

SIGHTING THROUGH THE VIEWFINDER

Parallax Correction Marks



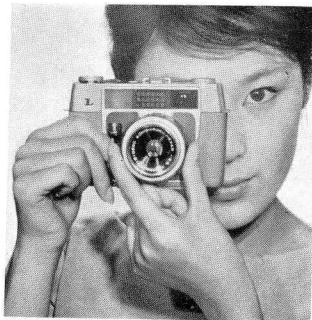
Viewfinder Frame

The optical viewfinder of the **KONICA L** is designed so that no error is introduced through incorrect positioning of the eyepiece in relation to your eye. Your subject, when sighted through the viewfinder, will be seen enclosed in a bright translucent frame. Only what is contained within this frame will register on your film.

The small bright mark visible inside the main frame are the parallax correction marks. When shooting at close ranges of a meter or thereabouts, compose your picture within the bounds indicated by these three marks.

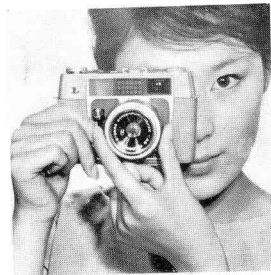
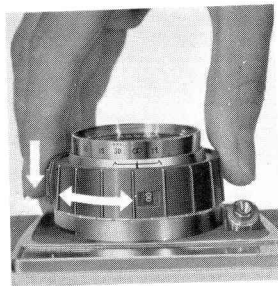
CORRECT USE OF AUTOMATIC EXPOSURE CONTROL

With your **KONICA L**, you may forget about aperture and shutter-speed settings. All you have to do, in order to obtain "ideal" exposure, is to turn the exposure control to bring the meter needle, visible in the viewfinder while sighting your subject, against the needle matching mark. The most suitable shutter speed and aperture for the subject matter is automatically selected for you.



| FILMSPEED INDICATION SCALE | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|----|----------------|----|-----|-----------------|-----|
| 10 | 25 | ($\dot{3}2$) | 50 | 100 | ($\dot{1}60$) | 200 |

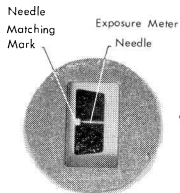
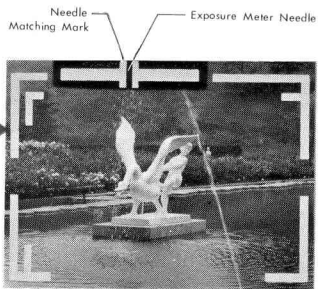
- 1 While keeping the filmspeed adjustment depressed, turn the exposure control until the filmspeed rating (ASA number) of the film you are using appears in the window of the filmspeed indication. Releasing the filmspeed adjustment will lock the cross-coupling device to the exposure control at this correct setting. This adjustment need be done only once, after film loading.
- 2 When, while sighting through the viewfinder, you turn the exposure control and bring the exposure meter needle against the needle matching mark, you will automatically obtain the right shutter speed and aperture settings for correct exposure.



The actions of the viewfinder exposure meter needle and the camera top needle are identical.

The exposure meter needle in the viewing field moves in the same direction as the exposure control.

When using the camera top exposure meter needle for exposure setting, see that your camera is pointed correctly at your subject. Look squarely down on the meter indication, and **be sure that your fingers are not obstructing the photocell window.**



