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**YASHICA**

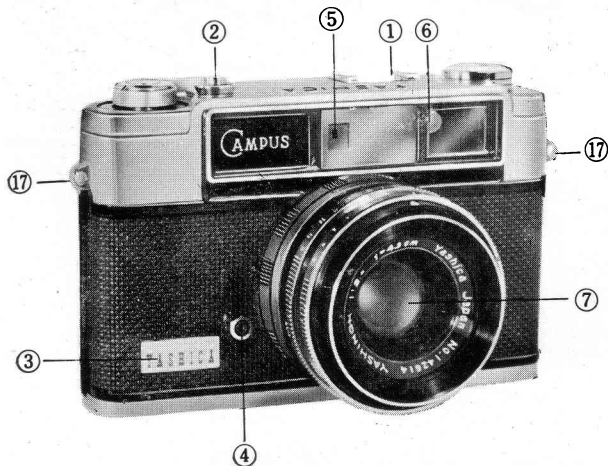
**CAMPUS**

**INSTRUCTION BOOKLET**

**35**

**F 2.8**

# *Description of* *the YASHICA CAMPUS*



## **THIS IS YOUR YASHICA**

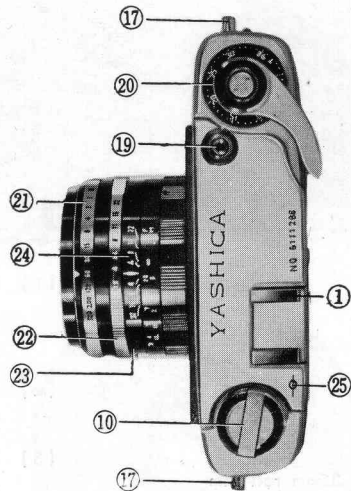
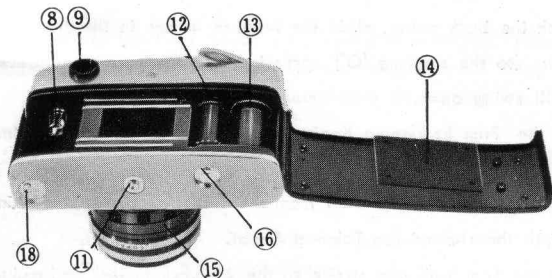
A precision instrument capable of bringing you some of the finest photographs you have ever taken.

Please read the following pages carefully. Follow the easy, step-by-step recommendations.

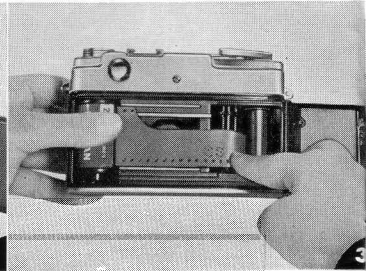
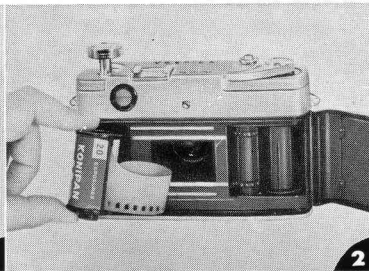
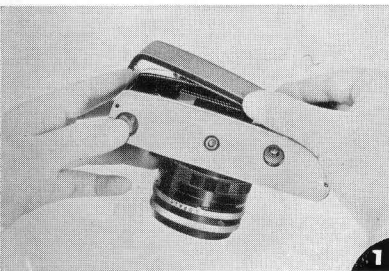
- ① Accessory Shoe
- ② Film Advance Lever
- ③ Name Plate
- ④ Flash Synchro-terminal
- ⑤ Rangefinder
- ⑥ Viewfinder
- ⑦ Taking Lens (f/2.8 45mm)
- ⑧ Cassette Supporting Shaft
- ⑨ Finder Eye-piece

- ⑩ Film Rewind Crank
- ⑪ Tripod Socket
- ⑫ Sprocket
- ⑬ Take-up Spool
- ⑭ Film Pressure Plate
- ⑮ Self-timer Lever
- ⑯ Film Rewind Release Button
- ⑰ Strap Holder

