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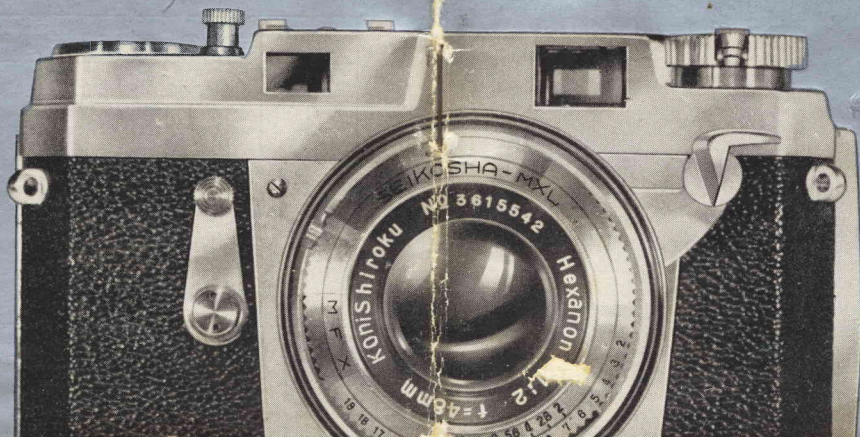
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Instructions for

Konica

KONISHIROKU PHOTO IND. CO., LTD.

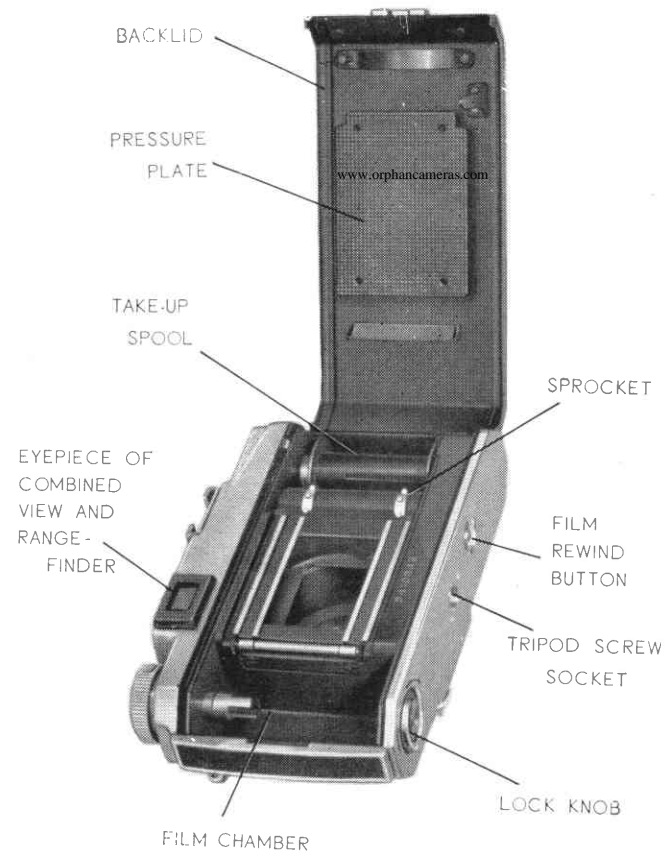
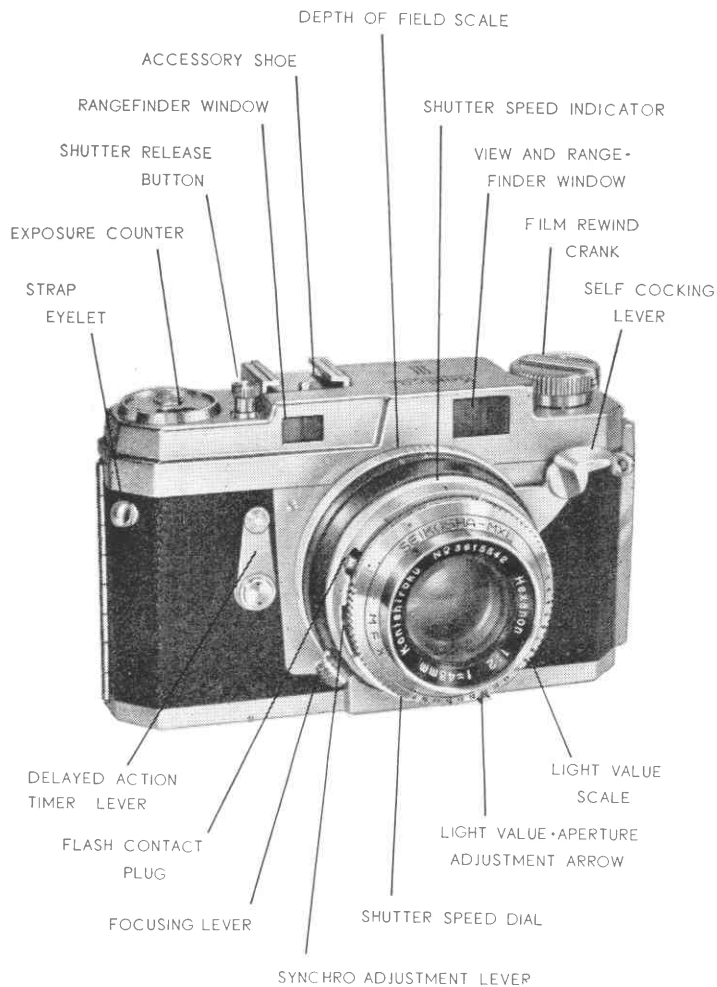


