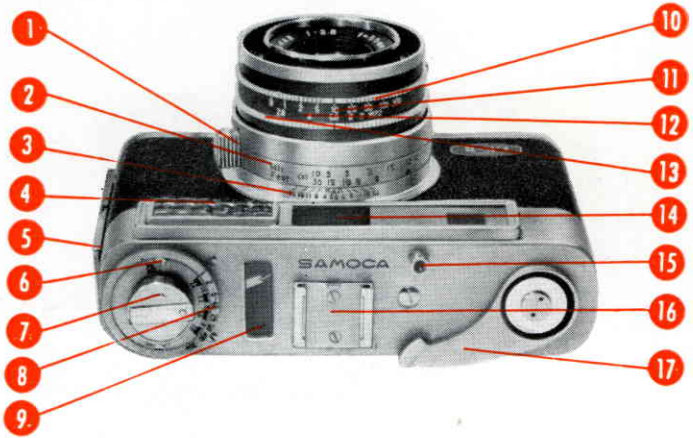
Samoca LE-II



1. Focusing Lever
2. Distance Scale
3. Depth of Field Scale
4. Light Meter
5. Camera Back Lock
6. Film Type Guide
7. Film Rewind Knob
8. Light Meter Dial
9. Light Meter Window
10. Shutter Speed Ring
11. Shutter Speed Scale
12. Lens Aperture Scale
13. Lens Aperture Ring
14. View and Rangefinder Window
15. Shutter Release Button
16. Accessory Shoe
17. Film Transport Lever

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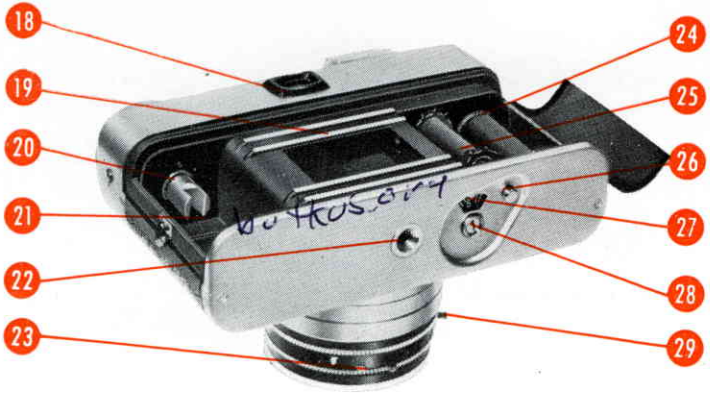

18. Viewfinder
19. Film Guide Rail
20. Film Rewind Shaft
21. Film Cartridge Chamber
22. Tripod Socket
23. Synchro Select Lever
24. Take-up Spool
25. Film Transport Sprocket
26. Sprocket Release Button
27. Exposure Counter
28. Set Screw
29. Flash Terminal

INTRODUCING · · · · · · SAMOCA LE-II

Lens	D Ezumar 1 : 2.8 50mm hard coated, fully color corrected with helicoidal lens barrel.
Shutter	FX synchronization, shutter speeds : B, 1, 1/2, 1/5, 1/10, 1/25, 1/50, 1/100 & 1/300.
View & Rangefinder	Helical type coupled view and rangefinder with bright frame. Viewer magnification 0.7
Film Transport	Single stroke lever action film transport automatically cocks shutter as film is advanced. Positively prevents double exposure.
Film Rewind	Rapid action film rewind crank.
Film Type Guide	Color coded, ASA range 6-800, DIN range 9-30.
Light Meter	Single range built-in lightmeter with coupled pointer.
Exposure Counter	Automatically records exposures.
Film Size	35mm
Picture Size	24mm × 36mm

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The Samoca LE-II has been designed and manufactured by highly skilled craftsmen to guarantee your complete satisfaction in 35mm photography.

Combined in an attractive body are the features essential to enjoyable photography with professional results. Through the years its quality, versatility and ease of operation will reward you with positive assurance of successfully recording, under all conditions, the scenes you choose.

