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Lynx-14E

INSTRUCTION BOOKLET

35

Lynx-14E

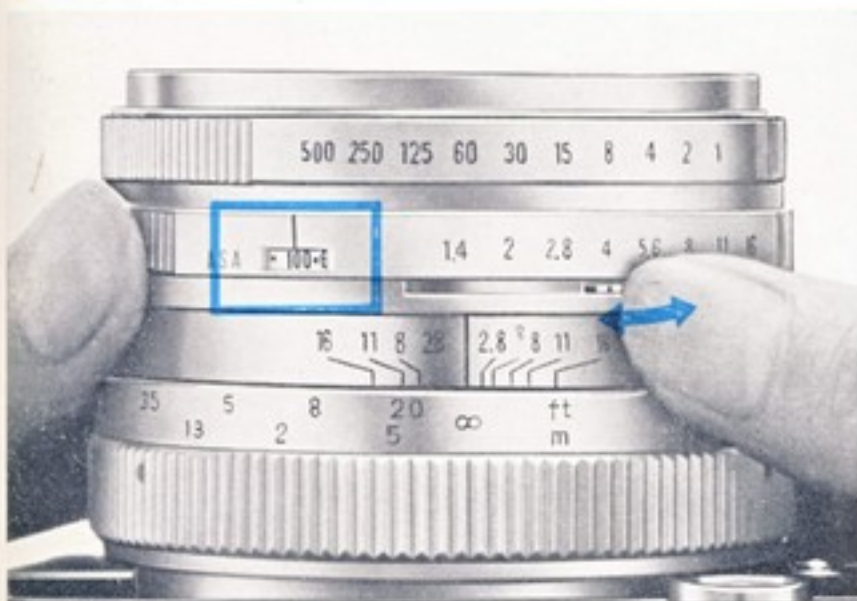


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You are now the owner of the YASHICA Lynx-14E which offers outstanding performance and assures maximum picture-taking versatility. For the first time in the world, the Lynx-14E features an electronic exposure computer incorporating an **integrated circuit (IC)** and a set of transistors. Indicator lamps in the finder provide greater ease and accuracy in correct exposure setting. This unique system is completely shock-resistant and is invulnerable to damage.

Coupled with this remarkable feature, the superb Yashinon-DX f/1.4 lens which delivers sharp and crisp results in either color or black-and-white even at full aperture opens boundless possibilities in available light photography.

OUTLINE OF CAMERA OPERATION



1

After loading the film, set the figure equivalent to the ASA speed rating of the film in use in the ASA speed indicator window.



2

Preselect the desired shutter speed.

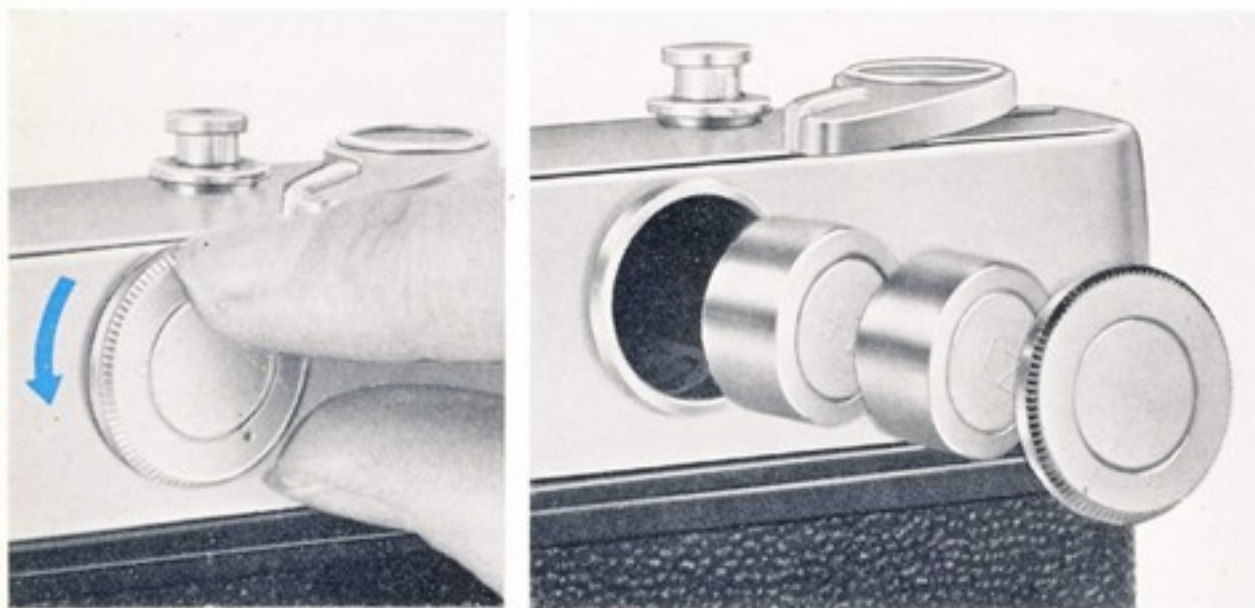


3 While pressing the activator button, sight through the viewfinder and rotate the aperture ring until the red "OVER" or "UNDER" indicator lamp turns off to signal correct exposure setting.



Secure focus on your subject and trip the shutter.

INSTALLING THE BATTERIES



Open the battery compartment lid by turning it counter-clockwise. As illustrated, install two mercury batteries so that their plus (+) side faces towards you and close the lid securely.

Use two 1.3V mercury batteries (Mallory RM640R or equivalent).