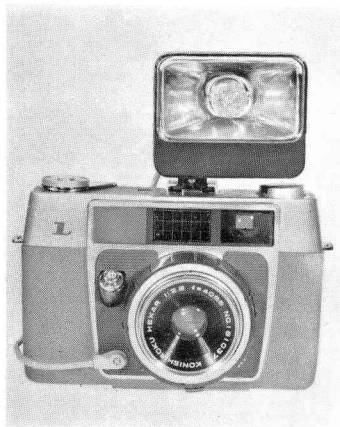
- Visible in the narrow window at the base of the lens barrel is the exposure indication. The yellow-green portion shows the range within which cross-coupling of the exposure meter for automatic exposure control will function satisfactorily. When the lower limit of this range is exceeded, an alight resistance will be felt, while the color indication changes to orange.
- If, within the permissible range, turning the exposure control fails to bring the exposure meter needle into alignment with the matching mark, conditions are such that subject brightness is inadequate for correct exposure.
- When photographing scenes with a great deal of sky, or when taking pictures of people against a bright background, better results may be obtained by adjusting the exposure control while pointing the camera slightly downwards toward the near foreground, or by moving up to the subject to obtain only the brightness reflected by the subject itself. In these cases, disregard the mismatch of the exposure meter needle in the viewfinder when actually shooting.
- When using filters, note the exposure factor of the filter, and compensate for the absorption of light by shifting the filmspeed (ASA) setting. For instance, if you are using film with a rating of ASA 100 in conjunction with a filter having a factor of 2x, the correct filmspeed setting on your camera is: $\frac{ASA\ 100}{2} = 50$. No other adjustment or compensation is necessary.

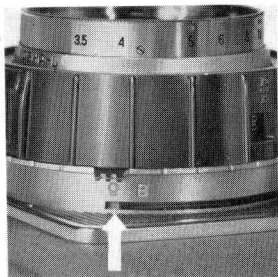
SYNCHROFLASH PHOTOGRAPHY

Synchroflash photography refers to the automatic timing of flash (flashbulb or electronic flash) with shutter action. With synchroflash, it is possible to shoot pictures in the dark as well as to obtain brilliant action shots under adverse lighting conditions.


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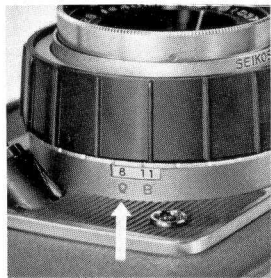
Mount a suitable flash unit on the accessory clip of your camera, and attach the connector cord to the synchroflash socket. These are obtainable from your photo dealer. Bring your **KONICA L** along with you.





2

Turn the exposure control so that exposure indication is set at the flash mark () This uncouples the exposure meter, while the shutter is set at 1/30 Sec. for X time lag (flash contact closes at instant of full opening of shutter vanes)



3

Using the manual aperture adjustment, set aperture at size indicated by guide number of flashbulb and distance to the subject (see below)

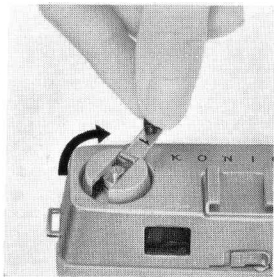
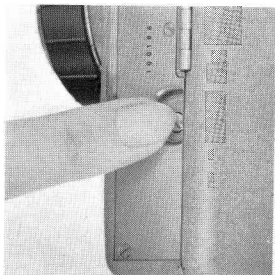
In case of flash photography, the correct exposure is governed by the following factors: intensity of the flash, distance from flash to the subject, filmspeed, and aperture size. Shutterspeed can be ignored since the duration of the flash is extremely short. Obtain the guide number for the flashbulb or electronic flash from the instructions accompanying the flash bulbs or the film. Divide the indicated guide number by the distance from the flash to the subject to obtain the aperture setting (f/value). For instance, if a flashbulb used in conjunction with ASA 100 film has a guide number of 80 and the distance from flash to subject is 10 feet, divide the distance of 10 feet into the guide number of 80 and your aperture will be approximately F.8.

For synchroflash photography the **KONICA L** is limited to a single shutterspeed (1/30 Sec.) using X position. Consequently, accurate synchronization is always afforded with both class F and class M flashbulbs as well as with electronic flash units.

FILM REWIND AND REMOVAL

When a roll of film has been used up, and the end is reached, the action of the cocking lever will be stopped. Do not apply force when this happens. Promptly rewind the film back into its safety cartridge. Never open backlid without rewinding. If backlid is opened before film is safely rewound into its cartridge, your pictures will be spoiled.

- 1 If the cocking lever gets stuck part way through its stroke at the end of the roll of film, do not apply force, keep the rewind button depressed to finish cocking action to permit it to return to its original position.
- 2 To rewind exposed film into safety cartridge, press the rewind button (which will remain depressed), erect the rewind crank, and turn in the direction indicated. This will cause film to return into its safety cartridge.
- 3 When film is fully rewound into safety cartridge, open backlid, pull out rewind knob, and remove safety cartridge which contains exposed film.