Proper utilization of the LE-II will afford you the unerring service desired.

For this reason we suggest that you carefully read the following instructions on its use.

FILM LOADING

1. Pull up the back lock and swing open the camera back.
2. Pull out the film rewind knob (Fig. 1) and insert the film cartridge.
   Push the film rewind knob back, gently and with a slight twist, until it engages with the film spool.
3. Draw out about 4 inches of the film leader and insert it into the slit of the take-up spool, bringing the slit into position by stroking the film transport lever. (Fig. 2)

Mike Butkus
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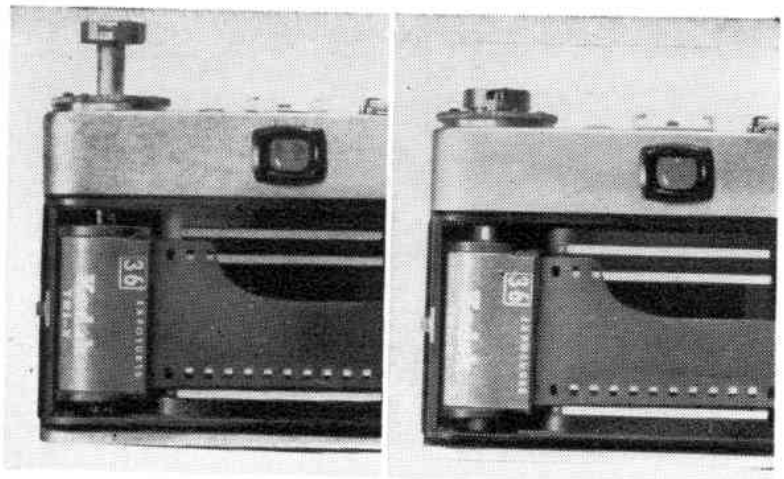

FIG. 1

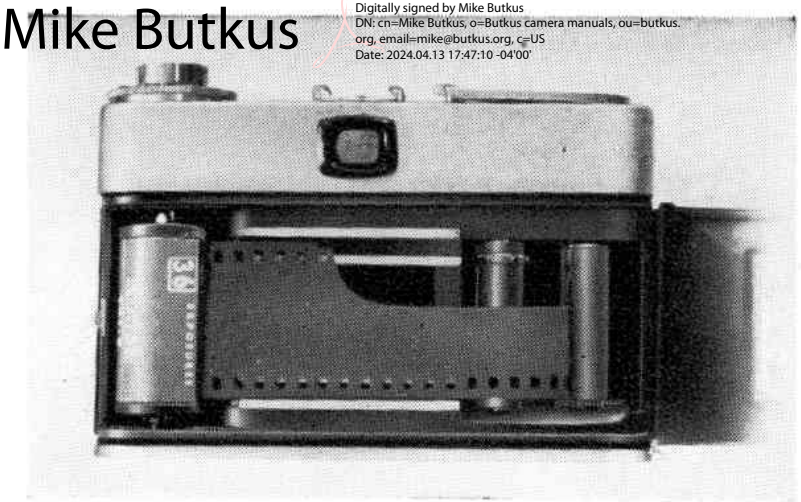

FIG. 2

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4. Slowly wind the film with the film transport lever, releasing the shutter when the film transport lever is stopped, until the sprocket teeth engage firmly with the perforations on each side of the film strip. (Fig. 3)
5. Close the camera back and lock. Take up the exposed portions of film before shooting by advancing the film an additional two frames. If the film rewind knob does not revolve counterclockwise as the cartridge lets out film, the sprocket teeth are not correctly engaged in the film perforations. If this should happen, repeat the procedure outlined in the preceeding paragraph.