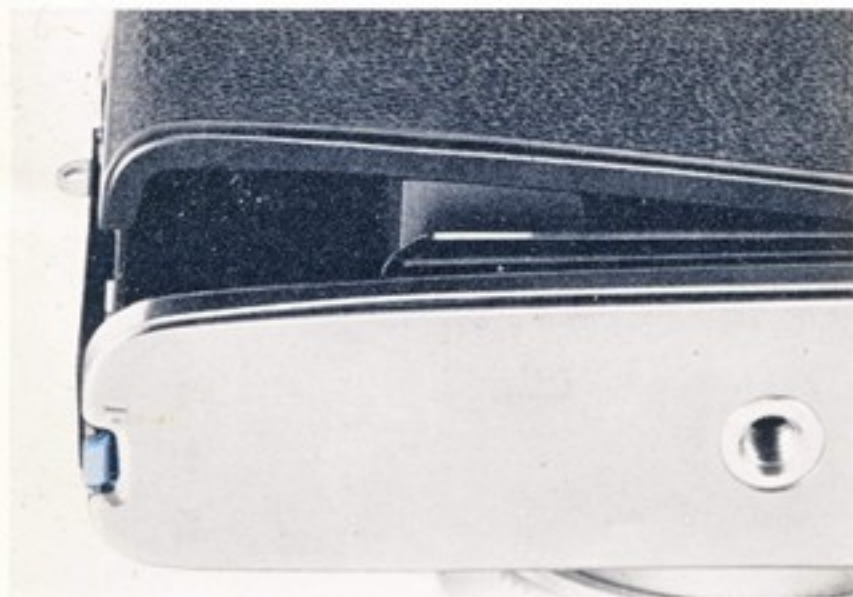
Precautions on Handling the Mercury Batteries

1. To prevent unnecessary drain of battery power, the electric current is supplied only over the duration the activator button is depressed.
2. Do not throw used mercury batteries into the fire, trash cans or waste receptacles.
3. Do not dismantle mercury batteries or leave them where children can get access to them.
4. Ordinarily, a set of mercury batteries will provide sufficient power for about one and a half years, but it is advisable to make replacement before the battery power is completely exhausted.
5. The mercury batteries should be replaced when they lose power and the red "UNDER" and "OVER" lamps fail to turn on when you turn the aperture ring in either direction while pressing the activator button.

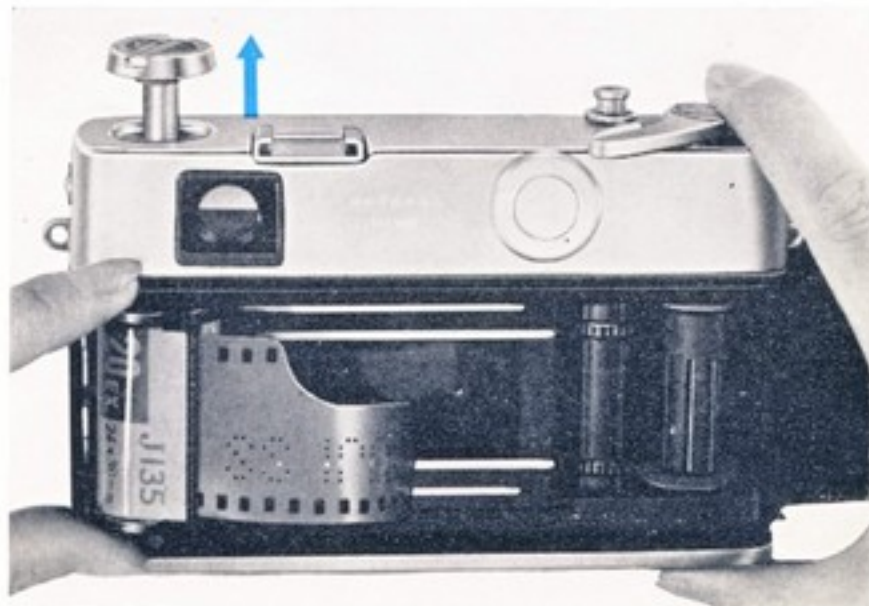
LOADING THE FILM

Avoid direct sunlight when loading your film. Make it a rule to load in the shade.

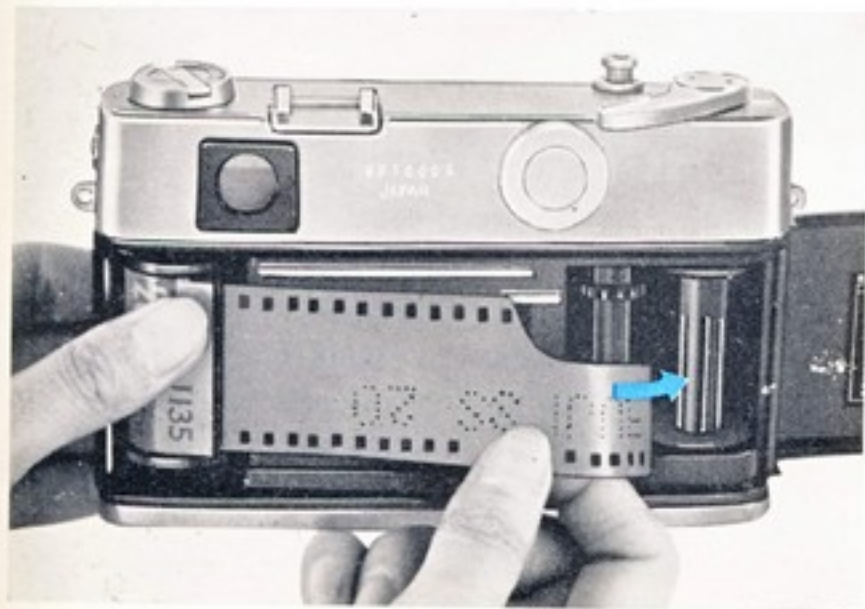
1. The rear cover will pop open when the rear cover lock on the edge of the camera base is pulled out.



