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The large manuals are split only for easy download size.

CONTAX RTS II QUARTZ

4

INSTRUCTION BOOKLET
GEBRAUCHSANWEISUNG
MODE D'EMPLOI
FOLLETO DE INSTRUCCIONES

Although the explanatory data and illustrations in this instruction booklet are given with reference to CONTAX RTS II Quartz camera mounted with a ZEISS Planar T* f/1.4 50 mm lens, the contents are equally applicable when the camera is fitted with other interchangeable lens.

Obwohl sich die Erklärungen und Abbildungen in dieser Bedienungsanleitung auf eine mit einem ZEISS-Objektiv Planar T* 50 mm F1.4 ausgestattete CONTAX RTS II Quartz beziehen, gilt der Inhalt gleichermaßen für eine mit einem anderen Wechselobjektiv ausgerüstete Kamera.

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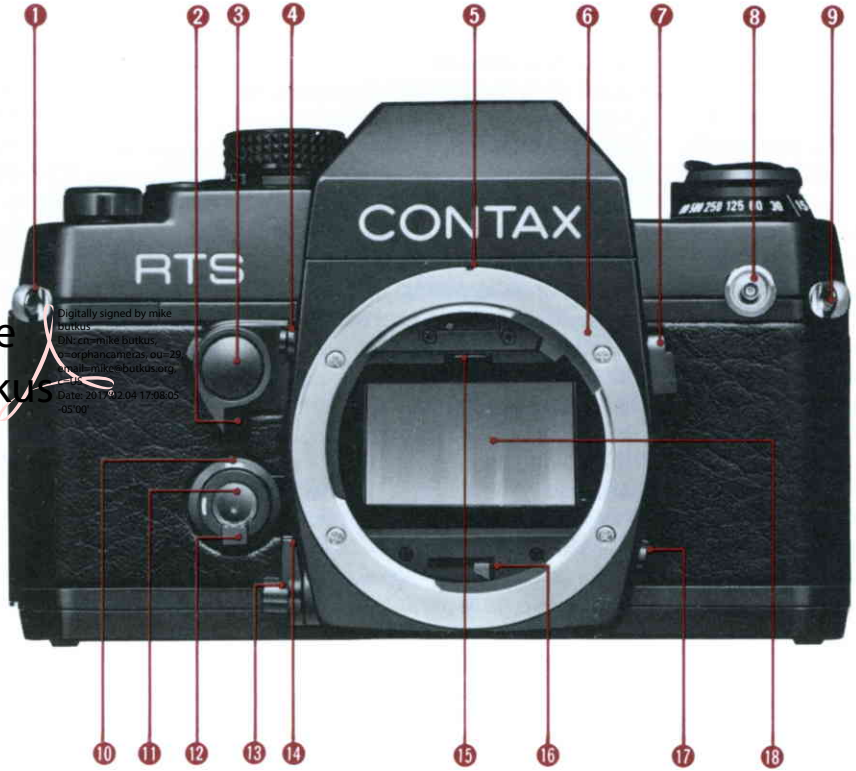

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8. X Synch Terminal
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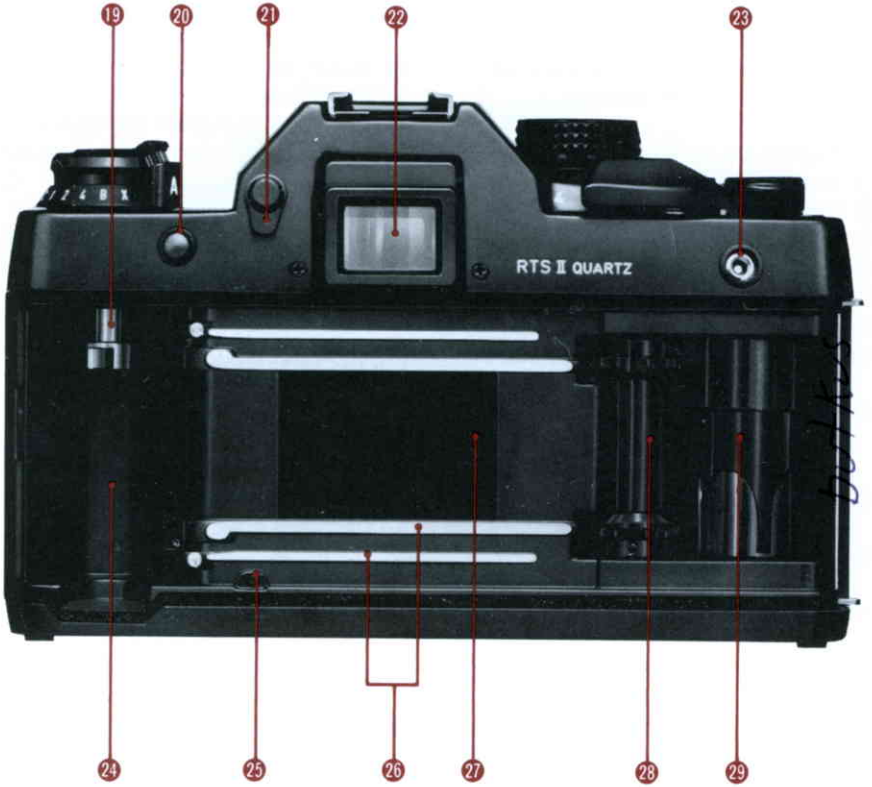

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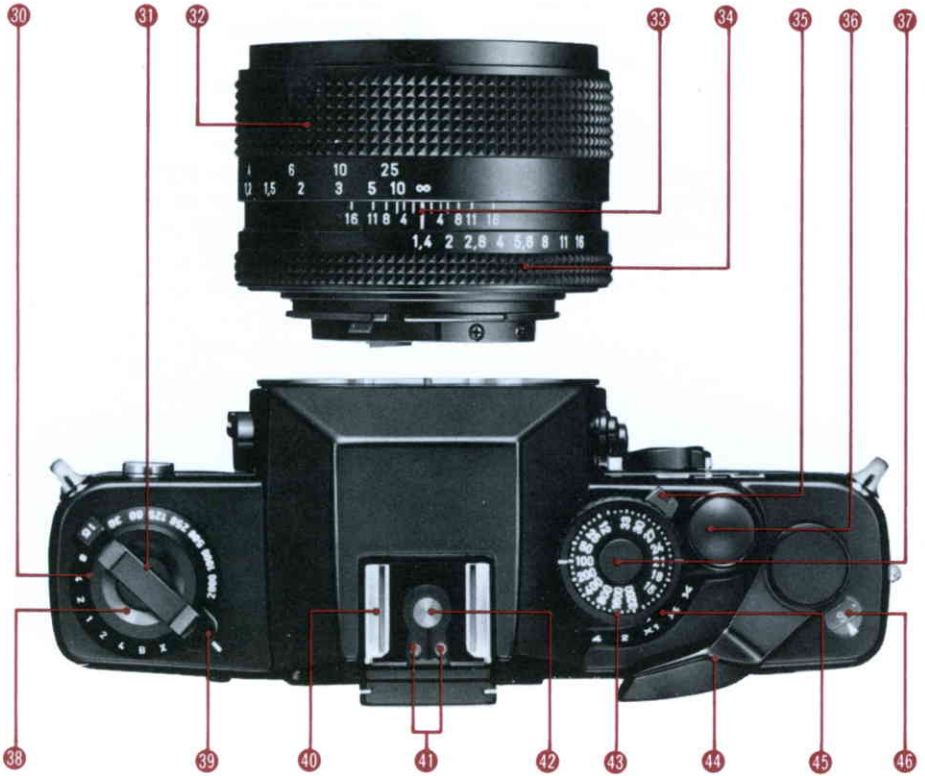

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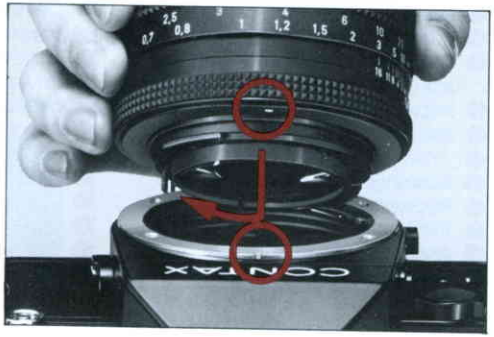
<Mounting the Lens>

Remove the camera-body cap and the rear lens cap. Insert the lens mount into the camera-body mount, matching their respective red dots. Turn the lens clockwise until it click locks into place, aligning camera's red dot with the aperture/distance scale index. When using a lens cap of the snap-on type, attach or remove it from the lens by pressing in the two side-tabs.



<Removing the Lens>

While pressing the lens release button, turn the lens counter-clockwise and lift it out from the camera mount. When leaving the lens unmounted, be sure to keep the caps covered on the camera-body mount and on both ends of the lens mount for protection's sake.

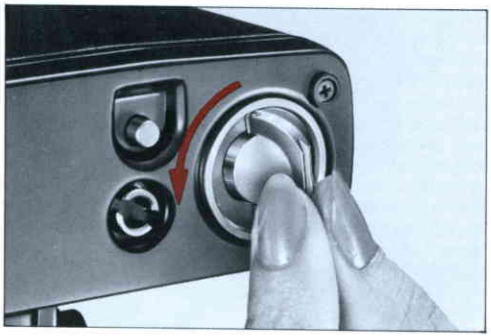
- When changing lens, avoid touching camera interior or lens surface with your fingers.
- Avoid direct sunlight when removing or mounting the lens with film loaded in the camera.

