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YASHICA



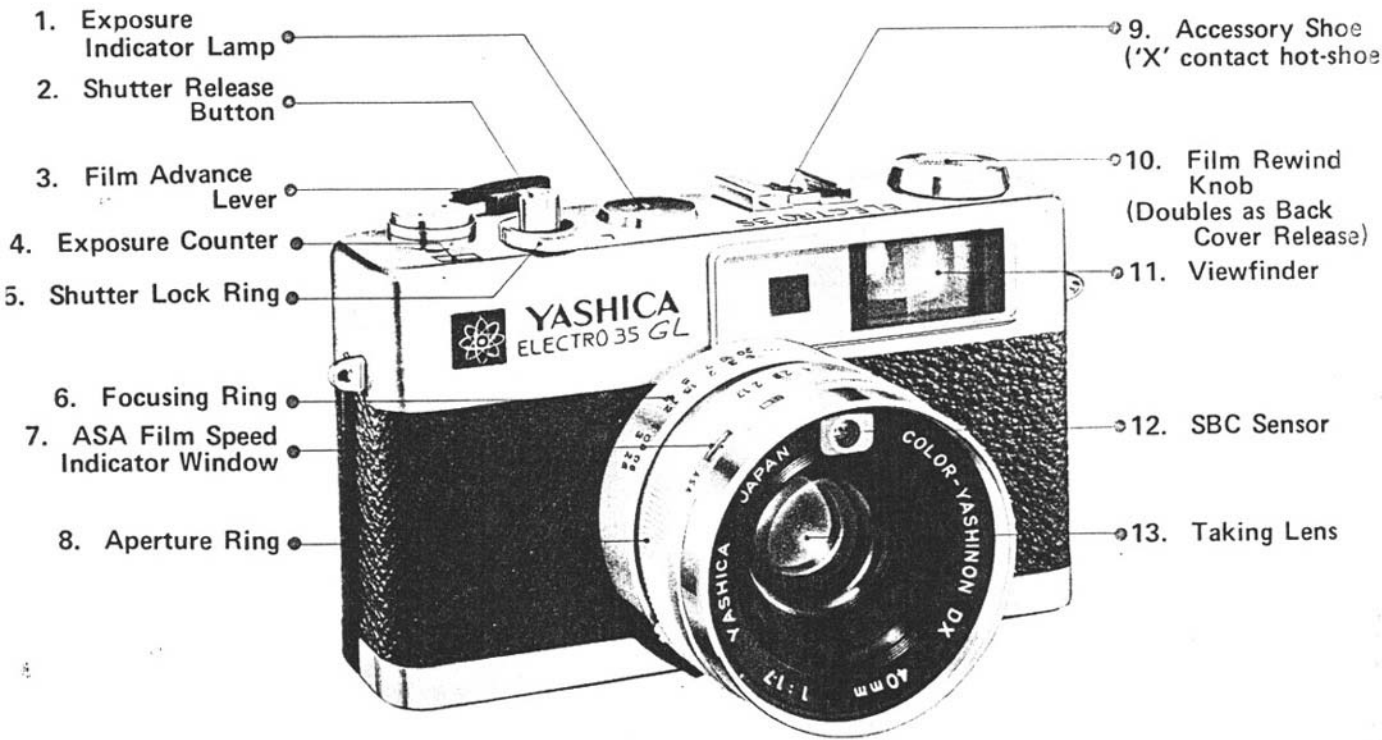
ELECTRO 35 **GL**

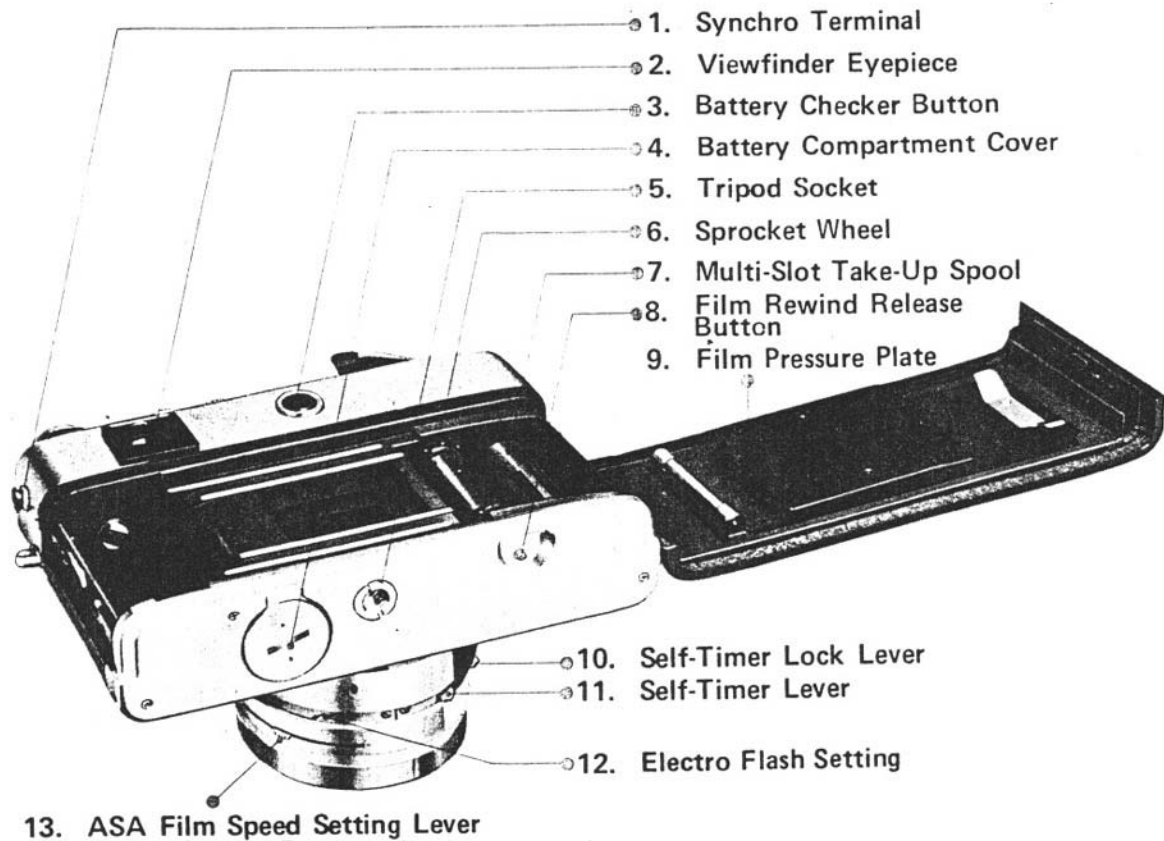
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## ● DESCRIPTION

