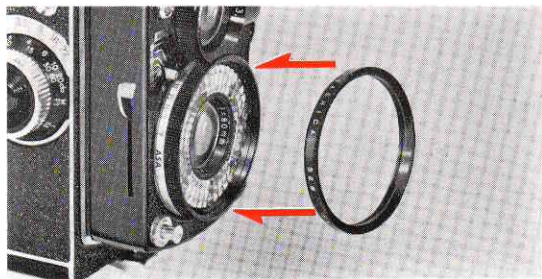


SPECIAL LIGHTING CONDITIONS

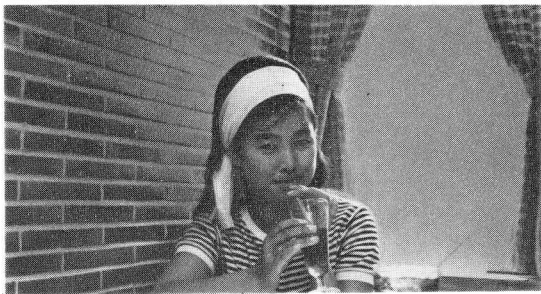


Filter Compensation:

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.

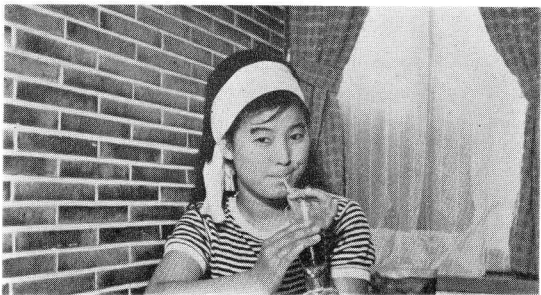


You can also use filters to bring out the clouds by darkening the sky and for other effects in black & white photography. You may wish to use filters for correction of color value in shooting with color film. In all cases, however, since the filter covers the electric eye as well as the lens, there is 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.



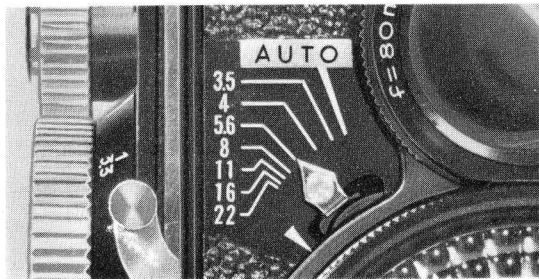
However, should you wish to make certain the foreground subject is properly exposed, you can simply move the Film Speed Setting to half its normal value. This will open the diaphragm of the lens for greater exposure. But remember to reset to the proper film speed when you have finished.

