

Description

Before putting film in your camera - read through these instructions and operate the camera a few times to familiarise yourself with the controls and use of the camera.



- 2. Lens cover 3. Lens panel
- 7 Rewind knob
- 14 Shutter release button
- 15. Film speed selector
- 16. CdS sensor
- 19 Electronic flash
- 22. Rewind handle
- 23. Strap loop



1. Battery compartment cover

4. Camera back release

5 Camera back 6. Film chamber

8. Key fitting

9. Slot of take-up spool

10. Take-up spool 11. Film advance wheel

12. Sprocket teeth

13. Exposure counter 17. Green indicator (OK)

18. Red indicator (FLASH)

20. Finder eyepiece

21. Film rewind release

Fitting the Batteries



fig. 1

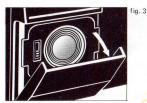


Open the battery compartment cover (1) by sliding it in the direction of the arrow – see Fig. 1.

Insert two small penlight (AAA) batteries (size HP16, Mallory MN2400 or similar) making sure that the "plus" and "minus" signs on the batteries are in the same direction as the diagram inside the compartment — see Fig. 2.

Important: Use only ALKALINE BATTERIES. If the camera is to be left unused for more than three or four weeks, always remove the batteries.

Setting the Lens Position



First open the lens cover (2) by pulling forward and down – see Fig. 3.

To allow the camera to be compact, the lens, when not in use, is recessed into the body of the camera. To use, pull the lens panel (3) forward until it "clicks" into position — see Fig. 4.

When the lens panel is in the forward position the main switch controlling the exposure measuring integrated circuit is switched on. Also the shutter release is



unlocked. As a safety precaution the shutter release cannot be used until the lens panel is full extended.

NOTE: When not actually taking pictures the lens panel should be pushed back and the lens cover closed

This switches off the circuitry, saving valuable battery power, it also protects the lens from dust and possible damage.

Loading the Camera with Film







Slide the camera back release (4) to open the camera back (5) — see Fig. 5; Place a cartridge of 35mm film into the film chamber (6). It may be necessary to turn the rewind knob (7) a fittle to allow the key fitting (8) inside the film chamber to engage correctly with the center of the cartridge — see Fig. 6.

Pull the leader of the film from the cartridge (about two inches) to allow you to insert the end well into the slot of the take-up spool (9) — see Fig. 7.

Wind the film by turning the film advance wheel (11) with the ball of the thumb. Wind until the advance wheel stops – ensuring that the sprocket teeth (12) have engaged in the perforations of the film – see Fig. 8.

Close the camera back and ensure that it is locked by sliding down the camera back release firmly to the position where red color under camera back release is hidden from view – see Fig. 9.



fig. 8





fig. 10

Check the exposure counter (13) to ensure that the letter "S" (for start) is aligned with the indicator-line — see Fig.

10. Press the shutter release button (14) and wind the film by turning the advance wheel until it locks. Repeat these steps until the figure "1" of exposure counter is aligned with the indicator. The camera is now ready for the first exposure.

NOTE: Never try to take picture

before advancing the film to "Number 1", the first few inches have been spoilt by being pulled out of the cartridge and those pictures will be ruined. Also the camera back must never be opened again until all the pictures have been taken and the procedures carried out as described in the paragraph — "Unloading the camera".

Film Speed Setting

After having opened the lens cover, as described in the paragraph headed "Setting the lens position", it is necessary to set the film speed selector (15) for the speed of film you have just loaded into the camera.

The film speed selector have two positions-ASA 100 (equivalent to DIN 21) and ASA 400 (equivalent to DIN 27). Check the speed of your film, which is printed on the carton, and slide the selector to the appropriate setting — see fig. 11.

When using films of speeds other than ASA 100 or 400, simply set the selector to the speed nearest to that of your film.

There is no need to touch this setting again until and unless you put a film of different speed into your camera.



Exposure Control

All the functions of exposure control — aperture setting, "insufficient light" warning, "OK to take" indicator light, automatic start and cut-off for the electronic flash — are governed by integrated circuits within the camera. When the lens is in the operating position and the power switched on, simply aim the camera towards the subject you wish to photograph. The CdS sensor measures the light reflected from the scene and instantly tells you via the

may shoot. If the subject is bright enough for a good photo, the green indicator (17) illuminates to say "OK to shoot" — see Fig. 12. If there is insufficient light for a good picture, the first thing to happen is that the red indicator (18) lights up to say "Flash will fire". The integrated cir-

indicators (17 & 18) whether or not you

cuitry automatically sets the electronic flash (19) to "charge" condition. After a short while the flash is fully charged and ready to go, the green light comes on. This tells you that the camera is now ready to take a picture and that the flash will fire when you press the shutter release button.

NOTE: Please read the paragraph headed "Flash photography".

To summarize: If the green indicator illuminates, you may shoot a picture. If the red indicator glows, wait until the green light comes on as "OK" signal.

Composing Your Picture

To compose your picture and to ensure that you will get everything into your picture that you wish, look through the viewfinder eyepiece (20). The viewfinder lens shows a frame of bright light superimposed on your subject.

