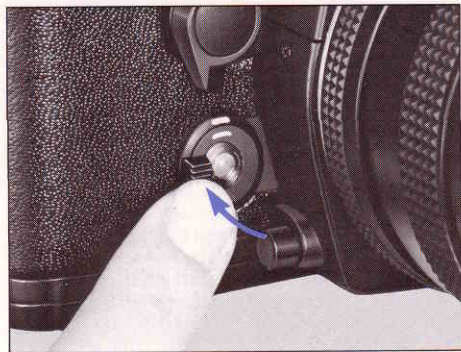


## Quartz Self-Timer

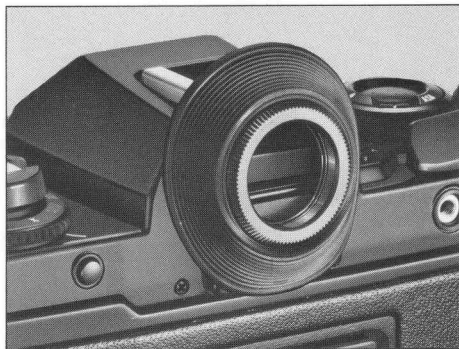
The self-timer of your Contax 139 is also quartz-regulated and is extremely convenient for join-the-picture shots. Once it is set, the self-timer will run for 10 seconds; a flasher lamp lets you know when the shutter is about to release.

- 1 Advance the film and focus.
- 2 Turn the self-timer lever in the direction of the arrow until the white index mark on the self-timer ring aligns with the white mark above the self-timer.
- 3 Release the shutter. You have 10 seconds to get into the picture. Two seconds before the shutter is about to release, the flasher will speed up to remind everyone to smile.

After use, be sure to disengage the self-timer by setting it back to its original position, unless you wish to use it again.



- When making auto exposures using the self-timer, attach the accessory rubber eyecup to the viewfinder eyepiece as illustrated, making sure that it fully covers the eyepiece to prevent excess light from entering, which might adversely affect the exposure reading. The AE lock may also be employed to avoid this problem when making pictures with the self-timer (see page 48).
- If you wish to suspend operation of the self-timer at any point during its run, simply turn it back to the "OFF" setting.

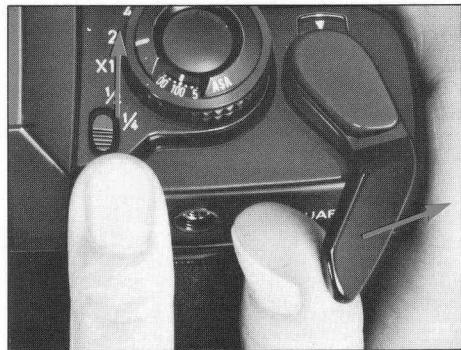


## Multiple Exposures

The Contax 139 features a convenient multiple exposure button which enables you to shoot multiple subjects on the same frame without advancing the film.

- 1 Make your first exposure in the normal manner.
- 2 Push the multiple exposure button (this also doubles as the exposure-compensation-lock release) all the way toward the front of the camera. While holding the button forward, wind the film advance lever to cock the shutter. This permits you to set the shutter without advancing the film. The exposure counter also disengages so that the camera will maintain accurate film count regardless of how many multiple exposures you make.

**Hint:** When making multiple exposures, better results are obtained by superimposing lighter subjects over darker ones. Multiple exposures of equally light or dark subjects usually do not turn out very well.