HOW TO USE THE BUILT-IN FLASH

f / NUMBER							
(B & W)		3.5	5.6	8	11	16	22
(COLOR)		4	5.6	8	11	16	22
ASA	DIN	FEET					
16	16	9	8	6	4	3	3
20	20	7	6	4.5	3.5	3	3
25	25	6	5	4	3	2.5	2.5
32	32	5	4.5	3.5	3	2.5	2.5
40	40	4.5	4	3	2.5	2	2
50	50	4	3.5	2.5	2	1.5	1.5
64	64	3.5	3	2.5	2	1.5	1.5
80	80	3	2.5	2	1.5	1.2	1.2
100	100	2.5	2	1.5	1.2	1	1
125	125	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.2	1	1
160	160	2	1.5	1.2	1	0.8	0.8
200	200	1.8	1.2	1	0.8	0.7	0.7
250	250	1.5	1	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6
320	320	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5
400	400	1	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4
500	500	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.35	0.35
640	640	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.35	0.3	0.3
800	800	0.7	0.45	0.35	0.3	0.25	0.25
1000	1000	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.25	0.2	0.2
1250	1250	0.55	0.35	0.25	0.2	0.18	0.18
1600	1600	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.18	0.15	0.15
2000	2000	0.45	0.25	0.18	0.15	0.12	0.12
2500	2500	0.4	0.2	0.15	0.12	0.1	0.1
3200	3200	0.35	0.18	0.12	0.1	0.08	0.08
4000	4000	0.3	0.15	0.1	0.08	0.06	0.06
5000	5000	0.25	0.12	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.05
6400	6400	0.22	0.1	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.04
8000	8000	0.2	0.08	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.03
10000	10000	0.18	0.07	0.05	0.03	0.025	0.025
12500	12500	0.16	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02
16000	16000	0.15	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.018	0.018
20000	20000	0.14	0.04	0.025	0.02	0.015	0.015
25000	25000	0.13	0.035	0.02	0.015	0.012	0.012
32000	32000	0.12	0.03	0.018	0.012	0.01	0.01
40000	40000	0.11	0.025	0.015	0.01	0.008	0.008
50000	50000	0.1	0.02	0.012	0.008	0.006	0.006
64000	64000	0.09	0.018	0.01	0.006	0.005	0.005
80000	80000	0.08	0.015	0.008	0.005	0.004	0.004
100000	100000	0.07	0.012	0.006	0.004	0.003	0.003
125000	125000	0.06	0.01	0.005	0.003	0.002	0.002
160000	160000	0.055	0.008	0.004	0.003	0.002	0.002
200000	200000	0.05	0.007	0.003	0.002	0.0015	0.0015
250000	250000	0.045	0.006	0.0025	0.0018	0.0012	0.0012
320000	320000	0.04	0.005	0.002	0.0015	0.001	0.001
400000	400000	0.035	0.004	0.0015	0.001	0.0008	0.0008
500000	500000	0.03	0.0035	0.0012	0.0008	0.0006	0.0006
640000	640000	0.025	0.003	0.001	0.0007	0.0005	0.0005
800000	800000	0.022	0.0025	0.0008	0.0005	0.0004	0.0004
1000000	1000000	0.02	0.002	0.0007	0.0004	0.0003	0.0003

TURN INSIDE OUT → METER

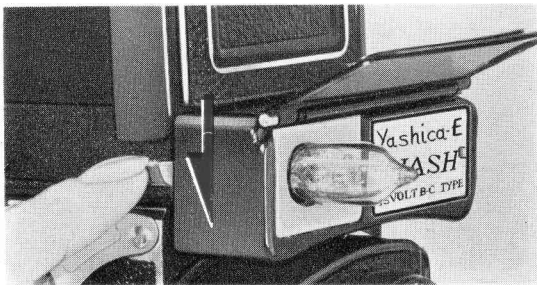
The table on the back cover will guide you in shooting with the built-in B-C flash unit. It is simple to use, and requires you to know only one thing: the ASA speed of the film. Simply focus on your subject, and check the distance scale on the focusing knob. This will give you the approximate distance 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.

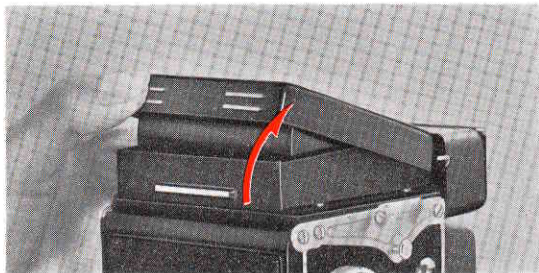


Press the Flash Cover Release Button and the cover will snap open. Push a new AG-1 bulb into the socket. You are now ready to shoot.

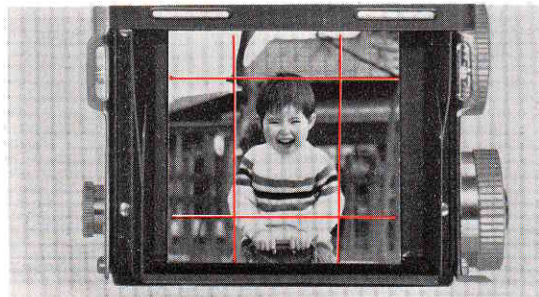


When you have taken the picture, you can eject the used bulb by tilting the camera away from you and pushing down the Flash Bulb Ejector. Careful, it may be hot!