Installing the Battery

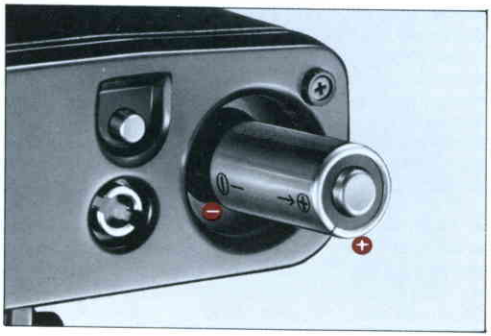
The camera's electronic shutter and exposure control systems are battery powered so the battery must be fresh and correctly inserted if the camera is to function properly.

Use a 6.2-V silver oxide battery (Eveready 544, Ucar 544, Mallory PX28 or equivalent) or a 6-V alkaline-manganese battery (4LR44 or equivalent).

1 Open the battery compartment cover on camera base by lifting up cover knob and turning it in direction of arrow.



2 Insert the battery according to polarity diagram shown in the battery compartment, otherwise the camera will not function properly. Then replace the cover and turn the knob to firmly secure the cover.



<Main Switch>

The main switch on top of the camera is used to turn the power ON and OFF. Turn the switch as far as it will go in direction of arrow (revealing a red dot for ON) to set the electronic shutter, metering circuit, the viewfinder LEDs, etc. in a state of readiness. With the main switch turned on, pressing of the exposure check button will cause the LED indicators in the viewfinder to light up and stay on for 16 seconds. When the main switch is turned back (red dot in covered position), all of the electrical circuits will be turned off, causing camera functions to cease. The LED indicators will be turned off at the same time.

When not using the camera, make sure that the main switch is turned OFF (red dot in covered position) to prevent accidental activation of the exposure check or shutter release button.

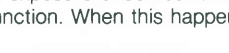
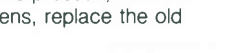
In ON position
Position EIN
En position marche (ON)
En la posición ON

In OFF position
Position AUS
En position arrêt (OFF)
En la posición OFF

<Battery Check>

Turn on main switch, press the exposure check button and note lighting pattern of viewfinder LED display. If the battery is good, the LED will light steadily or pulsate regularly as shown in illustration. The RTS II Quartz is designed to give you advance warning when the camera is about to stop functioning due to a weak battery. When the battery is weak, the normal lighting or flashing patterns will change to those shown on the right hand side of the following illustration. When the LED display behaves this way, have a spare battery on hand for replacement in the event the battery in the camera should fail, or replace the weak battery.

If the battery falls below its rated output, the LEDs will not come on even when the exposure check button is pressed, and the camera will not function. When this happens, replace the old battery.

LED Leucht-dioden LED LED	Good Batteries Gute Batterien Piles en bon etat Pilas en buen estado	Weak Batteries Schwache Batterien Piles affaiblies Pilas gastadas
Steady Light Ständiges Aufleuchten Eclairement ininterrmpu Luz continua		
Flashing Blinken Clignotement Intermitente	 1 sec./1 s/1 sec./1 seg.	 1 sec./1 s/1 sec./1 seg.

- Even when the battery fails, you can still take pictures with your camera by using its mechanical shutter which operates at 1/50 second. (Refer to page 40.)

<Battery Precautions>

- The normal service life is about a year for a silver oxide battery and about six months for an alkaline-manganese battery. However, this can vary with such factors as picture taking frequency, battery condition at time of purchase, and prevailing ambient temperatures.
- Generally, when the battery is exposed to sub-zero temperatures (centigrade), its performance is temporarily affected, causing difficulties in taking pictures. When shooting in especially cold regions, protect the camera from the cold or use the optionally available Power Pack P-3. A battery affected by extremely cold weather will recover fully upon being restored to normal temperature.
- Fouling of battery contacts with sweat or greasy stains will affect the quality of electrical contact, so make it a point to wipe the contacts with a cloth before putting the battery into service.
- If the camera is not used for an extended period of time, remove the battery from the camera.
- When going on extended trips, be sure to bring along a spare battery.
- Avoid dismantling old battery or discarding it in a fire as this is very dangerous.

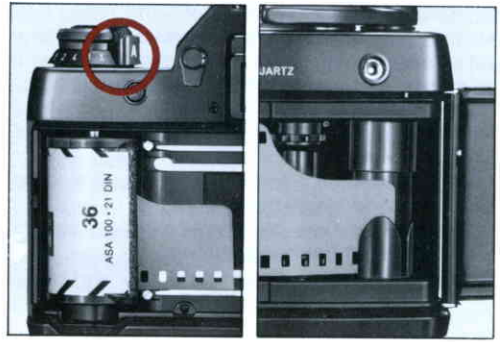
<Hinweise zur Batterie>

- Silberoxidbatterien haben normalerweise eine Lebensdauer von etwa einem Jahr, Alkalimanganbatterien von etwa 6 Monaten. Die tatsächliche Lebensdauer der eingesetzten Batterie kann jedoch von diesen Angaben abweichen. Einflußfaktoren sind Aufnahmehäufigkeit, Batteriezustand zum Zeitpunkt des Kaufs und vorherrschende Umgebungstemperaturen.
- Wenn die Batterie Temperaturen unter 0°C ausgesetzt wird, wird ihre Leistung in der Regel vorübergehend beeinträchtigt, wodurch Probleme beim Fotografieren entstehen können. Schützen Sie Ihre Kamera gegen Kälte bzw. verwenden Sie das als Sonderzubehör erhältliche Power Pack P-3, wenn Sie bei besonders niedrigen Temperaturen fotografieren. Batterien, die starker Kälte ausgesetzt waren, erreichen wieder ihre volle Leistung, nachdem Sie auf normale Temperaturen erwärmt worden sind.
- Schweiß und Fettflecken auf den Batteriekontakten beeinträchtigen den elektrischen Kontakt. Machen Sie es sich zur Regel, die Kontakte mit einem Tuch abzuwischen, bevor Sie eine Batterie einsetzen.
- Nehmen Sie die Batterie aus der Kamera, wenn Sie diese über längere Zeit nicht gebrauchen.
- Vergessen Sie nicht, eine Reservebatterie mitzunehmen, wenn Sie längere Aufnahmeserien machen wollen.
- Zerlegen bzw. verbrennen Sie die alte Batterie nicht, da dies mit Gefahren verbunden ist.

Always use a standard 35 mm film cassette (12, 20, 24 or 36 exposure load). Avoid direct sunlight when loading film.

1 Turn the main switch ON. Lift the film rewind knob and pull it up firmly until the camera back clicks open.

2 Insert the cassette into the film chamber, then push the rewind knob down to its normal position, twisting back and forth slightly until it seats into place. Then reposition the rewind crank handle so that it rests in its receptacle above the "A" (AUTO) setting on the shutter control dial.

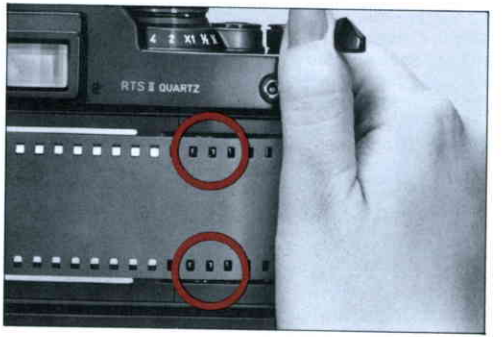


3 Draw the film leader out of the cassette and insert the free end into any clip on the take-up spool.
The film may be inserted into any one of the clips, however you should avoid inserting the film end too deeply or too shallowly.

4 Gently turn the film advance lever and wind the film on for one frame length so that both rows of perforations mesh with the appropriate sprockets. Make sure that the film meshes smoothly with the sprockets before closing the camera back.

- Use one full stroke of the film advance lever to advance the film one frame and wind the shutter at the same time.

The electromagnetic shutter release will not function unless the lever is given a full stroke. The film advance lever is easier to operate if it is kept in the standoff position.

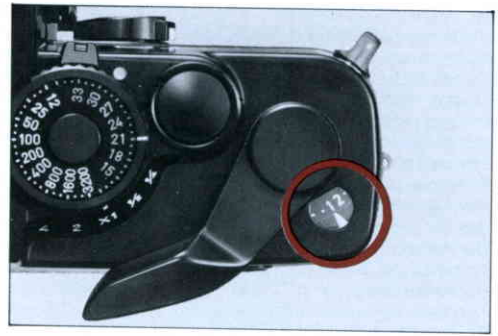


5 Unfold the film rewind crank and turn it gently in the direction of the arrow to take up any film slack.

6 Alternately wind on the film and trip the shutter, taking blank shots, until the exposure counter on the camera reads "1". With the film in this position, you are ready to start shooting pictures with your camera. If the film feed indicator (white line) on the film rewind knob rotates when the film advance lever is manipulated, it means the film is advancing properly.
When blank shots are being made until the exposure counter registers "1", the camera is conveniently designed so that the shutter automatically operates at 1/60 second regardless of the setting (except the "B" setting) on the shutter control dial. After the exposure counter reads "1", the shutter operates at the speed selected on the dial.

Film Feed Indicator/Filmtransportindikator
Témoin d'armement/Indicador de avance de la pelicula

<Exposure Counter>
The exposure counter advances one number every time the film advance lever is operated, and returns to "S" (start) when the rear cover is opened, regardless of whether or not film is loaded in the camera. The exposure counter on top of the camera starts with "S", then goes to "1" followed by even numbers "2" through "36". The odd numbers from "3" onward are indicated by dots etched between the even numbers. The numbers "12", "20", "24" and "36" are in orange since they indicate the number of exposures given on standard 35-mm film cassettes.