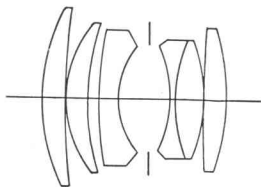
III

PRINTED IN JAPAN

5701-W

KONICA III NOMENCLATURE



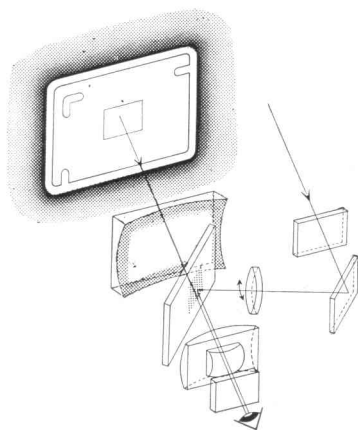


The HEXANON $f/2.48$ mm. lens of the KONICA III is a 5-group, 6-element objective of special design. All aberrations are extremely small, and because this sharp and versatile lens has extremely high resolving power, the photographs taken with it are bright and well defined. The improved amber hard coating, besides improving the light transmission characteristics of the lens, affords complete color correction so that the light impinging on the emulsion of the film is true to nature. This feature is particularly desirable for good color photography; while when using ordinary black-and-white film, the amber coating enhances the functions of yellow, red, and green filters of all types.



The SEIKOSHA-MXL shutter of the KONICA III is capable of functioning at the following speeds (duration of opening): Bulb(B), 1, 1/2, 1/5, 1/10, 1/25, 1/50, 1/100, 1/250, & 1/500 second. Because it is provided with a light value scale, it is possible, once the light value setting is determined, to obtain a number of shutter speed and aperture combinations automatically. The shutter is further adjustable to allow for time-lag of the flashbulbs used in synchroflash photography. By positioning the M.F.X. adjustment lever at the correct setting it is possible to obtain perfect synchronization at all speeds up to 1/500 second with either class M or class F flashbulbs, as well as with stroboflash (gas discharge tube). Consequently, all the light given out by the flashbulb is fully utilized.

