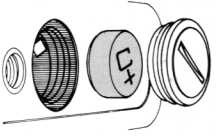
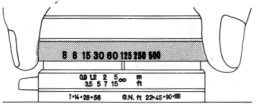
KONICA
Auto S3

English/Deutsch/Français/Svensk

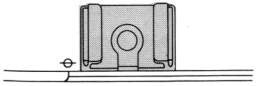
Important Operating Notes





1. The Konica Auto S-3's CdS meter, heart of the automatic exposure system, operates on a mercury battery cell. As a quick check on battery condition, look through the camera viewfinder to see that the meter needle swings as you move the camera in an arc from the sky to the ground. If the needle does not move or if its action seems sluggish, replace the battery with a new one.

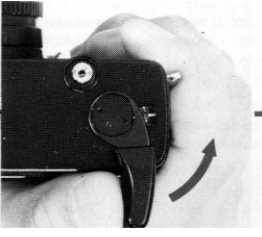
2. The shutter speed is not usable when it is set to an intermediate point between shutter speed calibrations. Make sure that the shutter speed ring has clicked into position.



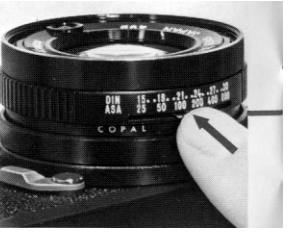
3. Electric eye photography is not possible if there is a flash unit in the camera's accessory clip. For flash operation.