### TLA20 and TLA30 Auto Flash Units

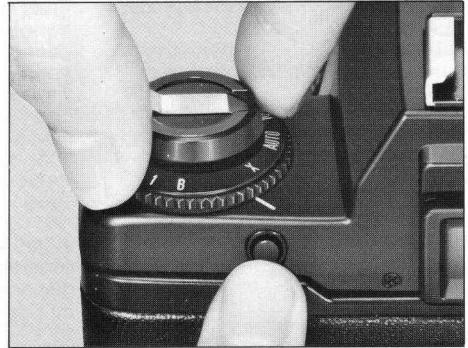
When the Contax TLA Auto Flash units are used with the Contax 139 Quartz, the light reaching the film plane through the lens is measured by the built-in independent SPD sensor, activating the direct TTL light metering system that automatically controls the flash output. With the camera's shutter control dial set at "AUTO", the camera automatically switches to the flash synch speed (1/100 second) and couples to any aperture of the lens in use. Because of the direct "TTL" flash metering system, you will find it easy to take conventional flash shots as well as bounce flash, diffused flash and close-up flash shots, all requiring advanced techniques, without bothering with complicated calculations. And to adjust the flash output, simply use the camera's exposure compensation dial. When using the TLA Auto Flash units, you will be able to see all the necessary exposure information in the LED display within the viewfinder. If you want to take normal non-flash auto exposures with your flash unit mounted on the camera, shoot your camera before the flash unit recycles or shoot it with the flash unit turned off. For detailed operating instructions, refer to the instruction booklet which accompanies each TLA20 or TLA30 unit.



### Other Flash Units

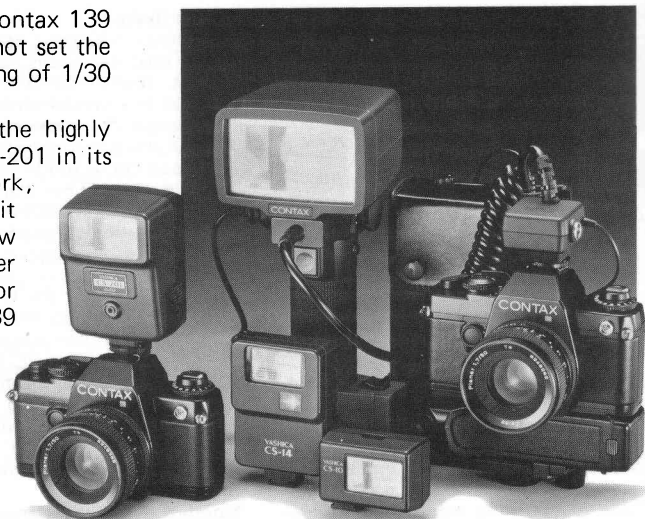
The Contax 139 may also be used with both non-TTL auto and manual flash units. These units may be synchronized at 1/100 sec. by setting the shutter control dial to **X** (in this instance, the LED in the viewfinder will flicker at the "125" setting). Slower flash synch speeds (1/60 sec. and below) may also be used. In this instance, merely set the dial to the appropriate manual shutter speed. With flash units requiring cord hook up, connect the PC cord to the flash synch terminal on the camera body. To determine flash exposure, follow the instructions accompanying the flash unit, or set the aperture in accordance with the following formula:

**Guide Number ÷ Subject ÷ Distance = f-number.**



- Flash bulbs may also be used with the Contax 139 (FP, M and MF type). In this instance, do not set the shutter control dial to **X**. Use a manual setting of 1/30 sec. or slower.

- Besides the TLA series, Yashica offers the highly compact CS-10, CS-14 and the auto flash CS-201 in its line of cordless units. For professional work, there is the Contax RTF540 Auto Flash unit with a guide number of 40. And Yashica now introduces the Contax RTF540 TLA Adapter specially designed for using the RTF540 for direct TTL flash shots with the Contax 139 Quartz.



## Release Socket/Interchangeable Camera Back

### Release Socket

The Contax 139 features a release socket on the camera body. This is a special contact terminal for connecting the camera's electromagnetic shutter release system with a variety of electronic remote control accessories such as Cable Switch S, Infrared Controller S (a 'wireless' relay unit), Radio Controller Set, Auto Bellows PC, and the RTF 540 electronic flash. Each of these units includes its own convenient off-camera remote control shutter release capability.

### Interchangeable Camera Back

The 139's camera back is interchangeable, enabling use with the 139 Data Back unit, a device which prints the date and other exposure information directly onto the photograph. The camera back is removed as illustrated by pushing down on the back-cover release lug and pulling the back away.

