

1: Konica Autoreflex T2 review â€” Simon Hawketts' Photo Blog

The meter coupling range of KONICA AUTOREFLEX A is, irrespective of the film speed, from 1/15 to 1/ sec. of the Shutter Speed Scale (16i. Yellow digits, B, 1, 1/2, 1/4 and 1/8 sec. are not coupled.

Film cameras Konica Autoreflex A instruction manual, user manual www. This page may not be sold or distributed without the expressed permission of the producer I have no connection with any camera company On-line camera manual library This is the full text and images from the manual. This may take 3 full minutes for all images to appear. If they do not all appear. Try clicking the browser "refresh" or "reload button" or right click on the image, choose "view image" then go back. It should now appear. To print, try printing only 3 or 4 pages at a time. Butkus, 29 Lake Ave. This will allow me to continue to buy new manuals and pay their shipping costs. If you use Pay Pal, use the link below. Use the above address for a check, M. Minimum taking distance 1. Fully automatic aperture automatic full lens opening. Eye-level viewfinder using pentaprism, lens focused with Micro Dia Prism of dispersion alignment type at viewfinder center. Meter visible within field of view. Mirror edge vertically flips. Full quick return type. TTL system using super-high sensitive compound CdS meter light measured mostly at center of picture image. Automatic aperture lens Electric-eye: Full electric-eye system coupled to film speed, shutter speed and interchangeable lenses at full opening. Manual pre-set aperture lens-zero method after camera is set to film and shutter speeds. Zero-method system in which camera is coupled to pre-set aperture, film and shutter speeds. Film wound by cocking wind lever in single action. Shutter charged and mirror and automatic aperture set simultaneously. Automatic Film Counter which returns to "Start" mark simultaneously with opening of back cover and indicates number of pictures exposed. Film rewind button depressed at first for subsequent film rewind with crank. Button automatically returns to original position. Wipe the mercury battery cells, accessories for camera, with a piece of dry and clean cloth and put them into the mercury battery chamber. Turn the cover of the Mercury Battery Chamber 27 counterclockwise with a coin and detach it from the chamber. After the cells have been put into position, put the cover on the chamber and screw it tightly. The battery voltage drops abruptly when it becomes weak, the CdS meter will stop normal operation. When the meter pointer does not move even in bright light, replace the battery with a new one. For the mercury battery, it is recommendable to use 1. Since there are various batteries which resemble the above, but are of a different voltage than that required, caution should be observed when replacing so as not to damage the camera. When not using the camera for a long period, store it in a place with little moisture after taking out the mercury battery. If there is no shade, one way would be to use the shadow of your body. Any slit is usable. Choose any slit into which the film tip can be inserted with ease. Ascertain that the teeth of the Sprocket 15 r in gear with film perforations, before the back cover is to be closed. Depress the back cover with o finger tip, and it will be closed with ease. After the back cover is closed, flip up the Film Rewind Crank 13 and turn it in the direction indicated by an arrow mark on it to reduce the slack of the film. Wind the film and depress the Shutter Button 1. Repeat this action until the figure "1" appears in the Film Counter Window Turn the Film Cocking Lever until it does not move further and the film will be transported by one frame and the shutter charged at the s time. The mirror and the automatic aperture will also be set. When the back cover is opened after the exposure of a roll of film, the film counter automatically returns to the "S" Start position. To Check Film Advance: When the film is being taken up in a correct manner, the Film Rewind Knob 14 turns counterclockwise. If it does not turn counterclockwise, it means that the film is not being properly wound. The shutter speed scale has calibrations of B and 1 to The readings of 1, 2, 4, When you want to use the manual aperture instead of using your camera in the EE system, push the button on the aperture ring and then turn the ring. When your camera is re-set to "EE", the ring will automatically lock into position without depressing the ring button. The shutter speed reading of "B" is used when there is the need for the exposure of over one second. See the explanation on "B Exposure" on Page The colored figure of "" is the maximum shutter speed for synchronization with electronic lights. Do not turn the shutter speed dial while the shutter button is depressed. The aperture ring of each lens has a scale of f-numbers, ranging from a reading for its full opening to a reading at the time the lens is fully stopped down. The aperture ring clicks into

