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YASHICA

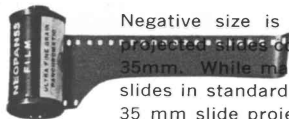
mimy

INSTRUCTION BOOKLET

YASHICA MIMY half-frame 35mm



The Yashica MIMY uses 35mm film in standard cassettes of 20 or 36 exposures, but in an exciting new format which gives double the number of exposures per load—40 and 72, respectively. Either black and white or color—negative or transparency—may be used, yielding exceptionally sharp prints and brilliantly colorful slides.



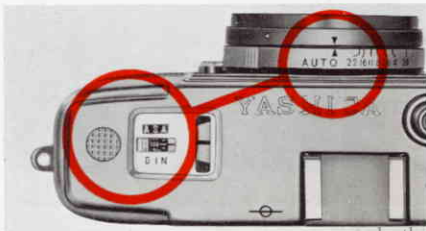
Negative size is 18×24 mm, with enlargements and projected slides comparable in every way to full-frame 35 mm. While many processors automatically mount slides in standard 2×2 cardboard mounts which fit 35 mm slide projectors, it would be wise to specify such mounting when returning a cassette to your dealer for processing.



**While the Yashica Mimy is fully automatic,
you should keep these points in mind:**



Load the camera properly according to instructions in the section on Loading Film.



Set the proper speed by pushing in the Film Speed Setting Knob and turning it until the (ASA or DIN) guide number is opposite the red indicator line. You will find the film speed on the instruction sheet packed with standard brands of film. Turn the Manual Control Ring until AUTO moves into position opposite the red triangle.



In viewfinder



Top of camera

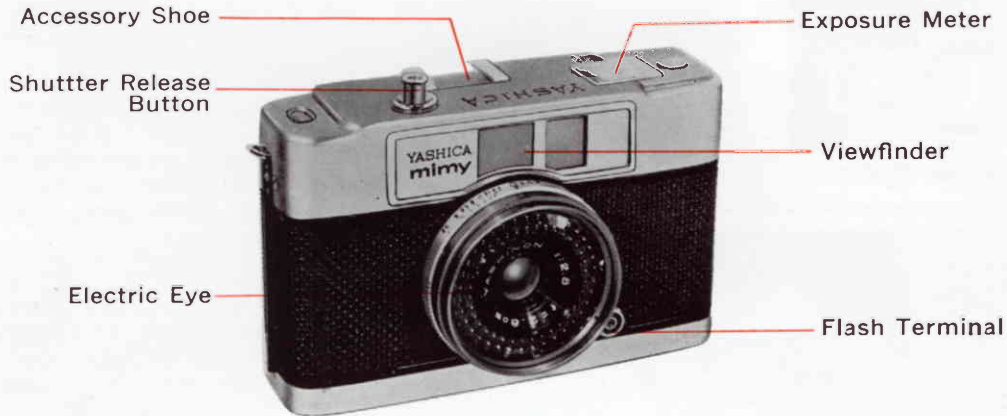
Check the lower left hand corner of the frame lines in the viewfinder. If there is sufficient light for proper exposure, the line will turn yellow when the shutter release is depressed part way.

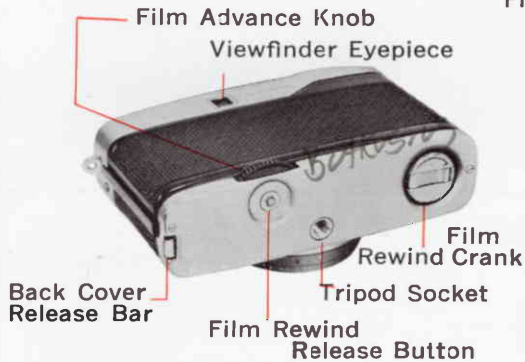
If there is not enough light, the section will remain red. You should not shoot, of course, until the frame turns yellow. There is also an indicator on top of the camera. When the needle is anywhere in the white zone, there is enough light to shoot.



Hold the camera steady when taking a picture. Since slides and prints in the half-frame format must stand greater enlargement, any unsteadiness in the camera will be magnified proportionally and will be seen as softness in focus or blur.

