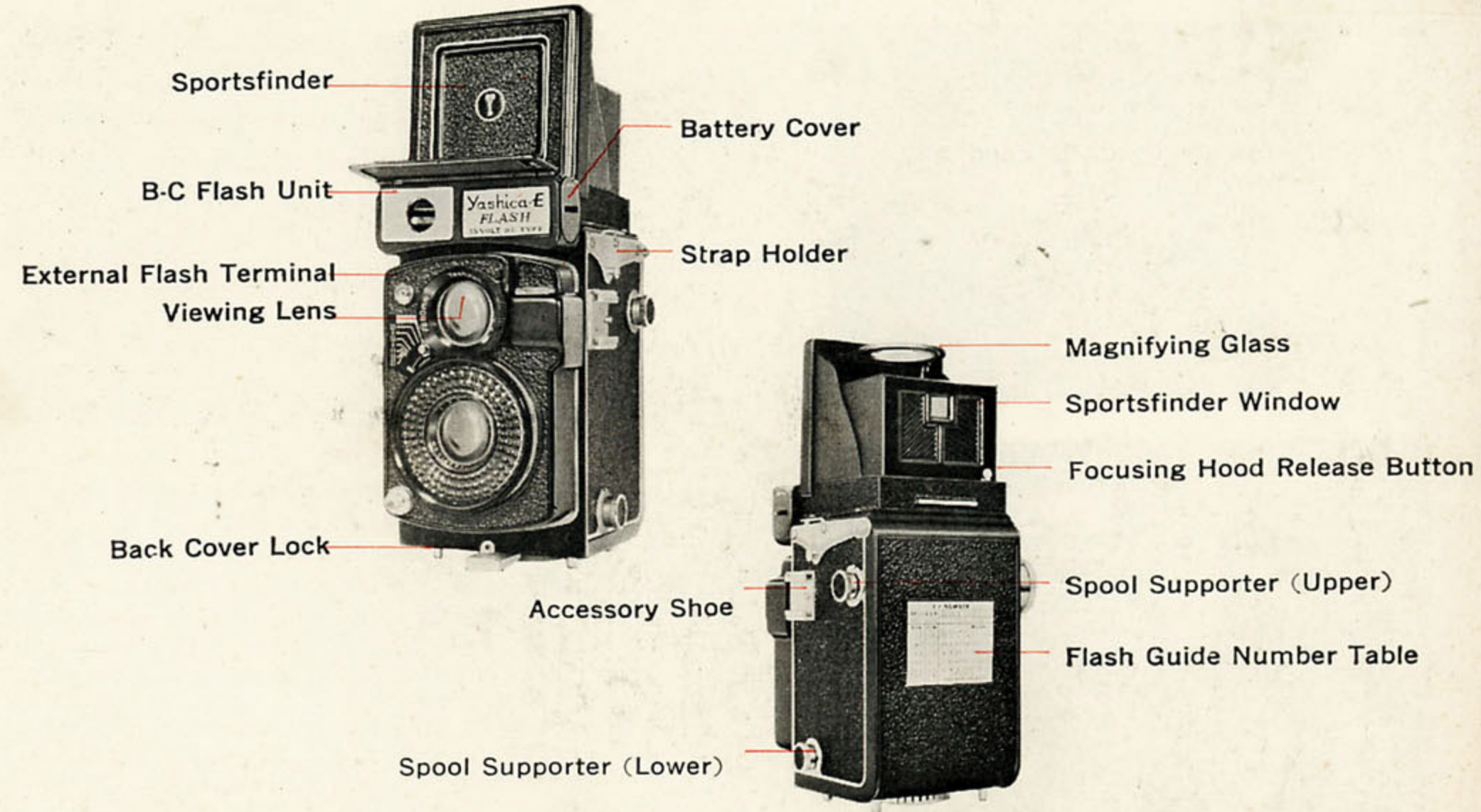
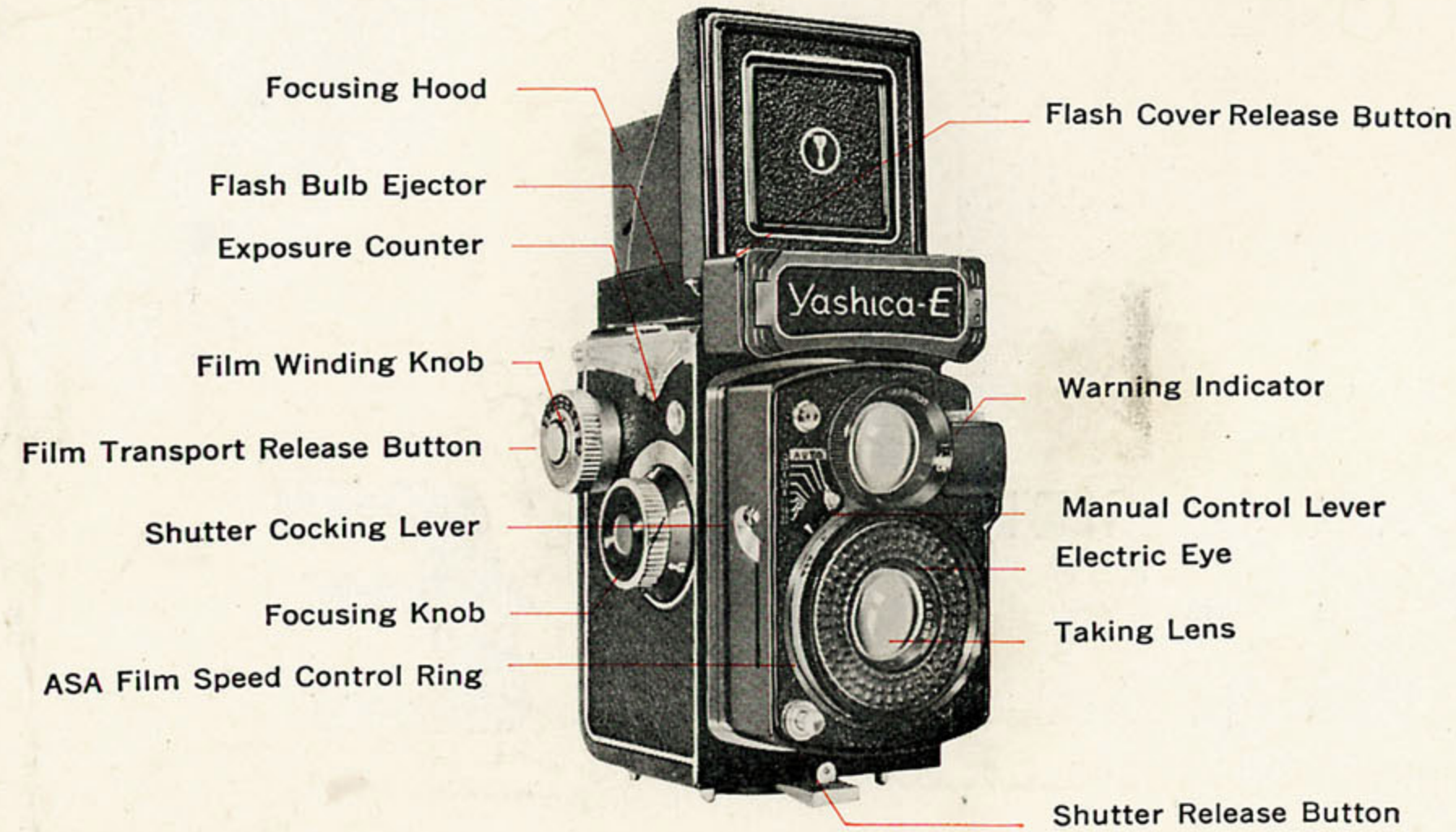


■ INSTRUCTION BOOKLET

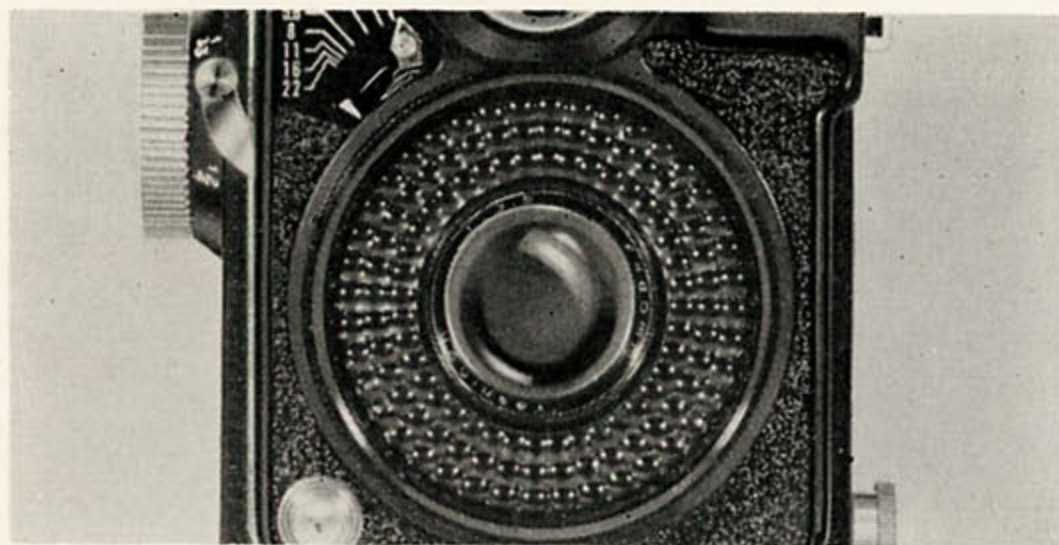
YASHICA - E

TWIN-LENS REFLEX CAMERA

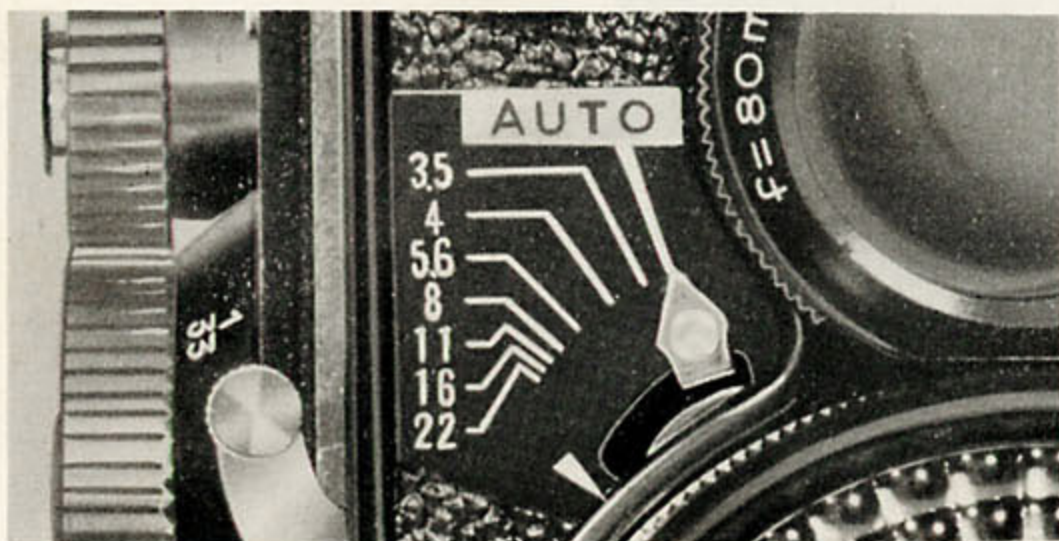
DESCRIPTION OF YASHICA E



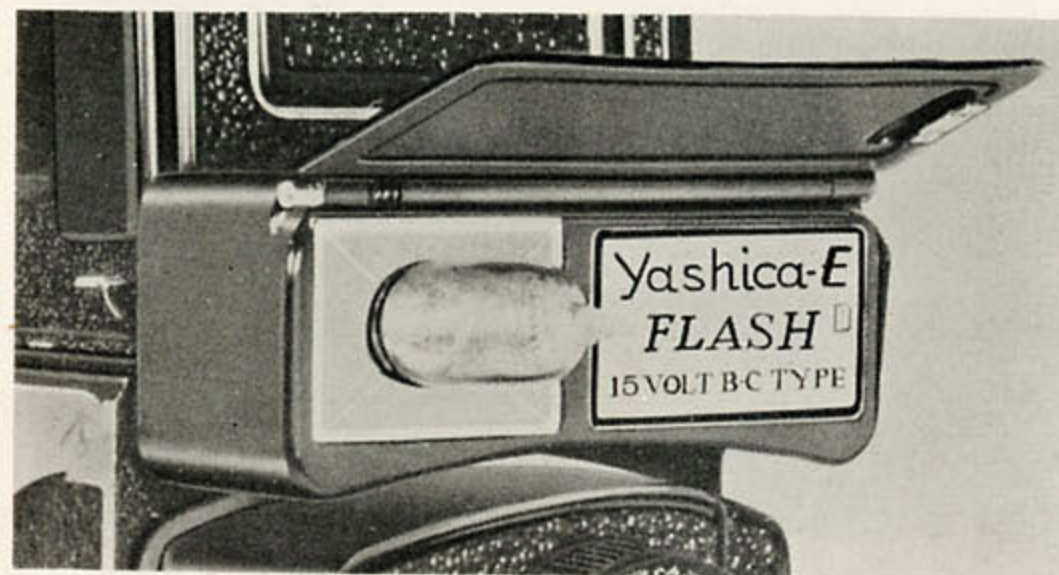
While the YASHICA E is fully automatic, you should keep these points in mind:



