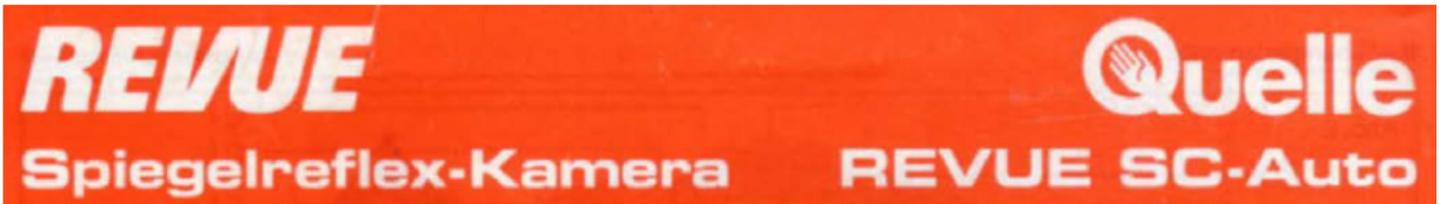


Revue SC5 Auto



DIE KLEINE SPIEGELREFLEX



(For whatever reason [and I have scanned some 100K pages] the black and white images of the viewfinder would not scan clear. Even trying a different scanner, yet a close inspection shows the viewfinder images that are printed are fine ? So I took them with my cell phone, cropped and added them. I also added larger images of the viewfinder information as separate large images at the end of this manual.)

This is an OCR (optical character reading) of the German language text, then copied into a Word document page by page, adding images to match the pages in the book, then made into a PDF.

The Cosina C2 is an identical camera

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To enable you to take full advantage of the many features of your REVUE SC 5 Auto, please read the instruction manual carefully before using the camera to become completely familiar with it. Fold out the front page so that you always have the parts diagram in view.

Technical specifications:

Film type: 35 mm film cartridge. Film format: 24 x 36 mm.

Lens mount: K-bayonet (compatible with lenses with KA and KAF bayonet mounts). Lenses with M42 x 1 mm thread can also be used with an M42/K adapter.

Shutter: Vertically traveling metal focal-plane shutter with fixed speeds of 1 s - 1/1000 and B. X-sync at 1/60 s and longer. In automatic exposure mode: 8 s - 1/1000, stepless, with sensitivity limit. Electromagnetic release.

Flash synchronization: Hot shoe, X-contact (1/60 second).

Self-timer: Electronically controlled, with LED indicator (2 seconds before release, x: blinks faster), delay time approx. 10 seconds.

Viewfinder: Pentaprism viewfinder. Viewfinder displays: Split-image indicator and microprism ring LED array with 16 blinking or illuminated elements, illuminated LEDs to indicate operating modes AUTO, M, 60 I and B. Overexposure warning indicator (OVER). Shutter speed display, consisting of 12 illuminated LEDs, 1/1000 to LT. Blinking LED to indicate the recommended shutter speed, 1/1000 to LT.

Viewfinder magnification: 0.86x with 50 mm lens and infinity setting.

Viewfinder coverage: 93% horizontal and vertical. Diopter adjustment: -1.0 diopter.

Light metering: Center-weighted open-aperture metering

Measuring range: ISO 100/21, LW 2 (aperture 2, 1s) - LW 18 (aperture 16, 1/1000 s)

Film speed setting: ISO 25/15° - 1600/33° in 1/3 steps

Film transport: Single-frame advance by lever operation with 135°. Double exposure lock.

Main switch: Present.

Frame counter: Counts forward with automatic reset when the camera back is opened.

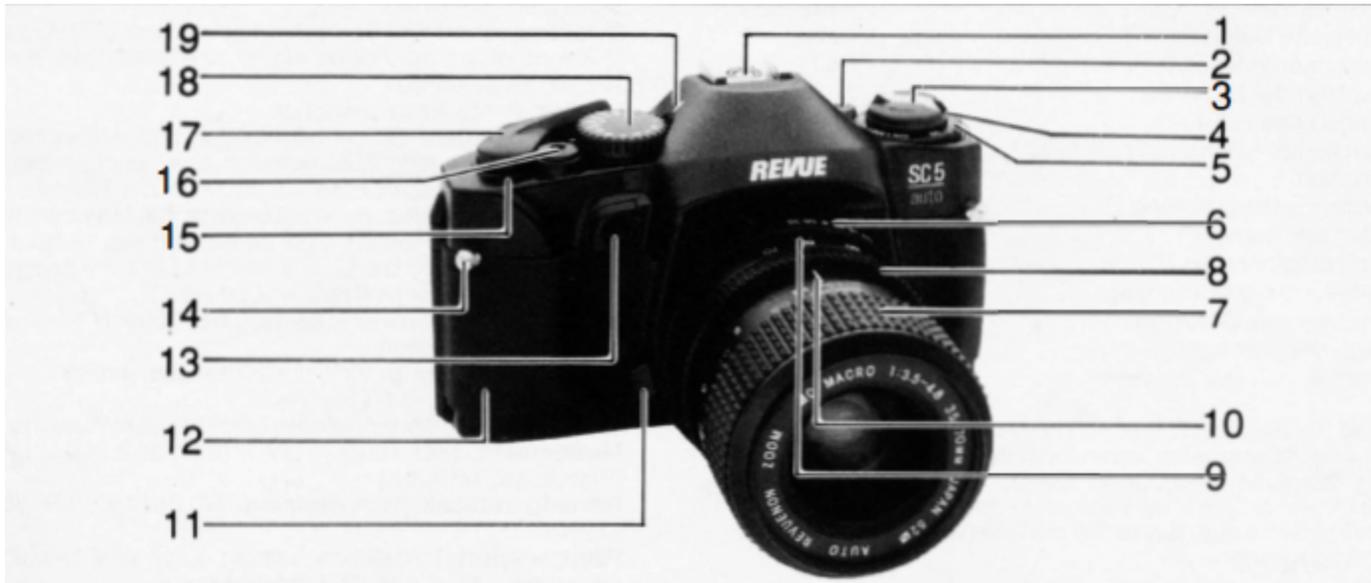
Cable release connection: Present. Film rewinding: By operating the film rewind button and film rewind crank.

Film control window: Present.