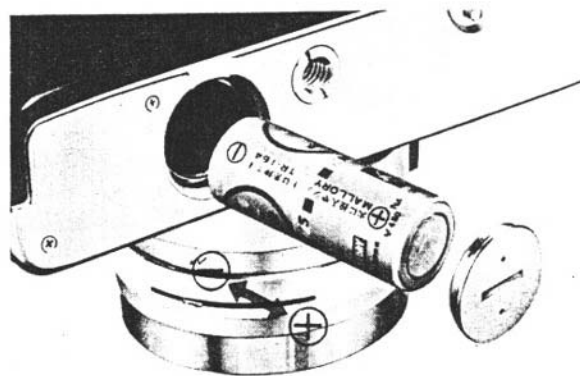
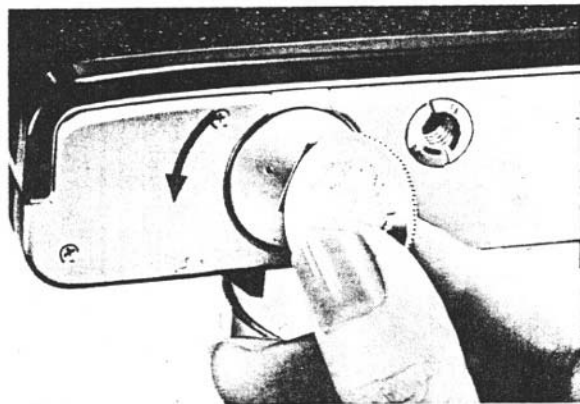




## ● BATTERY LOADING

Always use a 5.6V mercury battery (Mallory PX32, Eveready E164 or equivalent).

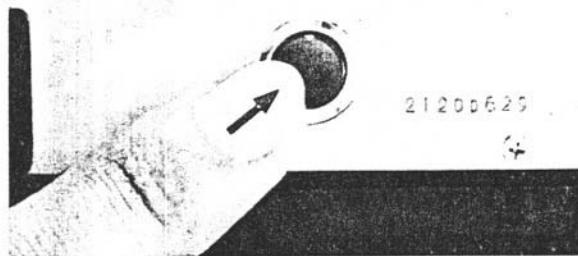
1. Open Battery Compartment Cover on camera base by turning it in the direction of the arrow with the edge of a coin.
2. Install battery in Battery Compartment by matching polarity with diagram.  
If the polarity is reversed, the indicator lamps will not come on and the shutter will fail to function properly.
3. After installing battery, replace Battery Compartment Cover.



## ● BATTERY CHECKING

If the battery power drains below the required voltage level, the automatic electronic system of your ELECTRO 35GL may fail to deliver perfect exposure. Make it a rule, therefore, to check the battery power after loading the battery and also occasionally before shooting.

1. Press Battery Checker Button.
2. The lamp built into the Exposure Counter will come on if battery has sufficient power. If it does not, replace battery.



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**Battery Checker Lamp in Exposure Counter will not come on in the following instances:**

1. If polarity is reversed.
2. In case of poor electrical contact.
3. If battery power has drained below the required voltage level.
4. If battery is not installed in Battery Compartment.

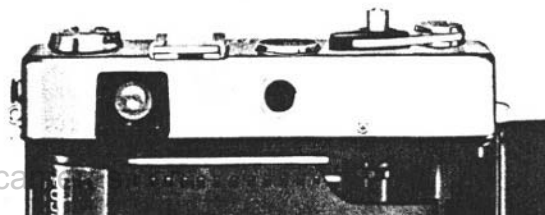
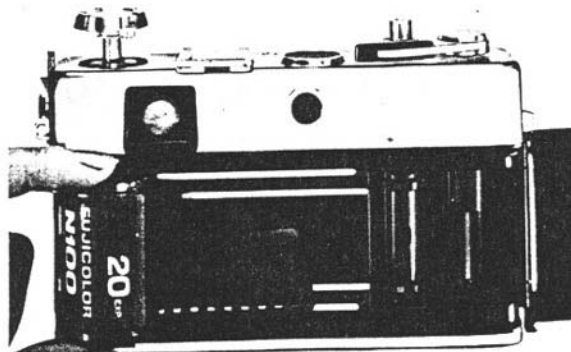
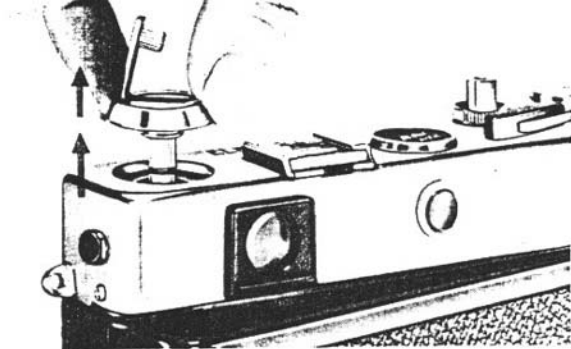
**Precautions**

- \* Before installing battery in Battery Compartment, wipe both ends with clean dry cloth. Oily smears-on battery may sometimes cause poor electrical contact.
- \* Remove battery from Battery Compartment when your camera is to be left unused for any great length of time.
- \* Carry a spare battery when going on long tours.
- \* Do not dismantle used battery or throw it in a fire.

## ● FILM LOADING

(Avoid direct sunlight when loading film.)

1. To open Back Cover, lift up Film Rewind Knob and pull it out forcibly. As soon as Back Cover opens, Exposure Counter resets automatically to the red 'Start' zone.
2. Install a 35mm film cassette, right side up, in the film chamber and push Film Rewind Knob down to its original position. Use a standard 35mm film cassette of either 12, 20 or 36 exposure load.
3. Insert tip of film leader securely into any one of the slots on Take-up Spool spindle.





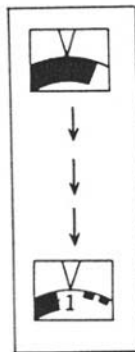
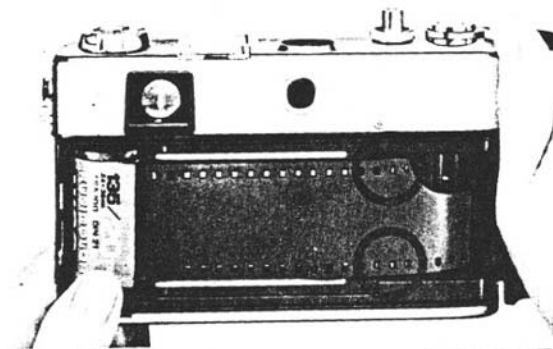
4. Advance film by manipulating Film Advance Lever. After seeing that Sprocket teeth properly engage the perforations on both edges of the film, close Back Cover and press to lock it into position.

5. Give Film Advance Lever three sweeping strokes to advance film. In this case, it is not necessary to press the Shutter Release Button. As soon as Exposure Counter registers the figure '1', Film Advance Lever locks automatically to signal that all is set for your first exposure.

Each time Film Advance Lever is manipulated to advance film, Exposure Counter will register count of exposed frames.

6. To check whether film is being advanced properly, first turn Film Rewind Knob gently in the direction of the arrow until a slight resistance is felt. Film Rewind Knob should then rotate when Film Advance Lever is manipulated.