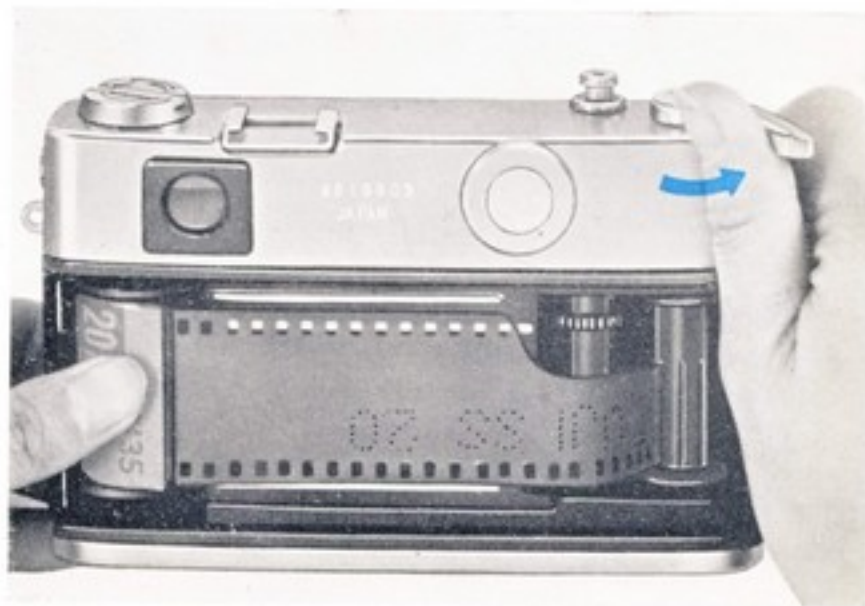
2. Pull out the film rewind knob, place the film cassette into the film chamber and return the rewind knob to its original position.



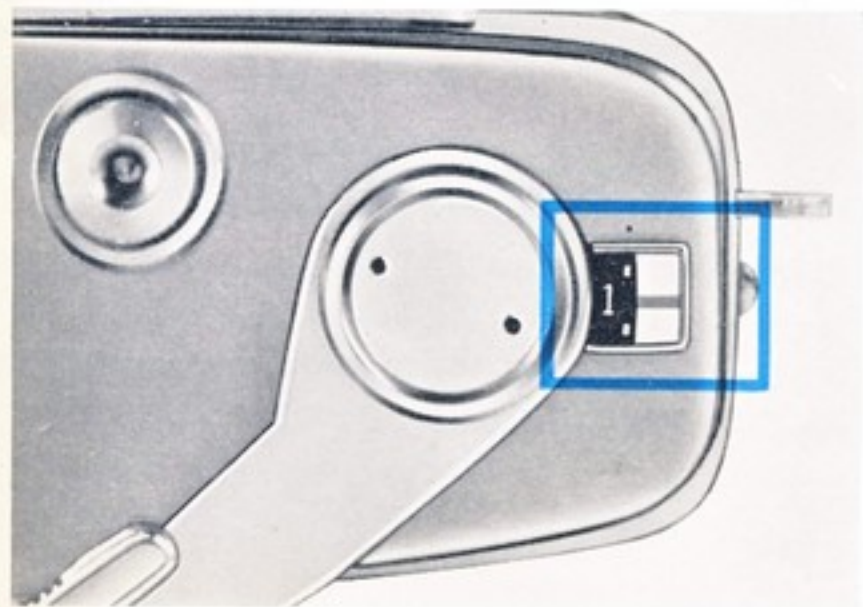
3. Draw out some length of the film from the cassette and introduce the tip of the film leader into one of the slots on the take-up spool.



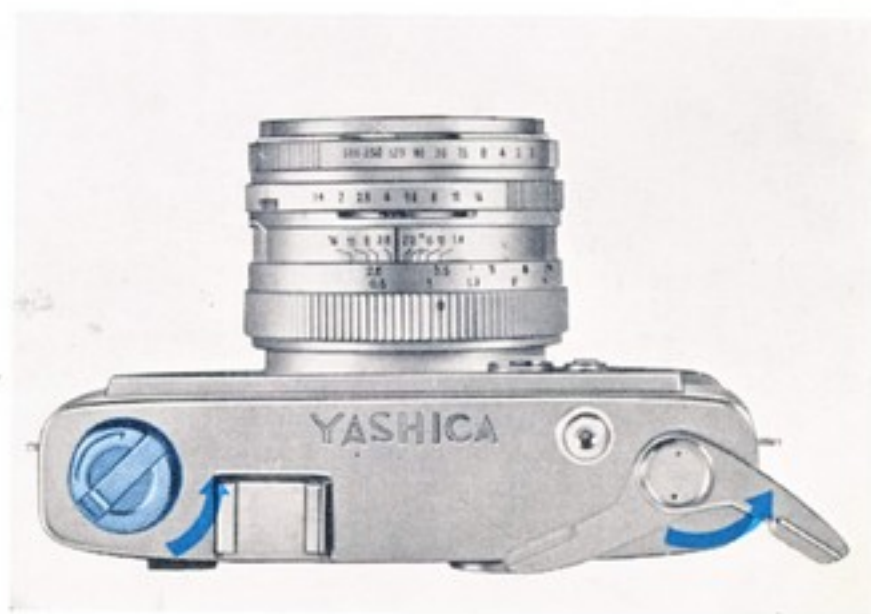
4. After ascertaining that the sprocket teeth properly catch the perforations along both edges of the film, manipulate the film advance lever. When it is determined that the film is advancing properly, close the rear cover.



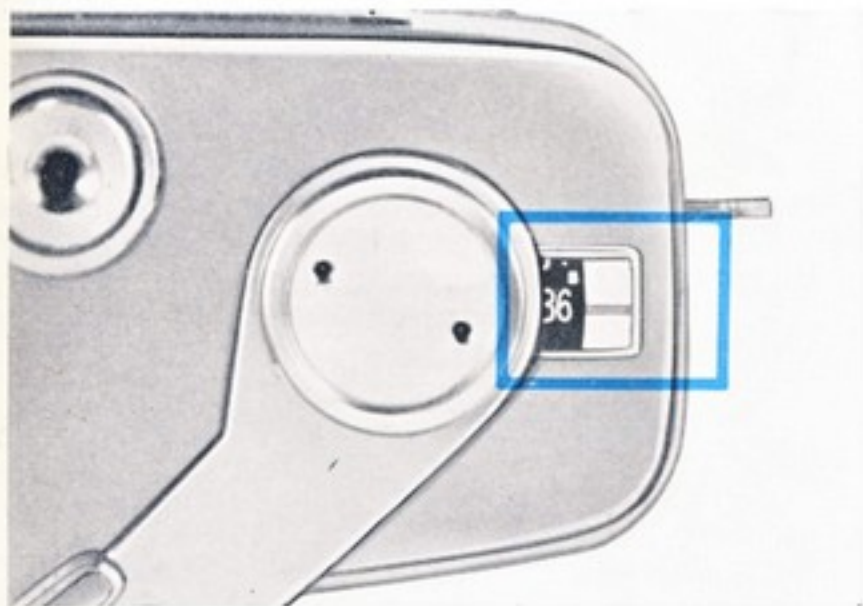
5. All the while during film loading, the exposure counter will register the letter "S" (Start). Release the shutter and wind the film advance lever alternately until the figure "1" appears in the counter window. (The exposure counter of the Lynx-14E automatically resets to "S" when the rear cover is opened.)