Power supply: Two 1.5 V alkaline batteries (LR44) or silver oxide batteries (SR44)

Dimensions: 138 (W) x 88 (H) x 58 (D) mm Weight: 370 g without lens

Operating elements

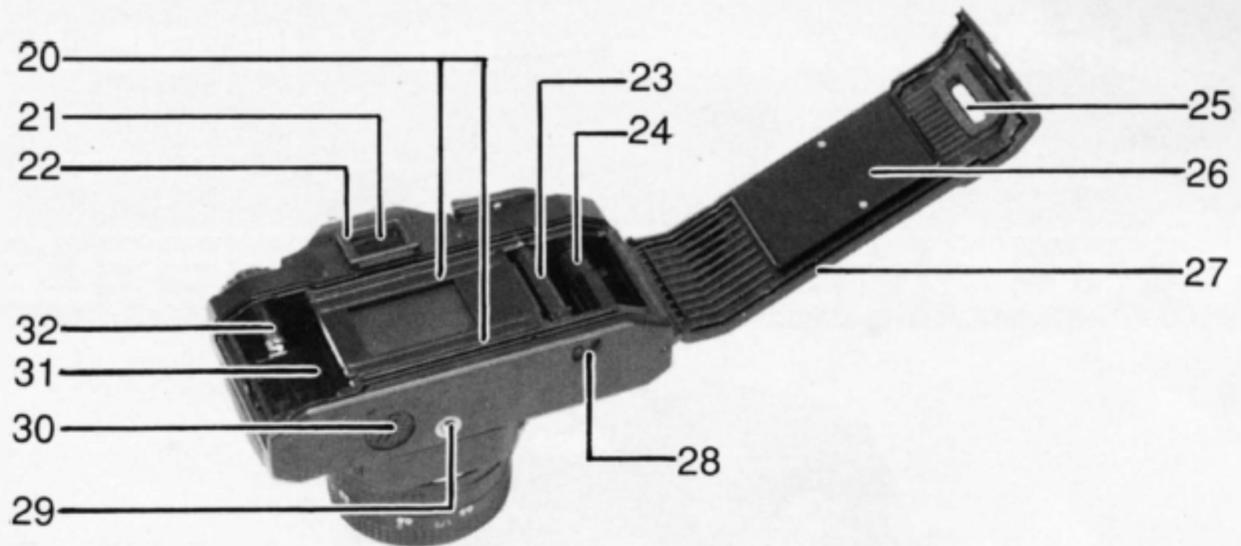


1. Flash hot shoe (with center contact)
2. Film speed index
3. Film rewind crank
4. Rewind button
5. Film speed setting ring
6. Aperture ring
7. Focusing ring
8. Zoom ring
9. Aperture index

10. Distance index
11. Lens release button
12. Handgrip
13. Self-timer button with LED indicator
14. Strap lug
15. Frame counter
16. Shutter release button
17. Film advance lever
18. Shutter speed dial
19. Shutter speed index

Operating elements

Abb. 2



- 20. Film guides
- 21. Viewfinder eyepiece
- 22. Accessory mounting groove
- 23. Film transport roller
- 24. Film take-up spool
- 25. Film window
- 26. Film pressure plate

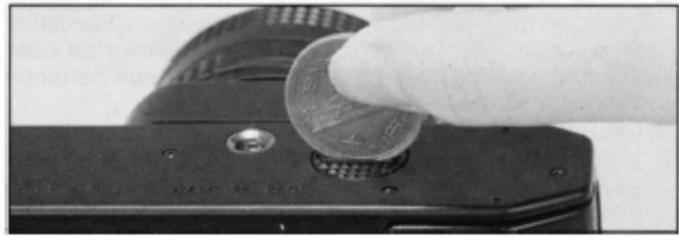
- 27. Camera back cover
- 28. Film rewind button
- 29. Tripod mount
- 30. Battery compartment cover
- 31. Film cartridge compartment
- 32. Rewind spindle

Inserting the Batteries

The exposure metering system of the REVUE SC 5 Auto is powered by two 1.5 V silver oxide batteries (SR44).

1) Unscrew the battery compartment cover (30) counterclockwise with a coin or similar object (Figs. 3+4).

Abb. 3



2) Insert the batteries into the battery compartment cover so that both positive terminals (+) of the batteries face upwards (as shown on the battery compartment cover).

3) Reinsert the battery compartment cover and turn it clockwise until it is securely in place.

Abb. 4



Battery Check

1) Prepare the camera for shooting by cocking the shutter with the film advance lever (17).

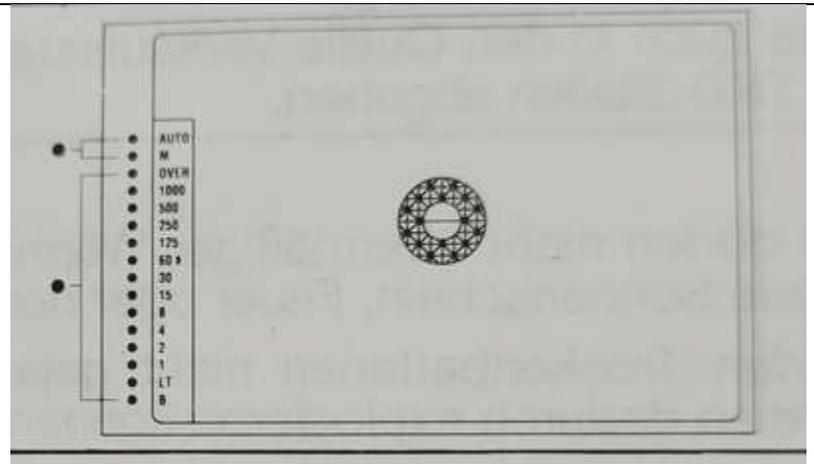
2) Set the shutter speed dial (18) to any position except "LOCK".

3) Press the shutter release button (16) halfway down. The exposure metering system is now activated. Look through the viewfinder.

4) If two or three red LED indicators appear in the viewfinder, the batteries are in good condition. If none of the indicators light up, the batteries are dead or have been inserted incorrectly (Fig. 5).

5) If the batteries are depleted, both must always be replaced.

6) Set the shutter speed dial (18) to "LOCK" to prevent accidental triggering of the camera.



Large view images reprinted at end of the manual

- Always replace both batteries at the same time and use batteries of the same type and from the same manufacturer. Never mix different types of batteries or old and new batteries, as this can cause batteries to leak.
- Do not open the batteries or throw them into a fire.
- If the camera will not be used for an extended period, remove the film and the batteries. Old batteries are prone to leaking battery fluid, which could damage the camera.
- At low temperatures, battery performance decreases, and the battery life is shortened. If the camera is to be used at low temperatures, insert new batteries and keep the camera warm. Help protect the environment.
- Used batteries and rechargeable batteries do not belong in household waste.
- You can dispose of them at a collection point for used batteries or hazardous waste.
- Please contact your local municipality for more information.
- Batteries and rechargeable batteries with the recycling symbol @ can also be returned to Quelle sales outlets, agencies, and TKD locations. Caution
- Batteries must not be exposed to excessive heat, such as sunlight, fire, or similar conditions.
- Dry cell batteries must not be recharged, as this can cause the batteries to explode.

Keep batteries away from children, as they may swallow them.

If a battery is swallowed, seek medical attention immediately.

