



This manual is for reference and historical purposes, all rights reserved.

**This page is copyright© by M. Butkus, NJ.**

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 the PDF file to download.

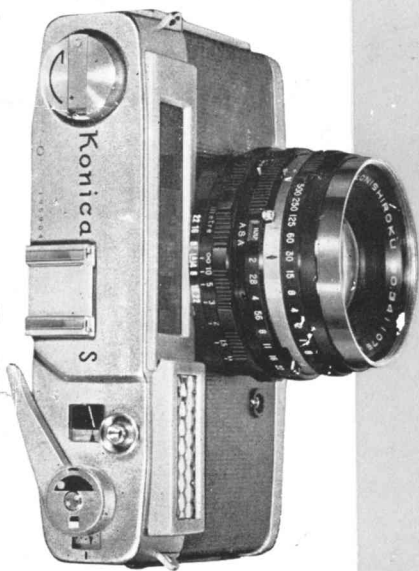
**If you find this manual useful, how about a donation of \$3 to: M. Butkus, 29 Lake Ave., High Bridge, NJ 08829-1701 and send your e-mail address so I can thank you. Most other places would charge you \$7.50 for a electronic copy or \$18.00 for a hard to read Xerox copy.**

**This will allow me to continue to buy new manuals and pay their shipping costs.**

**It'll make you feel better, won't it?**

**If you use Pay Pal or wish to use your credit card,  
click on the secure site on my main page.**

# Konica



# S

**INSTRUCTION**

**BOOKLET**

YOU are now the owner of the latest in the **KONICA** series of fine cameras. The **KONICA S** is a new product. This high-performance, 35-millimeter camera of distinctively modern design is offered as the standard model of our popular **KONICA** series. Incorporated are such up-to-date features as built-in, cross-coupled exposure meter, viewfinder with parallax compensation, fully synchronized MX shutter with self-timer, coupled rangefinder, and high-speed **HEXANON** or **HEXAR** lens of extremely high resolving power.



# — CONTENTS —

KONICA S GENERAL DESCRIPTION .....	4
NOMENCLATURE — 1 .....	6
NOMENCLATURE — 2 .....	8
NOMENCLATURE — 3 .....	10
NOMENCLATURE — 4 .....	12
NOMENCLATURE — 5 .....	14
OPERATION OF COCKING LEVER .....	16
FILM LOADING .....	18
PICTURE TAKING SEQUENCE.....	24
CAMERA GRIP .....	26
FOCUSING AND SIGHTING .....	28
COUPLED EXPOSURE METER, SHUTTER, APERTURE .....	30
HOW TO USE SELF-TIMER .....	33
HOW TO USE COUPLED EXPOSURE METER .....	34
SYNCHROFLASH PHOTOGRAPHY .....	40
DEPTH OF FIELD .....	42
UNLOADING OF FILM .....	44

# KONICA S GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Picture Size	24mm × 36mm
Film	35mm film in safety cartridge
Lens	HEXANON f/2, 48mm focal length, 5-group, 6-element or HEXAR f/2.8, 45mm focal length, 3-group, 4-element construction.
∞	
Shutter	Copal SV, equidistant scale for B, 1, 1/2, 1/4, 1/8, 1/15, 1/30, 1/60, 1/125, 1/250, and 1/500 second, MX settings for full flash synchronization, and built-in self-timer.
Coupled Exposure Meter	Correct exposure is automatically obtained by full cross-coupling of sensitive reflected-light photo-cell exposure meter with film speed, shutter speed and aperture size.
Focusing	Single-eyepiece sighting and focusing, image coincidence type rangefinder, helicoid mounted lens barrel.
Viewfinder	Side-illuminated optical frame (image magnification X 0.65) with full parallax compensation.
Cocking Lever	Simultaneous film advance and shutter cock-

ing in one stroke (lever pull-out angle 30°  
action angle 120°).

Positive double exposure prevention.

Others Automatic frame counter, crank type rewind,  
self-resetting film rewind button.

Filters Special screw-in filters (49mm, P=0.75).