- During rewind action, the rewind button will revolve. When film is fully rewound into its safety cartridge, the rewind crank will be lightened, and the rewind button will stop turning.
- As when loading, avoid direct lighting when removing safety cartridge from your camera.
- The depressed rewind button will spring out automatically when the cocking lever is operated.

In order to distinguish exposed film from new, either rewind completely into safety cartridge or fold protruding end.

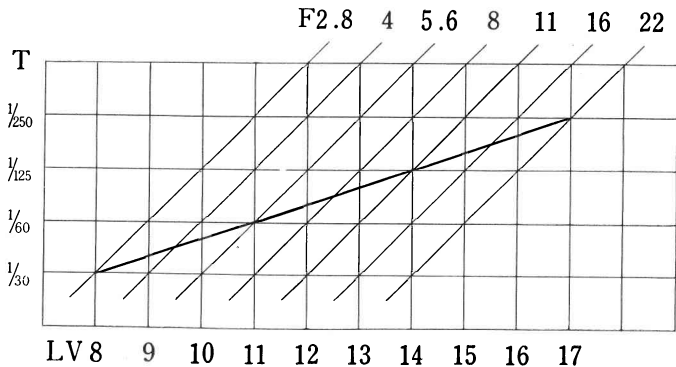


KONICA L SHUTTER ACTION

The **SEIKOSHA L** shutter of the **KONICA L** is a shutter of special construction designed to give a specific shutterspeed-aperture combination depending on subject brightness. This type is known as the LV shutter or programmed shutter. When high exposure is needed, not only does the aperture open up, but the shutterspeed is also reduced. For instance, for minimum brightness, the aperture opens up to $f/2.8$, while the shutterspeed is reduced to $1/30$ second. For extremely bright subjects, the aperture is closed down to $f/22$, while the shutterspeed is increased to $1/250$ second. The combinations are on a continuous basis along a series that runs as follows: $1/30$ second at $f/2.8$, $1/43$ second at $f/4$, $1/60$ second at $f/5.6$, $1/85$ second at $f/8$, $1/125$ second at $f/11$, $1/177$ second at $f/16$, and $1/250$ second at $f/22$. Consequently, for any given aperture, there is a corresponding shutterspeed, and shutterspeed

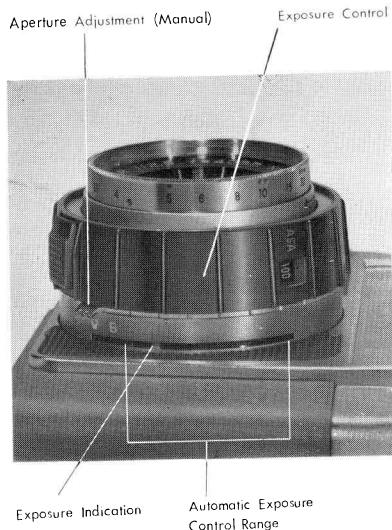
and aperture scales are completely dispensed with. The only thing you have to do is to point your camera toward your subject, set the exposure meter needle against the matching mark, and shoot to get exactly what you see.