Loading the Film

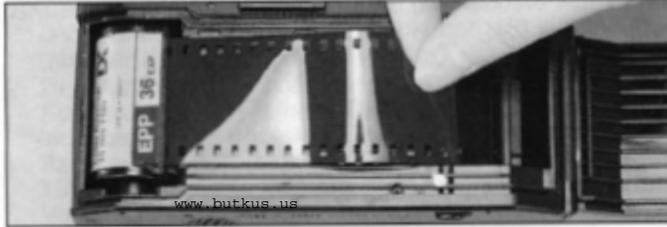
Avoid changing the film in direct sunlight. If necessary, shade the camera with your body while loading the film. To load the film, proceed as follows:

- 1) Open the camera back (27) by pulling up the film rewind crank (3) beyond a noticeable resistance (Fig. 6).
- 2) Insert a film cartridge with the protruding spool axis facing downwards into the film cartridge compartment (32) and, if necessary, push the film rewind crank(3) back in completely with a slight rotation so that the rewind axis (32) engages with the film cartridge.
- 3) Pull the film out of the cartridge to the take-up spool (24) and insert it into the slot of the take-up spool. Make sure that the film lies flat between the film guide (20). The gears of the film transport roller (23) must engage with the perforations on the top and bottom edges of the film (Figs. 7+8).
- 4) Fold the film rewind crank (3) back down (Fig. 9). Do not touch the shutter.
- 5) Close the camera back (27) so that it clicks audibly, and advance the film by alternately pressing the shutter release (16) and the film advance lever (17) until the frame counter (15) shows "1" (Fig. 10). If you observe the film rewind crank (3) during this process, it serves as a transport control, as it must rotate counterclockwise with each transport operation.
- 6) The camera is now ready for the first shot.

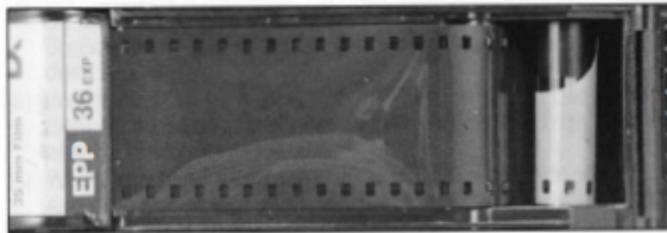
6



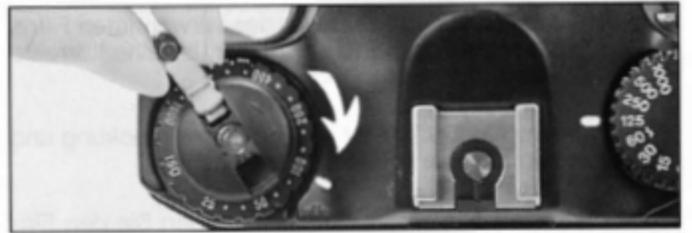
7



8



9

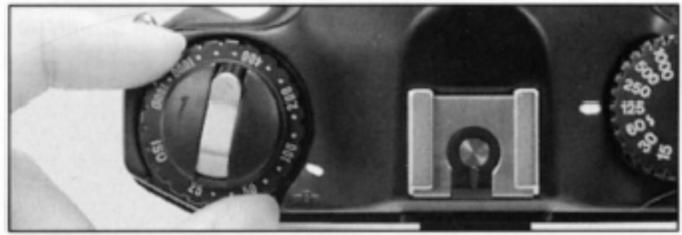


10



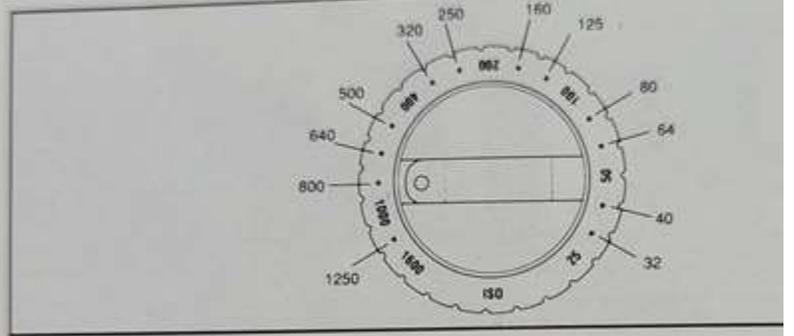
Setting the Film Sensitivity Setting the sensitivity of the film being used is of utmost importance, as this is the only way to ensure correct exposure. 1) The film sensitivity is indicated on the film packaging and on the film cartridge in ISO/DIN. 2) Setting the film sensitivity: Rotate the film sensitivity setting ring (5) until the desired value is aligned with the film sensitivity index (2) (Fig. 11).

11



For intermediate values, two additional detents are provided between the full values, allowing for precise adjustment (Fig. 12). 3) The adjustment dial is equipped with detents for the individual values. When adjusting, therefore, care must be taken to ensure that the dial clicks into place.

12



Note: Always use the same film material; this setting will then only need to be adjusted once. However, remember to change the film speed accordingly when switching to a different type of film!

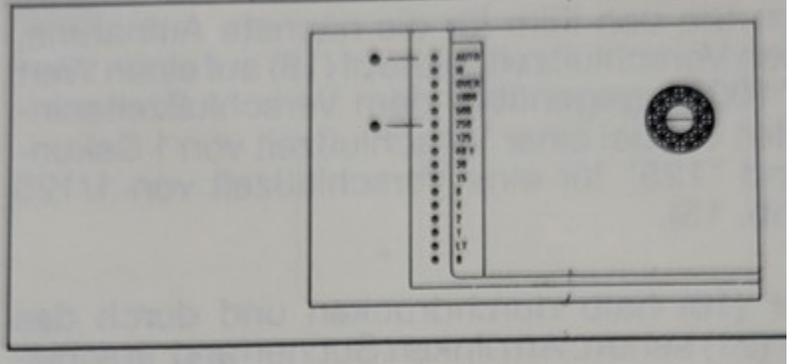
Only then will proper exposure be guaranteed.

Shutter

Cocking When the transport lever (17) is swung outwards as far as it will go, the shutter is cocked and the film is advanced by one frame. Once the shutter is cocked, the transport lever remains locked and can only be swung beyond its ready position after the next shot.

If you do not intend to use the camera further, or if you want to store it in a bag, swing the film transport lever all the way inwards to its stop position to prevent damage.

13



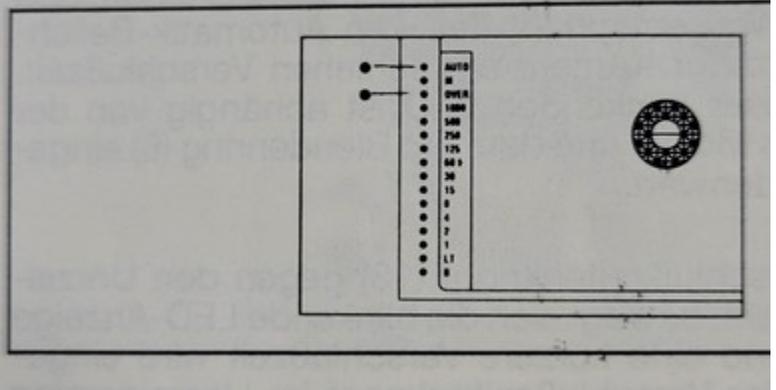
These images are usually printed in color, but this is a B&W manual. Larger images at last pages.

Taking pictures with automatic exposure:

1) Advance the film for the next shot and set the shutter speed dial (18) to "A" (opposite the shutter speed index).

2) Press the shutter release button (16) halfway and look through the viewfinder eyepiece (21). Two LED indicators will light up:
 a) The top LED "AUTO" indicates that the camera is set to automatic exposure (Fig. 13).
 B) The second LED indicates the shutter speed that will be used when the picture is taken.

14



Example:

If both the "AUTO" and "250" indicators light up, the camera will automatically select a shutter speed of 1/250 second when the shutter is released.