Dimensions 132×85.5×72mm

Weight 720 grams

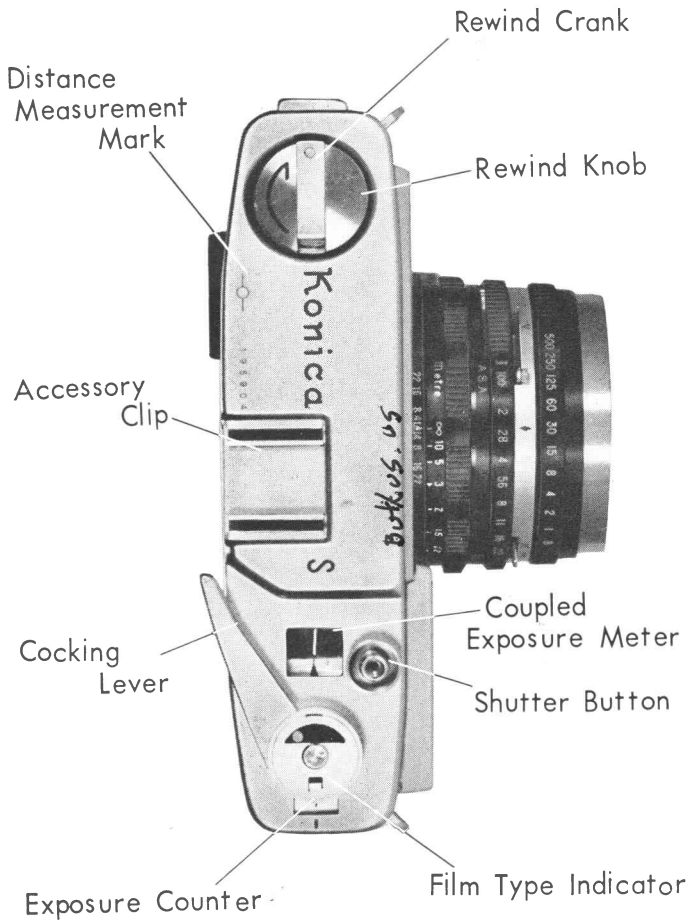
## SAKURA FILM

		EXPOSURE INDEX (ASA)	
		Daylight	Tungsten
KONIPAN	S	50	40
KONIPAN	SS	100	80
KONIPAN	SSS	200	160
KONICOLOR NEGATIVE		50	
SAKURA COLOR		10	
SAKURA REVERSAL FILM		40	
SAKURA INFRARED	750		



KONISHIROKU PHOTO IND.CO.,LTD.

# NOMENCLATURE — I



**Cocking Lever** In a single stroke, the film is advanced one frame, and the shutter is cocked.

**Film Type Indicator** Black-and-white, blue and red can be made to appear in the window, to remind user of the type of film (mono-chrome, color, negative or color positive) loaded in camera.

**Frame Counter** The number of exposed frames is indicated automatically, with picture-taking started at "1"

**Shutter Button** Shutter is released when shutter button is pressed after operation of the cocking lever.

**Coupled Exposure Meter** Foolproof exposure control by cross-coupling of built-in lightmeter with filmspeed and shutterspeed and aperture controls.

**Distance Measurements Mark** This line indicates position of the film, and the plane from which distance to the subject is measured.

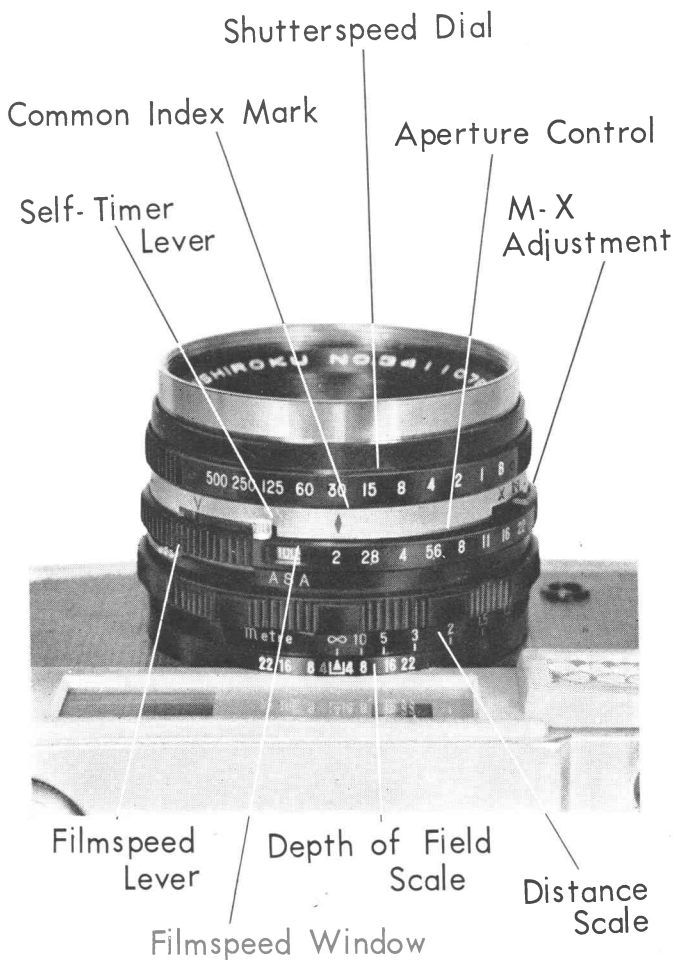
**Accessory Clip** For mounting flashgun and other accessories.

**Rewind Crank** For returning exposed film into safety cartridge before removing. After pressing rewind button at bottom of camera, lift up the crank and turn.

**Rewind Knob** Engages spool of safety cartridge, and turns counter-clockwise when cocking lever is operated.



## NOMENCLATURE — 2



**Shutterspeed Dial** Turn to change shutterspeed. This dial click stops at each scale setting (dial movement is coupled to exposure meter).

**Aperture Control** Turn to adjust aperture size (ring movement is coupled to exposure meter).

**Common Index Mark** A single, double-ended index mark serves to point out both shutterspeed and aperture settings on scales.

**Filmspeed Lever** Movement of this lever causes ASA scale to turn, permitting pre-setting of cross-coupled exposure meter to ASA rating of the film in use.

