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CHINON CX II

SINGLE LENS
REFLEX CAMERA

INSTRUCTION MANUAL

NOMENCLATURE

1. Shoulder strap eyelet
2. Exposure counter window
3. Multiple exposure lever
4. Shutter release/Exposure-meter switch
5. Shutter release lock lever
6. Film advance lever
7. Shutter speed/Film speed dial (ASA/DIN)
8. Accessory shoe (with direct flash contact)
9. Battery test button
10. Film rewind knob/Film chamber cover opening
11. Film type indicator
12. Self-timer
13. Aperture ring
14. Depth of field scale
15. Focusing ring
16. X synchro-flash socket
17. M synchro-flash socket

Fig. 1

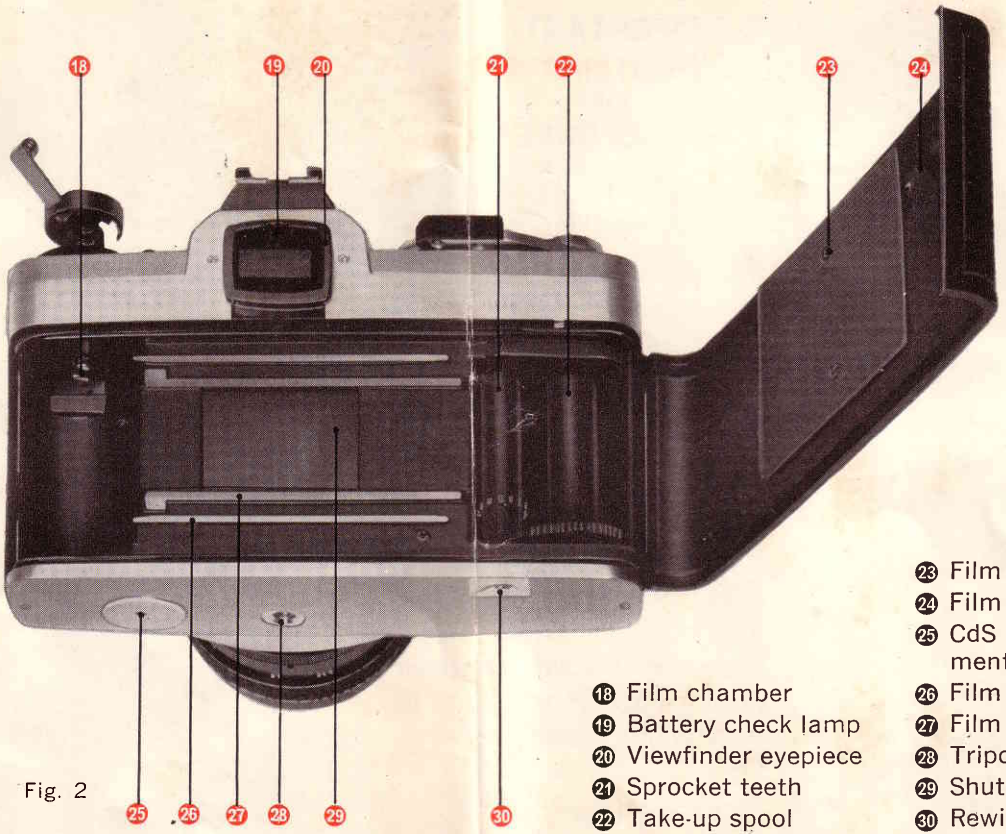


Fig. 2

⑱ Film chamber
⑲ Battery check lamp
⑳ Viewfinder eyepiece
㉑ Sprocket teeth
㉒ Take-up spool
㉓ Film pressure plate
㉔ Film chamber cover
㉕ CdS battery compartment cover
㉖ Film guide rail
㉗ Film rail
㉘ Tripod socket
㉙ Shutter
㉚ Rewind button

Fig. 3

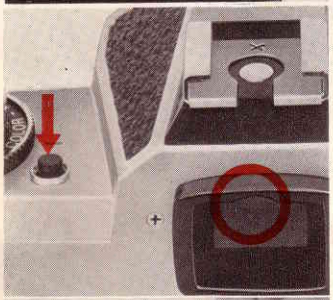


Fig. 4

Fig. 5

IMPORTANT !

OUTLINE OF PROCEDURE

(1) Insert CdS battery with plus (+) side up (Fig. 3).

(2) To test battery condition, depress the battery test button and observe test light (Fig. 4).

(3) Load 35 mm film available in 20 or 36 exposure cartridges (Fig. 5).

(4) Set ASA (or DIN) dial in accordance with the film speed specified on the film box (Fig. 6).