- ⑱ Back Cover Release Button
- ⑲ Shutter Release
- ⑳ Film Exposure Counter
- ㉑ Shutter Speed Control Ring
- ㉒ Lens Aperture Control Ring
- ㉓ MX Synchro-selector
- ㉔ Distance and Depth-of-Field Scales
- ㉕ Film Position Mark

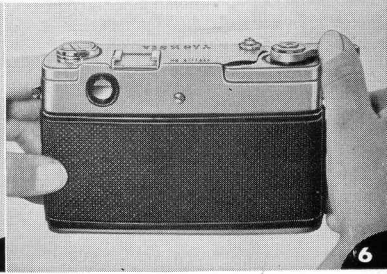
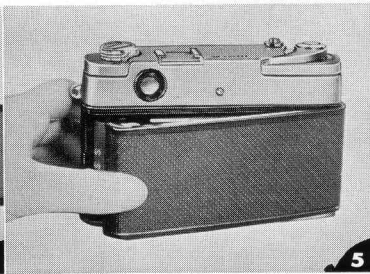
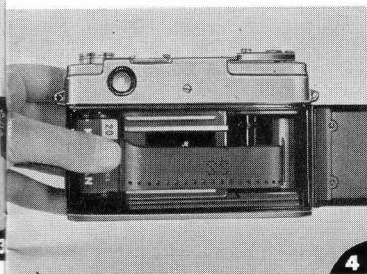


# LOADING FILM



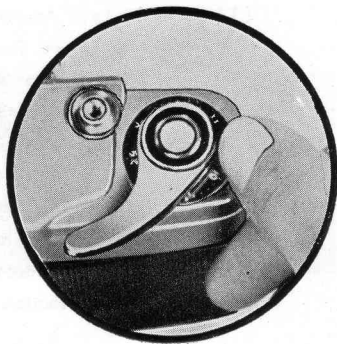
35mm roll film  
20 or 36 exposures per roll  
24 X 36mm size negative  
Black and White or Color

- (1) To unlock the back cover, slide the Release Button in the direction of arrow (to the marking 'O') pressing it, and the hinged back cover will swing open.
- (2) Pull out the Film Rewinding Knob, and insert a roll of 35mm film in the film chamber.
- (3) Gently draw out the film leader from the cassette. Thread the film leader into the slot of the Take-up Spool.
- (4) Advance the film with one stroke of the Advance Lever, and make sure the perforations in the film are threaded to the sprockets.

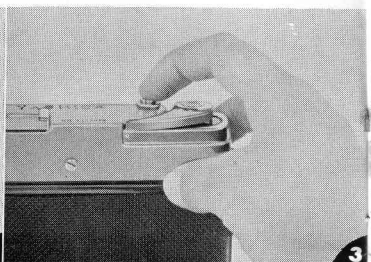
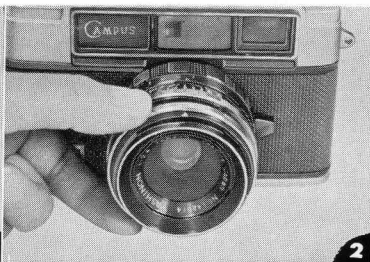


- (5) Close the Back Cover by pressing it with your fingers until it locks into position. Next align the red triangles on the film exposure counter dial by turning the dial counter-clockwise.
- (6) Advance the film with the advance lever and press the shutter release button. Do this twice.
- (7) Advance the film again and figure '1' on the Film Exposure Counter Dial will be opposite the red triangle indicator on the camera body.

THE CAMERA IS NOW LOADED WITH FILM AND READY FOR TAKING THE FIRST PICTURE.