DESCRIPTION OF YASHICA MIMY





Film Exposure Counter

Manual Control Ring

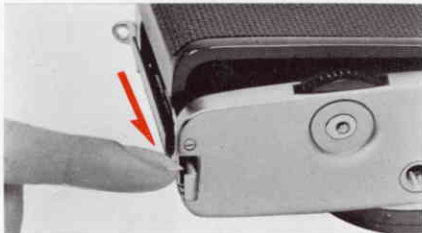
Exposure Warning Indicator

Film Speed Setting Scale

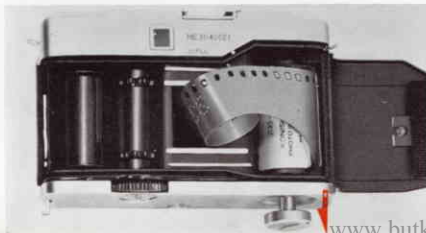
Film Speed Setting Knob



LOADING FILM (1)



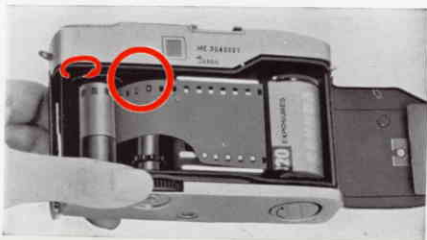
Pull the Back Cover Release Bar down, and the hinged back cover will pop open.



Pull the shaft of the Film Rewind Crank out, slip a cassette of 35mm film in the film chamber, and push the shaft back in to hold the cassette securely in position.

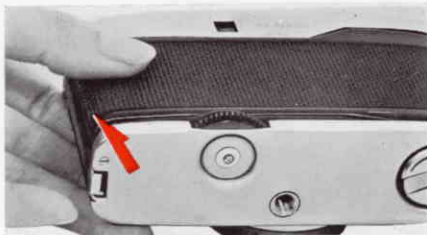


Carefully pull out just enough of the film from the cassette to thread the end into the slot of the take-up spool.

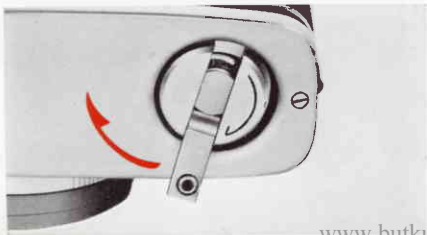


Make certain the perforations on the film are caught by the teeth of the sprocket.

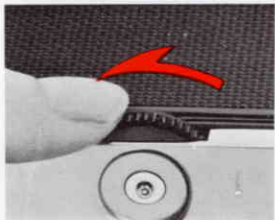
LOADING FILM (2)



Snap the back cover shut and lock it by pushing the Back Cover Release Bar into place.



Flip up the Film Rewind Crank Handle and gently wind in the direction of the arrow until you feel a slight resistance. Then replace the crank.



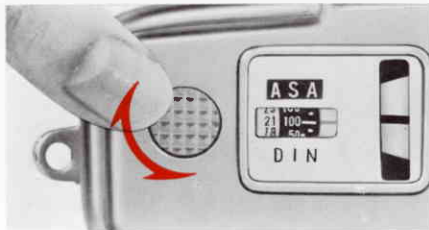
The Film Exposure Counter is automatically reset to "S" (start) when the back cover is closed. Advance the film with the Film Advance Knob and press the Shutter Release Button, and repeat until the figure "O" appears in the Exposure Counter Window.



Check the Film Rewind Crank as you first advance the film. If it moves opposite to the direction of the arrow, the film is properly loaded. If it fails to move, open the camera back and thread film into the spool again, making very sure you follow directions exactly.

On the next film advance you will be ready for your first exposure.

HOW TO ASSURE PROPER EXPOSURE (1)



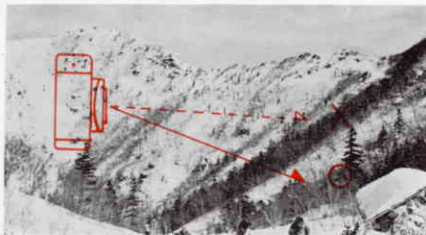
The rated speed of the film (either ASA or DIN) must first be set so the electric eye can operate in this range. Push in the Film Speed Setting Knob with your thumb and turn it until the rated speed of the film is opposite the red indicator line.

You can determine the film speed rating by checking the instruction sheet that comes with all standard brand films. Be certain you use the "daylight" rating when you are shooting in daylight.