<Memo Holder>
Use the memo holder to remind yourself of what type of film is loaded in your camera by slipping the end of the film carton into it, or even use it to hold the exposure data for the shots you have taken.

Setting the Film Speed

After the film has been loaded properly, be sure to set the film speed ring (ASA/ISO) according to the speed rating of the film in use. To set the film speed, lift and turn the ring around the film speed ring and align the index (white line) with the figure (white numbers) corresponding to the ASA or DIN rating of the film in use. Use the film speed rating indicated on the outer carton of the film.

The orange-colored ratings on the dial indicate the DIN film speed ratings.

> Always see to it that the index is set properly in the clickstop position. If set improperly, the accuracy of the exposure control will be affected.

Film Speed Values
Filmempfindlichkeitswerte
Sensibilités de pellicule
Valores de sensibilidad de película

ASA/ISO	12	16	20	25	32	40	50	54	80	100	125	160	200	250	320	400	500	640	800	1000	1250	1600	2000	2500	3200
DIN	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36

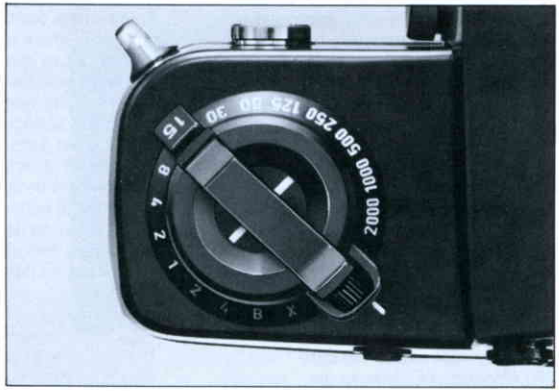
The Shutter

The shutter is used to regulate the length of time the light exposes the film plane. The RTS II Quartz features an electronic circuit incorporating an ultra, high precision quartz oscillator that provides precise shutter speeds in both AUTO and manual exposure modes.

<Shutter Control Dial Settings>

"A" (AUTO) ··· In the "A" mode, the camera will provide correct exposures by automatically controlling the shutter speeds over a wide range, covering 1/2000 to 16 seconds, for the aperture setting, image brightness and film speed in effect at the time. And when used with the TLA electronic flash system, it will provide TTL electronic flash coupled to all aperture settings of the lens in use.

"2000" ~ "4" ··· The figures in this range indicate the shutter speeds available in the Manual mode. Shown in white, "2000" represents a shutter speed of 1/2000 second; likewise, the white figures "125", "2", and "1" represent shutter speeds of 1/125, 1/2 and 1 second respectively. The figures "2" and "4", shown in orange, indicate shutter speeds of 2 and 4 seconds in that order. When the shutter speed number is shifted to the next larger number, it halves the amount of light falling on the film (for example, when it is moved from 125 to 250) conversely, the amount of light is doubled when the shutter speed is changed to the next lower number.



"B" (Bulb) ··· The shutter stays open as long as the shutter release is pressed, causing the light to be transmitted to the film.

"X" (Synchro Contact) ··· This setting is used for taking flash shots. The synchro contact on the RTS II Quartz is an X contact that operates at 1/60 second. However, when using the TLA Flash Unit system, you can use the "A" setting, there being no need to use the "X" setting.

<Setting the Shutter Control Dial>

Set the shutter speed by turning it in either direction and aligning the desired shutter speed number or letter (all with click stops) with the index. The "A" and "X" settings lock in place to prevent accidental shifting of the setting. To unlock the dial from these settings, turn the dial while pressing and holding down the shutter dial lock-release button. To facilitate resetting of the dial, grip the raised surfaces located at the "A" and "15" marks on opposite sides of the dial.

- On manual operation, the shutter will not function at in-between speed settings.

<Mechanical Shutter>

When the battery is weak, the camera will not function. In this case, it will be necessary to replace the battery with a new one. However, in a situation where your battery runs down while you are still photographing and you feel that you must have the picture, the mechanical shutter comes in very handly. Lower the mechanical shutter switch lever as far as it will go and then press the depth-of field preview button/mechanical shutter release button. The shutter will function at 1/50 second regardless of the shutter speed set on the shutter control dial or of the availability of battery power. For the correct exposure, consult the film maker's guide sheet that comes packed with your film, or guess the exposure.

- When shooting with the mechanical shutter, do not advance the film using the Real Time Winder or the Professional Motor Drive. Also, the mechanical shutter will not function in concert with the self-timer.

Aperture Ring

The aperture ring regulates the amount of light transmitted to the film plane. The amount of light transmission is halved when the aperture is changed to the next larger f value (for example, when f/4 is changed to f/5.6), and doubled when it is changed to the next smaller f value. The aperture also controls the depth of field, a lens property giving you varying depth in the plane of focus at different apertures. (Refer to page 100) To set the aperture, turn the aperture ring until the desired aperture setting is aligned with the aperture/distance scale index. The aperture ring can be used at in-between positions. With the exception of the Mirotar lenses, all Zeiss lenses feature automatic diaphragms that stop down to the selected aperture when the shutter is opened upon activation of the shutter release. Thus, your viewfinder always gives you a brilliant image at full aperture of the lens in use.

Aperture Guide / Blenden-Richtwerte
Tableau des ouvertures de diaphragme / Guia de aberturas

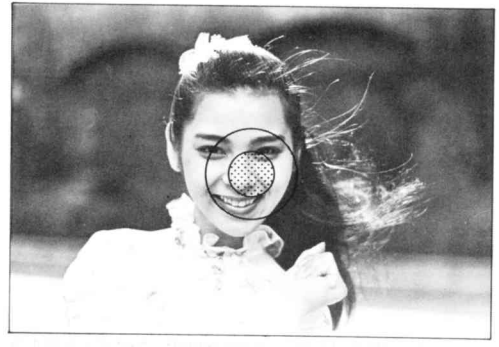
Lighting Condition (ASA/ISO 100) / Lichtverhältnisse (ASA 100/ISO) Eclairage (100 ASA/ISO) / Condiciones de iluminación (100 ASA/ISO)	**Aperture / Blende Ouvertures / Aberturas**
Outdoors under bright sunlight / Im Freien bei Sonnenschein Extérieur, soleil brillant / Exteriores con luz solar intensa	8, 11, 16
Outdoors (overcast) / Im Freien (bewölkt) Extérieur, ciel couvert / Exteriores (nublado)	4, 5.6
Indoors or night photography / In Innenräumen bzw. bei Nachtaufnahmen Intérieur ou photographie nocturne / Interiores o fotografía nocturna	1.4, 1.7, 2.8

Focusing

The RTS II Quartz comes with a microprism focusing screen as standard equipment. Focusing is secured by using the microprism focusing spot in the screen center and the matte field surrounding it.

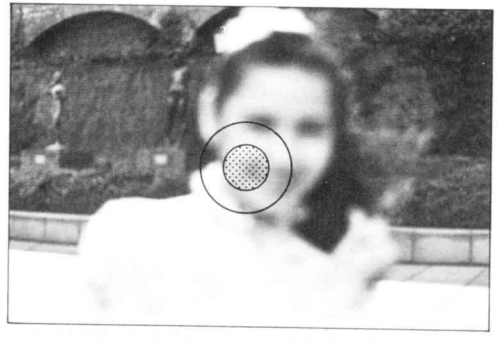
With your eye on the viewfinder, turn the lens focusing ring until the image appears sharply defined within the microprism center or the matte field. When subject is not in focus, the microprism center will produce a glittering image; and the matte field, a blurred image.

- When using a telephoto or other slow lens, or in close-up photography, the microprism focusing section in the screen center may become dark, making it difficult to focus. In such a case, use the outer matte field for focusing.



Eyepiece Diopter Lenses

Diopter lenses are available for farsighted and nearsighted people. There are 8 types available, ranging from − 5, − 4, − 3, − 2, 0, + 1, + 2, to + 3Dpt. Choose the lens that suits your vision.



Viewfinder Display

The exposure data is given by means of an LED display system. The display is turned on by pressing the exposure check button, staying on continuously for 16 seconds. The LED display features a two-stage brightness control which automatically adjusts to the prevailing lighting condition, intensifying when bright and dimming when dark.

❶ Aperture Digital Display
The selected aperture is indicated by a red LED digital display that comes on. The marked and intermediate aperture values shown by the display are 1.2, 1.4, 1.7, 2.0, 2.4, 2.8, 3.5, 4.0, 4.5, 5.6, 6.5, 8.0, 9.5, 11, 13, 16, 19, 22, 27 and 32. However, when the camera is mounted with a lens of a maximum aperture of 5.6 or smaller or with such accessories as the auto bellows, and microscope adapter which do not have the automatic coupling feature, the digital display will always indicate "1.4" but the metering system will be functioning normally.

