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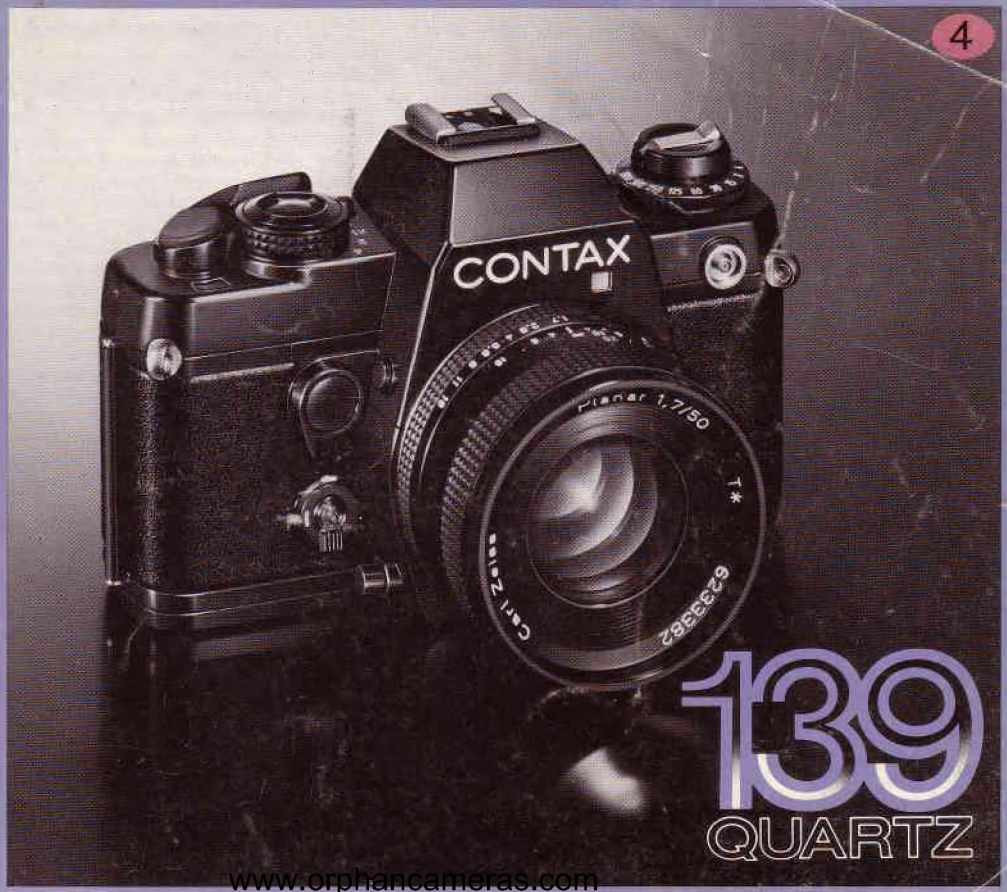

4

139 QUARTZ

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Quartz, after revolutionizing modern timekeeping, now comes to photography - a field with an intimate relationship to time. The fantastically accurate pulses generated by this tiny crystal control all time-related functions of your Contax 139 Quartz, the world's first camera to apply the renowned accuracy of quartz. The result is that shutter speeds and all camera operating sequences are vitually error-free. Other outstanding camera features include "two-mode" exposure control: the normal auto/manual exposure system, and TTL Direct Flash Control, which regulates auto flash output from inside the camera when the accessory TLA 20 Auto Flash is used. Lenses include photography's finest and fastest– Carl Zeiss T* (T-Star) interchangeable Lenses with coverage all the way from 15 mm f/3.5 ultra wide-angle to 1000 mm f/5.6 telephoto. Also featured is the famous contax Electromagnetic Shutter Release System, with its unique electronic remote control possibilities; LED pulsar Auto/Manual viewfinder display, an exposure compensation dial, an AE Lock exposure memory device and a quartz-controlled self-timer. In addition to the exclusive 139 Winder and 139 Data Back, the wide range of Contax Real Time Accessories is on hand for use with the 139 Quartz, affording new levels of convenience in close-up and remote control photography.

Quarz, nach der Revolutionierung der modernen Zeitgebung kommt nun die Fotografie - ein Feld mit enger Beziehung zur Zeit. Die phantastisch exakten Impulse, die von diesem winzigen Kristallregler erzeugt werden, steuern alle zeitbezogenen Funktionen Ihrer Contax 139 Quartz, der ersten Kamera der Welt, die die berühmte Genauigkeit des Quarzkristalls besitzt. Das Ergebnis ist, daß die Verschlußzeiten und alle Bedienungsabfolgen der Kamera praktisch makellos sind. Andere hervorragende Merkmale der Kamera schließen eine Belichtungssteuerung in zwei Betriebsarten ein: das normale automatisch/manuelle System, und die direkte Blitzsteuerung durch das Objektiv (TTL), welche die Automatikblitzleistung vom Kamerainneren her steuert, wenn das als Zubehör erhältliche Automatikblitzgerät TLA 20 verwendet wird. Die Objektive umfassen die feinsten und empfindlichsten der Fotografie - Carl Zeiss T* (T-Star) austauschbare Objektive für den gesamten Bereich von 15 mm 1:3,5 Ultraweitwinkel bis zu 1000 mm 1:5,6 Teleobjektiv. Sie besitzt ebenfalls das berühmte Contax elektromagnetische Verschlußauslösesystem mit seinen einzigartigen elektronischen Fernbedienungsmöglichkeiten; LED Impulsgeber mit Auto/Manuell-Sucheranzeige, Belichtungskompensationsskala und eine Belichtungsspeicherungsvorrichtung "AE Lock" sowie einen quarzgesteuerten Selbstauslöser. Zusätzlich zum exklusiven Winder 139 und der Datenrückwand 139 steht der weite Bereich des Real Time-zubehörs von Contax zur Verwendung mit der 139 Quartz zur Verfügung, das neue Normen der Verwendbarkeit bei Nah- und Fernbedienungsfotografie ermöglicht.

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Description of Parts



① Exposure Counter
② Film Speed Ring
③ Film Advance Lever
④ Exposure Compensation Dial
⑤ Electromagnetic Shutter Release
⑥ Exposure Compensation Index
⑦ Exposure-Compensation-Lock Release/Multiple Exposure Button
⑧ Accessory Shoe
⑨ Auto Flash Contacts
⑩ Direct X Contact
⑪ Shutter Speed Index
⑫ Film Rewind Knob
⑬ Film Rewind Crank
⑭ Shutter Control Dial
⑮ X Sync Terminal
⑯ Exposure Check Button
⑰ AE (Auto Exposure) Lock Lever
⑱ Self-Timer Index
⑲ Self-Timer Flasher
⑳ Self-Timer Set Lever
㉑ Depth-of-Field Preview Button
㉒ Lens Release Button
㉓ Aperture Ring
㉔ Focusing Ring
㉕ Aperture/Distance Scale Index
㉖ Lens Mount Index
㉗ Aperture Display Illuminator

Bezeichnung der Teile

① Bildzählwerk
② Filmempfindlichkeitsring
③ Filmtransporthebel
④ Belichtungskorrekturskala
⑤ Elektromagnetischer Auslöser
⑥ Belichtungskorrekturindex
⑦ Entriegelung für Belichtungskorrektureinstellung/Taste für Mehrfachbelichtung
⑧ Zubehörschuh
⑨ Kontakte für Blitzautomatik
⑩ Mittenkontakt
⑪ Verschlußzeitenindex
⑫ Rückspulknopf
⑬ Rückspulkurbel
⑭ Verschlußzeitenring
⑮ Blitzkontakt für Kabelanschluß
⑯ Belichtungsprüfknopf
⑰ Hebel für Meßwertspeicherung
⑱ Selbstauslöserindex
⑲ Selbstauslöser-Blinkanzeige
⑳ Selbstauslöserhebel
㉑ Schärfentiefenprüfknopf
㉒ Objektiventriegelung
㉓ Blendenring
㉔ Entfernungsring
㉕ Einstellindex für Blende und Entfernung
㉖ Objektivindex
㉗ Beleuchtung für Blendenanzeige

Désignation des pièces

① Compteur de vues
② Bague des sensibilités du film
③ Levier d'armement
④ Cadran de correction d'exposition
⑤ Déclencheur électromagnétique
⑥ Index de correction d'exposition
⑦ Bouton de déverrouillage de la correction d'exposition/surimpression
⑧ Griffe porte-accessoires
⑨ Contacts de flash automatique
⑩ Contact direct X
⑪ Index des vitesses d'obturation
⑫ Bouton de rembobinage du film
⑬ Manivelle de rembobinage du film
⑭ Sélecteur de vitesse d'obturation
⑮ Prise de synchronisation X
⑯ Bouton de contrôle d'exposition
⑰ Levier de mise en mémoire d'exposition automatique (AE)
⑱ Index de retardateur
⑲ Clignotant de retardateur
⑳ Levier de réglage du retardateur
㉑ Bouton de contrôle de la profondeur de champ
㉒ Bouton de déverrouillage d'objectif
㉓ Bague des ouvertures
㉔ Bague de mise au point
㉕ Index de l'échelle des distances/ouvertures
㉖ Index de montage d'objectif
㉗ Eclairage d'affichage d'exposition

Descripción de las partes

① Contador de exposiciones
② Anillo de sensibilidades de película
③ Palanca de avance de la película
④ Disco de compensación de la exposición
⑤ Disparador electromagnético
⑥ Indice compensador de exposición
⑦ Botón desbloqueador de compensación de la exposición/exposiciones multiples
⑧ Zapata para accesorios
⑨ Contactos para accesorios
⑩ Contacto X directo
⑪ Indice de velocidades de obturación
⑫ Rebobinador de la película
⑬ Manivela de rebobinado
⑭ Disco de control del obturador
⑮ Terminal para sincronización X
⑯ Botón de control de la exposición
⑰ Palanca de bloqueo para AE
⑱ Indice del disparador automático
⑲ Luz del disparador automático
⑳ Palanca del disparador automático
㉑ Botón de visión previa de la profundidad de campo
㉒ Botón para extraer el objetivo
㉓ Anillo de aberturas
㉔ Anillo de enfoque
㉕ Indice de la escala de distancias/aberturas
㉖ Indice de montaje del objetivo
㉗ Iluminador del visualizador de aberturas