Turn the Manual Control Ring until AUTO is set opposite the red triangle.

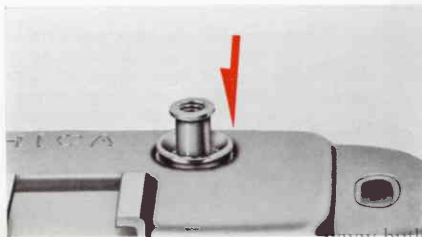


In photographing scenery, avoid "fooling" the electric eye by letting it "see" too much light from the sky, which is usually much brighter than your subject. This will cause underexposure. Tilt the camera down slightly to make sure light is measured from main point of interest.

HOW TO ASSURE PROPER EXPOSURE (2)



Point the Mimy at your subject and check the Exposure Warning Indicator visible as the lower left frame line in the viewfinder.



Press the Shutter Release Button down about half way, as you watch the indicator. This serves to activate the warning signal.



If the light conditions are right for shooting, the indicator will change color, and turn yellow, to match the rest of the frame line.



If there is too little or too much light for proper exposure, the frame line will remain red.

EXTERNAL EXPOSURE WARNING INDICATOR

The Exposure Warning Indicator on the top of the camera is coupled to the warning system in the viewfinder, and indicates by a moving needle whether it is proper to shoot.



UNDER EXPOSURE

When the needle swings into the upper red zone there is not enough light for proper exposure. You may, if you wish, use supplemental floodlights or switch to manual exposure with flash,



PROPER EXPOSURE

When the needle is anywhere within the white zone, you will get a properly exposed negative or slide.



OVER EXPOSURE

When the needle moves into the lower red zone, a neutral density filter (ND) or a medium yellow filter (Y2) can be used to move the needle into the white zone.



INTERMEDIATE SETTINGS

The red dots between ASA-DIN numbers represent intermediate settings. Pick the one closest to your guide number for correct value.

ASA	10	•	16	•	25	32	40	50	•	•	100	•	160	200	•
		12		20					64	80		125			250
DIN	11		13		15	16	17	18			21		23	24	
		⋮		⋮					⋮	⋮		⋮			⋮
		12		14					19	20		22			25

SPECIAL LIGHTING—FILTERS



Backlighting

You can recognize a backlight scene by the shadows slanting in the direction of the camera.

Under certain conditions such a photograph can be extremely interesting — underexposed “silhouette” effect of a person watching a sunset, for instance. Such photos should be taken in the usual way.



However, should you wish to make certain the foreground subject is properly exposed, you can simply move the Film Speed Setting to half its normal value.

This will open the diaphragm of the lens for greater exposure.

But remember to reset to the proper film speed when you have finished.



Use of Filters

Unlike ordinary cameras, you should not make an exposure adjustment when you use a filter. That compensation is automatic, since the filter (40.5mm screw-in type) covers the electric eye as well as the lens.



In taking pictures in brilliant sunshine at the beach or in snow, you may find the indicator shows over exposure. You can correct for that by using a neutral density (ND) filter.

USING THE VIEWFINDER



The large, bright viewfinder lets you sight quickly and easily, and assures you that you will get the entire scene contained within the frame lines. In order to avoid "parallax error", where the top of the head is cut off, make certain your subject is contained within the smaller frame when shooting within 10 feet.

There's no fussing with a rangefinder with the Mimy, since the speedy $f/2.8$ lens is of universal focus type.



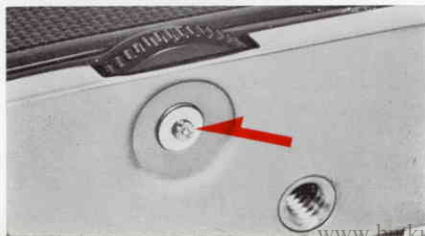
Under average conditions, everything beyond five or six feet will be sharp, but as a rule you should recognize that the brighter the lighting conditions, the closer to the subject you will be able to get, and vice versa.