Always see to it that Film Advance Lever is given one full stroke.



## ● ASA FILM SPEED SETTING

1. Make it a rule to set ASA film speed immediately after film loading.
2. Press and shift ASA Film Speed Setting Lever until figure corresponding to the speed rating of the film in use appears in ASA Film Speed Indicator Window.

\* Because it is a factor vital to the automatic function of the camera's exposure control, make sure the ASA film speed is set properly.

Always set figure corresponding to the ASA speed rating of the film in use properly in clickstop in perfect alignment with the index index.

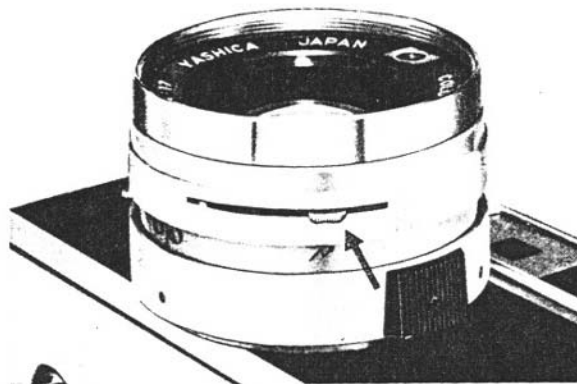
### ASA Film Speed Rating

By ASA rating, it is meant the degree of light sensitivity of the film emulsion. The ASA speed rating is indicated clearly on the outer box or the instruction sheet which comes with the film.

### ASA/DIN Conversion Table

ASA	25	32	40	50	64	80	100	125	160	200	250
DIN	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25

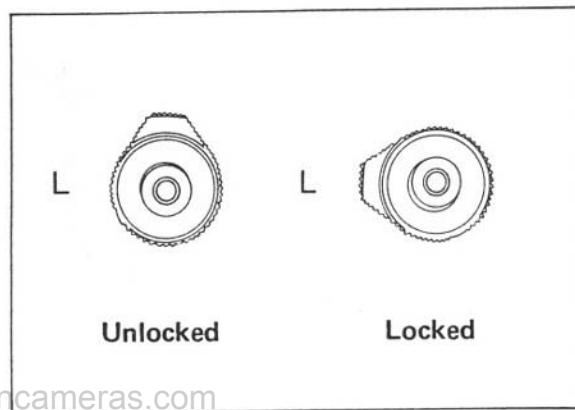
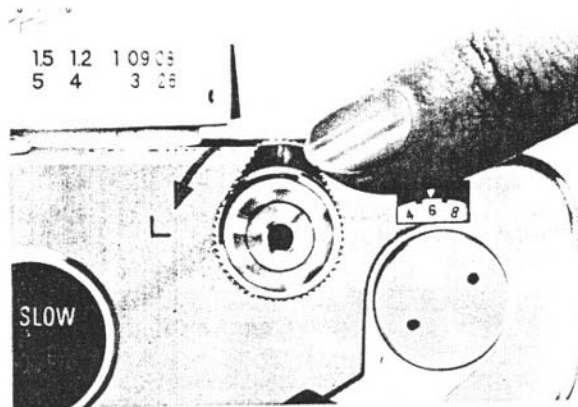
ASA	320	400	500	640	800	1000	1250	1600
DIN	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33



## ● SHUTTER LOCK RING

1. To lock Shutter Release Button, set Shutter Lock Ring around the release button to 'L'.
2. Always lock Shutter Release Button when your camera is to be left unused. When locked, Shutter Release Button will fail to operate, thus preventing accidental tripping and undue power drain.

Do not set Shutter Lock Ring to 'L' while depressing Shutter Release Button.



## ● VIEWFINDER

1. The Bright Frame seen through the viewfinder outlines the area to be reproduced on the film. When composing your picture, place your main subject within this Bright Frame.
2. In the course of focusing, this Bright Frame moves diagonally to make automatic compensation for parallax.

### Red Indicator Arrow

This red arrow turns on to warn against over-exposure. (See Page 25)

### Yellow Indicator Arrow

When this yellow indicator arrow turns on, automatic setting of slow shutter speed is indicated. (See Page 27)



## FOCUSING

1. Sight your subject through Viewfinder and rotate Focusing Ring in either direction until the two images at the center is properly superimposed.
2. If two identical images can be determined within the bright center focusing area, it means that your camera is not properly focused.



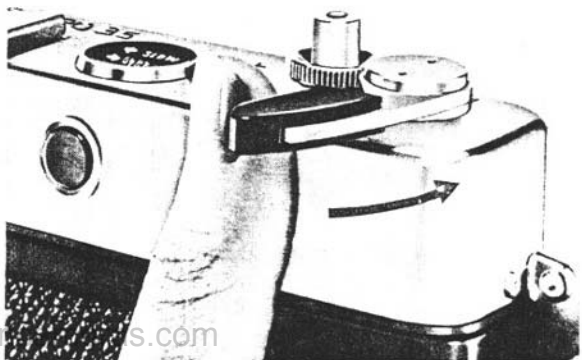
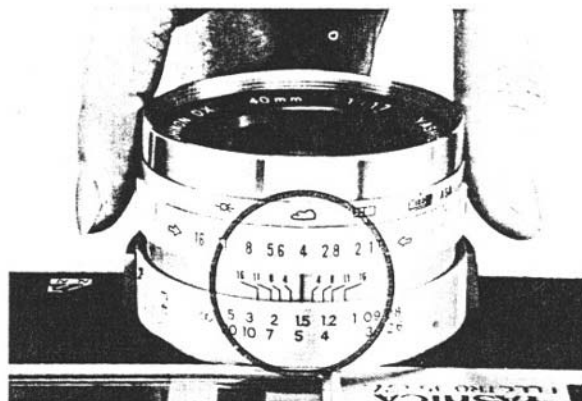
## ● AUTOMATIC EXPOSURE

Your Yashica ELECTRO 35GL is designed to deliver perfect exposure in both color or black-and-white under all light conditions, from candlelight dimness to glaring brightness of snow or beach scenes.