Six Simple Steps for Electric Eye Photography

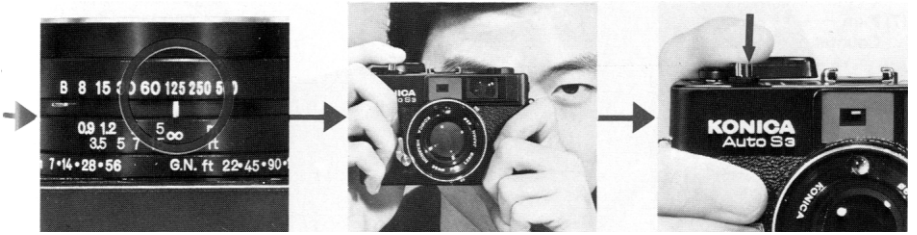
1. Load Film



2. Wind Film



3. Set ASA (DIN)

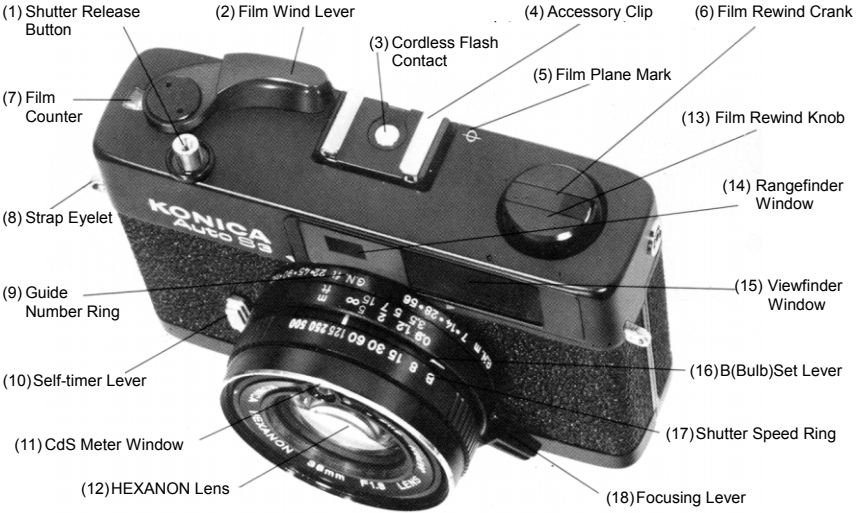


4. Set Shutter Speed

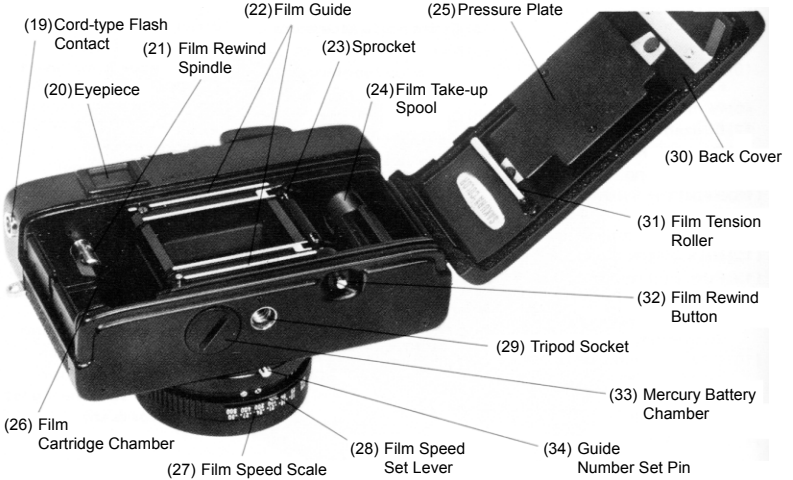
5. Focus and Frame

6. Depress Shutter

Name of Each Part

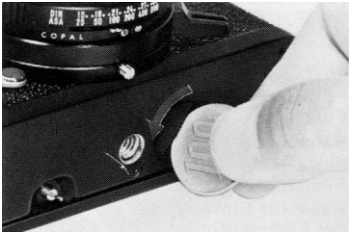


Name of Each Part

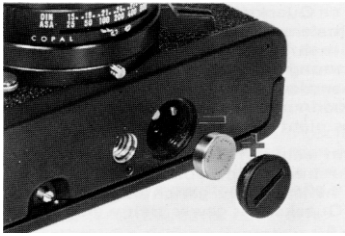


Loading of Mercury Battery

The Konica Auto S-3's CdS meter operates on a mercury battery. Completely wipe the mercury battery, which is available as an accessory, with a piece of dry, clean cloth and then place in the mercury battery chamber.



1. Take off the lid of your camera's Mercury Battery Chamber (33) by turning it counterclockwise with a coin.



2. Insert the mercury battery so that the "+" side of the mercury battery comes in contact with the "+" side of the cover. Put the cover on the chamber, turn it clockwise and screw it up tightly.

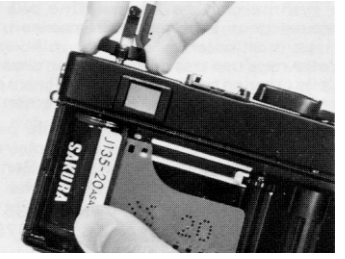
- The life of a mercury battery exceeds one year when it is put to normal use. Instead of gradually dropping according to the frequency of its use, a mercury battery tends to suddenly drop in voltage when its life has practically expired.
- When it is found that the meter needle does not swing when your camera is trained at a bright subject, replace the mercury battery with a new one.
- The meter of your camera takes a 1.35V Mallory PX-675 or Eveready EPX-675.

Note that there are batteries similar in shape to but different in voltage from a mercury battery.

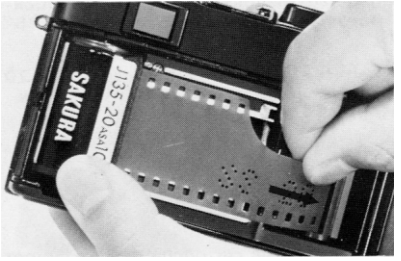
- When your camera is not to be used for a long period of time, take out the mercury battery and keep it in a dry place.