SINGLE EYEPIECE VIEW AND RANGEFINDER

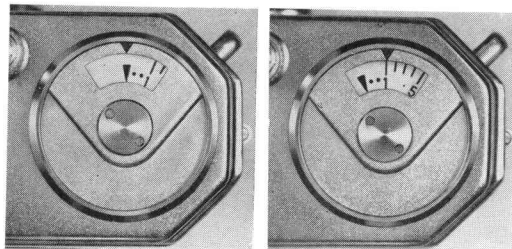


The coupled rangefinder of the KONICA III is of the double image type. It is combined with a translucent optical frame type viewfinder, permitting extreme accuracy in picture composition since shifts in the position of the sighting eye do not cause errors.

The transparent focusing mirror of the rangefinder is of special three-layer construction, with a patented color-complementing arrangement, making for extreme brightness of both reflected and refracted images, which are mutually complementary in hue. When the lavender

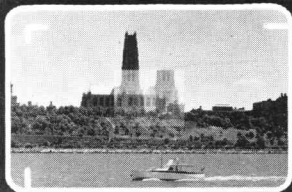
and yellow images merge, the focusing spot change to natural color for precise and easy focusing.

AUTOMATIC EXPOSURE COUNTER

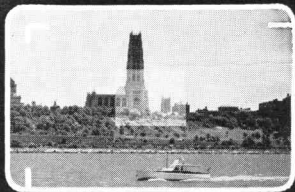


Whenever the backlid is opened, the exposure counter automatically returns to "start." When after loading film and closing backlid, the self-cocking lever is operated the exposure counter is put into action. When numeral 1 appears, the camera is ready for the first exposure. The counter indicates up to the 36th exposure, then remains inactive although there may remain some extra length of unexposed film.

SIGHTING AND FOCUSING THE KONICA III



out of focus



correct focus

Sighting and focusing the KONICA III is done by bringing the camera up to eye-level and peering through the single eyepiece. The picture field is enclosed by a translucent optical frame, so composition of the subject-matter is quickly and accurately decided.

For focusing, a double image can be seen at the center of the field of vision. Adjust focusing lever until a single image is formed, then the sighted object is exactly in focus. A reading of the distance scale will give the exact distance between the camera and the focused object. This distance must be read when checking on the depth of field.

An auxiliary line is provided inside the regular frame to correct for parallax when sighting and photographing subjects at close distances. In close-up picture-taking compose subject within the auxiliary inner frame.

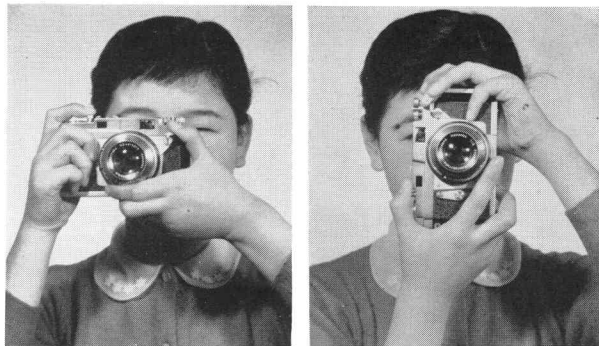
FILM ADVANCE AND SHUTTER COCKING

Depressing the self-cocking lever twice advances the film one frame and cocks the shutter. This arrangement permits the taking of pictures in rapid succession, and prevents accidental double exposures. In this way, the outstanding features of the 35 millimeter miniature camera are brought into full play in the KONICA III.



CAUTION

When depressing self cocking lever, push firmly down to end of stroke two times.



To obtain clear, well-defined pictures it is important to hold the KONICA III in such a way that no motion will be imparted to it when releasing the shutter. When using the camera horizontally, hold firmly against the cheek. When the vertical position is used, hold firmly against the brow. Apply steady, gentle, squeeze pressure with fingertip when pressing shutter button. Hold breath to prevent body movements.



1. Raise half-ring of the lock knob
2. Turn and see that arrow points to "O"
3. Fold down half-ring in direction of "O" and press down with fingertip, then backlid will be released and will spring up slightly.