1. Turn Aperture Ring and align appropriate Exposure Symbol with index.

Outdoors under glaring sunlight	f/16, f/11, f/8
Outdoors under overcast or in shade	f/5.6, f/4, f/2.8
Indoors or for night photography	f/2, f/1.7

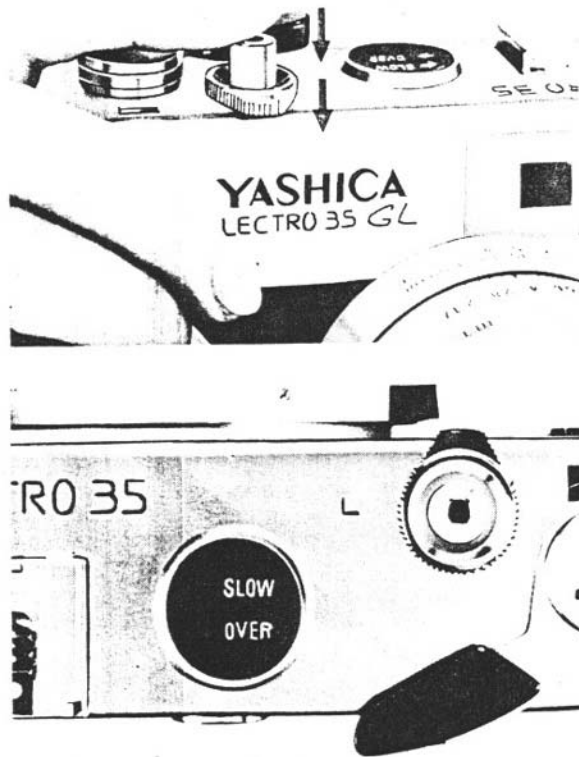
2. Give Film Advance Lever one full stroke.  
A click will be heard in the course of the operation of Film Advance Lever, indicating that the automatic exposure system is set to 'standby' position.



3. Sight your subject through Viewfinder and depress Shutter Release Button half-way. If the red indicator arrow fails to come on within the finder, depress Shutter Release Button all the way to trip Shutter.

#### Exposure Indicator Arrows

Exposure Indicator Arrows are featured within the finder and on camera top.



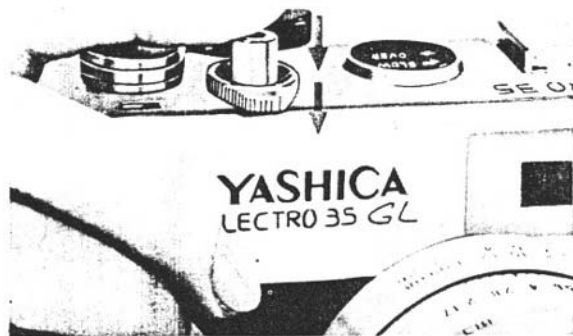
## ● EXPOSURE CHECK

Shutter Release Button provides two-way function. When depressed half-way, it activates the exposure indicator system. When pushed all the way down, it trips Shutter.

1. When Exposure Indicator Arrows fail to come on

If Exposure Indicator Arrows fail to come on when Shutter Release Button is depressed half-way, press release button gently all the way down. Correct exposure will be assured at a shutter speed faster than 1/30 sec.

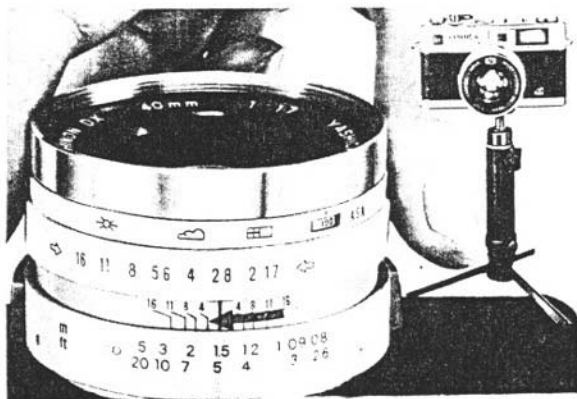
2. When Red Indicator Arrow comes on  
Over-exposure is indicated if Red Indicator Arrow comes on when Shutter Release Button is depressed half-way. In this case, turn Aperture Ring in the direction of the arrow until Red Indicator Arrow goes off. If it fails to do so, mount an ND filter over the lens.



3. When Yellow Indicator Arrow comes on  
A slow shutter speed setting of  $1/30$  sec. or under is indicated when Yellow Indicator Arrow turns on. In this case, correct exposure is ensured, but make sure your camera is steadied to prevent camera shake at the critical moment of exposure.

#### Picture-taking precautions when Yellow Indicator Arrow turns on

- (1) Rotate Aperture Ring in the direction of the arrow. If Yellow Indicator Arrow turns off, it means that hand-held photography can be safely attempted, since the shutter will operate automatically at a speed faster than  $1/30$  sec. If Yellow Indicator Arrow fails to go off, refer to instruction given below or switch to automatic flash exposure.
- (2) If Yellow Indicator Arrow fails to turn off even when Aperture Ring is rotated all the way, mount camera on a tripod or brace it steadily to prevent camera shake.





## ● BASIC SHOOTING POSTURE

The basic step to good picture-taking is to hold your camera steadily. In many instances, an otherwise perfect shot is spoiled by camera shake at the critical moment of exposure. Before attempting to shoot your first series of pictures, therefore, hold your camera in your hands and familiarize yourself with the proper method of operation.

Avoid depressing the Shutter Release Button with your finger-tip. Push it down gently with the ball of your right index finger or thumb. When tripping the shutter, make sure your fingers or the cover of the carrying case or shoulder strap do not cover the lens or SBC sensor.

### Basic Rule of Good Picture-Taking

The basic rule of good picture-taking is to have the sun behind your shoulder. When the subject is thus front-lit, the light condition is ideal for photography and the best effect in color can be obtained.



## ● SHOOTING BACKLIT AND SPOT-LIT SUBJECTS

Although the basic rule calls for front-lighting of your subject, there are instances where you have no other choice than to shoot backlit or spot-lit subjects. In such cases, your main subject will be either under-exposed or over-exposed if automatic exposure is attempted in the normal manner.

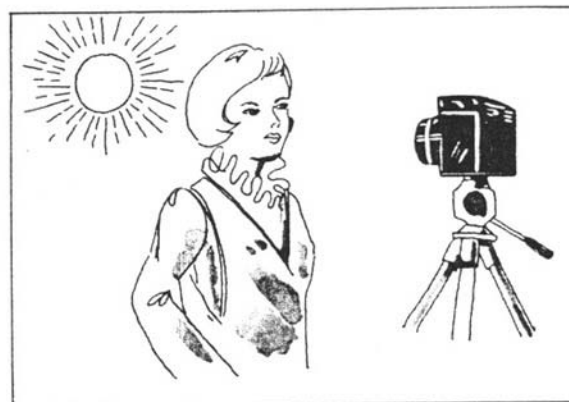
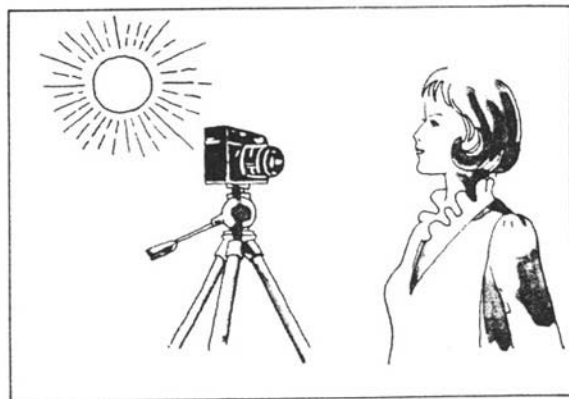
### Backlit Subjects

1. If you have the exclusive light computerizing flash unit, YASHICA AUTO-ES 220, switch to automatic flash exposure. (See Page 39)
2. If the exclusive light computerizing flash unit is unavailable, make exposure compensation to bring out finer details of the shaded areas of your subject by resetting the ASA film speed. If an ASA 100 film is in use, reset ASA film speed of your camera to either ASA 50 or ASA 25.