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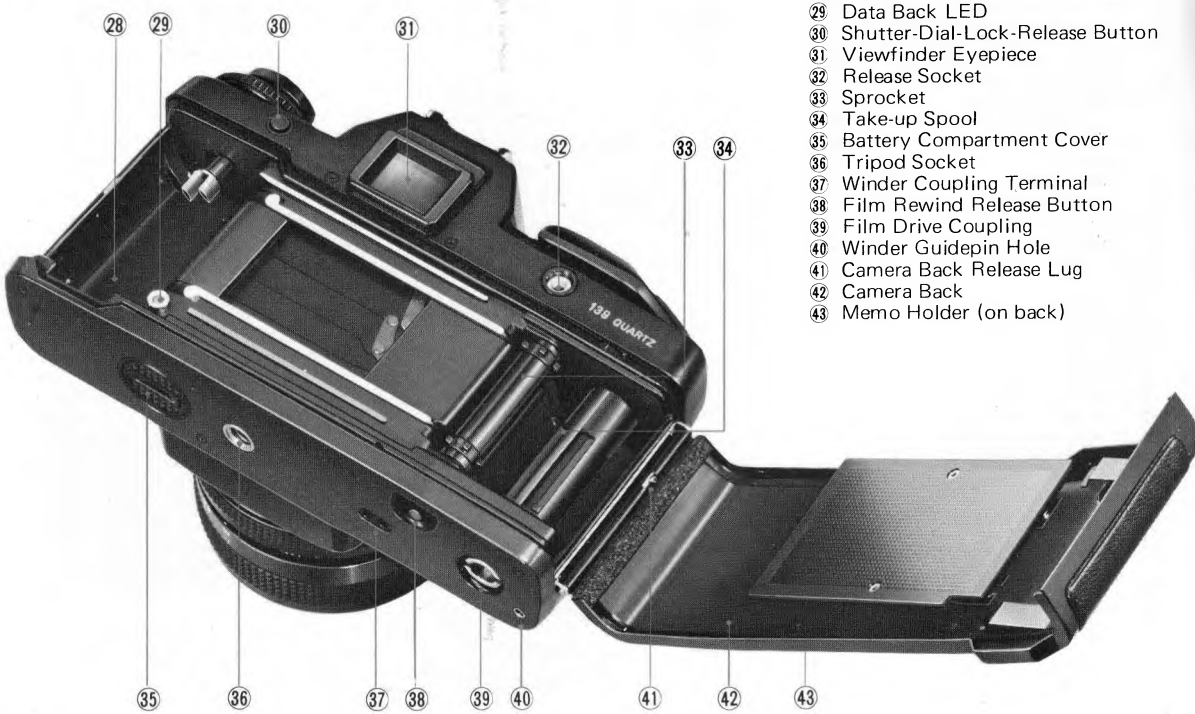

28 Film Chamber
29 Data Back LED
30 Shutter-Dial-Lock-Release Button
31 Viewfinder Eyepiece
32 Release Socket
33 Sprocket
34 Take-up Spool
35 Battery Compartment Cover
36 Tripod Socket
37 Winder Coupling Terminal
38 Film Rewind Release Button
39 Film Drive Coupling
40 Winder Guidepin Hole
41 Camera Back Release Lug
42 Camera Back
43 Memo Holder (on back)

㉘ Filmkammer
㉙ Steuer-LED-Kontakt für Datenrückwand
㉚ Entriegelung für Verschlußzeitenring
㉛ Okular
㉜ Fernauslöserbuchse
㉝ Zahntrommel
㉞ Aufwickelspule
㉟ Batteriefachdeckel
㊱ Stativbuchse
㊲ Steuerkontakte für Winder
㊳ Rückspulentriegelung
㊴ Winderkupplung
㊵ Paßloch für Winder
㊶ Rückwandverriegelung
㊷ Kamerarückwand
㊸ Filmsortenfenster mit ASA-DIN-Tabelle (auf der Rückwand)

㉘ Compartiment du film
㉙ Relais de signal LED (diode électroluminescente) de dos dateur
㉚ Bouton de déverrouillage de sélecteur de vitesse
㉛ Oculaire
㉜ Prise de télécommande
㉝ Roue dentée
㉞ Bobine réceptrice
㉟ Couvercle du compartiment des piles
㊱ Embase filetée pour pied
㊲ Prise de couplage pour Winder
㊳ Bouton de débrayage pour le rembobinage du film
㊴ Couplage de transport du film
㊵ Orifice d'ergot de guidage de Winder
㊶ Ergot de déverrouillage du dos
㊷ Dos de l'appareil
㊸ Cadre aide-mémoire (sur le dos)

㉘ Alojamiento de la película
㉙ Relé de señalización por LED del respaldo para datos
㉚ Botón de desbloqueo del disco del obturador
㉛ Ocular del visor
㉜ Orificio del disparador
㉝ Rueda dentada
㉞ Carrete enrollador
㉟ Tapa del compartimiento de las pilas
㊱ Rosca para el trípode
㊲ Terminal para acoplamiento de bobinadora
㊳ Desbloqueador para el rebobinado de la película
㊴ Acople para accionamiento de la película
㊵ Orificio de la espiga de guía de la bobinadora
㊶ Tope para abrir el respaldo de la cámara
㊷ Respaldo de la cámara
㊸ Portanotas (en el respaldo)

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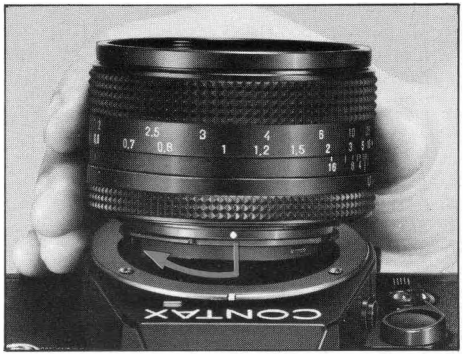
Mounting the Lens

After removing the camera body cap, insert the lens mount into the camera body mount, matching the red dot on the lens mount with that on the camera body. Then, gripping the lens barrel firmly, turn the lens clockwise until it locks with a click.



Removing the Lens

While keeping the lens release button depressed, turn the lens barrel all the way to the left and lift the lens out of the mount. Always keep both the camera body mount and the lens mount covered with their respective caps when the lens is not mounted. Also, cover the front of the lens with the front lens cap when not in use.

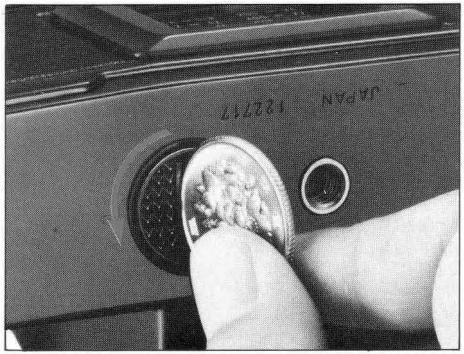
- Avoid touching the inside of the camera or the glass surfaces of the lens with your fingers.
- Avoid direct sunlight when interchanging lenses with film loaded in the camera.

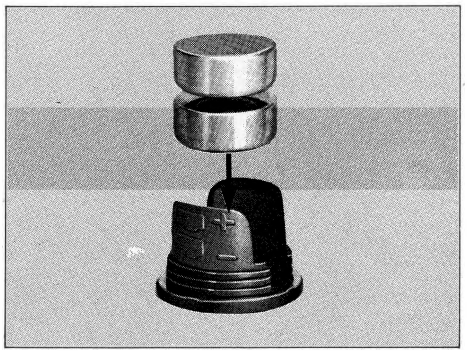


Installing Batteries

The camera's exposure control and shutter systems will not function unless batteries are installed in the camera. Always make sure that batteries are installed properly.

1 Open the battery compartment cover at the base of the camera by turning it in the direction of the arrow with the edge of a coin.
2. Insert two 1.5V silver-oxide batteries (Eveready S76, Ucar S76, Mallory MS-76 or equivalent) into the battery compartment in accordance with the polarity diagrams on the holder. Then, replace the holder inside the compartment and tighten the battery compartment cover.





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Battery Check

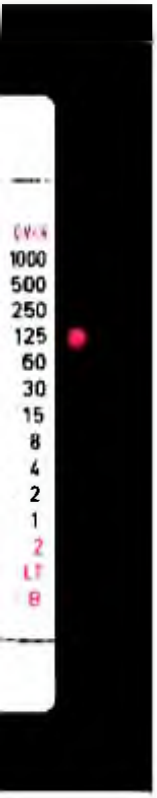
Batteries are checked easily by pressing the exposure check button when the shutter control dial is set to AUTO. On AUTO, the LEDs inside the viewfinder between "1000" and "LT" normally light continuously. When batteries are low, however, these LEDs will flicker. When this occurs, the camera will still operate properly for some time, but for convenience sake, you should change both batteries at this point or have a spare set on hand for replacement when those in the camera go out.

- As the LEDs at the "OVER" and "B" settings normally flicker to indicate over or underexposure in all operating modes (both AUTO and non-auto), flickering at these settings does not necessarily indicate batteries are low.

Battery Check with LEDs that Normally Flicker:

After you are familiar with the camera operation, it is also easy to discern when batteries are low for shutter speeds and modes where the LEDs normally flicker. For example, manual exposure, when the AE lock is set, and at the "OVER" and "B" settings in both auto and non-auto modes. When batteries are low with LEDs that normally flicker, the flash interval at which they flicker (four times per second) slows to half the normal rate.

