



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.**

YASHICA

Lynx

35

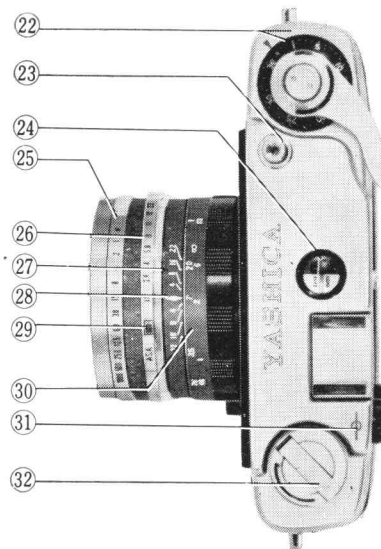
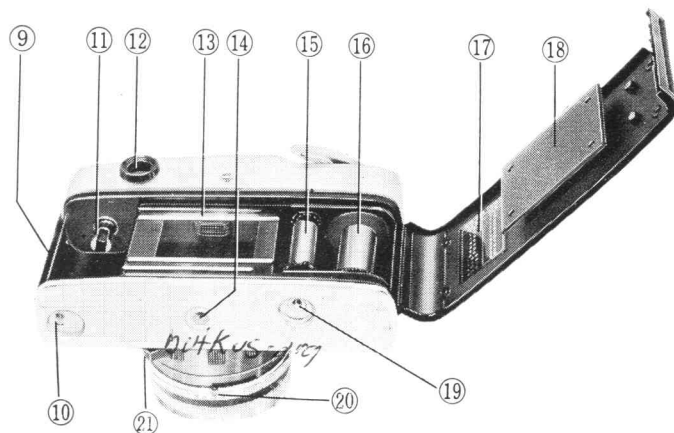
INSTRUCTION BOOKLET

A black and white photograph of a Yashica Lynx camera, viewed from a front-three-quarter angle. The camera has a silver top and a black textured body. Numbered callouts point to the following parts: 1. Top of the camera body; 2. Shutter release button; 3. Viewfinder; 4. Shutter speed dial; 5. Lens mount; 6. Top of the camera body; 7. Viewfinder; 8. Lens element.

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. Light Gathering Window (Photo Cell)
4. Strap Holder
5. Flash Synchro-terminal
6. Rangefinder
7. Viewfinder
8. Taking Lens (Yashinon f:1.8)
9. Slide Lock
10. Slide Lock Release Button
11. Cassette Supporting Shaft
12. Finder Eye-piece

- | | |
|---|---|
| 13. Film Gate | 24. Exposure Indicator Window |
| 14. Tripod Socket | 25. Shutter Speed Control Ring |
| 15. Sprocket | 26. Lens Opening Scale |
| 16. Take-up Spool | 27. Depth-of-field Scale |
| 17. ASA-DIN Film Speed Conversion Table | 28. Red Diamond Mark |
| 18. Film Pressure Plate | 29. ASA Film Speed Indicator Dial |
| 19. Film Rewind Release Button | 30. Distance Scale |
| 20. Self-timer Lever | 31. Film Position Mark |
| 21. Focusing Lever | 32. Film Rewinding Knob w/Folding Crank |
| 22. Film Exposure Counter | |
| 23. Shutter Release Button | |



LOADING FILM

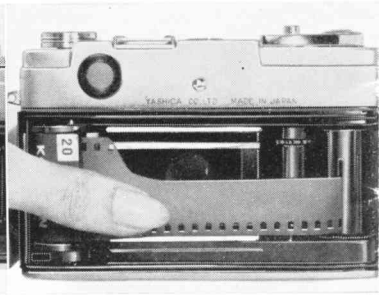
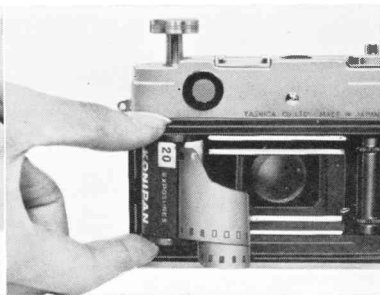
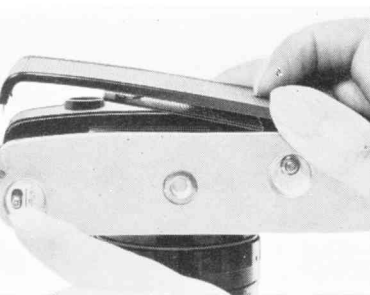
35mm roll film