Film Loading

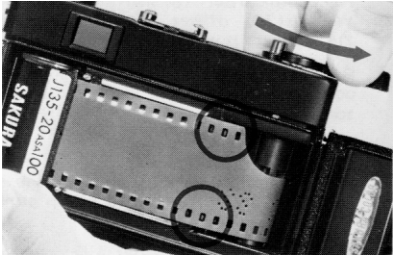
1. Flip up the Film Rewind Crank (6) and forcibly pull it up, and the Back Cover (30) will open and the film counter will indicate the mark "S" (start).



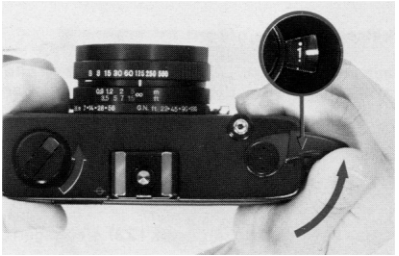
2. While the crank is kept drawn, load a roll of 35mm cartridge film (for 20 or 36 exposures) into the Film Cartridge Chamber (26) and return the crank to the original position.



3. Insert the film tip into the slit of the Film Take-up Spool (24). The film tip can be inserted into any slit.



4. Turn the Film Wind Lever (2) and ascertain that perforations on both sides of film are in gear with the Film Sprocket (23), before the back cover is closed.



5. Repeat the winding of film and the depression of the Shutter Release Button (1) until the figure "1" appears in the Film Counter (7).

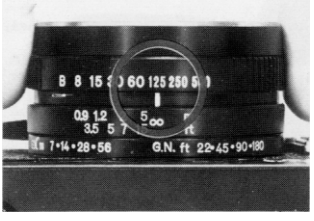
- When the film is correctly transported, the film rewind crank turns.

6. Move the Film Speed Lever (28) while applying inward pressure, and turn it so that the notch in the lever matches the film speed rating of your film as indicated on the Film Speed Scale (27). When properly matched, the film speed lever will spring up, locked in position

DIN	15	(16)	(17)	18	(19)	(20)	21	(22)	(23)	24	(25)	(26)	27	(28)	(29)	30
ASA	25	(32)	(40)	50	(64)	(80)	100	(125)	(160)	200	(250)	(320)	400	(500)	(640)	800

Electric Eye Photography

The Konica Auto S-3 incorporates a system in which preference is given to shutter speed in exposure determination. In other words, this system is so designed that when a shutter speed has been determined in advance, your camera is automatically set to the correct aperture.

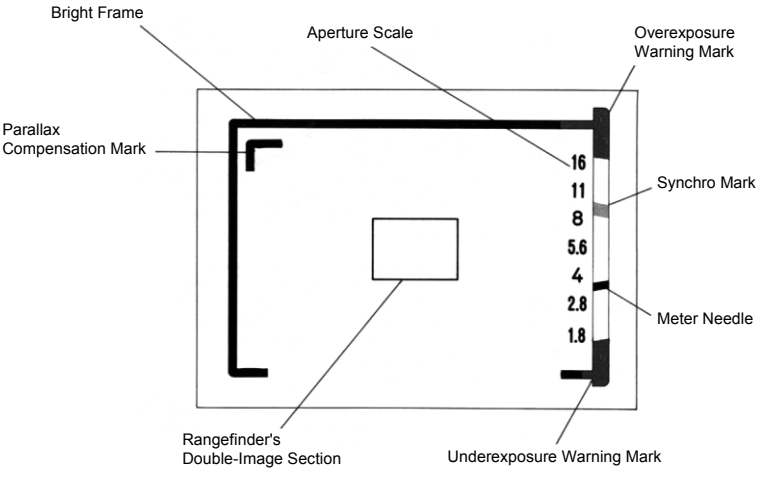


1. Turn the Shutter Speed Ring (17) and set the predermined shutter speed to the index mark. At a bright place, select a somewhat fast shutter speed (a large shutter speed reading) but choose a somewhat slow shutter speed (a small shutter speed reading) at a dark place. The simplest way will be to set the shutter speed to "125" (1/125 sec.) for outdoor shooting and "30" (1/30 sec.) for indoor shooting.