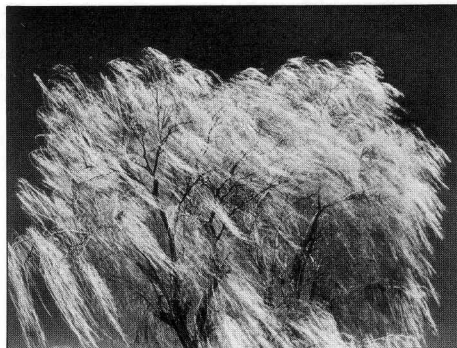
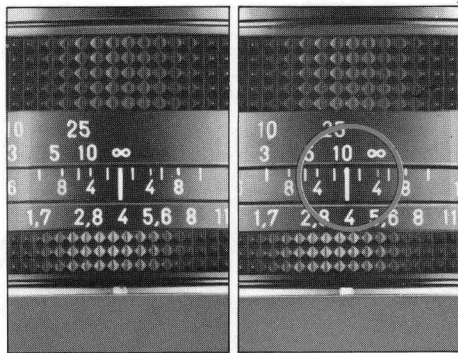


## Infrared Photography

Infrared film may be used in the Contax 139 for special applications such as night photography. As infrared light waves are longer than waves of the visible light spectrum, however, the lens will focus at a slightly different point with infrared film, even though the subject will appear to be in focus inside the viewfinder. To compensate for this, all Zeiss lenses, except for the Mirotar lenses, are provided with an infrared correction mark (also called "R index").

First, focus in the normal manner, then realign the distance reading which is indexed on the focusing ring to the "R index" mark. In the photos, correction has been made at infinity by realigning the infinity mark ( $\infty$ ) to the R index.

- Always use a red filter for infrared photography.





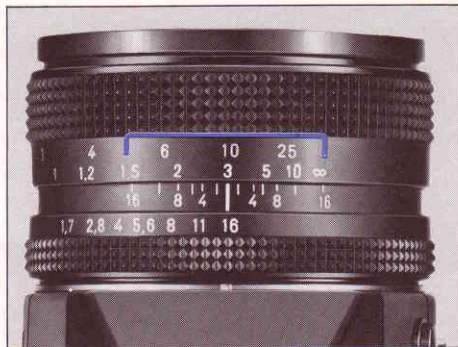
## Depth of Field

The area between the nearest and farthest points of the image field that is in focus when you take the picture is referred to as the "depth of field."

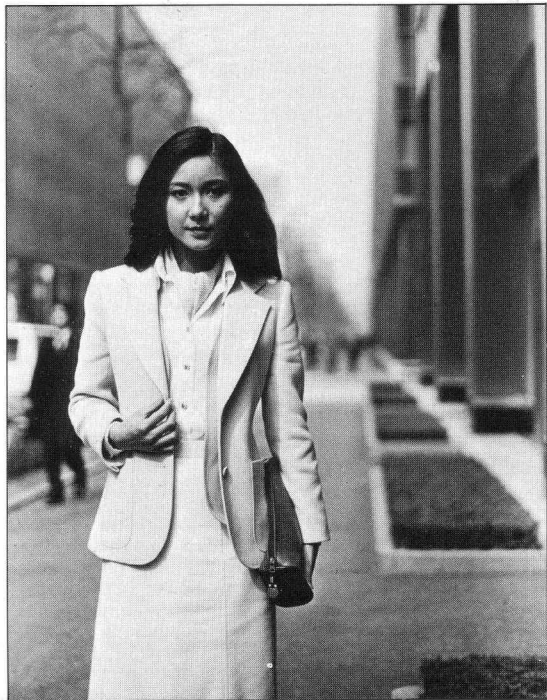
The depth of field is shallow when wide lens apertures are used ( $f/1.7$ ,  $f/2$  etc.) and becomes progressively greater at small apertures ( $f/8$ ,  $f/16$ , etc.). Thus, if you wish to highlight your subject against an out-of-focus background and foreground, for example, you should use a wide lens aperture; conversely, for maximum focus over the entire field, you should use as small an aperture as exposure conditions permit.

Depth of field is also greater with the shorter focal length (wide-angle) lenses and becomes progressively shallow with the longer standard and telephoto focal length lenses.