Whatever you see inside the frame will appear in your picture.

Take care over the matter of parallax. This is, simply, the fact that at close distances your viewfinder sees a slightly different view to what the camera will take. At distances between 1.2 and 1.5 meters (4 and 5 feet) you will in fact lose a small area from the top of your viewfinder. On the bright frame two small marks show where the top of your picture will come. Keep your subject below these marks – see Fig. 13.

Focusing

The lens of this camera is precisely set during manufacture to give optimum results between 1.2 meter (4 feet) and infinity. So you can forget about focusing.

NOTE: You must not come closer to your subject than 1.2 meter (4 feet).



fig. 13

Take Photographs

Having pulled the lens panel forward and checked for the green light, it is only necessary to compose the picture as already described and press the shutter release button (14) at the appropriate moment. The photo is then taken!

Holding camera to shoot, make sure the CdS sensor window (16) and the flash window (19) are not covered by your fingers, otherwise the CdS sensor will not work properly or the flash output will be decreased — see Fig. 14. After shooting, wind the film to the next exposure by running your thumb along the film advance wheel until it locks. The camera is designed so that you cannot take two photos on the same piece of film and you cannot wind until a picture has been taken, so there are no blanks



Occasionally while winding, check that the film rewind knob (7) is turning, this confirms that the film is advancing correctly.

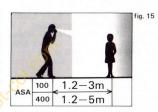
After shooting a picture, or several if you are taking these at the same time, remember to push back the lens panel and close the lens cover, to save battery power and protect the lens.

Flash Photography

As explained in the paragraph headed "Exposure control", in poor light conditions the red indicator glows, the electronic flash (19) then charges up and, when it is ready, the green indicator lights up. Then, when you press the shutter release button, the flash fires to give a "flash picture". This may be indoors or outside.

Remember if both the red and green indicators glow together, the flash is ready for "flash picture" and you must keep your subject at proper subject-to-camera distances.

For good flash pictures you must keep fairly close to your subject. With ASA 100 film, keep between 1.2 and 3 meters (4 and 9 feet). With ASA 400 film, keep between 1.2 and 5 meters (4 and 15 feet) – see Fig. 15. If only the green indicator glows, light is sufficient

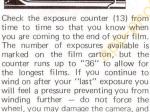


and the flash will not fire — you can put subjects freely at distances between 1.2 meters and infinity.

Unloading the Camera



fig. 16





you will almost certainly tear the film. Now it is necessary to rewind the film back into the cartridge. First move the film rewind release (21) to the "rewind" position marked with an "R"—see Fig. 16.

Raise the handle set into the top of the film rewind knob (7) and use it to turn the knob in the direction of the arrow—see Fig. 17. This winds the film back into the cartridge, This must be done to

protect the film before removing it from the camera. As you rewind you will feel a tight tension. This tension will decrease as the film leader comes away from the take-up spool (10), continue for a couple more turns to wind the film completely onto the cartridge.

Now set the film rewind release back to its original position (marked with a white dot). Then open the camera back by sliding up the camera back release, remove the film cartridge and reclose the camera back. Send the film to your photofinisher without delay.

NOTE:

A. When the rewind switch is in the rewind position (R) clicking sound will be eliminated. Make sure the rewind switch is returned to the normal position, (white dot) after rewinding. When set to the normal position, a "clicking" noise will be emitted each time you advance the film.

B. The exposure counter automatically returns to starting position ready for the next film. If you have not reset the film rewind release to the "white dot" position you will not be able to operate the loading procedures.

Taking Care of Your Camera

If the camera is to be left unused for more than a few weeks, remove the batteries.

- The camera may be damaged by excessive heat or moisture. Do not leave in a steam laden atmosphere, or close to a radiator or on the back shelf of a car. Sun shining through a car window can cause a great deal of heat!
- Do not allow the camera to get wet, liquids of any kind will ruin the camera.
- * Do not allow dust, sand etc., to get into
- Never try to clean the lens except with a soft camel hair brush or a soft, dry soft cloth. If you are in any doubt, ask your camera dealer.

Specification

Type: 35mm retractable lens type with exposure control by integrated circuits.

Film size: 35mm film.

Lens: F3.8 38mm fully coated, 3 elements in 3 groups.

Viewfinder: Bright line finder with parallax correction marks.

Focusing: Pre-set lens.

Shutter: Mechanical shutter giving 1/125 sec. at ASA 100 setting and 1/200 sec. at ASA 400 setting.

Exposure: Automatic setting of aperture. Automatic flash charging in low light situation.

Flash: Built-in electronic flash, with guide No. of 10 (for ASA 100 film, in meters).

Power supply: Two small penlight batteries-HP 16, MN2400 size (AAA batteries). Film advance: Winding wheel with double exposure prevention.

Film counter: Additive type, automatically resets when back cover opens.

Dimensions: 109mm x 64mm x 40mm (When the lens is retracted.)

Weight: 165 grams.

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Chinon U.S.A. Inc. 43 Fadem Road Springfield, NJ 07081

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