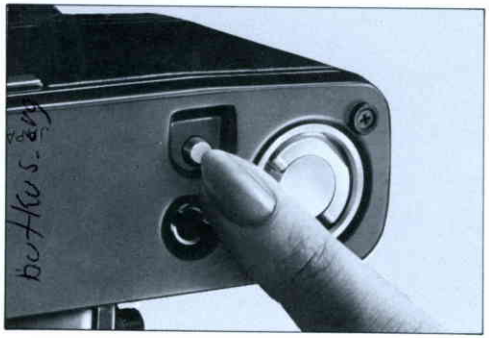
❷ Shutter Speed Display
The shutter speeds for the AUTO and manual modes are indicated by a red LED display that comes on, in a continuously lit or flashing lighting pattern. The display, reading from top to bottom, shows OVER, 2000, 1000, 500, 250, 125, 60, 30, 15, 8, 4, 2, 1S, 2S, 4S, and B. "2000" represents 1/2000 second; "125", 1/125 second; and "2", 1/2 second; while "1S", "2S" "4S" indicate 1, 2 and 4 seconds respectively. The "B" is used to indicate "Bulb", an extended time-exposure (up to 16 seconds), or underxposure. "OVER" indicates that it is too bright for a correct exposure.

❸ Exposure Compensation Warning LED
When the exposure compensation dial is set any position other than "X1", a red LED showing a "+" or "−" sign in accordance with the direction in which the dial is turned will come on, indicating that exposure compensation is in effect. This LED helps remind you to reset the compensation dial to "X1" whenever you have finished using the exposure compensation feature.

❹ TLA Flash Ready/After-Flash Signal Mark
When the camera is used with a TLA flash unit, a green mark in the viewfinder display lights up to indicate that the flash unit has been fully charged, and pulsates after each flash exposure whenever the exposure has been correct.

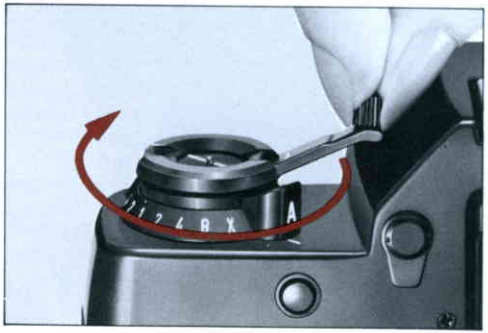
Film Rewind

When the end of the roll of film is reached it will not be possible to advance the film any further. Instead of attempting to forcibly advance the film, check the exposure counter to see whether you have come to the end of the roll. If so, be sure to rewind the film into its cassette before removing it from the camera.



1 Depress the film rewind release button on camera base for an instant and let go.

2 Unfold the film rewind crank handle and turn it in direction of the arrow. As soon as the crank handle is rotated, you will hear a sound, indicating that the film is being rewound smoothly. When the film end unhitches from the take-up spool you will feel a slight resistance; however, continue rewinding until the crank handle rotates freely and silently. Then open the camera back and remove the cassette from the camera.



Metering System

The RTS II Quartz features TTL (Through-The-Lens) metering which measures the light entering through the lens. It is of the center-weighted metering type which emphasizes the central portion of the finder image while taking into account the surrounding area seen in the viewfinder.

After setting the film speed and aperture, you can photograph in the AUTO mode using the aperture priority metering which automatically selects the matching shutter speed to give you the correct exposure combination, or you can use the manual mode which lets you select the desired aperture and shutter speed. The display showing the exposure information collected can be turned on within the viewfinder by pressing the exposure check button. And when shooting flash using the dedicated TLA electronic flash unit, you can take advantage of the direct TTL center-weighted light metering system which automatically controls the intensity of the flash illumination by measuring the light reflected from the film surface.

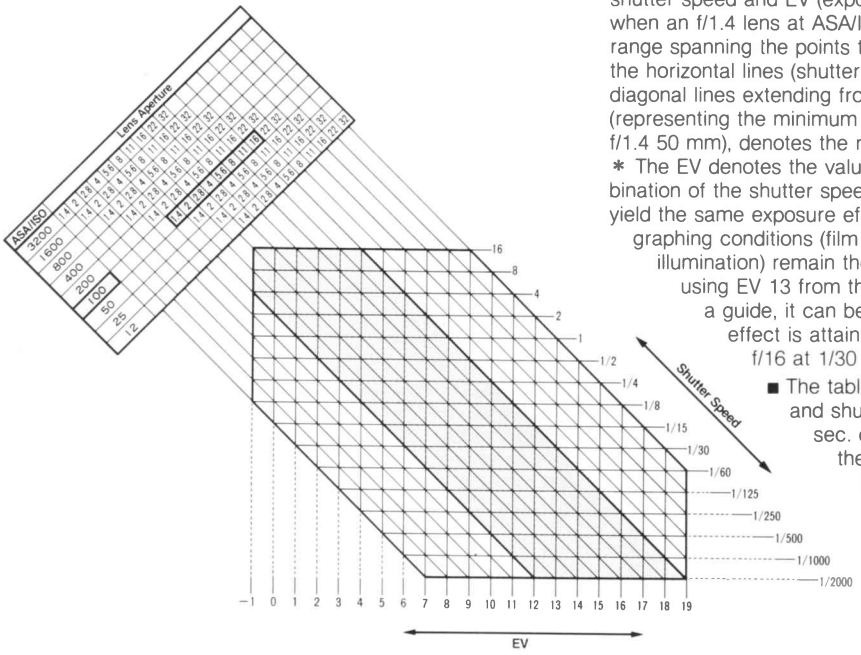
Belichtungsmessystem

Die RTS II Quartz besitzt ein TTL-Meßsystem (TTL = Through-The-Lens), das das Licht durch das Objektiv hindurch mißt. Dieses Meßsystem arbeitet nach dem mittenbetonten Ganzfeldmeßprinzip, d.h. das Zentrum des Sucherbilds wird stärker berücksichtigt als Rand und Ecken.

Nach Einstellung der Filmempfindlichkeit und Blende können Sie mit automatischer Belichtung mit Blendenpriorität fotografieren, wobei die passende Verschlußzeit automatisch richtig für die vorgewählte Blende eingestellt wird. Sie können aber auch die gewünschte Blende und Verschlußzeit selbst manuell einstellen. Durch Drücken des Belichtungsprüfknopfes kann die Sucheranzeige zum Ablesen der Belichtungsdaten eingeschaltet werden. Bei Blitzlichtaufnahmen mit dem fortschrittlichen TLA-Elektronenblitz macht sich das mittenbetonte Direkt-TTL-Lichtmeßsystem bezahlt, das die Blitzlichtmenge durch Messen des von der Filmoberfläche reflektierten Lichts automatisch steuert.

The table gives the EV Light reading range for various lenses, showing the inter-relationship between aperture, shutter speed and EV (exposure values). For instance, when an f/1.4 lens at ASA/ISO 100 is used, the reading range spanning the points that the vertical lines (EV) and the horizontal lines (shutter speed) intersect with the diagonal lines extending from the f values of "1.4" to "16" (representing the minimum aperture of the Zeiss Planar T* f/1.4 50 mm), denotes the reading range from EV-1 to 19.

* The EV denotes the value of exposure through combination of the shutter speed and the lens aper-ture that yield the same exposure effect on a film when the photo graphing conditions (film speed rating and prevailing illumination) remain the same. For example, when using EV 13 from the chart on the following page as a guide, it can be seen that the same exposure effect is attained using the combinations of f/16 at 1/30 sec. and f/8 at 1/125 sec.



■ The table showing EV from −1 to 19 and shutter speeds from 16 to 1/2000 sec. denotes the range over which the camera correctly meters the light in the AUTO mode.

■ That part of the operating range which is shown in color denotes the light reading range when using an f/1.4 lens at ASA/ISO 100.

In the AUTO mode, you merely select the desired lens aperture and the camera's exposure system varies the shutter speed from 1/2000 to 16 seconds to assure correct exposure under varying lighting conditions. When operating the camera in the AUTO mode, the shutter speed in effect can be checked by turning on the LED display within the viewfinder.

1 Set the shutter control dial on "A"

Setting shutter control dial on "A" readies your camera for Automatic exposure, and even locks the dial to prevent accidental shifting to another setting.

Also check to see that the exposure compensation dial is set at "X1". For normal photography, if the dial is on any setting other than "X1", your camera will not give you correct exposure.

2 Select the Lens Aperture

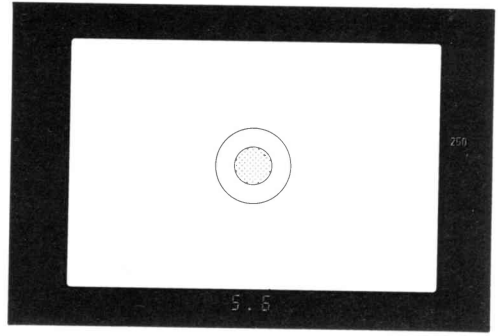
Turn the aperture ring to the desired f/stop. Intermediate aperture settings between click stops can also be used.

3 Focus and Compose

With your eye on the viewfinder, train the camera on your subject and focus on it by turning the focusing ring on the lens, composing your picture as you do so.

4 Check the Exposure

Press the exposure check button to turn on the LED display showing the aperture and shutter speed readings inside the viewfinder. When the shutter speed display comes on to indicate any particular speed within the range of "2000" to "B", it means that a correct exposure can be made at the indicated shutter speed. (For further details, refer to the section on "Exposure Check" shown on page 66.)



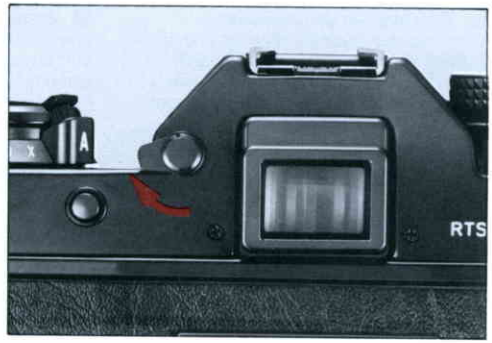
5 Press the Shutter Release to Take Picture

If the shutter release is held down when the shutter release has been activated, the LED display within the viewfinder will stay on but will go off as soon as your finger is lifted up from the shutter release button.

