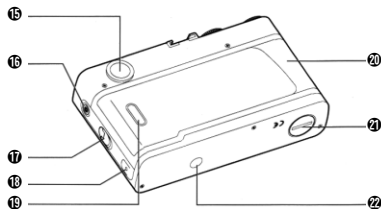
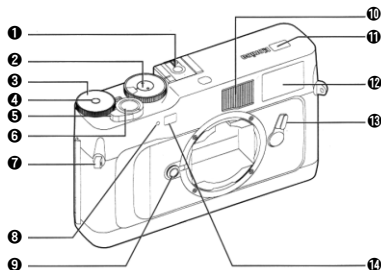


Konica HEXAR RF



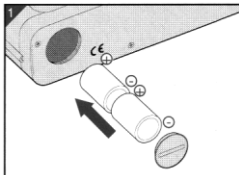
NAME OF PARTS



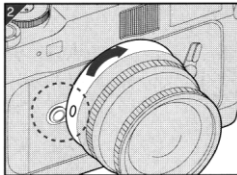
- ❶ Hot Shoe
- ❷ ISO/Exposure adjustment dial
- ❸ Shutter Dial
- ❹ Shutter Dial unlock button
- ❺ Main Switch Lever
- ❻ Shutter Release Button
- ❼ Strap attachment clip
- ❽ Self-timer lamp
- ❾ Lens attachment/removal button/Lens index
- ❿ Finder Brightness Window
- ⓫ Display panel/Film counter
- ⓬ View-finder Window
- ⓭ View frame switching lever
- ⓮ Range finder window
- ⓯ View finder eyepiece
- ⓰ Cable release socket
- ⓱ Back cover release knob
- ⓲ Manual Rewind Switch
- ⓳ Film Check Window
- ⓴ Back cover
- ⓵ Battery chamber cover
- ⓶ Tripod Socket

Simplified steps in taking pictures

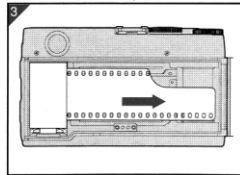
★ For more detailed information, see the Figure numbers given.



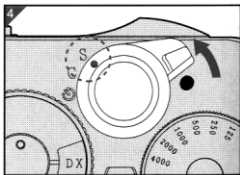
1 Inserting the batteries (Fig. 2)



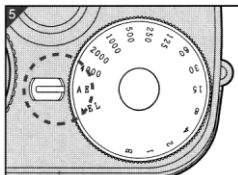
2 Attaching the lens (Fig. 3)



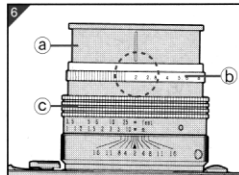
3 Open the back cover 20 and insert the film roll, then close the back cover. (Fig. 13)



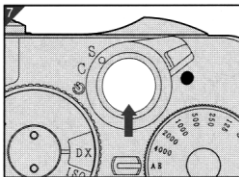
- 4 Turn main switch lever **5** and set the index to "S". (Fig. 5)



- 5 Turn shutter dial **3** to set the exposure mode to "AE". (Fig. 23)



- 6 Pull out hood **a** and set the focus value **b**. After determining the picture structure, turn focus ring **c** to place the camera in sharp focus. (Fig. 17 and 23)

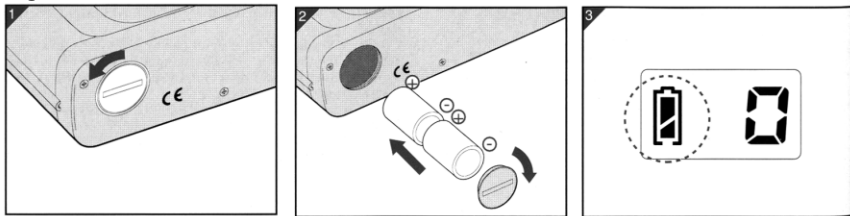


- ✓ Press the shutter release button ⑥ partially down. Shutter speed will now be displayed inside the finder. Now press the shutter release button all the way down to take the picture. (Fig. 23)

Fig. 1



Fig. 2



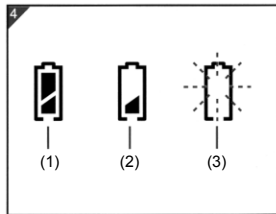


Fig. 3

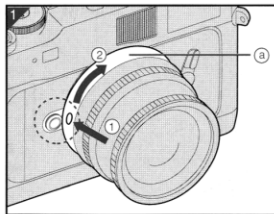


Fig. 4

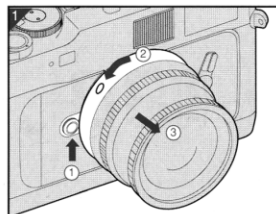


Fig. 5

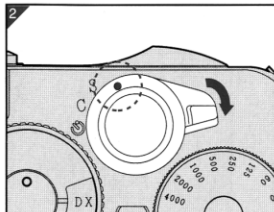
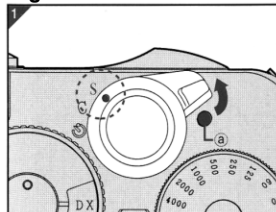