position at each lens aperture reading. Their relations are indicated in the above figure. The aperture of a lens bearing the mark of "Electric Eye" is fully automatic. Only during the split moment when the shutter is released, the lens is stopped down to a determined f-number and then automatically returns to the full opening at once. The value of a fully automatic aperture Electric-Eye lens is transferred from the f-number transfer level to the coupler and then by a differential gear to the meter. At the same time, the mark indicating the f-number at the full lens opening of the use lens will be shown in the field of view. The two CdS cells situated on both sides of the eyepiece and directed inwards measure light on the focal plane, and the measured value is transferred from the circuit having a compensatory resistor and a variable resistor to the meter, making it possible for the meter to start its operation and automatically to determine a correct exposure. The determined f-number will be shown by the meter needle visible in the field of view. The stopping of the Meter Needle 2 within the range of correct exposure or somewhere on the f-number scale for the used lens is an indication of the feasibility of taking pictures under the Electric-Eye system. Here, the meter needle shows the aperture to which the taking lens is to be set for a shot. If the meter needle is aligned with this mark, pictures will be under-exposed. The signal placed at the bottom of the f-number scale is a warning mark for over-exposure. If the meter needle is brought in line with this Overexposure Warning Mark 40, it will be impossible to secure a correct exposure. When the lens is stopped down for the measurement of light the meter needle will be aligned with the Index Point 39, if a combination of shutter speed and lens aperture which assures correct exposure for the film used in the camera comes out. Manual Aperture Indicator Mark: When the camera is not used under the Electric-eye system, the alphabet "M" is visible at all times, indicating that the aperture of the lens may be manually operated. O The ASA and DIN scales visible through the film speed indicator window on the shutter speed dial indicate the degrees to which film is sensitive to light. The film speed of your film is indicated on the box in which it is contained and in its instruction booklet. Lift and turn the external ring of the Shutter Speed Dial 8, and align the reading equivalent to the speed of the film used in the camera with the index mark of the Film Speed Indicator Window. When they are aligned with each other, the ring drops and is fixed. Turn the Shutter Speed Dial 8, select a Shutter Speed Scale 16 suitable for your subject and bring the reading with the index mark. A mistake in the setting of the film speed will not assure correct exposure. The figures in brackets are the readings for intermediate film speeds. In the case of light measurement at full lens opening, the meter will be interlocked coupled within the ranges given below. The ring clicks into position at any f-number calibration. If the Meter Needle 42 is visible within the correct exposure range, it will be possible to secure correct exposure. Focus the lens and frame the subject before the Shutter Button 1 is depressed to take pictures under the Electric-Eye system. Upon changing the film speed and the shutter speed beyond the coupling range, the meter needle swings, but it is advisable not to use the camera. Whereas, in over-exposure, obtain fast shutter speed. In case the meter is within a correct exposure range, it allows making EE photography. In the event that you want to give priority to the selection of a lens aperture over a shutter speed because of your specific photographing purpose, turn the shutter speed dial while looking through the viewfinder and bring the meter needle in line with the reading of the desired shutter speed. Make sure at all times that the shutter speed dial clicks into position at the calibration of a desired shutter speed. When the Electric-Eye system is not used When there is the need to manually control exposure due to a specific photographing purpose, turn the Aperture Ring.. Here, the meter visible in the field of view serves as a meter which is coupled to the film speed, shutter speed and f-number at the full opening of the taking lens, and the Meter Needle 42 indicates a correct lens aperture. Read this f-number and determine a proper lens aperture according to the manual aperture scale. To take a sharp picture, hold the camera in a stable manner to prevent it from being accidentally jarred when the shutter button is depressed. Hold the camera in both hands and make it stable by holding it against the face and nose. Depress the shutter button with the bulb of a finger to release the shutter. It would be advisable to get yourself accustomed to the vertical holding of the camera because there are many cases in which the camera must be trained vertically. When the lens is not focused, the image looks rugged.

2: Konica Autoreflex T3 - Matt's Classic Cameras

camera manual for Konica Autoreflex T. DEPTH OF FIELD. When the lens is focused on a subject at some distance, not only the subject but also a certain area around the subject will be sharply delineated in a photograph, and this area is known as a depth of field and has the following features.