Shooting at Your Selected Shutter Speeds

By taking advantage of an inter-relationship in which the shutter speed increases as the aperture widens up and conversely the shutter speed decreases as the aperture narrows down, you can adjust the aperture to photograph your subject at your selected shutter speeds. With your eyes on the viewfinder, turn the lens aperture ring until the desired shutter speed lights up in the LED display and then press the shutter release button.

<Viewfinder Eyepiece-Blind Lever>
When photographing in the AUTO mode using the self-timer or the remote control system, the photographer's eye is not there to shade the viewfinder eyepiece. Thus stray light admitted through the unshaded eyepiece can possibly affect the exposures. In such instances, you can close the blind inside the viewfinder by operating a lever located to the left of the eyepiece. To close it, turn the lever in the direction shown by the arrow.



<Exposure Check>

When the exposure check button is pressed, the LED display will light steadily to indicate the correct shutter speed in effect, and pulsate to indicate an over- or under-exposure situation. When button pressure is relieved, the display will stay on for 16 seconds before turning itself off. Also turns itself off when shutter release button has been activated.

Pulsating display *(Over-exposure)*
Pulsierende Anzeige *(Überbelichtung)*
Clignotement *(sur-exposition)*
Indicación intermitente *(sobreexposición)*

Steadily lit display *(Correct exposure)*
Ständig leuchtende Anzeige *(richtige Belichtung)*
Eclairage continu *(exposition convenable)*
Indicación iluminada permanentemente *(exposición correcta)*

Steadily lit display *(Correct exposure for long time-exposure up to 16 seconds).*
Pulsating display *(Under-exposure)*
Ständig leuchtende Anzeige *(richtige Belichtung für Langzeitbelichtung von bis zu 16 Sekunden)*
Pulsierende Anzeige *(Unterbelichtung)*
Eclairage continu *(exposition longue convenable jusqu'à 16 secondes)*
Clignotement *(sous-exposition)*
Indicación iluminada permanentemente *(exposición correcta para exposiciones de larga duración de hasta 16 segundos)*
Indicación intermitente *(subexposición)*

■ **When an LED from "2000" through "B" lights up,** the indicated speed in the viewfinder will give the correct exposure. When 2 LEDs light up simultaneously, an intermediate shutter speed somewhere between the two indicated speeds will be used. When "B" comes on, it indicates that a long time-exposure up to 16 seconds will be made. If a shutter speed of 1/30 second or slower is indicated, there is a danger of camera shake with hand-held shots. In this case, select an aperture that will result in a shutter reading above "30", or use a tripod or other means of steadying the camera during exposure.

■ **When the LED indicating "OVER" flashes,**
the picture will be over-exposed. Since the subject is too bright, turn the aperture ring until "2000" or a smaller number is indicated before shooting. If you stop down all the way and "OVER" is still indicated, it is necessary to use a neutral density filter, which is available as optional accessory.

■ **When the LED indicating "B" flashes,**
it will result in under-exposure. Since your subject is too dark, turn the aperture ring to a wider lens opening until the "B" lights steadily or a faster shutter speed is indicated before shooting. If the LED indicating "B" is still flashing even after the aperture is opened fully, switch to flash photography.

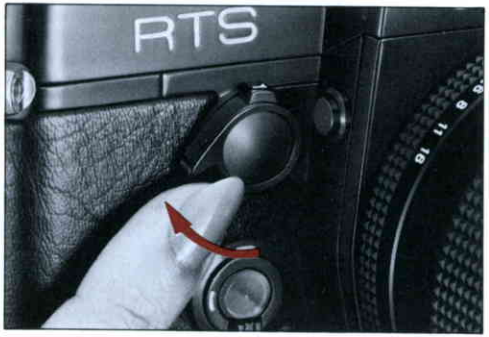
Exposure Compensation

When shooting against the light, a bright window, or other bright background, the main subject will tend to be underexposed using the auto exposure system. Conversely, when subject is spotlighted or intensely illuminated, it is likely to be overexposed. To overcome lighting problems of this nature as effectively as possible, your Contax RTS II Quartz features a choice of two exposure compensation methods: the AE Lock (Auto Exposure) lever and the exposure compensation dial. In addition to exposure compensation, both of these methods are also useful for intentional over- and under-exposure for special effects photography.

Exposure Compensation dial
Belichtungskorrekturscheibe
Repère de compensation d'exposition
Aro de compensación de la exposición

AE Lock Lever
AE-Lock-Hebel
Levier de verrouillage de AE
Palanca de bloqueo de AE

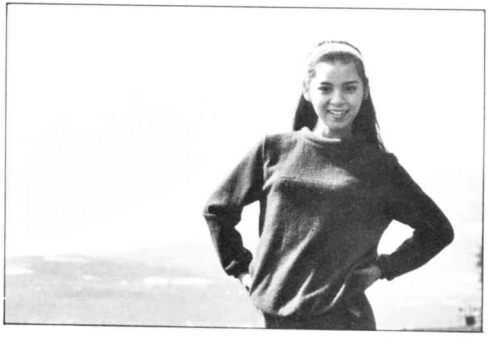
<Using the AE (Automatic Exposure) Lock Lever>
The AE Lock is a memory device used to hold the exposure information (appropriate shutter speed and aperture combination). Thus, when the white index mark of the AE Lock lever is turned all the way to the top, it will lock itself into place, storing in the camera's memory the exposure in effect at moment of setting. When the shutter release is pressed, the shutter releases at the memory-oriented shutter speed regardless of the surroundings. At this time, the LED display in the viewfinder will pulsate the memory-oriented shutter speed number. Disenable the AE Lock by turning back the lock lever with your fingertip. The shutter speed display will now light steadily.



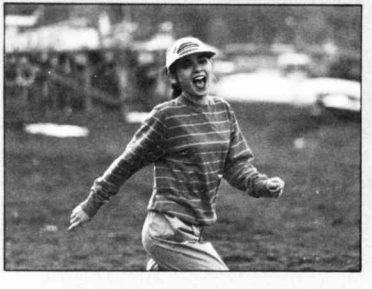
The AE Lock on the RTS II Quartz is a memory system that holds a meter reading taken from a combination of the aperture and the shutter speed data. Thus, when the aperture is changed after setting of the AE Lock, the camera will automatically select a corresponding shutter speed to assure you of a uniform exposure setting at all times.

For example, as shown in photo (1), you have a situation where the background is excessively bright and you wish to place the subject in one side of the picture. In this situation you can either center the finder on the subject and set the AE Lock, or approach the subject to take a direct exposure reading at close range and then set the AE Lock. Reposition the camera, reframe your subject and obtain a picture showing good detail as shown in photo (2).

To avoid unnecessary battery drain, always return the AE Lock lever to its original position whenever you are through photographing.



Once the exposure reading is locked in, if remains locked in until the AE Lock is released. Thus, when using a motor winder to take sequential photos of a moving subject as shown in photo (3), lock in the exposure reading and release the shutter for uniformly exposed photos without having your meter influenced by changing lighting conditions in the background. In situations calling for intuition and experience, such as bright backgrounds, backlighted subjects, and spotlighted subjects, you can easily obtain the correct exposure by using the AE Lock.



<Using the Exposure Compensation Dial>

For exposure compensation, adjust the dial to one of the settings marked "4", "2", "1/2" and "1/4", with usable intermediate click stops in 1/2-step increments. The "4" and "1/4" settings are equivalent to changing the shutter speed by two settings, the "2" and "1/2" settings correspond to changes of 1 shutter speed setting. The integral values "4" and "2" indicate that additional exposure is being given; the fractional values "1/2" and "1/4" are used to decrease the amount of exposure. For example, when using a shutter speed of 1/125 second, a setting of "2" has the effect of reducing the shutter speed to 1/60 second; and a setting of "4", to a shutter speed of 1/30 second.

A lighted signal turns on in the viewfinder to show when the exposure compensation is in use. To the right of the aperture reading display, it shows a "+" when the dial is adjusted to "2" or "4", and a "−" when a setting of "1/2" or "1/4" is in use. The indicated shutter speed will change in response to the amount of exposure compensation in effect.

- If the dial is engaged after setting the AE Lock, the exposure compensation will not be enable even though the exposure compensation LED lighes up.

Always be sure to reset the compensation dial back to "X1" when exposure compensation is no longer needed.

<Gebrauch der Belichtungskorrekturscheibe>

Zur Belichtungskorrektur stellen Sie die Belichtungskorrekturscheibe auf eine der Einstellungen "4", "2", "1/2" und "1/4". 1/2-stufige Zwischenraststellen sind möglich. Die Einstellungen "4" und "1/4" entsprechen einer Änderung der Verschlußzeit um zwei Stufen, "2" und "1/2" entsprechen einer Stufe. Die Ganzzahlen "4" und "2" bedeuten mehr Belichtung, die Brüche "1/2" und "1/4" bedeuten weniger Belichtung. Wenn Sie z.B. mit einer Verschlußzeit von 1/125 Sekunde fotografieren, bewirkt die Einstellung "2", daß die Verschlußzeit auf 1/60 Sekunde verdoppelt wird. Die Einstellung "4" hat eine Verlängerung der Verschlußzeit auf 1/30 Sekunde zur Folge.