VIEWING THE SUBJECT

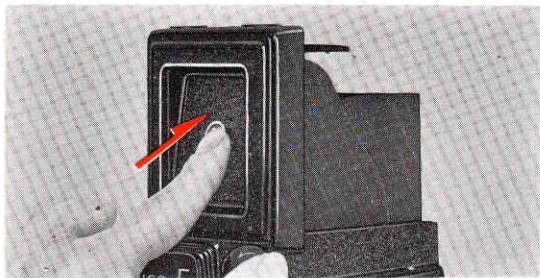


The Focusing Hood opens smoothly when you lift it with your forefinger at the back. It closes just as easily when you press it down from the front.



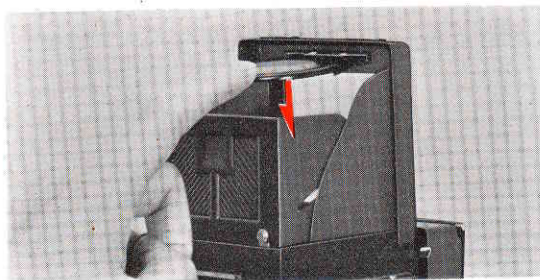
Focusing Screen:

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:

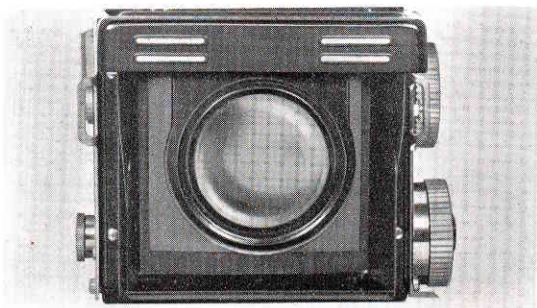
Use the red lines ruled on the screen to help you judge composition and proportion. Compose your picture on the screen exactly as you would wish to see it on the print.



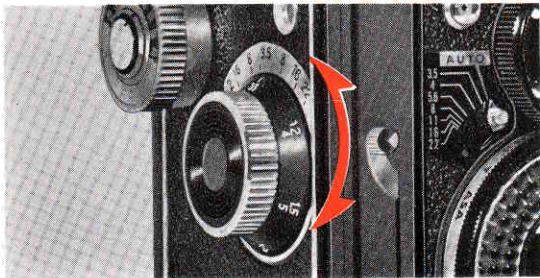
Magnifying Glass:

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.

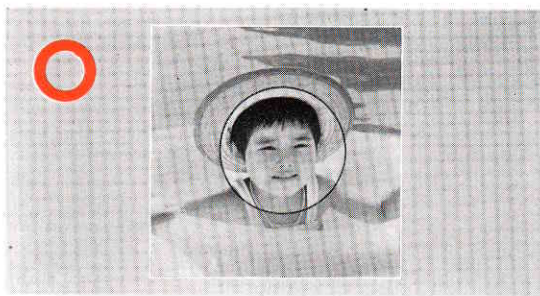
FOCUSING



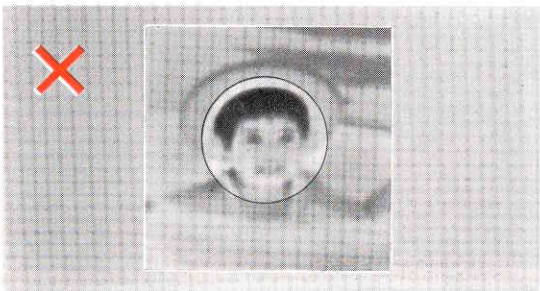
With your eye close to the magnifying lens, move the camera until the ground glass spot in the center of the screen is over the principal area of interest in your picture.



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.

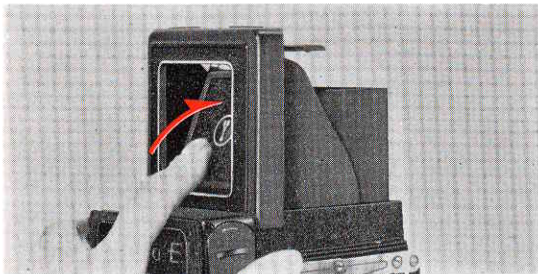


The photo at left shows a properly focused scene.