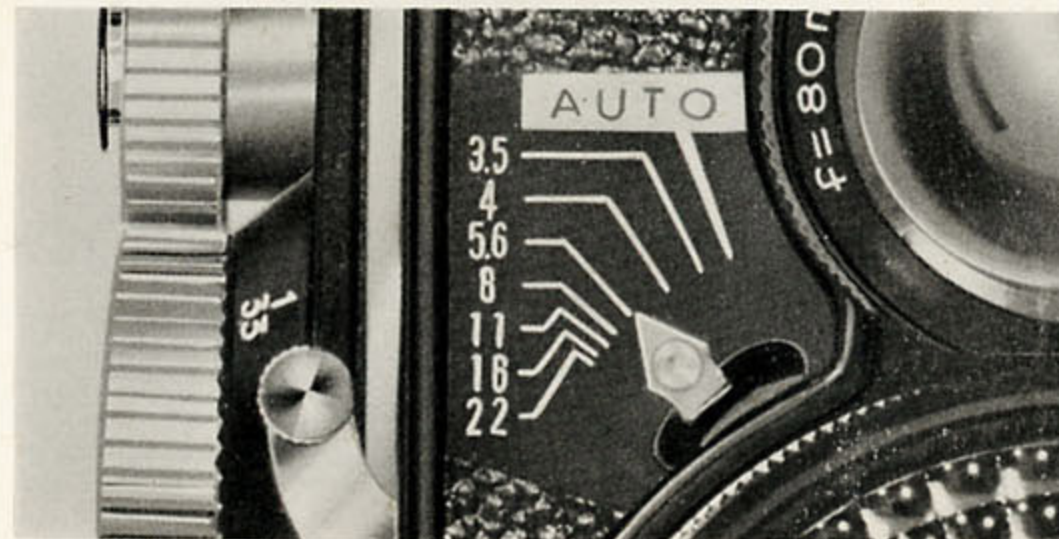
The unique Yashica automatic electric eye frees you completely from exposure problems under ordinary daylight conditions. Simply focus on your subject and press the Shutter Release Button, and every picture will be bright and sharp and perfectly exposed.



Before taking pictures, make certain to set the film speed rating (ASA number) which you will find on the sheet packed with your film. Simply turn the ASA Film Speed Control Ring to the proper number and move the Manual Control Lever to the AUTO mark. On the Film Winding Knob there is an ASA reminder scale, which is used simply as a reminder for your ASA setting. Turn it so that the ASA speed of the film you have in the camera is opposite the red dot.

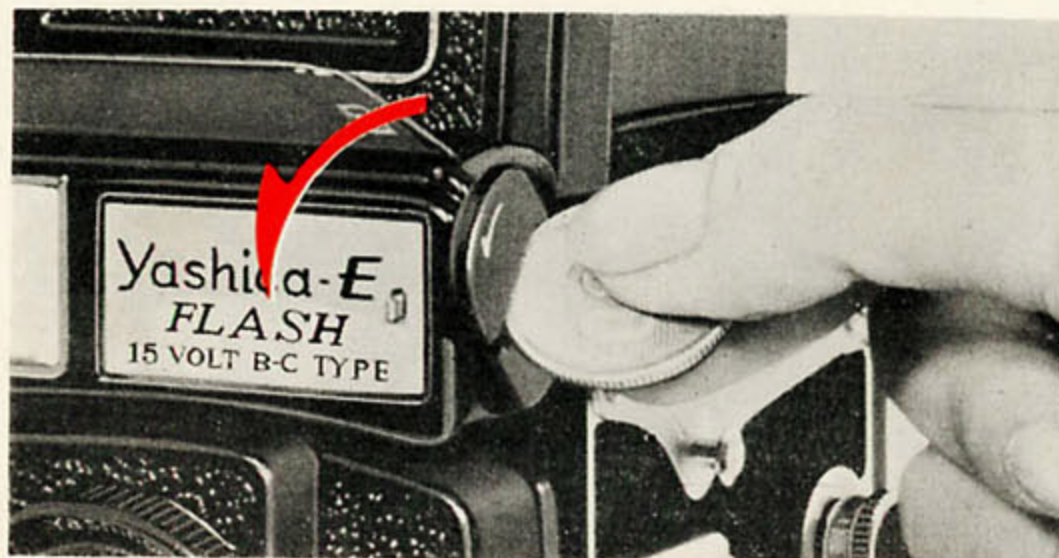


When there is not enough light for the film you are using, you should switch to flash, of course. You can tell very quickly, since the needle in the Warning Indicator will swing into the left red zone.



Then simply pop open the Flash Cover, insert an AG-1 bulb, check the table on the back of the camera for the proper lens opening, and set it on the Manual Control Lever.

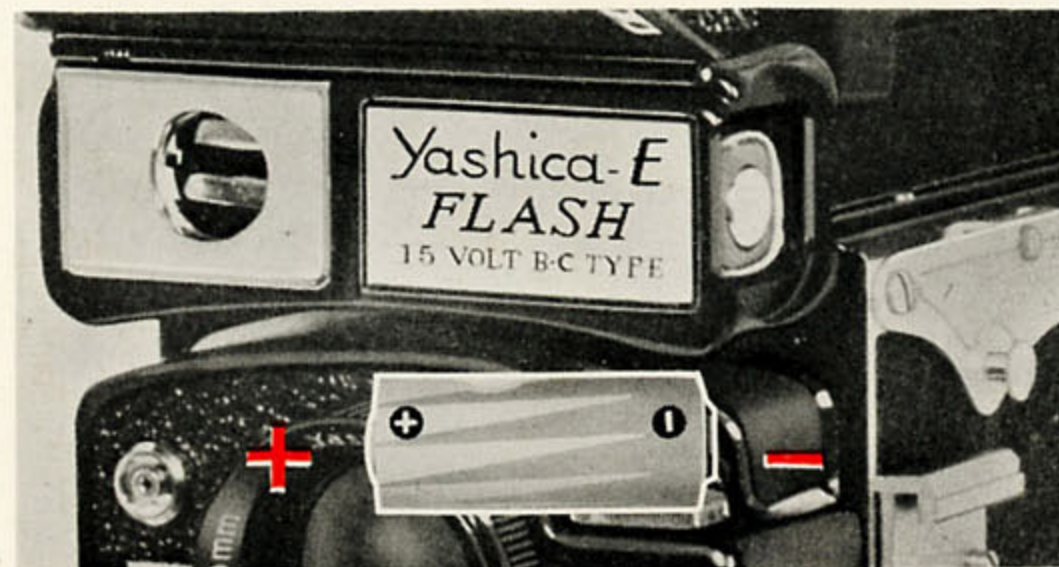
LOADING THE FLASH BATTERY



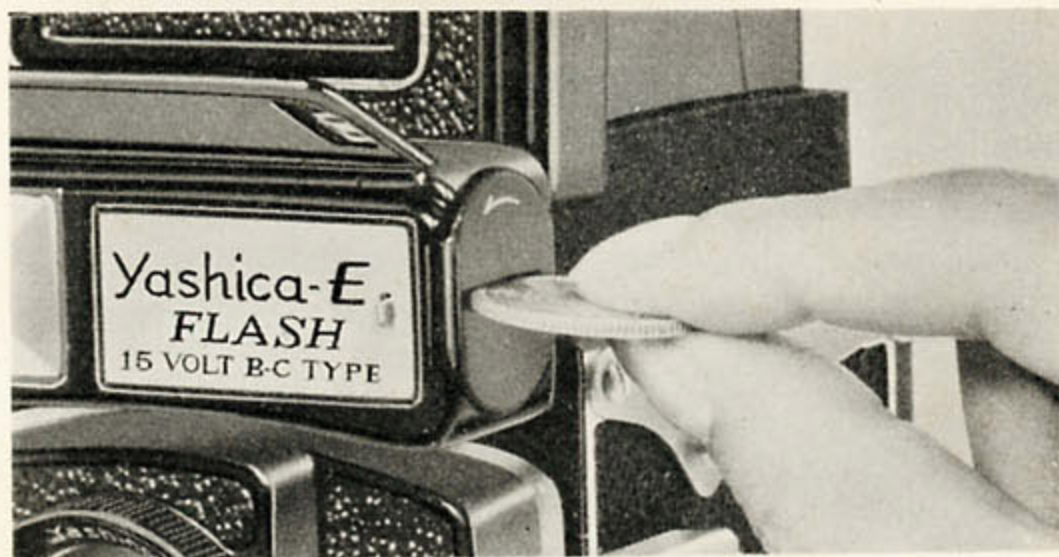
The battery compartment is located in the chamber next to the flash reflector. You can unscrew the Battery Cover on the side by slipping a coin into the slot and turning in the direction of the arrow.



Slide in the 15volt dry battery with the plus(+)facing in. (Follow the diagram in the chamber.) Replacement batteries are available at your camera store or any electronics supply house. Ask for NEDA 220 type or equivalent.

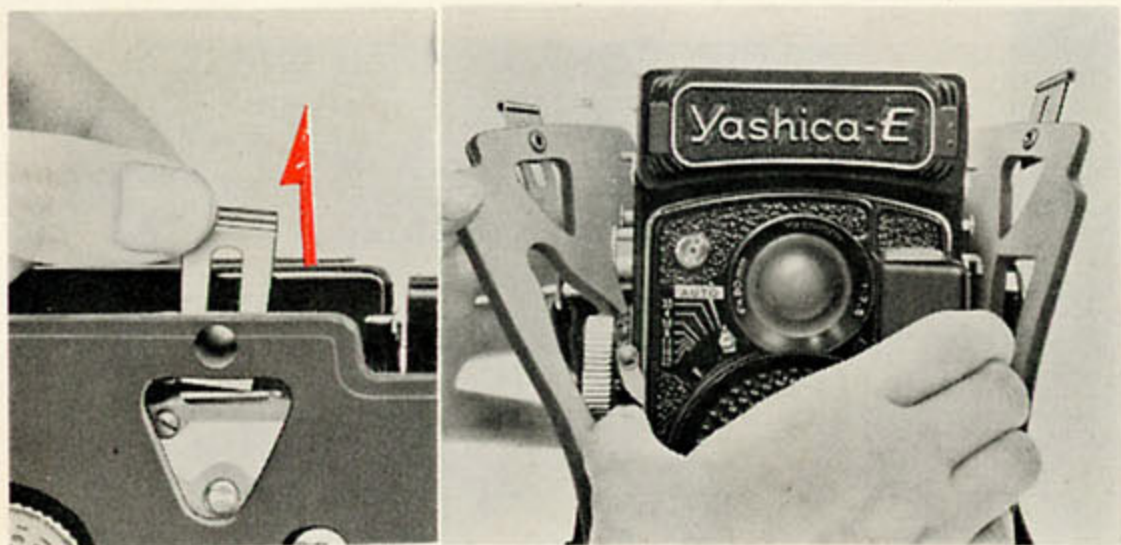


Replace the Battery Cover.



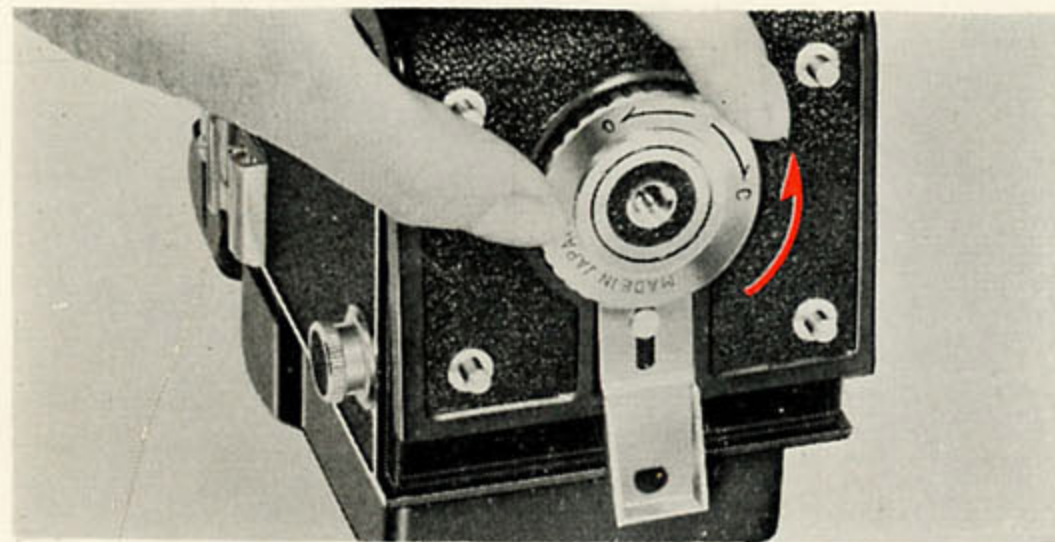
If the camera will not be used for an extended period, it would be advisable to unload and store the battery in a cool, dry place. It will have a much greater life.