Batterieprüfung



Die Batterieprüfung erfolgt bei dieser Kamera bei Druck auf den Batterieprüfknopf mittels der Leuchtdioden im Sucher. Der Verschlußzeitenring muß sich dazu in der Stellung "AUTO" befinden. Im Normalfall leuchten in dieser Stellung die Leuchtdioden im Sucher zwischen "1000" und "LT" auf, Bei niedriger Batteriespannung beginnen die Leuchtdioden jedoch zu blinken. In einem solchen Fall ist die Kamera noch für einige Zeit betriebsbereit, es empfiehlt sich jedoch, sicherheitshalber die Batterien zu ersetzen oder bei weiteren Aufnahmen Ersatzbatterien mitzuführen.

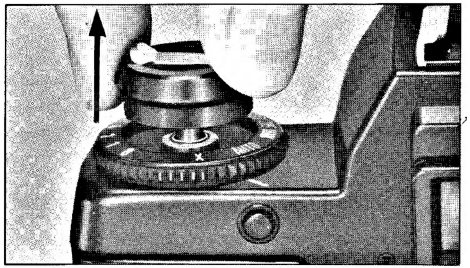
- Bitte beachten Sie, daß die Leuchtdioden in den Stellungen "OVER" und "B" sowohl in automatischer als auch manueller Betriebsart zur Anzeige von Über- oder Unterbelichtung blinken. Dieses Blinken weist nicht auf ungenügende Batteriespannung hin!

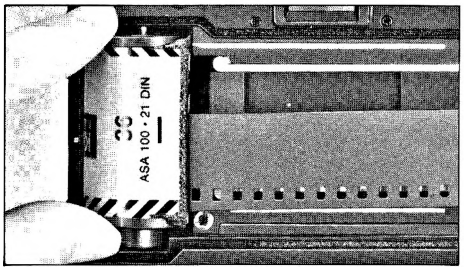
Batterieprüfung im Falle blinkender Leuchtdioden: Normalerweise blinken die Leuchtdioden bei folgenden Einstellungen und Betriebsarten: Manuelle Einstellung der Verschlußzeiten, Meßwertspeicherung und in der Stellung "OVER" und "B" sowohl in automatischer als auch manueller Betriebsart. Die Blinkfrequenz beträgt dabei 4 Hz (4 x pro Sek.). Ist die Batteriespannung ungenügend, dann blinken die Leuchtdioden mit nur der halben Frequenz, d.h. 2 Hz (2 x pro Sek.). Wenn man sich mit der Kamera und ihren Anzeigen vetraut gemacht hat, ist es nicht weiter schwierig, diese beiden Blinkfunktionen zu unterscheiden.

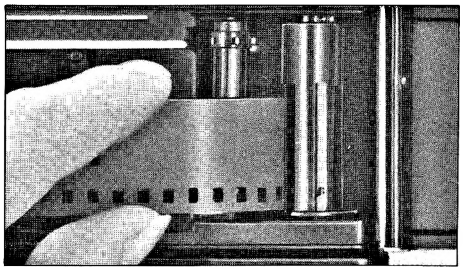
Film Loading

Avoid direct sunlight when loading film. Always use a standard 135 film cassette (12, 20, 24, or 36 exposure load).

1 Open the camera back by pulling the film rewind knob all the way out and remove the flash test sheet before loading film.
2 Install the film cassette in the film chamber. Then, push the rewind knob back in, twisting back and forth slightly until it slips into place.
3 Pull out the film end and insert the tip of the film into one of the slots of the take-up spool as illustrated.







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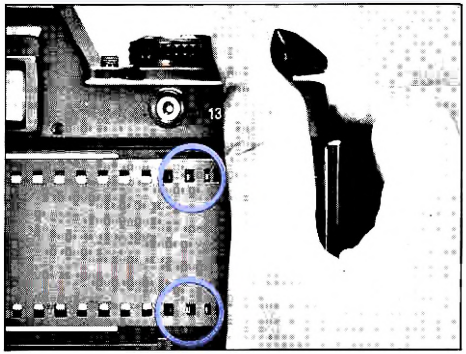
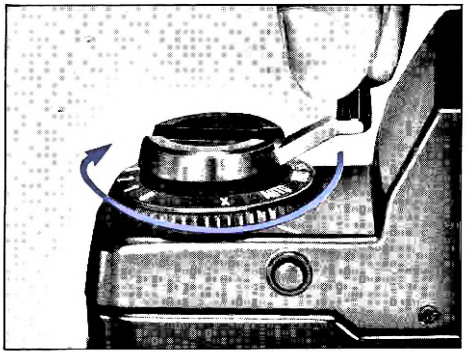
4 Slide the film advance lever out past the ridge of the camera with your thumb and advance the film slightly until the sprocket teeth properly catch the perforations on both edges of the film (if necessary, trip the shutter, and continue advancing the film until both edges catch). Close the camera back and press until it locks into place.
5 Fold the film rewind crank out and turn it gently in the direction of the arrow to take up film slack.



Film Advance to Exposure "1"

Before advancing the film to the first exposure, set the shutter speed dial to any setting other than AUTO, or remove the lens cap and point the camera toward the light. Otherwise, excessively long exposures will result, hindering film advance to the first exposure.

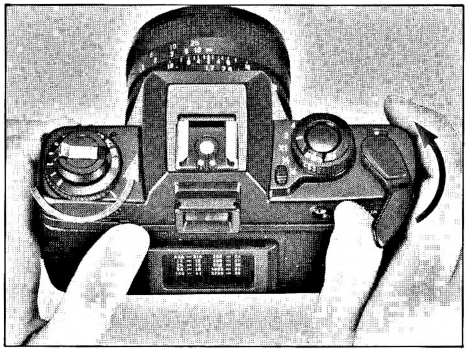


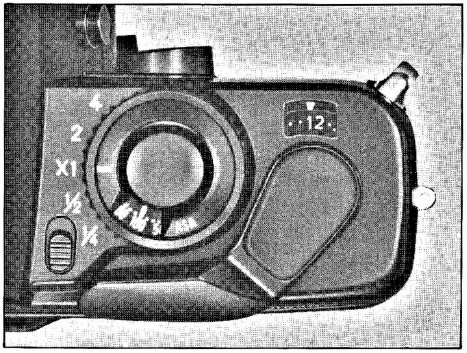
6 Wind the film advance lever and trip the shutter alternately until the exposure counter reaches "1". The film rewind knob will rotate counterclockwise while turning the film advance lever if the film is advancing properly.

- Wind the film advance lever one full turn to advance the film. The magnetic shutter release will not function, until the lever is completely wound.

Exposure Counter

The exposure counter registers the number of exposed frames and is calibrated from 1 to 36 for frame indication. The numbers 12, 20, 24 and 36 are in orange to indicate the last frame of the respective film rolls. The counter automatically resets to "S" (start) when the camera back is opened.





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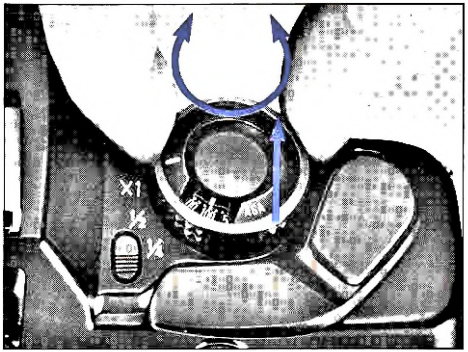
Setting the Film Speed

The ASA or DIN film speed rating specified on the outer box or the instruction sheet which comes with the film indicates the degree of light sensitivity of the film.
Before shooting, the film speed ring must be set to the speed of the film in use to insure proper exposure.
To Set: Lift the film speed ring surrounding the exposure compensation dial and turn it until the figure corresponding with the ASA film speed rating of the film loaded in the camera aligns with the index mark.



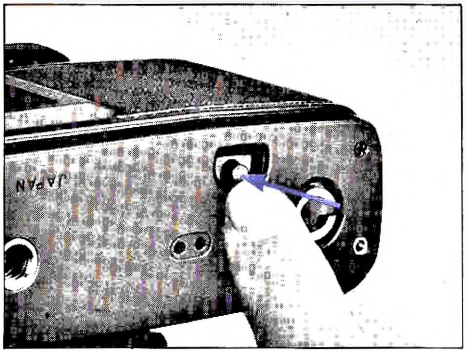
Memo Holder/ASA – DIN Chart
The memo holder on the camera back cover is handy for holding exposure information. Insert the end of the film box, notes, etc., into the memo holder to remind yourself of the type of film loaded in the camera and other exposure information. An ASA – DIN chart is provided inside the holder for quick film speed conversion.

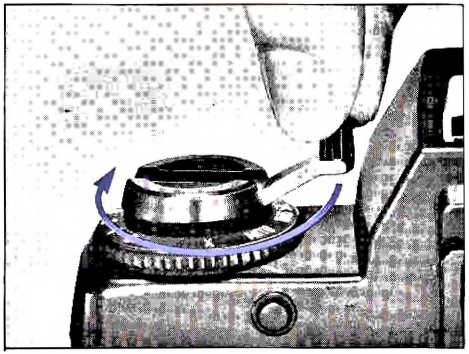


Film Rewind

When the exposure counter registers the number equivalent to the exposure load of the film in use, you have reached the end of the roll and the film must be rewound all the way before opening the camera back. Avoid advancing the film forcibly at the end of the roll as the film perforations will tear, making it impossible to rewind the film.

1 Press the film rewind button at the camera base all the way and let go.
2 Fold out the film rewind crank and turn the rewind knob in the direction of the arrow to rewind the film. Continue winding until you no longer feel the resistance of the film as you turn. When the knob rotates freely, it indicates that the film is fully rewound into its cassette. Open the camera back and remove the film for processing.