**Filmspeed Window** Indicates ASA rating of the film loaded in the camera.

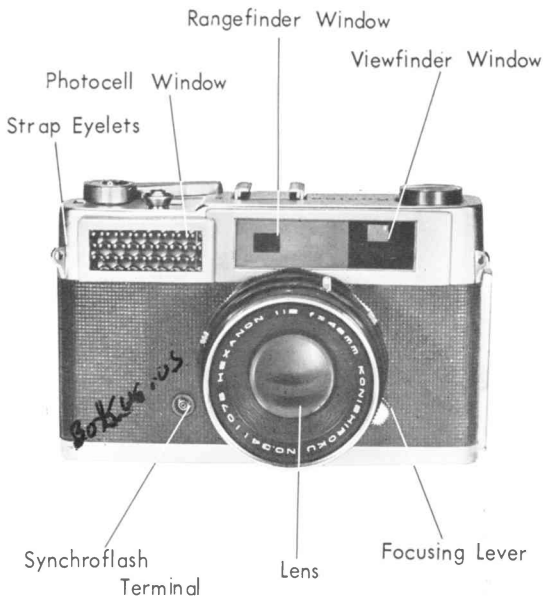
**M-X Adjustment** For regulation of shutter for synchroflash. For class M flashbulbs use position M; for electronic flash use position X.

**Self-Timer Lever** Move toward V to obtain delayed shutter action of up to about 10 seconds after pressing of shutter button. Self-timing device cannot be used when M-X adjustment is at position M.

**Distance Scale** Distance to the subject is indicated on this scale when subject is focused correctly by rangefinder.

**Depth of Field Scale** For any given aperture setting, this scale indicates the available range of focusing tolerance.

## NOMENCLATURE — 3



Do not use solvents such as lacquer thinner and ether to clean photocell window, viewfinder window frame, eyepiece flange, and other plastic parts. Use of small amounts of alcohol is harmless.

**Lens** The lens of the **KONICA S** is a **HEXANON** f/2 objective of 48 mm focal length, comprising 6 elements in 5 groups, or **HEXAR** f/2.8, 45mm focal length, 3-group, 4-element. They are widely tested lenses with established reputations for high resolving power and brilliant, well-balanced image reproduction.

**Focusing Lever** When this lever is moved while sighting through the eyepiece, one of the two images seen in the bright center focusing spot will shift laterally. When the two images are made to merge, the subject is in correct focus.

**Synchroflash Terminal** For synchroflash photography, the flashgun cord connector is attached here to establish the synchronizing circuit.

**Viewfinder Window** Single-eyepiece construction combines rangefinder and viewfinder. The viewfinder frame is a brilliant, side-illuminated, optical border for easy and accurate picture composition, which automatically compensates for parallax at close ranges. The two images superimposed within the focusing spot are of complementing colors for extra ease in judging exact coincidence.

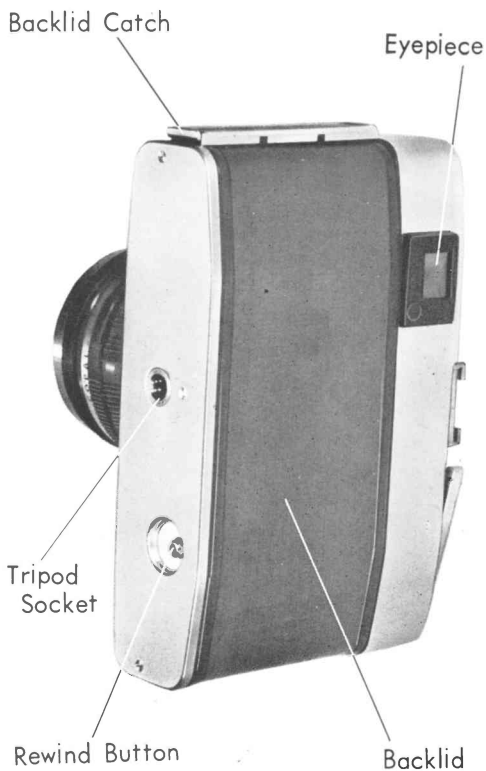
**Rangefinder Window** For the triangulation image of the rangefinder. This window is also used for viewfinder frame illumination.

**Photocell Window** Receives light reflected from subject.

Elimination of attenuator cover simplifies exposure adjustment.

**Strap Eyelets** For attaching strap when leather carrying case is not used.

## NOMENCLATURE — 4



**Backlid Catch** Pulling out backlid catch will release backlid. Since catch is spring-loaded, the risk of inadvertent opening of the backlid is minimized.

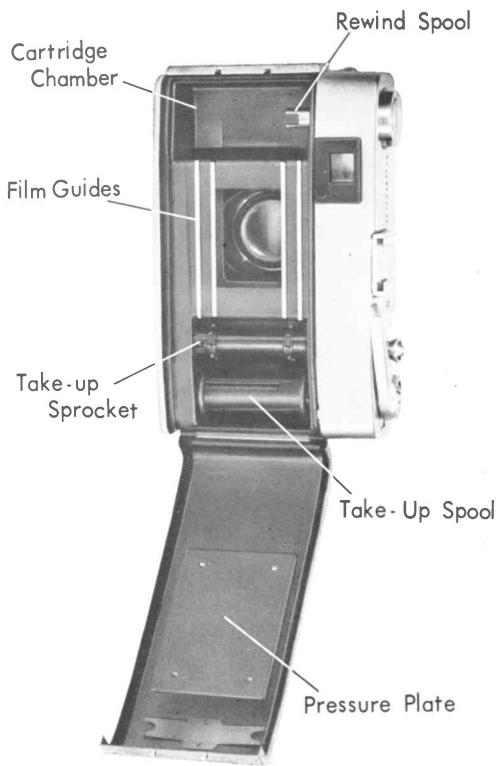
**Eyepiece** The eyepiece is of large rectangular shape for clear, easy sighting, with the subject bordered by a bright translucent frame. Errors due to misalignment of the eye are completely eliminated.