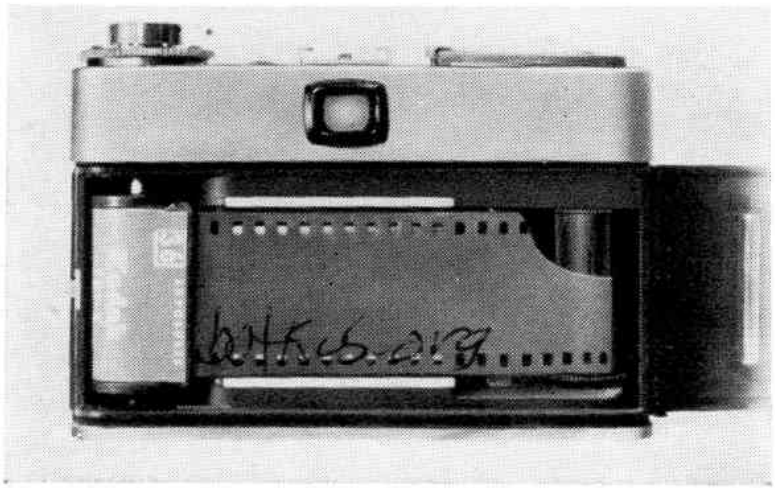
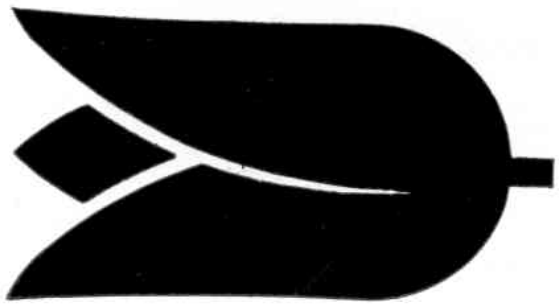
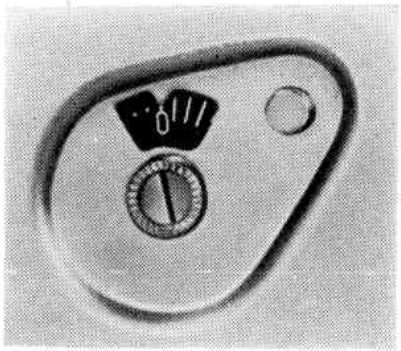


FIG. 3



EXPOSURE COUNTER



As you shoot, the exposure counter will automatically record the number of pictures taken. After inserting film, turn the exposure counter set screw until the counter window registers zero.

LENS APERTURE AND SHUTTER SPEED SETTINGS

By using the built-in light meter the correct lens aperture and shutter speed settings can be readily determined under varying light conditions. However, you should understand the function of the two in determining the film exposure in order to facilitate selection of the appropriate combination.

EXPOSURE

The amount of light required to reproduce an image on film is fixed. Too little light will result in dull under-exposed pictures and too much in bleached over-exposed pictures.

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The lens aperture controls the amount of light that will pass through the lens to the film. The shutter speed controls the length of time that light will be allowed to pass to the film. From this you can see that the shutter speed and lens aperture are interdependent in controlling the amount of light admitted, and therefore, the film exposure.

LENS APERTURE

The size of the lens aperture may be varied by adjusting the lens aperture ring to one of the calibrated settings (f stops). Most light is admitted at f/2.8 and the least at f/22. Each graduated f stop between these two numbers decreases the amount of admitted light by approximately 50 percent of the preceeding f stop. To put this another way, at f/5.6 the lens admits twice as much light as at f/8, and at f/8 twice as much light is admitted as at f/11.

LENS APERTURE No.	2.8	4	5.6	8	11	16	22
LENS APERTURE							
RATIO OF LIGHT	1	1/2	1/4	1/8	1/16	1/32	1/64

SHUTTER SPEED

Shutter speed in the LE-II may be varied by rotating the shutter speed ring to B, 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100 & 300. These numbers represent a fraction of a second, that is, 1/2, 1/5, etc. In the B position the shutter will remain open as long as the shutter release button is depressed. This setting is used for time exposures and a solid support, such as a tripod, will be necessary to prevent movement of the camera.