For some items, parcel tracking is available online. You will need to contact the team 24 hours prior to arrange a suitable collection time. Pick up from our Online Hub is available Monday to Friday between 10am and 3pm. Saturday pick up is also available by appointment. Items collected must be paid for prior to collection via PayPal. Cash cannot be accepted. The suburb of the store will be provided in the listing. Couriers We do not organise individual courier services for your purchases, however, we will endeavour to accommodate any courier arrangements you may require. You will need to arrange a suitable time for the collection of your items as per the regular collection process. We will not accept responsibility for any damages incurred by the courier. Combined postage We can happily combine postage on items. If you wish to combine postage, please complete a "Combine Invoice" request through the checkout or get in touch with our Customer Service team. Items must be combined within 4 days of the first order. Late delivery or missing parcels If your item has not arrived after 7 days, please contact our Customer Service team and we will investigate the whereabouts of your parcel. If an item is lost, we will arrange a refund. For items being sent via Sea Mail, delivery can take more than 30 business days. You do not require a PayPal account to pay. PayPal accepts one off Visa and Mastercard payments. Cash payments are not available. Payment time allowance We will wait up to 7 days after the conclusion of the sale for payment of an item. If you cannot make payment within 7 days, please notify us as soon as possible. Returns 30 day returns policy Our number one priority is that you are happy with your purchase from us. A full refund will be issued for the cost of the item plus postage. For change of mind, the buyer is responsible for return postage costs. Returns after 30 days should only be sent with prior approval from the Customer Service team. Returns can be processed through eBay message, eBay returns or the eBay resolution centre. Customs problems during returns We will not be liable for any problems encountered with customs when you are returning goods to us. Please familiarise yourself with the customs declaration requirements of your country prior to returning an item. We will not accept responsibility for any customs charges that may be incurred with returning items to us. Partial refunds In some cases, we may agree that you keep the item and a partial refund will be offered. Please contact our Customer Service team if you feel that you are entitled to a partial refund. Conditions of Sale Description of items We take as much care as possible to ensure that all details, descriptions and prices of products are listed correctly. The images form part of the description and should be considered to determine quality of the items. If you believe an item is significantly different from the description, you may be eligible for a refund. Please see our refund section. Any questions relating to items or purchases will be answered during these hours. We are not available on weekends or public holidays. Offers to end an auction early We will not end an auction early or accept offers outside of the normal eBay bidding process. It is our policy to let all auctions finish to be fair to all customers. Cancellations of bids or auction win We will happily cancel bids or auctions, provided we receive notification within 3 days. We do request that the cancellation request is accepted promptly so we can re-list the item as soon as possible. Privacy Names, usernames, addresses and contact details provided via eBay will be shared with couriers for dispatch purposes only. Our couriers handle this information in accordance with the Australian Privacy Principles. Please only include postage details that you are happy to be shared with couriers. Please contact us via eBay messaging for our full Privacy Policy. Abuse We reserve the right to block or end communication with buyers who are abusive or do not follow appropriate eBay or PayPal procedures. Customs declaration We are unable to alter customs labels to avoid tax or product restrictions in other countries. This includes labelling items for less than it was purchased, labelling it as a gift or listing the contents of the package as different from the actual items. Customs information We are unable to accept responsibility for delays to delivery due to items being held by customs where it has not been caused by an incorrect customs declaration by us. We will not be liable for any problems encountered with customs when you are returning goods to us. Feedback and

complaints Our number one priority is that our customers are happy. If you are not completely satisfied with your experience, please forward your feedback to our Customer Service team via eBay message. Please always get in touch with us before leaving public feedback or opening cases with eBay. The items you see in our eBay store have been generously donated, by supporters like you, to our shops. To get the most amount of good from donations, we sometimes choose to sell them via our eBay store. Selected items are sent from our stores to our specialist Online Hub located in Noble Park, Victoria. Each item is individually listed and photographed by our incredible team of staff and volunteers. We rely on the generosity of your donations, so please keep them coming. To join our amazing team of volunteers, please visit our website. Uncover hidden treasures, find bargains and give hope with Salvos Stores.