LOADING FILM (1)

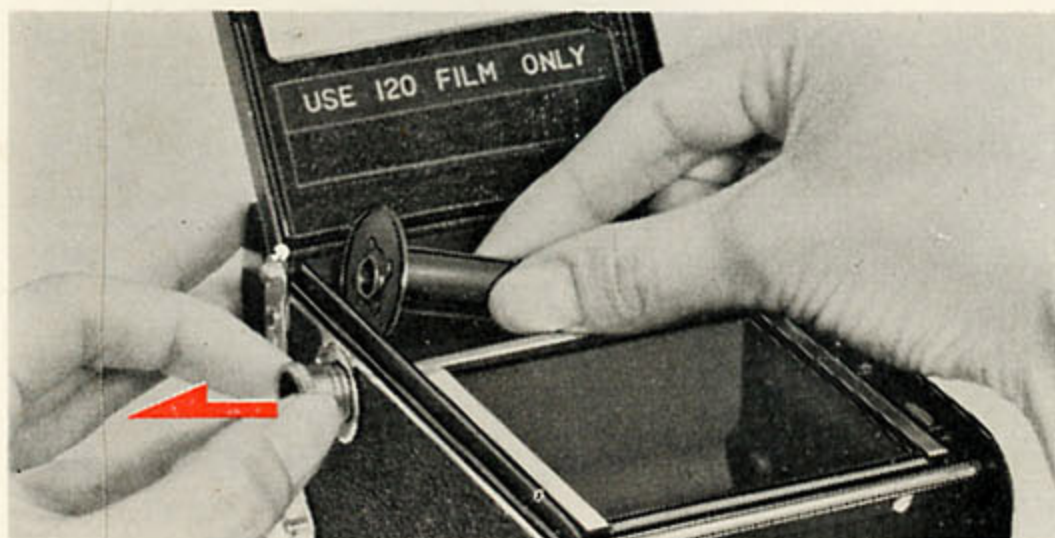


To load the camera you will first have to remove it from the leather case. To do so, pull up the two metal lock slides at the top of the case so they disengage from the Strap Holders. Then spread the sides of the case apart and lift the camera out.

The YASHICA E will accept only 120 size roll film, in black & white or color. Please note that you should NOT use 620 size film. When you remove the film from the box, you will probably find an instruction sheet packed with the film. Save the sheet, since it contains information you will need later, such as ASA film speed, filter and flash data, and the like. Occasionally, some film is packed without a data sheet. In such case, check your dealer for the ASA speed.

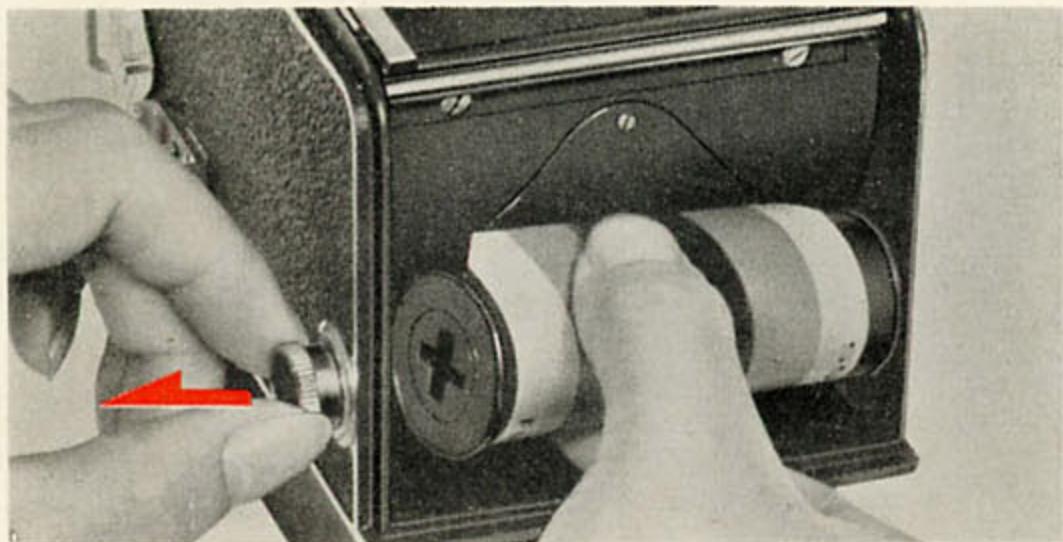


Unlock the back cover by turning the tripod socket wheel on the base of the camera in the direction of "O". Swing the back cover out.

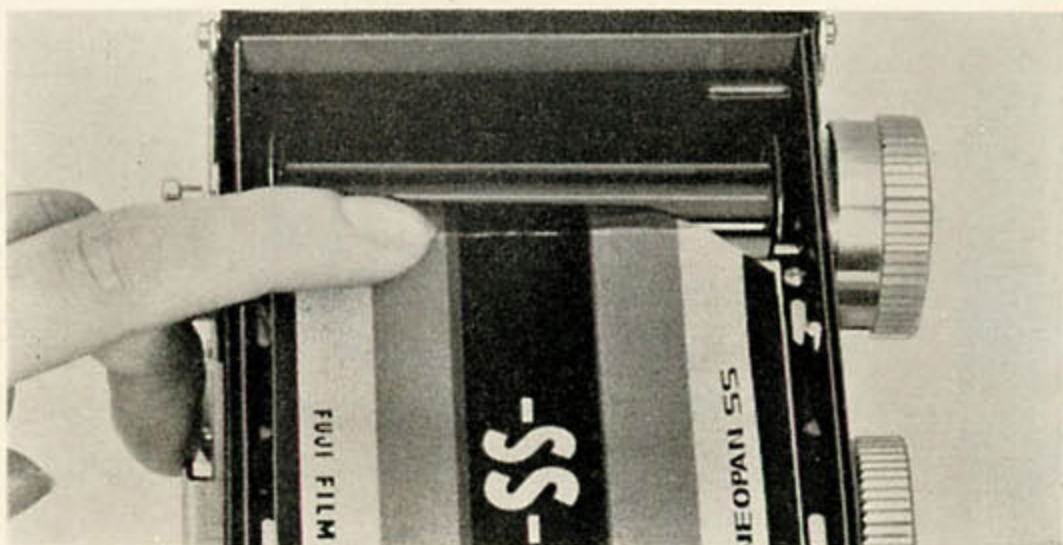


You will probably find an empty take-up spool in the lower chamber. Pull out the Spool Supporter (Lower) and remove the spool, and place it in the upper chamber by pulling out the spool Supporter (Upper) and slipping the spool in. Then release the supporter so that it snaps back in and holds the spool securely.

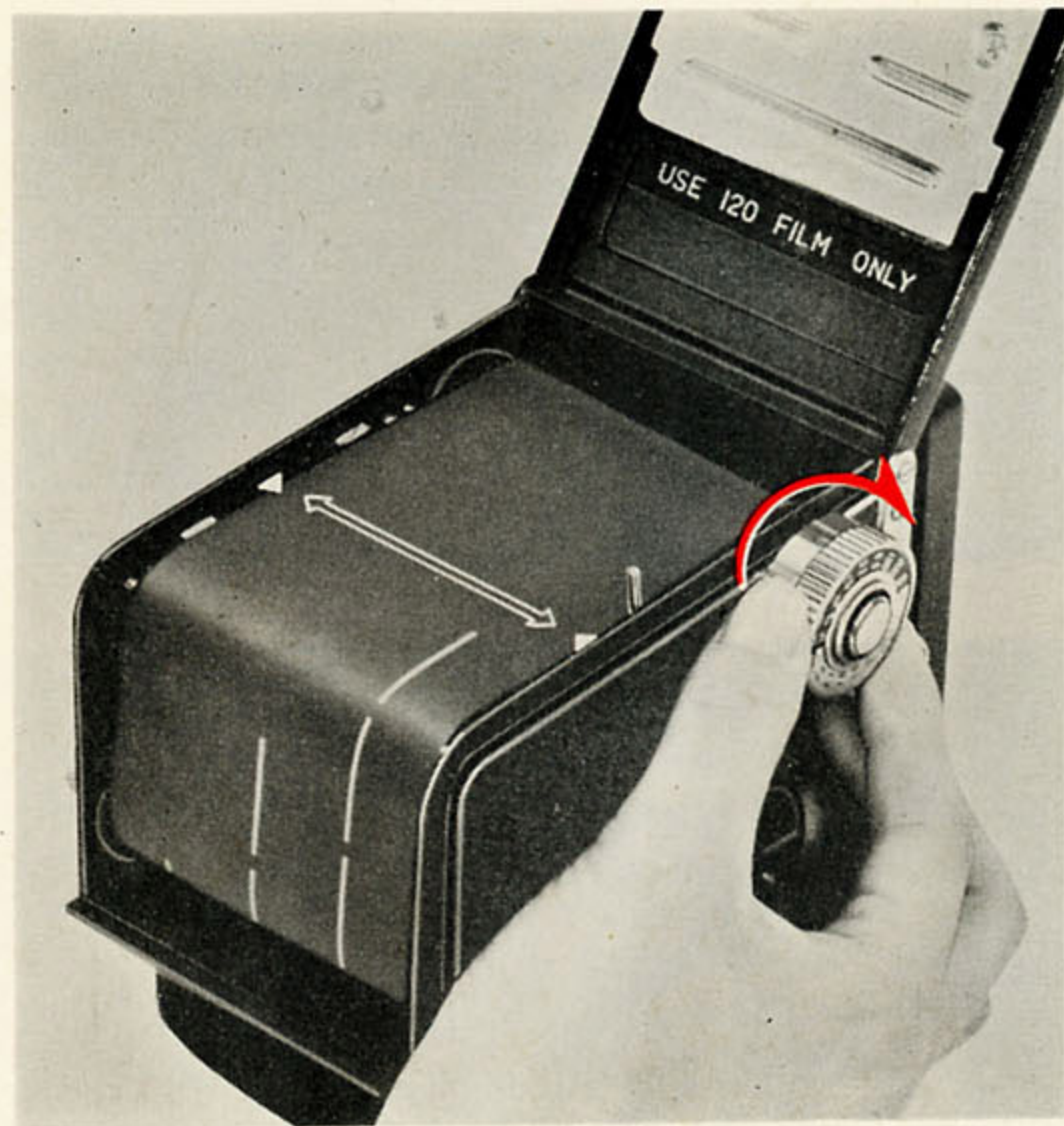
LOADING FILM (2)



Pull out the Spool Supporter (Lower) and drop a new roll of 120 size film into the lower film chamber. Let the supporter snap back to hold the film securely.

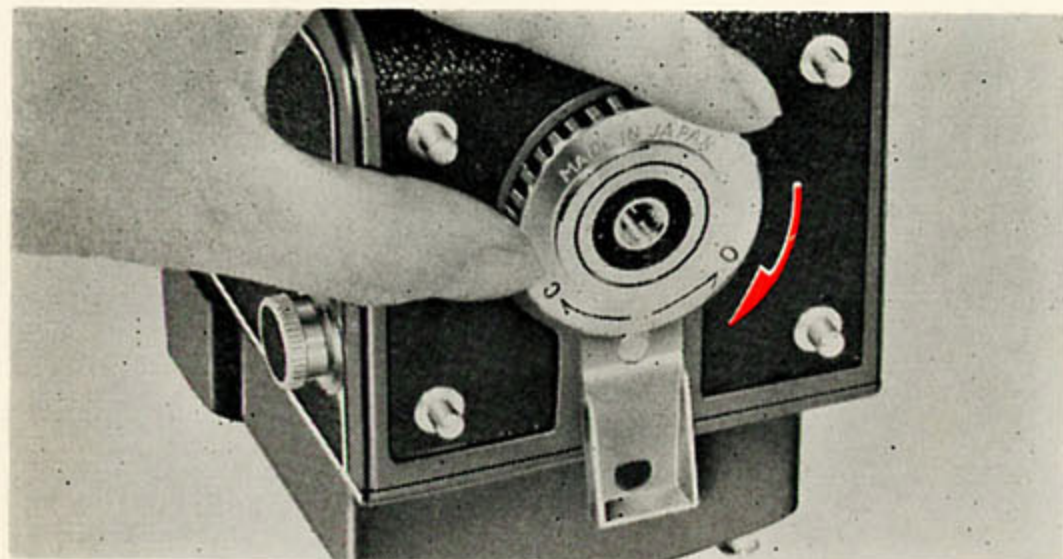


Cut through the paper tape that holds the film leader in place with your finger nail or other sharp instrument and draw out two or three inches of the leader paper. Make sure you remove the tape from the leader. Then insert the end of the leader in the wider slot of the take-up spool in the upper film chamber.

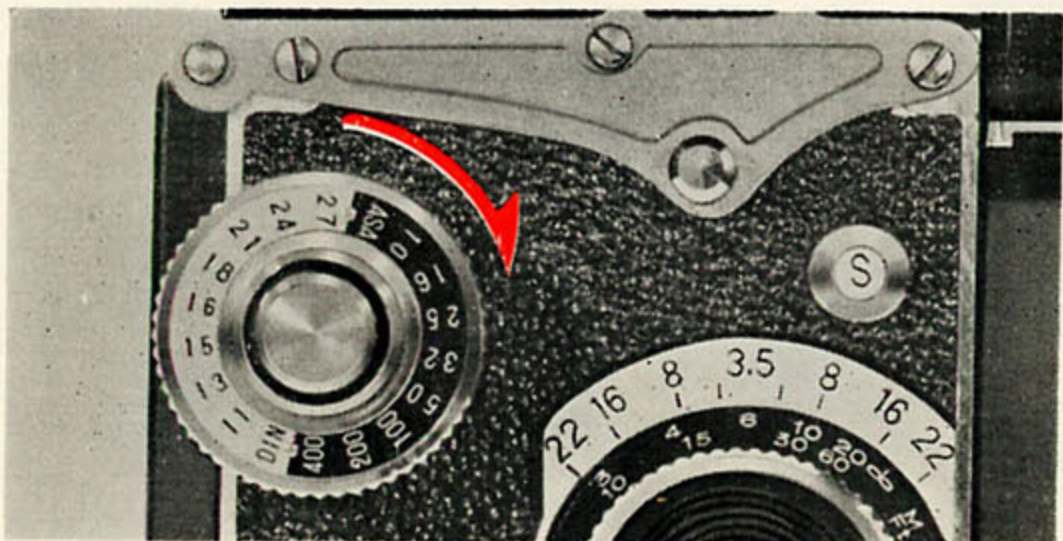


Turn the Film Winding Knob (it will only move clockwise) until the leader tightens and then, with your left thumb on the roll of film to prevent it from loosening, turn the Film Winding Knob until the arrow on the film lines up with the triangles along the inner edges of the frame.