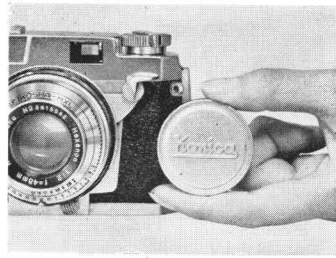
To close backlid bring lock knob to some position as when opening, press down backlid until it clicks shut. Turn half-ring of the lock knob so that arrow points to "C". Fold down half-ring in direction of "C"

CAUTION

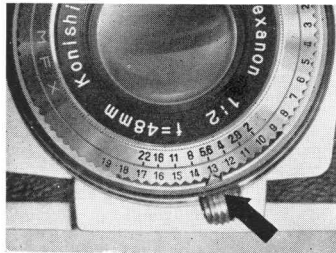
When closing backlid, always bring lock knob to "O" position, and do not fail after closing to turn lock knob to "C" position.

KONICA III PICTURE-TAKING SEQUENCE

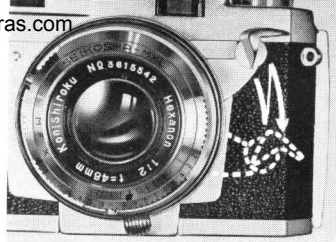
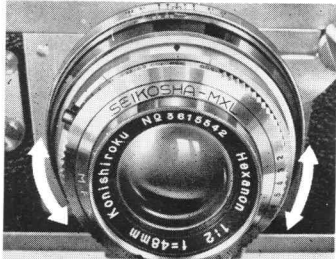
1. Remove lens cap



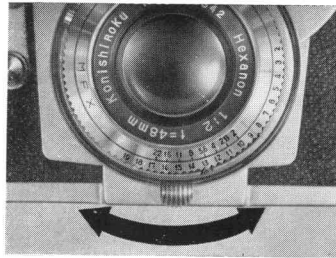
2. Determine light value (correct exposure for the film in use)



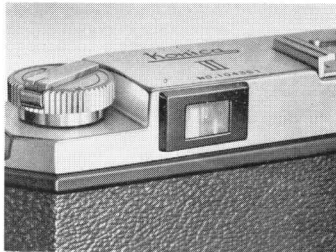
3. Depending on the subject matter, select correct combination of aperture and shutter speed



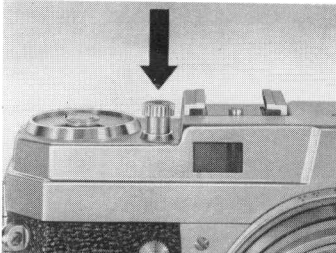
4. Operate film advance (self-cocking) lever twice