Der Gebrauch der Belichtungskorrektur wird durch Einschalten eines Leuchtsignals im Sucher signalisiert. Rechts von der Blendenanzeige erscheint ein "+", wenn die Scheibe auf "2" oder "4" gestellt wird, und ein "−" bei einer Einstellung von "1/2" oder "1/4". Die angezeigte Verschlußzeit ändert sich je nach eingestellter Belichtungskorrektur.

- Wenn die Scheibe nach Aktivierung der AE-Lock-Funktion eingestellt wird, findet trotz Aufleuchten der Belichtungskorrektur-LED kein Belichtungsausgleich statt.

Vergessen Sie nicht, die Korrekturscheibe auf "X1" zurückzustellen, wenn die Belichtungskorrektur nicht mehr erforderlich ist.

■ **For Backlighted Subjects —— Set at "2" or "4"**

When shooting main subject against the light, or against a bright sky, window or beach scene, where a bright background dominates the picture area, your main subject will be underexposed, causing it to be silhouetted and lacking in detail. In such a case, set the exposure compensation dial at "2" or "4" to give your subject more exposure.

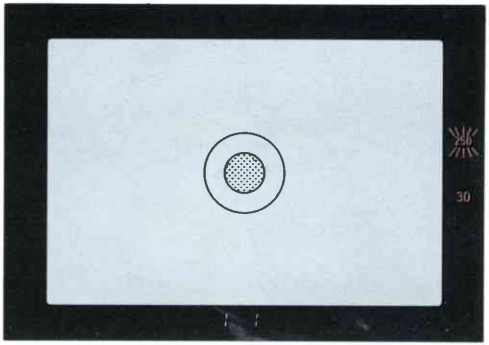
■ **For Spotlighted Subjects —— Set at "1/2" or "1/4"**

When shooting main subject in spotlight, a situation where a dark background dominates the scene, your main subject will appear overexposed, causing a washed out effect.
In such a case, turn the exposure compensation dial to "1/2" or "1/4" to decrease exposure.

The manual mode can be used for shooting at a desired shutter speed, including Bulb and X synch flash shots with flash units other than TLA flash system. For manual exposure, turn the shutter control dial from the "A" setting to the desired manual shutter speed number. In the manual exposure mode, the selected shutter speed will be indicated by a flashing LED display inside the viewfinder.

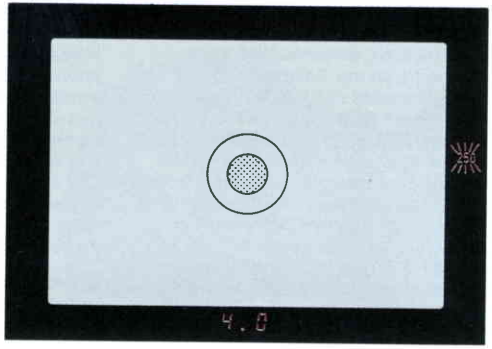
1 While pressing the shutter dial lock-release button, turn the dial to the desired manual shutter speed setting. After releasing the "A" or "X" setting on the shutter control dial, there is no need to use the lock-release button for further resetting of the dial.

2 Press the exposure check button. The LED display will flash to indicate the selected shutter speed, while a second LED display will steadily light, just as in the case of the AUTO mode, to indicate the correct shutter speed for the aperture setting in effect. For correct exposure, turn the aperture ring until the steadily lit shutter speed reading merges with the other reading that is flashing.



3 Correct exposure is indicated when the steadily lit LED display merges with the flashing LED display, leaving only the flashing display in view. Press the shutter release button to photograph your subject.

- When resetting the shutter speed after having selected the aperture setting, adjust the shutter control dial until the flashing LED display merges with the steadily lit display before releasing the shutter. However, when two steadily lit LEDs come on simultaneously, since the shutter control dial may not be used in the intermediate settings, you will not be able to merge the two LEDs completely at an intermediate position. In this case, you will need to merge the two LEDs at one of the marked shutter speed settings by making a fine adjustment of the aperture setting.
- When shooting with the shutter control dial in the "B" setting, the shutter will remain open as long as the shutter release button is depressed. So, in order to avoid camera shake, it will be necessary to use a tripod or other means of support, together with the Contax Cable Switch S (optional accessory) connected to the camera.



<Mechanical Bulb Release Socket>

By connecting a commercially available cable release of the mechanical type to your camera, you will be able to mechanically induce the shutter to remain in an opened position for any desired length of time regardless of whatever shutter speed setting is in effect or of whether any battery power is available. Since you will be able to use it for bulb photography without any concern over running the batteries dead as in the case of an electronic cable release, you will find it highly suitable for extremely long time-exposures in astrophotography applications. It should be noted that the LED display will not function when the mechanical bulb release socket is being used.

- When shooting by means of a cable connected to the mechanical bulb release socket, be sure to cock the film advance lever one complete stroke.
- The mechanical bulb release socket is not designed to accept the optionally available Cable Switch S.

TLA Auto Flash System

When used with the TLA Auto Flash system for flash photography, the camera's direct TTL metering system takes over to automatically control the flash output refelected off the film surface. With its shutter control dial set at "A" (AUTO), the camera automatically switches to the flash synch speed of 1/60 sec. upon recycling of flash unit, and couples to any aperture of the lens in use. Because of the direct TTL flash metering system, you will find it easy to employ such advanced techniques as bounce flash, diffuse flash and close-up flash. Also, the camera's exposure compensation system can be coupled to adjust the flash output, and the necessary exposure information is displayed in the viewfinder.
The TLA Auto Flash system consists of the clip-on types TLA20 and TLA30 and the grip-type RTF540. Various cables for extension and multiple unit purposes are available.

- If you want a direct TTL flash metering capability for your RTF540, use a TLA adaptor which is available as an optional accessory.

<With other Flash Units>

The synch contact of the RTS II Quartz is an X contact (1/60 second). When using a flash unit other than of the TLA Auto Flash system, refer to the following table for the correct shutter speed setting. The shutter control locks when it is adjusted to the "X" setting. The LED display in the viewfinder will flash at the "60" position, which is indicative of the flash synch speed, and it will also steadily light, just as in the case of the AUTO mode, to indicate the correct shutter speed for the aperture setting in effect. The camera's hot shoe is a direct X contact that permits use of flash units of the cordless type. If a synchro cord is needed, it may be connected to the synch terminal on the front of the camera. To determine the correct flash exposure (aperture setting), consult the instructions accompanying the flash unit in use.

Synch Shutter Speeds / Synchronisationsverschlußzeiten
Vitesse de synchronisation d'obturation / Velocidad del obturador para sincronización

Shutter Speeds / Verschlußzeiten Vitesse d'obturation / Velocidad del obturador		1/2000	1/1000	1/500	1/250	1/125	1/60	1/30	1/15	1/8	1/4	1/2	1	2	4	X(1/60)	B
Electronic Flash / Elektronenblitz Flash électronique / Flash electrónico							○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Flash bulb / Blitzlamp Ampoule / Flash de bombillas	FP							○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
	M							○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
	MF							○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

Quartz Self-Timer

When you wish to include yourself in a group or special occasion picture, use the camera's quartz self-timer. Once you press the self-timer button it double functions as a self-timer flasher (LED) to indicate that the self-timer is in operation.

1 First focus the camera and advance the film. Then take hold of the knob on the self-timer button lock ring on the front of the camera and turn it in the direction of the arrow until the white index mark on the self-timer ring aligns with the white mark above the self-timer.

2 Once the self-timer button/self-timer flasher is pressed, it will begin flashing and continue flashing for about 10 seconds before the shutter is automatically tripped. The flashing rate will accelerate about two seconds before end of countdown to let you know that the shutter is about to be released. You can cancel the self-timer at any time during countdown by re-pressing the button. After using the self-timer, reset the lock ring to its original position.

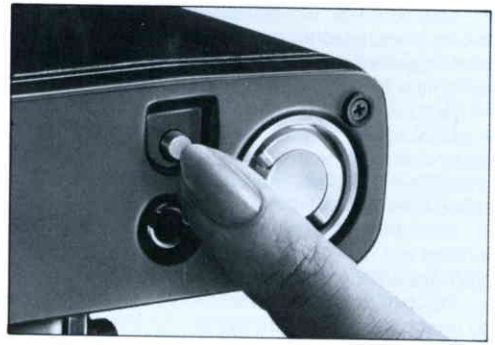
- When taking pictures in the AUTO mode using the self-timer or standing away from the camera, make it a point to close the viewfinder blind by operating the lever located alongside the viewfinder eyepiece. The AE Lock can also be used to obtain the same effect in preventing stray light from affecting the exposure reading.
- The shutter can be activated by pressing the shutter release even in the midst of a self-timer countdown. When this is done, the self-timer will cancel and the self-timer flasher will be turned off.
- Resetting of the self-timer lock ring to its original position will not cause the self-timer to cancel during its countdown.
- During the self-timer countdown period, the LED display inside the viewfinder will be turned off.

- Machen Sie es sich zur Regel bei Aufnahmen in Automatikbetrieb mit Selbstauslöser oder in Entfernung von der Kamera die Okularabdeckung durch Betätigen des Hebels neben dem Sucherokular zu schließen. Der AE-Lock kann ebenfalls eingesetzt werden, um dieselbe Wirkung zu erzielen, also zu verhindern, daß Streulicht die Belichtung beeinflußt.
- Selbst während der Vorlaufzeit des Selbstauslösers kann der Verschluß durch Drücken des Auslösers aktiviert werden. In diesem Fall wird der Selbstauslöser abgestellt und der Selbstauslöserblinker ausgeschaltet.
- Durch Rückstellen des Selbstauslösersperrings auf seine ursprüngliche Position wird der Selbstauslöser während seiner Vorlaufzeit nicht abgestellt.
- Während der Vorlaufzeit des Selbstauslösers wird die LED-Anzeige im Sucher ausgeschaltet.