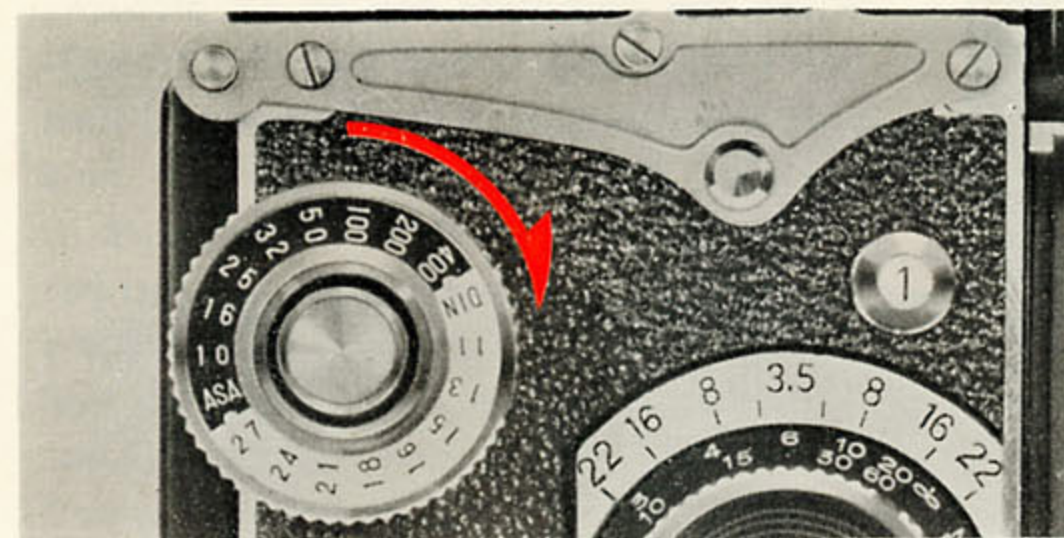
LOADING FILM (3)



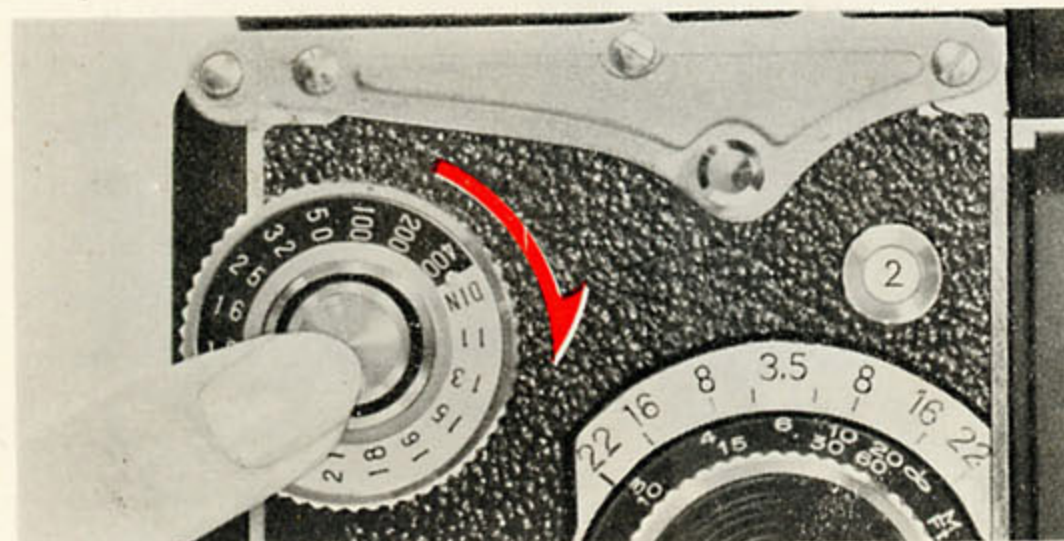
Close the back cover and lock it by turning the tripod socket wheel in the direction of "C".



Note that the Exposure Counter is automatically set to "S" (start) when the back cover is closed and locked.

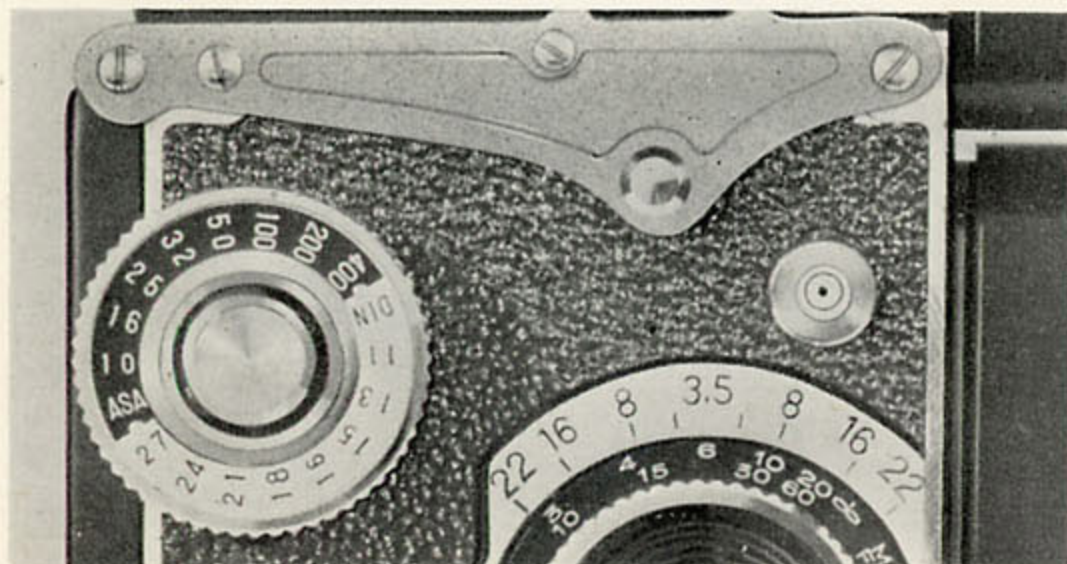


Turn the Film Winding Knob until it stops. Note that the figure "1" now appears in the Exposure Counter. You are now set for the first picture. Please note that in this type of semi-automatic film transport, the shutter must be set independently—it is NOT cocked by the action of the film transport.

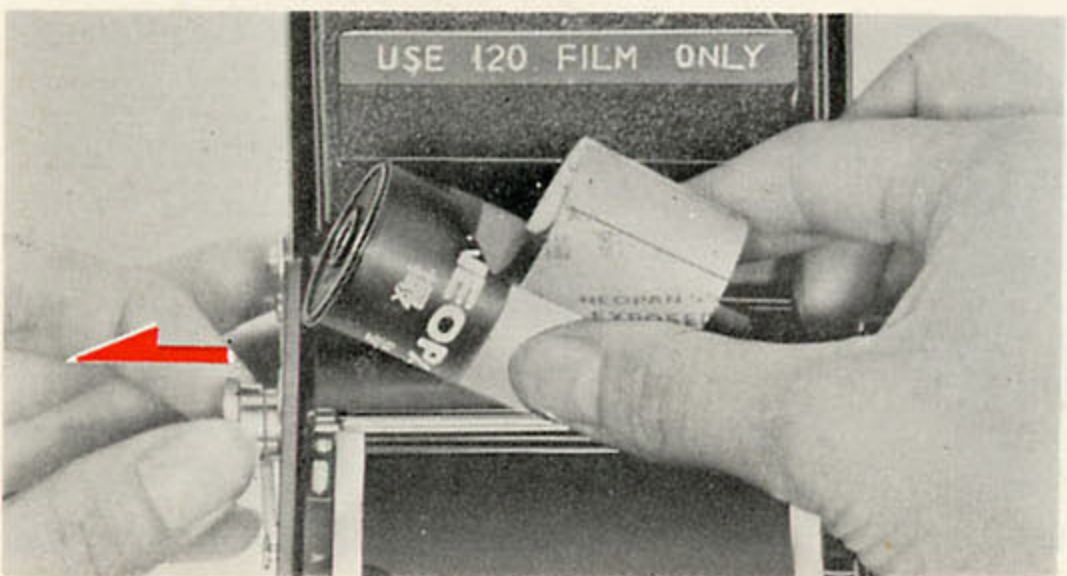


After you have taken the first exposure, depress the Film Transport Release Button in the center of the Film Winding Knob, then turn the knob until it stops. You will note that the figure "2" appears in the Exposure Counter. You are, of course, now ready for exposure two. Continue this action for each of the 12 exposures.

UNLOADING FILM



When the complete roll of 12 pictures has been made, press the Film Transport Release Button once more and turn the Film Winding Knob. You will now notice that the symbol "O" appears in the Exposure Counter. Continue turning until you feel a slight resistance. Turn until the film pulls away from the slot of its spool in the lower chamber. Continue for a few more turns, until the end leader is fully taken up on the take-up spool.

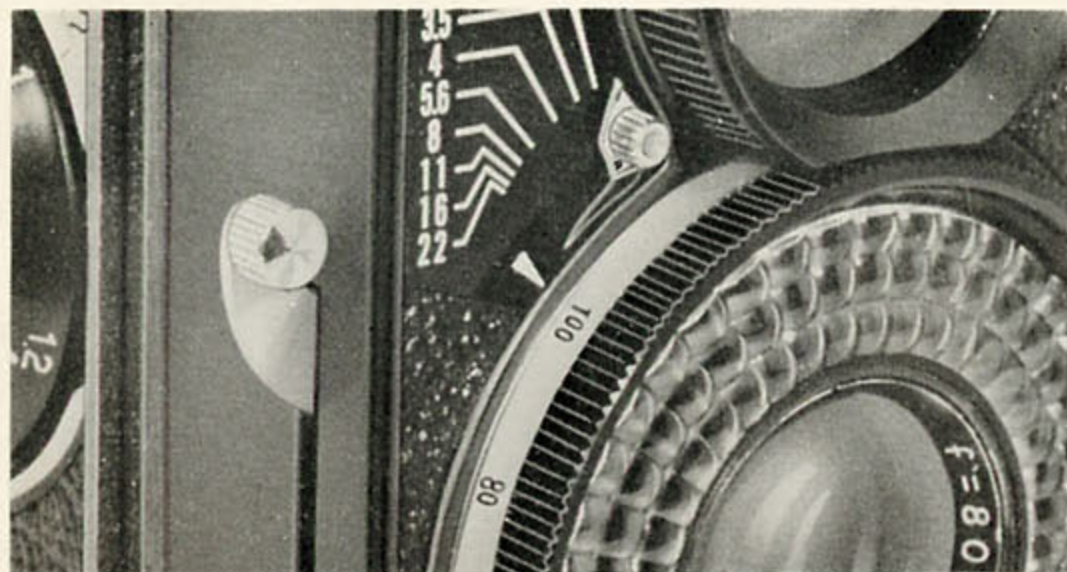


Open the back cover, hold the paper with your forefinger, pull out the Spool Supporter (Upper) and remove the film. Then fold back the end of the paper leader and paste the paper tape across it to hold it securely.

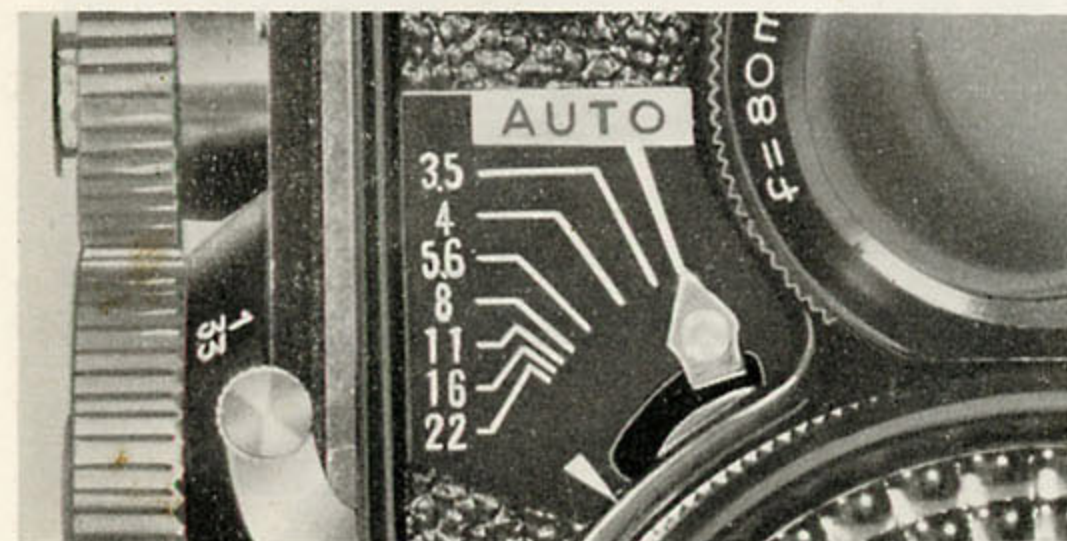
6×6 (120 film) Actual Size



CORRECT EXPOSURE



Check the proper ASA speed setting of the film. You can find it on the instruction sheet packed with each roll; or ask your dealer when you buy the film. Turn the ASA Film Speed Control Ring until the ASA speed of the film is opposite the red triangle on the lens opening scale plate.

