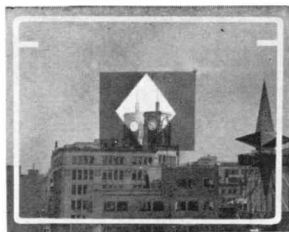
Now your shooting! Gently press the Shutter Release Button (6) with forefinger when focusing and composition are completed. Do not jerk while marking an exposure. After one exposure has been made, turn the Lever Winder (1) as far as it goes and stops. The lever will return to original position when you release it. If the lever does not return, it means that your film transport is imperfect.

Focusing

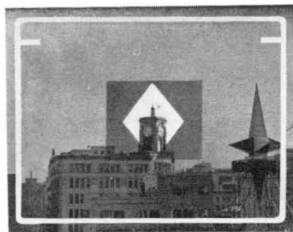
Focusing is obtained by helicoid motion using Focusing Lever (23). Combined View and Coupled Range-finder (8) gives both composition and focusing at the same time through a window.

Correct focus is secured when the double image in the center diamond of the view finder coincides exactly. (See illustration on next page.)

The focusing distance between camera and the subject may be found out by reading the figure on the Distance Scale (11) when the coincidence occurred.



Out of Focus



In Correct Focus

Distance scale (11) is given in feet: 2.7 feet to 30 feet and ∞ .

When you take the subjects within 3 feet, they will be trimmed under the line formed by the hook shape mark in the finder.

HOW TO READ THE "DEPTH-OF-FIELD" SCALE

What is "Depth-of-Field"

When you focus your camera on a picture-subject, you will find there is a zone both in front and back of the picture-subject within which every thing is still in acceptable focus. On the other hand images of objects outside of this zone become progressively blurred. This zone of acceptable sharp focus is called the "depth-of-field" and is particularly important to beginners when focusing at very

close distances.

Relation between Aperture or Lens Opening and "Depth-of-Field"

Broadly speaking, the "depth-of-field" is influenced by (1) the distance of the picture-subject from the lenses and (2) the aperture or lens opening. For fairly distant object, the "depth-of-field" is generally adequate but when focusing at very close distance, there is surprisingly little "depth-of-field" and the photographer must be very careful about focusing his main subject correctly.

The aperture or lens opening is another factor which determine the amount of "depth-of-field" available. Small aperture (high number) gives greater "depth-of-field" whereas a larger aperture (low number) will result in decreasing this zone of sharpness.

The "Depth-of-Field" Scale on the "BEAUTY CANTER-35 F 1.9"

It will first be necessary to know that the "Depth-of-Field" Scale (2) indicates approximate values.

The following is the procedure for reading the the "Depth-of-Field" Scale. On

the "Depth-of-Field" Scale are two sets of equal numbers to the left and right of the distance indicating triangle (∇). (See illustration)

1. Read the aperture or lens opening number. (for instance 8)
2. Read the distance number. (In the illustration this is 10 feet)
3. Now read on the Distance Scale (11) the two sets of the figures opposite the figures 8. (In the illustration they are about "7" and "20")
4. This means that the depth-of-field for this particular "shot" is between approximately 7 feet and 20 feet; which is to say that any image falling inside this zone will be acceptably sharp in focus.



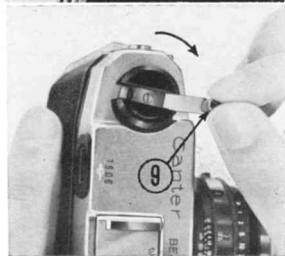
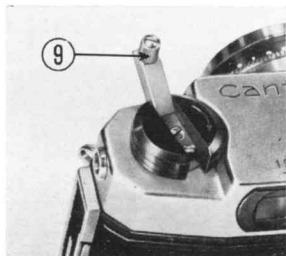
UNLOADING THE FILM

When your Exposure Counter (15) indicates that you have made 36 exposures (or 20 as the case may be), it is time to unload the film.

Since the exposed film has been wound on the fixed spool in the camera, it will be necessary to rewind it back to the spool of the film magazine or cassette.

This is performed by the following procedure :

1. Flip up the border of Crank Handle (9) on the rewinding knob and the Crank Handle (9) will be spring released to winding position.
2. Turn the Crank Handle (9) clockwise after pressing the Film Rewinding Button (20) on the bottom of the camera.
3. When the exposed film has been completely rewound



on the magazine or cassette spool, open the back cover and remove the film magazine.

The Film Rewinding Button (20) on the bottom of the camera will return to its original position by winding the Lever Winder (1) after loading new film.

FLASH SYNCHRONIZATION

The Copal-MXV Shutter is incorporated on the "BEAUTY CANTER-35 F 1.9". It is possible to use M class bulbs including an electronic flash at any shutter speed.

Change of synchronization can be done by Adjusting Lever (21) as follows :

1. When the Adjusting Lever (21) is set at X, the synchronization is such that the shutter is fully open at the time of flash. In this case it is fully synchronized with an electronic flash at all shutter speeds.
2. When the Adjusting Lever (21) is set at M, the





shutter is wide open 18 millisecond after the flash starts. In this case M-type bulbs are synchronized at all shutter speeds. This time, you cannot use the Selftimer (18).

3. With F-type bulb, synchronization is between 1/100 and 1 second, the Adjusting Lever (21) being set at X.

The Selftimer (18) may be used only, in case of the Adjusting Lever (21) is set at X.

DOUBLE EXPOSURE

When intentional double exposure is desired for particular reason, do as follows :

Turn the Lever Winder (1) like usual winding after pressing the Film Rewinding Button (20). This button will return to its original position by setting the shutter. The shutter is now ready to operate despite the fact that the film has not been

advanced. You can now make double exposure just by pressing the shutter release button.

Note : Since the Exposure Counter (15) has advanced one index in spite of the fact that there has been no actual movement of the film, it will be necessary to remember that you have one more exposure than that indicated by the exposure counter.

GENERAL INFORMATION

A modern camera is a precision instrument manufactured to exacting dimensions. It should therefore be handled with great care.

1. Don't touch the lens with fingers. Keep the lens always clean. When it gathers dust, wipe and clean it carefully with soft brush or cotton cloth.
2. Do not forget to replace the cap when the camera is not in use.
3. When advancing the film, lever winder should be turned as far as it goes.
4. When your film has come to the end, the lever winder no longer operates or stops halfway or so. In this case push the film rewinding button and let the

lever winder turn very slightly, and then the lever will return to the original position.

5. Do not load or unload the film under direct sunlight.
6. Do not leave the film loaded in the camera for a long while after it has been completely exposed. Develop it within a week.