Aperture F 2.8	4	5.6	8	11	16	22
Distance 2.39) (m) 4.03	2.20) 4.74	1.99) 6.19	1.74) 11.50	1.51) ∞	1.24) ∞	1.02) ∞

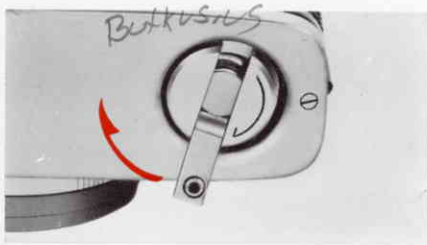
UNLOADING FILM



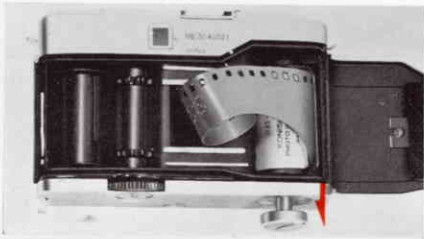
After exposing the complete load (40 or 72 pictures), the film must be rewound into its cassette before removing it from the camera.



To rewind, press the Film Rewind Release Button on the bottom of the camera and hold it in.

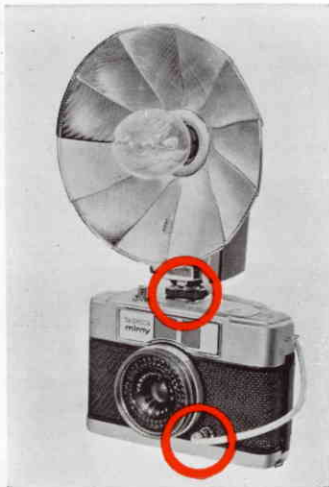


Flip up the Film Rewind Crank and turn in the direction of the arrow. When you reach the end of the film, you will feel a slight resistance. Continue turning the crank until you feel the film pull away from the slot of the Take-Up Spool. Turn the crank several more times, so that all of the film is withdrawn into the cassette.



Open the back cover, pull out the shaft of the Film Rewind Crank, and remove the film. If the cassette came in a metal can, replace it in the can for protection.

TAKING FLASH PICTURES



The Mimy should not be used on AUTO when using flash. Instead, the "guide number" of the electronic flash or the bulb will help you to determine the lens opening, which is set by turning the Manual Control Ring.

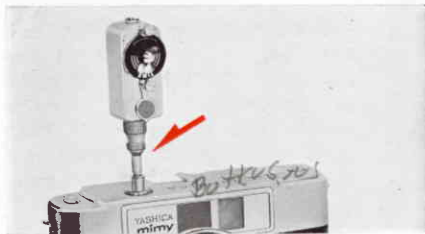
The flash unit slips into the Accessory Shoe or attaches to the camera with a bracket that screws into the Tripod Socket.



Plug the flash cord into the Flash Terminal in the front of the camera. This will provide "X" synchronization, which permits you to use an electronic flash such as the Yashica Pro-40 or a B-C type flash with F \square -class bulb.

In general, you can determine the lens opening by taking the guide number of the bulb (from the package) or electronic flash (from the instruction booklet) and divide it by the distance (estimated) from your subject. Remember that the guide number will differ for each film speed. Note that this is simply an approximation — you should vary the lens opening according to the results from your first trial.

CABLE RELEASE & SELF TIMER



A standard screw-in cable release or self-timer can be fitted into the socket in the Shutter Release Button. Your camera dealer can supply the proper type.

CARE OF YOUR YASHICA MIMY

Be sure to replace the Lens Cap when 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 cloth. Do not wipe lens with a dirty handkerchief. When you are not using your camera for a long period do not leave shutter set.

HOW TO CHOOSE FILM

Black & White :

Black & white film can come in a wide variety of speeds. The faster the speed, of course, the less light you'll need to shoot. However, remember that the faster the speed, the larger the "grain" of the film, which can be quite disturbing in enlargements. As a general rule, it would be wise to standardize on a medium speed panchromatic film which will give you enough speed for most conditions, and fine enough grain for good size enlargements. You might try a film in the area of 160 to 200 ASA.

Color :

Chances are you will wish to use the Mimy for slides, which will mean color reversal film. This is made in daylight and tungsten types. You can buy such film in a wide range of speeds, but again it might be wise to standardize on one type. Of course, since color speeds are usually considerably slower than black & white, you would be forced to switch to very fast color under low light conditions. In shooting with flash, you can use electronic flash or blue bulbs with daylight type, and ordinary clear bulbs with tungsten film. You can also standardize on tungsten film, and use a Type A filter under daylight conditions, which would avoid the need to switch from one type to another.



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