LIGHT METER

Each film manufacturer lists the speed at which his film is rated on the instructions accompanying the film package. This rating is called the ASA or DIN number.
Turn the inside disc of the light meter dial until this number is registered in the appropriate window. Correct setting of this number is essential in getting the appropriate combination of shutter speed and lens aperture for your pictures.
Point the camera towards your subject and rotate the light meter dial until the red arm is set to the light meter needle. When taking close-ups keep the meter about

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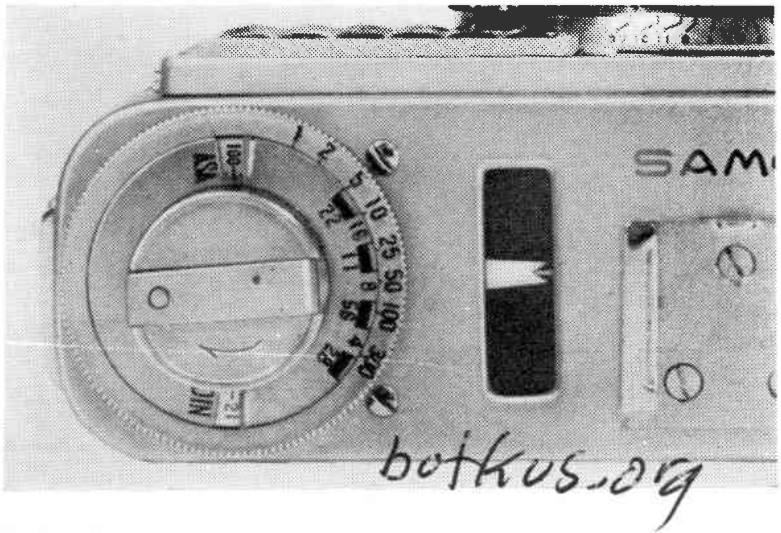
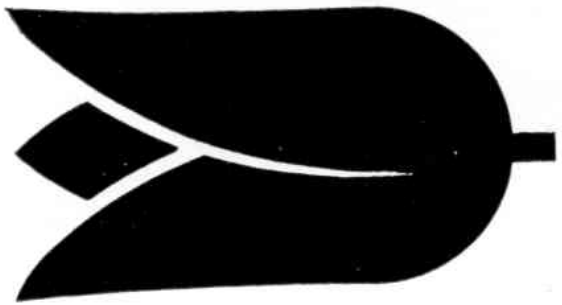
one foot from the subject for your reading. If the subject has a wide range of light and dark values it is desirable to choose the average exposure of the two. For distant scenes point the meter slightly downward to avoid excessive light from the sky.

Once you have set the red arm to the light meter needle the correct combinations of shutter speed and lens aperture will be indicated on the light meter dial. Any one of these combinations will be satisfactory and the one that you select will depend on the subjects movement and the desired depth of field.





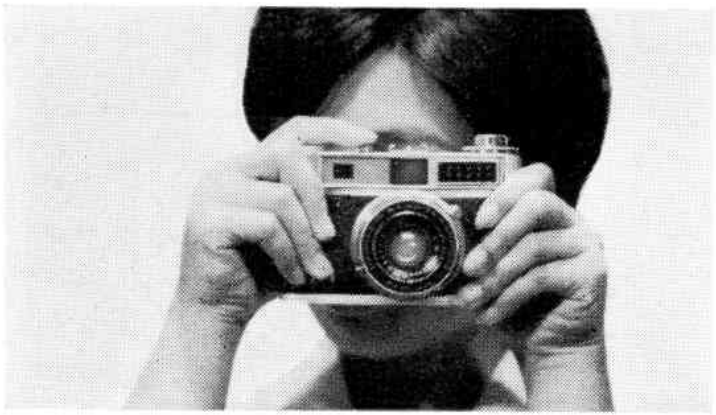
COUPLED FILM ADVANCE AND SHUTTER COCKING