20 or 36 exposures per roll

24 × 36mm size negative

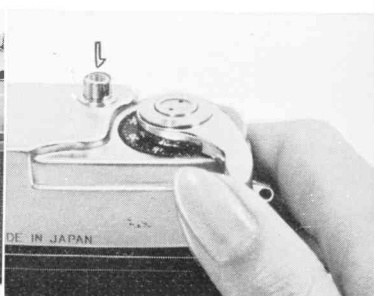
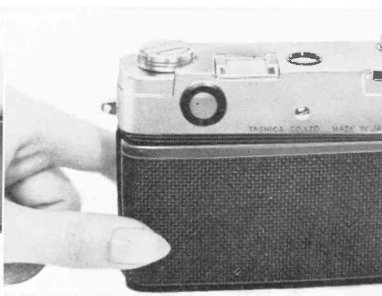
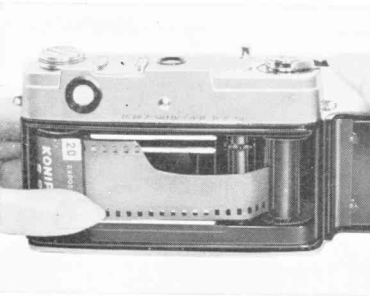
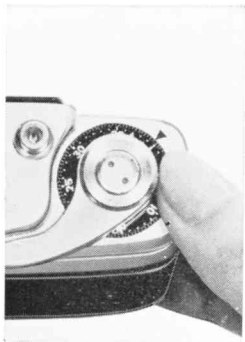
Black and White or color

- (1) To unlock the back cover, slide the Release Button in the direction of arrow (to the marking '0') pressing it, and the hinged back cover will swing open.
- (2) Pull out the Film Rewinding Knob, and insert a new 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. Press the Shutter Release Button.
- (6) Advance film and press the Shutter Release Button, twice.
- (7) Advance the film again and set the figure '1' on the Exposure Counter Dial opposite the red triangle, turning the dial counter-clockwise.

NOW THE CAMERA IS READY FOR THE FIRST PICTURE.



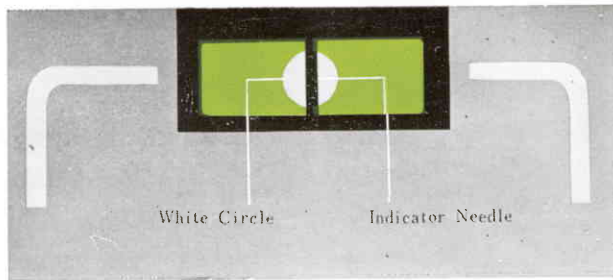
METER-COUPLED SHUTTER SYSTEM

The Copal SV shutter of the LYNX-1000 incorporates a system of linking the shutter speed and aperture dials, in addition to cross-coupling with the built-in reflected-light-reading exposure meter

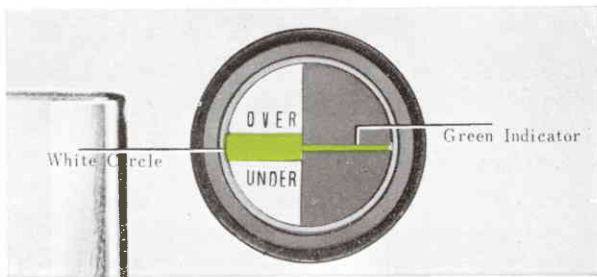


Similar to the LVS system, it provides correct exposure over a wide range of shutter speed-aperture combinations when set according to the simple instructions. Since the aperture, shutter and exposure meter are linked, setting the camera for correct exposure has been simplified to matching a movable needle to a fixed correct exposure indicator.

**EXPOSURE INDICATOR
VISIBLE
IN VIEWFINDER**



**EXPOSURE INDICATOR
ON TOP
OF CAMERA**



SETTING CAMERA FOR EXPOSURE

1

Move the ASA Setting Lever until the ASA Index Number of the film loaded in the camera appears fully in the ASA Indicator Window.

