

Konica

Camera Shops, Inc.
P. O. BOX 7085 • Orlando, Fla.

F



INSTRUCTION BOOKLET

YOUR choice of the KONICA F, the most advanced of all miniature cameras, is much appreciated by its creator, KONISHIROKU PHOTO IND. CO., Ltd.

CAUTIONS

- When mounting lens, do not touch manual aperture control.
- Do not operate cocking lever while shutter mechanism is in action at "B" or slow shutterspeeds.
- Never touch focal plane shutter and quick-return mirror. These parts are delicate, and have been carefully adjusted. Use soft haired brush if dust must be removed.
- The sprocket release lever when set at "R" for film rewind cannot be moved back by hand. Automatic re-set is effected by operating the cocking lever.

—Table of Contents—

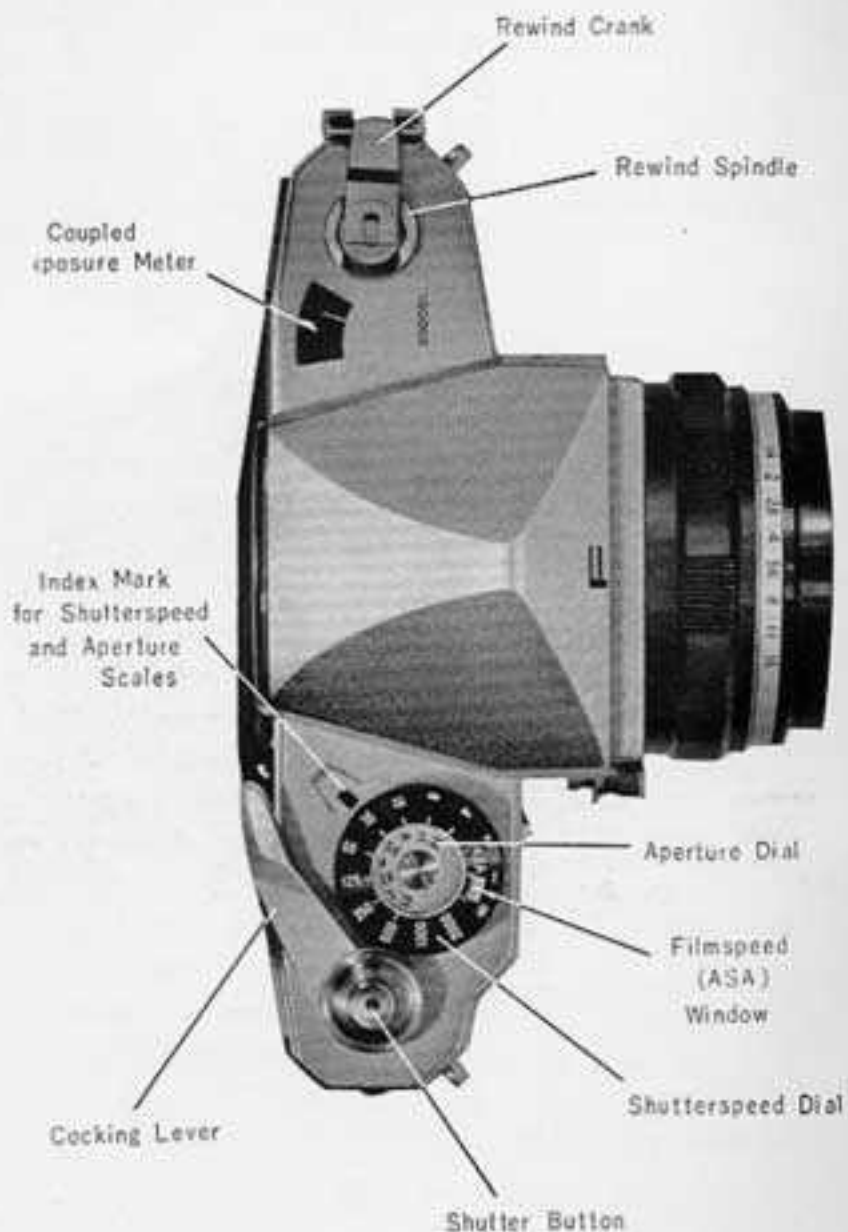
General Description	4
Nomenclature —1	6
—2	7
—3	8
—4	9
—5	10
Cocking Lever Operation	11
Film Loading	12
Picture-Taking Sequence	18
Camera Grip	20
Sighting and Focusing	22
Shutterspeed and Aperture	24
Coupled Exposure Meter	28
Self-Timer	34
Synchroflash Photography	36
Depth of Field	38
Change of Viewers	41
Changing lenses	42
Film Rewind	44
Depth of Field Table	47