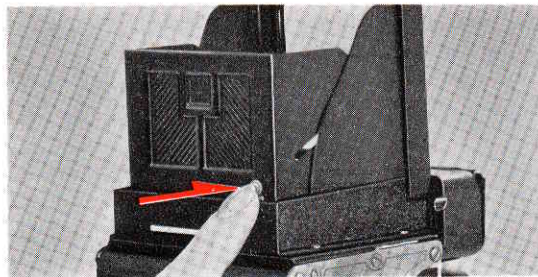
When the subject is out of focus, it will appear blurred, as at the left. If you find you cannot get the subject into focus after rotating the focusing knob from one extreme to the other, it means your subject is too close to you. A set of Yashica close-up lenses will permit you to photograph from distances as close as 14 inches.

SPORTSFINDER



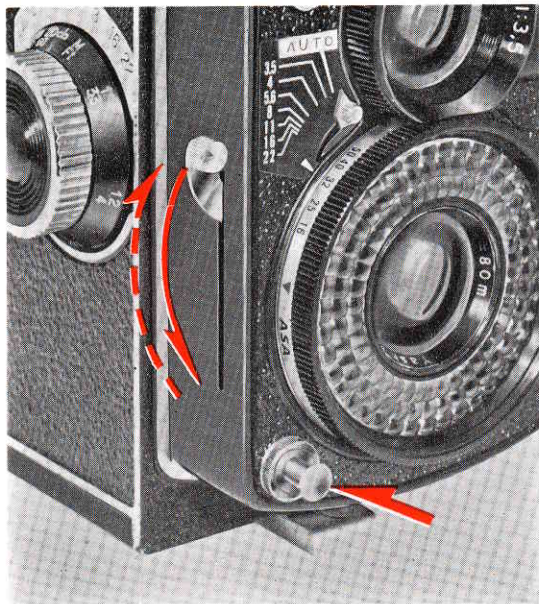
The sportsfinder will permit you to take fast photographs of prefocused subjects, just as news photographers do. With one finger holding the top of the Focusing Hood, press in on the center of the hood with your thumb until the magnifying glass pops up. Then continue pressing down until the center section 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.

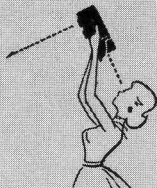
SHUTTER RELEASE



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 $1/60$ th second.

HOW TO HOLD THE CAMERA



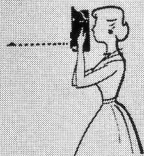
When fences or other obstructions are in your way you can hold your camera overhead, focusing and viewing from below.



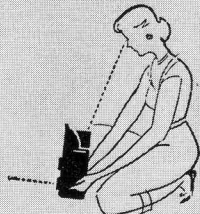
Steady the camera on your knee when taking pictures from a lower level.



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

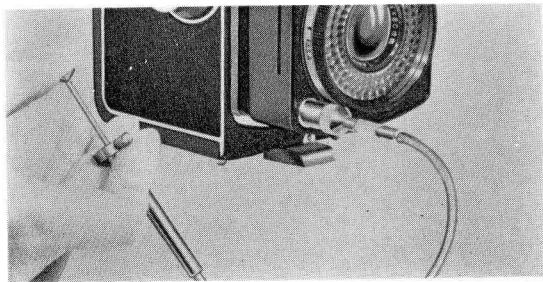
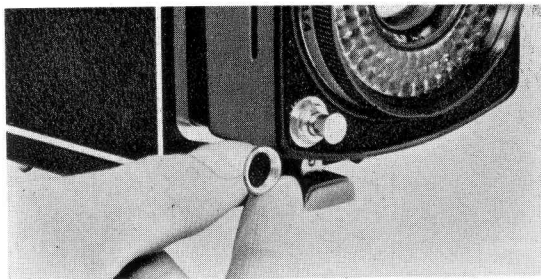


Use the Sportsfinder for taking pictures at eye level.



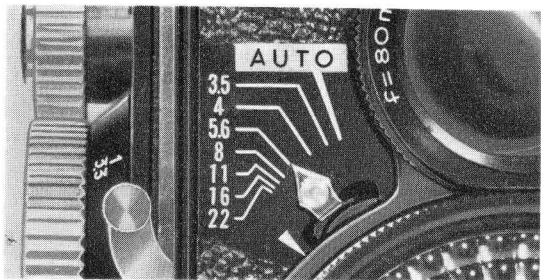
For low objects rest the camera on the ground.