5. Adjust focus

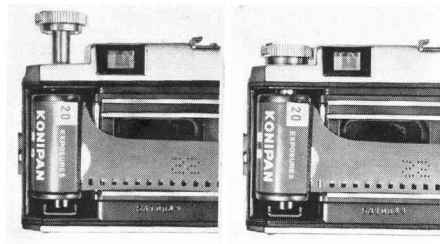


6. Compose picture in viewfinder

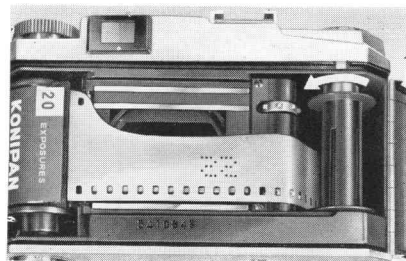


7. Press shutter button

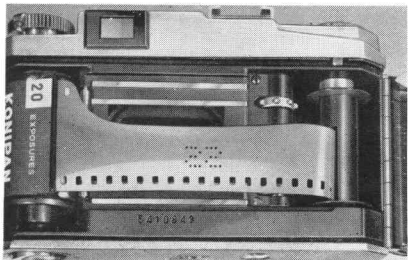
FILM LOADING



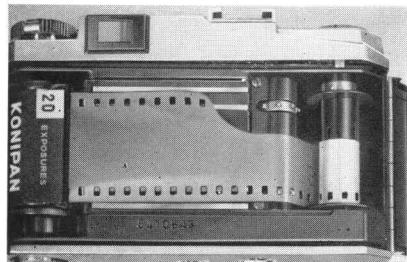
1. Keep film advance and self-cocking lever in cocked position. Open backlid, pull out film rewind knob fully, and insert cartridge containing unexposed film with cartridge top toward camera bottom. Return film rewind knob to original position to secure cartridge.



3. Gently turn take-up spool inward with fingers to take up slack, and fit perforations on sprocket teeth.

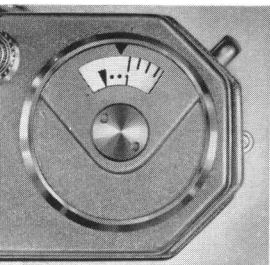


2. Pull out enough film to reach across the gate and sprocket, and secure end of film to take-up spool by inserting in the slit on the spool.



4. Depress shutter button, then operate film advance lever twice to advance film across the gate by one frame.

DELAYED SHUTTER ACTION PHOTOGRAPHY



5. Close backlid.
Press shutter button, then operate film advance lever twice. Repeat this procedure, then the exposure counter will show the black dot, preceding numeral 1.

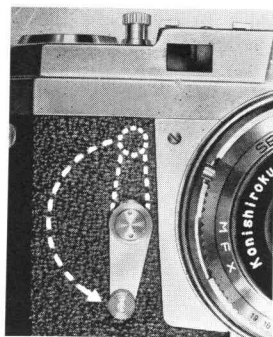
This completes the loading operation.

CAUTION

1. Avoid direct sunlight when loading or unloading. When no shade is available, use body to shield camera.

2. When loading, keep lens covered with lens cap for protection against fingermarks, etc.

3. After loading and closing the camera, turn film rewind knob in the direction indicated by the arrow to take up slack. When film advance is functioning correctly the film rewind knob will turn against the arrow. Check this to see whether or not film is being taken up properly.



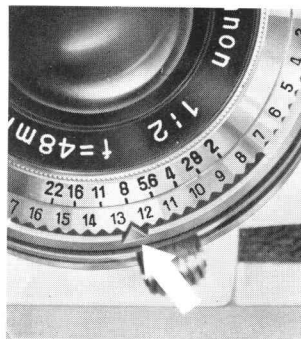
After operating the self-cocking lever, the delayed action timer lever is turned down as is shown in the illustration. Upon pressing the shutter release button, the timer will be set in action, and the shutter will be released about ten seconds later. This delay can be shortened by turning the timer lever less than its full arc but more than about 90 degrees.

SHUTTER SPEED ADJUSTMENT



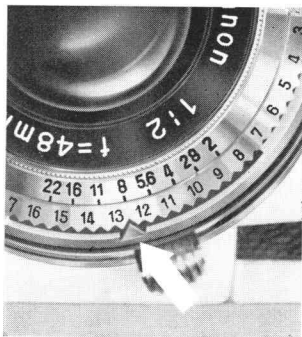
To obtain desired shutter speed, turn shutter speed dial to correct numeral. At "B" the shutter remains open so long as shutter button is kept depressed. The other numerals are the inverse of the actual duration of shutter action for exposure: 1 indicates 1 second; 2 indicates 1/2 second; 100 indicates 1/100 second, &c.

APÉRTURE ADJUSTMENT



The aperture control (iris diaphragm) regulates the amount of light impinging on the emulsion surface of the film. Aperture adjustment is done by turning the aperture adjustment arrow to the correct setting. Advancing the setting by one step reduces by one-half the amount of light available at the film surface. So at f/2.8 the intensity of light is one-half that at f/2; and at f/4 one-half that at f/2.8.