### Spot-lit Subjects

Automatic exposure in the normal manner will result in over-exposure of your main subject. Make sure the ASA film speed is reset by one or two settings above the normal setting. For instance, if an ASA 100 film is in use, reset the ASA film speed to either ASA 200 or ASA 400.

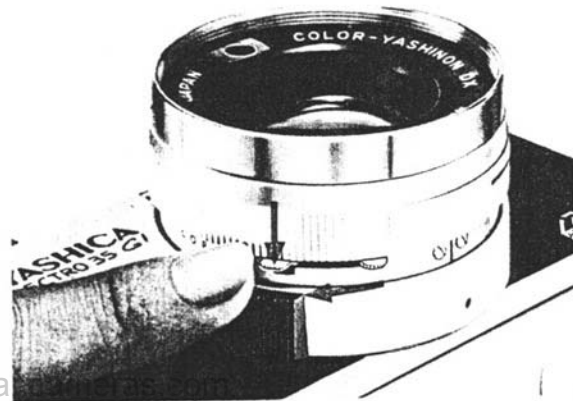
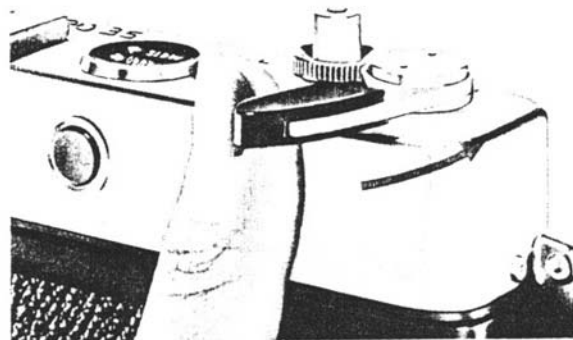
\* After shooting backlit or spot-lit subject by resetting the ASA film speed, always see to it that the ASA Film Speed Setting Lever is returned to its original position.



## ● SELF-TIMER

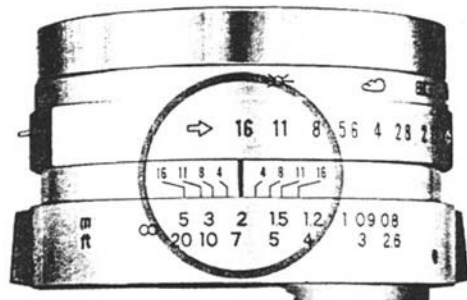
If you wish to include yourself in the picture, use the Self-Timer.

1. Secure focus and advance film by manipulating Film Advance Lever.
  2. While depressing Self-Timer Lock Lever, move Self-Timer Lever all the way.
  3. When Shutter Release Button is depressed all the way, the lever will begin to move slowly toward its original position and the shutter will be tripped at a delayed action of about 8 seconds.
- \* Self-Timer Lever will fail to move unless Self-Timer Lock Lever is depressed.

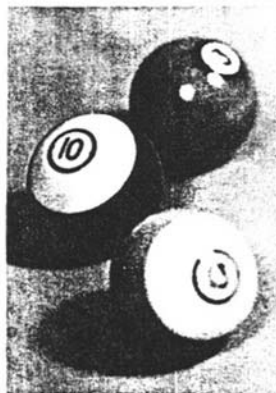


## ● DEPTH OF FIELD

1. When focus is secured on a given subject, some area in the foreground and background of the subject will appear acceptably sharp on the film plane. This range in which all objects appear acceptably sharp is called the depth of field.
2. The photos on this page were taken by focusing on the object at an intermediate range. The objects which appear blurred at full lens opening ( $f/1.7$ ) are reproduced clear and sharp when the lens is stopped down to  $f/16$ . These two examples show most explicitly that the depth of field increases as you stop down the lens.
3. The extent of the depth of field can be determined beforehand by reading off the Depth-of-Field Scale featured on the lens barrel. If, for example, focus is secured on a subject at a range of 2 meters and the lens aperture is set at  $f/16$ , all objects within the range indicated by the figure '16' on both sides of the index, namely, approximately 1.2 to 5 meters, will appear acceptably sharp on the film.



ELECTRO 35



F1.7



F16

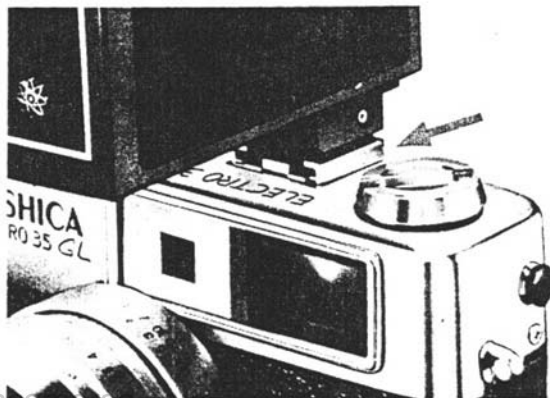
## ● AUTOMATIC FLASH EXPOSURE



By using the exclusive light computerizing flash unit, YASHICA AUTO-ES 220, your ELECTRO 35 GL permits precise automatic flash exposure. Use the AUTO-ES 220 for automatic flash exposure of moving subjects in subdued light, for 'fill' in shooting backlit subject or for daylight synchro (sun-sync).

Slide the Yashica AUTO-ES220 all the way into the accessory shoe (X contact hot-shoe). Direct electrical contact is established as soon as the unit is mounted properly on the accessory shoe. Do not use the PC cord in this case.

- \* When mounting, remove the plastic accessory shoe cover and see that the protective cap is placed over the synchro terminal.



## ● AUTOMATIC FLASH TECHNIQUES

**For other techniques, use the exclusive adapters.**

For better results in portraiture, remove the flash unit from the camera and set it so that the subject receives the flash from an oblique angle. Off-camera flash eliminates the flat effect usually associated with flash exposures.