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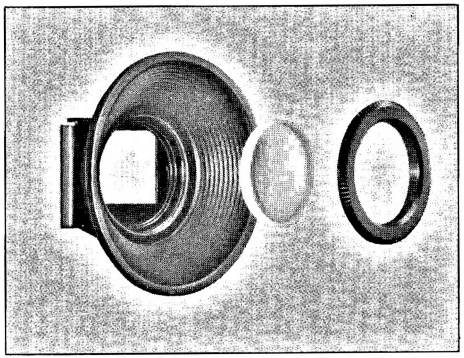
Focusing

The Contax 139 features a split-image, microprism v
finder screen with a matte field to enable convenien
way focusing through the viewfinder. When using
split-image center spot to focus, turn the lens focu
ring until the two images in the split-image center
align as one. To focus with the microprism collar,
the focusing ring until the glitter disappears inside
collar. For quick focusing with the matte field, me
turn the focusing ring until the image appears clear
sharp in the matte field.

● With longer telephoto lenses and other lenses having small maximum apertures (i.e. f/5.6 or smaller), the split-image center spot and microprism may cause difficulty in focusing because the image will be too dark in the center spot. In these instances, best results are obtained by focusing with the matte field.

Eyesight Adjustment Lenses

Special eyesight adjustment lenses with a diopter range from –5 to +3 are available for persons requiring eyesight correction. If you are an eyeglass wearer and find focusing difficult, ask your dealer about these special lenses.



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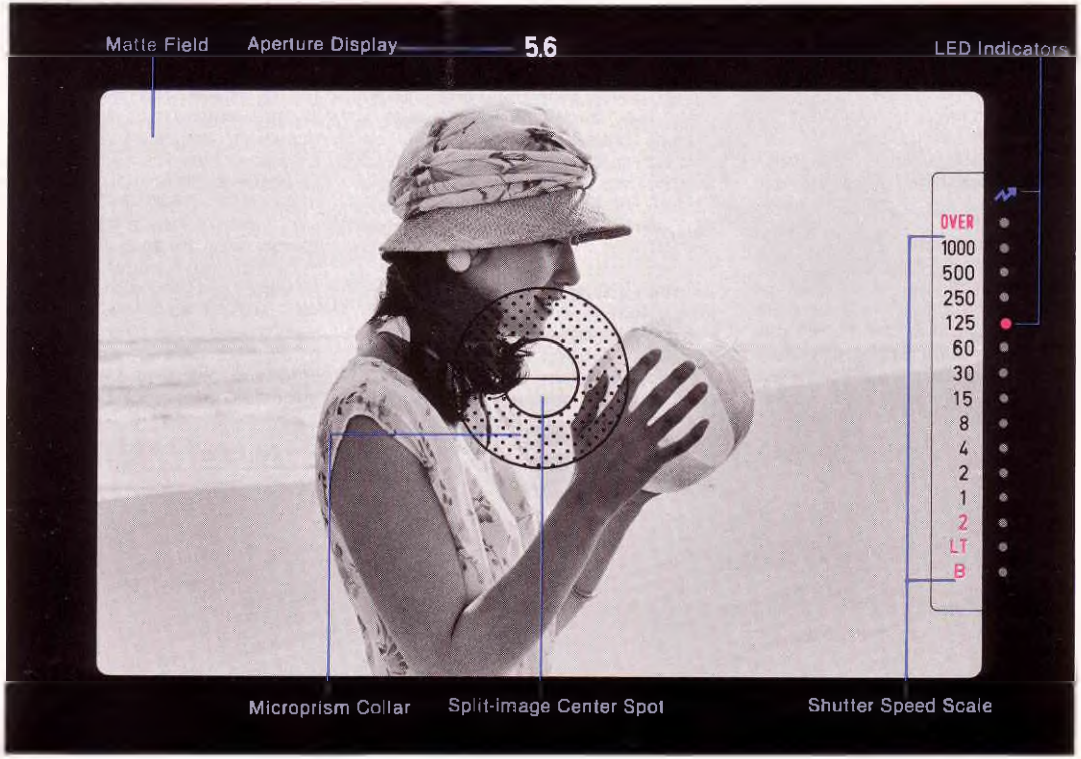
Matte Field
Aperture Display
5.6
LED Indicators
OVER
1000
500
250
125
60
30
15
8
4
2
1
2
LT
B
Microprism Collar
Split-image Center Spot
Shutter Speed Scale

Viewfinder

The viewfinder of the Contax 139 always gives readings at full aperture for bright and easy focusing. It also gives all the essential exposure information.

Shutter Speed Scale
The figures along the right side of the viewfinder indicate the various shutter speeds. The black figures indicate speeds down to 1 second (for example, "1000" = 1/1000 sec., "2" = 1/2 sec., etc.). The red "2" indicates a shutter speed of 2 seconds, "LT" indicates long exposures on AUTO (up to 11 sec.), and the red "B" (Bulb) is for indefinite exposures. "OVER" at the top of the scale indicates overexposure.

LED Indicators
When the exposure check button is depressed, one or more LED (light-emitting-diode) indicator lamps will light in the viewfinder to indicate the shutter speed, mode of operation and other exposure information. The LED indicators will remain lit for 10 seconds after you press the exposure check button; they will either flash or remain lit constantly, depending on the mode of operation. The green ( ) mark at the top of the shutter-speed scale is the flash data indicator for the 139's exclusive TLA Auto Flash units; it signals when the unit is charged and also flashes confirmation following flash exposures on AUTO to indicate that the subject was within auto flash range.

Aperture Display
The number appearing in the window at the top of the viewfinder is the aperture setting of the lens (also called the f-number). The display changes as the lens' aperture ring is rotated to keep you informed of the f-number in use. The complete display runs •, 1.4, 2, 2.8, 4, 5.6, 8, 11, 16, 22, 32, (the first large dot indicates f/1.2).

- In instances when lenses having a maximum aperture of f/5.6 or smaller are used, or when accessories are mounted to the camera which do not feature diaphragms or direct automatic diaphragm linkage (auto bellows, microscope adapter, etc.), the aperture display remains fixed at 1.4 and should be disregarded. However, the camera's automatic exposure system continues to function and shutter speed readouts are given as normal.

Split-Image/Microprism Center
The Contax 139 features 3-way focusing via a horizontal split-image spot surrounded by a microprism collar in the center of a matte/field. (See page 26 for focusing details.)

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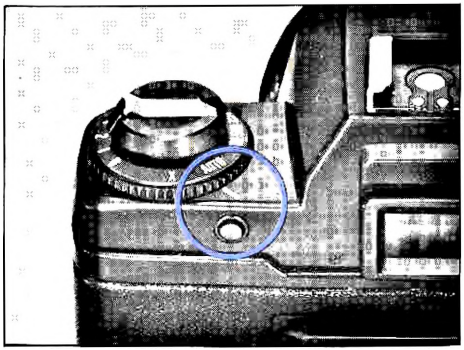
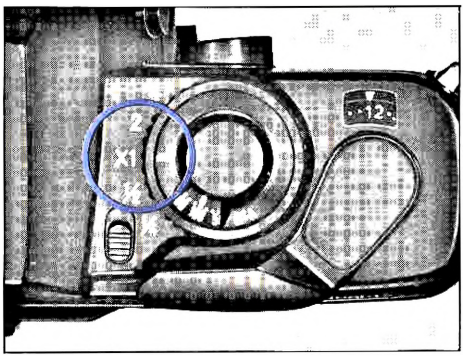
Your Contax 139 features fully automatic, through-the-lens electronic exposure control. You merely preset the film speed and lens aperture and the camera's exposure system varies the shutter speed continuously on AUTO to assure correct exposure under varying lighting conditions. In addition to aperture preselection, you can also preselect the shutter speed on AUTO. When operating the camera in the AUTO mode, the correct shutter speed is indicated by an LED which remains constantly lit in the viewfinder for 10 seconds after you press the exposure check button.



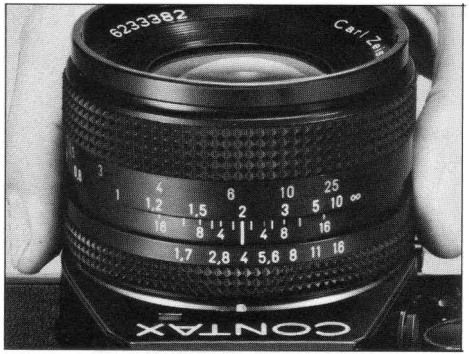
<Presetting the Lens Aperture>

1 Set the shutter control dial to **AUTO** and the exposure compensation dial to **X1.** The **AUTO** and **X1** settings of the respective dials are the normal shooting positions with the Contax 139 (both dials feature special locks to prevent accidental movement when set to these positions).

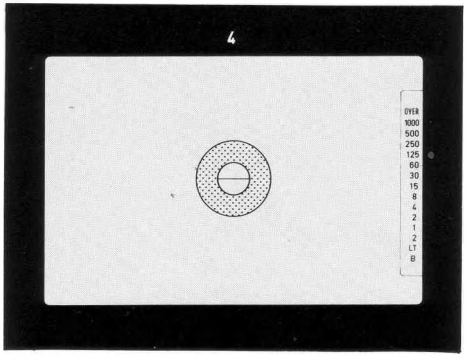


2 Preselect the lens aperture (also called f-number or f-stop) by indexing the appropriate aperture setting on the aperture ring. The f-number you have selected will also appear in the viewfinder aperture display window. Use the following table as a guide for selecting the f-number.

Lighting Condition	f-number
Outdoors under bright sunlight	16, 11, 8
Outdoors (overcast)	5.6, 4
Indoors or night photography	2.8, 1.7, 1.4



3 Sight through the viewfinder, focus and press the exposure check button. Exposure is adequate when the LEDs light between the "1000" and "LT". If the shutter speed indicated is faster than 1/30 sec., release the shutter; if the indicated shutter speed is 1/30 sec. or slower, follow the special instructions on the next page.



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■ **1 LED/2 LEDs**

The viewfinder LEDs light when you press the exposure check button and again when you release the shutter. If one LED lights, exposure will be made at the designated shutter speed. If two LEDs light simultaneously, it indicates that the camera has selected an in-between shutter speed.