3) If the "OVER" LED indicator lights up, overexposure is indicated (Fig. 14). In this case, the aperture ring (6) must be set to a larger value.

4) If the "LT" LED indicator lights up, the shutter speed calculated by the automatic exposure system is extremely long (2 to 8 seconds).

Example: If, for example, a lens with a focal length of 135 mm is used, camera shake is to be expected if the LED indicator shows shutter speeds longer than 1/125 of a second. In this case, a tripod and a remote release (cable release) should be used.

5) If the shutter speed indicated by the illuminated LED is longer than the focal length of the lens being used, there is a risk of camera shake.

Manual Exposure Shooting

1) Advance the film for the next shot, and set the shutter speed dial (18) to a value from "1" to "1000" (opposite the shutter speed index) to "1000" (opposite the shutter speed index) (Set "1" for a shutter speed of 1 second and "125" for a shutter speed of 1/125 second) (Fig. 15).

2) Press the shutter release button (16) halfway and look through the viewfinder eyepiece (21). Two LED indicators will appear on the left edge of the viewfinder ("M" for manual exposure and the selected value). In addition, a blinking LED will usually appear (Fig. 16). The value indicated by the blinking LED corresponds to the shutter speed recommended by the camera's automatic exposure system. The value of this blinking LED depends on the brightness of the subject and the aperture value set on the aperture ring (6).

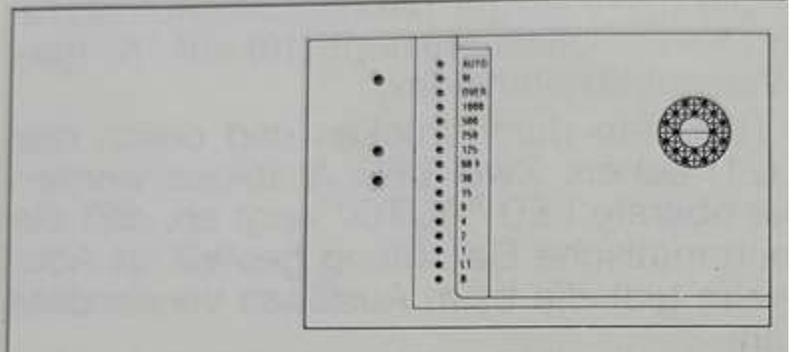
3) When the shutter speed dial (18) is rotated counterclockwise, the blinking LED indicator moves upward and a shorter shutter speed is set. When the shutter speed dial is rotated clockwise, the blinking LED moves downward and a longer shutter speed is set (Fig. 17).

4) The appropriate exposure in manual mode is best found by matching the shutter speed value indicated by the illuminated LED to the value indicated by the blinking LED.

15

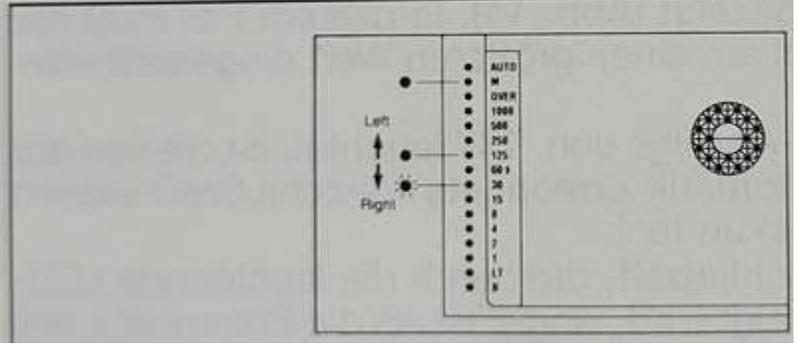


16



5) After the trigger is partially pressed, the LED displays the values for approximately 20 seconds, after which an automatic function switches off the LED display.

17



PG 9

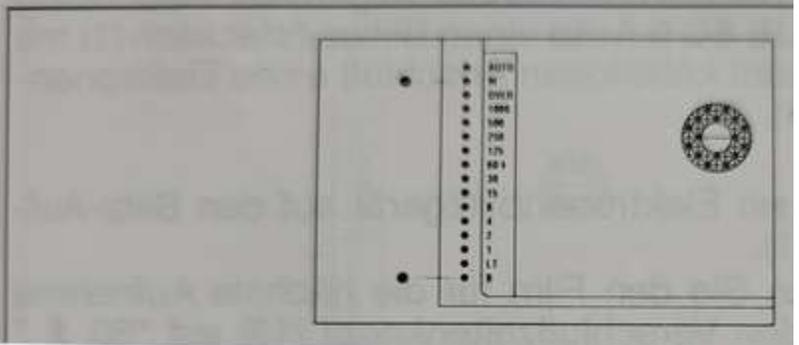
Long Exposure Photography "B"

1) In the "B" (Bulb) setting, the film is exposed for as long as the shutter release button (16) is held down. This setting is particularly suitable when extremely long exposure times are necessary, e.g., for night shots.

2) Advance the film for the next shot and set the shutter speed dial (18) to "B" (opposite the shutter speed index (19)).

3) Press the shutter release button (16) halfway and look through the viewfinder eyepiece (21). Two LED indicators will light up: a) The top LED "M" for Manual setting. b) The bottom LED "B" for long exposure (Fig. 18)

18



4) For long-exposure shots, a tripod and a remote shutter release must be used. 5) In "B" mode, the self-timer is not functional.

Holding the Camera

1) Place the camera on your left palm so that you can rotate the focusing ring (7) with your fingers.

19



2) Hold the camera lightly by the body and carefully place your right index finger on the shutter release button (16).

3) Gently press your left elbow against your torso and look through the viewfinder eyepiece (21) (Figs. 19+20).

20



4) For shots with a telephoto lens or with a long shutter speed (from approx. 1/15 sec.), it is recommended to mount the camera on a tripod and use a remote release (cable release).

5) To take the picture, slowly press the shutter release button all the way down.

Pg 10

Flash Photography

21 For taking pictures in insufficient ambient light, the REVUE SC 5 Auto has a hot shoe (1) with a center contact for the wireless connection of an electronic flash unit (Fig. 21).

1) Attach an electronic flash unit to the hot shoe (1).

2) Advance the film for the next shot and set the shutter speed dial (18) to "60 1" (opposite the shutter speed index (19)).

3) Press the shutter release button (16) halfway and look through the viewfinder eyepiece (21). Make sure that two LED indicators light up; one for "M" (manual exposure mode) and the other for "60 1" (flash mode shutter speed) (Fig. 22). Usually, another LED will blink, indicating the shutter speed recommended by the automatic exposure system (however, the value indicated by the blinking LED does not affect the exposure of the flash photograph).

4) When using an automatic flash, the aperture must be set to the value specified in the flash unit's instruction manual.