**Tripod Socket** For mounting camera on tripod, and for securing in leather carrying case.

**Rewind Button** Depressing this button frees the take-up sprocket to permit return of exposed film into safety cartridge. Rewind button automatically returns to original position upon operation of the cocking lever.

**Backlid** To open backlid, pull out backlid catch. To close, press down on edge until it clicks shut.

## NOMENCLATURE — 5



**Cartridge Chamber** Safety cartridge fits into this chamber.

**Rewind Spindle** Engages spool of safety cartridge.

**Film Guides.** Film is held in correct focal plane by these guides.

**Take-up Sprocket** Engages perforations of the film, and turns to advance film when cocking lever is operated. When loading, make sure that teeth fit perforations properly.

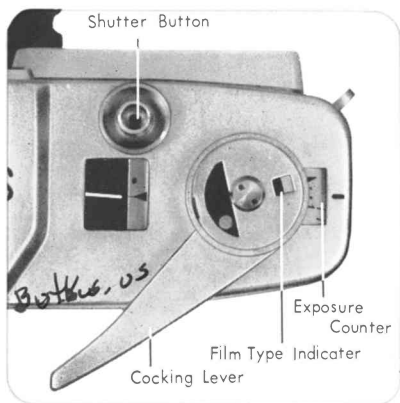
**Take-up Spool** Exposed film is wound on to this spool. Spool is provided with slit into which free end of film is inserted when camera is loaded.

**Pressure Plate** Keeps film properly taut and flat against film guides.

Keep interior of camera clean and dustfree for clear, spotless negatives.



## OPERATION OF COCKING LEVER



- The cocking lever has a free angle of about  $30^\circ$ , while the action stroke is through an arc of  $120^\circ$ . A single stroke simultaneously advances film by one frame, and cocks the shutter.
- After the cocking lever has been turned through its stroke, it cannot be moved unless shutter is released by pressing the shutter button.
- While the cocking lever is within the free angle, it can be returned to its retracted position. However, once it is past the starting point, it will not return until after

completion of its stroke.

- During the action stroke, some resistance will be felt because film is being advanced and the shutter is cocked.

When taking a rapid sequence of shots, the thumb need not be released.

- The exposure counter moves one step each time the cocking lever is operated, and is disengaged after it registers the 36th stroke. When the backlid is opened for removing exposed film, the exposure counter automatically returns to "start" position.

- Make it a habit to operate the cocking lever just before picture-taking. It is better to keep the shutter mechanism uncocked, while accidental pressing of the shutter button will not result in wasted film.

- Shutter speed changes can be made after the cocking lever has been operated.

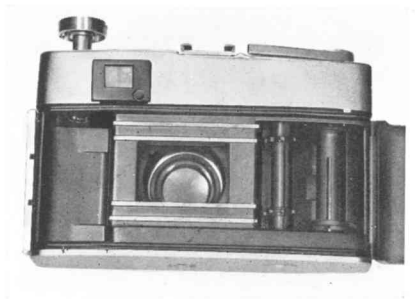
- At the end of a roll of film, it may happen, that the cocking lever sticks part way through the action stroke. In such case, **do not force.**

Press film rewind button to release sprocket. Complete cocking lever stroke, and permit it to spring back.

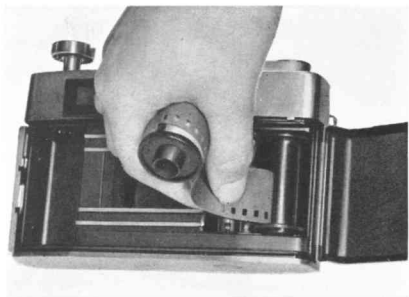
- Use black and white section of the film type indicator for monochrome film; red for color positive; and blue for color negative.

## FILM LOADING

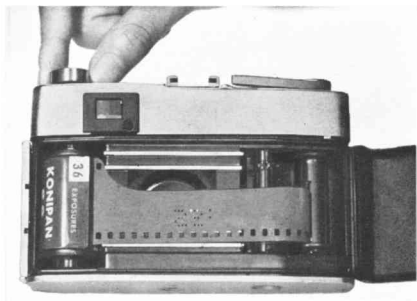
- The **KONICA S** uses 35-millimeter film contained in safety cartridges.
  - When loading camera with film, always do so in the shade. If no shade is available, use your own body to shield film and camera from direct sun.
- f** Open backlid by pulling out backlid catch. Push out the rewind spindle.