Fig. 6

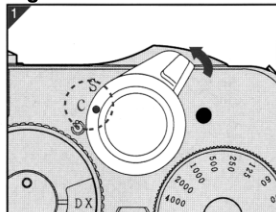


Fig. 7



Fig. 8

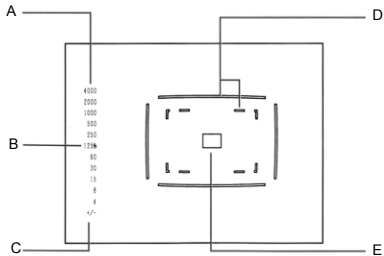


Fig. 9

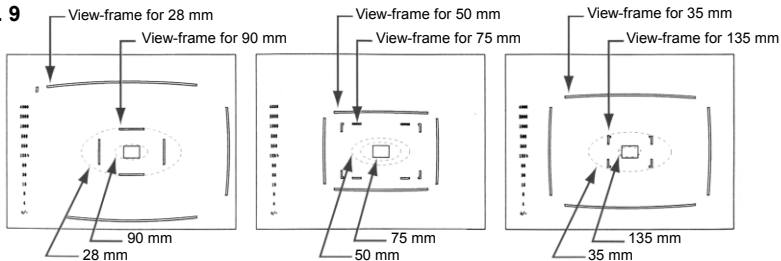
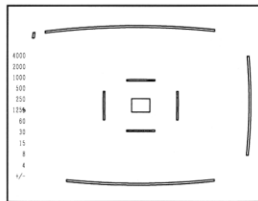
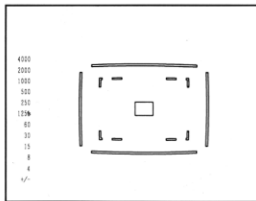


Fig. 10



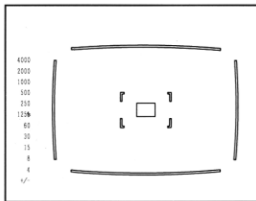
28 mm, 90 mm

Fig. 11



50 mm, 75 mm

Fig. 12



35 mm, 135 mm

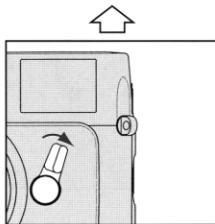
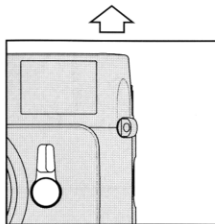
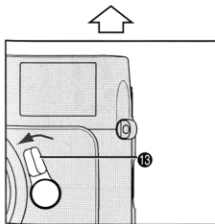


Fig. 13

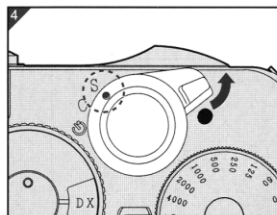
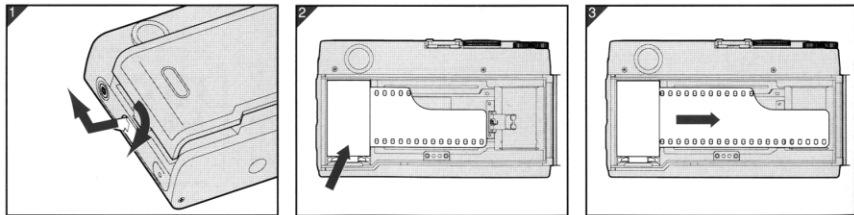


Fig. 14

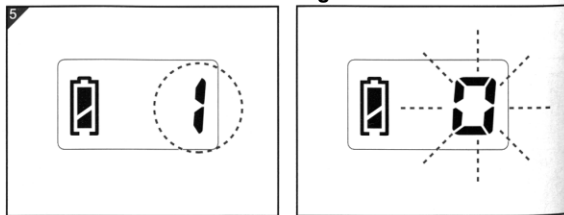


Fig. 15

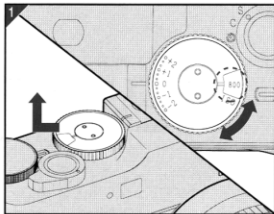


Fig. 16

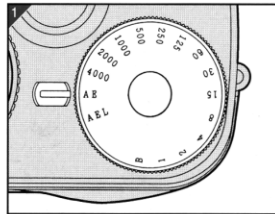


Fig. 17

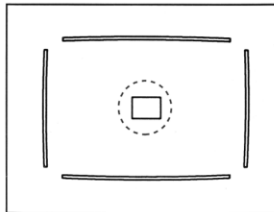


Fig. 18

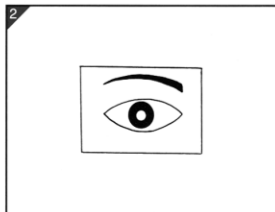
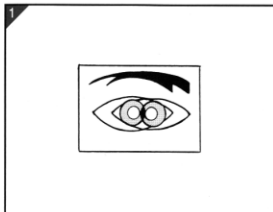


Fig. 19

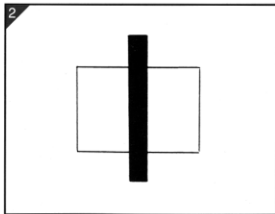
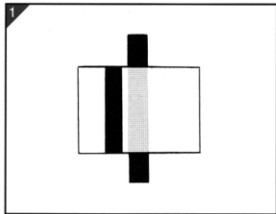


Fig. 20

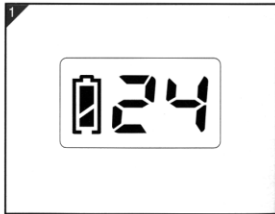


Fig. 21

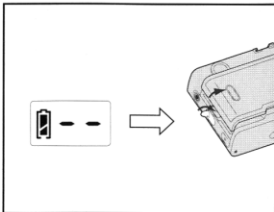
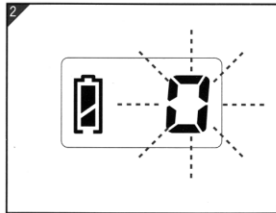