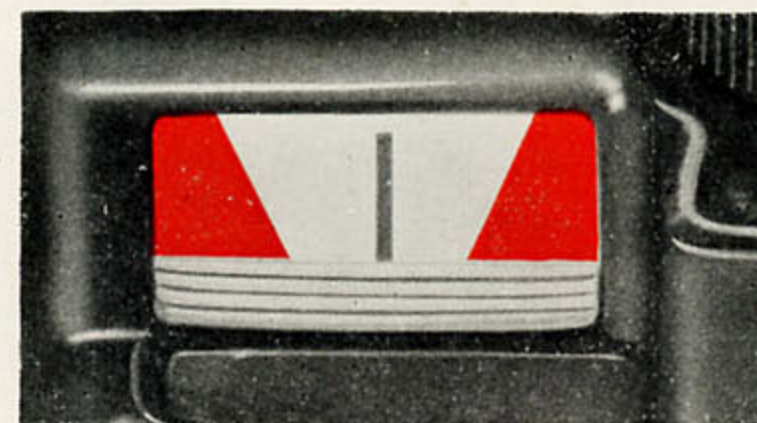


Set the Manual Control Lever on "AUTO"

IMPORTANT NOTE:

When reading the Warning Indicator, do not tilt the camera back so that the electric eye is pointing to the sky, as you will then get a false reading.

CORRECT EXPOSURE



When the needle is anywhere within the white zone the film will be properly exposed.



UNDER EXPOSURE

When the needle is in the left red zone, it indicates too little light, and the film will be underexposed. In such case, switch to manual operation and use flash.



OVER EXPOSURE

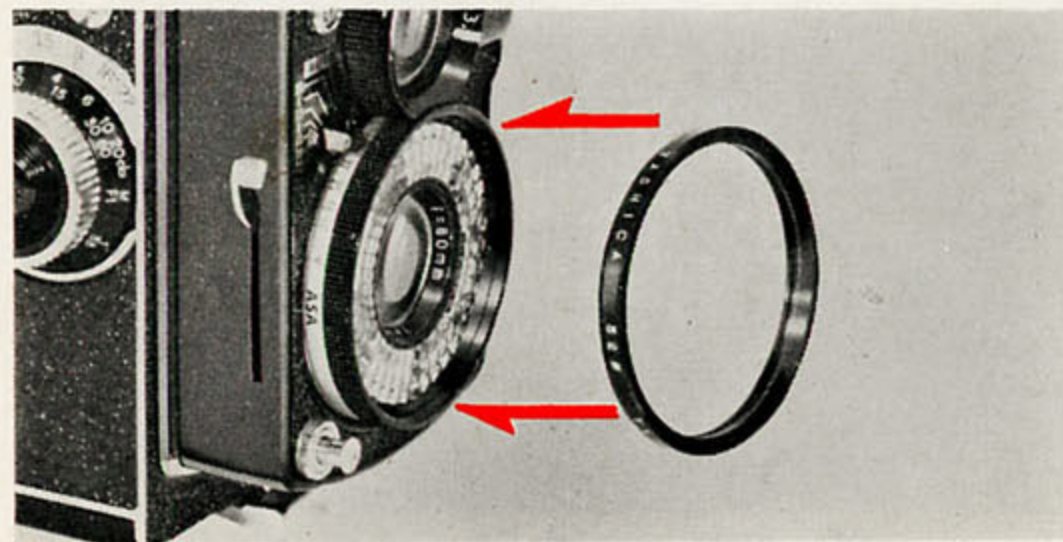
When the needle swings into the right red zone, it indicates too much light, and the film will be overexposed. This can be corrected by using a neutral density (ND) for color film or an ND or light yellow (Y2) filter for black & white. This will reduce the amount of light, and should swing the needle into the white area.

SPECIAL LIGHTING CONDITIONS



Filter Compensation:

In taking pictures with fast film in brilliant sunshine, and probably at bright levels such as beach and snow scenes, the Warning Indicator may show overexposure. In such cases, you can use filters as indicated in the preceding section, to bring the light level down to a proper value.



You can also use filters to bring out the clouds by darkening the sky and for other effects in black & white photography. You may wish to use filters for correction of color value in shooting with color film. In all cases, however, since the filter covers the electric eye as well as the lens, there is automatic compensation in exposure, and you should not make any changes in ASA setting. The filter size is 52mm screw-in. Your dealer will be happy to help you with specific filter information, to help you make better use of your camera.



Backlighting:

You can recognize a backlit scene by the shadows slanting in the direction of the camera. Under certain conditions such a photograph can be extremely interesting—the 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.

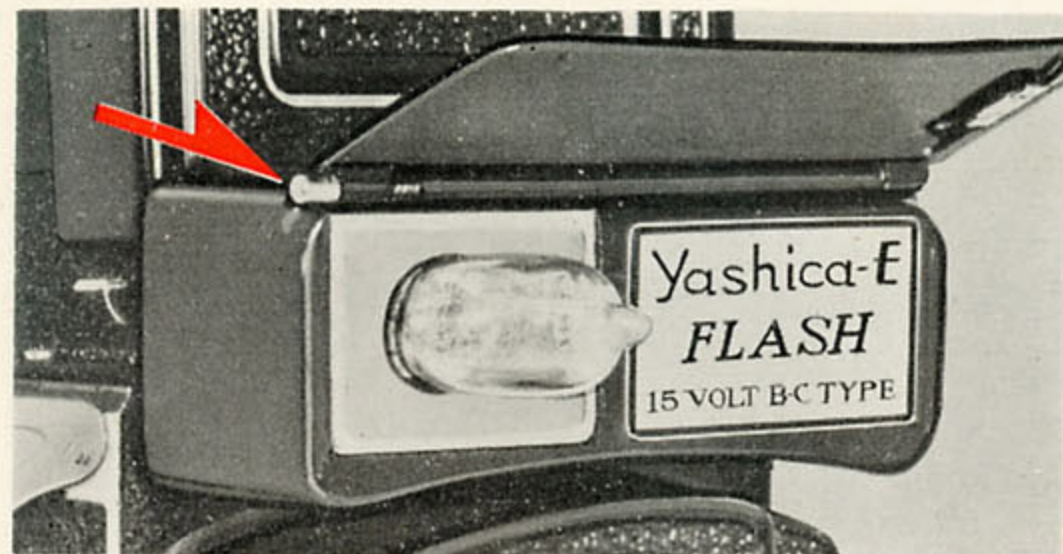
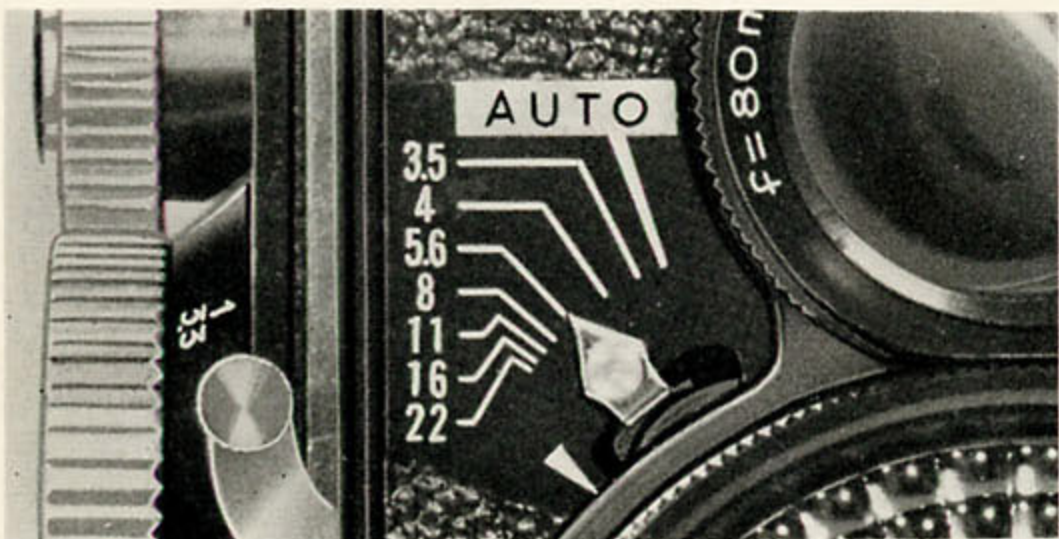
HOW TO USE THE BUILT-IN FLASH

f / NUMBER			
(CLEAR)	3.5	5.6	8 11 16 22
(BLUE)	4	5.6	8 11 16 22
ASA	DIN	FEET	
16	13	8	5 3.3
25	15	10	6 4.5
32	16	11	6.5 4.5
40	17	13	7 5 3.3
50	18	14	8 6 4.5
64	19	16	9 6.5 4.5
80	20	18	11 7 5 3.3
100	21	21	13 8 6.5 4
125	22	23	14 9 7 5
160	23	26	16 11 8 5.5 3.3
200	24	30	23 14 9 7 5 3.3
TURN OVER → METER			

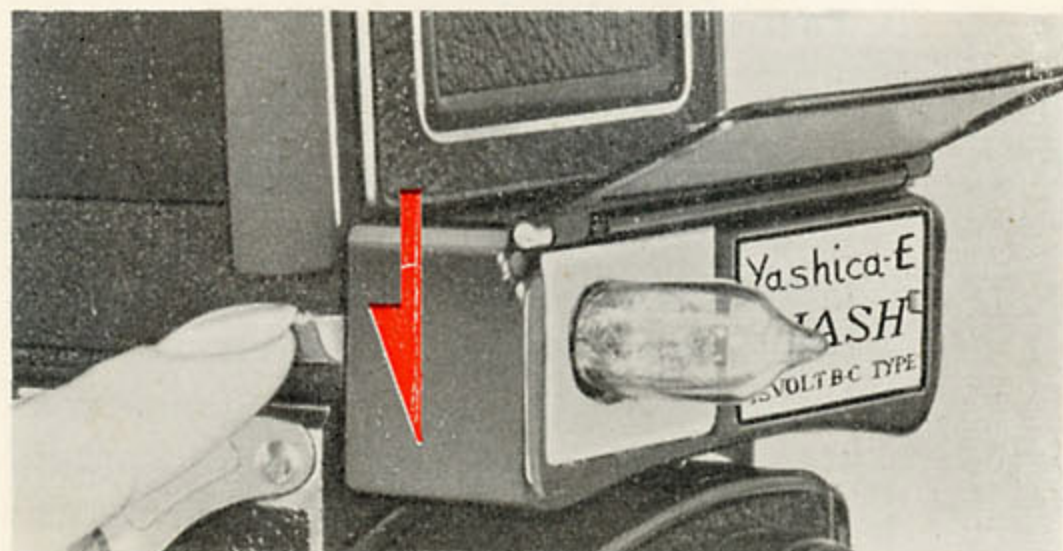
f / NUMBER			
(CLEAR)	3.5	5.6	8 11 16 22
(BLUE)	4	5.6	8 11 16 22
ASA	DIN	METER	
16	13	2.5	1.5 1
25	15	3	1.8 1.2
32	16	3.5	2 1.3
40	17	4	2.2 1.5 1
50	18	4.5	2.5 2 1.2
64	19	5	3 2.1 1.3
80	20	5.5	3.5 2.3 1.5 1
100	21	6.5	4 2.5 2 1.2
125	22	7	4.5 3 2.2 1.5
160	23	8	5 3.5 2.5 1.7 1
200	24	9	7 5 3 2 1.5 1
TURN OVER → FEET			

The table on the back cover will guide you in shooting with the built-in B-C flash unit. It is simple to use, and requires you to know only one thing: the ASA speed of the film. Simply focus on your subject, and check the distance scale on the focusing knob. This will give you the approximate distance to your subject. Then run down the left hand column on the scale until you reach the ASA speed of the film, and move out to the right along that line to the distance you have determined on the focusing scale. Move directly upward to the number on the top line for clear bulbs (or the second line for blue bulbs). This will be your flash number (lens opening).

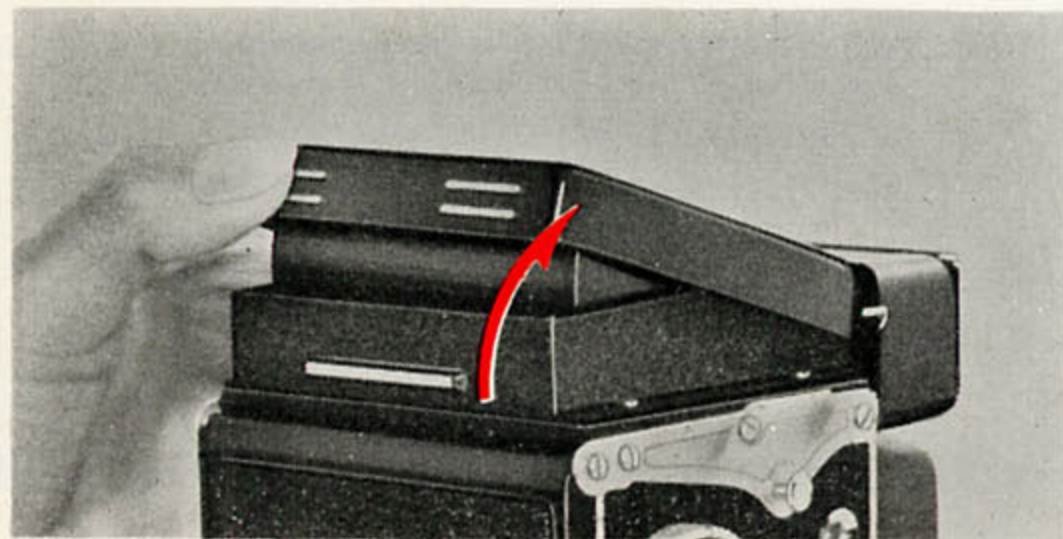
Move the Manual Control Lever until it is opposite the flash number.