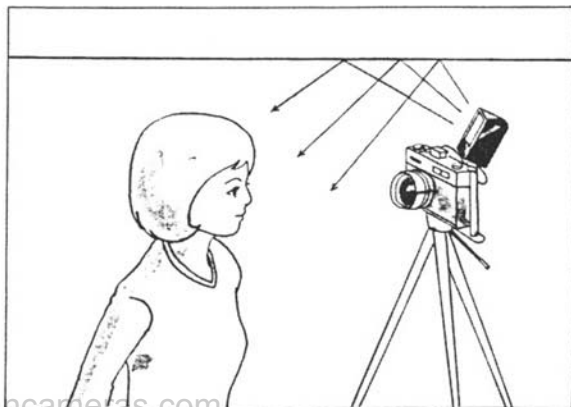
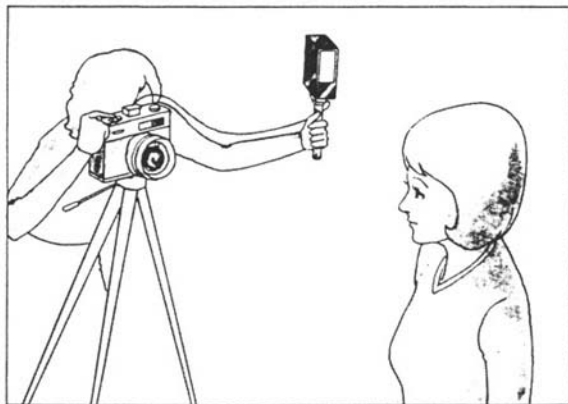
- \* Off-camera is also effective in the following instances:

Extreme close-ups — Set flash unit at the minimum auto flash range and close in with your camera.




Medium-to-long range shots — Set up flash unit within auto flash range and back away your camera to compose and shoot.

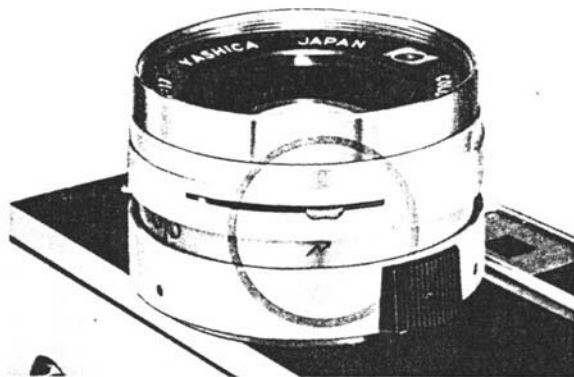
### 2. Bounce technique

Instead of aiming the flash directly at your subject, the flash under this technique is bounced off the ceiling or wall. Bounced flash eliminates harsh shadows and produces an effect simulating shots taken under natural light.



## ● <BASIC STEPS>

1. Turn the Aperture Ring and align the ASA Film Speed Setting Lever (  ) with the Electro Flash Symbol (  ).
  - \* When using an ASA 80 or 100 film, align the overcast (  ) exposure symbol (f/4) with the index.
2. Secure focus.
3. The maximum auto flash range is 5.5 meters (with ASA 80 or 100 film).
3. Depress the Shutter Release Button all the way. The flash will be triggered in synchronization with the shutter function, thus assuring perfect automatic flash exposure. Before triggering the flash, make sure the Ready Light of the flash unit comes on.



## ● <DAYLIGHT SYNCHRO (SUN-SYNC)>

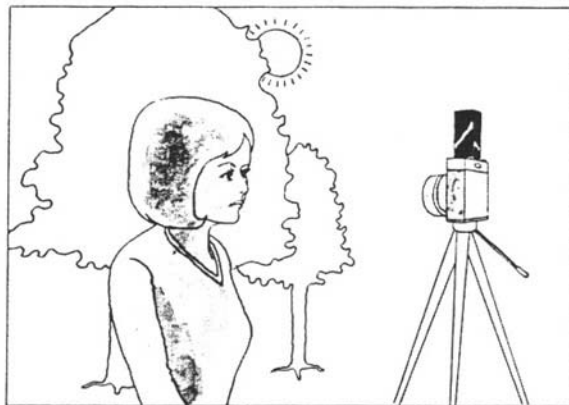
Daylight synchro (sun-sync) technique is employed when the flash must be used as 'fill' light. It is effective in shooting backlit subjects outdoors or when photographing subjects in the shade.

If automatic exposure is made under such situations, the main subject will appear under-exposed. The flash used as 'fill' will bring out finer details of the shadow areas of the subject and the background will also be perfectly exposed.

Follow the basic steps for auto flash exposure, but preselect Exposure Symbol according to the procedure for normal automatic exposure. If Red Exposure Indicator Arrow comes on, turn Aperture Ring in the direction of the arrow until it turns off.

Standard aperture setting for sun-sync when using ASA 80 or 100 film

Under bright sun	f/11
Outdoor subject in shade	f/5.6, f/8
Indoor backlit subject	f/4, f/5.6





## ● AUTO FLASH RANGE

The auto flash range depends on the preselected aperture setting. For example, with an ASA 100 film, perfect automatic exposure can be obtained on subjects at a distance of,

1 to 5.5 meters at f/4

2.3 to 13 meters at f/1.7

Depending on the photographic requirement, any one of the following aperture settings can be preselected for perfect auto flash exposure. Note, however, that the effective auto flash range varies with the preselected aperture.

Aperture settings				Effective auto flash range
ASA 25	ASA 50	ASA 100	ASA 200	
		1.7	2	(1.9) 2.3 – 13 meters
		2	2.8	(1.6) 2.0 – 11 meters
	2	2.8	4	(1.1) 1.4 – 8 meters
2	2.8	4	5.6	(0.8) 1.0 – 5.5 meters
2.8	4	5.6	8	0.8 – 4.0 meters
4	5.6	8	11	0.8 – 2.8 meters
5.6	8	11	16	0.8 – 2.0 meters
8	11	16		0.8 – 1.4 meters

Figures within parentheses are minimum camera-to-subject range at which soft, highly appealing results can be obtained if one of the following techniques is applied:

1. Cover flash head with white handkerchief or gauze.

2. Resort to off-camera flash exposure. Set camera at the minimum range and position the flash unit some distance away from the subject.
3. Stop down the lens one setting smaller than the recommended aperture.

## ADVANTAGES OF AUTO FLASH SYSTEM

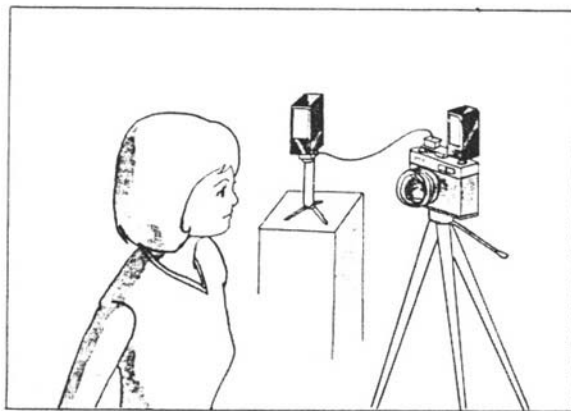
Because the Yashica-originated electronic FPS (Flash Pulse Selector) System is incorporated in the flash circuit, auto flash with the ELECTRO 35 GL ensures the following advantages:

1. Even when the Yellow Exposure Indicator Arrow comes on in subdued light situations, the use of the auto flash unit automatically sets the shutter speed faster than 1/30 sec., thus preventing camera shake at the critical moment of exposure.
  2. When switching from auto flash to normal automatic exposure, there is no need for removing the flash unit from the camera. Just switch off the flash unit and shoot in the normal manner.
- \* The FPS System is another Yashica innovation. Under this system, the electronic circuit of the camera senses the electric current flowing through the flash circuit at the time the flash is triggered and, accordingly, prevents the shutter from selecting slow speeds of 1/30 sec. or under.