Fig. 22

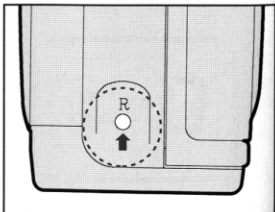


Fig. 23

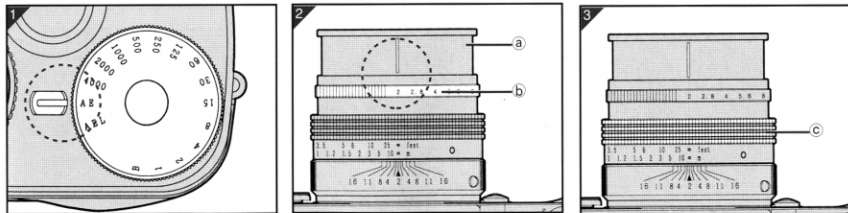


Fig. 24

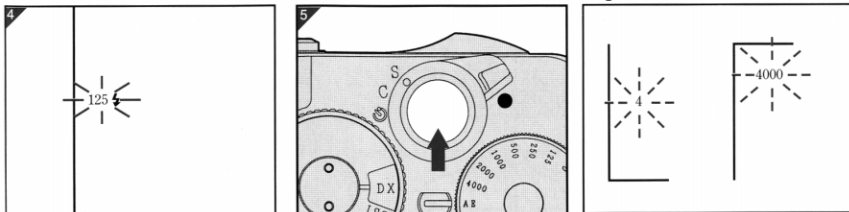


Fig. 25

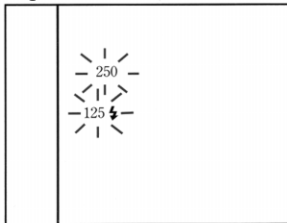


Fig. 26

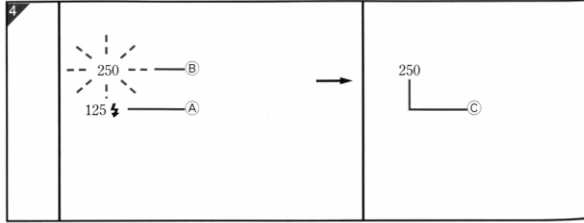
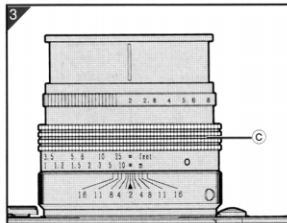
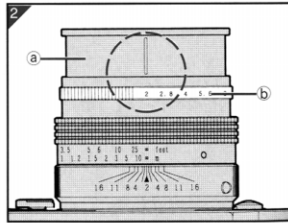
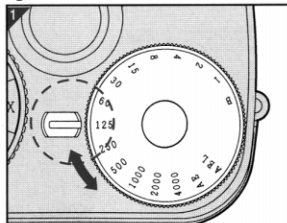
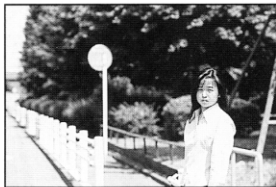
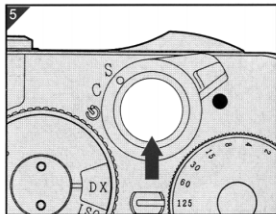
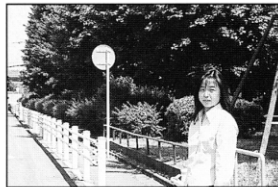


Fig. 27



F4



F16

Fig. 28

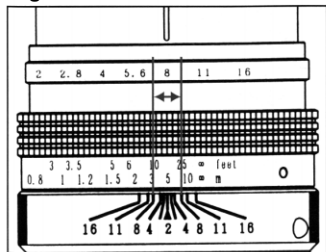


Fig. 29

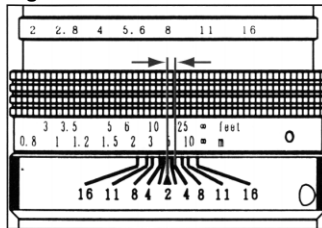
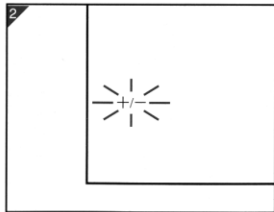
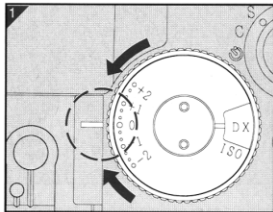


Fig. 30



(±0 EV)



+Exposure Compensation



(±0 EV)



-Exposure Compensation

Fig. 31

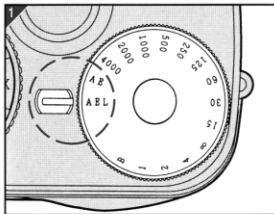


Fig. 32

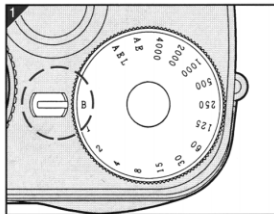


Fig. 33

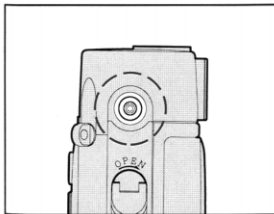


Fig. 34

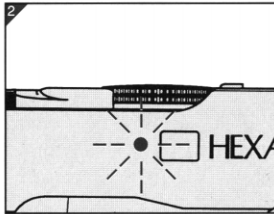
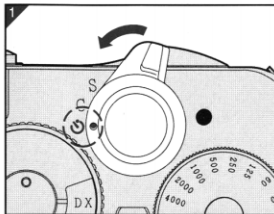
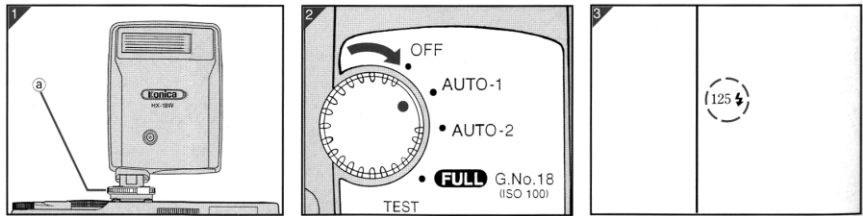


Fig. 35



Preparations before taking pictures and basic photography operations

How to use the strap (Fig. 1)

Damage protection cover ① fits on to strap attachment clip ⑦. Insert fitting ② between the metal clasp and squeeze the clasp to expand it, then pass through the opening in the strap attachment clip. Attach by passing the strap through the ring in the fitting and the hole on the damage prevention cover.