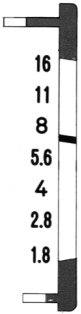
2. When the camera is trained at a subject, the lens will be automatically stopped down to the appropriate aperture. In this manner, the correct exposure is assured at all times.

Before the Shutter is Released

1. **Look through the finder.**
   While looking through the finder, you may be able to (1) ascertain the exposure, (2) focus the lens and (3) frame the subject. When either an electronic flash unit or a flash gun has been clipped into the accessory clip of your camera, the Synchro Mark will appear in the finder.

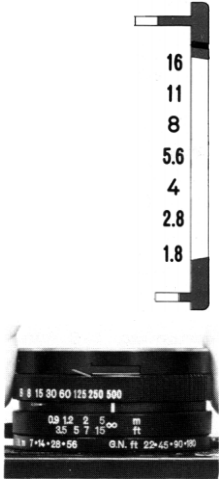

Bright Frame
Aperture Scale
Overexposure Warning Mark
Parallax Compensation Mark
16
11
8
5.6
4
2.8
1.8
Synchro Mark
Meter Needle
Rangefinder's Double-Image Section
Underexposure Warning Mark

2. Ascertaining of EE Exposure



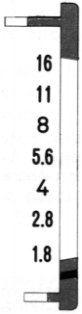
Correct Exposure Range:

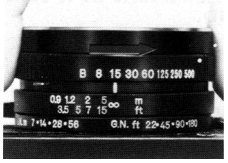
When the meter needle is within the correct exposure range, it means that the EE system will work and make it possible to take pictures at the correct exposure. The calibration to which the needle points represents the aperture at which the picture is taken. In other words, this scale provides you with photographic data.



Overexposure Warning Mark:

When the meter needle has come into this portion and the shutter has been released with the needle as it is, the picture will be overexposed. Turn the shutter speed ring to set the shutter to a faster speed, and the needle will come out of this area. One way would be to use an ND filter.





Underexposure Warning Mark:

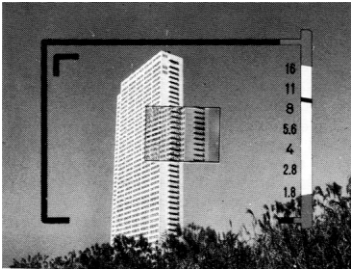
When the meter needle is within this area and the shutter is released with the needle as it is, the picture will be underexposed. Turn the shutter speed ring to set the shutter to a slower speed, and the needle will come out of this area. In case the needle has not come out of this area even if the shutter is set to a slower speed, use a flash gun or electronic flash.

3. Focusing

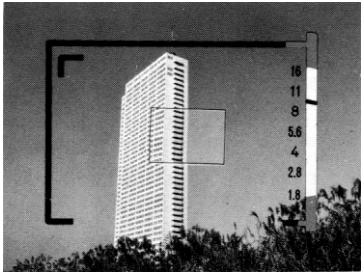
While looking through the finder, turn the Focusing Lever, put together the double image visible at the bright, yellow-colored center of your finder. This means that the lens of your camera is perfectly focused on your subject. Depress the shutter button without too much force.

Bright Frame:

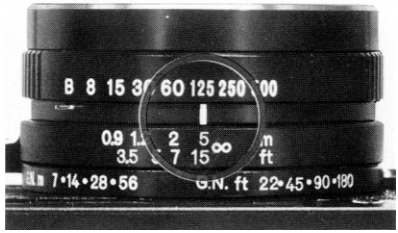
The scope of area in the bright frame will be photographed. When your subject is situated at a point 1 meter from your camera, put your subject within the inner Parallax Compensation Mark.



The lens is out of focus
(note the double image is split.)



