

# H A S S E L B L A D



## Instructions Gebrauchsanweisung Mode d'emploi Bruksanvisning

### FILM-WINDING KNOB WITH EXPOSURE METER

- 1 Attach the exposure meter knob in the same manner as the standard knob.
- 2 Turn the camera so that the meter faces you.
- 3 Turn the slotted disc (D), e.g., with a coin, so that the white triangles (B) point to the DIN/ASA numbers (A) corresponding with the film speed.
- 4 Decide the measuring method you will use. Check the position of translucent sliding cover (G). Note that this cover is locked with catch (F).
- 5 Detach the exposure meter knob, if necessary, to make your reading.

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- 6 Read off the exposure value on the scale (C) opposite the channel to which the needle points, and set this reading on the exposure value scale on the lens-barrel of the camera.

There is a mirror under the needle in the meter. When taking a reading, see that the needle and its image coincide.

### MEASURING METHODS WITH THE COVER OPEN (CELL EXPOSED)

#### 1 In general

The most usual method is to take an "overall" reading. The meter can be on or off the camera. Measure from the place where the photo is to be taken. This method is suitable when a quick reading is wanted and for landscape photography.

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#### 2 Detail measurements

This method is used when some part of the motif decides the length of exposure. For example, in portrait work the background must be adapted to suit the light-value factor of the face. When making detail measurements, take care that your shadow or the meter's does not fall on the object/subject.

#### 3 Range

To make sure that both highlights and shadows are within the exposure tolerance, take readings of both and then compromise with an averaged value. In general, most films have sufficient latitude to permit over-exposure by three steps and under-exposure by two steps. If the latitude of the film is less than the light range of the motif,

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expose correctly on the most important part of the picture. (See 2 Detail measurements.)

#### 4 Compensation

Sometimes the location or type of motif does not permit a reading to be taken from close up. In this case, take a reading of some nearby object having the same color and light intensity. For example, measure the light value of your own hand in the case of portraits.

#### MEASURING DIRECT LIGHT

Slide the cover over the photoelectric cell. Measure preferably with the meter detached from the camera. Measure from the subject with the meter pointing to the light source. Note the following:

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a With dark motifs, reduce the exposure value by  $\frac{1}{2}$ –1 step.

b For very bright motifs, increase the exposure value by  $\frac{1}{2}$  step. Shade the meter-cover from direct sunlight with your hand about 10 or 20 inches away.

If you are using a telephoto lens, take readings with the meter detached from the camera to minimise the risk of reflections. (In such work, measuring according to 4. Compensation, is often suitable.)

#### TO CHECK THE METER

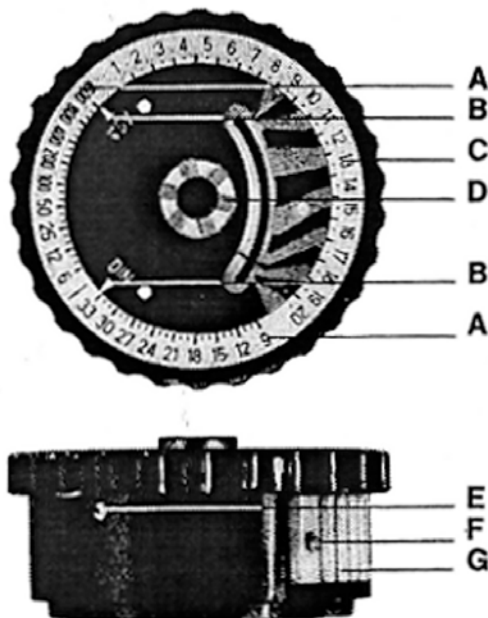
1 Shield the meter as far as possible from extraneous light.

2 Cover the photoelectric cell with your hand.

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3 Check that the needle points to the small white line at the extreme left of the scale.

4 When making adjustments, turn the set screw (E) carefully until the needle is correctly aligned.



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