The depth of field is indicated by the depth-of-field scale beside the distance scale of the lens. With the 50 mm  $f/1.7$  standard lens focused at 3 meters and the aperture scale set at  $f/16$ , for example, the depth of field (i.e. area between the "16" on both ends) runs from 1.5 to infinity.



F1.7



F16



### Depth-of-Field Preview Button

The Contax 139 Quartz features automatic lens diaphragm action whereby the lens is always kept at maximum aperture until the moment of shutter release to enable bright open-aperture focusing. However, the actual depth of field that you will obtain with a particular shot can be visually checked by pressing the depth-of-field preview button at the base of the lens mount all the way in while sighting through the viewfinder.

- Do not make exposure readings or take the picture while the depth-of-field preview button is depressed.

### Schärfentiefenprüfknopf

Die Belichtungseinstellung und das Fokussieren erfolgt bei der Contax 139 normalerweise bei voll geöffneter Blende. Um die Schärfentiefe visuell durch den Sucher zu prüfen, muß das Objektiv erst auf Arbeitsblende abgeblendet werden. Dazu drückt man den Schärfentiefenprüfknopf. Beim Druck auf diesen Knopf läßt sich durch den Sucher feststellen, welche Bildteile scharf abgebildet werden.

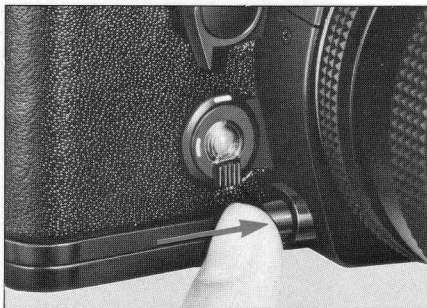
- Bei niedergedrücktem Schärfentiefenprüfknopf darf weder die Belichtung gemessen noch eine Aufnahme gemacht werden.

### Bouton de contrôle de la profondeur de champ

L'objectif étant réglé à l'ouverture maximum lors de la mise au point pour permettre une vision lumineuse, la profondeur de champ obtenue lorsque l'on diminue l'ouverture n'est pas normalement visible dans le viseur. La profondeur de champ réelle obtenue lorsque l'ouverture est réduite peut être vérifiée visuellement en appuyant sur le bouton de contrôle de profondeur de champ.

Ce contrôle sera utilisé pour déterminer les zones de netteté de l'image.

- Ne pas mesurer l'exposition ni photographier avec le bouton de contrôle de la profondeur de champ enfoncé.



### Botón de visión previa de la profundidad de campo

Puesto que el objetivo está ajustado a una abertura máxima al enfocar vistas brillantes, la profundidad de campo que se obtendrá al cerrar más el objetivo no será normalmente visible en el

visor. La profundidad de campo que se obtendrá al cerrar el objetivo podrá visualizarse para su comprobación presionando el botón de visión previa de la profundidad de campo. Este botón es útil para determinar las áreas de sus fotos que saldrán enfocadas y las que no saldrán así.

- No haga lecturas de exposiciones ni tome fotos con el botón de profundidad de campo presionado.

### 139 Winder II

Available as an optional accessory, the 139 Winder II attaches to the base of the camera to wind the film automatically and virtually instantaneously after each exposure. It also increases your opportunities to capture the "right moment" on film by keeping the camera always ready to shoot. The winder has a maximum speed of 2-frames-per-second and synchronizes with all manual and auto shutter speeds. In addition, it features its own built-in shutter releases button and is especially contoured to facilitate vertical shooting. The winder unit is powered by four penlight batteries and will shoot 50 rolls of 36-exposure film with each battery replacement.



## TLA20 and TLA30 Auto Flash Units

These Contax Auto Flash units of guide numbers 20 and 30 are specially designed for the Contax 137 MD Quartz and the Contax 139 Quartz, automatically coupling to the camera at all aperture settings. A direct TTL auto flash control system built into the camera automatically meters and controls the light reflected from the film plane. When the unit has recycled, with the camera set on "AUTO", the light metering system and synch shutter speed are automatically set, displaying all necessary exposure information in the viewfinder readout. With optional accessories of the TLA flash system, you can easily expand into off-camera, bounce, diffused and multiple flash techniques. The TLA30 features NORMAL AUTO and MANUAL flash modes. The TLA20, featuring MANUAL flash mode as well, is a compact Auto Flash unit.