(5) Set either the shutter speed or lens opening according to your photographic need (Fig. 7).

(6) Focus the lens (Fig. 8).

(7) Release the shutter (Fig. 8).

Fig. 6

Fig. 7

Fig. 8

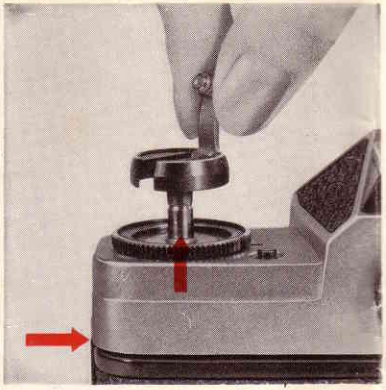


Fig. 9

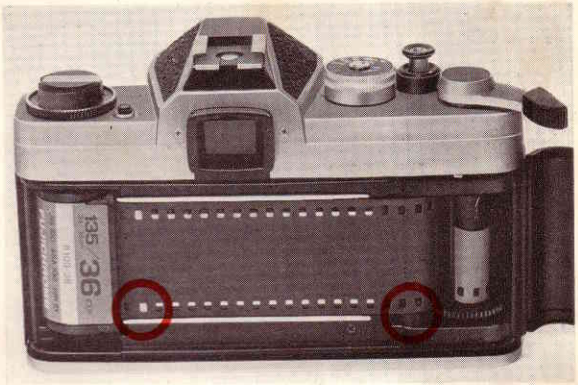


Fig. 10

LOADING THE CAMERA

Use 35 mm film available in 20 or 36 exposure cartridges. It is recommended to load and unload the camera in subdued light, e.g. the shadow of your own body and not in direct sunlight.

(1) Pull up film rewind knob until camera-back pops open. Swing open camera-back (Fig. 9).

(2) While rewind knob is still upraised insert film cartridge into chamber with protruding end toward bottom of camera. Press in film rewind knob. If it does not go in all the way, turn it until it does.

(3) Insert end of film into slot in take-up spool and engage perforations of the film with the sprockets. Place thumb lightly over film on bottom sprocket wheel and operate film advance lever until upper sprocket wheel engages film perforations. When advance lever stops, free it by depressing shutter release on top of camera. Make sure that film lies flat between guide rails (Fig. 10). Close camera back firmly.

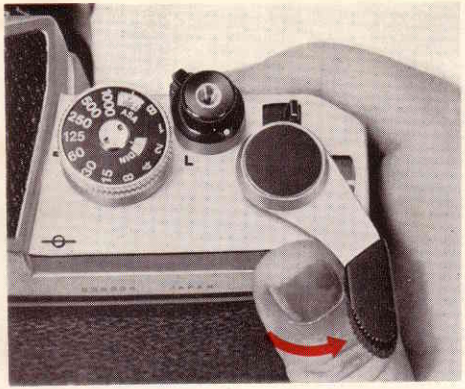


Fig. 11

(4) Operate film advance lever, depressing shutter release until figure "1" appears in the exposure counter window. In this position the camera is ready for the first exposure to be made (Fig. 11).
To be certain that the film transports correctly, take up any film slack in the cartridge by turning the rewind crank clockwise till resistance is felt. When advancing the film the rewind knob should turn counterclockwise. This is evidence that the film is loaded correctly. If it does not, reload the the film correctly.

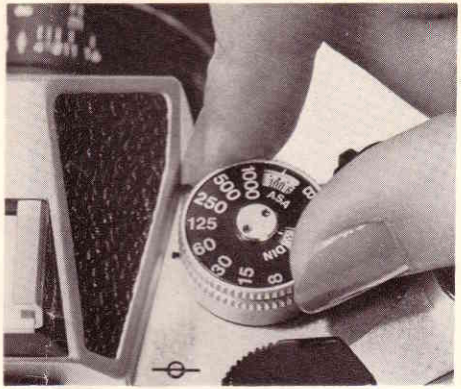


Fig. 12

SETTING FILM SPEED (ASA/DIN)

The ASA (or DIN) speed of the film is specified on the film box or in the instruction sheet packed with the film.

Pull up and rotate the outer rim of the shutter dial until desired ASA (DIN) number of the film appears in the window on the top of the shutter speed dial (Fig. 12).