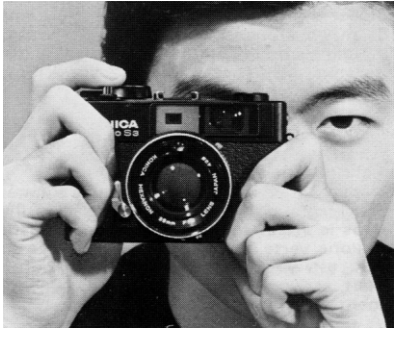
The lens is in focus
(note the double image is aligned.)



Readings in Green

If you set the shutter speed to the reading of 1/125 sec. in green and the taking distance to the reading of 5 m. in green, you will be able to take sharp snap-shots without focusing the lens whenever you want to take a picture. By so doing, you will be able to take a picture at the right moment.

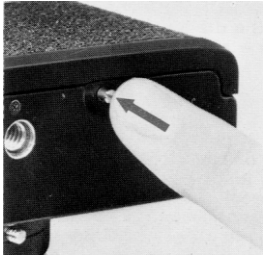
Holding Your Camera Steady



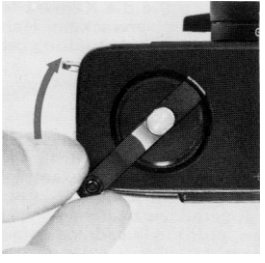
To obtain well-focused pictures, it is imperative that your camera is held steady to prevent your camera from being accidentally jarred when the shutter button is depressed. Hold your camera in both hands and put it to your face to assure its stability. To release the shutter, gently depress the shutter button with your finger.

It is more difficult to hold your camera, long side vertical, than to hold it, short side vertical. But at times you have to hold your camera, long side vertical, depending on the subjects. It is advisable to get yourself familiarized with long side vertical holding.

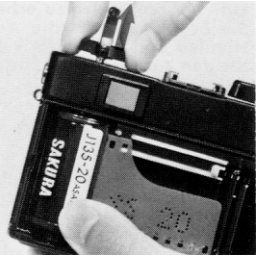
Film Rewinding



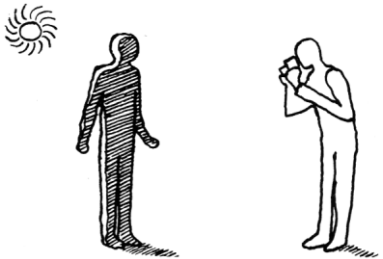
1. When a predetermined number of pictures have been taken, push down the Film Rewind Button (32) on the bottom of your camera.



2. Flip up the Film Rewind Crank (6) and turn in the arrow-marked direction, and the film will be rolled back into the film cartridge.



3. When there is a sudden drop in the pressure felt in your hand and the film rewind button stops turning, open the back cover and take out the cartridge.

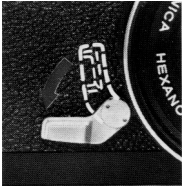


In Taking Portraits with Behind-the-Subject Lighting...

When a man is photographed with behind-the-subject lighting or his background constitutes the skies or the shining water surface, the pictures will be under-exposed. In this situation, train your camera downwards and slightly depress the shutter button so that the meter needle may be temporarily fixed. With the needle kept stationary, train your camera at your subject and fully depress the shutter button, and you will be able to take a clear picture of your subject.

- Another way would be to set the film speed scale to ASA 40, instead of 80.

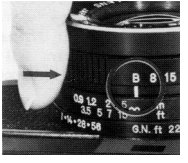
Use of Self-timer

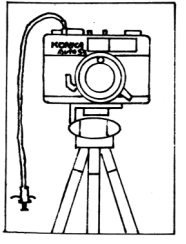


Turn the Self-timer lever (10) to the full extent and set it. Depress the shutter button, and the shutter will be released in about 10 seconds.

- Do not depress the shutter button while standing in front of your camera. Otherwise, the correct exposure will not be assured.
- Do not forget that the film wind lever has been cocked before a picture is taken.
- Do not return the self-timer lever to the original position once it has been set.

