

# SEKONIC

---

## AUTO-LEADER

---

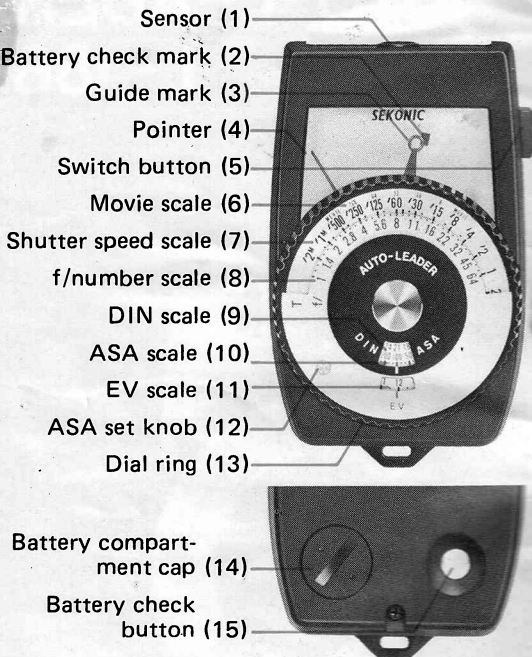
### model L-188

### INSTRUCTIONS



## Instructions for use

### Part Designations



The Auto-Leader is a very handy carry-around exposure meter. It allows the exposure to be measured very easily thanks to its pointer-tracking system which is based on the guide mark.

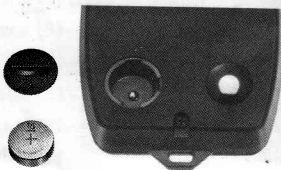
### Specifications

Measurement system:	Reflected light system
Measurement range:	EV3 to 18 (ASA100)
Angle of incoming light:	65°
Scales:	* ASA (DIN) . . . 6 (9) to 12000 (42)
	* f/number . . . . . 1 to 64
	* Shutter speed (T) . . 8 to 1/2000 sec.
	* EV . . . . . -2 to 19
	* Movie scale . . 8 to 128 frames/second
Dimensions:	81 x 52 x 19.3mm
Weight:	50 g (incl. battery)

## Preparing to operate

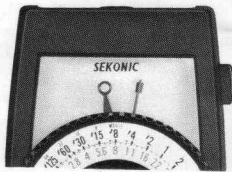
### Battery

Use a 1.5V silver oxide battery (G13 JIS designation). First, use a coin to remove the battery compartment cap (14) by rotating it to the left. Now load the silver oxide battery with the (+) side face up. Remove the battery if you do not intend to use the unit for a long period of time.



### Battery check

The exposure meter needle will not point to the correct value if the voltage of the battery falls below the rating, and so it is a good idea to check the voltage before use. Depress the battery check button (15) and if the battery check mark (2) is not indicated by the needle (4), replace the battery with a new one. Do not depress the switch button (5) when checking the battery.



## Operation

### Film speed setting

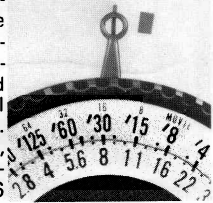
Set the film speed setting which you intend to use.

#### How to set the film speed

For the correct setting on the ASA scale (10), rotate the ASA set knob (12) and align the white mark on the black dial with the red scale unit in the ASA window.

### Reading out the exposure

When the sensor (1) is pointed in the direction of the subject, the pointer (4) deflects in accordance with the brightness of the subject. To read out the exposure, rotate the dial (13) and set so that the pointer (4) is aligned with the center of the guide mark. The correct exposure will be the combination of the shutter speed scale (7) unit on the dial and the f/number (8) unit. In the illustrated example, f/4 will be the correct exposure at 1/125 sec. and f/5.6 at 1/60 sec.

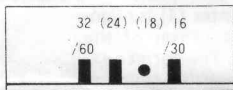


### Dial scales

The numbers 1/2, 1/4 and 1/8, etc. on the shutter speed scale (7) signify 1/2, 1/4, 1/8 sec. etc., and the numbers 1, 2 and 4, etc., signify 1, 2, 4 sec., etc. The numbers 1.6M, 3.2M, etc. on the ASA scale (10) signify 1600, 3200, etc.

## Movie scale (6)

Measuring the exposure for movie cameras is performed in exactly the same way as that for ordinary still cameras except that the number of frames (8, 16, 32, etc.) is taken into consideration. Read out the value on the f/number scale (8) which best agrees with the number of frames of the movie camera and then transfer this setting to the camera. **With a movie camera shutter open angle of 180°**, the standard number of frames is 24, and this is indicated by the black line. The standard number of frames with single 8 and super 8 movie cameras is 18 and this is indicated by the black dot.



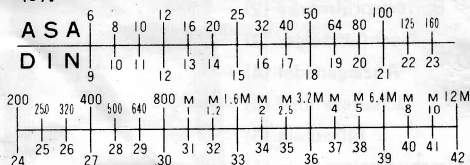
## EV scale

If your camera has an exposure value type of shutter, determine the exposure using the exposure value scale (EV scale). If you are, for instance, using an ASA100 film, set the EV scale to '10' with an EV10 value. If the f/number of the camera is set to 5.6 at this value, the shutter speed will automatically go to 1/30 sec. and to 1/8 sec. with an f/11 setting.

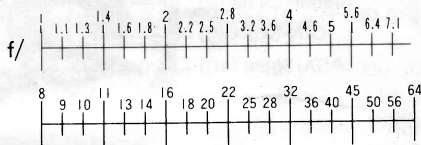
## Interim scale units

The interim units on the dial scales are as follows:

Interim values of the ASA scale (10) [DIN scale (9)]



Interim values of f/number scale (8)



Interim values of shutter speed scale (7)