USING THE LIGHT VALUE METHOD



The SEIKOSHA-MXL shutter incorporates a light value scale. With this arrangement, once the correct light value is determined and set, a number of shutter-speed aperture combinations, each giving the correct exposure, is automatically obtainable by adjusting either the shutter speed dial or the aperture control. For example, if the light value is 12.5, and the light value scale

is set at this reading, the combination will be 1/100 second at f/8, 1/50 second at f/11, or 1/25 second at f/16, &c.

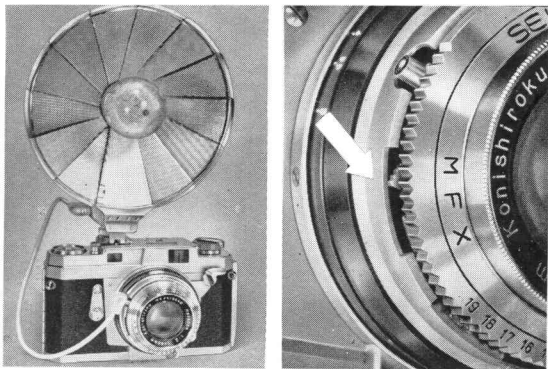
Any of these combinations will give correct exposure of the film. But the correct combination must be used, depending on the conditions presented by the subject matter. Things in rapid motion must be taken at fast shutter speeds, with some sacrifice in depth of field (sharp focus along the axis of the lens), while immobile subjects with appreciable distance between front and rear should be taken at slow shutter speeds with the lens stopped down. In this case, turn the shutter speed dial to a fast position, then adjusting the aperture control to smaller openings will automatically reduce the shutter speed to permit correct exposure.

Although it is possible to set shutter speeds and aperture separately as in conventional shutters, when the light value method is in use a change in shutter speed will automatically shift the aperture setting. This, however, does not apply when the shutter speed is set at either B or 1/500.

SYNCHRO FLASH PHOTOGRAPHY WITH THE KONICA III

When using a flashgun in synchronization with the KONICA III, fit the socket of the flashgun cord connector to the flash contact plug of the camera.

Adjust synchro adjustment lever setting to match the type of flashbulb used: "M", "F", and "X", for strobolight.



"M" setting

Position "M" is used in connection with M class flashbulbs (time-to-peak about 20 milliseconds after contact). Perfect synchronization will be obtained at all shutter speeds up to and including 1/500 second.

"F" setting

Position "F" is used when working with F class flashbulbs. Synchronization is accurate at all shutter speeds.

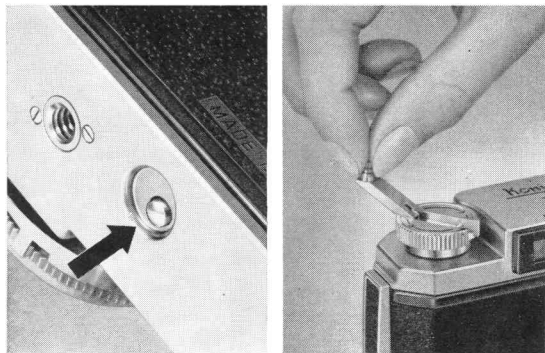
"X" setting

Position "X" is used in conjunction with strobolights (gas discharge flash tubes) which have no time lag, for perfect synchronization at all shutter speeds.

CAUTION

In the SEIKOSHA-MXL shutter an extra speed governing mechanism is engaged for synchronizing purposes at the "M" and "F" positions. This mechanism is not engaged at "X" position. Consequently, the shutter is saved from extra wear and tear by keeping the synchro-adjustment lever in "X" position during normal (non-flash) use.