GENERAL DESCRIPTION, KONICA F

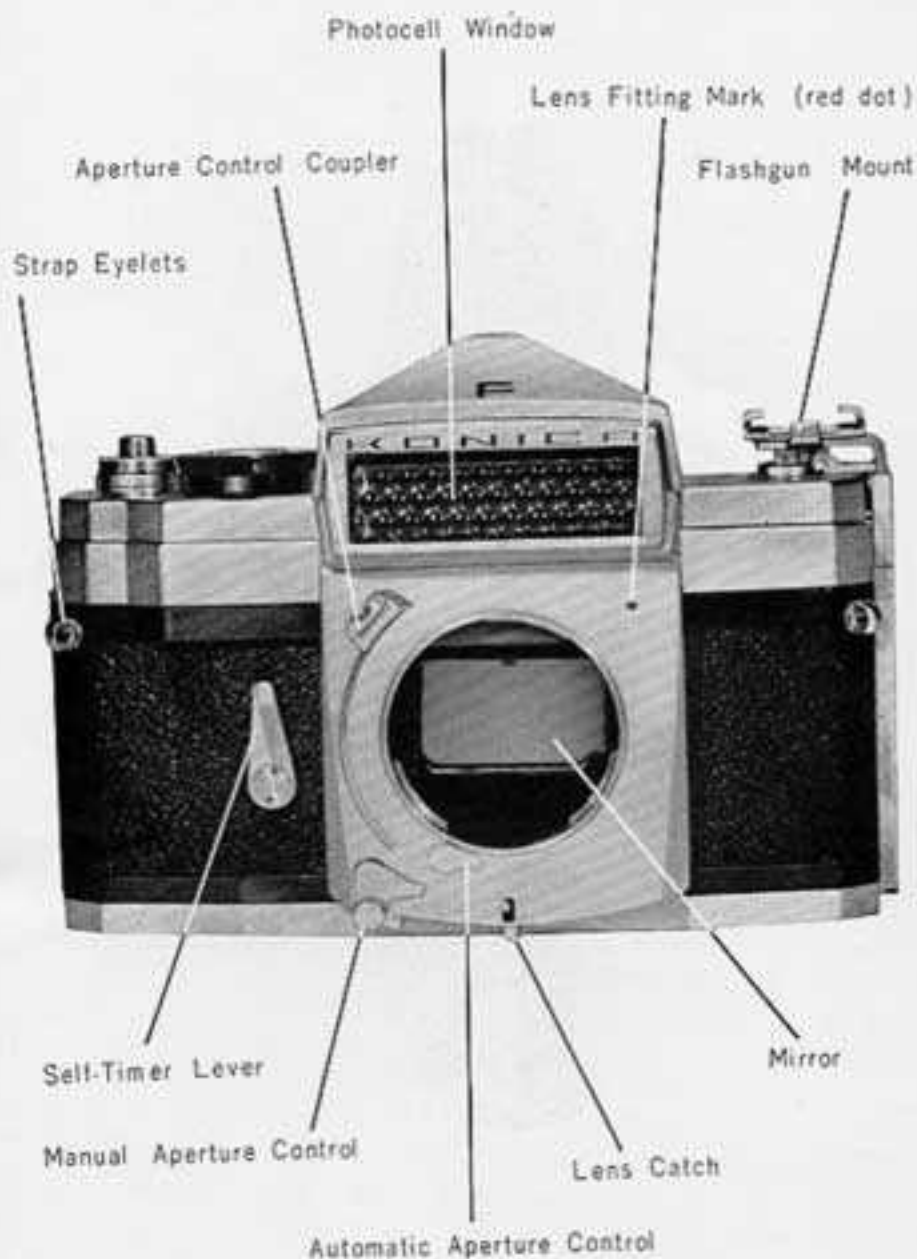
Picture Size:	24×36 millimeters
Film:	Standard 35-millimeter miniature camera film in safety cartridge
Standard Lens:	HEXANON f/1.4, f = 52mm, improved ambercoated anastigmat with 7 elements in 5 groups. Focuses down to 0.6 meter.
Lens Mount:	KONICA F bayonet mount (40mm diameter, flange diameter 40.5mm)
Aperture Mechanism:	Full automatic stop-down to pre-set value. Manual control for visual check of depth of field.
Viewfinder:	Full picture-size and true image through pentaprism Eye-or waist-level sighting by interchangeable viewers.
Mirror:	Automatic quick-return type with forward edge straight-line motion.
Focusing :	Split-image focusing spot, with mat focusing of surrounding field.
Shutter :	Metal vane focal plane shutter. Control mechanism graduated in multiple series, and set by non-revolving dial scaled in equidistant steps. Co-axial aperture scale. Shutter button at center of cocking lever hub. Shutter speeds: 8 - 1 - 2 - 4 - 8 - 15 - 30 - 60 - 125 - 250 - 500 - 1000 - 2000.
Coupled Exposure Meter:	Built-in exposure meter fully cross-

	coupled to filmspeed, shutterspeed and aperture for automatic selection of exposure settings by zero-in of meter needle.
Self.Timer:	Built into camera body. Maximum delay 10 seconds.
Flash Synchronization:	"M" and "X" terminals provided for full flash synchronization at all shutterspeeds for class M flashbulbs (automatic adjustment of lag time) and up to 1/125 second for electronic flash. Sockets, JIS type B.
Cocking Mechanism:	Single-stroke cocking lever for simultaneous cocking of shutter mechanism and advancing of film (partial film advance possible). Double exposures positively prevented.
Pressure Plate:	Pressure plate automatically retracts during film advance and rewind, to reduce friction and film scratches.
Other Features:	Automatic self-resetting exposure counter. Crank rewind. Self-resetting sprocket release.
Lens Hood:	Special KONICA F lens hood, slip-on type, 51mm diameter.
Filters:	Filters of all types in special screw-in mounts for the KONICA F, 49mm diameter, 0.75mm pitch.
Dimensions and Weight:	150.5×105.5×91 millimeters, 1,100 grams.