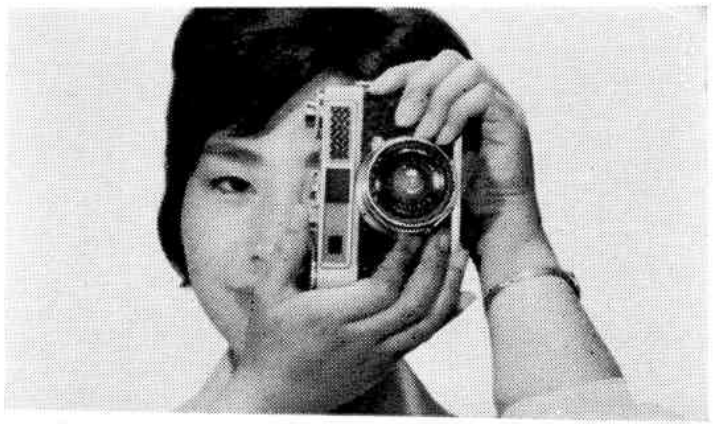
A single stroke of the film transport lever will automatically cock the shutter as the film is advanced one frame. Once the shutter has been released it cannot be cocked until the film is again advanced.

By coupling these two functions in a single operation the LE-II positively prevents double exposures and permits you to shoot pictures in rapid succession.

HOLDING THE CAMERA

Grip the LE-II firmly in both hands and hold it in the position most comfortable for you. Care should be taken that your fingertips do not obstruct the lens or rangefinder window while shooting. We suggest that you press your elbows close to the body for extra stability.





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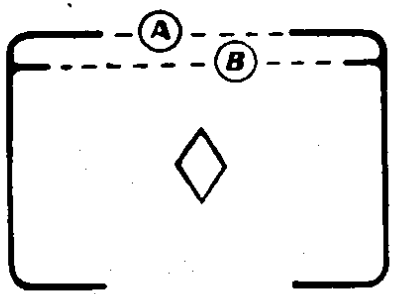
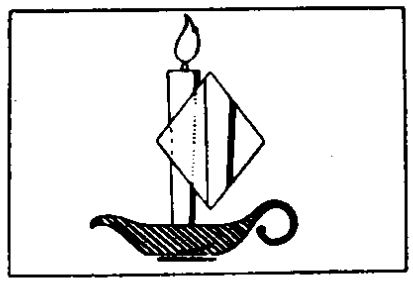
FOCUSING

As you sight your subject through the combined view and rangefinder window you will see a bright frame surrounding the picture area. The uppermost line expresses the picture area at infinity and the line beneath it the picture area for close-ups. Sight your subject through the finder eyepiece and bring it within the diamond located in the center of the bright frame, rotating the focusing lever until the double images are superimposed.

Selecting an object with straight vertical lines will make focusing easier. Also, if you intend on using the camera in a vertical position you may find it more convenient to focus in the horizontal position and then shift for the picture.

After focusing you can ascertain the distance in feet (F) or meters (M) from your lens to the subject by reading the number on the distance scale opposite the red triangle.





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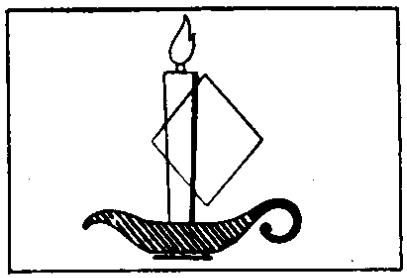

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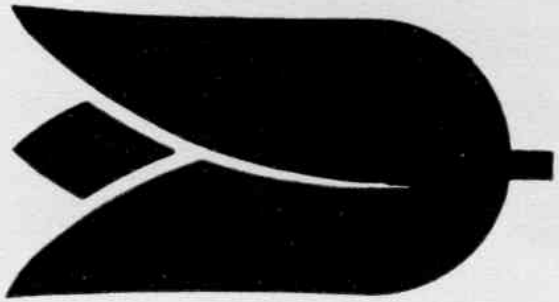

FIXED FOCUS

Fixed focus eliminates the risk of getting the subject out of focus and makes the camera easier to use. It is of particular advantage when photographing rapidly moving subjects.