## EXPOSURE SETTINGS



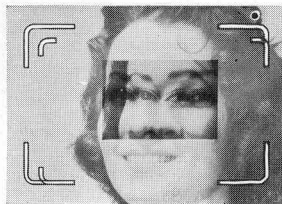
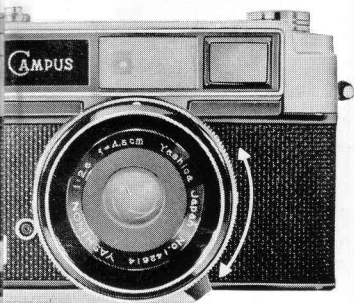
- (1) Turn the Lens Aperture Control Ring to the desired number and set it opposite the red diamond point.
- (2) Turn the click-stop Shutter Speed Setting Ring and set the predetermined shutter speed opposite the white triangle.
- (3) Focus with the Focusing Lever. Press the Shutter Release Button gently.

The Shutter Speed Control Ring, Lens Aperture Control Ring, Distance Depth-of-Field Scale, Exposure counter, and ASA Index, are conveniently arranged, permitting you at a glance to check for any possible errors in the settings before clicking the shutter.



## SIGHTING SUBJECT AND FOCUSING

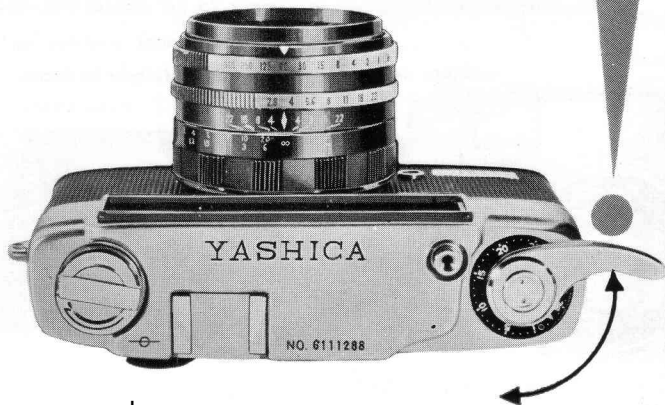
The single window combines the view finder-rangefinder, which enables you to quickly sight, focus and frame the picture you wish to take. The extra large viewing window features a bright line frame indicating clearly the field of the 45 mm lens. When you compose your picture within this frame you are assured of getting the same picture you are seeing through the viewfinder. When looking through the viewfinder, the small pink-tinged square appearing in the middle is the rangefinder of the super-imposed image type. To focus, sight the small pink square to the subject and move the Focusing Lever until the two images over-lap and forming one clear image. The camera is now in focus.





# SINGLE STROKE FILM ADVANCE LEVER

The Single Stroke Film Advance Lever has advantages of transporting the exposed film, cocking the shutter for the next exposure, and also preventing double exposures. Rapid sequence pictures are possible by quick operation of the Film Advance Lever. The Yashica CAMPUS Film Advance Lever employs a fine, precision mechanism constructed to provide years of trouble-free performance. Like any instrument it should be treated with care and respect. It is important that one complete smooth stroke be given until it stops.

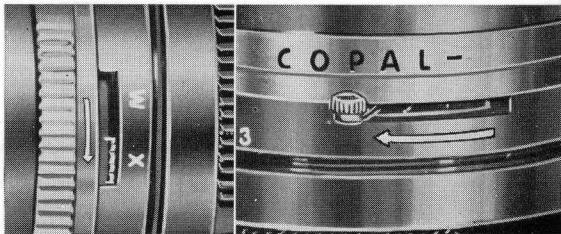


[www.orphancameras.com](http://www.orphancameras.com)

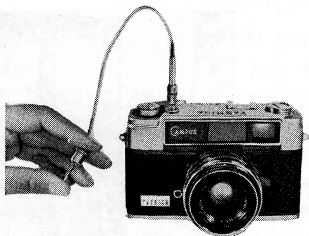
## SELF-TIMER

The Self-Timer, for taking self-portraits or group pictures, gives you about 8 seconds to get yourself into picture.

- (A) CAUTION! BE SURE TO MOVE THE SYNCHRONIZATION SELECTOR TO THE 'X' POSITION WHEN USING SELF-TIMER.
- (B) Then set the speed, wind the film and move the Self-Timer in the direction shown by the arrow.