Also rotate film type reminder dial so that the film type inserted is aligned with the index mark (Fig. 13). This will remind you of the type of

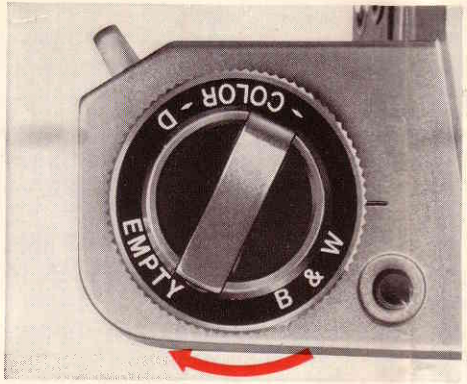
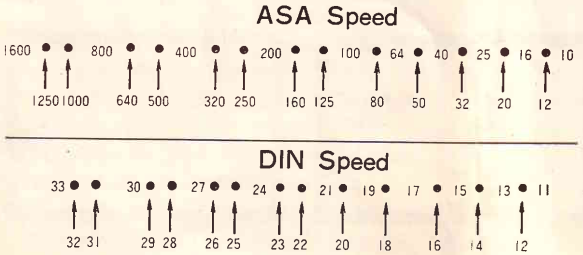


Fig. 13

Fig. 14

film you are using.

Some ASA (DIN) numbers are represented by dots only. The chart below specifies the ASA (DIN) numbers.



DETERMINING CORRECT EXPOSURE

1. SHUTTER SPEED PRIORITY METHOD

This is the easiest and generally most useful method. To determine correct exposure, merely follow the procedure outlined below.

1. Select a suitable shutter speed. A guide for your reference follows.
   a) Set 1/1000 or 1/500 sec. to stop action outdoors, in bright sunshine.
   b) Set 1/250 sec. for general purpose photography outdoors, in bright sunshine.
   c) 1/125 sec. outdoors on a hazy or cloudy day.

d) 1/60 sec. outdoors in deep shade.

e) 1/30 sec. for dimly lit scenes such as at dusk or indoors.

NOTE: A tripod should be used for shutter speeds lower than 1/30 sec. (1/15~1 sec, B.).

2. Set the Aperture Ring to an intermediate position such as 5.6.
3. While looking through the viewfinder focus the lens, and then gently depress the Shutter Release Button. The diaphragm blades will automatically close and the viewfinder will appear slightly darkened. Slightly increase pressure on the Shutter Release Button and metering system will turn on, most likely resulting in a movement of the indicator needle visible within the viewfinder.
4. If the indicator needle remains stationary at the minus position (Fig. 17), rotate the Aperture Ring counterclockwise until the needle is centered between the plus and minus signs (Fig. 15) indicating correct exposure, and then apply additional pressure to the Shutter Release Button to trip the shutter.

NOTE: If the needle cannot be perfectly centered (Fig. 15) even after completely rotating the Aperture Ring counterclockwise, a lower shutter speed must be set by rotating the Shutter Speed Dial clockwise.

5. If the indicator needle rises to the plus position (Fig. 16) indicating overexposure, rotate the Aperture Ring clockwise until it is centered between the plus and minus signs (Fig. 15). Then take the picture by increasing pressure on the Shutter Release Button.

NOTE: If the indicator needle remains in the plus position (Fig. 16) even after fully rotating the Aperture Ring clockwise, a higher shutter speed must be set by rotating the Shutter Speed Dial counterclockwise.

NOTE: Correct exposure is determined by

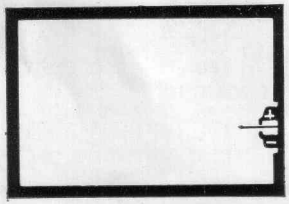


Fig. 15

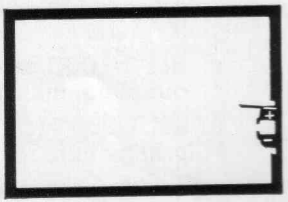


Fig. 16

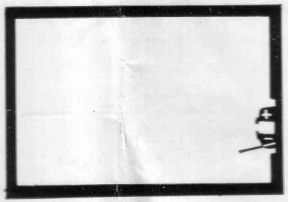


Fig. 17

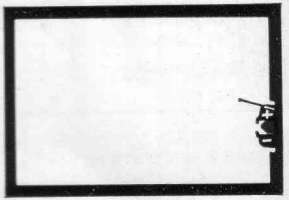


Fig. 18

centering the indicator needle between the plus and minus signs (Fig. 15). Correct exposure can be set either before or after advancing the film.

2. APERTURE PRIORITY METHOD

Occasionally photographers wish to center the indicator needle not by rotating the Aperture Ring, but by rotating the Shutter Speed Dial. This method is used to control depth-of-field and is easily accomplished by following the procedure outlined below.