FILM REWIND AND REMOVAL

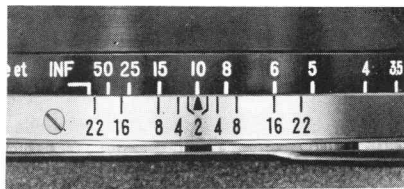


When the exposure counter indicates 36, or when the self-cocking lever can no longer be operated, the end of the roll of film has been reached. Do not force self-cocking lever. Return exposed film to its cartridge by extending film rewind knob crank, and turning in direction indicated by arrow after pressing film rewind button to release sprocket. Wind until film is completely taken up into the cartridge. Slight resistance

will be encountered when the end of the film is detached from the take-up spool. When this resistance is overcome and the rewind knob turns freely, the exposed film is completely returned to the cartridge. Open backlid, pull out rewind knob and remove cartridge.

CAUTION

1. If self-cocking lever is forced after unexposed film has run out there may occur stripping of the film perforation or other trouble that will prevent smooth rewind for return of film to cartridge. In this event, it will be necessary to open the camera in a darkroom if film is to be saved.
2. When film has run out and the self-cocking lever jams part way through its stroke, the lever will not return to original position, nor will it be possible to depress the shutter release button. When this happens, press film rewind button and push self-cocking lever to end of stroke. This will permit return of self-cocking lever to original position.
3. When removing rewound cartridge from camera, avoid direct sunlight as in the case of loading.



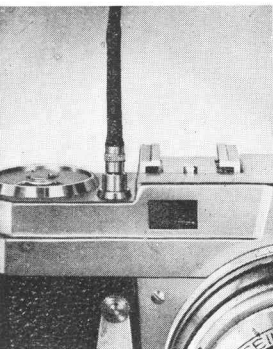
When a subject is brought into focus, there will be some range, in front of and behind the subject, within which images will be sharply registered, depending on the aperture setting. This range is known as depth of field. The depth of field depends on distance as well as on the size of aperture; but at a given distance the smaller the aperture (and higher the $f/$ rating) the greater will be the depth of field. With a given aperture setting, the greater the distance, the greater the depth of field. Moreover, because of this

characteristic, the range is greater behind than in front of the subject in exact focus.

The depth of field can be ascertained by referring to the depth of field scale when reading the distance between the camera and the subject.

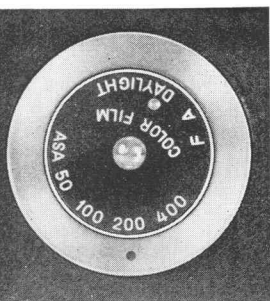
The distance scale indicator points at the exact distance, while the scale on sides both indicates the range (depth of field) for various aperture sizes. Seen from above, the scale to the left of the distance indicator shows the range of sharp focus behind the subject; while the scale to the right shows the range permissible in front. For example, if the distance between the camera and the subject is 8 feet, it will be possible to obtain a sharp image of anything within the range of from 7 to 9 feet from the camera with aperture set at $f/4$. With the aperture at $f/8$ the range will increase to from 6.5 to 11 feet from the camera. This should be borne in mind when deciding upon aperture setting; then with the speed rating of the film in mind, the correct shutter speed should be chosen.

USE OF CABLE RELEASE FOR SHUTTER



When use of a cable release is desired, screw end of cable into screw socket at center of the shutter release button after removing cap screwed on over the button.

FILM RATING INDICATOR



A film rating indicator is provided at the back of the KONICA III leather carrying case. This serves to remind the user of the type and speed, rating of the film contained in the camera.