3: Vintage Konica Autoreflex TC Camera 35mm Film Japan # | eBay

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These SLR cameras were matched to Konica Hexanon lenses, which were regarded as having superb optical qualities of their own. Just like the others in the series, the Autoreflex TC can function in both full manual or EE auto exposure modes. Basic Camera Features The Autoreflex TC is a mechanical camera with a shutter-priority, automatic exposure system powered by a pair of 1. This action also activates the meter. The front of the camera is rather plain with only the self-timer mechanism showing, and a small chrome knob lens release button sits on the left side of the lens mount housing. A hot-shoe mount sits on top of the pentaprism. The bottom plate has the film rewind knob, the tripod socket, and the battery chamber. Opening the film back, however, is not done by pulling up the film rewind crank. Instead, it is managed by a pull-down latch mechanism that is fitted as part of the film-back mechanism. The X-sync socket sits on top of the mechanism on the left of the body edge. Focusing is a combination of center split screen and microprism. Viewfinder readout is, however, somewhat different from other cameras. The needle reads not correct but actual exposure on a scale that shows the f-stop appropriate to your shutter and film speed, something you might need to get used to. The vertical scale display is wide open at the top to stop-down at the bottom, and the setting will automatically and mechanically adjusts its range to the aperture range of your AE lens. The meter turns on when you bring the wind lever to its standoff position. This, the engineers at Konica reasoned, would cover most lighting condition and film speed combinations. Depth of Field Control One item that is quite unfortunate about the Autoreflex TC is the lack of the depth of field preview capability. Mirror Lock-Up When shooting landscapes or low-light images using a tripod, for example, use the self-timer to activate the shutter. When the self-timer is activated, the mirror will flip-up to its lock position, and in the seconds before the shutter trips, reduces any vibration that might have been caused by the mirror. Your images might just be a tad sharper here. Since these batteries are not available anymore, a pair of 1. Leatherette Form Shrinkage The camera is marred by the fact that the leatherette skin form has a tendency to shrink. This is a known problem and could be the reason why many an enthusiast shy away from adding a copy of the Autoreflex TC to their collection. With the camera I was using, which still looks almost new, the shrink is hardly noticeable. It fits snug in your hands with all the controls easily easy reach. Shutter sound was a solid reassuring clunk. EndNote on Konica Hexanon Lenses It is a well-known fact that the optical quality of most Hexanon lenses is regarded as truly superb, particularly the older fixed-focal primes. While other camera manufacturers of interchangeable lenses do come up with a gem or two within their production line, Konica is said to have managed near excellent qualities over a broader range of focal lengths in tests conducted by past photographic publications. It was also said that Hexanon lenses were used by the Japanese government as the standard against which all other lenses were measured. So there you go, a very affordable camera on the auction market today, with plenty of equally affordable primes to get your adrenaline pumping

4: Konica Autoreflex A instruction manual, user manual

The multi-lingual user's manual for the Autoreflex T3 is available for download as pdf files behind the links below - for viewing or printing of these files you need a pdf viewer on your system, i. e. the free Adobe Reader.

When the Meter Needle 45 stops within the range of correct exposure, the f-number on the aperture scale 47 to which the meter needle points is the aperture to which the taking lens will be set when the shutter is released for a shot. If the meter needle is aligned with this red mark, pictures will be under-exposed. The mark indicating the f-number at the full opening of the lens will move down if the meter is not coupled. In other words, the mark will also show the range where the meter is coupled. In EE picture-taking, therefore, the area sandwiched between the upper and lower red marks is the correct exposure range. When the EE device is released and the camera is set to manual picture-taking or when the stopped-down metering system is used, the Manual Aperture Indicator Mark 43 "M" will appear over the meter window, showing that a picture is not to be taken under EE system. For stopped-down metering, the meter needle will be brought in line with the Index Point for Stopped-down Metering 41 to secure a correct exposure. Refer to "Stopped-down Metering" on Page 40.