★ Use the protrusion on the plastic piece of the strap for ease of pushing the Manual Rewind Switch ⑩.

1. Loading the Battery (Fig. 2)

This camera will not operate without a battery loaded.

★ Turn off the main switch first before installing new batteries or replacing old ones.

1/ Place a coin or similar object into the groove on the battery compartment cover ⑪ and turn in the direction of the arrow to open the battery compartment cover.

2/ Insert the batteries so that they are correctly placed with positive ⊕ and negative ⊖ terminals in the directions indicated by the diagram inside the battery compartment, then close the battery compartment cover into its original position.

★ If the batteries are incorrectly inserted into the battery compartment, not only will the camera fail to function correctly. Such incorrect placement may damage the camera.

3/ Turn main switch lever ⑤ to turn power on (Fig. 5) and check display panel ⑪. If the black battery mark is on, then the batteries are fully charged.

4 Use two 3V lithium batteries (CR2).

- (1) Adequate power supply (Battery power symbol is black).
- (2) Low power (Battery power symbol is 2/3 blank, 1/3 black). Time to replace the battery.
- (3) No more power (1/3 black portion of Battery power symbol blinks, then turns completely blank). No more picture can be taken.

★ When the Battery power symbol is 2/3 blank, enough power remains to finish a roll of film before replacing the battery.

Note on replacing battery

- ★ When replacing the batteries, make sure to turn the power switch OFF first.
- ★ When replacing the batteries with a film loaded in the camera, do it quickly (within 30 seconds).

2. Attaching and removing lenses

The exchangeable lenses that can be used with this camera are the M-Hexanon Lenses of the KM mount type that are made by Konica. Konica will not guarantee correct functioning and performance if lenses other than these are used. Konica will accept no responsibility whatsoever for damages and malfunctions that occur from the use of any other lenses.

Cautions in removing and attaching lenses

- ★ First turn off the camera's main switch before removing or attaching lenses.
- ★ When removing or attaching a lens, make sure that you hold the main body of lenses, otherwise remove and attachment may not be correct.

- ★ Be careful to ensure that no dust or dirt gets into the body of the lens and that you do not touch the surface of the lens or the contacts inside. Do not touch the lens or get finger prints on it in any lens. The safest way is to keep the lens cap on when removing or attaching lenses.
- ★ Avoid any sources of strong light, such as sunlight when removing or attaching lenses with film in the camera. Do not leave the camera in strong sunlight with the lens removed.

Attaching the lens (Fig. 3)

- 1 Hold the main body section of the lens ②, match the indices on the lens (red dot) with the lens indices on the camera ③, press the lens on gently and then turn clockwise until you hear a click. Then turn until the lens stops.

- ★ Before attaching a lens, remove the lens's rear cap and the camera's body cap.
- ★ If the lens will not go on the camera, or if the index is out of line and the lens is on, the lens cannot lock in place.

Removing a lens (Fig. 4)

- 1 Hold the lens by the main body section, press the removal button ④ on the camera, and turn the lens counterclockwise until it stops. Then remove it by pulling it forward.
- ★ The lens will come off when the lens and camera body indices are matched.
 - ★ After removing the lens, don't forget to protect the camera and the lens by attaching the lens cap and the rear cap to the lens and the body cap to the camera.

3. Operating the main switch lever

Operating the main switch lever ⑤ turns the camera power on and off and allows switching to consecutive photography (Fig. 6) and self-timer photography (Fig. 34).

- ★ Operate the camera after turning the lever stopping at the position where the click sound is heard.

Turning power on and off (Fig. 5)

✓ Turn main switch lever ⑤, set the index to position “S” (one-frame photography) and camera power will be on. Normal operation of the camera is in this position.

- ★ The red mark ㊦ can be seen in power ON state.
- ★ When power is on, the film counter and the battery mark in the display panel ⑪ will be lighted.

✓ When the index returns to the position shown in the diagram, the power will be off. Stop the lever when it is in the click position.

- ★ After taking pictures, or when the camera is not going to be used for a long time after taking pictures, turn power off so that the shutter will not be released accidentally.
- ★ When power is turned off only the battery mark will be lit in the display panel. Red mark can no longer be seen.

Operations during consecutive photography (Fig. 6)

✓ Turn the main switch lever so that the index is on “C”. Press and hold shutter release button ⑥ to shoot pictures consecutively. Release the finger and photography stops.

- ★ Maximum picture-frame speed is 2.5 frames per second. However, frame speed will change depending on shutter speed, sensitivity of the film being used and battery level.

4. Display Panel (Fig. 7)

The diagram shows all crystal displays in the “on” state.

- Ⓐ Battery power Symbol
- Ⓑ Film counter

Liquid Crystal Display

This camera uses the liquid crystal in the Display Panel.

- ★ The LCD display darkens at high temperatures, and the response is slower at low temperatures.
- ★ The LCD returns to correct operating characteristics at normal temperatures.