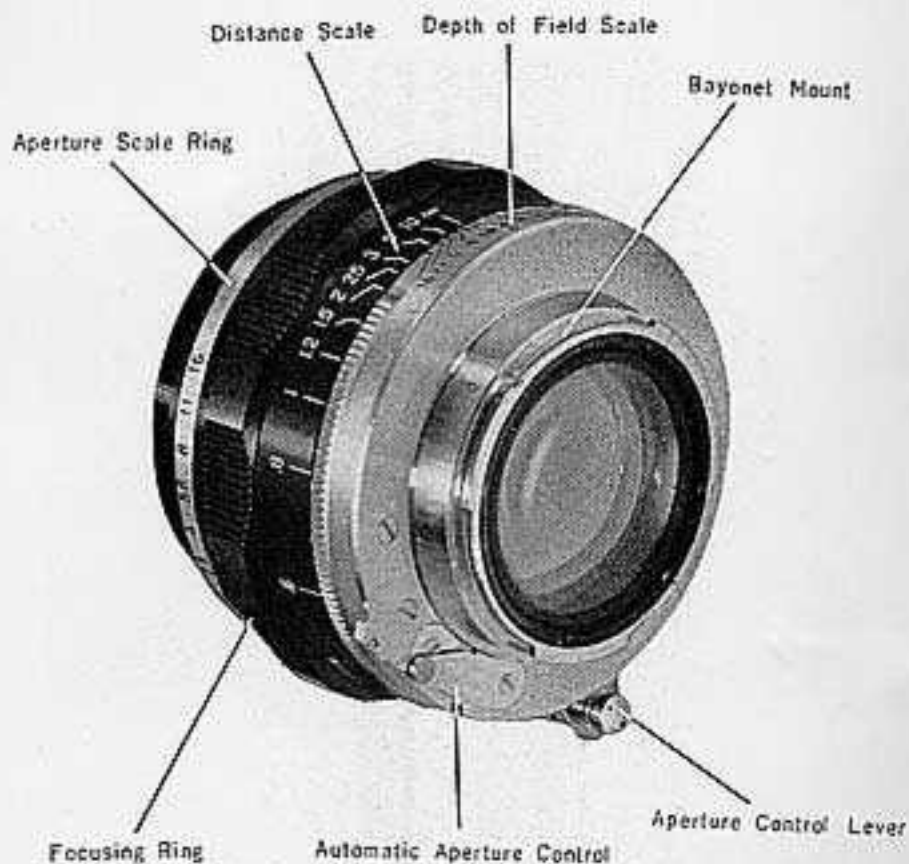
NOMENCLATURE—I



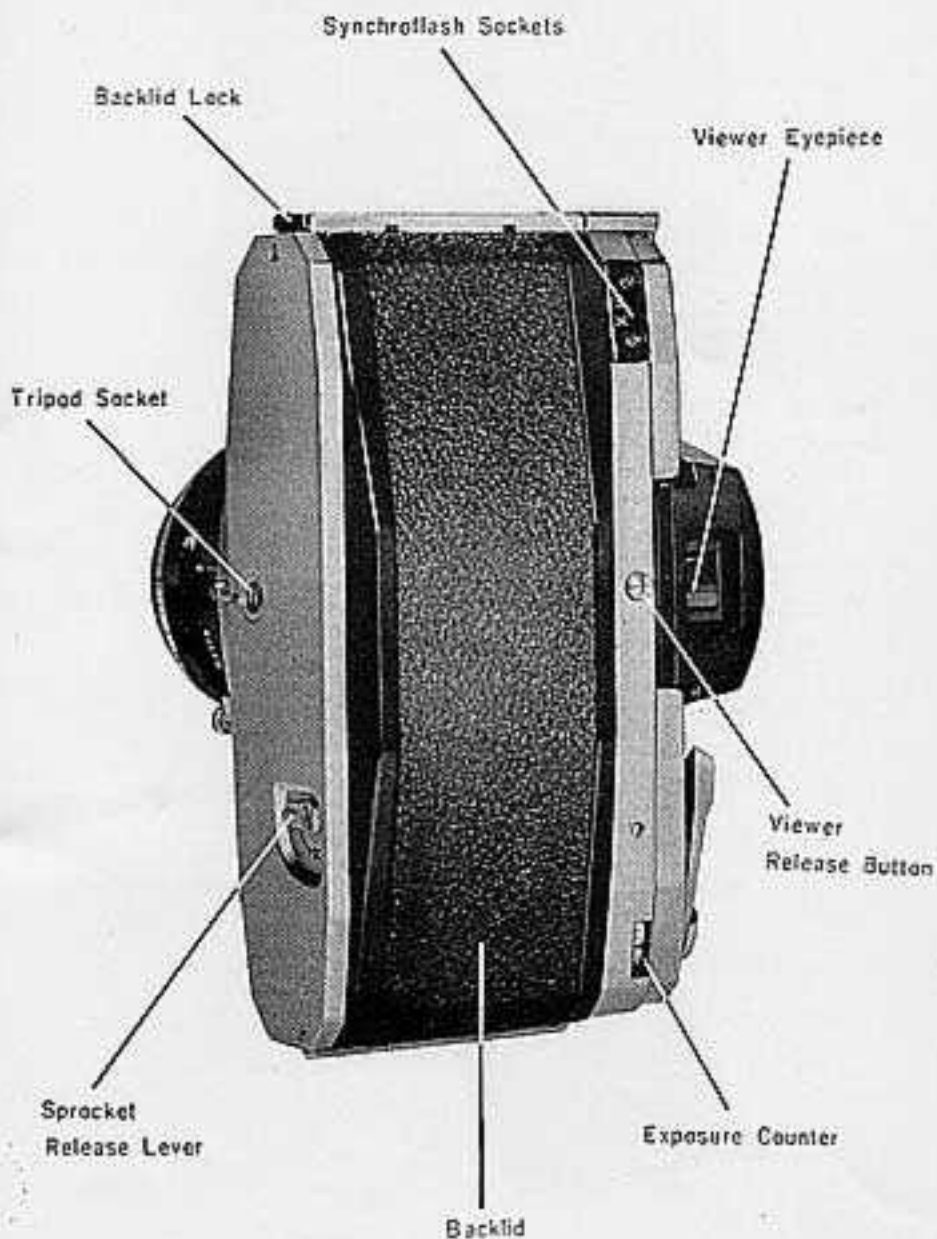
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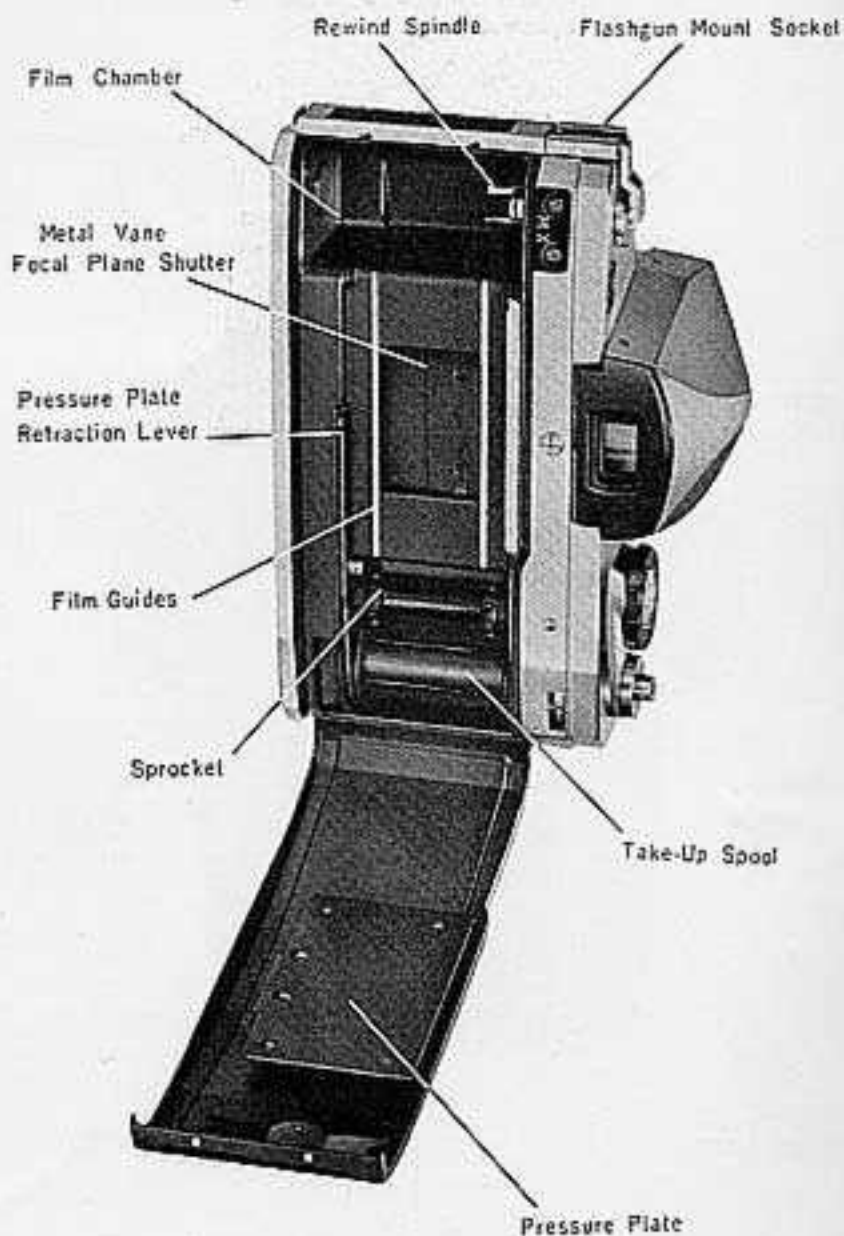
NOMENCLATURE—3