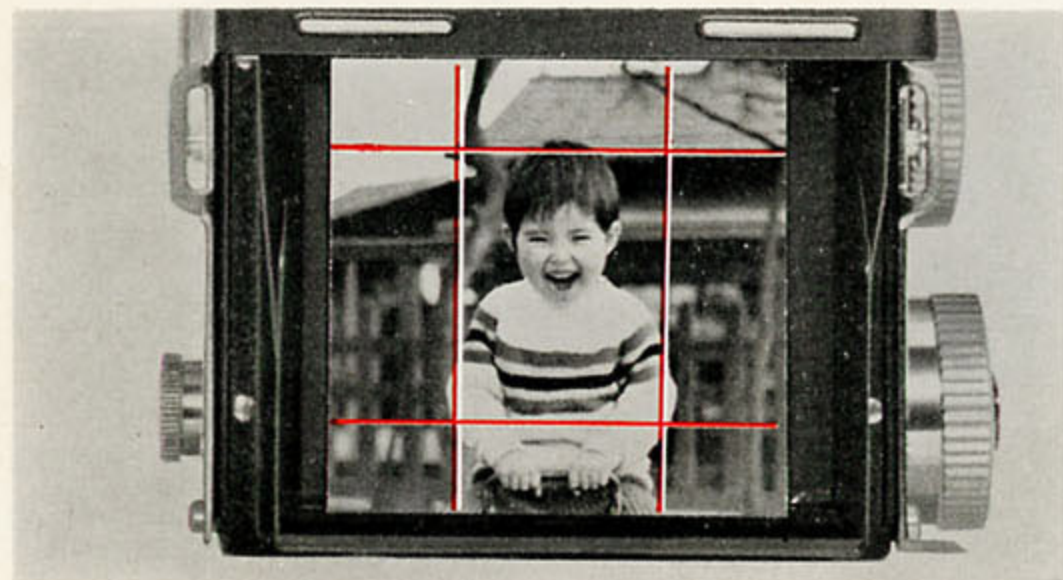
Press the Flash Cover Release Button and the cover will snap open. Push a new AG-1 bulb into the socket. You are now ready to shoot.



When you have taken the picture, you can eject the used bulb by tilting the camera away from you and pushing down the Flash Bulb Ejector. Careful, it may be hot!

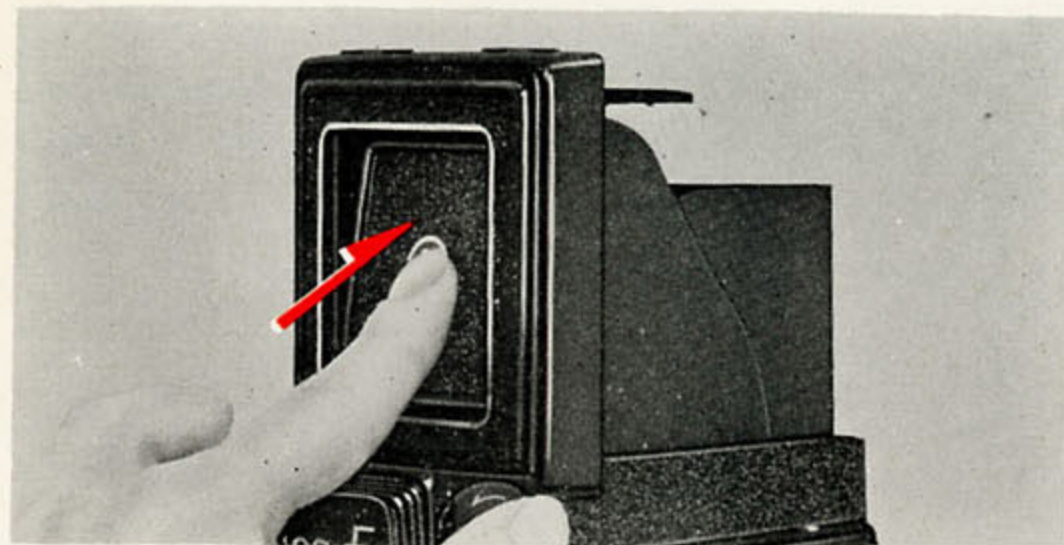


The Focusing Hood opens smoothly when you lift it with your forefinger at the back. It closes just as easily when you press it down from the front.



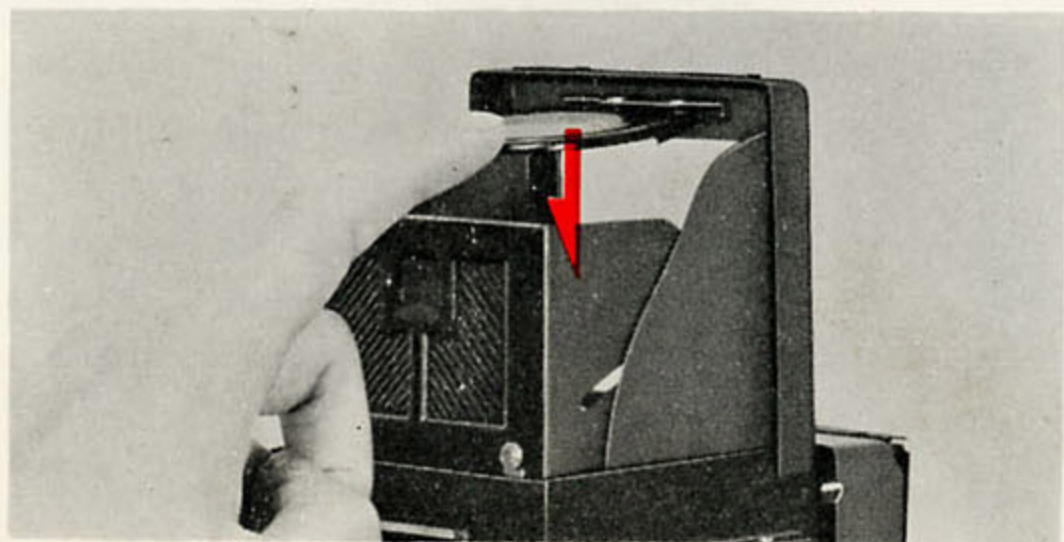
Focusing Screen:

The focusing screen is a fresnel lens, which serves to give you overall brightness from corner to corner. If you look closely, you can see the concentric lines which form the lens. It is not easy to focus on a fresnel lens, however, so a clear ground glass spot in the center of the screen is provided for accurate focusing.



Composition:

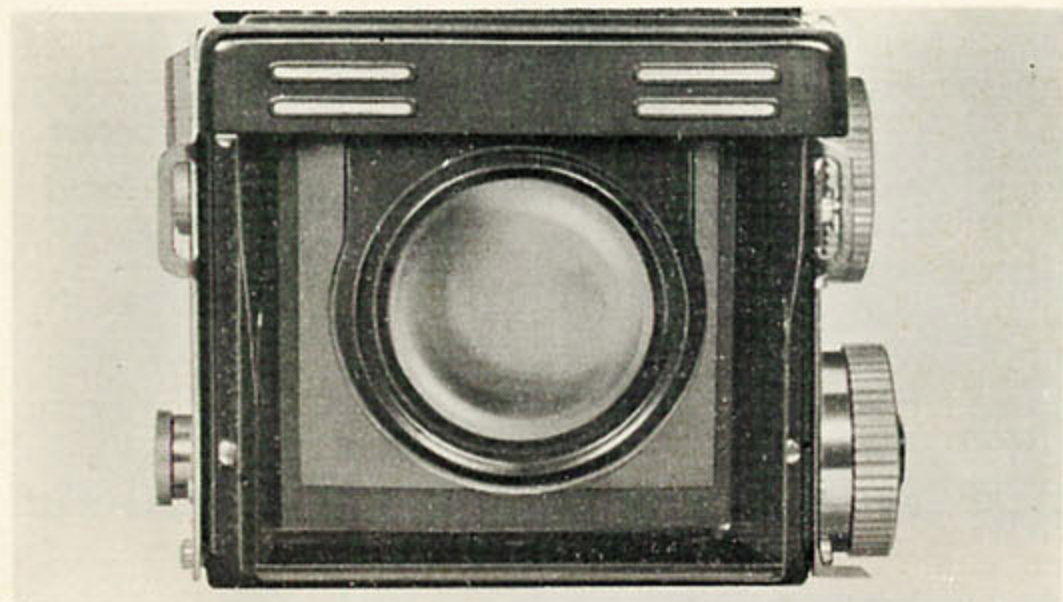
Use the red lines ruled on the screen to help you judge composition and proportion. Compose your picture on the screen exactly as you would wish to see it on the print.



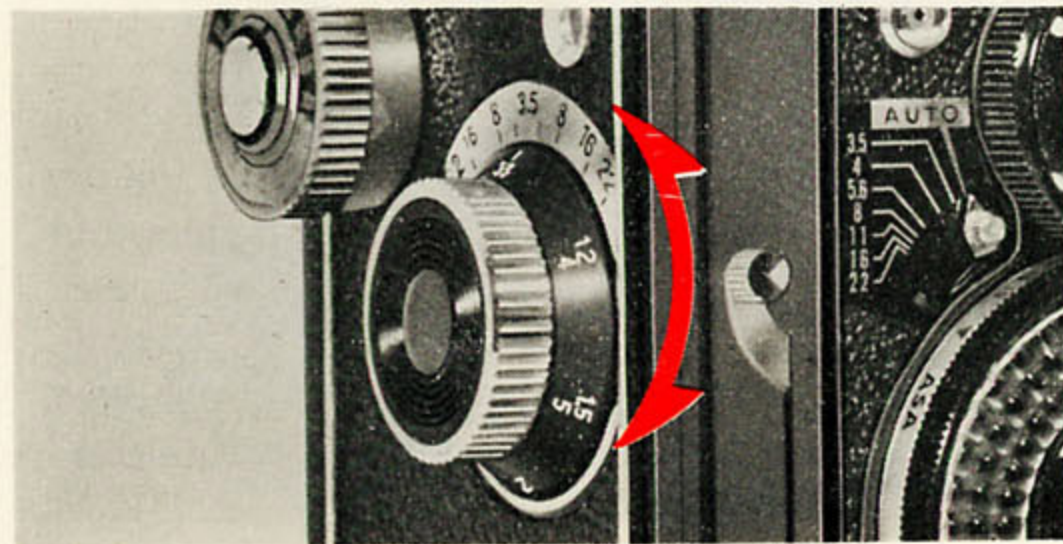
Magnifying Glass:

Raise the magnifying glass by pressing in the front of the Focusing Hood, holding the Hood so that it does not close. When using the magnifying glass, place your eye as close to it as possible. Always make sure you have snapped the magnifying glass down before closing the Focusing Hood.

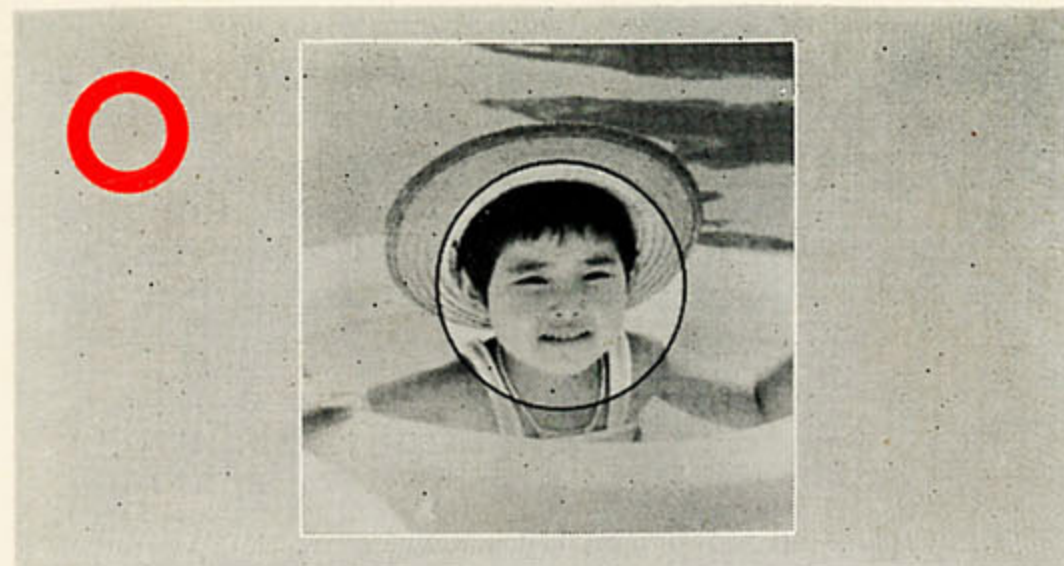
FOCUSING



With your eye close to the magnifying lens, move the camera until the ground glass spot in the center of the screen is over the principal area of interest in your picture.



Rotate the Focusing Knob until you get the sharpest possible image in the ground glass spot. You may find it easier to rotate it back and forth just a fraction of a turn when you feel you are in focus, to make sure you have the sharpest possible image.