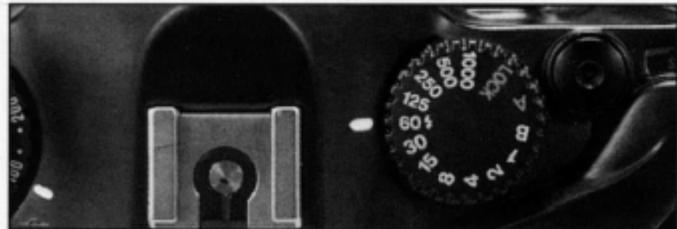
5) For standard flash units, the working aperture is calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{Blendenwert (Fn)} = \frac{\text{Leitzahl (für ISO 100)}}{\text{Entfernung zum Motiv in m}} \sqrt{\frac{\text{ISO } 1^*}{100}}$$

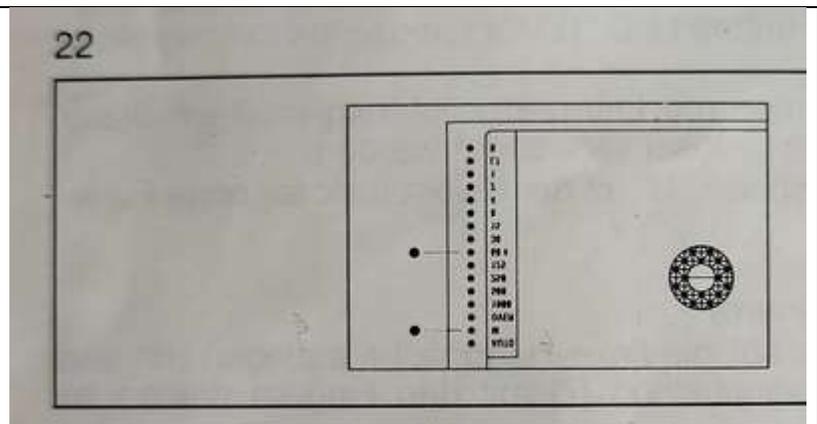
1* Empfindlichkeit des verwendeten Films

Any modern flash has manual or almost any modern flash has 1 or 3 auto settings. See you flash settings.

21



22



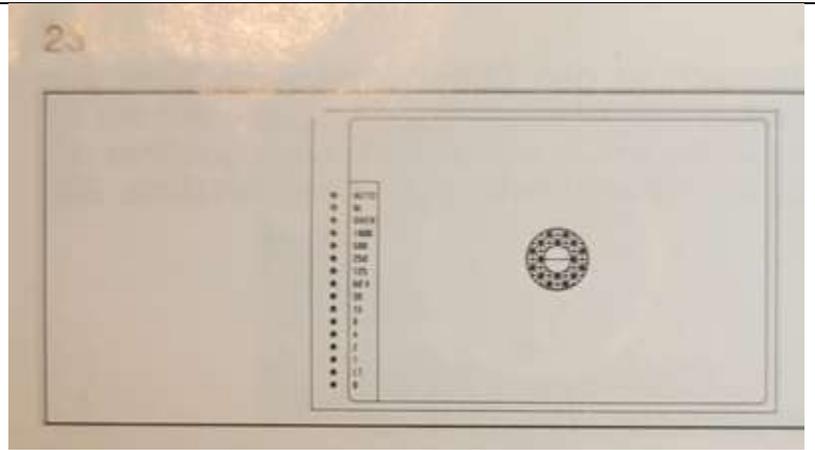
4) When using an automatic flash, the aperture must be set to the value specified in the flash unit's instruction manual.

5) For standard flash units, the working aperture is calculated using the following formula: Again see the back of the flash for settings.

Pg 11

Setting the focus

The advantage of a single-lens reflex camera is that you don't need to transfer estimated values to the distance scale when setting the focus, but can focus optically in the viewfinder with high accuracy. For this purpose, the entire ground glass screen of the viewfinder image is available to you. In addition, the REVUE SC 5 Auto has two focusing aids in the center of the viewfinder, which enable particularly fast and precise focusing (Fig. 23).

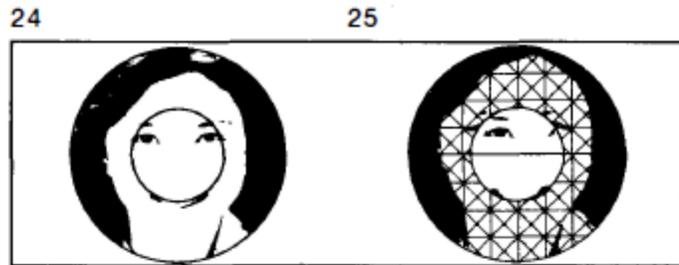


1) A split-image rangefinder that creates two offset partial images as long as the lens is not focused on the plane in question. Focusing is required as soon as the subject shows an offset in the relevant plane. The split-image rangefinder is particularly suitable for subjects with clear, vertical lines.

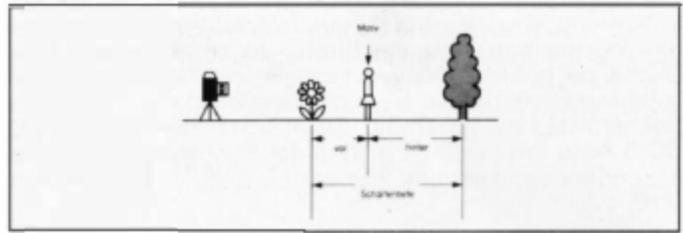
2) A microprism ring around the split-image rangefinder. Here, a multitude of microscopically small prisms leads to an exaggeration of the ground glass effect – the subject appears "broken up" when out of focus. The distinct shimmering of the prisms makes the blur even more noticeable. However, once you have found the correct focus, the microprism grid produces a completely steady, sharp image for the relevant subject plane. The grid is not tied to any particular subject structures and is therefore also suitable for subjects that do not have clearly discernible lines (Figs. 24 + 25).

3) The viewfinder eyepiece features an accessory mounting groove, which is suitable for attaching accessories such as an eyecup, corrective lenses, or an aiming telescope, etc.

PG 12



26



Depth of field

Depth of field refers to the range of distances that are in focus in the image. The depth of field depends on the aperture. The wider the aperture is opened, the smaller the depth of field, and vice versa (Fig. 26).

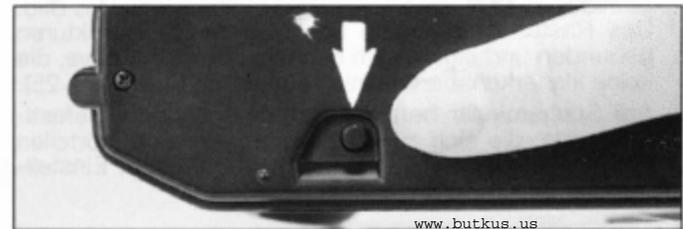
27



Depth of field scale (8)

After focusing, the depth of field scale on the lens indicates the approximate range that will be in focus in the image. This range is marked by the distance between the pair of aperture numbers corresponding to the selected aperture on the depth of field scale and can be read on the distance scale (Fig. 27).