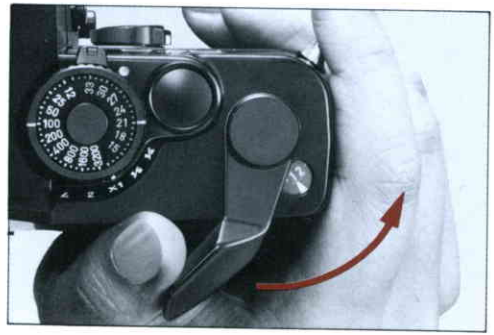
Multiple Exposures

By using intentional multiple exposure to register different subjects or multiple shots of the same subject on a single frame you can obtain unusual and interesting results.

1 Advance the film and trip the shutter to make the first exposure. Then, push in the film rewind release button on the camera base, immediately taking your finger away from the button upon pressing it.



2 Give the film advance lever a full turn. This will cock the shutter without advancing the film and the exposure counter which has been left disengaged.



3 Press the release button and make the second exposure.
This procedure can be repeated to make multiple exposures of two or more registers on the same frame.
The film rewind release button will automatically reset to its original position when the film advance lever is wound up.

- When taking multiple exposures there is a possibility of a slight shifting of the multiple images being registered.
- For intentional multiple exposures, it is advisable to choose a dark background first and to superimpose a subject with a brighter background. Multiple exposures of subjects against a predominant, white-toned or ultra-bright background will not come out too well.

Depth-of-Field

One property of lenses is that when they are focused on a certain object, not only the subject itself, but all objects in a certain range in front and back of the subject will appear acceptably sharp in the picture. This range is called the depth-of-field. The depth-of-field of a given lens varies, as follows.

❶ If the aperture is stopped down, the depth-of-field increases; if the aperture is opened up the depth-of-field decreases.
❷ As the distance to the subject increases the depth-of-field increases; as the distance to the subject decreases the depth-of-field decreases
❸ The depth-of-field is greater behind the subject on which the lens is focused than in front of it.
Different lenses may have different depth-of-field limits. A lens of short focal length has greater depth-of-field at any set distance than a lens of long focal length.

Depth-of-Field Scale

The actual depth-of-field of a lens is shown by a scale shown on the lens. For example, when a 50 mm f/1.4 lens is focused at 2 m and the aperture setting is f/16, objects at distances between the two "16" figures on the depth-of-field scale, in this case from about 1.4 to 5 m will appear acceptably sharp to the unaided eye.

Depth-of-Field Scale
Schärfentiefenskala
Graduations de profondeur de champ
Escala de la profundidad de campo

<Depth-of-Field Preview Button>

Although the viewfinder of your Contax RTS II Quartz always provides viewing at full aperture, depressing of this button stops down the lens to the pre-selected aperture (the image in the viewfinder will become darker), letting you see in advance which parts of the scene will be in focus or blurred.

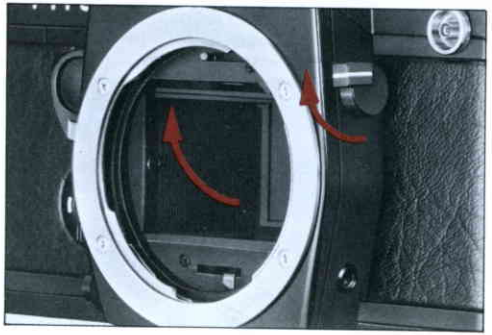
- Avoid tripping the shutter while depressing the depth-of-field preview button because it will cause exposure inaccuracy.

Interchangeable Camera Back / Mirror Lock

<Interchangeable Camera Back>
When using the dedicated Data Back Quartz D-4 (a device which records the year, month, day, hour and minute on the film), remove the regular camera back, and replace it with the Data Back Quartz D-4. To remove the camera back, push the camera back release lug down and remove the back.

<Mirror Lock>
This is a device to flip up and lock the mirror when you want to reduce vibration effects to a minumum in photomicrography and extreme close-up work. To lock the mirror, turn the mirror lock lever in the direction of arrow until the mirror flips up and locks in that position. (The viewfinder will not be viewable) To unlock the mirror, return the mirror lock lever to its original position.

- Once the mirror is locked up, it will not be possible to make a correct exposure in the AUTO mode or an exposure check. So make such exposure or check before locking up the mirror, with the AE Lock or the manual mode switched ON.



Release Socket / Infrared Compensation Mark

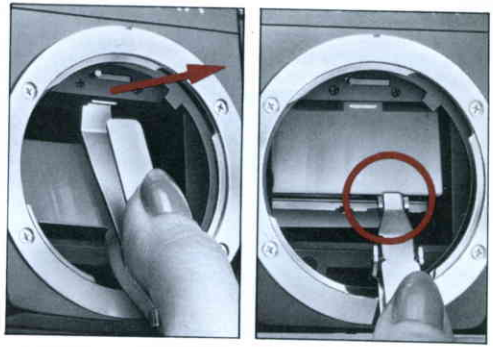
<Release Socket>
This socket may be used to attach a remote control device such as a Cable Switch S, Infrared Controller S, Radio Controller Set, Auto Bellows PC and the RTF540 Auto Flash unit. It receives electrical signals from these accessories which are used to operate the shutter.

- The use of an ordinary cable release (mechanical type) may cause camera damage.

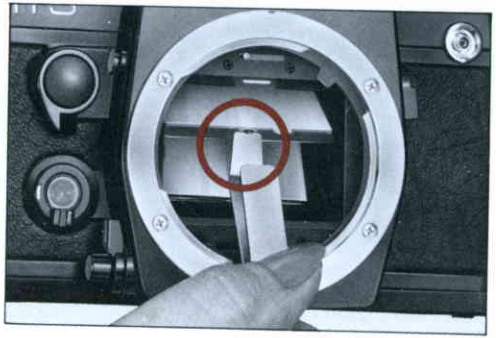
<Infrared Compensation Mark>
With infrared film (and a red filter), correction for infrared rays during focusing is necessary because their longer than visible light spectrum waves will cause the lens to shift its focal point without it being evident in the viewfinder. To compensate for this, Zeiss lenses are provided with an infrared correction mark (a red index) on the depth-of-field scale on the lens barrel. (The Mirotar lenses do not need this adjustment, while the Vario-Sonnar lenses are provided with no such marks.) First, focus in the normal manner, then realign the distance reading which is indexed on the focusing ring to the "R index" mark.

Interchanging the Focusing Screen

<Removing the Screen>
After unmounting camera lens, grip the focusing screen release lug with the tweezers supplied with each screen, and then pull to loosen and lower the screen frame. Then remove the screen by gripping small lobe on screen edge with aid of same tweezers.



<Installing the Screen>
By using the tweezers, grip the lobe on the replacement screen and insert the screen in the descended screen frames.
Then reposition the screen frame by gently pressing other end of the tweezers up against a small projection on the frame until it firmly snaps into place.



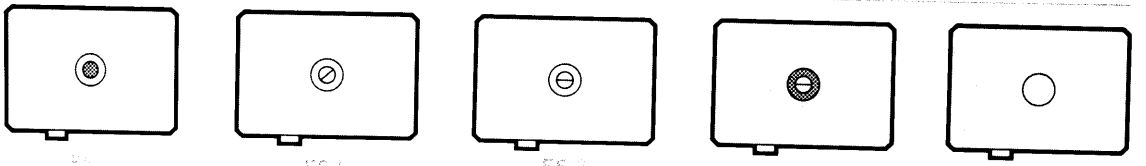
- Be sure to use the special tweezers described above when removing or installing the focusing screen, being careful not to scratch or mark the screen and mirror surfaces.
- Be sure to install the screen correctly otherwise the screen may become dislodged and damaged, even causing lens removal or installation difficulty. When this occurs, take the camera to your nearest camera shop for professional service.

Interchangeable Focusing Screens

FS-1 (Microprism) * ··· Suitable for general photography. A matte screen surrounding a microprism focusing spot in the center, enabling focusing with both fields.
FS-2 (Split-Image) * ··· For general photography. Focus by lining up the images in the diagonal split-image center cut 45 degrees to the horizontal plane. Effective for critical focus of subject with horizontal or perpendicular lines.
FS-3 (Horizontal Split-Image) * ··· With the split-image center being placed horizontally, makes for quick, critical focusing of subjects with perpendicular or diagonal lines. Also suitable for general photography as in case of diagonal split-image scresn.
FS-4 (Split Image/Microprism Collar) * ··· Suitable for general photography and assures pinpoint focusing via a horizontal split-image focusing spot surrounded by a microprism collar in the center of a matte field, all three areas combining to provide three-way focusing.
FS-5 (Matte Field) ··· All matte screen for focusing. Ideal for use with comparatively slow lenses of long focal length or for close-up work, making it suitable in situations where focusing difficulties are encountered with microprism or split-image type screens.