CABLE RELEASE

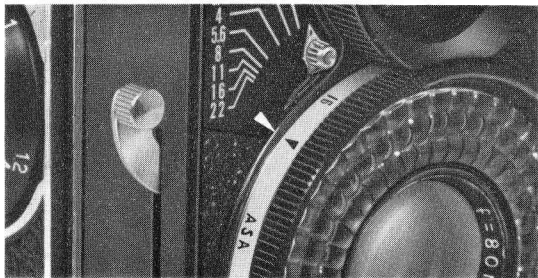


A standard, overlap-type Cable Release can be fitted to your camera. Simply unscrew the Shutter Release Ring and screw in the Cable Release. Your camera dealer will supply the proper Cable Release for the Yashica E.

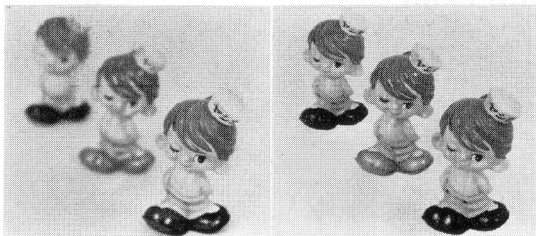
MANUAL EXPOSURE SETTINGS



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.

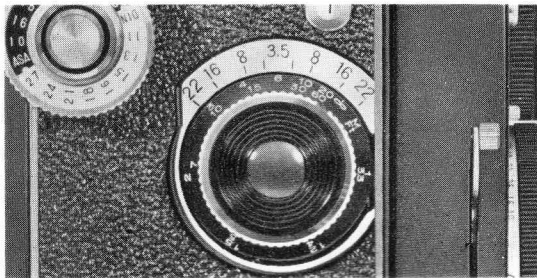


Set the red triangle on the ASA Film Speed Control Ring in line with the red triangle on the manual control plate.



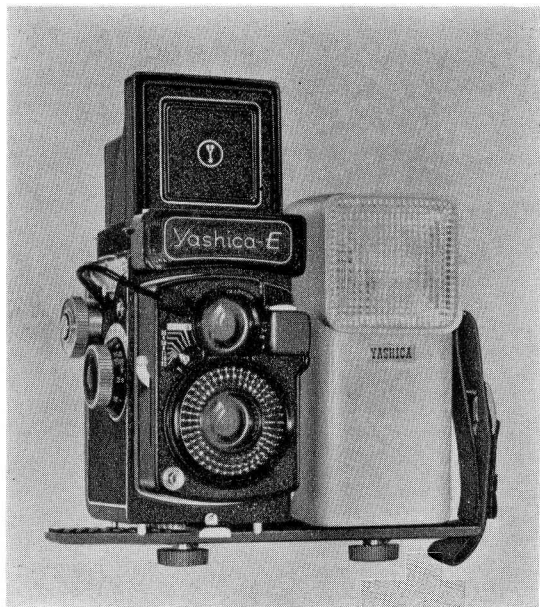
DEPTH-OF-FIELD

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.

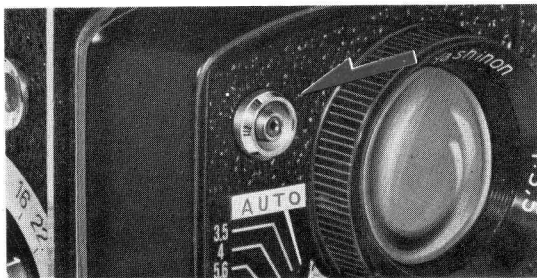
EXTERNAL FLASH



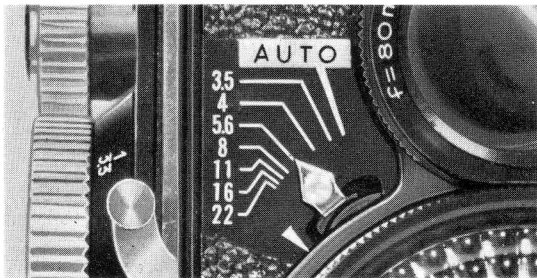
Once the camera has been set for manual control it is possible to use a separate flash unit.

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.