The Battery Check Mark 46 is used to check the serviceability of the mercury battery cells which serve as the electric source of the meter. The EE lock will click into position. Turn the Shutter Speed Dial 17, select a reading on the Shutter Speed Scale 16 suitable for your subject and bring it in line with the index mark. Train your camera at the subject look through the viewfinder, focus the lens, frame your subject and look at the Meter Needle 45 in the viewfinder. If the meter needle is not aligned with the upper or lower red mark exposure limit mark, you will always be able to secure correct exposure. In the overexposure image note the red meter arm in the bottom of the metering range in the red. Most other camera makers have the overexposure at the TOP of the metering range. When the meter needle indicates an under-exposure, choose a slower shutter speed. When it indicates an over-exposure, select a faster shutter speed. Correct exposure may be secured as long as the meter needle is not aligned with the upper or lower red mark. In the event that you want to give priority to the selection of a lens aperture over a shutter speed because of a desired depth of field, turn the shutter speed dial and make an adjustment so that the needle will indicate the desired f-number. No intermediate points between shutter speed readings are usable, so make sure that the shutter speed dial clicks into position. Do not use this method. While the EE release button is depressed, turn the aperture ring, detach the EE mark from the index mark and determine an exposure according to the Manual Aperture Scale 8. Hold Your Camera Tight To take a sharp picture, the important thing is to hold your camera in a stable manner to prevent it from being jarred when the shutter button is depressed. Hold your camera in both hands and make it stable by holding it against your face and pressing the elbow of your hand supporting the camera against your body. Particularly, it is more difficult to hold the camera, the long side up than to hold it, the long side down. It would be advisable to get yourself accustomed to the vertical holding of your camera. Here, the use of a tripod and a cable release is advisable. The tripod will be fixed to the Tripod Tap-hole 38 of the underside of the camera and the cable release to the tap-hole of the shutter button. Focusing is done by turning the Focusing Ring 10 and watching the Micro Dia Prism 49 at the center of the viewfinder. When the lens is not focused, the image on the micro die prism looks rugged. The image is clearly visible, however, when the lens is accurately focused. The image of the periphery is also clearly visible. When an interchangeable lens, long in focal length, is used, it is difficult to observe the Micro Dia Prism. For focusing, it is advisable to use the Mat Plane. To ensure the accurate focusing of the lens, it is necessary to correct the eyesight of the viewfinder. Eyesight adjustment lenses are available for short- and long-sighted people. The viewfinder is of the single-lens-reflex real-image type. Regardless whether the taking distance is far or short and whether or not a lens is interchanged, the image visible in the field of view is the same as that exposed on film. The further the distance at which the lens is focused, the bigger the depth of field is. When the lens is focused on a subject the depth of field is bigger for the section in front of the subject than the area behind the subject. The shorter the focal length, the bigger the depth of field. The depth of field may be ascertained either with the depth-of-field scale or with the manual aperture. As for details, reference is made to the table of depths of field. Using Table

of Depths of Field: The Depth-of-Field Scale 6 is so calibrated that readings identical to those of the lens aperture are provided on both sides of the Distance Index Mark. The point of focus is somewhat different in infrared photography as compared to normal photography. After the lens has been focused as in normal photography, read the calibration on the Distance Scale 7 aligned with the Distance Scale Index Mark 51 and bring this reading in line with the Infrared Film Compensation Mark 52 before the shutter is released for a shot.

Using Manual Aperture: The AR lens having an EE mark is equipped with a fully automatic aperture and therefore constantly set to the full opening. If you want to ascertain the depth of field while looking through the viewfinder turn the aperture ring to detach the EE mark from the index mark and determine an f-number. While depressing the manual aperture button 37, look through the viewfinder to ascertain the depth of field. Use the self-timer when you are to take pictures of your companions and yourself and when it is to take the place of a cable release to prevent your camera from being accidentally jarred. After the film cocking lever has been wound, fully turn the SelfTimer Lever 5 and set the self-timer. The self-timer may also be set before the cocking lever is wound. Depress the shutter button and the self-timer will be put to operation. The shutter will be released in about 10 seconds. When the self-timer is used in EE photography, note that strong light accidentally comes in the camera through the eyepiece as the shutter button is depressed and it leaves a strong impact on exposure. When the shutter button is to be depressed, therefore, look through the viewfinder or cover the eyepiece with a hand to prevent strong light from accidentally coming through the eyepiece. When the shutter button is to be depressed with your eye detached from the eyepiece, make sure that you do not stand right in front of your camera. Otherwise, the exposure will be determined on the basis of brightness of your clothing. After a pre-determined number of pictures have been taken on the film loaded in your camera, the film needs to be wound back into the original cartridge. If the back cover of your camera is opened without rewinding the film, the film will be exposed to light and all of the film will become useless. Depress the Film Rewind Button 36 on the underside of your camera. Once it is depressed, the button will remain sunken. Flip up the Film Rewind Crank 19 and turn it in the direction indicated by an arrow mark on the crank. This action will take the exposed film back into the cartridge. The film rewind action comes to an end when there is a sudden easing of the load on the film rewind crank. Avoid the direct sunlight and open the back cover to take out the cartridge. The film counter will return to the original position "S" when the back cover is opened.