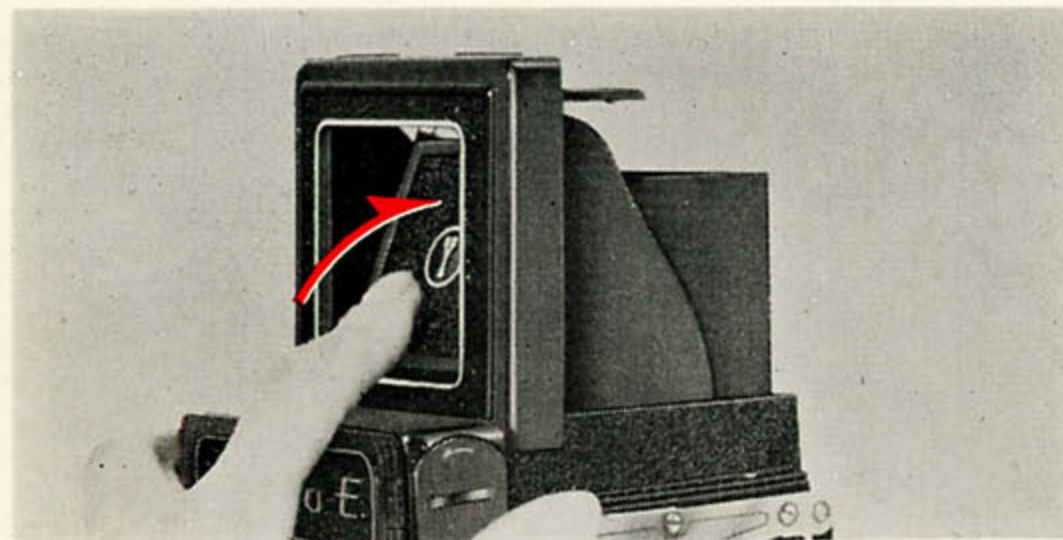


The photo at left shows a properly focused scene.

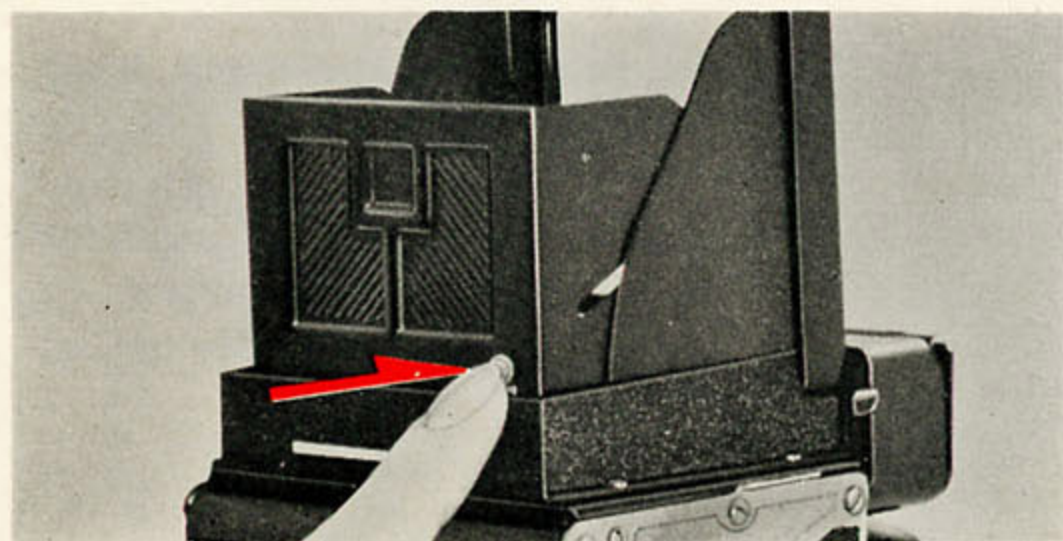


When the subject is out of focus, it will appear blurred, as at the left. If you find you cannot get the subject into focus after rotating the focusing knob from one extreme to the other, it means your subject is too close to you.

SPORTSFINDER

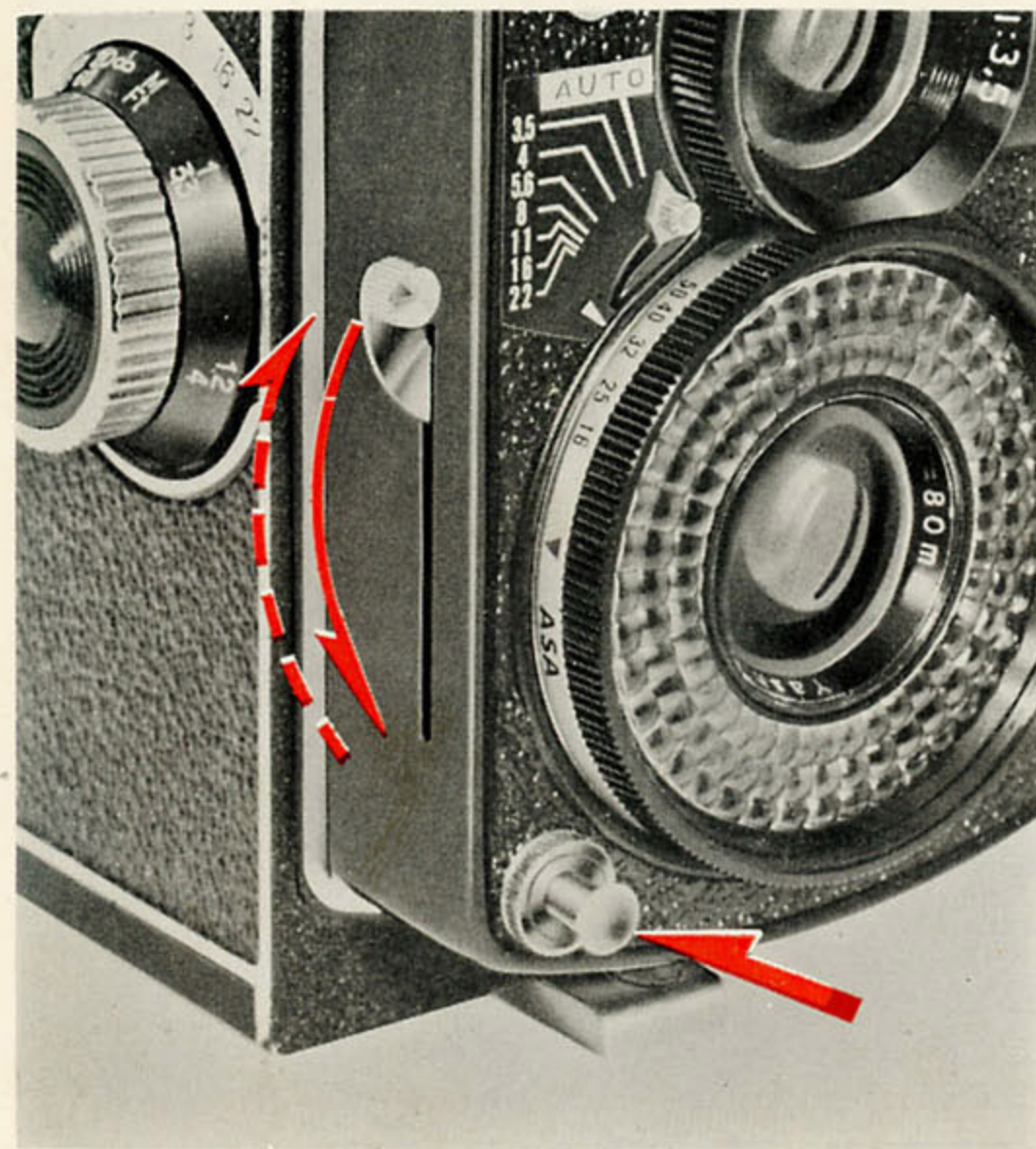


The sportsfinder will permit you to take fast photographs of prefocused subjects, just as news photographers do. With one finger holding the top of the Focusing Hood, press in on the center of the hood with your thumb until the magnifying glass pops up. Then continue pressing down until the center section clicks into lock position at the back of the hood. Lift the camera to eye level and view with your eye close to the Sportsfinder Window.



To release the sportsfinder, press the Focusing Hood Release Button in the back of the hood.

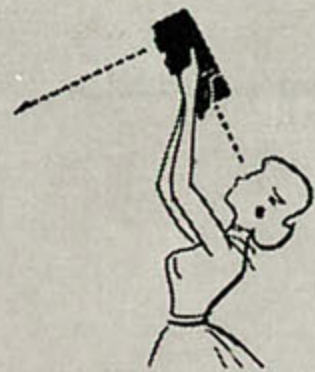
SHUTTER RELEASE



Just before you plan to take the picture, cock the shutter by depressing the Shutter Cocking Lever as far as it will go. When you are ready to take the picture, press the Shutter Release button very smoothly. Do not push it hard, or you may move the camera and blur the picture.

Speed of the shutter is a constant 1/60th second.

HOW TO HOLD THE CAMERA



When fences or other obstructions are in your way you can hold your camera overhead, focusing and viewing from below.



Hold the camera steady, then gently push the shutter release button.



Use the Sportsfinder for taking pictures at eye level.

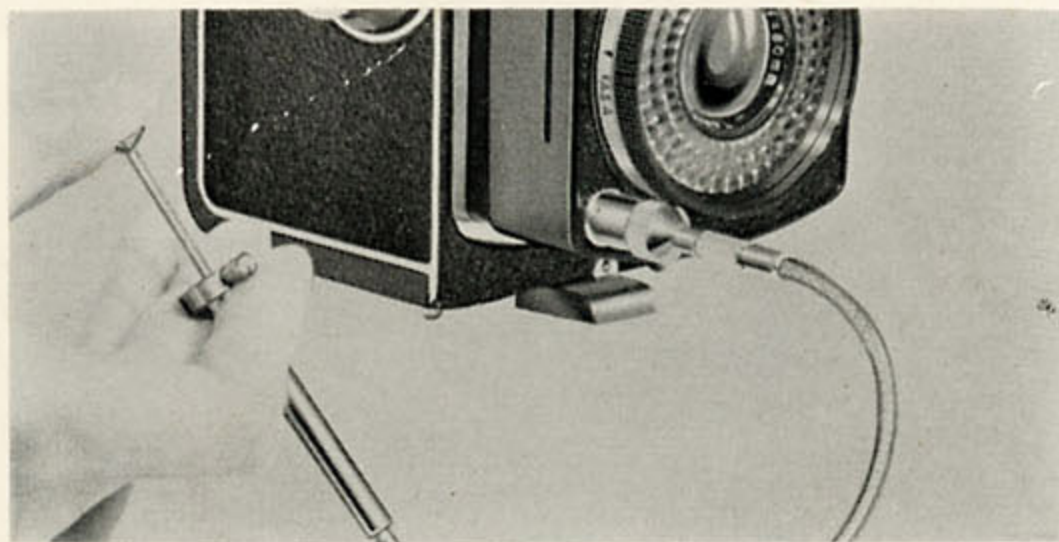
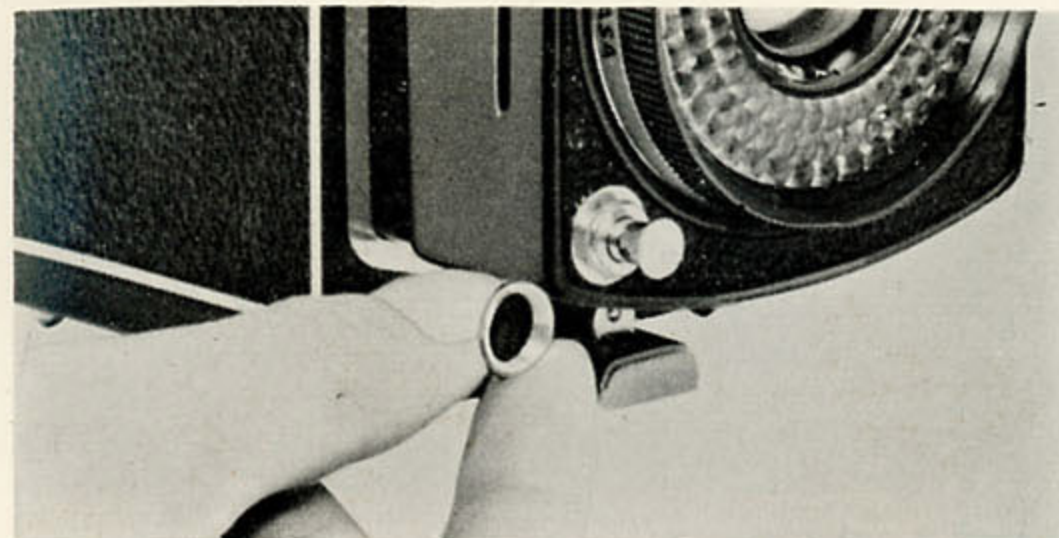


For low objects rest the camera on the ground.