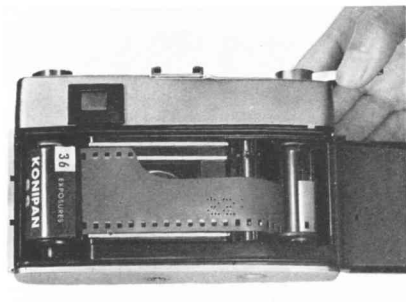
- 2 Insert end of film in slit of take-up spool (turn take-up spool with fingertip to bring slit into convenient position).



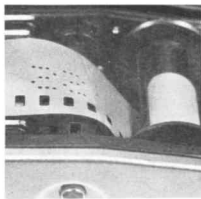
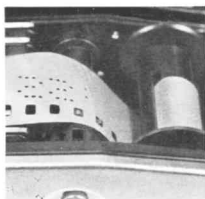
- 3 Place safety cartridge in cartridge chamber, fitting rewind spindle on to cartridge spool by turning spindle slightly, and pushing back fully.



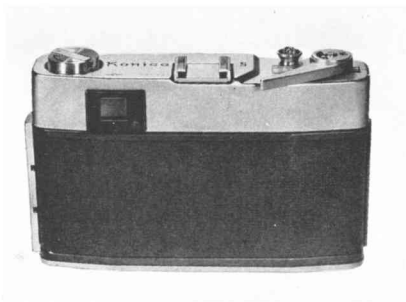
- 4 Fit perforations on sprocket teeth, and while guiding film by hand, operate cocking lever once. Film will be taken up on to take-up spool.



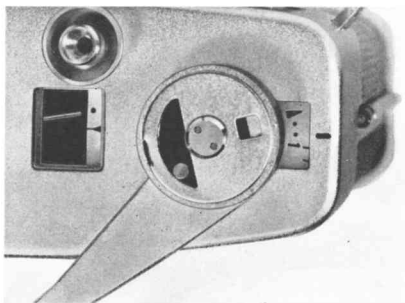
Fit perforations on sprocket teeth.



- 5 Close backlid. Press shutter button. Turn rewind knob clockwise in direction of arrow to take up slack.



- 6 Operate cocking lever and press shutter button. Repeat this action to bring start mark (black dot) of the exposure counter in alignment with the index mark.



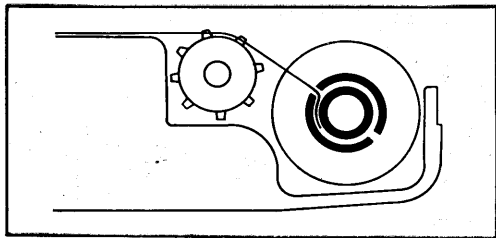
- 7 Move filmspeed lever so that the filmspeed (ASA rating) of the film in use is indicated in the filmspeed window.



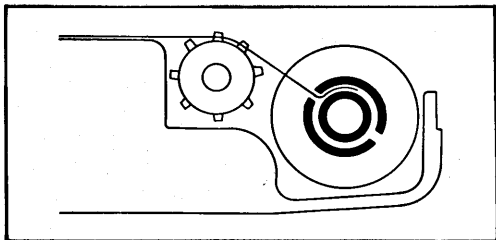
The camera is now ready for picture-taking.

- When cocking lever operation is properly advancing the film, the rewind crank will turn counterclockwise against the arrow mark. If rewind crank fails to turn, the film is not being taken up properly. Check and repeat loading operation.

- When free end of film is inserted in the slit of the take-up spool in the manner shown in the cut, it will disengage without trouble at completion of rewind operation. Secure film to take-up spool in this manner.



- If free end of film is inserted in the take-up spool in the manner shown here, film will not separate easily from spool at completion of rewind. In this case, do not force rewind crank. Open backlid and detach film by means of fingertip.





# PICTURE-TAKING SEQUENCE



1

Remove lens cap.



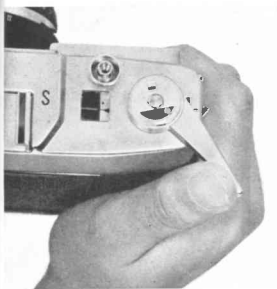
2

Set shutter speed dial at desired speed.



3

Train camera on subject, and adjust aperture control so that meter needle comes into exact alignment with index mark.



4

Operate cocking lever



5

Adjust focus, then compose  
picture inside bright  
frame



6

Press shutter button.

## CAMERA GRIP

In order to obtain sharp, well-defined pictures, it is essential to prevent any blurring movement when pressing the shutter button. Keep camera steady with grip, and forehead or cheek, and apply steady pressure of the finger to the shutter button. Momentary holding of breath will give added steadiness.



Stability is obtained by keeping camera pressed up against the face.



Most important is a relaxed and comfortable position affording maximum steadiness.

For vertical pictures, a modified grip as illustrated can be used. However, any comfortable grip will do, so long as the camera can be kept perfectly steady.



Slow shutterspeeds can be used without excessive risk if you can lean against some steady support.



When using shutter-speeds slower than  $1/15$  second, the camera should be fixed on a tripod or a mount. A cable release can be fitted in the screwsocket of the shutter button.



## FOCUSING AND SIGHTING

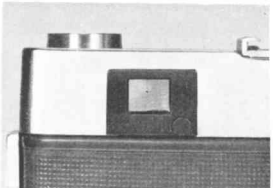
To focus camera, sight subject through eyepiece, watch focusing spot at center of viewfinder frame, and move focusing lever.