Exposures Slower than 1/30 sec.

When the LED or LEDs light beside the figure "30" (1/30 sec.) or below, correct exposure will be obtained but utmost precaution must be taken to prevent camera movement at the moment of exposure which causes picture blur. This can be avoided by ① resetting the aperture ring to a wider lens aperture (lower f-number) to give a faster shutter speed ② mounting the camera on a tripod ③ switching to flash photography (see pages 68, 70).

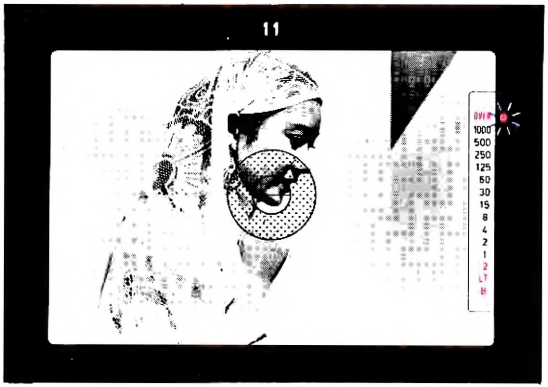


■ **Overexposure**

When the LED flickers at the "OVER" setting, the subject is overexposed. Exposure may be corrected by stopping the lens aperture down to give less exposure (i.e. f/8 to f/11 or f/16, etc.). In addition, Contax neutral density filters may be employed to reduce exposure.

■ **Underexposure**

When the LED flickers beside the "B" setting, the subject is underexposed. To overcome the problem of underexposure, select a wider lens aperture (i.e., f/8 to f/5.6 or 1.7, etc.) to obtain a faster shutter speed. In addition, long exposures (up to 11 seconds) may be made at the "LT" setting on AUTO using a tripod. If the shutter speed fails to increase beyond the "B" setting when you turn the aperture ring, switch to flash photography (see page 68).





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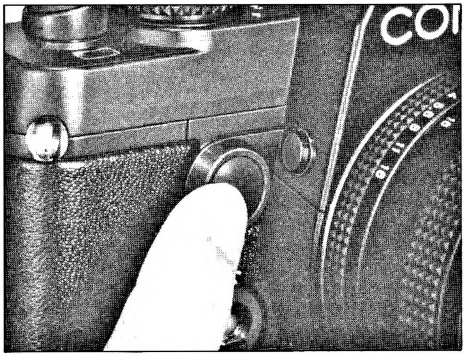
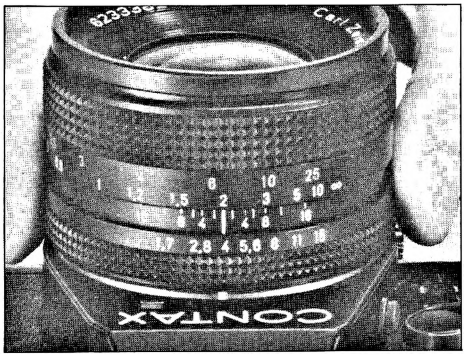
<Shutter-Speed Preselection>

You may also select the desired shutter speed in advance with the shutter control dial set to AUTO. In this instance the exposure compensation dial is also set to X1.

1 Depress the exposure check button and check the shutter speed in the viewfinder.
2 Turn the aperture ring until the LED lights beside the desired shutter speed (if necessary, you may use in-between settings on the aperture ring). The following shutter speeds are a guide for the various types of photography.

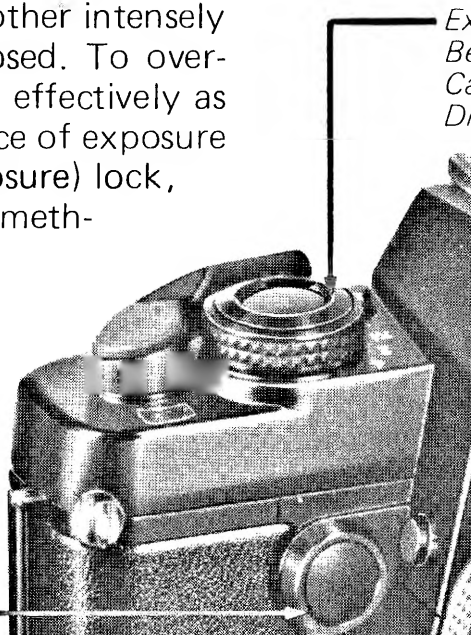
Type of Shooting	Shutter Speed
Fast-moving subjects	1/1000, 1/500 sec.
Landscape and general outdoor photography	1/250, 1/125, 1/60 sec.
Indoor or night photography	1/30 sec. or slower





Exposure Compensation

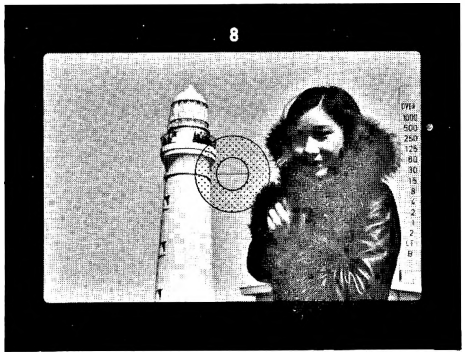
When shooting against the light or photographing against a window or other bright backgrounds, the main subject will tend to be underexposed using the auto exposure system. Conversely, with spotlighted and other intensely lit subjects, the subject will be overexposed. To overcome lighting problems of this nature as effectively as possible, your Contax 139 features a choice of exposure compensation methods: the AE (auto exposure) lock, and the exposure compensation dial. Both methods are also useful for intentional over and underexposure for special effects photography in addition to exposure compensation.



AE (Auto Exposure) Lock Lever

<Exposure Compensation with the AE Lock>

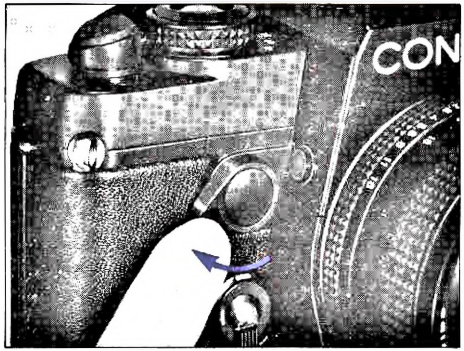
When the AE (auto exposure) lock is employed, the camera's exposure memory system is in effect. Thus, the exposure reading made at the moment you set the AE lock is the exposure obtained when you release the shutter, not the normal uncompensated auto exposure. The AE lock compensates for exposures such as those on the right, for example, where the background is excessively bright and you wish to place the subject in the shade at the side of the picture. In this instance, either ① place the subject in the center of the picture and set the AE lock; then, reframe the subject at the side of the picture and release the shutter. Or, when possible, ② walk up to the subject, make a direct exposure reading and set the AE lock; then, walk back to the original shooting position and take the picture. Both methods are effective; choice depends upon whichever is more practical at the time. The AE lock may also be conveniently set for continuous operation such as when making consecutive exposures with the 139 Winder.

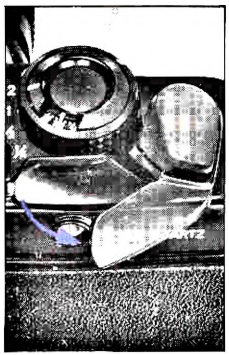


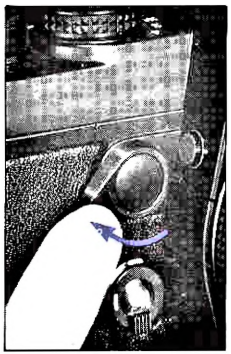


To set the AE Lock: There are two ways to set the AE lock. For quick shooting, simply make your exposure reading as explained above, push the lock lever all the way in the direction of the arrow and hold it there until after you release the shutter. (The LEDs in the viewfinder will flash a warning as long as the AE lock is in effect.)

Continuous Lock: For prolonged use, the AE lock may be set to give the same exposure continuously. In this instance, first, advance the film but when the film advance lever returns, stop it at the stand-off position (away from the camera body). Then set your exposure and push the AE lock lever up, until it locks with a click. To release the AE lock from the continuous lock position, manually return it to the off position; or push the film advance lever flush against the camera body. Always release the AE lock after use to avoid needless battery drain.







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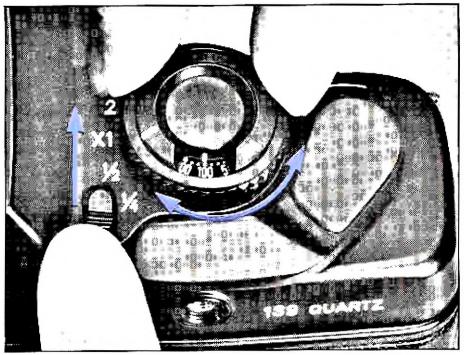
<The Exposure Compensation Dial>

For normal exposures on AUTO the exposure compensation dial is locked at the **X1** setting. To release the dial from the **X1** setting for exposure compensation, push the exposure-compensation-lock release all the way toward the front of the camera and turn the dial in the direction of desired compensation. The exposure compensation scale has four click-stop settings in addition to X1: **X2, X4, X1/2** and **X1/4** (in-between settings can also be used). The aperture display inside the viewfinder turns red when the dial is at any setting other than **X1**. Always set the compensation dial back to X1 when compensation is no longer required.



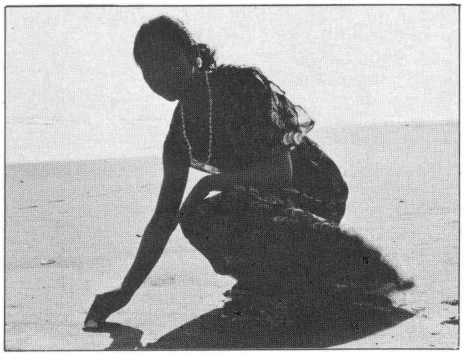
- Exposure compensation cannot be employed at the settings indicated by the black dot in the chart on the right (these settings exceed the camera's ASA film speed range).
- When using the exposure compensation dial with manual shutter speeds, set the desired compensation before taking the exposure reading, or it will have no effect.