ASA DIAL

10

- (Corresponds to ASA 12)

16

- (Corresponds to ASA 25)

32

50

- (ASA 80)

100

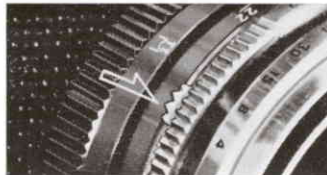
200

400

800

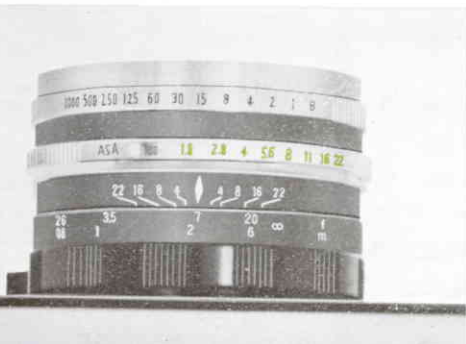
Assuming the ASA Speed of the film in use is ASA 100, move the ASA Setting Lever until this figure is fully visible in the Indicator Window.

ASA SETTING LEVER



2

Now set the desired shutter speed opposite the 'red index mark' by turning the Shutter Speed Control Ring.



FOR CORRECT EXPOSURES

3

After pointing the LYNX toward the scene to be photographed, turn the Aperture Control Ring until the Green Needle in the Exposure Indicator on top of the camera comes into alignment with fixed Green Indicator.

4

A similar, and faster system may be used : by framing the scene in the viewfinder and turning the Aperture Control Ring until the movable pointer is centered in the white circle on the frame visible in the viewfinder.

CAMERA TOP

over
exposure



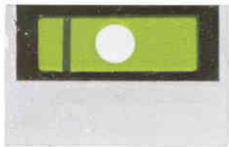
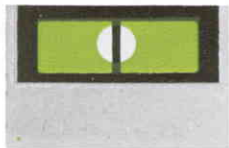
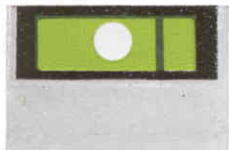
correct
exposure



under
exposure



INSIDE VIEWFINDER



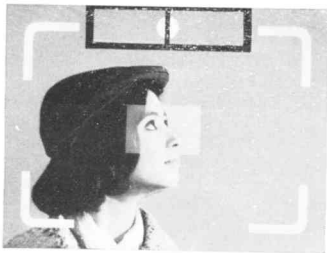
IMPORTANT : Should you be unable to match the exposure meter pointer and the fixed indicator, two reasons are possible,—either the shutter speed is too high or light conditions are not suitable for the set shutter speed to yield correct exposure. Reset shutter to a slower (or higher) speed consistent with average light conditions.

CONVENTIONAL EXPOSURE SETTINGS

Conventional settings of the shutter speed and aperture controls of the LYNX have been retained for photographers familiar with this system. Settings may be made by turning the Shutter Speed Control Ring to the desired speed and then setting the Aperture Control Ring. Because of the cross-coupling feature, settings first made on the Aperture Control Ring must be held in place while the Shutter Speed Control Ring is being turned.

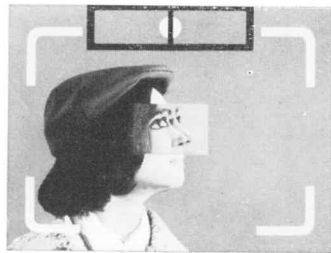
SIGHTING & FOCUSING

The single window view/rangefinder permits quick focusing and framing of the picture. The extra-large viewing window features a bright-line frame indicating clearly the field of view covered by the 45mm Yashinon lens. When you compose your picture within this frame you are assured of getting precisely what you see. When looking through the viewfinder, the small, bright rectangle in the center is part of the super-imposed-image-type rangefinder. To focus, center the small rectangle over the center of interest in the scene and rotate the focusing lever until the two images merge, forming one clear image.



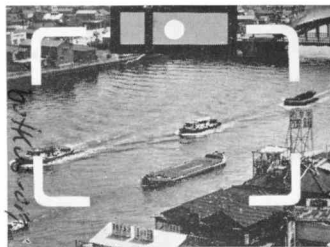
The camera is now in focus for this particular picture.

The focusing scale may also be used to focus the LYNX and, when used in conjunction with the depth-of-field scale, is extremely useful for the "Zone Focusing" method for sharp action pictures.



PARALLAX CORRECTION

Parallax, the discrepancy in area covered by the lens and viewfinder, is automatically corrected by the bright-line-frame finder. The LYNX incorporates a tilting prism, fully coupled to the range finder, that compensates for parallax over the entire focusing range. The picture recorded on the film will be identical to that composed within the bright-line frame.