## CABLE RELEASE



A Yashica cable release can be fitted to your CAMPUS. Screw the Cable Release into the socket provided on the Shutter Release Button. Your camera dealer will supply the proper Yashica cable release for your camera.

# TAKING FLASH PICTURE

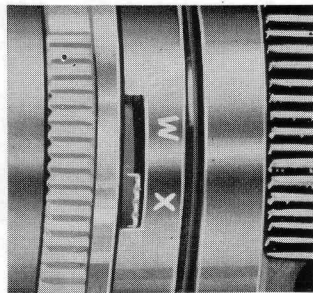
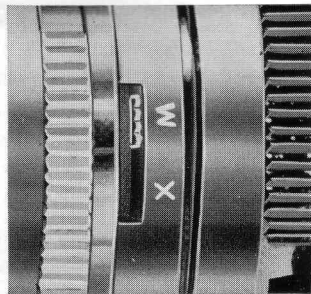
Your Yashica CAMPUS offers M-X synchronization

Selector position	M	X	X
Bulb used	Medium Peak	Short Peak	Medium Peak
Shutter Speed	Any Speed	1/60 or slower	1/30 or slower (When using self-timer)

Do not use short peak bulb with "M" synchronization. Move the selector to X position when using Electronic Flash. Your camera dealer will be glad to supply the proper flash attachment for your camera.

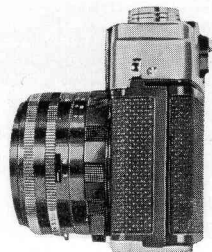
The Yashica Quick-Lite electronic flash is particularly suited for use with the CAMPUS.

Synchronization for flash is built-in. A standard FC connector plugs into the flash terminal. The flash unit slips into the Accessory Shoe or attaches the camera with a bracket that screws into the tripod socket.



## SHUTTER SPEED

The shutter speed controls the duration of the exposure. Shutter speeds on your Yashica CAMPUS with its fine Copal Shutter are 1, 1/2, 1/4, 1/8, 1/15, 1/30, 1/60, 1/125, 1/250 and 1/500 of a second and "B". The "B" setting is for taking pictures with an exposure longer than 1 second. Use a tripod or brace when using "B". When you press the Shutter Release Button on the "B" setting, the shutter stays open until you release pressure on the button. It is advisable to set the shutter speed before you cock the shutter at all times.



Camera may be hand-held		Use a Tripod or Brace	
Average Picture	Action Pictures	Time Exposure	Slow Speed
1/30 to 1/125	1/250 to 1/500	"B"	1, 1/2, 1/4, 1/8, 1/15

## LENS OPNING

The lens aperture controls the amount of light that will pass through the lens onto the light-sensitive film. The Yashica CAMPUS, with its Yashinon lens, offers openings of f/2.8, 4, 5.6, 8, 11, 16, & 22. Notice that the lower the number, the larger the lens opening. f/2.8 is the largest opening and f/22 the smallest. To set the lens opening rotate the Aperture Control Ring until the desired lens aperture is in alignment with the red diamond.



f2.8



f4



f5.6



f8

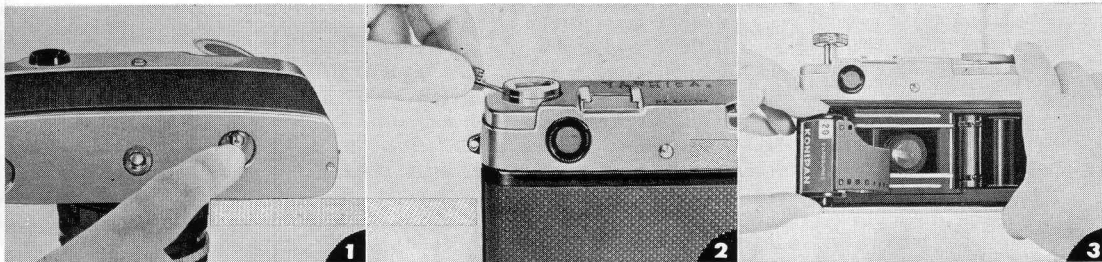


f11



f16

# UNLOADING FILM



After taking a full roll of film, it is necessary to rewind the film into the cassette or cartridge before removing the exposed film from the camera.