ASA Film Speed **Filmempfindlichkeit (ASA)** **Sensibilité de film ASA** **Sensibilidad ASA de la película**	**Exposure Compensation Range** **Korrekturbereich** **Plage de correction d'exposition** **Gama de compensacón**
ASA 12	¼ ½ X1 ● ●
ASA 25	¼ ½ X1 2 ●
ASA 50 – 800	¼ ½ X1 2 4
ASA 1600	● ½ X1 2 4
ASA 3200	● ● X1 2 4

For Backlit Subjects – "2" "4"

When shooting against the light, photographing subjects against a bright snow scene or a window, etc., the main subject will be underexposed. To compensate for this and bring out the details of your subject, set the exposure compensation dial either to "2" or "4". The "2" setting, doubles the amount of light reaching the film (thus a shutter speed of 1/250 sec. will be lowered to 1/125 sec.) The "4" setting quadruples the amount of light (thus a speed of 1/250 sec. will be lowered to 1/60 sec.).





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For Spotlighted Subjects – "1/4" "1/2"

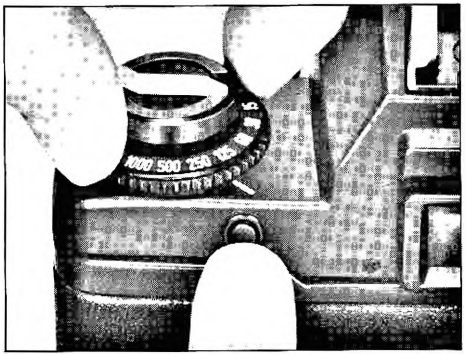
To prevent overexposure of the main subject from spotlighting or other intense lighting, the amount of exposure should be reduced to compensate by setting the dial to "1/2" or "1/4". The "1/2" setting reduces the amount of light reaching the film by one-half (thus a shutter speed of 1/250 sec. is increased to 1/500 sec.). The "1/4" setting reduces the amount of light to one-fourth its original value (thus a shutter speed of 1/250 sec. is increased to 1/1000 sec.).



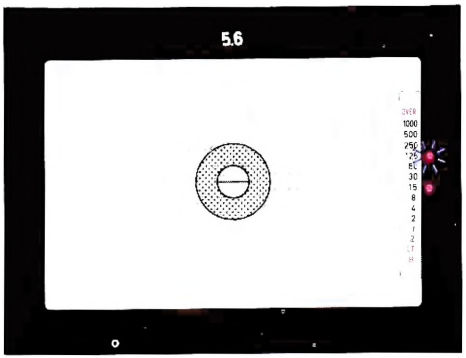


Manual Exposures

The Contax 139 can also be used on manual for occasions when manual control is necessary, such as shooting at a preset shutter-speed, flash photography at X with flash units other than the TLA20, exposures at the B setting etc. In contrast to operation on AUTO where the viewfinder LEDs remain lit constantly, on manual the manual shutter speed is indicated by a flashing LED.



1 Press the shutter-dial-lock-release button, and turn the shutter control dial to the desired manual shutter-speed setting. When the camera is operated at a manual shutter-speed setting, in-between settings cannot be used.
2 Press the exposure check button. The LED beside the shutter speed which the shutter control dial is set to will flicker, while the LED beside the camera's recommended shutter speed for the aperture setting in effect will be indicated by the continuously-lit LED. For correct exposure, turn the aperture ring until continuously-lit LED joins up with the flickering LED.



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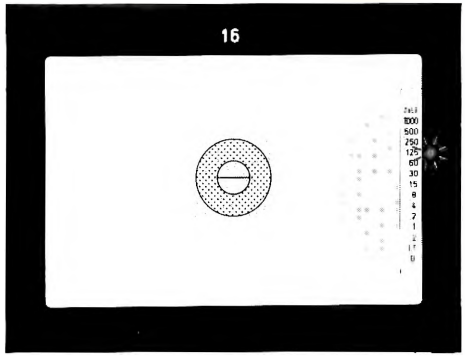
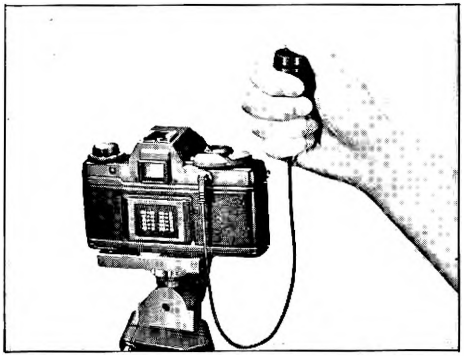
3 Now, only the flickering LED will remain to indicate correct exposure. Frame your picture, focus and release the shutter.

- If you wish to shoot at a preset aperture when using a manual shutter speed, reverse the procedure: turn the shutter dial until the flickering LED matches up with the continuously-lit LED. If two LEDs remain lit and you desire to shoot at a fixed shutter speed, you will have to use an adjacent f-number.

"B" (Bulb) Photography

For exposures longer than one second on manual, set the shutter control dial at the **B** setting. Here, the shutter will remain open for as long as the magnetic shutter release button is held depressed. Always use a tripod at the **B** setting to prevent camera movement; use of Cable Switch S (sold separately) is also helpful and highly recommended for **B** exposures.



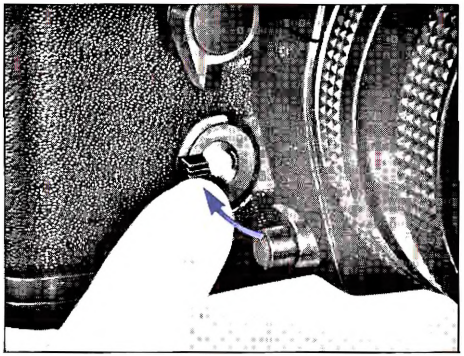


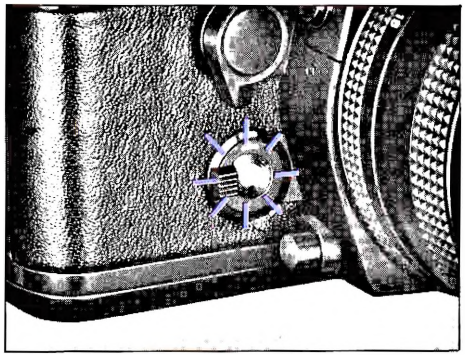
Quartz Self-Timer

The self-timer of your Contax 139 is also quartz-regulated and is extremely convenient for join-the-picture shots. Once it is set, the self-timer will run for 10 seconds; a flasher lamp lets you know when the shutter is about to release.

1 Advance the film and focus.
2 Turn the self-timer lever 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.
3 Release the shutter. You have 10 seconds to get into the picture. Two seconds before the shutter is about to release, the flasher will speed up to remind everyone to smile.

After use, be sure to disengage the self-timer by setting it back to its original position, unless you wish to use it again.





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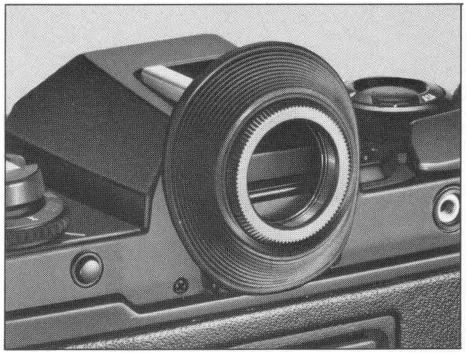
- When making auto exposures using the self-timer, attach the accessory rubber eyecup to the viewfinder eyepiece as illustrated, making sure that it fully covers the eyepiece to prevent excess light from entering, which might adversely affect the exposure reading. The AE lock may also be employed to avoid this problem when making pictures with the self-timer (see page 48).
- If you wish to suspend operation of the self-timer at any point during its run, simply turn it back to the "OFF" setting.



Multiple Exposures

The Contax 139 features a convenient multiple exposure button which enables you to shoot multiple subjects on the same frame without advancing the film.



1 Make your first exposure in the normal manner.
2 Push the multiple exposure button (this also doubles as the exposure-compensation-lock release) all the way toward the front of the camera. While holding the button forward, wind the film advance lever to cock the shutter. This permits you to set the shutter without advancing the film. The exposure counter also disengages so that the camera will maintain accurate film count regardless of how many multiple exposures you make.



Hint: When making multiple exposures, better results are obtained by superimposing lighter subjects over darker ones. Multiple exposures of equally light or dark

TLA20 and TLA30 Auto Flash Units

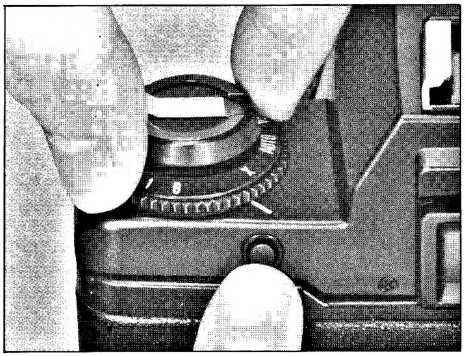
When the Contax TLA Auto Flash units are used with the Contax 139 Quartz, the light reaching the film plane through the lens is measured by the built-in independent SPD sensor, activating the direct TTL light metering system that automatically controls the flash output. With the camera's shutter control dial set at "AUTO", the camera automatically switches to the flash synch speed (1/100 second) and couples to any aperture of the lens in use. Because of the direct "TTL" flash metering system, you will find it easy to take conventional flash shots as well as bounce flash, diffused flash and close-up flash shots, all requiring advanced techniques, without bothering with complicated calculations. And to adjust the flash output, simply use the camera's exposure compensation dial. When using the TLA Auto Flash units, you will be able to see all the necessary exposure information in the LED display within the viewfinder. If you want to take normal non-flash auto exposures with your flash unit mounted on the camera, shoot your camera before the flash unit recycles or shoot it with the flash unit turned off. For detailed operating instructions, refer to the instruction booklet which accompanies each TLA20 or TLA30 unit.