Hexanon f/2 48mm Depth of Field (in feet)

DISTANCE SCALE MARKS IN FEET IN OPENING F. NO.	DEPTH OF FIELD IN FEET										
	3.0	3.5	4	5	6	8	10	15	25	50	∞
2	2'11" 3'1"	3' 5" 3' 7"	3'11" 4' 2"	4'10" 5' 3"	5' 9" 6' 4"	7' 6" 8' 7"	9' 3" 10'11"	13' 4" 17' 4"	20' 8" 31' 7"	35' 2" 86' 9"	117' 0"
2.8	2'11" 3'1"	3' 5" 3' 8"	3'10" 4' 2"	4' 9" 5' 4"	5' 8" 6' 5"	7' 4" 8'10"	9' 0" 11' 3"	12'10" 18' 2"	19' 4" 35' 4"	31' 6" 123' 0"	83'10"
4	2'11" 3' 2"	3' 4" 3' 8"	3'10" 4' 3"	4' 8" 5' 5"	5' 6" 6' 7"	7' 1" 9' 2"	8' 8" 11'11"	12' 1" 19'11"	17' 8" 43' 1"	27' 2" 331' 0"	58'10"
5.6	2'10" 3' 3"	3' 3" 3' 9"	3' 8" 4' 4"	4' 6" 5' 7"	5' 4" 6'11"	6'10" 9' 9"	8' 2" 12'11"	11' 2" 23' 0"	15'10" 60' 9"	23' 0" ∞	42' 1"
8	2' 9" 3' 3"	3' 2" 3'10"	3' 7" 4' 7"	4' 4" 5'11"	5' 1" 7' 5"	6' 5" 10' 9"	7' 7" 14'10"	10' 1" 29'10"	13' 8" 159' 0"	18' 9" ∞	29' 7"
11	2' 8" 3' 5"	3' 1" 4' 1"	3' 6" 4' 9"	4' 2" 6' 4"	5' 1" 8' 1"	6' 5" 12' 4"	7' 7" 18' 2"	9' 0" 47'10"	11' 9" ∞	15' 2" ∞	21' 7"
16	2' 7" 3' 7"	2'11" 4' 5"	3' 3" 5' 3"	3'10" 7' 3"	4' 5" 9' 8"	5' 4" 16' 7"	6' 1" 29' 1"	7' 7" ∞	9' 6" ∞	11' 7" ∞	14'11"
22	2' 6" 3'11"	2' 9" 4'10"	3' 1" 6' 0"	3' 7" 8' 8"	4' 0" 12' 7"	4' 9" 28' 2"	5' 5" 110' 5"	6' 6" ∞	7' 9" ∞	9' 1" ∞	10'11"

Depth of Field (in meter)

DISTANCE SCALE MARKS IN METERS IN OPENING F. NO.	DEPTH OF FIELD IN METERS										
	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.5	2.0	3.0	5.0	10.0	∞		
2	0.89 0.92	0.98 1.03	1.17 1.24	1.45 1.56	1.91 2.11	2.78 3.27	4.41 5.79	7.85 13.82	35.74 ∞		
2.8	0.88 0.93	0.97 1.04	1.16 1.25	1.43 1.59	1.87 2.16	2.71 3.38	4.21 6.17	7.23 16.31	25.56 ∞		
4	0.87 0.94	0.96 1.05	1.14 1.28	1.40 1.62	1.82 2.23	2.60 3.57	3.94 6.82	6.48 22.40	17.92 ∞		
5.6	0.86 0.96	0.94 1.07	1.11 1.31	1.36 1.68	1.75 2.34	2.46 3.86	3.64 8.08	5.67 44.77	12.83 ∞		
8	0.84 0.98	0.92 1.11	1.08 1.36	1.31 1.77	1.67 2.52	2.29 4.41	3.26 11.02	4.79 ∞	9.91 ∞		
11	0.81 1.02	0.89 1.15	1.04 1.43	1.25 1.89	1.57 2.80	2.10 5.37	2.89 20.31	4.01 ∞	6.58 ∞		
16	0.78 1.08	0.85 1.23	0.98 1.57	1.17 2.15	1.43 3.43	1.86 8.46	2.43 ∞	3.17 ∞	4.55 ∞		
22	0.74 1.17	0.81 1.35	0.92 1.78	1.08 2.58	1.30 4.73	1.63 29.21	2.05 ∞	2.54 ∞	3.34 ∞		