6. When the counter shows the figure "1", you're now ready to shoot your first frame. Manipulation of the film advance lever then automatically registers count of exposures. If the film rewind knob rotates when the film advance lever is wound, it is an indication that the film is advancing properly. Make sure the film advance lever is given a full stroke until it goes no further.



REWINDING THE FILM



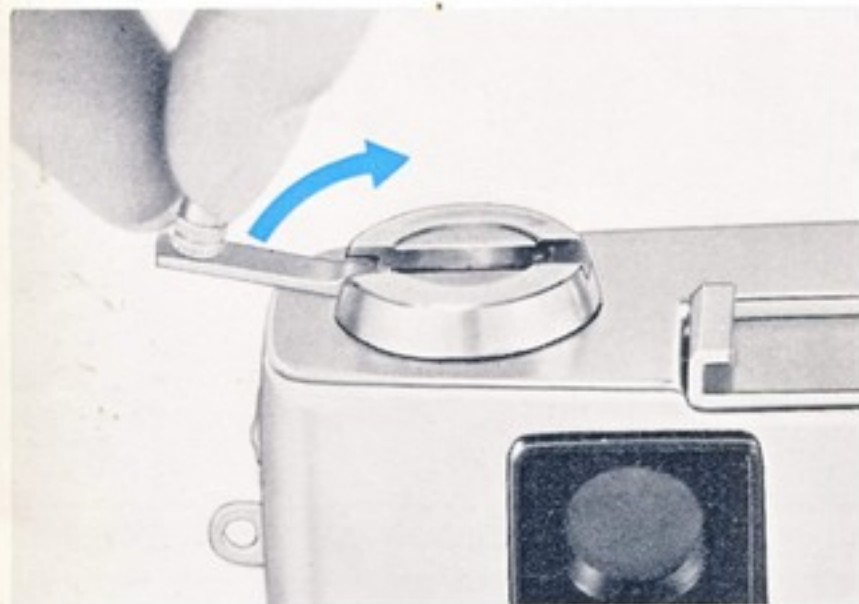
1. When the exposure counter registers the figure "36" (20 in case of 20-exposure load), it means that the full length of the film has been exposed. Do not wind the film forcibly, because it may tear or come loose from the cassette, making it impossible to rewind.

When the full length of the film has been

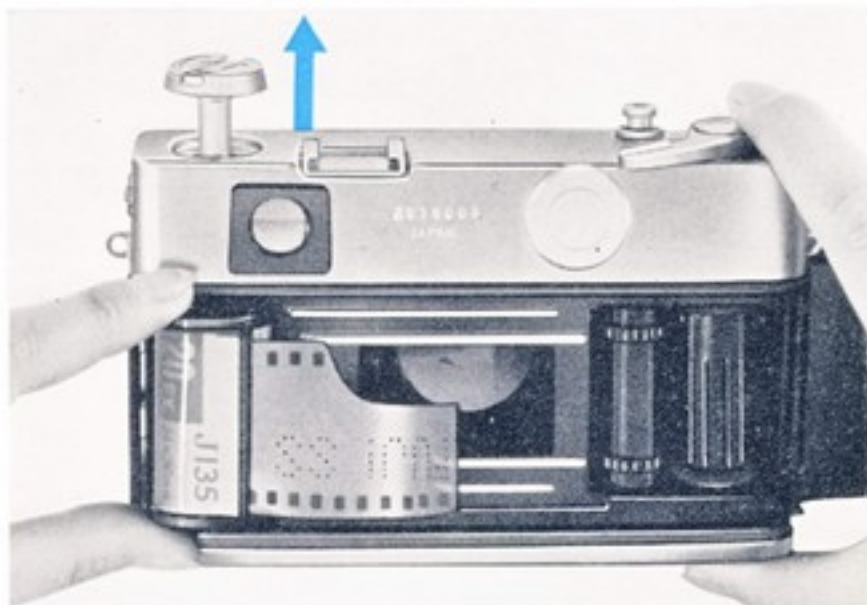


2. Push the film rewind button on the camera base. (This button pops out when the film advance lever is manipulated, resetting the mechanism for smooth film wind.)

exposed, rewind it into the cassette before opening the rear cover for unloading.

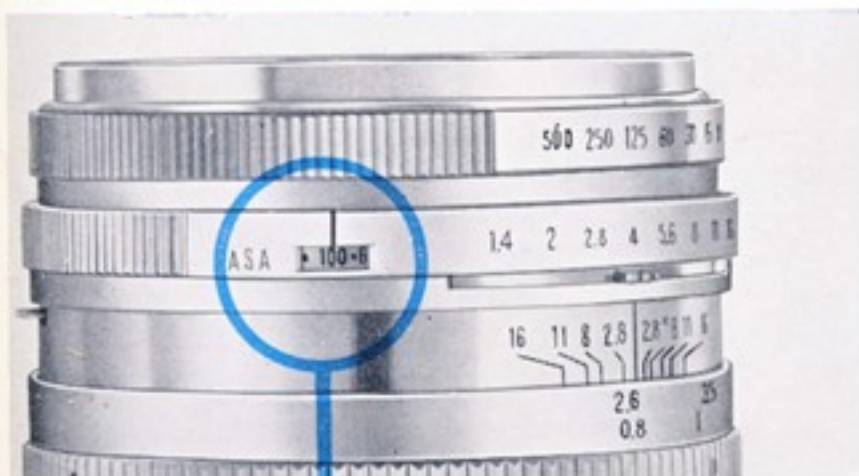


3. Fold out the crank-handle on the film rewind knob and turn it in the direction of the arrow. A slight resistance will be felt when the film pulls off the take-up spool, but continue winding the crank-handle.