Auswechselbare Sucherscheiben

FS-1 (Mikroraster) * ··· Für Normalaufnahmen geeignet. Eine Mattscheibe umgibt einen Mikroprismen-Scharfstellpunkt in der Mitte, so daß zwei Fokussiermöglichkeiten gegeben sind.
FS-2 (Schnittbild) * ··· Für Normalaufnahmen. Scharfeinstellung durch Ausrichten der Bildteile in der Diagonal-Schnittbildmitte, die in einem 45°-Winkel zur Waagrechten geschnitten ist. Wirksam bei schwierigen Scharfeinstellsituationen mit waagrechten und senkrechten Linien.
FS-3 (Schnittbild Horizontal) * ··· Die Schnittbildmitte ist horizontal angeordnet, so daß schwierig scharfzustellende Motive mit senkrechten und diagonalen Linien schnell fokussiert werden können. Eignet sich auch für normale Aufnahmen wie die Diagonal-Schnittbildscheibe.
FS-4 (Schnittbild/Mikroraster) * ··· Geeignet für normale Aufnahmen. Sorgt für haarscharfe Fokussierung mit Hilfe eines Horizontal-Schnittbild-Scharfstellpunkts, der von einem Mikroprismenring in der Mitte einer Mattscheibe umgeben ist. Drei Möglichkeiten zur exakten Scharfstellung.
FS-5 (Mattscheibe) ··· Vollmattscheibe zur Scharfeinstellung. Ideal bei verhältnismäßig langbrennweitigen Objektiven bzw. für Nahaufnahmen. Geeignet in Situationen, wo man mit Mikroprismen-und Schnittbild-Sucherscheiben Schwierigkeiten hat.

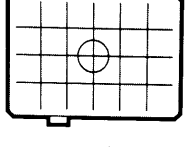


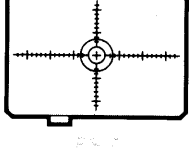
FS-6 (Sectioned Matte) ··· A matte screen with vertical and horizontal lines equally spaced 6 mm apart to facilitate composing of your subject. Effective for perspective control shots with the Auto Bellows PC or the PC-Distagon lens, and for close-up work.

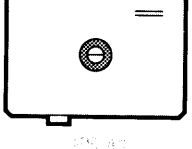
FS-7 (Cross-Scale) ··· Suitable for photomicrography and close-up work. Focus by using clear, bright screen in center. Surrounding matte field can also be used for focusing. With crosshair reticle and scales graduated at 1 mm intervals, it enables you to gauge the magnification ratio or filmed image size of subject.

FS-41 (Split Image/Microprism Collar with data guide mark) * ··· This is a split image/microprism collar type featuring guide marks showing where information from Data Back Quartz D-4 will be recorded onto the film. As you compose through the viewfinder, you will be able see whether the recorded data will be placed against a background of the right contrast.

* When using a telephoto or other slow lens such as f/4, f/5.6 or slower, or in close-up photography, the microprism collar and split-image may become dark and cause focusing difficulty. In such a case, use the outer matte field for focusing.







FS-6 (Quadratische Einteilung) ··· Eine Mattscheibe mit senkrechten und waagrechten Linien, die gleichmäßig 6 mm voneinander entfernt sind, um die Zusammensetzung des Motivs zu erleichtern. Eignet sich für perspektivische Aufnahmen mit Auto-Balgen PC oder PC-Distagon-Objektiven sowie für Nahaufnahmen.

FS-7 (Kalibiertes Fadenkreuz) ··· Geeignet für Mikrofotografie und Nahaufnahmen. Scharfeinstellung mit klarer, heller Scheibe im Zentrum. Umgebende Mattscheibe kann ebenfalls zum Fokussieren verwendet werden. Mit Fadenkreuz und Skalierungen mit Abstufung in Abständen von 1 mm ermöglicht Ihnen die Scheibe das Vergrößerungsverhältnis bzw. die Bildgröße des Motivs auf dem Film zu messen.

FS-41 (Schnittbild/Mikroraster mit Daten-Leitmarken) * ··· Ein Schnittbild/Mikroprismen-Ring-Typ mit Leitmarken zur Kennzeichnung der Stellen, an denen Daten von der Datenrückwand B-4 auf den Film einbelichtet werden. Während Sie das Bild durch den Sucher zusammensetzen, können Sie sehen, ob die einzubelichtenden Daten auf einen Hintergrund mit entsprechendem Kontrast kommen.

* Bei Verwendung eines Teleobjektivs bzw. eines anderen langbrennweitigen Objektivs wie z.B. F4, F5,6 und länger oder bei Nahaufnahmen können der Mikroraster und das Schnittbild dunkel werden, wodurch die Scharfeinstellung erschwert wird. Verwenden Sie in solchen Fällen die äußere Mattscheibe zur Fokussierung.

Specifications

Type: 35 mm single-lens reflex featuring electronically controlled AUTO/manual exposure, focal plane shutter.
Image Size: 24 x 36 mm.
Lens Mount: Contax/Yashica Mount.
Standard Lenses: Carl Zeiss Planar T* 50 mm f/1.4, Carl Zeiss Planar T* 50 mm f/1.7
Shutter: Quartz-timed, electronically operated horizontal-travel titanium focal-plane shutter.
Shutter Speed: AUTO mode...1/2000 to 16 sec. Manual mode...16 settings of X (1/60 sec.), 1/2000 to 4 sec. and "B"; and when out of battery, mechanical shutter with settings of 1/50 sec. and "B".
Synch Terminals: X contact (synch speed of 1/60 sec.), direct X contact, and synch terminal.
Self-Timer: Quartz-timed electronic self-timer with 10 sec. delay. LED flashes during operation, accelerating 2 sec. before shutter release. Can be cancelled during countdown.
Shutter Release: Real Time Electromagnetic Release System; auxiliary remote release via "Release Socket".
Exposure Modes: Aperture priority automatic exposure; and manual exposure.
Exposure Control: Through-the-lens (TTL) center-weighted metering at full aperture using SPD (Silicon Photo Diode) cell. • EV range from EV -1 (f/1.4 at 4 sec.) to 19 (f/16 at 1/2000 sec.) at ASA 100 with f/1.4 lens. • ASA range from 12 to 3200.
Auto Flash Control: Direct TTL metering automatically coupling with Contax TLA Auto Flash system via an SPD sensor. • Synch speed: Shutter speed automatically set to 1/60 sec. upon completion of recycling.
Exposure Check Button: Pressing button activates LED display for 16 sec.
Exposure Compensation: +2 EV ∿ −2 EV via exposure compensation dial (click stops at every 1/2 EV; can be set for in-between-click stops).
AE Lock: Lever type (locks in exposure value meterd at image plane).
Viewfinder: Eye-level pentaprism type. • Field Shows 97 % of picture area. • Magnification ratio of 0.87X (50 mm standard lens). • Viewfinder eyepiece-blind: lever operated.
Focusing Screens: Microprism focusing screen comes as standard equipment. Seven other interchangeable type screens are available.
Viewfinder Display: Aperture display, exposure compensation display (LED digital display—red), shutter speed display, over- or under-exposure display (alphanumerical LED array—red), TLA flash unit flash ready/after-flash signal mark (LED display—green).
Film Advance: With full stroke of 120 degree setting angle and 20 degree standoff position; or several short strokes. Features film feed indicator, and automatic winding capability when used with motor drive or winder system.
Film Rewind: Film rewind crank-handle with clutch action, and film rewind release button with automatic resetting.
Exposure Counter: Automatic resetting type. Until counter registers "1", camera will automatically set at shutter speed of 1/60 sec. regardless of the setting adjustment on the shutter control dial (except "B" setting).

• The normal operating temperature range for the RTS II Quartz is between + 50 and – 20 degrees centigrade but exposure to sudden temperature changes should be avoided. When the camera is suddenly brought into a warm room after shooting in cold areas or in wintry hills, there is a danger of condensation forming on the exterior and interior surfaces of the camera. On the other hand, when the camera is taken from a warm room and suddenly exposed to cold outdoor temperatures, its surfaces can become fogged just as glass windows do on cold days, and can cause freezing of any condensation inside the camera. In either case, if camera care is neglected it could lead to corrosion of the camera mechanism. Do not subject your camera to sudden changes in temperature — be sure to allow the camera to gradually adjust to
sudden temperature changes.
It should be noted that in extreme cold weather areas, where the camera's battery has been temporarily affected by a low temperature, there are times when optimum camera performance may not be obtain able even though the surrounding temperature is within the camera's operating range geven above. (See page 22)

• Avoid leaving the camera in the direct sun, glove or luggage compartment, rear seat shelf of car and other hot spots as it may adversely affect the film, battery or camera system and result in improper exposure. If the camera has been exposed to excessive heat, allow it to cool to normal temperature before use.

• Take care to keep the camera clean when using it at the seashore, in the mountains and in the rain. Airborne salt, sand, dirt and other foreign matter will damage the camera's internal system if allowed to penetrate inside.

• Avoid touching the lens, viewfinder eyepiece and other glass surfaces with your fingers. Blow dust and dirt away from these surfaces with a blower brush, or wipe gently with a soft cloth (after brushing) if necessary. Clean smudges and smears on lens and mirror surfaces with high quality lens-cleaning solution and tissue. Always take extra care in cleaning the lens and mirror surfaces to avoid scratching.

• Always be sure to make a functional check of the camera when going to take those important shots (wedding, travel, business photos, etc.)

• It should be noted that when print films are processed, standard service-size prints will show an area slightly less than that seen on the negatives.

Note on Filter Usage

When certain brands of commercially available filters are used with Zeiss T* lenses, there is a possibility of cutting off the corners of the image. For this reason we strongly recommend the use of the Contax brand filter with all Zeiss T* lenses used on your camera.