Exposure for Synchroflash Pictures The Electric-Eye system is not usable for synchroflash photography and your camera must be set to manual aperture. The required lens aperture is computed by dividing the guide number of the used synchroflash bulb or electronic light with the taking distance. For example, let us assume that a bulb of Class M is used, the guide number is for the pre-determined shutter speed and the taking distance is 10 feet. For a correct exposure, your camera will have to be set to f/10 on the manual aperture scale, whereas as regards the shutter speeds with which each synchroflash bulb or electronic light is synchronized, refer to the table. This process is usable when there is the need to expose film for more than one second. The bulb exposure cannot be used in the EE system. Set your camera to manual aperture. In T exposure, the film will be kept exposed even if the finger is detached from the release.

To Dismount the Lens: While the Lens Interchanging Button 23 is depressed, grip the silver part of the lens barrel and revolve it counterclockwise. Pull out the lens when the red dots of the barrel and camera have been aligned with each other. To Mount a Lens: Bring the red dot of the lens in line with the lens mount index mark red dot on the camera body and gently sink the lens barrel into the camera. Grip the silver part of the lens barrel and turn it clockwise until it clicks into position. Under any circumstances, do not touch the inner parts of the camera. When automatic aperture cannot be put to use due to the utilization of an extension ring and bellows.

Exposure Determination The aperture scale visible in the viewfinder is not usable for the stopped-down metering system. If the combination of aperture and shutter speed is improper, the needle will not come in alignment with the index mark. Pictures will be under-exposed when the needle is situated above the index mark and R will be over-exposed when it is located under the mark. Here, make an adjustment either with aperture or shutter speed. Determine the exposure while your eye is put as close to the eyepiece as possible. The needle swings in a very slow pace. Take a picture after it has been ascertained that the needle is aligned with the index mark. This action will make easier the manipulation. Make an adjustment either with shutter speed or according to

the brightness of the light source since no aperture is available.

Konica minolta Autoreflex-T3 Pdf User Manuals. View online or download Konica minolta Autoreflex-T3 Features.

The Konica Autoreflex T3 is as big, beautiful and solid as its impressive predecessors, the T and T2, but quieter and smoother. The wind lever is redesigned to be more comfortable, the wind stroke itself is smoother and quieter, as are both the shutter release and the shutter itself. The shutter release also has a noticeably shorter stroke than on the T and is easier to press. Throw in the hotshoe lacking in the T and T2 and you have yourself a winner! How can you not love a Hexanon prime? Repairs No visible corrosion in the chamber but a new battery does nothing. Meter problems due to old batteries are a common problem in the T and T3 from what I understand, possibly more common in the T3 for some reason. Know what you know and think about what that means for a moment. You however would probably benefit from a reprint of the repair manual, I believe I got mine from photobooksonline. Remove the battery cover and the bottom plate. The wired PCB crown 2 screws needs to come off the pentaprism before you remove that 4 screws. Check that the meter needle moves freely. Note that I did actually remove the meter itself and lube the pivot just to see if that helped. The wraparound spring is a bear to get back on. To get to the battery chamber itself, as I mentioned, you will, believe it or not, now need to remove the mirror box. First take off the self-timer arm via a slotted screw collar under a round widget, peel back the leather, remove the 4 front mirror box screws and one under the bottom that holds the mirror box to the body. Carefully separate the mirror box from the body. Once apart you can get at the pesky culprit. Note "I was able to work on it without completely removing the two sections of the camera, just separating the two enough to get access to the battery chamber. The wire runs in a kind of straight line groove on the meter side of the mirror box. I dip a toothpick in the tube and then just rub the toothpick under the leather. This makes it easier to get the adhesive where I want it without getting too much on. Another quick note "I destroyed the little black widget on the self-timer getting it off, but made a new one out of closed cell foam Foamies that stays in place without glue even, I just made it a little bigger than it needed to be. BUT "if you push it towards the lens it acts as an aperture preview lever! I thought mine was jammed till I figured this out. Turn it off manually with the on-off switch, which is a collar around the shutter release. Hot shoe as well as two PC ports for X and M sync relocated to the shoulder from the front. EE automatic aperture priority metering using the AR lenses, very nice. Has on-off switch for the meter to save batteries. Because of the voltage difference between the current alkaline batteries and the original 1. For speed film set it to ASA 80 or some such thing.