Other Flash Units

The Contax 139 may also be used with both non-TTL auto and manual flash units. These units may be synchronized at 1/100 sec. by setting the shutter control dial to **X** (in this instance, the LED in the viewfinder will flicker at the "125" setting). Slower flash synch speeds (1/60 sec. and below) may also be used. In this instance, merely set the dial to the appropriate manual shutter speed. With flash units requiring cord hook up, connect the PC cord to the flash synch terminal on the camera body. To determine flash exposure, follow the instructions accompanying the flash unit, or set the aperture in accordance with the following formula:

Guide Number ÷ Subject ÷ Distance = f-number.



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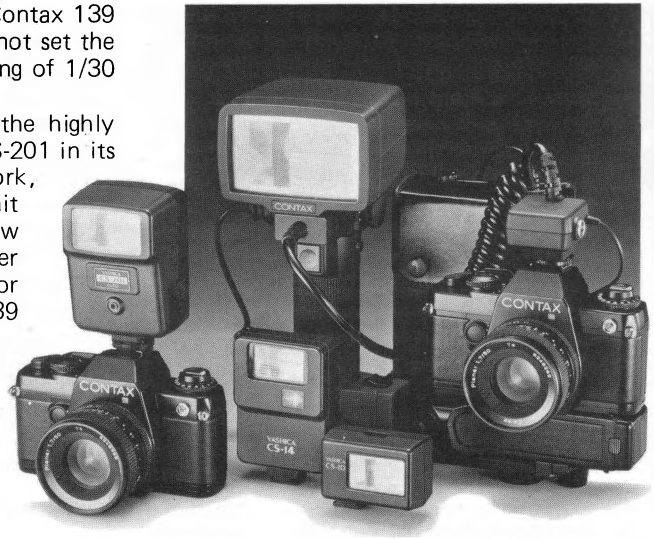
- Flash bulbs may also be used with the Contax 139 (FP, M and MF type). In this instance, do not set the shutter control dial to **X**. Use a manual setting of 1/30 sec. or slower.
- Besides the TLA series, Yashica offers the highly compact CS-10, CS-14 and the auto flash CS-201 in its line of cordless units. For professional work, there is the Contax RTF540 Auto Flash unit with a guide number of 40. And Yashica now introduces the Contax RTF540 TLA Adapter specially designed for using the RTF540 for direct TTL flash shots with the Contax 139 Quartz.



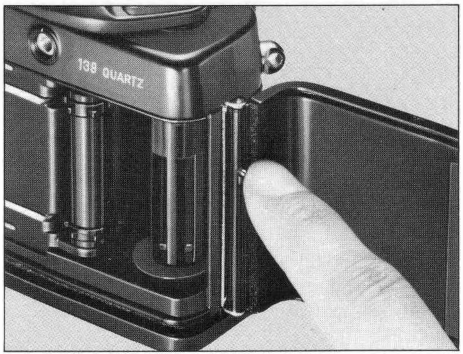
Release Socket

The Contax 139 features a release socket on the camera body. This is a special contact terminal for connecting the camera's electromagnetic shutter release system with a variety of electronic remote control accessories such as Cable Switch S, Infrared Controller S (a 'wireless' relay unit), Radio Controller Set, Auto Bellows PC, and the RTF 540 electronic flash. Each of these units includes its own convenient off-camera remote control shutter release capability.

Interchangeable Camera Back

The 139's camera back is interchangeable, enabling use with the 139 Data Back unit, a device which prints the date and other exposure information directly onto the photograph. The camera back is removed as illustrated by pushing down on the back-cover release lug and pulling the back away.





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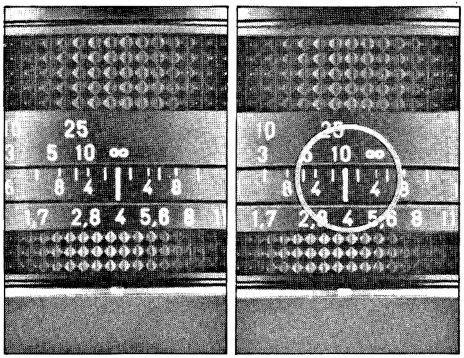
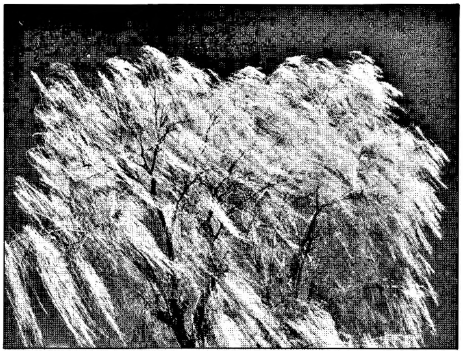
Infrared Photography

Infrared film may be used in the Contax 139 for special applications such as night photography. As infrared light waves are longer than waves of the visible light spectrum, however, the lens will focus at a slightly different point with infrared film, even though the subject will appear to be in focus inside the viewfinder. To compensate for this, all Zeiss lenses, except for the Mirotar lenses, are provided with an infrared correction mark (also called "R index").

First, focus in the normal manner, then realign the distance reading which is indexed on the focusing ring to the "R index" mark. In the photos, correction has been made at infinity by realigning the infinity mark (∞) to the R index.

- Always use a red filter for infrared photography.





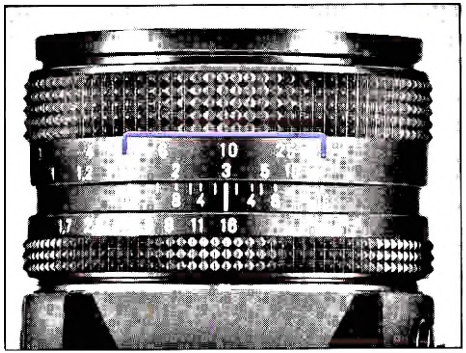
Depth of Field

The area between the nearest and farthest points of the image field that is in focus when you take the picture is referred to as the "depth of field."

The depth of field is shallow when wide lens apertures are used (f/1.7, f/2 etc.) and becomes progressively greater at small apertures (f/8, f/16, etc.). Thus, if you wish to highlight your subject against an out-of-focus background and foreground, for example, you should use a wide lens aperture; conversely, for maximum focus over the entire field, you should use as small an aperture as exposure conditions permit.

Depth of field is also greater with the shorter focal length (wide-angle) lenses and becomes progressively shallow with the longer standard and telephoto focal length lenses.

The depth of field is indicated by the depth-of-field scale beside the distance scale of the lens. With the 50 mm f/1.7 standard lens focused at 3 meters and the aperture scale set at f/16, for example, the depth of field (i.e. area between the "16" on both ends) runs from 1.5 to infinity .



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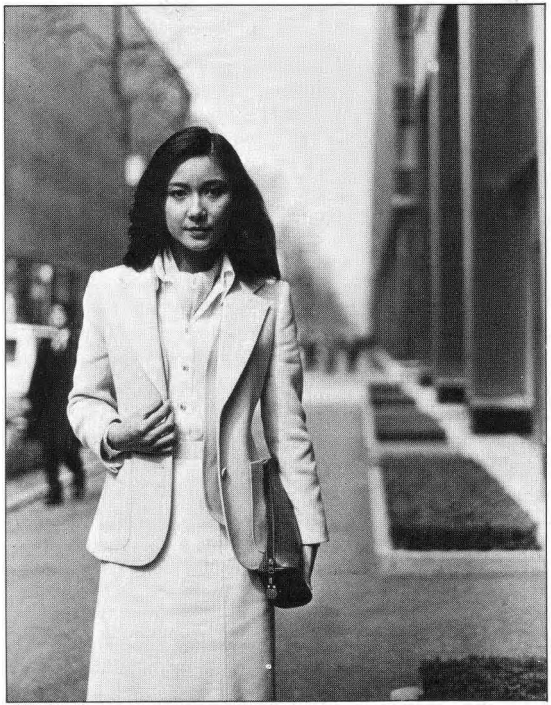
F1.7



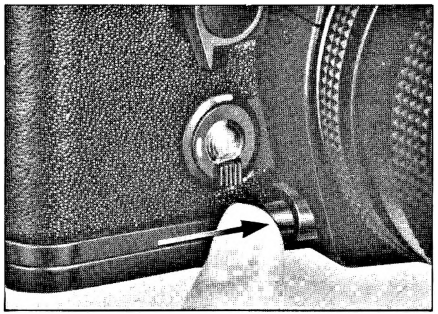
F16



Depth-of-Field Preview Button

The Contax 139 Quartz features automatic lens diaphragm action whereby the lens is always kept at maximum aperture until the moment of shutter release to enable bright open-aperture focusing. However, the actual depth of field that you will obtain with a particular shot can be visually checked by pressing the depth-of-field preview button at the base of the lens mount all the way in while sighting through the viewfinder.

- Do not make exposure readings or take the picture while the depth-of-field preview button is depressed.



Schärfentiefenprüfknopf

Die Belichtungseinstellung und das Fokussieren erfolgt bei der Contax 139 normalerweise bei voll geöffneter Blende. Um die Schärfentiefe visuell durch den Sucher zu prüfen, muß das Objektiv erst auf Arbeitsblende abgeblendet werden. Dazu drückt man den Schärfentiefenprüfknopf. Beim Druck auf diesen knopf läßt sich durch den Sucher feststellen, welche Bildteile scharf abgebildet werden.

- Bei niedergedrücktem Schärfentiefenprüfknopf darf weder die Belichtung gemessen noch eine Aufnahme gemacht werden.