NOMENCLATURE-4



NOMENCLATURE—5



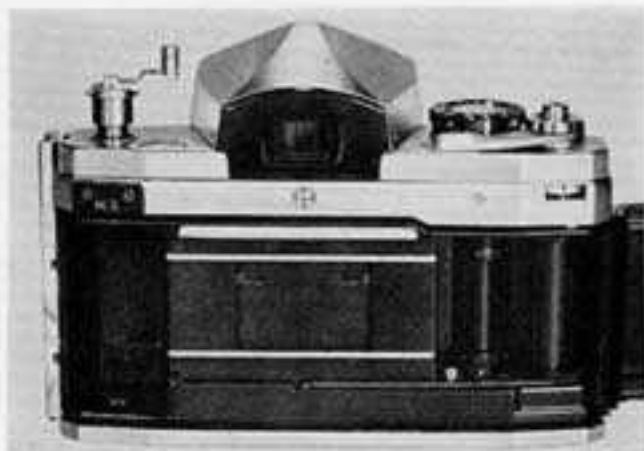
COCKING LEVER OPERATION



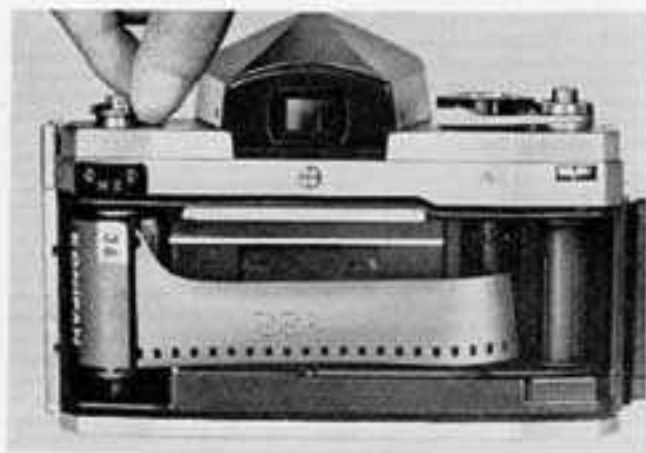
- Single stroke of thumb-operated cocking lever advances film one frame, and simultaneously cocks the shutter. Partial take-up of film is also possible.
- Upon completion of cocking lever action, the exposure counter moves one step, and is released after the 36th exposure is indicated. When after rewind of exposed film the backlid is opened, the exposure counter returns automatically to starting position (inverted triangle mark).
- Cultivate the habit of cocking just before picture-taking. Keeping the shutter mechanism cocked for long may cause strains, while inadvertent pressing of the shutter button results in waste of film.
- Shutter speed adjustment may be done before or after cocking.

FILM LOADING

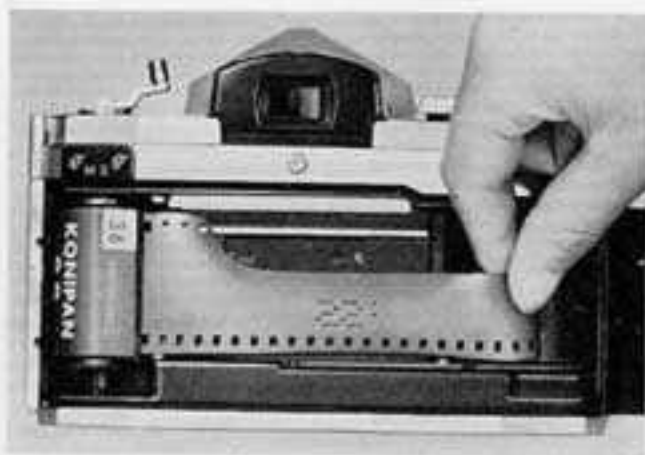
- The KOICA F uses 35-millimeter film preloaded in safety cartridges.
 - When loading and unloading, always work in subdued light. Use own body to shield film and camera when no other shade is available.
 - Flashgun mount can be removed by pulling out upwards.
- 1 Open backlid by pulling backlid lock. Erect rewind crank and pull out rewind spindle as far as it will go.



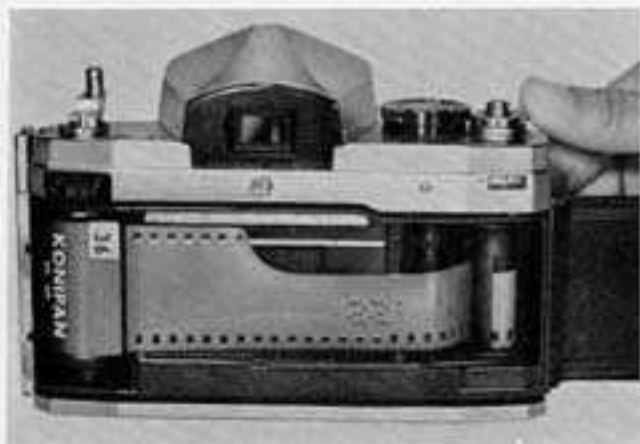
- ② Place cartridge containing unexposed film in film chamber, and push back rewind spindle, turning it slightly in both directions, so that it catches in cartridge spool.



- ③ Pull out enough film to reach across the film gate and insert end in the slit of the take-up spool. Take-up spool can be turned to bring slit into convenient position for threading.



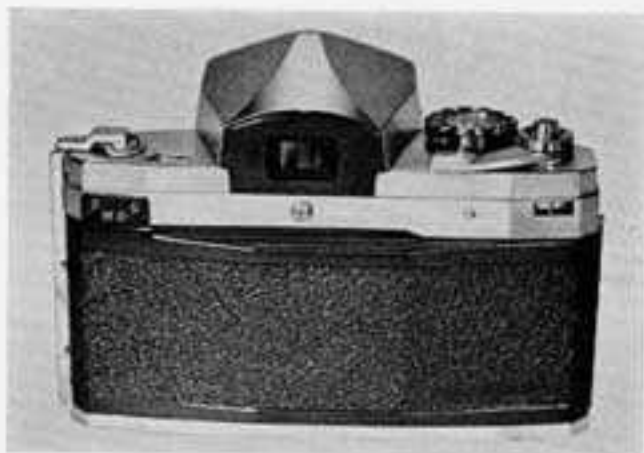
- 4 Fit film perforations on sprocket, then operate cocking lever to wind film onto take-up spool.



Fit film perforations on sprocket teeth.



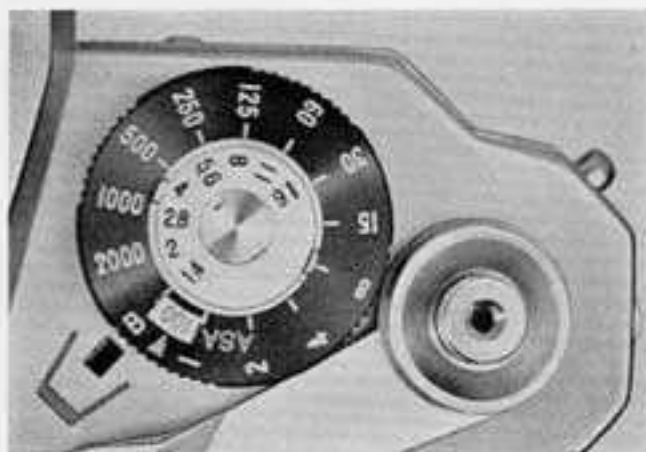
- 5 Close backlid. Press shutter button. Turn rewind crank in direction of arrow to take up all slack in the film. Fold down rewind crank.



- 6 Operate cocking lever and press shutter button. Repeat these actions, then exposure counter will indicate black dot preceding numeral 1.