6: Konica Autoreflex - www.enganchecubano.com - The free camera encyclopedia

The Autoreflex T is the camera that planted Konica firmly on the SLR map. Solid, dependable, refined, with full manual or EE auto exposure. Legendary Hexanon lens.

Produced T Konishiroku Co. Lens Konica bayonet mount Hexanon AR 1. Solid, dependable, refined, with full manual or EE auto exposure. They had several previous designs but the Autoreflex T was their big hit and can still be found in usage today. Had three choices for normal lens: Following the T was a similar model commonly known as the T2 but simply marked T, which was actually a slightly upgraded version of the T. It is noted by its on-off switch on the top instead of the back of the top cover and a few other minor changes. The later T3 had a hot shoe and a host of further refinements that make it somewhat more well-rounded but make no mistake this T is a nice, heavy-duty, well-made camera. Built like a tank! For me this camera is notable for being my first non-Pentax mount camera. I had been deliberately avoiding a third SLR system, having two distinct ones already: Konica had its own distinct bayonet mount system. Appears to be well-used if you know what I mean. Various advice led me to begin a complete teardown of the camera in order to fix the shutter. I got far enough to see the mechanisms inside working and not, and realized I could trip the cocked shutter by pressing a lever that should have been tripped by the shutter release rod, which was stopping just as it got there. I looked under the bottom cap and noticed a wire spring that had come off its pin, preventing a sliding metal lever from moving out of the way of the shutter rod and stopping it before it could trip the shutter. I moved the spring back in place with a tweezer and boom the camera was working again. I cleaned up the pentaprism while I was at it. Very glad I drew a diagram of the pieces as I took them apart, fairly complicated. SPECIAL NOTE on disassembling the lens mount – like on some Zeiss and Pentax cameras, the lens mount here is hand-shimmed with little washers, individually per camera, to make the mount perfectly parallel to the focal plane see them under the pencil in the above illustration. CAREFULLY note the placement of these washers, they are of differing numbers and thicknesses and if you put them back wrong your lens will never be able to correctly focus onto the film. The rattling lens was the metal nameplate ring, which screws in no spanner slots and was simply loose. Instead, all you need to do is put the end of the film in the groove till it stops, and wind on. The two spools will then rotate together and tightly grip the film leader. No hot shoe, but two PC ports for X and M sync. But the best tip: EE automatic aperture priority metering using the AR lenses, very nice. Has on-off switch for the meter to save batteries. Also because of the voltage difference between the mercury replacements and the original 1. For speed film set it to ASA 80 or some such thing. Also the scale goes from wide open at the top to stopped down at the bottom, and automatically and mechanically adjusts its range to the aperture range of your vintage EE lens.