Shutterspeeds
 •
 Aperture values
 •
 Light values
 •
 Relationship diagram

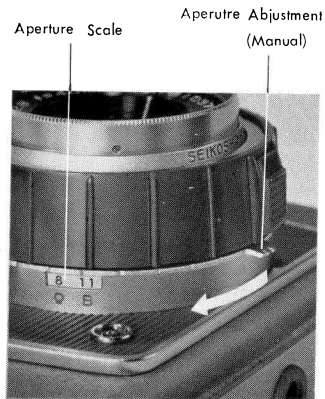


EXPOSURE INDICATION

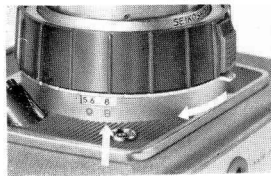
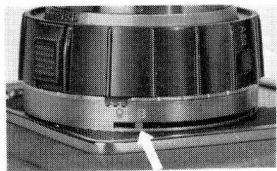
The automatic exposure control range of your **KONICA L** is from LV 8 (1/30 Sec. at f/2.8) to LV 17 (1/250 Sec. at f/22). Within this permissible range, the yellow-green portion of the exposure indication in the narrow window at the base of the lens barrel moves with the exposure control. The end position of the lower edge (B scale side) of the exposure indication is equivalent to LV 8, while the upper end is LV 17. While no scale is provided, 1/9 of the arc of the exposure indication is equal to a step on the LV scale.



When the lower limit of the exposure indication is passed, the color changes to orange (a slight resistance will be felt at this point), and there are provided click stop positions for B (bulb) and synchroflash (⊙). At these positions with the exposure indication showing orange, there is no cross-coupling of the exposure meter, and the manual aperture adjustment can be used. B is for bulb exposures (manual timing of the shutter), while ⊙ indicates the position for synchroflash photography. When returning the exposure control to automatic (yellow-green exposure indication), first return the manual aperture adjustment to the synchroflash mark position; otherwise the exposure control cannot be moved.



USE OF B (BULB)



when the exposure control is turned so that the exposure indication is set at B, the shutter mechanism can be timed manually, that is to say, the shutter will remain open for as long as the shutter button is kept depressed. In this case, the automatic aperture-shutterspeed control is disconnected. Consequently, the aperture must be adjusted manually. Bulb exposures are useful when taking night scenes and motionless subjects without resort to flash. Absolute steadiness is essential, however; so use a tripod or some other suitable support, and operate shutter with a cable release.

SOME SUGGESTED FILTERS FOR THE KONICA L

KONIFILTERS for COLOR FILMS

| Type | Exposure Factors | | Use |
|----------------|-----------------------|----------|---|
| | Daylight | Tungsten | |
| K1 yellow | X 1.5 | X 1.2 | Color correction for average subjects in daylight. For black-and-white only. |
| K2 dark yellow | X 2.5 | X 1.3 | Same as above but stronger. |
| X1 light green | X 4 | X 2 | Color correction under tungsten illumination. |
| X2 dark green | X 5 | X 4 | Useful in shooting portraits outdoors, darkens sky while not altering skin tones. For black-and-white use only. |
| Skylight 1A | no change in exposure | | For general use with outdoor color film. Cuts excess blue from ultraviolet rays, warms shadows. |

| Filter | Type of Film | Purpose |
|----------|-----------------------|------------------|
| U-V | daylight | to cut haze |
| B9(80-B) | daylight | with photofloods |
| B7(80-C) | daylight | with clear flash |
| 81-A | Super Anscochrome | with photofloods |
| | Tungsten | |
| 81-C | Type A | with clear flash |
| 81-D | Super Anscochrome | with clear flash |
| | Tungsten | |
| B2(82-A) | Type F or Kodacolor | with photofloods |
| A9(85) | Type A or Anscochrome | in daylight |
| | Tungsten | |
| 85-B | Super Anscochrome | in daylight |
| | Tungsten | |
| A6(85-C) | Type F | in daylight |

MEMO

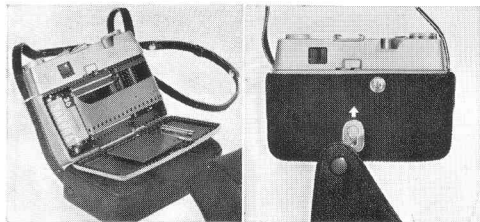
LENS NO.

BODY NO.

KONICA L CARRYING CASE

Unfasten the stud buttons of the carrying strap, and thread both ends of the strap through the strap eyelets of your **KONICA**. While avoiding twisting.

Pass the ends through the loop and secure by fixing the stud buttons at the button holes suitable for desired length.



- Film removal and loading as well as mounting on tripod can be done simply by pulling your **KONICA** out of the case and sliding it along the strap.
- Front cover of the carrying case can be removed altogether by pushing the securing button upward in the direction indicated.



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