B (Bulb) Exposure

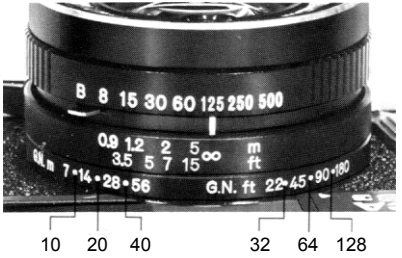




With the bulb lever kept depressed, turn the shutter speed ring and set "B" to the index mark for B (bulb) exposure. In B exposure, the shutter will be open as long as the shutter button is pressed down. This method is fitted for use in giving long-time exposure at a dark place, such as at night or in taking pictures of fireworks.

- For bulb exposure, use a tripod and the Konica Cable Release.

Flash Photography



In a dark room, use the Konica Electronic Flash X-14 or X-20 or Konica Cube Flash for flash photography, so that you may be able to take bright and beautiful pictures.

1. By moving the Guide Number Set Pin (34), set the guide number to the index mark according to the film speed of the film you have in your camera and your flash device.

In using film of ASA 80/125, the guide number is:
14 for Konica X-14
20 for Konica X-20, and
28 for Konica Cube Flash.

2. When the Konica X-14 or X-20 Electronic Flash or the Konica Cube Flash is fitted to the Accessory Clip (4), your camera will be set to flash photography, as the synchro mark appears in the finder.

- The synchro mark is designed primarily as an index for daylight flash photography, and it also serves as a signal for flash photography.

3. In using the Konica X-14 or X-20 Electronic Flash, you can set the shutter to any speed, but use 1/30 sec. or a slower speed for the Konica Cube Flash.

4. When the lens is focused at a subject while looking through the finder, the lens will be stopped down to the correct aperture, according to the taking distance, and you will be able to take beautiful flash pictures at all time (Auto Flashmatic system).

Daylight Flash Photography

When a picture is taken of a person at the window in backlight, the face of this person will become dark in the finished picture in EE photography. In such a case, use the daylight flash photography technique in which both the subject and the background may be brightly photographed with an electronic flash.

1. Insert the Konica X-14 or X-20 Electronic Flash into the accessory clip and set the guide number for the film used in your camera.

2. The synchro mark which appears in the finder goes up and down, depending on the taking distance.

3. After the lens has been focused on the subject, turn the shutter speed ring while looking through the viewfinder and align the meter needle with the synchro mark. The electronic flash and available light will be balanced in brightness, thus making it possible to take beautiful daylight flash pictures at the correct exposure.

Notes for the cases in which the meter needle cannot be brought in line with the synchro mark:

(1) When the needle cannot be aligned with the synchro mark as the meter needle stays above the mark and cannot be brought in line with the mark even if the shutter speed is set to 1/500 sec., go closer to the subject and re-focus it.

(2) When the needle cannot be aligned with the mark as it stays under the mark and cannot be brought in line with the mark even if the shutter speed is set to 1/8 sec., keep farther away from the subject and re-focus it. Note that daylight flash photography is more effective at distances of up to 5 m. for the X-14 and 7 m. for the X-20.

- When the needle is above or under the mark, the picture will come out as shown in the following photos:

(a) The farther the needle stays above the mark, the weaker the electronic flash landed on the subject.

(b) With the needle staying under the mark, the background is dark as the camera has been set to Auto Flashmatic.

Shutter Speed and Delineation

1/500 sec.

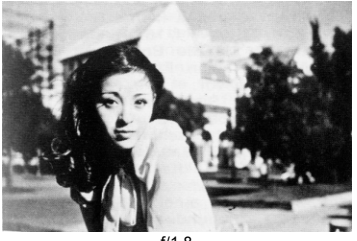
1/8 sec.

In taking pictures of a fast moving subject, whether you can fix and sharply delineate it or blur it to emphasize its dynamism depends on the shutter speed selected for this particular moment.