5. Using the viewfinder (Fig. 8)

The indicator inside the finder lights up when power goes ON and when the shutter release button Ⓔ is pushed part of the way down in the power ON state. The light-meter will stay on for about 15 seconds, at which time power will go off automatically and the indicators inside the finder will go off. When the shutter button is partially pressed, it will re-light.

★ The diagram shows all data in lighted state.

- A. LED indicators (displays shutter speed or exposure warning). → See Fig. 23 and 24.
- B. Battery charged indicator (When the batteries used in the dedicated flash are fully charged “125 ⚡” lights up. → See Fig. 35
- C. Exposure control mark (The +/– sign lights up while the exposure is being adjusted). → See Fig 30.
- D. View frame → See Fig. 9.

E. Focus frame (range for setting focus). → See Fig. 17.

Field of view frame and lightmeter range

- ★ This camera is equipped with a view-frame for 28 mm, 35 mm, 50 mm, 75 mm, 90 mm, and 135 mm lenses.
- ★ The view frame changes depending on what lens is used (Fig. 9). Make sure the subject is within the view frame and then take the picture.
- ★ The view frame for each lens automatically adjusts parallax (differences in viewing angle) during photography according to the range at which the image is brought into focus.
- ★ The lightmeter range for each lens is almost the same as the diagram in Fig. 9 (blue dotted line).

Manually switching the view frame

- ★ Operating the view-frame switching lever ⑬ allows checks to be made of the different photography ranges for each focal distance of each lens even without having the lens attached.
- ★ Pressing the view frame switching lever ⑬ inward makes the view frame (Fig. 10) used for 28 mm and 90 mm focal distances appear. The lever in vertical position displays view frames for 50 mm and 75 mm (Fig. 11). Move the lever position toward the outside to show view frames for 35 mm and 135 mm (Fig. 12).

6. Loading the Film (Fig. 13)

Use 35 mm (size 135) film in this camera. The camera will automatically set film sensitivity (ISO25-5000) if DX code film is loaded. If film without DX code is loaded, set the sensitivity manually. (see Fig. 15)

1/ Raise the back cover release knob 17 and turn in the direction of the arrow to open back cover 20.

★ After the cover is opened, return the back cover release knob 17 to its original position.

★ Make sure that you do not touch the inside of the camera.

★ When loading film for the first time, remove the "protective sheet" that is in the camera.

2/ Place a new roll of film in the film chamber. Draw out the tip of the film, holding the magazine in place.

3/ Draw the film tip as far as the FILM TIP mark inside the camera. Close the Back cover firmly.

4/ Turning on the main switch causes a motor sound to be heard and at the same time the film to be wound automatically.

★ When the main switch is on, press the shutter release button.

★ When using film that is not DX coded, turn on the main switch then press the shutter release button once.

5/ If the film is wound correctly, a "1" will appear in the display panel.

★ If the film is not wound correctly, a "0" will be blinking in the display panel (Fig. 14). Open the rear cover and reload the film.

Cautions in regard to the shutter diaphragm

- ⊘ The shutter diaphragm is a precision-made product. Do not touch it with your fingers and do not allow the tip of the film to touch it or to strike against it. Never operate the shutter when the film tip is on the shutter diaphragm.
- ⊘ When using a blower to clean the camera, do not apply the air too strongly. This presents the possibility of bending or otherwise damaging the shutter diaphragm. Do not use blowers fitted with compressed air tanks.

7. Setting film sensitivity (Fig. 15)

Use when setting the sensitivity of film that does not have a DX code or when you want to change to a sensitivity film that is different from the DX code indicated.

- 📏 Raise and turn the ISO/Exposure control dial ②, set to the sensitivity of the film being used and align the film sensitivity indicator with the index.
- ★ Film sensitivity can be set in one-third steps from ISO-6 to 6400.
- 📏 When you want to return to automatic setting for the loading of DX film set the index on the letters "DX".
- ★ If the film that is loaded does not have a DX code and the ISO/exposure control dial is set to DX, all sensitivities for film loaded will be set to ISO100.
- ★ That will be held until the film sensitivity is reset.
- ★ If the film is set to the sensitivity that you want, the values will be manually set even if DX coded film is used.

8. Switching the shutter dial (Fig. 16)

The exposure mode can be selected in line with the photography purpose.

① Turn shutter dial ❸ to switch exposure mode or to select manual shutter speed.

★ When turning the dial, stop at the position where a click sound is heard.

★ Shutter dial is locked when set to "AE" or "AEL" and the dial will not turn to a position other than AE and AEL. To unlock the dial, press and hold the "shutter dial unlock button ❹" and turn the shutter dial.

★ The modes shown below can be selected. For more detailed information, check the description of the particular mode.

(1) Focus priority AE photography → See Fig. 23.

(2) Manual exposure photography → See Fig. 26

(3) AE lock photography → See Fig. 31

(4) Bulb photography → See Fig. 32

9. Sharp Focus (Fig. 17)

Sharp focusing is performed in the □ section at the center of the finder (Fig. 17). There are two methods of focusing. Use the method that is easiest for the subject being photographed.

To put picture in focus, place eye at center of view finder eyepiece ❶ and look into finder.

① Dual image merging method (Fig. 18)

This is the method most commonly used. When taking pictures of people and focusing on the subjects' eyes, look into the finder and move the lens focus ring until the dual images in □ (Fig. 18-1) become one (Fig. 18-2).

② Vertical merging method (Fig. 19)

When taking pictures of the edges of a subject or vertical objects such as buildings or towers, and the subject is jutting out vertically from the  as shown in Fig. 19-1, turn the lens focus ring so that they are together in the  as shown in Fig. 19-2.

10. Unloading the Film (Fig. 20)

① When the loaded film reaches the end, it is automatically rewound.