4. When the crank-handle rotates freely without any resistance, open the rear cover, pull out the rewind knob and take out the film cassette.

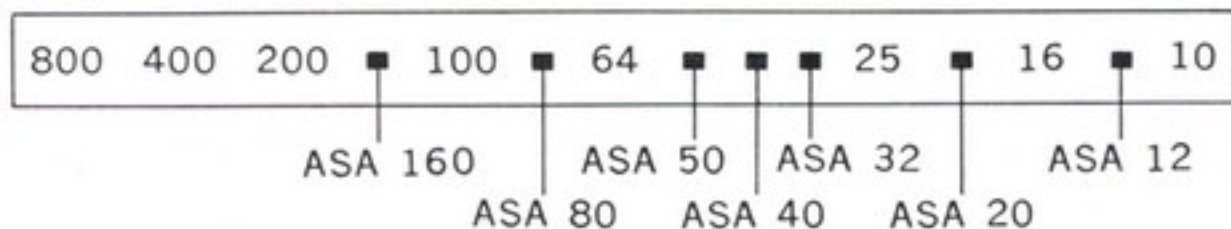
EXPOSURE SETTING



1. SET THE ASA SPEED RATING

Turn the ASA speed control lever and set the figure denoting the ASA speed rating of the film loaded in the camera in the ASA speed indicator window. Correct exposure will not be assured unless the ASA speed is set properly.

ASA DIAL





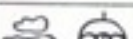


The ASA speed rating is clearly specified on the box in which the film is supplied or on the instruction sheet which comes with the film.



2. PRESELECT THE SHUTTER SPEED

Turn the shutter speed control ring and align the desired shutter speed setting with the red indicator line.

When using a film with a speed rating of ASA 100, refer to the table given on this page for standard shutter speed setting.

LIGHTING CONDITIONS	SHUTTER SPEEDS
 BRIGHT	$\frac{1}{500}$ • $\frac{1}{250}$ sec.
 HAZY	$\frac{1}{250}$ • $\frac{1}{125}$ sec.
 CLOUDY • RAIN	$\frac{1}{60}$ • $\frac{1}{30}$ sec.
 INDOOR	$\frac{1}{30}$ sec. or slower shutter speeds
 SPECIAL	1 sec. • B

- Set the shutter speed at $\frac{1}{500}$ sec. when shooting fast-moving subjects or sport scenes.
- The shutter speed of $\frac{1}{250}$ sec. is fast enough for photographing ordinary moving subjects.

3. TURN THE APERTURE RING WHILE PRESSING THE ACTIVATOR BUTTON

Sight through the viewfinder while rotating the aperture ring and you will see the "OVER" or "UNDER" indicator lamp. The point where the lamps turn off indicates correct exposure setting.



VIEWFINDER FIELD	

◀ OVER

UNDER ▶

Over-exposure.....Rotate the aperture ring in the direction of the red arrow ◀ (left motion) until the "OVER" indicator lamp turns off.

If rotation of the aperture ring fails to turn off the "OVER" indicator lamp, select a faster shutter speed or else mount an ND or other type of filter over the lens and make exposure adjustment all over again.

When both indicator lamps do not light, it signifies correct exposure setting.

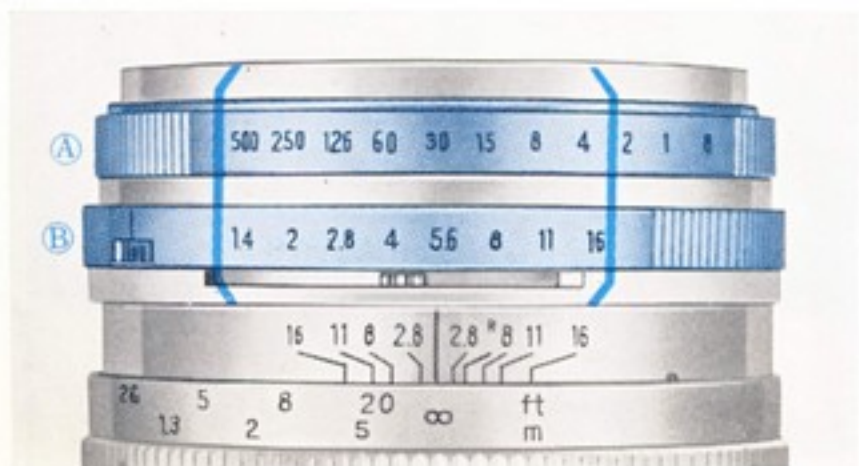
Under-exposure.....Turn the aperture ring in the direction of the red arrow ▶ (right motion) until the "UNDER" indicator lamp turns off.

In case the "UNDER" indicator lamp fails to turn off, select a slower shutter speed or turn to flash photography.

COMBINATION OF SHUTTER SPEED AND LENS APERTURE



The shutter speed and aperture control of the Lynx-14E are so arranged that both can be gripped and rotated simultaneously in either direction for selection of the desired speed / aperture combination for a given light value. If, as shown in the lower illustration, the correct exposure setting is determined to be $f/5.6$ at $1/30$ sec., any one of the shutter speed / lens aperture combinations enclosed within the blue lines selected by gripping both the shutter speed control ring (A) and aperture ring (B) and turning them in either direction.



EXPOSURE ADJUSTMENT WHEN USING FILTERS



When a filter is used compensation for exposure must be made according to the exposure factor of the filter in use (2X in case of Y2 filter). With the Lynx-14E, this exposure compensation is accomplished through adjustment of the aperture setting.

If the correct exposure setting under the prevailing light condition is $f/16$ at $1/250$ sec., exposure compensation when using a filter with a factor of 2X should be made by turning the aperture ring by one setting to $f/11$. With a 4X filter, the aperture setting must be adjusted by two stops to $f/8$.