### 139 Data Back

This accessory interchanges with the standard camera back and prints the date (day, month and year) as well as other data directly onto your photographs. The data back operates cordless via a special LED relay which sends the signal to record when you release the shutter. In addition to being highly useful for dating snapshots, travel photos and the like, it also has a wide range of applications in the fields of science and industry for dating and recording research and technical data. Check with your dealer for the availability date of this accessory.



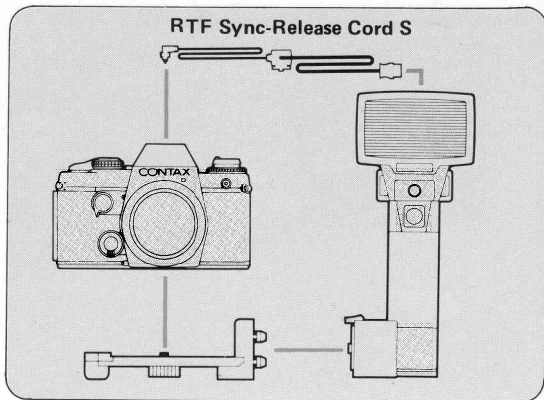
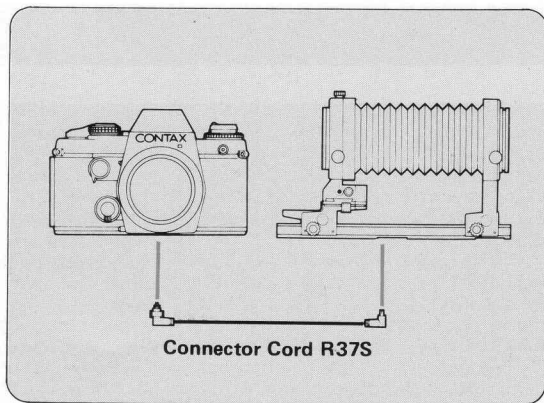
### Auto Bellows PC

The Contax 139 also hooks up with Contax Real Time System's Auto Bellows PC unit which features electronic automatic diaphragm relay via the new connector cord R37S and a cable release.

**Note:** When using either the camera release button or the winder release button to trip the shutter be sure to lock the lens aperture with the diaphragm stop-down button on the Auto Bellows.

### RTF 540 Stroboscopic Flash

The RTF (Real Time Flash) 540 is a highly sophisticated multi-mode electronic flash unit which features 4 output levels and is also capable of stroboscopic or multiple flash – up to 10 rapid bursts on a single frame with a 2-sec. exposure. In addition, it features its own integral shutter release button to facilitate off-camera use and synchronizes at all operating speeds of the winder unit for "motorized flash". When used with the 139 Quartz, the S-type Sync-Release Cord is used.



## Specifications

**Type:** 35 mm SLR featuring auto/manual exposure; direct TTL auto flash control.

**Lens Mount:** Large-diameter Contax/Yashica Mount accepting CARL ZEISS T\* interchangeable lenses.

**Standard Lens:** CARL ZEISS PLANAR T\* f/1.7 50 mm  
CARL ZEISS PLANAR T\* f/1.4 50 mm

**Shutter:** Quartz-timed, electronically operated vertical-travel metal focal-plane shutter. Speeds continuously variable on AUTO from 1/1000 to 11 sec. Manual shutter speeds from 1/1000 sec. to 1 sec. in clickstop settings, plus X (1/100 sec.) and "B". X-synch terminal on camera body.

**Shutter Release:** Real Time Electromagnetic Release System featuring quartz-timed operating sequence; auxiliary remote release via "release socket" (electronic accessory connection) on camera body.

**Self-timer:** Quartz-timed electronic self-timer with 10 sec. delay; LED flashes during operation and accelerates 2 sec. before shutter release.

**Exposure Control:** (non-flash system): Through-the-lens, full aperture light reading via SPD cell; center-weighted metering pattern. EV range from EV 0 to EV 18 at ASA 100 with f/1.4 lens.