1. Press the film release button which is located on the underside of the camera. It need not be held in position.
2. Flip up the film rewind crank handle to the horizontal position and wind in the direction of the arrow.
3. When the film is completely rewound into the cassette, open the back cover by pressing the back cover release button in the direction of the arrow and down. Pull up the rewind crank shaft and remove cassette.

**NOTE :** Toward the end of the film you will feel a slight resistance. But continue turning the rewind crank until the film pulls away from the slot on the Take-up Spool.

Exposure means finding the right combination of lens-opening (aperture) and shutter speed in relation to the sensitivity (ASA) of your film. (ASA indicates American Standard Association). For example if you are using a film of ASA 100 sensitivity, your correct exposure will be according to the following table :

### DAYLIGHT EXPOSURE TABLE

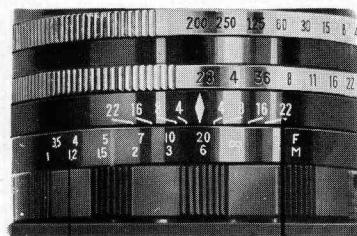
Your shutter speed will be 1/125 with aperture numbers shown below.

	Bright Sun	Hazy Sun	Cloudy-Bright	Cloudy-Dull or Open Shade (4)
Light Subjects (1)	f/16	f/11	f/8	f/5.6
Average Subjects (2)	f/11	f/8	f/5.6	f/4
Dark Subjects (3)	f/8	f/5.6	f/4	f/2.8

- (1) Light Subjects : Distant landscapes, near-by people with sea, beach and snow scenes in the background.
- (2) Average Subjects : Near-by people, houses, gardens, building and places not in the shade. Advisable to use this class when light and dark objects are in about equal proportion.
- (3) Dark Subjects : People in dark clothing; trees, flowers, animals and large buildings.
- (4) Open Shade : Subjects shaded from the sun but lighted by a wide area of open sky. The less the open sky the larger the lens opening.

If you are using an ASA 50 film, you should use a larger lens-opening or lower your shutter speed (1/60). When in doubt, follow the film manufacturer's recommendations, and you will be assured of good pictures.

## DEPTH-OF-FIELD



Distance  
Scale

Depth-of-field  
Scale

When you focus the camera on a subject there is a certain distance in front and back of the subject within which other objects will also appear sharp. This is known as the "Depth-of-Field", and it varies with the lens aperture, the smaller the aperture the greater the Depth-of-Field; it is much larger at  $f:22$  than at  $f:2.8$ . The Depth-of-Field Scale will be found on top of the lens mount directly in front of the focusing scale. You will notice that on either side of the red diamond is a similar set of numbers which represent the lens apertures. When the camera is focused on your subject, look for the aperture you are using on either side of the scale to determine the Depth-of-Field.

Thus, if the camera is focused at 10 feet and the lens aperture is  $f:8$ , the Depth-of-Field (area in which all objects are sharp) is from about 7 ft. to 18 ft.

You can employ Depth-of-Field to use your Yashica CAMPUS as a fixed-focus camera. In this case set the distance scale to 20 ft. and the lens aperture to  $f:8$ . You will notice on the Depth-of-Field scale that anything from about 11 feet to infinity will be in focus.