28



Rewinding the film

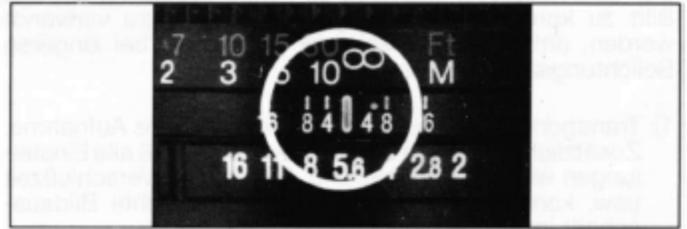
If the frame counter shows "36" or "24" (depending on the film used) and you feel resistance when advancing the film (28), the end of the film has been reached. In this case, press the film rewind button (28) on the bottom of the camera (Fig. 28) until it locks into place, swing out the film rewind crank (3) from the rewind knob (4), and rewind the film into the cartridge by turning the crank clockwise until you feel a noticeable decrease in resistance. Now you can open the back cover (27) by pulling the rewind knob (4) upwards against the strong resistance. Remove the film cartridge and send it for processing immediately.

Infrared Photography 29

For infrared photography using infrared film and a special infrared filter, a focus adjustment is necessary. Since the wavelength of infrared light is longer than that of visible light, the image is formed in a different focal plane. An infrared index (red mark above the aperture number (4) on the depth-of-field scale (8)) is provided for this adjustment. Further details can be found in the infrared film's instruction manual and in specialized literature.

(Black and White Infared film is being made again - 2025)

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Changing the Lens

The bayonet mount of the REVUE SC 5 AUTO allows for lightning-fast lens changes. To attach the lens, align the red dot on the lens mount with the red dot on the camera body (Fig. 30), and then rotate the lens clockwise until it clicks into place.

To remove the lens, press and hold the lens release button (11) and rotate the lens counterclockwise as far as possible. The lens can then be removed from the camera body.

Notes

- The lens must not be attached or removed while the camera is in operation.
- In addition to the included lens, other lenses with K or KA mounts can also be attached to this camera. However, it must be noted that attaching unsuitable lenses may cause malfunctions.

30



Self-Timer Shots

The self-timer allows you to include yourself in the picture. It can also be used to avoid camera shake during longer exposure times.

1) Advance the film to the next frame. In addition, make sure that all settings, such as focus, exposure, shutter speed, etc., are correct and that the desired image is visible in the viewfinder.

2) The self-timer button (13) (Fig. 31) is equipped with an LED indicator that flashes after the self-timer button is pressed. The camera will fire after approximately 10 seconds.

3) Approximately 2 seconds before the shutter is released, the LED indicator (13) flashes faster to indicate the end of the countdown.

4) The self-timer can still be canceled even after the LED indicator has started flashing. To do this, simply press the shutter button (16) halfway down.

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Please note:

These instructions refer to the use of the camera with the standard REVUENON 1:1.9/50 mm lens. Deviations may occur when using other lenses. Please also refer to the instruction manual for the respective lens.

Camera Care

The REVUE SC 5 Auto is a precision instrument. If you handle it carefully, it will provide you with flawless pictures for many years. Protect your camera from dirt, rain, and excessive heat. Avoid touching the lens elements with your fingers. To clean the lens elements, breathe on them and gently wipe them clean with a soft cloth. Do not use eyeglass cleaning cloths under any circumstances, as these can damage the lens coating.

... and the right film to go with it!

Of course, your top-quality camera deserves a film from REVUE. Whether negative or slide film, they are among the best in the world. They are incredibly affordable. The REVUE professional lab will produce REVUE prints for you with the fantastic REVUE image protection surface sealing and a beautiful silky-sheen effect.

Warranty

The warranty period begins upon delivery. Please provide proof of this date with your purchase receipt (cash register receipt, invoice, delivery note, etc.). Please keep these documents carefully. Our warranty service is subject to our warranty terms and conditions valid at the time of purchase. In case of repair, please bring the device to a Quelle service center/specialist store or customer service point, or send it directly to