When subject is in focus, the two images coincide.



When subject is out of focus, two overlapping images are seen.



When focusing, sight subject through eyepiece, and move focusing lever. One of the two images seen in the center focusing spot will shift laterally. When the two images coincide exactly, the subject is in correct focus; and the distance scale will indicate the exact distance from the focal plane to the subject.

Sighting error is eliminated by the bright, side-illuminated, optical frame which outlines the subject accurately regardless of the position of the eye.

Parallax also is eliminated by automatic compensation effected through shifting of the optical frame as the distance to the subject is reduced. Not only is parallax corrected, but the picture angle is adjusted to match that of the lens as it moves away from the focal plane.

## COUPLED EXPOSURE METER, SHUTTER, APERTURE

The Coupled Exposure Meter is of such sensitivity that elimination is possible of two-range scaling of the meter indication by use of an attenuation flap. The reflected-light photocell is accurately coupled to the exposure controls provided the filmspeed lever is correctly set to match the ASA rating of the film in use. Coupling is effected by means of electrical resistance, cut in or out by the exposure control, to maintain the meter needle in alignment with the "zero" index mark.

Filmspeed (ASA) Rating Scale									
10	16	.	32	50	.	100	200	400	800

The dots between 16 and 32, and 50 and 100 correspond respectively to ASA 25 and ASA 80.

The shutter of the KONICA S is a COPAL SV with equidistant, constant factor scaling of shutter speeds, built-in self-timer, and M-X adjustments for full flash synchronization at all shutter speeds. The shutter speed scale indications are in reciprocals: 1 for 1 second, 2 for 1/2 second, 4 for 1/4 second, and so on. "B" stands for bulb. At this setting the shutter remains open for as long as the shutter button is kept depressed. This manual control of shutter speed is used for exposures of longer than one second.

The shutter mechanism will not function properly at intermediate positions on the scale. Use only the click-stop

position.

Shutterspeeds										
B	1	2	4	8	15	30	60	125	250	500

**Shutter Function** The shutter opens briefly to expose the film to the light passed through the lens system. The duration of the opening is automatically controlled by the shutter mechanism. The functions of the shutter are:

- 1 Regulation of the amount of light.** By adjustment of the shutterspeed, the amount of light impinging on the film can be regulated. The faster the speed, the less the available light for exposure. With no change in aperture size, one step slower means a doubling of exposure.
- 2 "Freezing" of subject motion.** Fast shutterspeeds must be used to obtain sharp, clearcut reproduction of rapidly moving objects. Otherwise, blurring is apt to occur. The closer you are to the subject in motion, the faster must be the shutterspeed.

The **Aperture** controls the intensity of the light passing through the lens. With each step of the aperture control, the light passing through the iris diaphragm is either doubled or halved, depending on whether it is opened or closed. At "4" ( $f/4$ ) the intensity of the light reaching the film is one half that at "2.8" ( $f/2.8$ ), and at "5.6" one half that at "4". These steps are in the same equidistant intervals as the shutterspeed scale to permit mechanical coupling of the exposure



controls on the basis of light value. However, in the case of the aperture the adjustment is continuous, so intermediate positions on the scale are perfectly valid.

Aperture Scale (f/ values)							
2	2.8	4	5.6	8	11	16	22

**Aperture Function** The aperture serves the same purpose as the pupil of the human eye, which dilates when the light is weak, and contracts when the light is strong. The aperture of a camera has the following functions:

- 1 Regulation of the amount of light.** The aperture (iris diaphragm) regulates the amount of light passed by the lens system by shading out the usable area of the lens system, starting from the periphery and contracting down toward the center. In the case of the **KONICA S**, the aperture control is coupled to the built-in exposure meter, and the correct setting for the shutter speed selected is automatically obtained by aligning the meter needle with the meter index mark.
- 2 Regulation of the available depth of field.** Another important function of the aperture is the control of the depth of field (focusing tolerance). With the subject in sharp focus, there is available a certain amount of leeway in front of and behind the subject within which other objects will register quite sharply (see section of depth of field). The smaller the aperture size (the higher the f/ value) the greater the depth of field (focusing tolerance).

## HOW TO USE SELF-TIMER

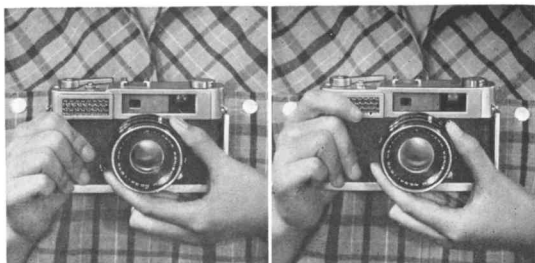
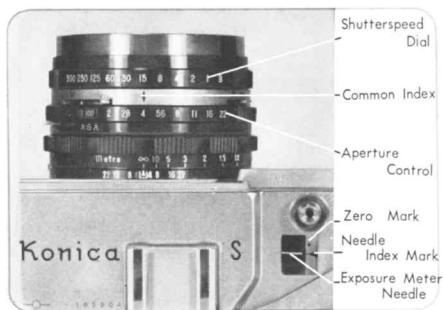


The KONICA S is provided with a built-in self-timer. With the M-X adjustment at position X, move self-timer lever to position V. The delayed shutter action device is now set, so the shutter will operate about 10 seconds after the shutter button is pressed.