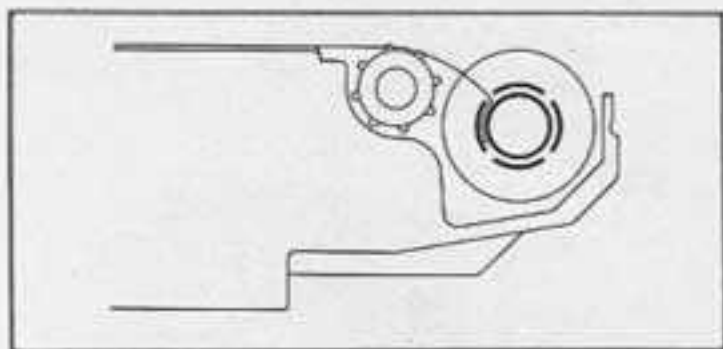
- ⑦ Turn filmspeed knob so that ASA rating of the film in use appears in the filmspeed window.



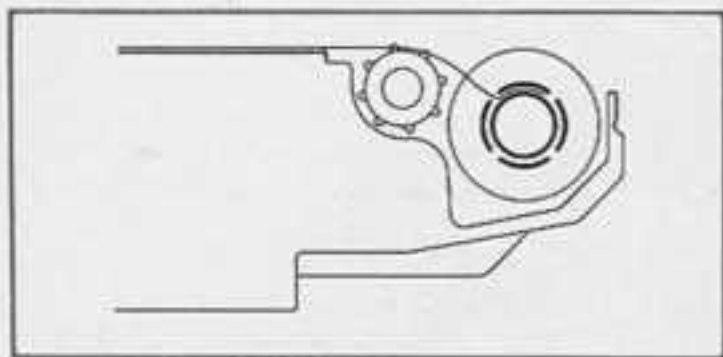
Your KONICA F is now ready for picture-taking.

- If, when operating the cocking lever the rewind crank does not turn against the arrow, the film is not being taken up properly. Open backlid and repeat the loading procedure.

- If the film end is inserted in the take-up spool as shown in the illustration, exposed film will become detached easily at end of rewind operation. Always fix film in the manner shown.



- If film end is lodged in the take-up spool in this way, it may not slip out easily at end of rewind. In such cases, do not force rewind crank. Open backlid, and dislodge by hand.



PICTURE-TAKING SEQUENCE



1

Remove lens cap.



2

Set shutterspeed dial at desired setting.



3

Train camera on subject, and turn aperture control lever to bring exposure meter needle into alignment with meter index mark.



4

Operate cocking lever, pushing it as far as it will go.



5

Sight subject through viewer, adjust focus, then compose picture.



6

Press shutter button.

CAMERA GRIP

In order to obtain sharp pictures without blurs, hold the camera firmly and steadily so that it cannot be joggled when pressing the shutter button. When pressing the shutter button, exert gentle steady pressure. Hold breath momentarily.



Steady camera by pressing it up against face.



Use a stable, comfortable stance. The grip too should be relaxed.

This is one way of holding the camera for vertical pictures. Any firm, comfortable grip will do.



Leaning against a tree trunk or wall will help obtain steadiness for hand-held slow shutter speed shots.



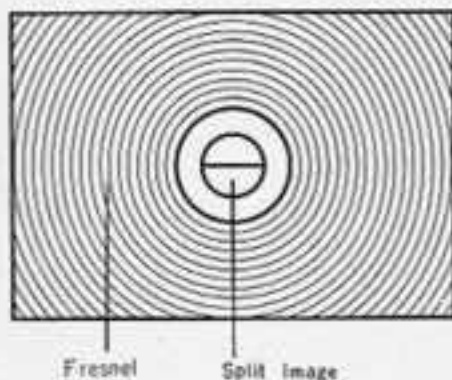
When using shutter speeds slower than $1/15$ second, secure camera on tripod or some other steady mount. Cable release can be screwed into hole in center of shutter button.



SIGHTING AND FOCUSING

(Use of the Viewfinder)

- Because there is no displacement of the mirror through action of the cocking lever, no error is introduced. Focusing and sighting can be accurately done either before or after cocking.



When subject is in focus



When subject is out of focus



To Focus the KONICA F While sighting the subject through the viewfinder, turn the focusing ring. One part of the split image in the focusing spot at the center of the viewfinder field will move laterally. When the two halves of the split image are made to coincide, the subject is in correct focus; at the same time, the rest of the view-field will show a sharply defined image of the subject. When taking pictures in horizontal position use vertical lines of the subject for split-image focusing; horizontal lines when using the camera in vertical position. The image seen in the viewfinder is projected through the lens and a special pentagonal prism so that it is true picture-size reproduction.

Quick-Return Mirror and Automatic Aperture operate so that when the shutter button is pressed, the aperture closes down from full open position to the pre-set value, the mirror springs up out the way, and the shutter mechanism is released. As soon as shutter action is completed, the mirror returns to viewing position, and the aperture opens up fully. All this takes place in such a short time that viewfinder blackout is scarcely noticeable. A bright image of the subject is kept visible before and after exposure.

SHUTTERSPEED AND APERTURE

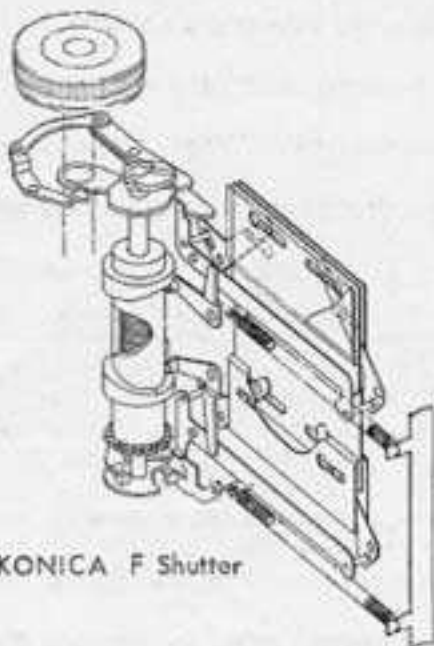


Diagram of KONA F Shutter

Shutterspeed control is effected by means of the shutter-speed dial which turns easily by fingertip touch and click-stops at each of the settings from B (bulb-manual shutterspeed control) to 1/2000 second. Since the shutterspeed dial remains stationary during shutter action, finger pressure can be applied without fear of disturbing the automatic timing.

Function of Shutterspeed

① "Freezing" of objects in motion. Rapidly moving objects cannot be stopped in sharp, blur-free reproduction unless

shutter action is fast enough. The nearer the subject in action the faster must be the shutterspeed.

② **Control of Amount of Light.** The changes in duration of shutter opening results in changes in the amount of light permitted to impinge on the film. In conjunction with the aperture which controls the intensity of the light passing through the lens, the shutterspeed determines the amount of light available for causing photo-chemical action in the lightsensitive coating of the film. Both shutterspeed and aperture are crosscoupled to the exposure meter. For a given aperture setting, slowing the shutterspeed by one step results in doubling the exposure of the film.