### 3. Multi-flash exposure

By triggering two AUTO-ES 220 units synchronously, light output equivalent to Guide Number 31 (ASA 100 in meters) can be obtained. Also, by placing the two units in appropriate positions, one can be used as the main source of illumination while the other can be employed as supplementary lighting. This technique involves, however, some experience.

\* Refer to instructions supplied with the AUTO-ES 220 unit and its exclusive accessories on other applications.

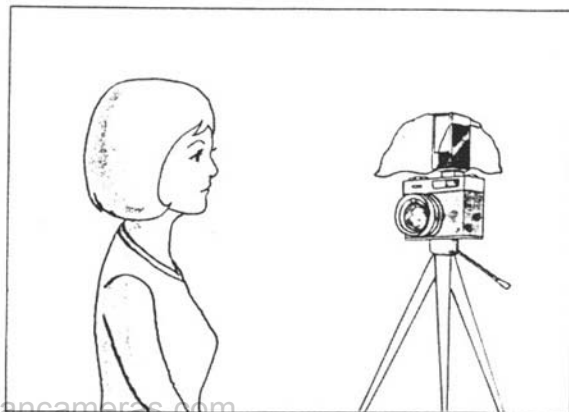


### 4. Diffusion technique

To produce a soft lighting effect, cover the flash head with a light diffusion filter or tissue paper.

#### "Ultra high-speed photography"

By turning off all room lights and using the auto flash system, extremely fast movements can be stopped at will, because the AUTO-ES 220 provides a flash duration of up to  $1/20,000$  sec. If possible, close in on your subject. In case your subject cannot be approached, set the lens opening to full aperture.



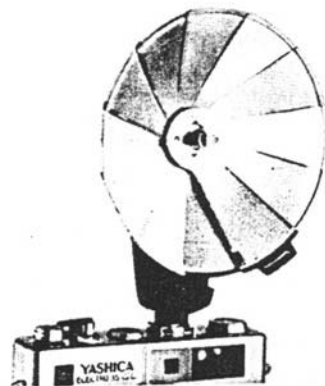
## ● USE OF FLASHBULB OR CONVENTIONAL FLASH UNIT

### Pointers on Use of Flashbulbs

Auto flash exposure can also be made by using flashbulbs. With AG-1B, set the ASA Films Speed Setting Lever (☐) in alignment with the Electro Flash Symbol (⚡).

With AG-3B or AG-3N flashbulb, close the aperture by one stop beyond the normal setting.

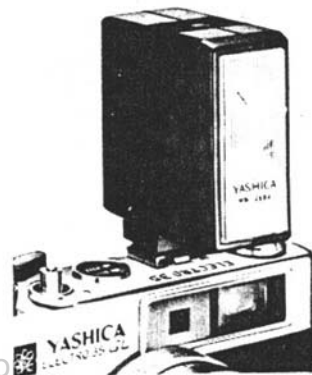
When using other types of flashbulbs, however, determine the correct aperture setting by dividing the camera-to-subject range into the guide number of the flashbulb in use.



### Conventional Electronic Flash

Calculate the correct aperture setting on the basis of the guide number of the flash unit in use. (Divide guide number by flash-to-subject range. The result is the correct aperture setting.)

Depress Shutter Release Button all the way to trigger the flash. The shutter speed affording perfect synchronization with the flash will be set automatically.



## ● FILM UNLOADING

1. If Exposure Counter shows figure equivalent to exposure-load of the film cassette loaded in your camera, it means that the entire length of the film has been exposed. Avoid advancing the film forcibly, because it may tear, making it impossible to return it into the cassette.

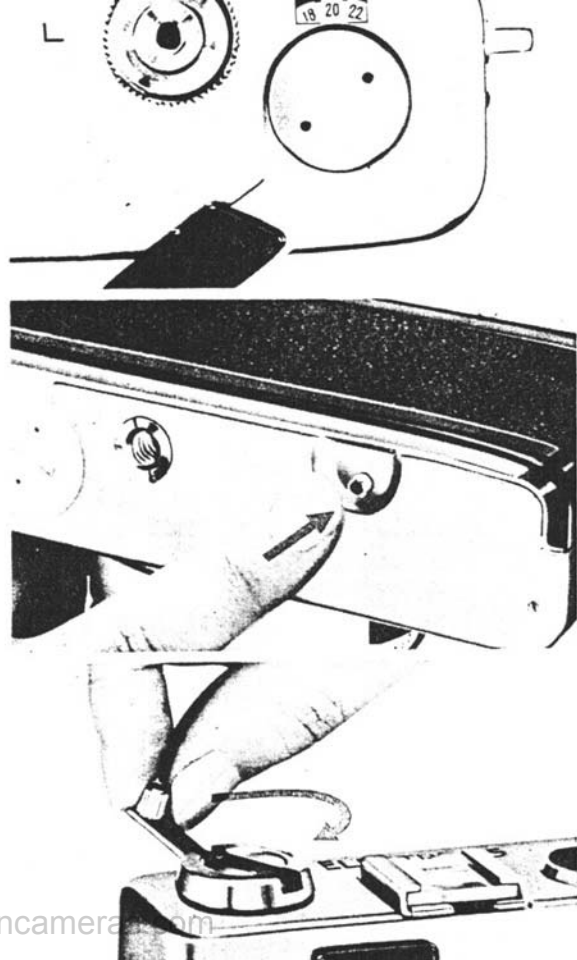
Before opening Back Cover to remove the film, make sure the exposed film is returned into its cassette.

2. Push Film Rewind Release Button on camera base.

Once it is pushed in, it is unnecessary to keep Film Rewind Release Button depressed during rewinding operation. The button resets automatically when Film Advance Lever is manipulated.

3. Fold out Crank-Handle on top of Film Rewind Knob and turn it in the direction of the arrow. When film pulls off Take-up Spool, a slight resistance will be felt, but continue rewinding. When Crank-Handle rotates freely, open Back Cover, take out film cassette and impossible to return it into its cassette.

In the event the film fails to advance halfway, press Film Rewind Release Button and rewind film into its cassette. If advanced forcibly, the film may tear, making it into its cassette.




## CAMERA CARE

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- Avoid exposing your camera to excessive heat. Do not leave it under direct sunlight, in the glove compartment or trunk of your car. Excessive heat may affect the film emulsion, mercury battery, as well as the electronic system which may result in failure to deliver correct exposure. If by accident it is left for a considerable length of time in hot places, leave the camera for some time in a well ventilated spot to cool it before using it.
- Do not wipe the lens surface with your handkerchief. Clean the lens occasionally by using a lens brush.
- The most common causes of breakdown of a camera are exposure to humidity or saline wind and knocks or jolts. Do not subject your camera to rough handling. It will give you a life-time of faithful service if handled properly.
- Before the camera is to be left unused, trip the shutter. Always see that the camera is stored with its shutter uncharged.
- In flash photography, keep the plastic cover in the hot-shoe when using bracket-mount type flash gun or electronic flash unit.
- In normal automatic exposure, make sure the plastic cover is in the hot-shoe and the terminal cap is placed over the synchro terminal.