**Exposure Check:** Exposure check pushbutton on front of camera lights LED array in viewfinder; shuts off automatically after 10 sec.

**Exposure Compensation:**  $\pm 2$  EV via exposure compensation dial (locks at X1 setting).

Exposure memory via AE (auto exposure) lock lever which locks exposure reading at given reading; continuous-lock capability.

**Auto Flash Control:** Via built-in direct TTL auto flash control system; couples with TLA Auto Flash unit to regulate flash output via SPD sensor. Average reading at 90

the film plane at all apertures; automatic 1/100 sec. flash synch with TLA Auto Flash unit (slower synch possible via AE Lock); effective ASA range from 25 to 800.

**Viewfinder:** Silver-coated, fixed eye-level pentaprism type with horizontal split-image/micropism focusing screen; field shows 95% of the picture area; 0.86X magnification (with 50 mm lens).

**Viewfinder Display:** Auto/Manual LED dot shutter-speed display (a constantly-lit LED indicates the camera's continuously varied reading on AUTO; with manual operation a flickering LED indicates the manual setting, a constantly-lit LED gives the recommended exposure); aperture readout window, exposure compensation indication, LED flash data indicator (with after-flash signal to indicate subject was within flash range); LED over/underexposure warning, AE Lock warning.

**Film Advance:** Single-frame advance with rapid advance lever; 135° setting angle, 30° rest. Film rewind via rewind release button and crank.

**Multiple Exposure:** Via multi-exposure button (disengages counter to keep accurate exposure count).

**Other Features:** Couplings for exclusive 139 Winder and TLA20 auto flash, interchangeable back accepts 139 Data Back; auto resetting additive-type exposure counter, depth-of-field preview button, tripod socket, memo holder.

**Power Source:** Two 1.5V silver-oxide batteries (Eveready S76, Ucar S76, Mallory MS-76 or equivalent).

**Battery Check:** Via exposure check button (LED sequences vary when batteries are low).

**Size & Weight:** 135 x 85.5 x 50 mm (5-5/16 x 3-3/8 x 2 in); 500 grams (16.1 ozs.)

*\* The above specifications and design are subject to change without notice.*



- Excessive heat may adversely affect the film, batteries or camera system and result in improper exposure. Avoid leaving the camera in the direct sun, glove compartment, trunk, rear-seat shelf of car and other hot spots. If the camera has been exposed to excessive heat, allow it to cool to normal temperature before use.
- Sea salt, sand, dirt and other foreign matter will damage the camera's internal systems if allowed to get inside. Take care to keep the camera clean when using it at the seashore or in sandy areas. Knocks and jolts are another major cause of malfunction. Always handle your camera carefully to ensure years of trouble-free use.
- Avoid touching the lens, viewfinder eyepiece and other glass surfaces with your fingers. Blow dust and dirt away from these surfaces with a blower brush, or wipe gently with a soft cloth (after brushing) if necessary. Clean smudges and smears on lens and mirror surfaces with high quality lens-cleaning solution and tissue. Always take extra care in cleaning the lens and mirror surfaces to avoid scratching.
- Sudden and frequent changes in temperature could lead to corrosion of electrical contacts and cause other malfunction. When shooting in cold or hot areas, avoid extreme temperature changes as much as possible.

### Battery Precautions

- Battery performance will often drop when using the camera in especially cold climates. Keep the camera as warm as possible when used in such climates; also carry a spare set of batteries in case of battery failure. Batteries which perform poorly because of low temperatures will recover when kept for some time at warm temperatures.
- When installing batteries, wipe both ends clean. Oily smears on the battery contacts could cause poor electrical contact.
- Make it a rule to carry a spare set of batteries when going on long trips.
- Do not throw batteries into a fire or attempt to dismantle them. THIS IS DANGEROUS. Also keep batteries out of the reach of small children.

**NOTE ON FILTER USAGE:** When certain brands of commercial available filters are used with Zeiss T\* Lenses, there is a tendency for vignetting (image cut-off of the picture area) to occur. For this reason we strongly recommend use of the **Contax Filter** brand with all Zeiss T\* Lenses used on your camera.