Note: In the above circumstance after adjustments have been made, disregard the red "OVER" indicator lamp which will turn on and press the shutter button. If lighting condition changes just prior to making an exposure, make exposure adjustment all over again.

EXPOSURE SETTING WHEN SHOOTING AGAINST LIGHT



Exposure set in the normal manner



Exposure reading taken by approaching the prime subject

When shooting against light or photographing a subject near a window, or against an excessively bright background such as snow-covered landscape, the prime subject is liable to appear extremely dark (underexposed) if exposure is set in the normal manner.

To obtain sparkling results in such cases (See lower photo), approach your prime subject and take exposure reading by seeing to it that the bright light in the background is warded off from the light acceptor.

In case the prime subject cannot be approached, proper compensation must be made by adjusting the lens aperture.

Note: See footnote on page 15.

In order to obtain perfect exposure of the prime subject when shooting against light, it is necessary to give from twice to four times the normal exposure. The range of exposure adjustment in this case depends upon the intensity of the light in the background.

1. In case the light in the background is of comparatively low intensity, open the lens aperture by one setting. If the correct exposure setting is $f/11$ at $1/125$ sec., set the aperture at $f/8$.
2. In case of exceedingly bright background, open the lens aperture by two settings. If correct exposure determined according to normal method is $f/11$ at $1/125$ sec., turn the aperture ring and adjust the aperture setting to $f/5.6$.

Note: See footnote on page 15.



VIEWFINDER



The viewfinder of the Lynx-14E incorporates a bright frame outlining the exact area which will be reproduced on the film plane.

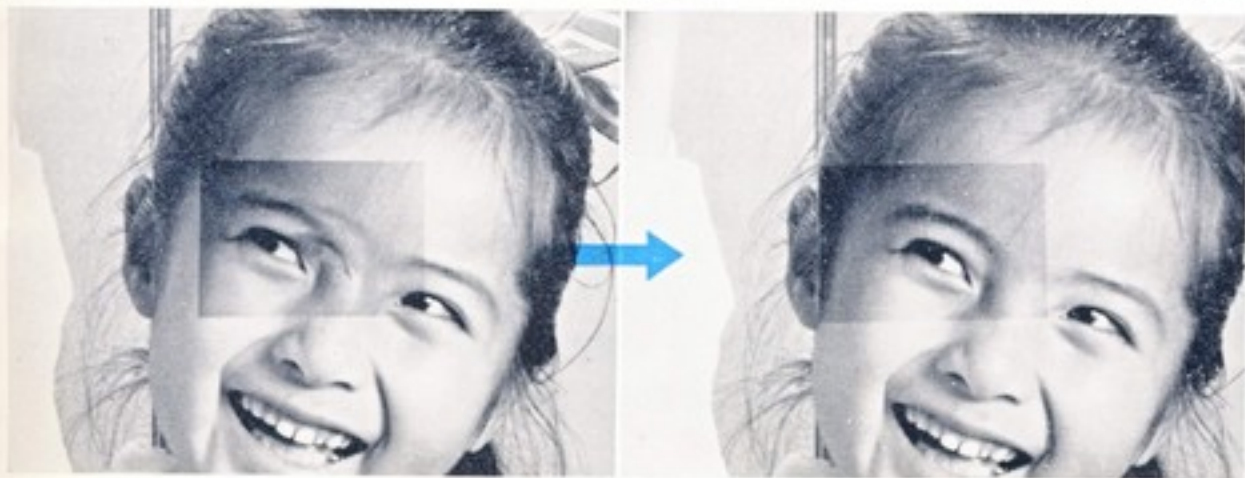
It also features automatic parallax compensation. In other words, the viewfinder frame moves diagonally in accordance with the focusing range to make compensation for the slight difference between the field covered by the viewfinder and that of the camera lens. Regardless of the camera-to-subject range, therefore, the picture you compose within this frame will be reproduced on the film plane.

FOCUSING

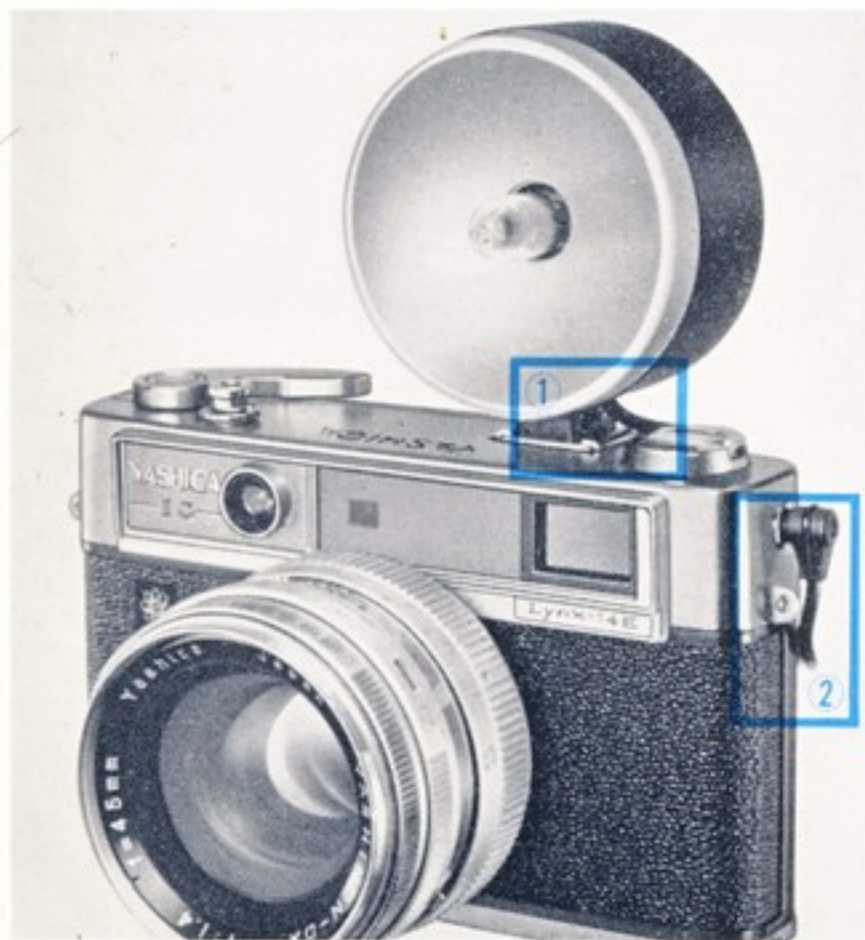


Focus adjustment is accomplished by turning the focusing ring while observing the image in the focusing spot in the center of the viewfinder field.