# DEPTH-OF-FIELD TABLE

## YASHINON f/2.8 45mm (IN FEET)

ft F	2.8	4	5.6	8	11	16	22
3'6"	3'4" 3'8"	3'3" 3'9"	3'2" 3'11"	3'1" 4'1"	2'11" 4'4"	2'9" 4'10"	2'6" 5'8"
4'0"	3'9" 4'3"	3'9" 4'4"	3'7" 4'6"	3'5" 4'9"	3'3" 5'1"	3'0" 5'10"	2'9" 7'1"
5'0"	4'8" 5'5"	4'7" 5'7"	4'5" 5'10"	4'2" 6'3"	3'11" 6'10"	3'7" 8'4"	3'3" 11'0"
7'0"	6'4" 7'9"	6'2" 8'2"	5'10" 8'9"	5'6" 9'9"	5'0" 11'6"	4'6" 16'1"	4'0" 31'6"
10'0"	8'9" 11'8"	8'4" 12'7"	7'9" 14'0"	7'1" 16'11"	6'5" 22'8"	5'6" 53'8"	4'9" ∞
15'0"	12'5" 19'1"	11'6" 21'7"	10'6" 26'4"	9'4" 38'10"	8'2" 95'8"	6'9" ∞	5'7" ∞
30'0"	21'0" 52'9"	18'7" 78'2"	16'0" ∞	13'5" ∞	11'0" ∞	8'8" ∞	6'10" ∞
∞	69'2" ∞	48'5" ∞	34'7" ∞	24'2" ∞	17'7" ∞	12'0" ∞	8'10" ∞



# DEPTH-OF-FIELD TABLE

## YASHINON f/2.8 45mm (IN METER)

$\frac{F}{m}$	2.8	4	5.6	8	11	16	22
1	0.96 1.05	0.94 1.07	0.92 1.10	0.89 1.15	0.85 1.22	0.80 1.35	0.74 1.55
1.2	1.14 1.27	1.11 1.30	1.08 1.35	1.04 1.42	0.99 1.53	0.91 1.75	0.84 2.11
1.5	1.40 1.61	1.37 1.66	1.32 1.74	1.25 1.87	1.18 2.06	1.08 2.48	0.97 3.28
2	1.83 2.20	1.77 2.31	1.69 2.46	1.58 2.72	1.47 3.15	1.31 4.25	1.16 7.36
3	2.63 3.49	2.50 3.75	2.34 4.17	2.14 5.00	1.94 6.67	1.67 15.1	1.43 $\infty$
5	4.05 6.45	3.74 7.53	3.40 9.43	2.99 15.2	2.60 65.0	2.13 $\infty$	1.76 $\infty$
10	6.79 18.9	5.97 30.7	5.14 $\infty$	4.26 $\infty$	3.50 $\infty$	2.71 $\infty$	2.12 $\infty$
$\infty$	21.1 $\infty$	14.8 $\infty$	10.5 $\infty$	7.38 $\infty$	5.37 $\infty$	3.69 $\infty$	2.69 $\infty$

Initially, you will find a yellow filter ideal for bringing out clouds in landscape pictures and for general uses. An UV filter is suitable for color photography and also to protect the lens. As you become more advanced, you may want to use various filters, such as orange, green, etc., for different effects. Your camera dealer will give you complete information.



#### Notice

Be sure to replace the lens Cap when your camera is not in use. Keep your camera away from dust and moisture. For cleaning the lens surface to remove dust or dirt, always wipe very lightly by using clean gauze or lens cleaning cloth. Do not wipe lens with a dirty handkerchief. When you are not using your camera for a long period do not leave the shutter set. In such cases place the Lens Cap over the lens to avoid exposure, and release the shutter.

1. Determine exposure for existing lighting conditions with a photoelectric exposure meter or from the guide accompanying the film.
2. Set the desired shutter speed by turning the Shutter Speed Control Ring.
3. Turn the Aperture Control Ring to set the correct aperture number is opposite the red diamond.
4. Cock the shutter (Advance the film).
5. Compose your picture through the viewfinder as you focus.
6. Take the picture.
7. If you plan to take another, advance the film for the next exposure.

### CARE OF YOUR YASHICA CAMPUS

Be sure to replace the Lens Cap when your camera is not in use. Keep your camera away from dust and moisture. For cleaning the lens surface to remove dust or dirt, always wipe it very lightly by using clean gauze or lens cleaning cloth. Do not wipe lens with a dirty handkerchief. When you are not using your camera for a long period do not leave the shutter left set.