② The rewind will automatically stop when it is complete and the film counter will show "0" blinking. Open the back cover and remove the film.

- ★ Do not remove film in any location that is exposed to direct sunlight.
- ★ We recommend that film be developed as soon as possible after it has been exposed.

★ Film can be rewound with the tip out. Immediately before the film has completed rewind and after the "1" lights in the film counter, the film will stop for about one second with "--" displayed (Fig. 21). If you open the back cover now, the film tip will remain out. Make sure that you don't make a mistake and reuse that film again.

★ Film rewinds can be paused temporarily. If the main switch lever is turned while the rewind is in operation, the power will go off and the rewind will stop. Turn the power on again. This is an excellent function to use when taking pictures at places like wedding ceremonies where you don't want the rewind noise heard (you want to pause the rewind).

Manual Rewind (Fig. 22)

To rewind the film manually (forced rewind) before the roll is finished. Use the Strap Ring tip to press the Manual Rewind Switch **18**. The film will begin to rewind.

Basic photography

11. Focus priority AE photography

(Fig. 23)

This is the mode for automatically setting a designated F stop and changing shutter speed. This is an excellent feature for use in photography where you are taking depth of field into consideration because of the F stop held at a fixed point.

1 Turn power on (Fig. 5), turn shutter dial ③ and set the exposure mode to AE.

2 Pull out the lens hood ①, turn the focus ring ② and set to the F-stop value.

★ Shutter speed is set automatically to a correct speed in line with the focus that has been set.

3 Look through the finder ④, turn focus ring ⑤ and adjust focus.

4 Press the shutter release button ⑥ down halfway to light the indicator inside the finder. The indicator showing automatically set shutter speed (correct value) will now light.

★ The light meter will stay on for about 15 seconds and the power will then go off automatically and the indicators will go off. To light them again press the shutter button down halfway.

★ The AE lock can also be operated. See Fig. 31.

5 Press the Shutter Release Button all the way down to take the picture. The film will advance one frame.

★ If the shutter speed should go beyond the linked range (correct value) the LED indicator "4" or "4000" will rapidly blink (Fig. 24). Change the focus value at this time.

- 1) If “4” is blinking rapidly, this is a warning that the camera is outside the low luminosity linked range. Turn the focus to a lower value. If the shutter speed is slower than 1/2 seconds within the linked range “4” will slowly blink.
 - 2) When “4000” is blinking rapidly, it is a warning that the camera is outside the highly luminosity linked range. Turn the focus ring to a higher number.
- ★ When two linked shutter speeds are lighted steady on, that indicates that the shutter speed is between the two indications (Fig. 25).

12. Manual exposure photography (Fig. 26)

This is the mode that allows the combination of shutter speed and focus to be set at any level desired. This also makes it easier to intentionally raise or lower the exposure setting.

- 1 Turn power on and turn the shutter dial ③ to set the shutter speed for picture-taking to the index value.
- ★ When the shutter dial is locked, press and hold the shutter dial unlock button ④ and turn the shutter dial.
- 2 Pull out the lens hood ①, turn the focus ring ② and set to the F-stop value.
- 3 Look through the finder ⑤, turn focus ring ⑥ and adjust focus.
- 4 Press the shutter button down halfway to light the display inside the finder. The set shutter speed ⑦ will light.

★ Indicator ⑥ will not be on steady but will be blinking, indicating the correct shutter speed for the focus and film sensitivity. However, pictures can be taken in manual photography at the focus value and shutter speed ① set.

★ If you want to take pictures with the settings on the correct value ⑥, turn the focus ring or shutter dial to make both indications the same. When the light state is at ③, you can take pictures at the correct exposure.

5 Press the Shutter Release Button all the way down to take the picture. The film will advance on frame.

★ If the set shutter speed and correct value are slower than one-half second, the LED indicator inside the finder will be on “4” and blinking slowly.

★ If the “4” or “4000” is blinking rapidly, this is a warning that the shutter speed is outside the linked range. If you want to set it to the correct value, change the focus value.

★ In manual exposure, you can shift consciously the indicator blinking on and off or steady on to make the exposure either under or over to take the kind of picture desired.

Advanced Instructions

13. Depth of Field

When focusing on a certain subject, there is an area both in front and behind the subject that can be held in focus. This range is called the depth of field. When the range is wide it is a deep depth of field and when the range is narrow it is a shallow depth of field. Depth of field has the following characteristics.

- (1) The higher the F value the deeper the depth of field, the lower the F value the shallower the depth of field.
- (2) At the same F value, the shorter the focal length of the lens, the deeper the depth of field, and likewise, the longer the focal length of the lens, the shallower the depth of field.
- (3) The farther the distance from the subject, the deeper the depth of field and the shorter the distance from the subject, the shallower the depth of field.

- (4) From the position at which the subject is in focus, the depth of field is shallower to the rear and deeper to the front.

* Fig. 27 is a test photograph showing how depth of field works.

Depth of Field Checking

The range for depth of field can be read by the graduations for depth of field that are on every lens. The figures rowed on both sides of the lens range/F index are the depth of field graduations. The depth of field graduations are written in relation to the range graduations so that the depth range can generally be read from the distance graduations.

How to read depth of field graduations (Fig. 28)

Say, for example, we are taking pictures with a 50 mm/F2 lens and range set to 5 meters and F stop set to F8. When we read the range graduations (within the “8” range that is on both sides of the index) that corresponds to F8 at this time, the range is about 3.4 meters to about 9.7 meters and subjects within that range will generally be in clear focus.

14. Infrared photography (Fig. 29)

An offset in focus in infrared photography must be compensated for because the positions at which the subject will be in focus under infrared light and under visible light are different.

▽ Move the distance at which the subject is in focus to the red line (infrared line) next to the index.