1. Set the desired F-stop on the Aperture Ring and focus the lens.
2. Gently depress the Shutter Release Button, without tripping the shutter, and lock it in the depressed position by moving the Shutter Release Button Lock Lever to the right, with the middle finger of your right hand.
3. With the Shutter Release Button locked in the depressed position, merely rotate the Shutter Speed Dial until the indicator needle is centered (Fig. 15). After the correct exposure has been determined, the Shutter Release Button may be unlocked by moving the Lock Lever to the left.

NOTE: When the Shutter Release Button is locked in the depressed position, the Shutter Speed Dial can be freely rotated in the 1/1000~1 sec. range; however, as a protection against incorrect exposure, the Shutter Speed Dial cannot be set to "B" when the Shutter Release Button is depressed.

COUPLING RANGE OF THE BUILT-IN METER

The built-in meter of your Chinon CX II has a very broad range capable of offering correct exposure in almost all photographic situations. However, if the user tries to set a shutter speed which is beyond the coupling range of the built-in meter, a red warning flag will appear between the plus and minus signs (Fig. 18), indicating correct exposure cannot be obtained at that shutter speed. To obtain correct exposure a higher shutter must be set by rotating the Shutter Speed Dial counterclockwise until the red warning flag disappears. For your reference, the chart below indicates the lowest shutter speed that can be used at different film speeds (ASA's). When setting a shutter speed lower than that indicated on the chart, the red warning flag will appear.

ASA	1600	800	400	200	100	50	12
Shutter Speed	1/30	1/15	1/8	1/4	1/2	1	1

FOCUSING

Turn the focusing ring first in one direction, then in the opposite direction until the microprism disc in the centre of the image in the viewfinder is sharp (Fig. 20). The lens is now focused. The distance scale may also be used for focusing. Estimate or measure the camera-to-subject distance in feet or in metres, then turn the focusing ring so the figure representing that distance is opposite the index line.

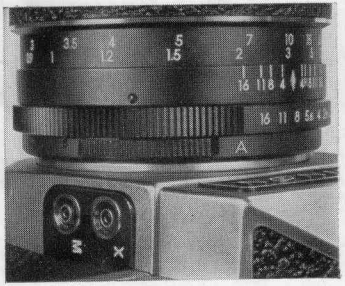


Fig. 19

in focus

out of focus

Fig. 20

RELEASING THE SHUTTER

Hold the camera as steady as possible and press the shutter release slowly and smoothly. When using slower speeds ranging from 1/30 to 1 second and "B" (bulb) in poorly lit areas, use a tripod or other firm support to prevent blurring of the picture.

BULB

The "B" setting can be used for long exposures at night, using street lights or electric signs, or under poor lighting conditions when a flash unit is not used.

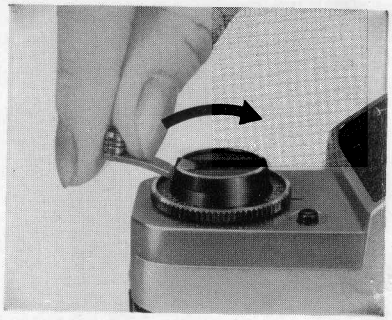


Fig. 21

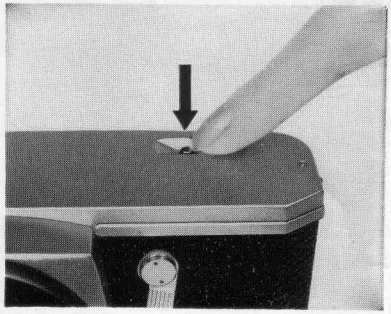


Fig. 22

UNLOADING THE CAMERA

When the red figure "20" or "36" appears in the exposure counter window aligned with the the index mark, the end of the film has been reached.

Take the following steps for rewinding the film into the cartridge.

(1) Unfold crank on rewind knob (Fig. 21).

(2) Press in all the way the rewind release button on camera bottom (Fig. 22).

(3) Turn rewind crank lever clockwise. Tension is felt as the film is rewound from the take-up spool into the cassette. Stop rewinding when tension is released. Open camera-back (by pulling out rewind knob all the way) and remove the film.

Have film processed without delay.