7: Konica AutoReflex TC (Camera) Manuals

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The poor thing was in deplorable condition, looking for all the world like it had been bouncing around in the city dump for a while. Worse, the lens appeared to be supporting a thriving algae bloom. I rescued it though and, to my delight, the body cleaned up nicely. It was manufactured between and The ASA values range from 25 to A Konica Hexanon AR 50mm f1. The TC is a mechanical camera. A hot shoe is mounted on the top of the prism if you want to use on-camera flash, but there is also a PC cable link for off camera flash. A self-timer is provided too if you want to be in your own picture or for reducing vibration at slower shutter speeds. Ghost on the Promenade. Using the TC The first thing that got my attentionâ€”once I got it cleaned up, that is--was the sound and feel of the shutter. It has a very satisfactory and meaningful clunk that seems to transmit a sense of quality to the ear and also through the hand. Call me nuts if you like but that kind of tactile stimulus keeps me coming back to this little camera,â€”that and the image quality. Viewing Deck at Sunset. Ilford Delta film. This, the engineers at Konica reasoned, would cover most lighting condition and film speed combinations. Dining at the Getty. Unfortunately the TC lacks a depth of field preview capability. Jelly Belly is a Swinger. Memories brand ASA film. But its aesthetic appeal can be marred by an unfortunate tendency for the leatherette to shrink. In my camera, though, the shrink is only a bit unsightly at the moment; it would have to get much worse for me to take action. I would agree with that.

8: Konica Autoreflex A instruction manual, user manual | www.enganchecubano.com

The manual for the Autoreflex T4 will give answers to most of your questions. Otherwise, you can find some English language manuals for Konica SLRs on Mike Butkus's site. More pages on the Autoreflex TC.

A shutter is designed to control the amount of light reaching the film surface in terms of time and photographically to fix an image of a subject on it. The shutter speed scale has calibrations of B Bulb and 1 to The readings of 1, 2, 4, When you want to use the manual aperture instead of using your camera in the EE system, push the button on the aperture ring and then turn the ring. When your camera is re-set to "EE", the ring will automatically lock into position without depressing the ring button. The shutter speed reading of "B" is used when there is the need for the exposure of over one second. See the explanation on "B Exposure" on Page B bulb means the shutter will stay open as long as the shutter is being held open. A locking cable release can keep it open for long exposures. Meter does not function in this setting. The colored figure of "" is the maximum shutter speed for synchronization with electronic flash. Do not turn the shutter speed dial while the shutter button is depressed. The aperture ring of each lens has a scale of f-numbers, ranging from a reading for its full opening to a reading at the time the lens is fully stopped down. The aperture ring clicks into position at each lens aperture reading. Their relations are indicated in the above figure. The aperture of a lens bearing the mark of "Electric Eye" is fully automatic. Only during the split moment when the shutter is released, the lens is stopped down to a determined f-number and then automatically returns to the full opening at once. The ASA and DIN scales visible through the film speed indicator window on the shutter speed dial indicate the degrees to which film is sensitive to light. The film speed of your film is indicated on the box in which it is contained and in its instruction booklet. Make sure that the camera is correctly set to the speed of the film loaded in the camera. A mistake in the setting of the film speed will not assure correct exposure. The figures in brackets are the readings for intermediate film speeds. Lift and turn the external ring of the Shutter Speed Dial 8, and align the reading equivalent to the speed of the film used in the camera with the index mark of the Film Speed Indicator Window. When they are aligned with each other, the ring drops and is fixed. Turn the Shutter Speed Dial 8, select a Shutter Speed Scale 16 suitable for your subject and bring the reading with the index mark. The ring clicks into position at any f-number calibration. If the Meter Needle 42 is visible within the correct exposure range, it will be possible to secure correct exposure. Focus the lens and frame the subject before the Shutter Button 1 is depressed to take pictures under the Electric-Eye system. In the case of light measurement at full lens opening, the meter will be interlocked coupled within the ranges given below. Upon changing the film speed and the shutter speed beyond the coupling range, the meter needle swings, but it is advisable not to use the camera. Whereas, in over-exposure, obtain fast shutter speed. In case the meter is within a correct exposure range, it allows making EE photography. In the event that you want to give priority to the selection of a lens aperture over a shutter speed because of your specific photographing purpose, turn the shutter speed dial while looking through the viewfinder and bring the meter needle in line with the reading of the desired shutter speed. Make sure at all times that the shutter speed dial clicks into position at the calibration of a desired shutter speed. When the Electric-Eye system is not used When there is the need to manually control exposure due to a specific photographing purpose, turn the Aperture Ring.. Here, the meter visible in the field of view serves as a meter which is coupled to the film speed, shutter speed and f-number at the full opening of the taking lens, and the Meter Needle 42 indicates a correct lens aperture. Read this f-number and determine a proper lens aperture according to the manual aperture scale.

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