If the focus results are 5 meters, for example, move the number “5” on the lens distance scale to the infrared line index position.

- ★ Infrared photography requires the use of infrared film and filters. For more detailed information, see the instructions that accompany infrared film.
- ★ The 90mm/F2.8 KM mount type M-Hexagon lens has no infrared index because of the subject depth of field graduations. For more detailed information, see the instructions that come with the 90mm/F2.8 lens.

15. Exposure compensation photography

Incorrect exposure may result when you snap the shutter in taking pictures against backlight or extreme differences in brightness between the main subject and the background. At those times, compensate for exposure. There are two methods of exposure compensation (see Figs. 30 and 31).

1) Using the exposure compensation dial (Fig. 30)

In both focus priority AE photography and manual exposure photography, the standard values set for exposure compensation are shown in the finder.

✓ Turn exposure compensation dial ② to set the index to the desired exposure value. The exposure values can be set in steps of one-third each from -2EV to +2EV.

★ However, settings for ISO6 film sensitivity are only from 0 to +2EV and for ISO12 sensitivity settings from -1 to +2EV.

✓ If the exposure compensation dial is set to another value than “0”, the +/- indicator inside the finder will light to show that exposure is being compensated.

★ Ordinarily, the exposure composition dial is set to “0”. After taking pictures, don't forget to return the exposure compensation dial to “0”.

★ Compensation in focus priority AE photography controls shutter speed.

★ When a bright background occupies most of the picture such as when a picture is taken against backlight, under a bright sky or near a window, the people who are subjects will be underexposed and may appear as dark silhouettes. For pictures such as these, increase the amount of exposure by placing compensation between $+1/3$ to $+2EV$. You can also use this feature in taking pictures where you want to intentionally increase exposure such as in giving a bright finish to the entire picture or the dark sections of a building with strong contrasts between dark and light.

★ When you have a dark background such as people posed against a black backdrop or when they are illuminated by a spotlight, the people will be overexposed and appear whitish. For these pictures, set the exposure compensation to $-1/3$ to $-2EV$ to reduce exposure. You can use this feature in taking pictures where you want to intentionally decrease exposure such as in giving a dark finish to the entire picture or creating a scene of the background with sky emphasized.

★ When it is difficult to determine what the exposure should be, we recommend taking a number of pictures with the exposure quantity changed in one-third steps negative and positive for each one.

2) Using the AE lock (Fig. 31)

This is the method of exposure compensation used during focus priority AE photography (Fig. 23). Use this when you want to fix exposure such as when taking consecutive pictures at fixed exposure of moving subjects or subjects against backlight.

- 1 First turn the shutter dial  to set the exposure mode on "AEL". Then look through the finder, get the main subject inside the focus frame and adjust the focus.
- 2 Pressing the shutter button down halfway makes the camera record the exposure and places it in AE lock state. Now, with the shutter button still pressed halfway down, decide the desired picture composition, then take the picture by gently pushing the shutter button all the way down.

- ★ The shutter will now remain at the recorded exposure no matter how the background changes.
- ★ The camera stays in AE lock state as long as the shutter button is pressed halfway down. Releasing the finger holding the button halfway down clears the AE lock.
- ★ When consecutive pictures are taken, and the AE lock is preset to a certain subject brightness, pictures can be taken with the same exposure with no effect from changes in background.
- ★ If the alarm for being outside the exposure linked range is given when an attempt is made to AE-lock the camera, it cannot be AE-locked.
- ★ This camera records shutter speed for AE lock mode. When the focus is changed after AE-locking, the exposure quantity will change.

16. Bulb photography (Fig. 32)

Use this mode when taking pictures at shutter speeds longer than 1 second, such as of nighttime scenes or of the nighttime sky.

★ To prevent the camera from shaking, mount it on a tripod or on some other stable stand and use a commercially available cable release.

1 Turn shutter dial ③ and set the exposure mode to “B”. Set the F value, focus and take the picture. The shutter will be open and the film exposed as long as the shutter button is held down.

★ When the shutter dial is locked, press and hold the shutter dial unlock button ④ and turn the shutter dial.

Cable release (Fig. 33)

Use a commercially available cable release by plugging it into cable release socket 1b.

★ When using a cable release, the AE light-meter cannot be used in the halfway-pressed shutter state. Pre-press the shutter button halfway down, check the exposure and then operate the cable release.

17. Self-timer Mode (Fig. 34)

For best results, use a tripod. Be sure to use a tripod to prevent the camera from shaking that causes blurred picture.

1 Turn the main switch lever ⑤ and set the index on the Ⓢ mark.

2 Adjust the focus and press the shutter release button. The self timer starts and in about ten seconds the shutter will release.

- ★ The Self-timer lamp lights for 7 seconds, then blinks for 3 seconds.
- ★ The light-meter will operate when the shutter release button is pressed, so stand behind the camera and press the shutter.
- ★ If the exposure mode is set to "B" (bulb), the self-timer cannot operate.
- ★ To cancel self-timer operation, turn the main switch lever to switch to another position.
- ★ When using the self-timer and taking pictures with the flash, check to make sure the flash is completely charged before pressing the shutter button.
- ★ After you've finished taking pictures with the self-timer, turn the main switch lever to return to either the "OFF", "S", or "C" positions. If the main switch lever is left as is, then the next picture-taking will be done by self-timer.

18. Flash photography

We recommend using the flash when taking pictures indoors or outside at night. Flash photography is very effective when taking pictures of people in the shade or when they are back lighted.

- ⊘ Do not discharge the flash close up people's eyes (especially young children). There is a danger of injury to the eye.
- ⊘ Don't point a flash toward the driver of any vehicle and then take a picture. That could cause an accident.
- ⊘ Do not take flash pictures if the surface of the flash is dirty or if it is covered by the hand or some object. The high temperature produced during flash photography could cause degradation of the flash or distortion of color. Before taking pictures, clean off the flash surfaces and make sure the flash is not covered.