KONICA F SHUTTERSPEEDS													
8	1	2	4	8	15	30	60	125	250	500	1000	2000	

Construction of the KONICA F Shutter The focal plane shutter of the KONICA F is built of extremely thin but strong special steel. It comprises front and rear vanes moving in a vertical direction across the face of the film, with an open slit between the two to give the requisite exposure. The highest shutterspeed is 1/2000 second; with accurate synchronization possible with class M flashbulbs at all shutterspeeds,

and up to 1/125 second with electronic flash. Because the focal plane action is extremely fast, there is no image distortion as encountered in pictures taken with conventional focal plane shutters.

Aperture Scales are provided both on the lenses and on the shutter speed dial, the latter being applicable to all interchangeable lenses. All scales are equidistantly graduated, and the lens and body dials are mechanically coupled. Reduction of aperture size by one step results in halving of the intensity of the light available for exposure. At $f/2.8$, the strength of the light is one half that at $f/2$, and double that at $f/4$. Because aperture size changes without break, intermediate positions of the aperture scale can be used.

Automatic Aperture of the KONICA F closes down to the value set on the aperture scales only during shutter action. At other times the lens is fully open, except when closed down manually for depth of field checks, for maximum brightness in viewing and focusing.

Function of Aperture (iris diaphragm)

[1] Control of Light Intensity. In the same way that the iris of the human eye opens up in darkness and closes down

in bright light to control the intensity of the light striking the retina, the aperture of the camera lens is adjusted to regulate the light passing through the lens. When the aperture control is turned to "zero-in" the meter needle on the exposure meter index mark, a small lens opening is selected when the available light is bright, and the aperture is pre-set at a large value when the light is weak, thus regulating the intensity of the light reaching the film.

② Adjustment of Depth of Field (focusing tolerance)

When a camera is focused on a certain object, there is a specific depth in front of and behind that object inside which other objects will also register in sharp detail.

This range is known as depth of focus.

Smaller the aperture the greater the depth of field.

Also the greater the distance to the object, the greater the focusing tolerance. There is greater depth behind the object than in front.

The Manual Aperture Control permits actual visual checking of the depth of field by means of the sharpness of the viewing image.

KONICA F APERTURE SCALE								
f /	1.4	2	2.8	4	5.6	8	11	16

COUPLED EXPOSURE METER

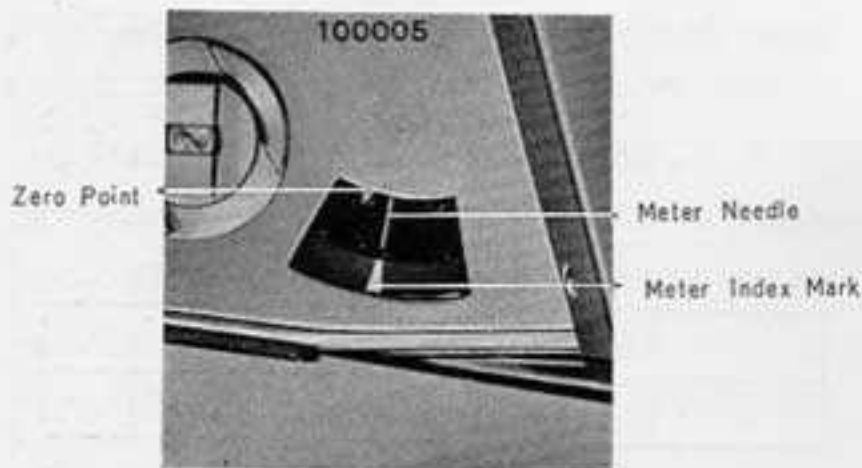
The built-in coupled exposure meter of the KONICA F is a full-range reflected light type instrument which is cross-coupled to the filmspeed adjustment, shutterspeed control and the aperture control.

Coupling is accomplished by an electrical circuit used in conjunction with mechanical links.

A durable, high-performance photocell is incorporated.

KONICA F FILMSPEED SETTINGS (ASA RATINGS)									
10	16	•	32	50	•	100	200	400	800

The points between ASA 16 and 32, and 50 and 100 are the correct settings respectively for ASA 25 and 80.



1

Adjust filmspeed knob so that the rating of the film in use is indicated in the filmspeed window.



2

Set shutterspeed dial to desired shutterspeed (intermediate positions cannot be used, always set at click-stop markings).



3

Train camera on subject, then move aperture control so that coupled exposure meter needle comes into alignment with meter index mark (triangle). When needle is correctly "zeroed in" the aperture setting is such that the selected shutterspeed the film will be correctly exposed. Everything is automatic; there is no need for computation or transfer of scale readings.



- When, because of depth of field requirements, the aperture setting is selected first, adjust meter needle adjustment by means of the shutter speed dial. Use closest click-stop, then make fine adjustment by means of aperture control.
- When compensation must be made for filter, first proceed in normal manner, then correct for filter absorption by increasing aperture size by requisite amount. If filter is in constant use, compensate by means of filmspeed adjustment to eliminate bother of correction by aperture control.

Example: Using a film of ASA 100 rating, and a filter with an absorption factor of 4 (exposure factor $\times 4$), the filmspeed indication should be —

$$\frac{\text{ASA } 100}{4} = \text{ASA } 25$$

- The red dot on the exposure meter scale indicates zero point, the position which the needle should indicate when no light is entering the photocell.
- Accurate cross-coupling, with film of ASA 100 rating, is provided throughout a range of from light value 5 to light value 17.

KONICA F EXPOSURE METER COUPLING RANGE (Film Rating, ASA 100)

F. NO. LV \	1.4	2	2.8	4	5.6	8	11	16
5	15	8	4	2	1			
6	30	15	8	4	2	1		
7	60	30	15	8	4	2	1	
8	125	60	30	15	8	4	2	1
9	250	125	60	30	15	8	4	2
10	500	250	125	60	30	15	8	4
11	1000	500	250	125	60	30	15	8
12	2000	1000	500	250	125	60	30	15
13		2000	1000	500	250	125	60	30
14			2000	1000	500	250	125	60
15				2000	1000	500	250	125
16	(SHUTTER SPEED)				2000	1000	500	250
17						2000	1000	500

KONIFILTER TYPES AND EXPOSURE FACTORS

The exposure factors of the KONIFILTERS for the KONICA F when used in conjunction with SAKURA KONIPAN SSS, SS and S film, are approximately as listed below:

JIS Number	Type	Color	Cut-Off Wavelength (mμ)	Exposure Factor	
				Daylight	Tungsten
SL 39	UV	nil	390	1.0	1.0
SY 48	Y 1	yellow	480	1.5	1.2
SY 52	Y 2	dark yellow	520	2.5	1.3
SO 56	R 1	orange red	560	4.0	2.0
- - -	P 1	green	- -	2.5	1.5

For exposure factor of 1.5, up aperture one-half step;
for x 2.5, increase one and one-half step; for x 4, increase two steps.

CORRECT USE OF EXPOSURE METER

- Remember that the built-in exposure meter of the KONICA F is designed for gauging reflected light coming from the subject-matter (not incident light, the illumination striking the subject) .