Fixed focus in the Samoca LE-II is obtained by setting the lens aperture at f/8 and the distance scale to the red dot on the focusing ring. The appropriate shutter speed will depend on light conditions.

Objects from 9 feet to infinity will be in reasonably sharp focus.

Objects less than 9 feet from the camera will not be in sharp focus.

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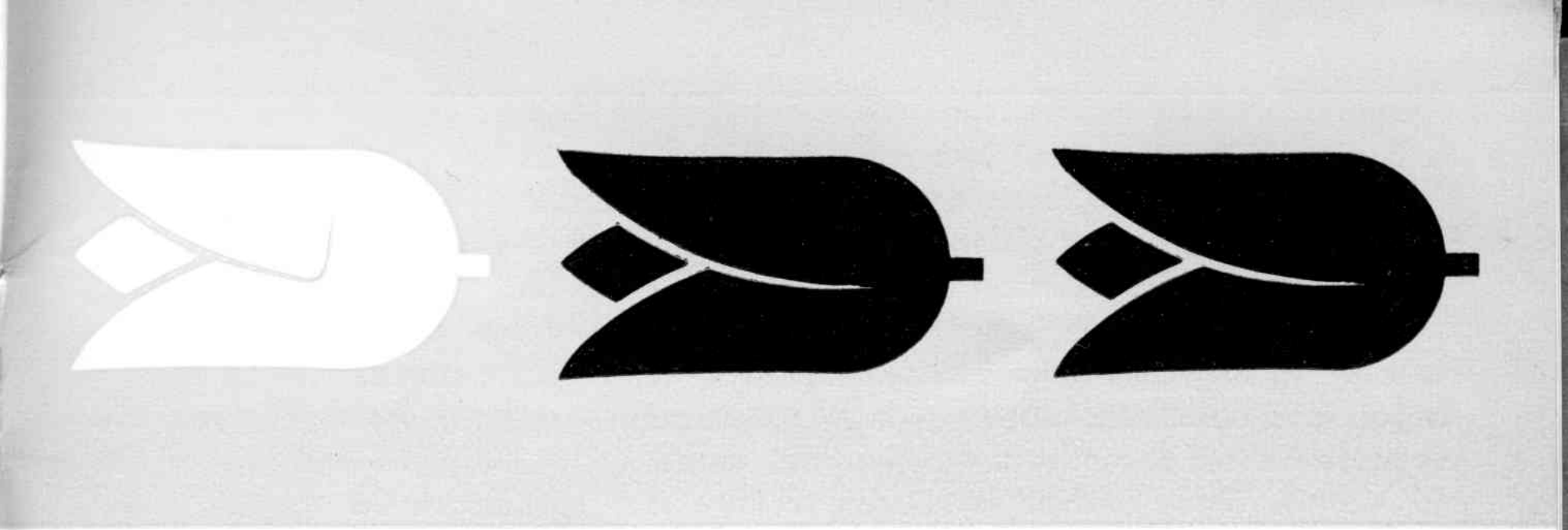

DEPTH OF FIELD

When you focus on an object there is a zone extending in front of and to the rear of your focus point that will be brought into reasonably sharp focus. This zone of gradually declining sharpness is called the Depth of Field or Depth of Focus. The extent of the Depth of Field is dependent on a) the lens aperture used and b) the distance of the subject from the lens.

At a given distance a small lens aperture (high f/ number) increases the Depth of Field and conversely, a large lens aperture (low f/ number) decreases the Depth of Field. Moreover, as the distance of the subject from the lens is increased there will be a proportional increase in the Depth of Field, both to the front and rear. The Depth of Field scale is provided to furnish you with the approximate Depth of Field for varying combinations of lens aperture and subject distance.