If, as shown in the lower left photo, two identical images appear in the center of the finder field, rotate the focusing ring until they are perfectly superimposed. This simple procedure permits precise focusing.



FLASH PHOTOGRAPHY



Mount the flash unit on the accessory shoe ① of the Lynx-14E. Plug the PC cord of the unit into the flash contact ② of the camera, and you're ready for flash photography.

The exposure in flash photography should be determined in accordance with the guide number of the flash bulb or electronic flash unit in use (refer to instructions supplied with the bulbs or unit).

(The correct aperture setting is obtained by dividing the guide number by the distance from the flash unit to your subject.)

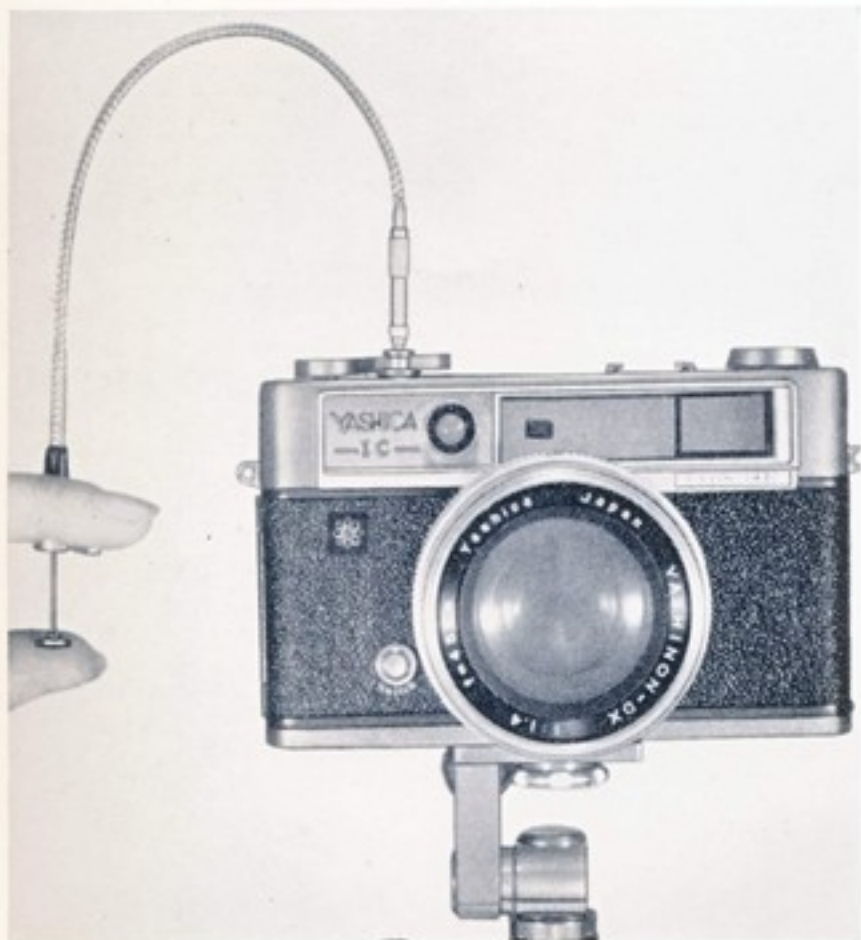
The Yashica AG-D flash gun can be used on a camera with the direct contact shoe, as a cordless flash gun.

When using M-class flashbulbs, switch the sync selector lever to "M". Set the sync selector lever to "X" when using F-class flashbulbs or electronic flash unit.

Type of flashbulb	Contact	Range of synchronization
M class	M	All shutter speeds
F class	X	1 / 30 sec. or slower shutter speeds
Electronic flash	X	All shutter speeds



USE OF CABLE RELEASE · BULB EXPOSURE



USE OF CABLE RELEASE

To prevent erratic movement during exposure, it is advisable to mount the camera on a tripod and to use a cable release when shooting at $1/30$ sec. or slower shutter speeds. Mount the cable release in the threaded socket on the shutter release button.

BULB EXPOSURE

When the shutter control ring is adjusted to B (bulb) setting, the shutter will remain open over the duration the shutter release button is depressed. This B setting is used when long exposure of more than one second is required, and is effective in shooting night scenes, fireworks, etc.

SELF-TIMER



By using the self-timer, you can put yourself in the picture.

- ① Set the sync selector lever to "X".
- ② Charge the shutter by winding the film advance lever.
- ③ Set the self-timer by moving the self-timer lever located on the bottom of the lens barrel in the direction of the arrow (See lower left photo).

Secure focus (if you are all alone, focus on the spot where you plan to stand), press the shutter release button, set yourself at the predetermined position without delay and face the camera.

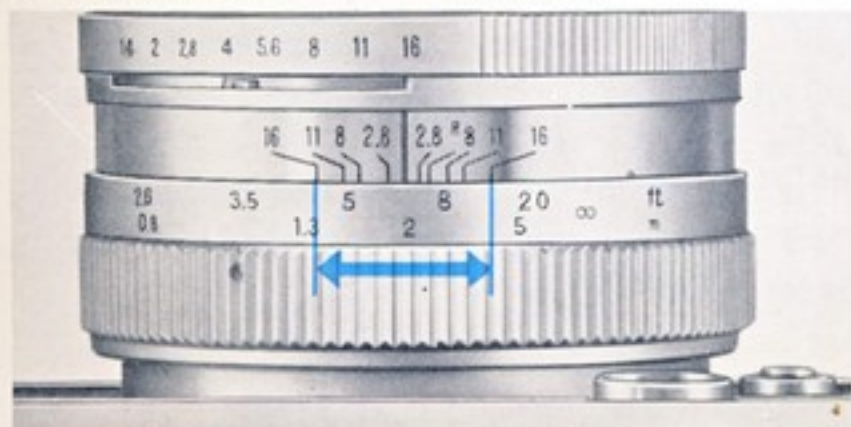
The self-timer trips the shutter approximately 7 to 8 seconds after the shutter release is pressed.