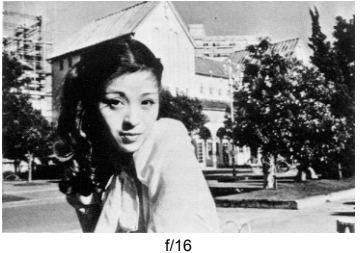
- If you want to fix a fast moving subject in a finished picture, choose a fast speed, such as 1/250 and 1/500 second.
- If you want to blur a subject in a finished picture to emphasize its dynamism, select a slow shutter speed between 1/8 to 1/30 second. For a sharp delineation of the portion which does not move, use a tripod and a cable release to prevent the camera from being accidentally jarred.

(Whatever shutter speed it to be selected must be within the EE coupling range.)
After the selection of the appropriate shutter speed, the essential thing will be to release the shutter at the very moment when the expression of the subject is good.

Aperture and Delineation



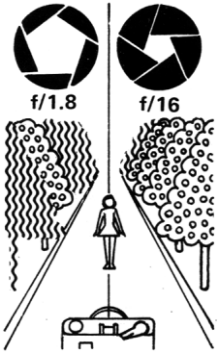
f/1.8



f/16

In taking pictures of a person against the background of a landscape, you could sharply delineate both the person and the background, or you could sharply delineate the subject and blur the background. Which way of photographing can be done depends on the given aperture.

- When you want to sharply delineate everything both at near and far places, select a small aperture, such as f/11 or f/16. In this situation, focus the lens at a point somewhat behind the thing which is near the camera.
- When you want to sharply delineate the thing which is near the camera and blur the thing which is far from the camera, select a big aperture, such as f/1.8 and f/2.8. If available light is too bright for the lens to be set to a big aperture at 1/500 second, use an ND filter and focus the lens at the thing which is close to the camera.



Depth-of-Field

When the lens is focused on a subject, there is an area around the subject which will be clearly delineated in the finished photograph (depth-of-field). The smaller the aperture and the more distant the lens is focused, the bigger the depth-of-field. The depth-of-field is small for the area in front of the subject and larger for that behind the subject. Use these effects for delineation.

Features of the Konica Auto S-3

Type	35mm EE camera with lens shutter (built-in daylight Synchromatic system).
Film	35mm film in cartridge
Picture Size	24 x 36 mm
Lens	Hexanon 38mm f/1.8 in 4 groups and 6 elements. Color Dynamic Coating.
Focal Adjustment	Straight helical action, turned in an are of 45°, closest taking distance 0.9 m.
Shutter	Copal automatic shutter with preference given to shutter speed in exposure determination, speeds B, 1/8 sec. to 1/500 sec. equally graduated in 1:1 progession, X synchro flash contact (M flash bulbs at less than 1/30 sec.), built-in self-timer.
Exposure Adjustment	Automatic exposure adjustment with CdS operated EE system, one 1.35V mercury battery cell used as power source.
EE Coupling Range	EV4.7 (f/1.8 at 1/8 sec.) to EV 17 (f/16 at 1/500 sec.), also coupled up to EV 1.7with ASA 800, film speed scale ASA 25 – 800 (DIN 15 – 30).

Finder	Bright-frame finder with 0.55X magnification, close-up compensation mark, aperture scale, exposure warning marks, synchro mark indicator.
Range finder	Single-eye double-image alignment type, color compensation mirror used, effective base length 14.2mm.
Flash	Auto Flashmatic System with camera set automatically to flash with mounting of flash gun or electronic light, daylight flash photography feasible with electronic light, guide numbers 22, 32, 45, 64, 90, 128 and 180 (ASA 100, in feets). Equipped with cordless flash contact and cord-type flash contact socket.
Film Wind	Cocked in one action with level on top of camera. Lever wind in an arc of 132° with a play of 40°, self-cocking, double-exposure prevention, film counter shows number of pictures taken and automatically returns to original position. Film rewind button also automatically returns to original position.
Film Loading	Simple and realiable Konica IGL system.
Filter	Screw-in type with screw diameter at 49 mm.
Dimensions	112 x 71 x 61 mm
Weight	410 grams.