As you look down on the scale with the camera pointed away from you, you will see a double set of numbers, exactly alike, extending to the right and left of the red triangle. These numbers correspond to the f stop numbers on the aperture scale. The numbers to the right are used to determine the Depth of Field in front of your subject and the numbers to the left the Depth of Field to the rear of your subject. Sight the same number on the Depth of Field scale, both to the right and left, as you have set on the aperture scale. The Depth of Field will be indicated opposite these numbers on the distance scale both in feet and meters.

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RELEASING THE SHUTTER

To obtain well defined pictures it is essential that movement of the camera be prevented when releasing the shutter. Hold the camera firmly and squeeze the shutter release button. Do not snap it.

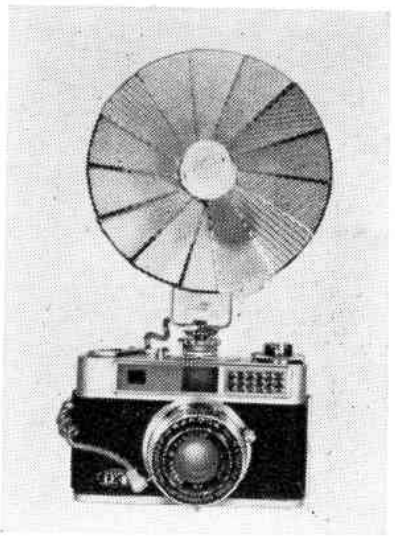
If you desire to use a cable release, it may be screwed into the shutter release button. Your tripod may be fixed either to the carrying case lock screw or to the camera base.

UNLOADING EXPOSED FILM

When your film has been fully exposed it will no longer be possible to stroke the film transport lever. Do not force it. Remove the camera from the carrying case and while depressing the sprocket release button, turn the film rewind crank smoothly in the direction of the arrow.

When the film has been returned to the cartridge the film rewind crank will revolve freely. Open the camera back, pull out the film rewind knob and remove the cartridge. Do not unload your film in direct sunlight.

FLASH PHOTOGRAPHY



The Samoca LE-II is equipped with flash synchronization for both flash bulb units and electronic flash equipment.

When using a flash unit, set the synchro selection lever at and fix the end of the flash cord to the flash terminal on the camera.

For excellent synchronization and maximum bulb efficiency we suggest that you use Class F bulbs with shutter speeds up to 1/50. Class FP and M bulbs can also be used but the shutter speed then should be slower than 1/25.

To determine the correct lens aperture for your picture, divide the Guide Number of the bulb by the distance in feet from the camera to your subject. For example, with a Guide Number of 80 and a distance of 10 feet the correct lens aperture will be f/8.

When using electronic flash, set the synchro selection lever at . With an electronic flash unit the shutter speed can be set up to 1/300. For details on the use of electronic flash equipment refer to the directions supplied by the manufacturer of the electronic attachment.

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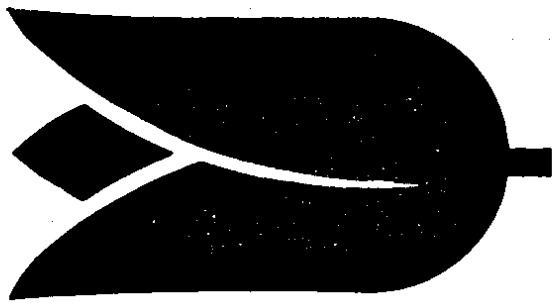
CARE OF THE SAMOCA LE-II

Follow these suggestions and you will insure the LE-II's performance.

- Do not touch the lens with your fingertips. If neccessary, clean with a soft lens brush and silicone cloth. Replace the lens cap when not in use.
- Do not store the camera with the shutter cocked.
- Set the focusing scale to infinity when returning the camera to the case.
- Keep the film chamber free of dust.
- When storing your camera, keep it in a place free of dust and moisture, especially when it is out of the case.