Subject in a long distance



Subject in a short distance

TAKING FLASH PICTURES

Your Yashica LYNX offers M-X synchronization

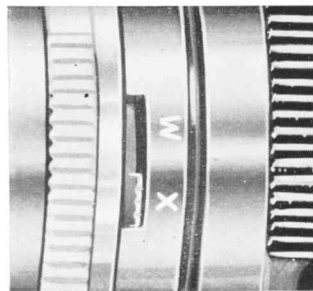
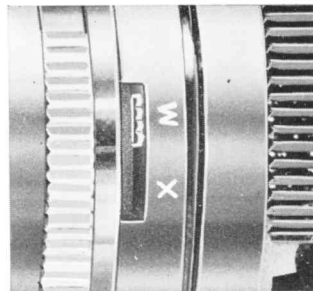
Selector Position	M	X	X
Bulb used	Medium Peak	Short Peak	Medium Peak
Shutter Speed	Any Speed	1/60 or slower	1/30 or slower (When using self-timer)

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 LYNX.

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 to the camera with a bracket that screws into the tripod socket.



SELF-TIMER

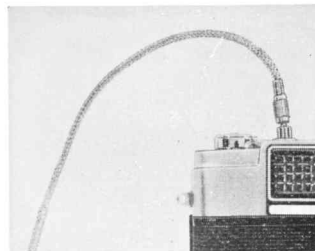
The Self-Timer, for taking self-portraits or group pictures, gives you about 8 seconds to get yourself into the picture.

- (A) Caution! Be sure to move the synchronization selector to the X position when using the self-timer.
- (B) Then set speed, and move the self-timer in the direction shown by the arrow.



CABLE RELEASE

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



LENS OPENING

The lens aperture controls the amount of light that will pass through the lens onto the light-sensitive film. The Yashica LYNX, with its Yashinon lens, offers openings of f:1.8, 2.8, 4, 5.6, 8, 11, 16 & 22. Notice that the lower the number, the larger the lens opening. f:1.8 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.

SHUTTER SPEED

The shutter speed controls the duration of the exposure. Shutter speeds on your Yashica LYNX with its fine Copal Shutter are 1, 1/2, 1/4, 1/8, 1/15, 1/30, 1/60, 1/125, 1/250, 1/500 and 1/1000 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 1/250	1/500, 1/1000	'B'	1, 1/2, 1/4, 1/8, 1/15

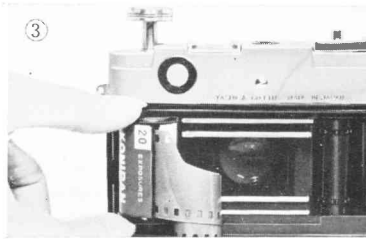
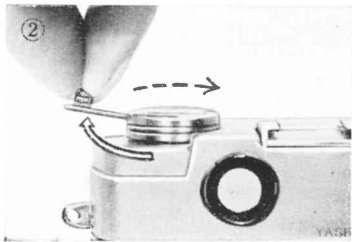
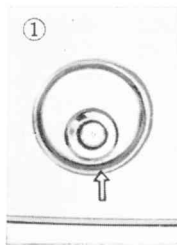
UNLOADING FILM

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 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 Slide Lock Release Button in the direction of the arrow. 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

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, buildings 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).

17 When in doubt, follow the film manufacturer's recommendations, and you will be assured of good pictures.

SETTING CAMERA FOR AUTOMATIC FILTER FACTOR COMPENSATION

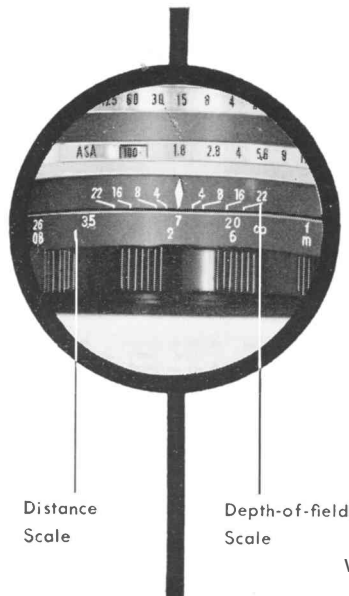
When a filter is used to obtain normal color rendition in black & white or to correct color casts in color photography, these filters cut out a portion of the normal color spectrum, resulting in a loss of light reaching the film. To compensate for this light loss the filter manufacturers have calculated a mathematical multiplying factor which is divided into the shutter speed or aperture opening.