Quelle Customer Service

Central Workshop

Löffelholzstraße 21

8500 Nuremberg 70

Germany

Images of viewerfinder - enlarged

Abb 5

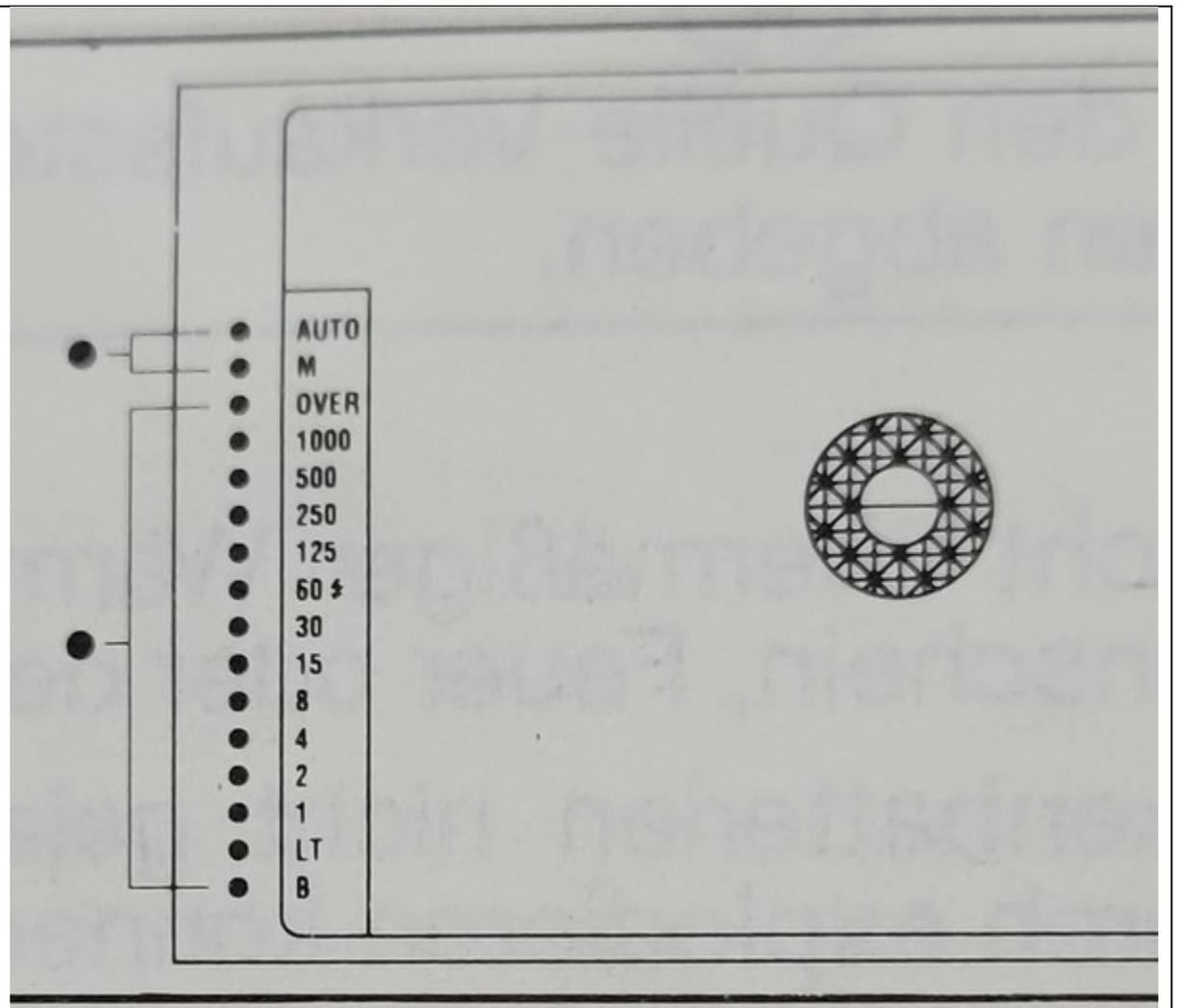


Image 12

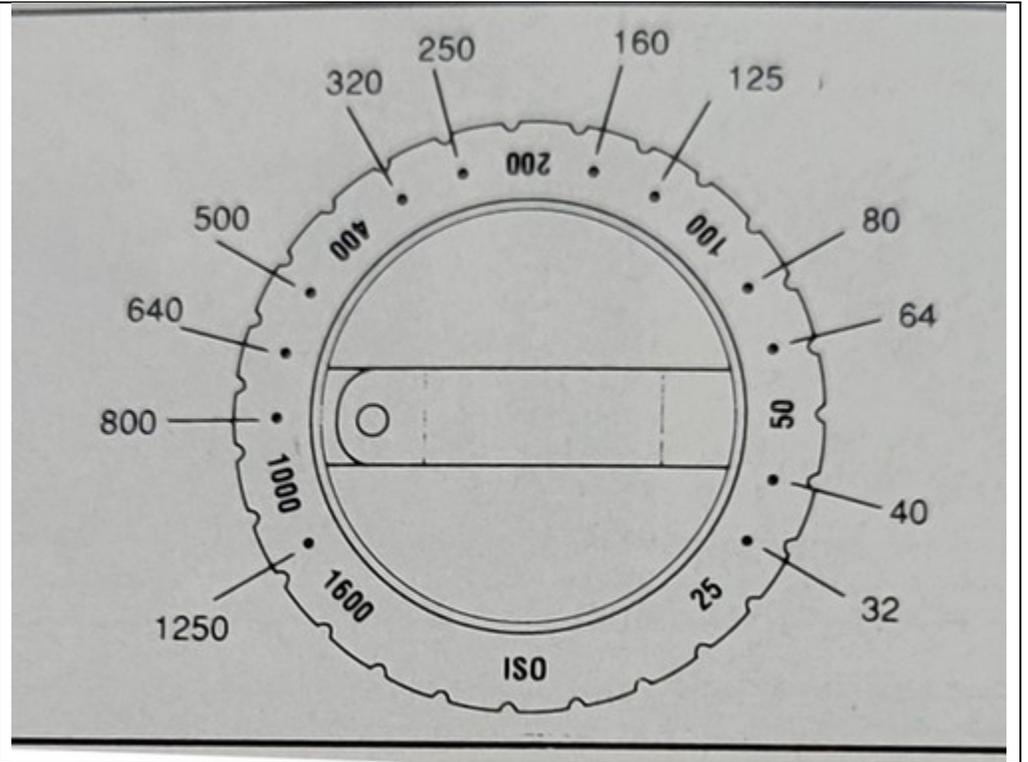


Image 13

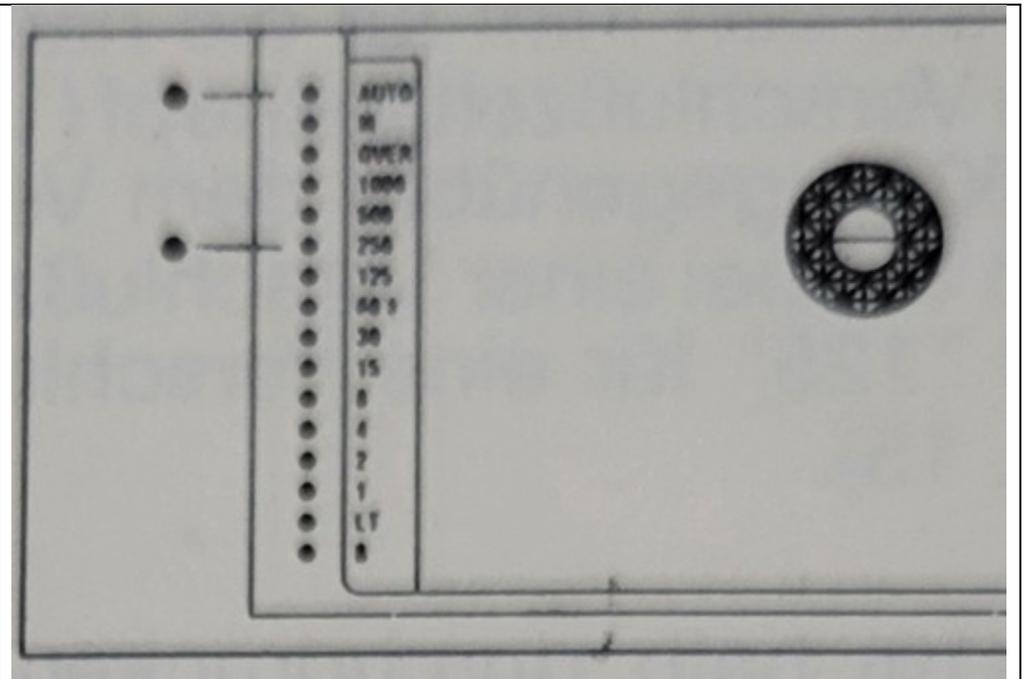


Image 14