DEPTH OF FIELD



Aperture set at $f/1.4$
Objects in the back-ground appear blurred and out of focus.

Aperture set at $f/16$
Objects in the back-ground appear sharply focused.



By depth of field, it is meant the range over which objects in the foreground and background appear acceptably sharp when the camera lens is focused on a subject at a given distance.

The depth of field becomes more extensive when the lens aperture is closed to a smaller opening and likewise increases in proportion to the camera-to-subject distance.

The depth of field can be determined by referring to the table on the following page or by directly reading off the depth-of-field scale engraved on the lens barrel.

In case the camera lens is focused on a subject at a distance of two meters and the correct aperture setting is $f/16$, the range indicated by the figure "16" on both side of the index (I) is the depth of field. In other words, all objects within the range of about 1.3 meters to 4 meters will appear acceptably sharp on the film plane.

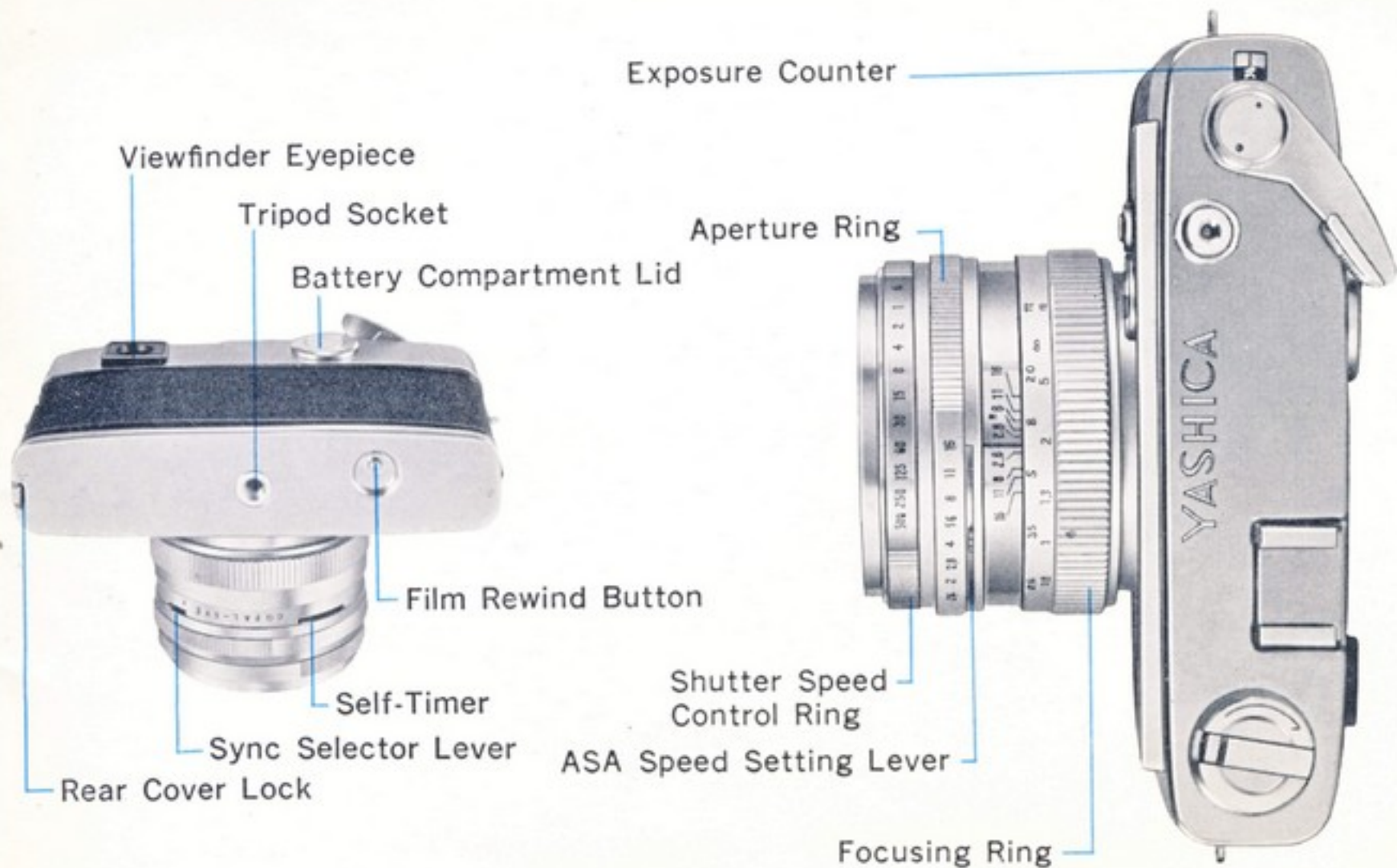
FEATURES

- Yashinon-DX 45 mm f/1.4 lens
- Copal SVE shutter with speeds from 1 to 1/500 sec. and B
- Built-in self-timer, M-X sync.
- Bright frame range/viewfinder with automatic parallax compensation
- Electronic IC exposure control with CdS sensor; "Over", "Under" indicator lamps visible through the finder; sensitivity range from EV 3 to 17 at ASA 100; ASA range from 10-800; works on two 1.3V mercury batteries
- Minimum focusing range at 2.6 feet (0.8 m)
- Aperture range from f/1.4 to f/16
- Single-stroke film advance lever charges shutter and registers count on auto-resetting exposure counter
- Crank-handle film rewind
- Multi-slot take-up spool for easy loading
- Accepts 58 mm screw-in filter and 60 mm slip-on lens shade

Sh

DESCRIPTION OF PARTS







YASHICA CO., LTD. Shibuya-ku, Tokyo, Japan

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■ YASHICA EUROPE G.m.b.H., 2 Hamburg 28, Billstrasse 28, West Germany

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