The self-timer is useful not only for group pictures in which the photographer wishes to appear, but also for close-range and copying work, and microphotography for which even the slight joggling of the camera must be avoided.

- The self-timer can be used at all shutter speeds except B (if self-timer is used with shutter set at B, the shutter will work at about 1/30 second, but this irregular method should not be used).
- The self-timer cannot be used when the M-X adjustment is at position M.
- The delay can be adjusted by the amount of displacement of the self-timer lever. If a shorter time-lag is desired, set lever accordingly.

# HOW TO USE COUPLED EXPOSURE METER



When adjusting aperture control to bring exposure meter needle into alignment, make sure that the photocell window is not obstructed.

1

By means of filmspeed lever, set camera to the ASA rating of the film in use. The correct ASA number should appear in the filmspeed window.



2

Turn shutterspeed dial to set shutter at desired speed. Intermediate positions on the shutterspeed scale will not give intermediate speeds. Always set dial at click-stop positions.



3

Train camera on subject, and turn aperture control to bring exposure meter needle in accurate alignment with the index mark. In this way the proper aperture setting for correct exposure of the film is automatically obtained.



- When the aperture size is pre-selected in order to have a certain amount of depth of field, adjust exposure meter needle alignment by means of the shutter speed dial, using the closest click-stop and making fine adjustment by means of the aperture controls.
- When use of filter necessitates correction for the light absorption factor of the filter, first obtain normal exposure setting then compensate by adjusting the aperture control (open up one step if factor is  $\times 2$ , one-half step if  $\times 0.5$ ). When a filter is kept mounted in continuous use, compensation for its absorption can be done by means of the film speed setting, using a smaller ASA number than actual, corresponding to the exposure factor of the filter. For example, with a filter of  $\times 4$  in use, the ASA number appearing in the window should be 25 if the film in use is rated at 100. With this method, there is no need to compensate with the aperture control.
- The black dot on the exposure meter dial indicates zero position. The meter needle should point to this dot when the photocell receives no light.
- The coupled exposure meter will give automatic control of exposure of the following ranges with ASA 100 film:  
Light Value 6 to Light Value 17.

# EXPOSURE METER CROSS-COUPLING RANGE TABLE

(Filmspeed: ASA 100)

FNO LV	2	2.8	4	5.6	8	11	16	22
6	15	8	4	2	1			
7	30	15	8	4	2	1		
8	60	30	15	8	4	2	1	
9	125	60	30	15	8	4	2	1
10	250	125	60	30	15	8	4	2
11	500	250	125	60	30	15	8	4
12		500	250	125	60	30	15	8
13			500	250	125	60	30	15
14				500	250	125	60	30
15					500	250	125	60
16	( SHUTTER SPEED )					500	250	125
17							500	250

## KONIFILTER TYPES AND EXPOSURE FACTORS

The approximate exposure factors of the KONIFILTERS when used in conjunction with Sakura Film KONIPAN SSS, SS, and S are given in this table.

TYPE	COLOR	CUT-OFF WAVE LENGTH (milli-micron)	EXPOSURE FACTOR	
			Daylight	Artificial Light
U V	Color- less	390	1.0	1.0
Y 1	Yellow	480	1.5	1.2
Y 2	Dark Yellow	520	2.5	1.3
R 1	Orange	560	4.0	2.0

(When indicated exposure factor is x 1.5, open up aperture by 1/2. step; by 1 1/2 step for x 2.5; and by 2 steps for x 4.)

## CORRECT USE OF EXPOSURE METER

The exposure meter of the KONICA S is of the reflected light type, which measures the intensity of the light coming from the subject for determination of the exposure settings. However, if the camera is trained on the subject from a distance, the photocell will receive light from objects and areas other than the subject proper, and the exposure may not be satisfactory. Keep in mind the following points when using the coupled exposure meter:

When taking photographs of people exclude the light coming from behind the subject by measuring the reflected light at close range, with care not to cast shadows on the subject being measured. Measure both the highlight and dark portions of the subject and use the average setting for optimum results.

When photographing scenery point camera downward toward foreground to avoid over-excitation of the photocell by the

sky or clouds. When photographing wide vistas, reduce exposure by one-half. When no sky is involved, the optimum results will be obtained by aiming at the center of the subject-matter.

When using color film there is no difference. Since latitude tends to be less than with monochrome film, exercise extra care to obtain accuracy.

#### Under conditions of reverse lighting

For reproduction of subject brightly in detail, measure sure light given off by the subject only, at a close range, avoiding the bright light coming from the background.

For obtaining clear reproduction of both the subject and background, use the average of the settings obtained from the darkest portion of the subject proper and from the bright background.

For obtaining a silhouette of the subject, adjust exposure setting by means of the bright background.



# SYNCHROFLASH PHOTOGRAPHY

Prepare for synchroflash photography by mounting flashgun unit on camera, and connect flashgun cord to synchroflash terminal of camera.



## Class M Flashbulbs

When using class M bulbs, set M-X adjustment at position M for shutter action delay of about 20 milliseconds.