Varying with the sensitivity and color response characteristics of the film emulsion, these factors allow the photographer to recalculate the exposure and obtain correctly-exposed negatives.

Example : Assuming a filter factor of X2 for a yellow filter and film with an ASA 200 index with a normal exposure reading calling for a shutter speed of 1/200 at f:16, you could divide the factor into either, giving 1/100 at f:16 or 1/200 at f:8. A simpler method is to divide the filter factor into the ASA speed and set the result in the ASA Indicator Window. This allows you to use the meter to obtain the correct exposure automatically.

NOTE : Reset the ASA speed when filter is not in use.

Many photographers keep an UV filter on the camera to protect the lens from dust and cuts haze. It requires no filter factor in either black & white or color photography.



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 $f:16$ than at $f:1.8$. 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 7 feet and the lens aperture is $f/16$, the Depth-of-Field (area in which all objects are sharp) is from about 5 ft. to 16 ft.

You can employ depth-of-field to use your Yashica LYNX 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 : 1.8/45mm

in meter

m \ F	1.8	2.8	4	5.6	8	11	16	22
0.8	0.78 0.82	0.77 0.83	0.76 0.84	0.75 0.86	0.73 0.89	0.70 0.93	0.66 1.01	0.62 1.11
0.9	0.88 0.92	0.87 0.94	0.85 0.96	0.83 0.98	0.81 1.02	0.78 1.07	0.73 1.17	0.68 1.32
1	0.97 1.03	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	1.16 1.24	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	1.44 1.57	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	1.89 2.13	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	2.75 3.30	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 ∞
5	4.34 5.89	4.05 6.45	3.74 7.53	3.40 9.43	2.99 15.2	2.60 65.0	2.13 ∞	1.76 ∞
10	7.67 14.4	6.79 18.9	5.97 30.7	5.14 ∞	4.26 ∞	3.50 ∞	2.71 ∞	2.12 ∞
∞	32.8 ∞	21.1 ∞	14.8 ∞	10.5 ∞	7.38 ∞	5.37 ∞	3.69 ∞	2.69 ∞

in feet

ft \ F	1.8	2.8	4	5.6	8	11	16	22
2.6	2.54 2.66	2.51 2.70	2.48 2.74	2.43 2.80	2.36 2.89	2.28 3.02	2.16 3.26	2.03 3.60
3.0	2.92 3.08	2.88 3.13	2.83 3.19	2.77 3.27	2.68 3.40	2.58 3.58	2.43 3.92	2.27 4.44
3.5	3.39 3.61	3.34 3.68	3.27 3.76	3.19 3.88	3.08 4.06	2.94 4.32	2.74 4.84	2.54 5.65
4.0	3.86 4.15	3.79 4.24	3.71 4.35	3.60 4.50	3.45 4.76	3.28 5.12	3.04 5.87	2.78 7.11
5.0	4.78 5.24	4.67 5.38	4.55 5.56	4.39 5.82	4.17 6.25	3.92 6.90	3.57 8.34	3.22 11.1
7.0	6.58 7.48	6.37 7.77	6.13 8.15	5.84 8.73	5.46 9.76	5.04 11.5	4.47 16.1	3.97 31.5
10.0	9.16 11.0	8.75 11.7	8.31 12.6	7.78 14.0	7.11 16.9	6.41 22.7	5.51 53.7	4.72 ∞
15.0	13.2 17.4	12.4 19.1	11.5 21.6	10.5 26.3	9.30 38.8	8.14 95.7	6.74 ∞	5.58 ∞
30.0	23.5 41.5	21.0 52.8	18.6 78.2	16.1 ∞	13.4 ∞	11.1 ∞	8.66 ∞	6.83 ∞
∞	108. ∞	69.2 ∞	48.4 ∞	34.6 ∞	24.2 ∞	17.6 ∞	12.1 ∞	8.81 ∞

REVIEW

1. Set the ASA film emulsion speed in the ASA Indicator Window.
2. Set the desired shutter speed by turning the Shutter Speed Control Ring.
3. Turn the Aperture Control Ring until Exposure Indicators coincide.
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 LYNX

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 set.