Bouton de contrôle de la profondeur de champ

L'objectif étant réglé à l'ouverture maximum lors de la mise au point pour permettre une vision lumineuse, la profondeur de champ obtenue lorsque l'on diminue l'ouverture n'est pas normalement visible dans le viseur. La profondeur de champ réelle obtenue lorsque l'ouverture est réduite peut être vérifiée visuellement en appuyant sur le bouton de contrôle de profondeur de champ. Ce contrôle sera utilisé pour déterminer les zones de netteté de l'image.

- Ne pas mesurer l'exposition ni photographier avec le bouton de contrôle de la profondeur de champ enfoncé.

Botón de visión previa de la profundidad de campo

Puesto que el objetivo está ajustado a una abertura máxima al enfocar vistas brillantes, la profundidad de campo que se obtendrá al cerrar más el objetivo no será normalmente visible en el visor. La profundidad de campo que se obtendrá al cerrar el objetivo podrá visualizarse para su comprobación presionando el botón de visión previa de la profundidad de campo. Este botón es útil para determinar las áreas de sus fotos que saldrán enfocadas y las que no saldrán así.

- No haga lecturas de exposiciones ni tome fotos con el botón de profundidad de campo presionado.

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139 Winder II

Available as an optional accessory, the 139 Winder II attaches to the base of the camera to wind the film automatically and virtually instantaneously after each exposure. It also increases your opportunities to capture the "right moment" on film by keeping the camera always ready to shoot. The winder has a maximum speed of 2-frames-per-second and synchronizes with all manual and auto shutter speeds. In addition, it features its own built-in shutter releases button and is espscially contoured to facilitate vertical shooting. The winder unit is powered by four penlight batteries and will shoot 50 rolls of 36-exposure film with each battery replacement.


CONTAX
Planar 1,7/50
6233382

TLA20 and TLA30 Auto Flash Units

These Contax Auto Flash units of guide numbers 20 and 30 are specially designed for the Contax 137 MD Quartz and the Contax 139 Quartz, automatically coupling to the camera at all aperture settings. A direct TTL auto flash control system built into the camera automatically meters and controls the light reflected from the film plane. When the unit has recycled, with the camera set on "AUTO", the light metering system and synch shutter speed are automatically set, displaying all necessary exposure information in the viewfinder readout. With optional accessories of the TLA flash system, you can easily expand into off-camera, bounce, diffused and multiple flash techniques. The TLA30 features NORMAL AUTO and MANUAL flash modes. The TLA20, featuring MANUAL flash mode as will, is a compact Auto Flash unit.



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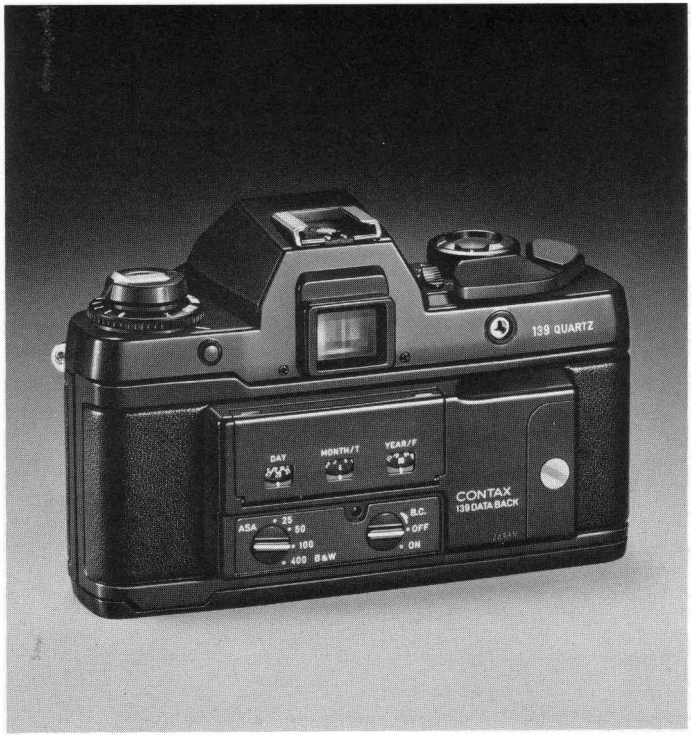
139 Data Back

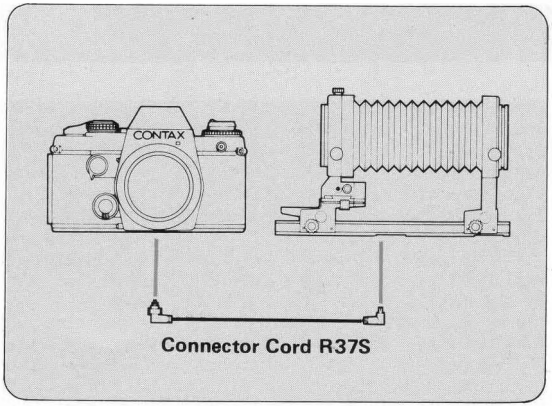
This accessory interchanges with the standard camera back and prints the date (day, month and year) as well as other data directly onto your photographs. The data back operates cordless via a special LED relay which sends the signal to record when you release the shutter. In addition to being highly useful for dating snapshots, travel photos and the like, it also has a wide range of applications in the fields of science and industry for dating and recording research and technical data. Check with your dealer for the availability date of this accessory.



Auto Bellows PC

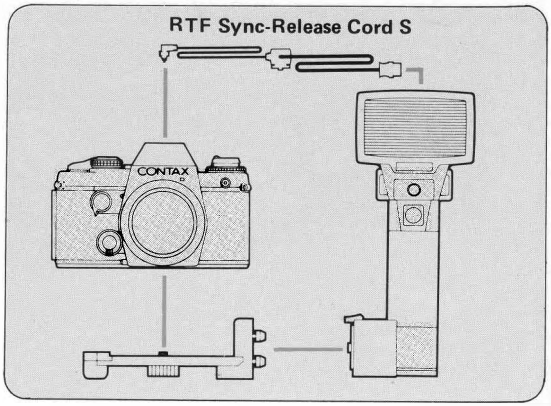
The Contax 139 also hooks up with Contax Real Time System's Auto Bellows PC unit which features electronic automatic diaphragm relay via the new connector cord R37S and a cable release.

Note: When using either the camera release button or the winder release button to trip the shutter be sure to lock the lens aperture with the diaphragm stop-down button on the Auto Bellows.



RTF 540 Stroboscopic Flash

The RTF (Real Time Flash) 540 is a highly sophisticated multi-mode electronic flash unit which features 4 output levels and is also capable of stroboscopic or multiple flash – up to 10 rapid bursts on a single frame with a 2-sec. exposure. In addition, it features its own integral shutter release button to facilitate off-camera use and synchronizes at all operating speeds of the winder unit for "motorized flash". When used with the 139 Quartz, the S-type Sync-Release Cord is used.



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Specifications

Type: 35 mm SLR featuring auto/manual exposure; direct TTL auto flash control.

Lens Mount: Large-diameter Contax/Yashica Mount accepting CARL ZEISS T* interchangeable lenses.

Standard Lens: CARL ZEISS PLANAR T* f/1.7 50 mm
CARL ZEISS PLANAR T* f/1.4 50 mm

Shutter: Quartz-timed, electronically operated vertical-travel metal focal-plane shutter. Speeds continuously variable on AUTO from 1/1000 to 11 sec. Manual shutter speeds from 1/1000 sec. to 1 sec. in clickstop settings, plus X (1/100 sec.) and "B". X-synch terminal on camera body.

Shutter Release: Real Time Electromagnetic Release System featuring quartz-timed operating sequence; auxiliary remote release via "release socket" (electronic accessory connection) on camera body.

Self-timer: Quartz-timed electronic self-timer with 10 sec. delay; LED flashes during operation and accelerates 2 sec. before shutter release.

Exposure Control: (non-flash system): Through-the-lens, full aperture light reading via SPD cell; center-weighted metering pattern. EV range from EV 0 to EV 18 at ASA 100 with f/1.4 lens.

Exposure Check: Exposure check pushbutton on front

the film plane at all
synch with TLA A
via AE Lock); effec

Viewfinder: Silver
type with horizon
screen; field show
magnification (with

Viewfinder Displa
speed display (a co
era's continuously
operation a flickeri
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sure); aperture reac
indication, LED fl
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over/underexposure

Film Advance: Sing
lever; 135° setting
rewind release butt

Multiple Exposure
gages counter to ke

Other Features: Co
TLA20 auto flash
Data Back; auto re

- Excessive heat may adversely affect the film, batteries or camera system and result in improper exposure. Avoid leaving the camera in the direct sun, glove compartment, trunk, rear-seat shelf of car and other hot spots. If the camera has been exposed to excessive heat, allow it to cool to normal temperature before use.
- Sea salt, sand, dirt and other foreign matter will damage the camera's internal systems if allowed to get inside. Take care to keep the camera clean when using it at the seashore or in sandy areas. Knocks and jolts are another major cause of malfunction. Always handle your camera carefully to ensure years of trouble-free use.
- 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.
- Sudden and frequent changes in temperature could lead to corrosion of electrical contacts and cause other malfunction. When shooting in cold or hot areas, avoid extreme temperature changes as much as possible.

Battery Precautions

- Battery performance will often drop when using the camera in especially cold climates. Keep the camera as warm as possible when used in such climates; also carry a spare set of batteries in case of battery failure. Batteries which perform poorly because of low temperatures will recover when kept for some time at warm temperatures.
- When installing batteries, wipe both ends clean. Oily smears on the battery contacts could cause poor electrical contact.
- Make it a rule to carry a spare set of batteries when going on long trips.
- Do not throw batteries into a fire or attempt to dismantle them. THIS IS DANGEROUS. Also keep batteries out of the reach of small children.

NOTE ON FILTER USAGE: When certain brands of commercial available filters are used with Zeiss T* Lenses, there is a tendency for vignetting (image cut-off of the picture area) to occur. For this reason we strongly recommend use of the **Contax Filter** brand with all Zeiss T* Lenses used on your camera.

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