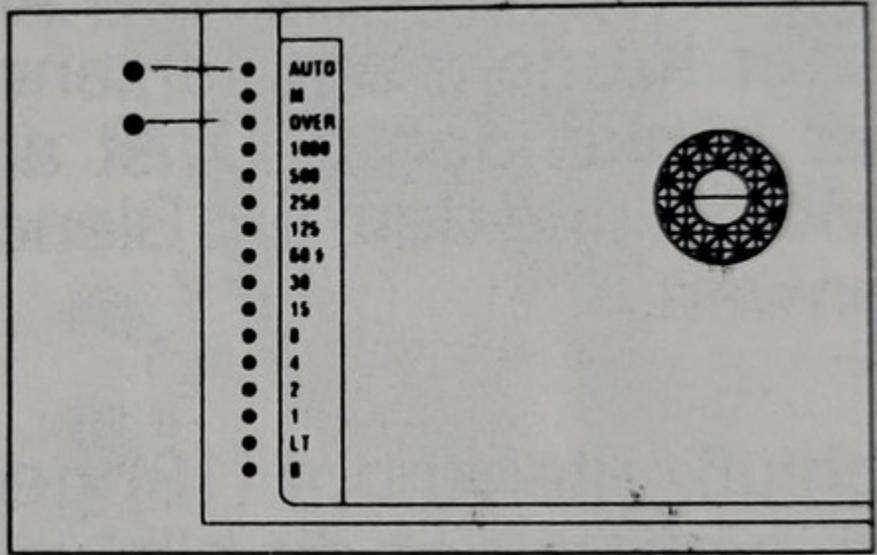


Image 16

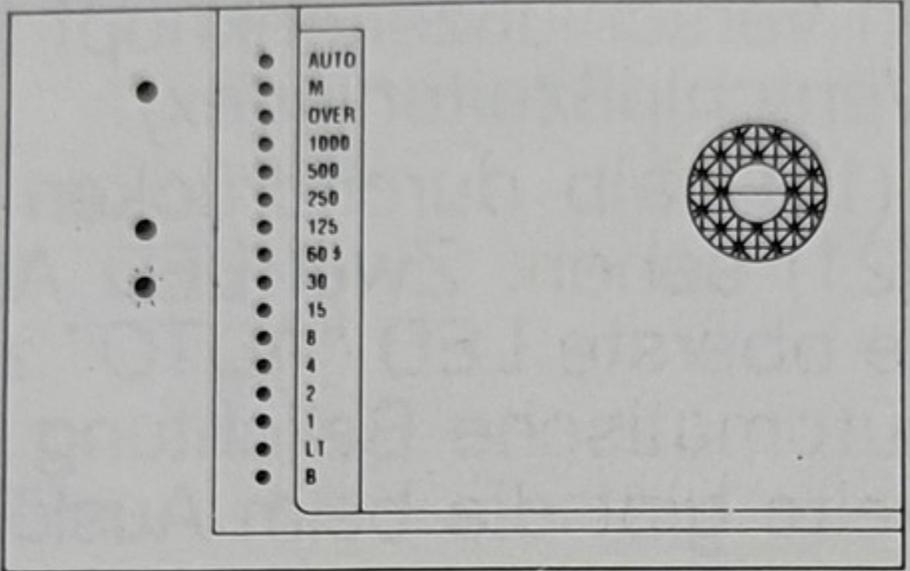


Image 17

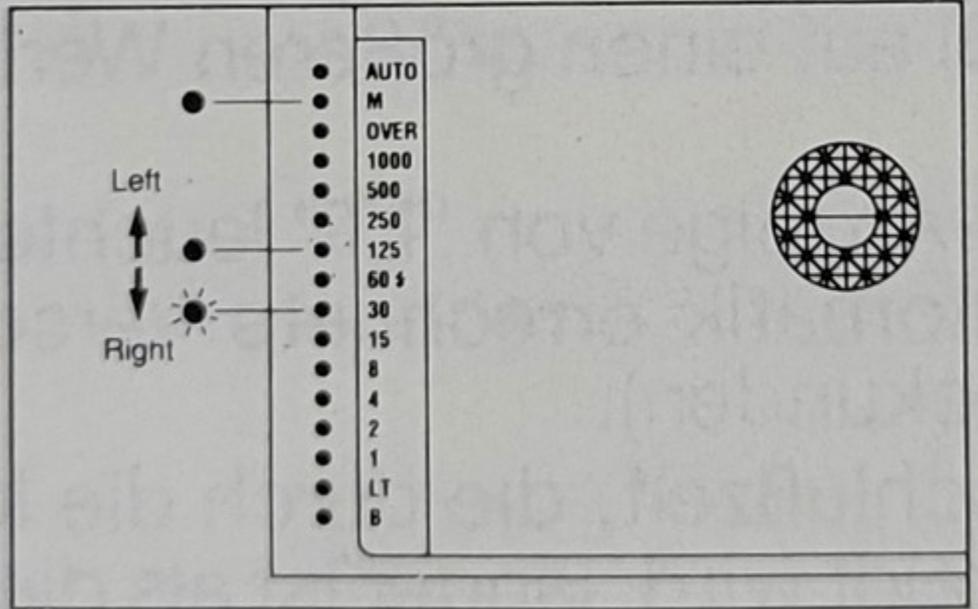


Image 18

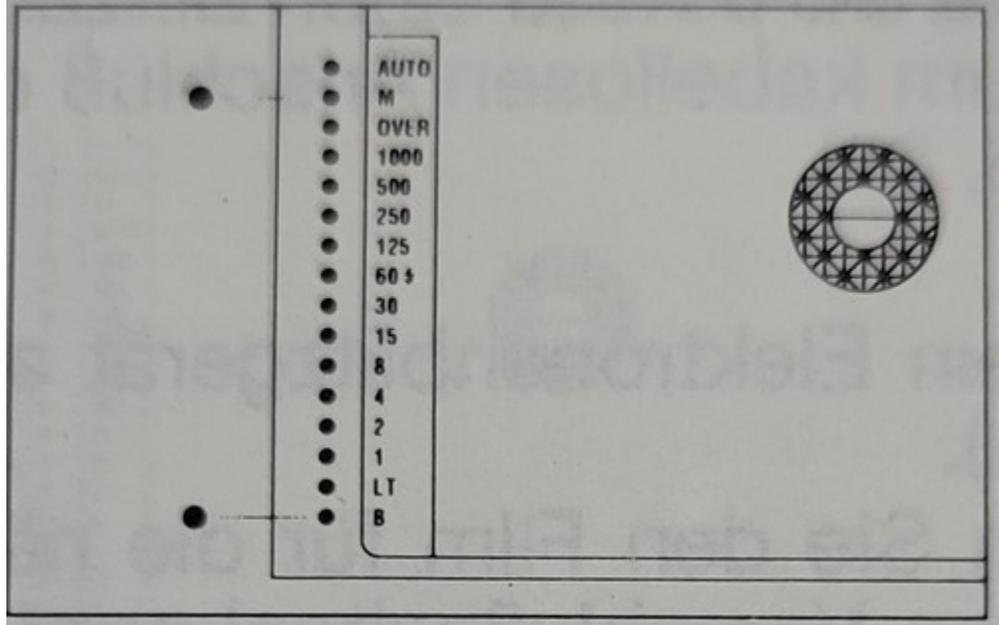


Image 22

Just noticed, this image was printed upside-down in the manual !

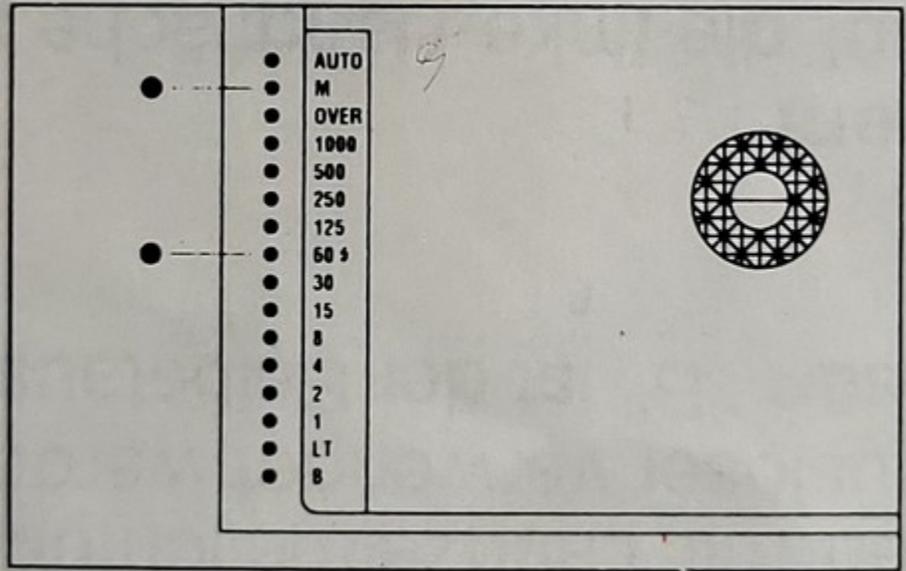


Image 23