## ● FEATURES

<b>Lens</b>	Color-Yashinon DX 40mm f/1.7 composed of 6 elements in 4 groups; minimum focus 0.8m; angle of view 56°
<b>Shutter</b>	COPAL electronic shutter with infinitely variable speeds from LT to 1/500 sec.; features high performance IC; built-in self-timer (with self-locking system)
<b>Exposure Control</b>	Fully automatic exposure control through preselection of aperture; IC computer brain coupled to electronic shutter; SBC 'Top Eye' light reading; three Exposure Symbols for easy aperture preselection; aperture range from f/1.7 to f/16; ASA range from 25 to 1,600; Electro Flash Symbol (  ); EV range from EV 0 (f/1.7, approx. 4 sec.) to EV 17 (f/16, 1/500 sec.); Red and Yellow exposure indicator arrows visible in finder and on camera top
<b>Viewfinder</b>	Extra-bright viewfinder with luminous trimming frame which moves diagonally to correct parallax; shows Red and Yellow exposure indicator arrows; magnification ratio 0.72X
<b>Focusing</b>	Superimposition of two images at center of finder field; depth-of-field scale and distance scale on lens barrel; focusing range from 0.8 meter (2.6 ft) to infinity
<b>Film Advance</b>	Single action film advance lever registers count on auto-resetting exposure counter and sets electronic shutter to 'standby'; multi-slot take-up spool for easy film loading; automatic film advance until exposure counter registers figure '1'; crank-handle film rewind
<b>Auto Flash</b>	Yashica Electro Auto Flash System; X contact; FPS System, auto flash range up to 5.5 meters with exclusive Auto Flash unit, auto flash exposure can also be made by using AG-1B flashbulbs at the recommended apertures (with AG-3B or AG-3N, close the aperture by one stop.)
<b>Other Features</b>	Accessory shoe (X contact hot-shoe with light computerizing terminal); shutter lock; hinged back cover; exposure counter lamp doubles as battery checker; power source - 5.6V mercury battery (Eveready E164 or equivalent); 55mm screw-in type filter; 57mm slip-on type lens shade
<b>Dimensions</b>	136 x 79 x 68mm
<b>Weight</b>	700 grams

## ● ACCESSORIES

### \* AUTO-ES 220 STROBE

Light computerizing strobe indispensable for your ELECTRO 35 GL. Auto Flash System in concert with ELECTRO 35 GL affords automatic flash exposure of moving subjects in subdued light, and other flash techniques. Comes complete with a variety of exclusive adapters.

### \* Filters

Use exclusive 55mm screw-in type filter. When filter is used, compensation of filter factor is unnecessary.

#### **For Color Photography**

1A, 80B, 82A, FLY-D, POLARIZING

#### **For B&W and Color Photography**

ND4

#### **For B&W Photography**

UV, Y2

### \* Lens Shade

Your Electro 35 GL accepts a 57mm slip-on lens shade. The use of a lens shade is recommended to ward off extraneous light and to ensure crisp results.

### \* Grip/Tripod ST-7

Aside from its original use as a tripod, it permits use as a camera grip, wall or chest support to brace camera when shooting at slow shutter speed.

It's lightweight, compact and rigid.



Aperture		1.7	2	2.8	4	5.6	8	11	16
Distance	from	29.31	24.93	17.65	12.50	8.86	6.29	4.47	3.18
	to	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞
5	from	4.29	4.19	3.92	3.60	3.23	2.82	2.40	1.99
	to	6.00	6.22	6.29	8.23	11.28	23.83	∞	∞
3	from	2.73	2.69	2.58	2.44	2.27	2.06	1.83	1.58
	to	3.33	3.39	3.58	3.90	4.46	5.60	8.82	50.10
2	from	1.88	1.86	1.81	1.74	1.65	1.55	1.41	1.26
	to	2.14	2.16	2.24	2.35	2.54	2.86	3.50	5.13
1.5	from	1.43	1.42	1.39	1.35	1.30	1.23	1.15	1.05
	to	1.57	1.59	1.63	1.68	1.78	1.92	2.18	2.71
1.2	from	1.16	1.15	1.13	1.11	1.08	1.03	0.97	0.90
	to	1.25	1.25	1.28	1.31	1.37	1.45	1.59	1.84
1	from	0.97	0.97	0.95	0.94	0.91	0.88	0.84	0.79
	to	1.03	1.04	1.05	1.07	1.11	1.16	1.25	1.39
0.8	from	0.78	0.78	0.77	0.76	0.75	0.73	0.70	0.66
	to	0.82	0.82	0.83	0.85	0.87	0.90	0.94	1.02

Distance — Entfernung    Distance    Distancia  
Aperture — Blende    Ouverture    Apertura



Aperture		1.7	2	2.8	4	5.6	8	11	16
Distance	from	96'2"	81'9"	57'11"	41'0"	29'1"	20'8"	14'8"	10'5"
	to	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞
20	from	16'8"	16'2"	15'0"	13'7"	12'0"	10'3"	8'7"	7'0"
	to	25'1"	26'4"	30'4"	38'7"	63'0"	640'0"	∞	∞
10	from	9'1"	8'11"	8'7"	8'1"	7'6"	6'10"	6'1"	5'3"
	to	11'1"	11'4"	12'0"	13'1"	15'0"	18'11"	30'5"	227'0"
7	from	6'7"	6'6"	6'4"	6'0"	5'9"	5'4"	4'10"	4'4"
	to	7'6"	7'7"	7'11"	8'4"	9'1"	10'4"	12'11"	20'3"
5	from	4'9"	4'9"	4'8"	4'6"	4'4"	4'1"	3'10"	3'6"
	to	5'3"	5'4"	5'5"	5'8"	5'11"	6'5"	7'4"	9'2"
4	from	3'10"	3'10"	3'9"	3'8"	3'7"	3'5"	3'3"	3'0"
	to	4'2"	4'2"	4'3"	4'5"	4'7"	4'10"	5'4"	6'2"
3	from	2'11"	2'11"	2'10"	2'10"	2'9"	2'8"	2'7"	2'5"
	to	3'1"	3'1"	3'2"	3'2"	3'3"	3'5"	3'8"	4'0"
2.6	from	2'7"	2'6"	2'6"	2'6"	2'5"	2'4"	2'3"	2'2"
	to	2'8"	2'8"	2'8"	2'9"	2'10"	2'11"	3'1"	3'4"

Distance — Entfernung

Distance Distancia

Aperture — Blende

Ouverture Apertura

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