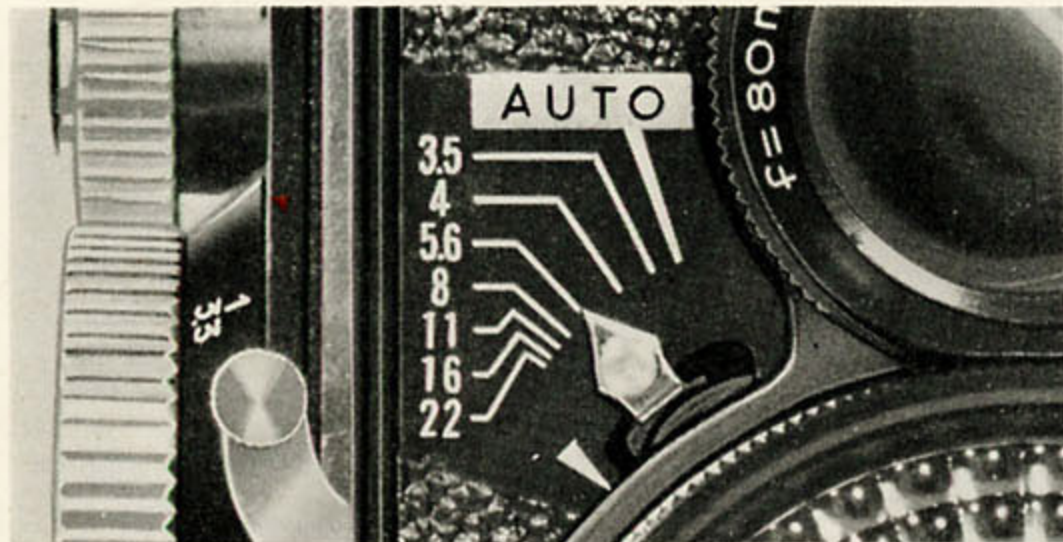


Steady the camera on your knee when taking pictures from a lower level.

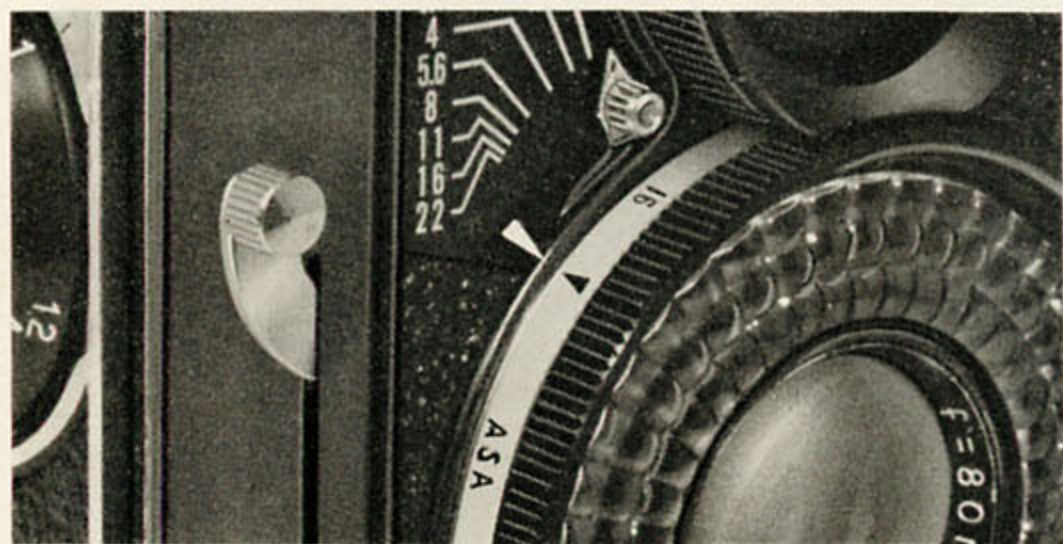
CABLE RELEASE



A standard, overlap-type Cable Release can be fitted to your camera. Simply unscrew the Shutter Release Ring and screw in the Cable Release. Your camera dealer will supply the proper Cable Release for the Yashica E.



When you wish to deactivate the automatic electric eye and set the lens manually, you must first set the lens opening desired by moving the Manual Control Lever to the number desired.

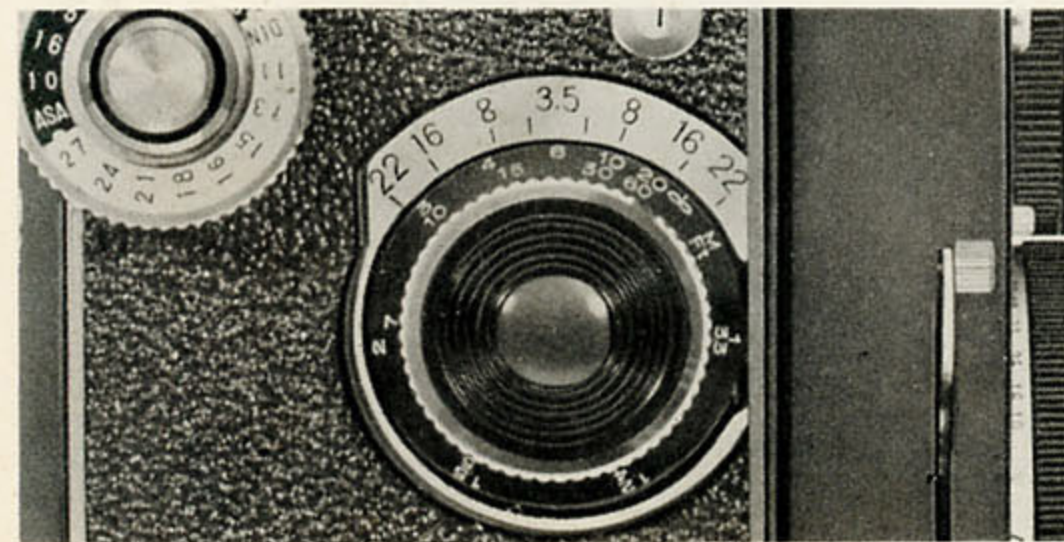


Set the red triangle on the ASA Film Speed Control Ring in line with the red triangle on the manual control plate.



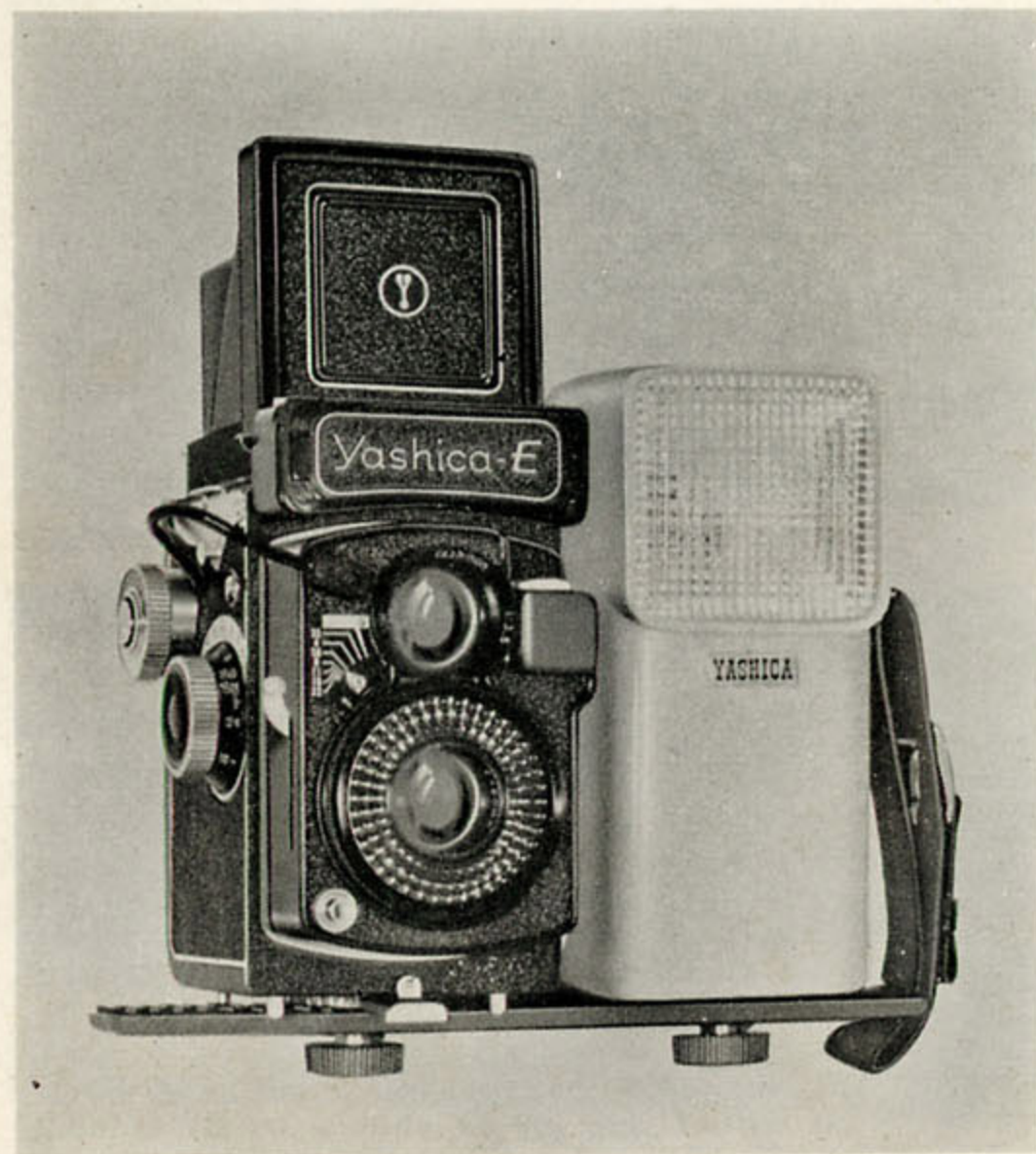
DEPTH-OF-FIELD

There is a certain distance in front of and behind the subject on which you focus in which other objects will appear sharp. This area is called "depth-of-field," and its distance varies with the lens opening. The smaller the lens opening, the wider the depth-of-field. For instance, at the smallest lens opening, $f/22$, the depth-of-field will be much larger than at the largest opening, $f/3.5$.



There is a depth-of-field scale engraved on the body of the camera around the Focusing Knob. The numbers conform to the lens openings, and run from $f/3.5$ in the center to $f/22$ at the left and right. You can tell the approximate depth-of-field at any lens opening simply by gauging the distance it marks on the distance scale on the knob. For instance, if you are focused at an object 15 feet away (15 will be directly under $f/3.5$), you can see that if your lens opening happens to be $f/8$, the $f/8$ marks will cover the area between about 12 feet to 25 feet. Therefore, all within that range should be acceptably sharp.

EXTERNAL FLASH

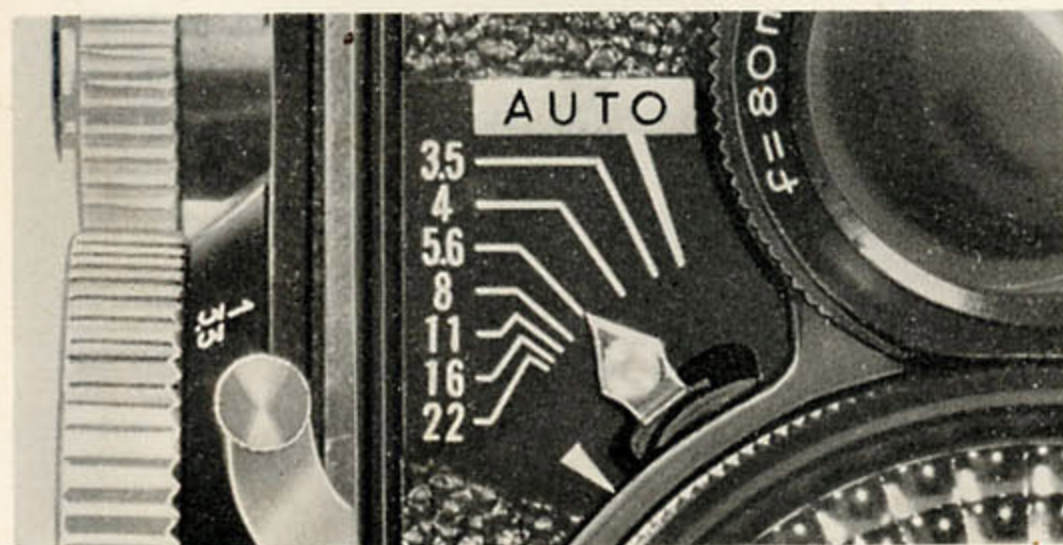


Once the camera has been set for manual control it is possible to use a separate flash unit. Synchronization for flash is built-in. The electronic flash unit slips into the Accessory Shoe or attaches to the camera with a bracket that screws into the tripod socket.

Insert the electronic flash unit's synchro cord into the flash terminal on the front of the camera body.



B-C flash units are used in the same manner, with short peak (SM) bulbs.



When you use the external B-C or electronic flash, the camera must be set for manual control. Exposure settings for those external flash units are determined according to instructions accompanying them.

Black & White:

Black & white film comes in a wide range 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 of 8x10 or greater. As a general rule, it might 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:

Although the Yashica E is capable of making fine color transparencies, chances are the cost and the fact that most projectors can't take such large slides, will force you to choose a color negative film. There is a wide variety of color negative films available, with most of it balanced for daylight photography. That does not rule out flash photography, however, since several of the films are balanced for electronic flash, and others for bulb. Regardless of the film you happen to be using, however, you can always get a color correction filter to use with flash, so that you can get natural looking results.

Be sure to replace the Lens Cap when storing your camera to protect it from dust and moisture. For cleaning the lens surface, to remove dust or dirt, use a fine lens brush, available at your dealer.

DO NOT wipe lens with a soiled cloth. When you are not using your camera for a long period, do not leave the shutter set.



YASHICA CO., LTD.

Tokyo, Japan

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