Also, it must be noted that in most cases light other than that reflected by the subject to be photographed is impinging on the photocell.

Consequently, in order to obtain the best results, the measurement of the intensity of light should be limited to that given off by the subject only.

Keep in mind the following points when using the KONICA F coupled exposure meter:

- ① When photographing people, measure the light coming of the subject by moving up close enough to exclude other extraneous light.

In this case see that shadows are not cast by yourself or the camera.

The best results will be obtained by using the average of the highlights and shadows of the subject-matter.

② When using color film, there is no basic difference.

The KONICA F exposure meter is designed to function equally well for monochrome or for color.

③ When photographing scenery, avoid the strong light reflected by the sky and clouds by pointing your camera toward the foreground from six to ten feet away from camera position. When extremely wide vistas must be encompassed, use half the indicated exposure. When scenery does not include any sky, obtain exposure settings by aiming at center of scene.

④ When working under reverse lighting conditions, if distinct reproduction is desired of subject in shade, adjust camera to darkest portion of subject by excluding light coming from behind.

If both background and subject must be reproduced, use mean of values obtained.

If only silhouette of the subject is desired, adjust camera to bright background.

SELF-TIMER



Move self-timer lever 180 degrees to set, either after or before operating cocking lever.

When the self-timer button is moved to the left, the delayed action mechanism will start functioning, and the shutter will be released after approximately 10 seconds.

In addition to use for photographs in which the photographer wishes to be included, the self-timer is useful for close range, microscope and other work in which camera movement must be avoided to prevent blurring.

The self-timer can be used in the following manner:

- ① All shutterspeeds (1 to 1/2000 second) except 8
- ② Delay time can be reduced by adjusting starting position between 90 and 180 degrees of lever movement
- ③ Shutter button can be used quite independently of self-timer even after setting for delayed action
- ④ If self-timer is set prior to operation of cocking lever, it can be released without actuating shutter
- ⑤ Self-timer will not operate at half-cock position of cocking lever.

KONICA F INTERCHANGEABLE LENSES

HEXANON F/2, $f = 35$ mm (set includes lenshood, 4 filters, and hood case)

HEXANON F/1.8, $f = 85$ mm (with leather case)

HEXANON F/2.8, $f = 135$ mm (with leather case)

All these lenses cross-couple accurately with the built-in exposure meter. The 35 mm and 85 mm lenses are equipped with full automatic aperture.

Hood and Filters Set for 85 mm and 135 mm telephoto lenses. Lens hood and 4 filters comprise a set, usable with either size of lens.

SYNCHROFLASH PHOTOGRAPHY



Synchroflash photography is accomplished by some method whereby the flashbulb or electronic flash is set off at precisely the same instant as the opening of the shutter.

In the KONICA F, it is possible to synchronize shutter action with the instantaneous discharge of electronic flash at shutter speeds up to $1/125$ second because the metallic focal plane shutter sweeps across the film surface in only 6 milliseconds.

Full synchronization at all shutter speeds is possible with class M flashbulbs.

Moreover, automatic adjustment of shutter action delay is effected so that the full intensity of the flash is utilized without waste.



M Connector Socket X Connector Socket

- With the flashgun mount in position, such collapsible, pocket flashguns as the KONIFLASH III and III M can be mounted on the KONICA F.
- When using class M flashbulbs (time to peak intensity about 20 milli-seconds) plug cord connector in "M" connection socket.
Full synchronization is possible up to and including $1/2000$ second.
- When using electronic flash, connect to "X" socket.
Synchronization possible up to and including $1/125$ second.

Flash Synchronization Table

Type of Flash	Connection	
	"M"	"X"
Class M Flashbulb	all shutter-speeds	up to $1/30$ Sec.
Class F Flashbulb	no Synch.	up to $1/60$ Sec.
Electronic Flash	no Synch.	up to $1/125$ Sec.

Class FP flashbulbs will give full synchronization at all shutter speeds, using connection "M"

DEPTH OF FIELD

Depth of field is the range of focusing tolerance available in front of and behind a subject in accurate focus. The nature of depth of field is as follows:

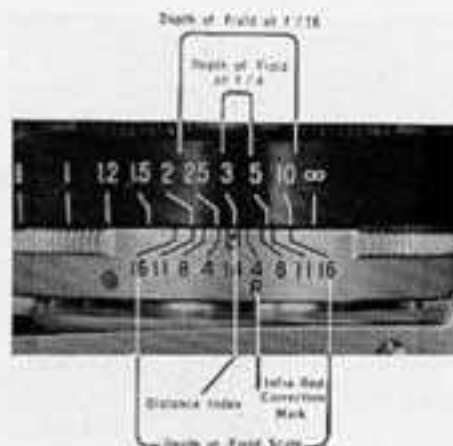
- At a given distance, the smaller the aperture the greater the depth of field.
- At a given aperture setting, the farther away the subject the greater the depth of field. Depth of field decreases as the distance becomes closer.
- More depth is available beyond the subject in exact focus than in front.
- If the distance and the aperture setting are the same, a lens of shorter focal length will have greater depth of field than a lens of long focal length.

With the KONICA F it is possible to check available depth of field in two ways:

- ① by visual observation through the viewfinder, using the manual aperture control.
- ② by consulting the depth of field scale, adjacent to the distance scale.



- 1 Checking depth of field by manual aperture control.
Normally, the aperture of the KONICA F remains fully open regardless of the aperture control setting. However, by pressing the manual aperture control, it is possible to reduce the aperture to any desired setting previously selected. By actual visual observation of the image seen in the viewfinder, it is possible to ascertain the available depth of field. So long as the manual control is kept depressed, the lens will be stopped down to the pre-set aperture size.
- By turning the aperture control while the manual control is kept depressed, it is possible to adjust depth of field by actual sight.



- ② **Checking depth of field by depth of field scale.** The depth of field scale is adjacent to the distance scale, is marked out in aperture values on both sides of the distance index mark. When the distance scale indicates that the subject focus is 3 meters from the camera, the depth of field scale will show that at aperture setting $f/4$ all objects lying within 2.5 meters and 4 meters will register sharply on the film. When the lens is stopped down to $f/11$, the range is increased to from 2 meters to 5 meters.

INFRA-RED CORRECTION MARK When using infra-red filters in conjunction with infra-red film for infra-red photography, focus first in normal way, read the distance indicated, then move focusing lever so that indicated distance is shifted to infra-red correction mark (R). Then focus will be correct for infra-red wavelengths.

CHANGE OF VIEWERS

Press viewer release button, this will permit removal of eye-level or waist-level viewer. To attach, fit pins in guide grooves and lower truly vertically and press down. Viewer will be secured with a click.



With the waist level viewer, it is possible to sight and focus from above, while angle viewing is convenient when camera is mounted on copying attachment or stand.



CHANGING LENSES

Because the KONICA F has a bayonet type lens mount it is a simple matter of removing and fitting lenses by a 55 degree twist of the barrel.