Taking pictures with the dedicated HX-18W flash

Selection can be made with the HX-18W of either automatic light-control photography or full-flash photography.

Flash attachments other than those in the package, such as the HX-18W dedicated flash, may be purchased separately.

1) Automatic light-control photography/focus priority AE photography (Fig. 35)

1 Loosen the shoe-lock-screw (a) on the flash and push the HX-18W onto the camera's hot shoe (b) all the way until it stops. Tighten the shoe-lock-screw to hold the flash in place.

★ Don't use anything but the shoe-lock-screw to hold the flash in place.

2 Turn camera power on, turn the flash's rotary switch to set the index to AUTO-1 or AUTO-2 and adjust lens focus. Set the camera's shutter dial to "AE" or "AEL."

★ Decide whether to use AUTO-1 or AUTO-2 according to the sensitivity of the film being used and the focused distance. For more detailed information, see the instructions that come with the flash.

★ Focus priority AE photography automatically sets shutter speed to 1/125 second.

3 If the battery is fully charged, "125  " will be lit up in the finder. Focus the camera and take pictures.

★ If the picture taking mode is set to consecutive picture-taking check the flash performance on such points as flash interval before operating.

2) Automatic light adjust photography/manual exposures photography

- (1) Select either AUTO-1 or AUTO-2 the same as with focus priority AE photography (Fig. 35).
- (2) Look at the indications inside the finder and select the correct shutter speed.
 - ★ The camera cannot be synchronized to a speed higher than 1/125 second.
- (3) Check the flash indicator to make sure the battery is fully charged, focus the camera and take pictures.
 - ★ To select a focus other than AUTO-1 or AUTO-2, set the rotary switch on the flash to "FULL". Decide what the correct focus value is by using the formula below.

The formula to give the correct aperture value

$$\text{Correct aperture value (F)} = \frac{\text{Guide Numbers (GN)}}{\text{Focused Distance}}$$

- ★ For guide numbers according to film sensitivity, see the flash instructions.

Using the Konica HX-14 (purchased separately)

The HX-14 is operated in basically the same way as the HX-18W.

- ★ Automatic light adjustment can be used in the position A and full-light emission flash can be used in the P. FULL position. However, the focus in automatic light adjustment photography (position A on the flash) is F4 with ISO100.
- ★ The full-charge indicator (125 ) does not light inside the finder when in position A.

Using a commercially available flash

- (1) Set the shutter speed to $1/125$ seconds or less.
- (2) Set the F value.
- ★ Decide what the F value is by consulting the instructions for the flash.

Others

Dedicated accessories (purchased separately)

We have prepared a wide array of conversion lenses, flash attachments and camera cases especially for this camera. For more detailed information, inquire at the store where you purchased this camera.

Lenses with adjustable view angle

- * We also have prepared a variety of lenses with adjustable view angle (+2, +1, 0, -2 and -3 deopter) (purchasable separately). For more detailed information, inquire at the store where you purchased this camera.

Specifications

Camera Type	: Direct metering, Auto exposure type, Range finder 35 mm camera with interchangeable lenses
Format	: 24 × 36 mm (standard 35 mm film)
Lens mount	: Bayonet Konica KM mount
Shutter	: Digital-control vertical action electronic metal blade focal plane shutter
Shutter speeds	: Auto; 1/6~1/4000 sec (continuous) Manual; 1~1/4000 sec (1TV step), B (Bulb)
Synchro	: Hot shoe and Direct X contact. Automatically set to 1/125 sec with dedicated electronic flash at AE mode. Manually set to 1/125 sec and slower shutter speeds non-dedicated electronic flash.
Exposure adjustment	: Aperture priority AE, Manual exposure and AE lock
Exposure metering method	: Center weighted TTL metering (SPD used)
Exposure coupling range	: (ISO100, F2) EV1~EV18
Film sensitivity range	: Automatic settings (DX) from ISO 25 to ISO 5000 Manual settings from ISO 6 to ISO 6400
Exposure compensation	: -2EV to +2EV (at 1/3EV step interval)
Viewfinder	: Real image distance meter type, Reverse Galileo type finder. Field of vision; 85 % (at 3 m), Magnification; 0.6X. Interactive distance; 0.7 m~∞.

Display in viewfinder	: Shutter speed, LED dot display indicator, Flash ready signal (for dedicated electronic flash), Exposure compensation signal. AE mode; LED dot display indicates correct shutter speed, Manual mode; LED dot display indicates correct shutter speed and expected shutter speed.
Eye sight range	: 28 mm, 35 mm, 50 mm, 75 mm, 90 mm, 135 mm, with illuminated bright frame (possible to switch manually) and automatic parallax compensation
Distance measuring meter	: Split-image and double image range finder
Film transport	: Automatic film advance to first frame (Motor-drive autoloading starts when the Back cover is closed and turn the Main switch ON), auto wind after each frame, auto rewind at end of roll with auto-rewind stop. Manual rewind feature.
Self-timer	: Digital-controlled self-timer with a duration of 10 sec, operation indicated by LED. Once started, possible to cancel.
Film counter	: LCD panel display (Advance: additive, Rewind: subtractive type)
LCD panel	: Film counter, Battery check
Operation temperature range	: -10°C to +50°C
Battery life	: About 140 rolls (36-exposure film)
Power source	: Two lithium batteries (CR2-3V)
Size, weight	: 139.5×80×35mm (5.4×3.1×1.4"), 560g (19.8 oz) without batteries

Note: Specifications and design are subject to change without notice. Above data is based on manufacturer's tests.