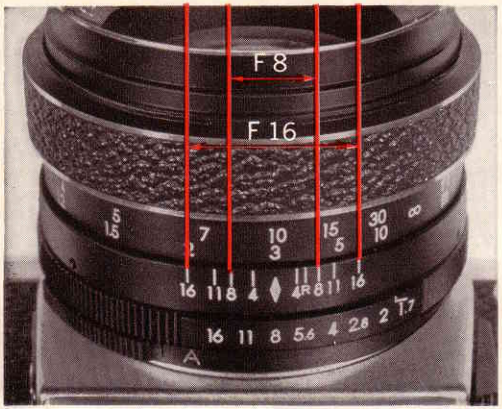


Fig. 23

DEPTH OF FIELD

A zone of the picture in front of and behind your subject will also be sharp. The depth of this zone depends on the aperture selected. If you wish to know how much of an area will be sharp in the final picture, it can be predetermined in two ways:

(A) Depth of Field Preview

Slide the AUTO/MANUAL lever to "M" (Manual). Set the lens to the selected aperture. This will enable you to preview the area of sharpness in the picture before taking it.

(B) Depth of Field Scale (Fig. 23)

After setting the lens opening and having focused on your subject, the area of sharpness in front of and behind your subject can be determined on the Depth of Field Scale. Locate on the Depth of Field Scale the same two F numbers corresponding to the aperture you have set on the aperture ring. The distance between these two F numbers on the focusing scale will be the area of sharpness in your picture.

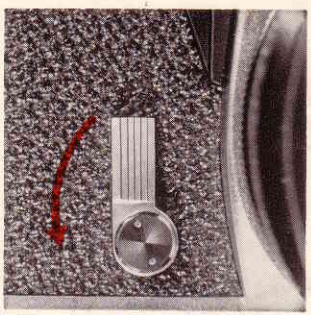


Fig. 24

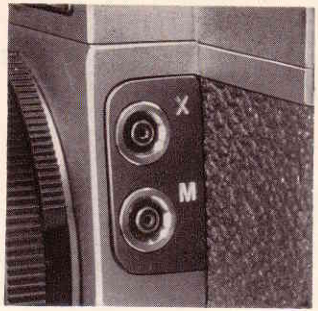


Fig. 25

SELF TIMER

The self-timer permits the photographer to get into the picture. Place camera on tripod or other firm support (tripod socket is on bottom of camera). Get camera ready for exposure as usual. Push down self-timer lever (Fig. 24).

Depress shutter release to start self-timer. Exposure will be made approximately 8 seconds after the release has been pressed.

FLASH PICTURES

Most types of flash bulbs and also electronic flash can be used for flash pictures.

When using flash bulb No. 5, 5B, 25, 25B, M5, M5B, M2, M2B, AG1, 6, 6B, 8, connect the flash cord to flash socket "M". When using electronic flash or SM flash bulbs, connect the flash cord to flash socket "X" (Fig. 25).

When using Nos. 5, 5B, M5 and M5B flash bulbs as well as electronic flash, Nos. 6, 6B, 8 flash bulbs shutter speeds from 1/30 to 1/125 sec. are recommended.

When using Nos. M2, M2B, AG1, AG1B, SM flash bulbs shutter speeds from 1/30 to 1/60 sec.

are recommened. Cordless flash units are slipped into the accessory shoe on the top of the camera. The accessory shoe may also be utilized for a flash unit having a synchro cord.

MULTIPLE EXPOSURE

To superimpose two or more exposures on one negative, make the first exposure in the normal way, then, without moving film transport lever, slide the multiple exposure lever (Fig. 26) as far as it will go to the left.

A red signal appears in the cutout window indicating that the film transport lever can be wound, but will only set the shutter and not transport the film. On releasing, a second exposure is made on the same film frame. This procedure can be repeated to obtain any number of exposures on one negative. If the multiple exposure lever has been set but is in fact not required, you can manually push it back to cancel its effect.

CHANGING THE LENS

A 55 mm lens is the proper focal length for general purpose picture taking. Any Chinon telephoto and wide angle lens can be used. To remove the lens, grip the lens with one hand and the camera with the other, turning the lens counterclockwise until it is removed.

To replace the lens, turn clockwise until secured in position.

IMPORTANT NOTE

When installing or removing the 55 mm F/1.2 Chinon lens the shutter release button must not be in lock (L) position or the focus ring must be turned to a distance setting of less than 0.9 M (3 feet) to avoid damage to the rear lens element.

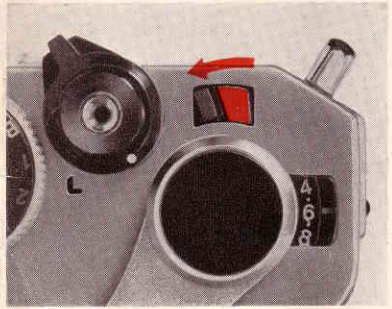


Fig. 26