To remove lens press lens catch and turn lens barrel counterclockwise until it will turn no further (red dots on lens and body are then in alignment). The lens will slip easily out of the mount.



To fit lens in mount, match the red dots on lens and camera body, insert lens base squarely into mount then twist lens barrel clockwise until lens catch engages properly.



■ When lens is securely mounted, the automatic aperture control levers of the lens and the body are interlocked. If they fail to couple, move aperture control to permit proper locking.

■ When fitting lens avoid pressing the manual aperture control.

FILM REWIND

- If more than the number of frames available on a roll of film is shot, the end of the roll will be reached, and the cocking lever may jam before it reaches the end of its stroke. In such cases, never force the lever. Move sprocket release lever and rewind film.
- Never open backlid without rewinding film into safety cartridge. If backlid is opened without rewinding, the exposed film will be ruined.

1

To rewind film into safety cartridge, move sprocket release lever to "R". Lever will stay in that position until cocking lever is next operated.



2

Erect rewind crank and turn in direction of arrow to wind film into safety cartridge.



3

Open backlid, pull out rewind spindle, and remove safety cartridge containing exposed film.

- When at end of rewind operation the film becomes dislodged from the take-up spool there will be encountered slight resistance. If leader at end of film is to be left protruding out of the safety cartridge, stop rewind as soon as separation of film end from spool is sensed.
- When opening camera to remove cartridge containing exposed film, avoid direct illumination as when loading.
- Sprocket release lever cannot be moved from "R" position. It will spring back automatically when the cocking lever is operated.

DEPTH OF FIELD TABLE.

HEXANON F/1.4, $f=52\text{mm}$

(circle of confusion = $3/100\text{mm}$)

(in feet)

DISTANCE SCALE IN FEET F. NO.	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.5	4.0	5.0	7.0	10.0	15.0	30.0	∞
1.4	2' 00"	2' 06"	3' 00"	3' 05"	3' 11"	4' 11"	5' 09"	9' 06"	14' 00"	25' 01"	195' 01"
	2' 01"	2' 07"	3' 01"	3' 07"	4' 01"	5' 01"	7' 03"	10' 06"	16' 02"	35' 04"	∞
2	2' 00"	2' 06"	2' 11"	3' 05"	3' 11"	4' 10"	6' 08"	9' 04"	13' 07"	24' 08"	136' 08"
	2' 01"	2' 07"	3' 01"	3' 07"	4' 01"	5' 02"	7' 04"	10' 09"	16' 09"	38' 03"	∞
2.8	2' 00"	2' 05"	2' 11"	3' 05"	3' 10"	4' 09"	6' 07"	9' 01"	13' 01"	23' 01"	97' 08"
	2' 01"	2' 07"	3' 01"	3' 07"	4' 02"	5' 03"	7' 06"	11' 01"	17' 07"	43' 00"	∞
4	2' 00"	2' 05"	2' 11"	3' 04"	3' 10"	4' 08"	6' 05"	8' 10"	12' 05"	21' 00"	88' 06"
	2' 01"	2' 07"	3' 01"	3' 08"	4' 03"	5' 04"	7' 09"	11' 07"	19' 00"	52' 11"	∞
5.6	1' 11"	2' 05"	2' 10"	3' 04"	3' 09"	4' 07"	6' 02"	8' 05"	11' 07"	18' 09"	49' 00"
	2' 01"	2' 07"	3' 02"	3' 09"	4' 04"	5' 06"	8' 01"	12' 05"	21' 00"	76' 05"	∞
8	1' 11"	2' 04"	2' 10"	3' 03"	3' 08"	4' 05"	5' 11"	7' 10"	10' 07"	16' 02"	34' 05"
	2' 01"	2' 08"	3' 03"	3' 10"	4' 05"	5' 09"	8' 08"	13' 10"	26' 01"	∞	∞
11	1' 11"	2' 04"	2' 09"	3' 02"	3' 06"	4' 03"	5' 07"	7' 03"	9' 06"	13' 10"	25' 01"
	2' 01"	2' 09"	3' 04"	4' 00"	4' 08"	6' 01"	9' 06"	18' 02"	36' 04"	∞	∞
16	1' 10"	2' 03"	2' 08"	3' 00"	3' 04"	4' 00"	5' 01"	6' 06"	8' 02"	11' 02"	17' 04"
	2' 02"	2' 10"	3' 06"	4' 03"	5' 00"	6' 09"	11' 04"	22' 09"	46' 06"	∞	∞

(in meters)

DISTANCE SCALE IN METERS F. NO.	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.0	5.0	10.0	∞
1.4	0.60	0.79	0.99	1.18	1.47	1.94	2.41	2.88	4.63	8.58	59.45
	0.61	0.81	1.01	1.22	1.53	2.06	2.60	3.15	5.44	11.98	∞
2	0.59	0.79	0.98	1.17	1.45	1.92	2.37	2.81	4.48	8.09	41.64
	0.61	0.81	1.02	1.23	1.55	2.09	2.65	3.22	5.66	13.10	∞
2.8	0.59	0.78	0.97	1.16	1.44	1.89	2.32	2.74	4.30	7.52	29.77
	0.61	0.82	1.03	1.24	1.57	2.13	2.71	3.31	5.97	14.96	∞
4	0.59	0.78	0.96	1.14	1.41	1.84	2.25	2.64	4.06	6.80	20.87
	0.61	0.82	1.04	1.26	1.60	2.19	2.81	3.47	6.51	19.02	∞
5.6	0.58	0.77	0.95	1.12	1.38	1.78	2.17	2.53	3.78	6.04	14.93
	0.62	0.83	1.06	1.29	1.65	2.28	2.96	3.71	7.42	29.87	∞
8	0.58	0.76	0.93	1.09	1.33	1.71	2.05	2.37	3.43	5.17	10.48
	0.63	0.85	1.09	1.33	1.72	2.43	3.22	4.13	9.38	∞	∞
11	0.57	0.74	0.90	1.06	1.28	1.62	1.92	2.19	3.07	4.38	7.65
	0.64	0.87	1.12	1.39	1.82	2.64	3.62	4.81	14.07	∞	∞
16	0.56	0.72	0.87	1.01	1.20	1.49	1.74	1.96	2.62	3.50	5.29
	0.65	0.91	1.19	1.50	2.02	3.10	4.57	6.68	17.85	∞	∞

SPECIAL ACCESSORIES FOR THE KONICA F
(not furnished with camera)

- Lens Hood** Slip-Over Type, 51mm diameter
Filters Screw-in type, 49 mm diameter, 0.75mm pitch thread SL 39 (Ultraviolet) SY 48 (Yellow x 1) SY 52 (Yellow x 2) SO 56 (Red x 1) P 1 (Polarization) ND (Neutral Density x 4)
Waist Level Viewer Interchangeable with eyelevel eyepiece (with soft leather case)
Exacta Lens Adaptor
Microscope Adaptor
Copying Attachment For documentation and other close range work
Carrying Bag

M E M O	
LENS No.	
BODY No.	



KONISHIROKU PHOTO IND. CO., LTD.

Tokyo, Japan