**Strobeflash** When using an electronic flash unit, set M-X adjustment at X, the normal position.



Flash Synchronization Table

Type of Flash	Action Delay	Adjustment
	Position M	Position X
Class M Bulbs	All shutterspeeds	up to 1/30 Sec.
Class F Bulbs	No synchronization	up to 1/60 Sec.
Electronic Flash	No synchronization	All shutterspeeds

- When synchroflash is not in use, M-X adjustment can be at either position M or position X although the latter is preferable.
- Since the self-timer can be used only at position X, delayed shutter action in conjunction with synchroflash is possible at all shutterspeeds only with an electronic flash unit, and at speeds indicated in the synchroflash table when flashbulbs are used.

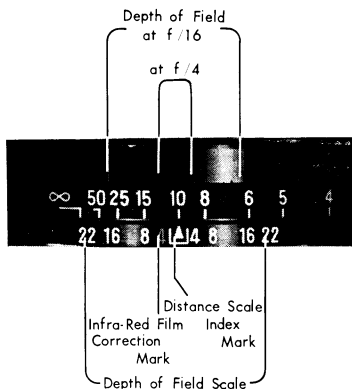
# DEPTH OF FIELD

When the camera is focused on a certain object, there will be a zone of depth, in front of and behind this object, within which other objects will also register sharply on the film. This range of sharp register is known as depth of field or focusing tolerance. The following are the attributes of the depth of field:

- ① For a given distance, the smaller the aperture the greater the depth of field.
- ② For a given aperture size, the greater the distance the greater the depth of field. The closer you are to the subject-matter, the less becomes the focusing tolerance.
- ③ Focusing tolerance is greater beyond the object in exact focus than in front.

The depth of field for a given aperture setting is indicated on the depth of field scale, adjacent to the distance scale. The index mark gives the distance from the focal plane of the camera to the subject, while the  $f/$  values marked on both sides of the index mark indicate the limits of the depth of field. The range is read off the distance scale.

For example, with the camera focused on an object 10 feet away, and with the aperture at  $f/4$ , all objects lying between 9 and 12 feet distant from the camera will register sharply. With aperture reduced to  $f/16$ , this range of sharp register is increased to between 6 and 30 feet from the camera.



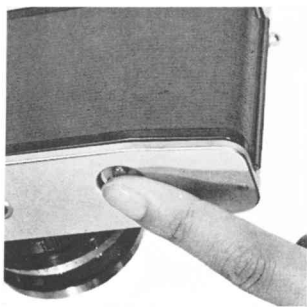
These characteristics are utilized when it is desired to obscure the background in portrait photography, or when it is necessary to obtain uniform sharpness of front and back rows in group pictures.

**Infra-Red Film Correction Mark** When using infra-red film, focusing compensation is effected by relying on the red mark engraved on the depth of field scale. First focus in the usual manner, then transfer the indicated distance from the normal index mark to the infra-red mark by shifting the focusing lever.

## UNLOADING OF FILM

- When all of the film has been exposed, and the roll comes to an end, the cocking lever will be prevented from completing its stroke. In such case, do not apply force. The film should be rewound back into the safety cartridge.
- If at end of film the cocking lever jams part way through its stroke, press the rewind button, and complete the stroke while keeping the button depressed. The cocking lever will return to its retracted position. No harm will result from rewinding film while cocking lever remains unretreated.
- To return film into safety cartridge and to unload camera, do as follows;

1 Press rewind button to release film from take-up mechanism. The button will remain depressed.



② Erect rewind crank and turn clockwise (in direction of arrow mark) to wind film into safety cartridge.

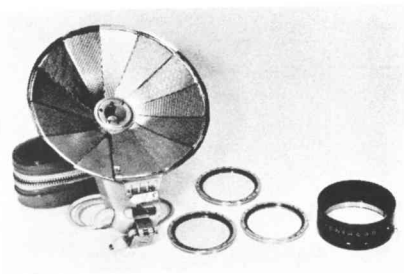


③ When exposed film has been taken up into the safety cartridge, open backlid, pull out the rewindcrank spindle, and remove the cartridge. As the rewind operation progresses, the crank will tend to increase.



- At the end, when the film becomes detached from the take-up spool, there will be momentary tug on the rewind crank. Stop rewinding immediately after end of film becomes detached if it is desired to leave end of film protruding outside of the cartridge.
- When unloading, always avoid direct sunlight. Work in the shade.

# KONICA S ACCESSORIES



## KONIFILTER

For special cloud effects or for color conversion of all kinds there is a screw-in **KONIFILTER** designed specifically for the job. The **KONICA S** takes threaded filters which fit flush under the lens cap. All **KONIFILTERS** are precision-made of highgrade, solid optical glass.

## KONIHOOD

This lens hood is specially designed for the **KONICA S** to prevent disturbing lights and reflections from striking the lens, especially when using flash. Positive screw fitting prevents accidental displacement while in use.

## KONIFLASH III

Compact, collapsible, pocket-size flash attachment operates either as a simple battery operated gun or as a battery capacitor arrangement, providing means for pretesting flashbulbs and flash circuit. Folding the reflector disconnects battery to conserve power. **KONIFLASH** operates on standard penlight cells or a high-tension B-C battery.

# DEPTH OF FIELD TABLE

HEXANON f / 2    48mm

(in meters)

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

(in feet)

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