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#### INSTRUCTIONS

for operating the

## **SPARTAFLEX**



Automatic Dual Focusing Twin Lens Reflex Camera

Read Carefully for Best Results

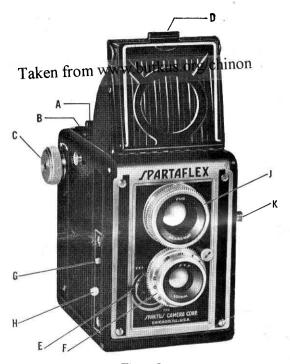


Figure 1.

A. Camera Back.

B. Back Locking Brace.

C. Winding Knob.

D. View Finder Hood.

E. "Stop" Lever.

F. Taking Lens.

G. Time & Instant Lever

H. Shutter Lever.

J. Finder Lens.

K. Flash Connecting Stud.

2

#### INTRODUCTION

This type of reflex camera is guaranteed to give good results if used properly and in accordance with these instructions. If for any reason your camera is not doing as well as you think it should, consult your dealer for information or write direct to us. Do not be satisfied until you get good results from every roll of film.

Your camera is a precision built instrument so handle it as such and you will be rewarded for your care with consistent satisfactory results.

#### WHAT YOUR CAMERA DOES

When a film which is sensitive to light is placed in your camera at a determined distance from the lens and the shutter lever is tripped, the light admitted through the lens for the time the shutter remains open is focused by the lens onto the sensitive film. The film is then termed exposed" and when chemically treated proittles a negative of the image picked up by the lens. As noted from the above, light is the most important jactor in the art of picture taking. Since this is true, controls are placed on the camera for adjusting the amount of light that should enter to properly sensitize the film. This is accomplished on the camera by changing the size of the hole located near or inside the lens. This is commonly known as a stop, diaphragm, or aperture and is expressed in values of f, such as f7.7, f16, etc.

Films are made of various sensitivity, known as "speed," and manufacturers supply you with this speed rating so as to enable you to adjust your camera to properly expose the particular type of film you are using. Instructions for the correct "f" values for your camera will follow.

As there is a definite relationship from lens to object and lens to film, in order to obtain sharply defined pictures, it is necessary to adjust this relationship by what is called "focusing." This is automatically accomplished by turning the focusing ring to the proper footage, or by watching the view finder for the clearest image as the focusing mount is revolved.

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR OPERATING CAMERA

Use any standard size No. 120 film, type and speed to meet your requirements. You will get 12 exposures ( $2\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ ) from each roll.

Before taking any pictures, familiarize yourself with the camera. Read the instructions, which will explain the way to open and load the camera, how to adjust the controls, and methods of focusing. In general, acquaint yourself with the equipment so that when you are ready to "shoot," you will be able to handle the camera in the best manner to produce the desired results.

#### LOADING CAMERA

To open the camera for loading, gently lift the back locking brace (B) and press down the L shaped back (A)—do not force the back farther than it will go.

When purchased the camera will have an empty spool in the upper spool compartment. To replace an empty spool, pull out winding knob (C) and turn in direction of arrow until it remains in outward position. Place the spool with slotted hole toward the knob and put the other end of the spool over the stud on opposite end. Drop the spool in and release the knob, turning until the tongue on the knob shaft is engaged in the slotted hole in the spool.

Now take a spool of film, remove the outside wrapping and insert it in the lower chamber with the black side of the film facing the inside of the camera. Pull the paper leader across the dark compartment toward the empty spool and thread the paper leader in the wider slot. Give the winding knob one or two turns to the right, making sure that the paper leader is firmly centered between the spool flanges. If the paper leader has not been inserted correctly, the spool will have a tendency to bind, therefore, press the paper gently sideways to properly center it. Close the lock of camera and be sure that it is securely locked.

After loading and the back is locked, look into the small round window in the back and turn the winding knob (C) in direction of arrow until the warning hands appear. Then continue winding very slowly until a series of dots and the No. 1 shows in the window. You are now ready to take the first picture. After the first exposure, wind the knob until No. 2 appears in the window. Repeat this after each shot until the 12th (last) exposure has been made. With color film you will get nine exposures.

Caution: Remember to wind to next number

after each exposure.

#### UNLOADING THE FILM

When all 12 pictures have been exposed, continue to wind until the end of the paper passes the window, after which, keep winding for several more turns to make sure that all the protective paper is wound on the spool. Now open the back, pull out the winding knob, and take the roll out of the chamber. Immediately moisten the gummed label provided and paste to roll to prevent unravelling. Transfer the empty spool from the opposite compartment to the winding knob compartment to be ready for another loading.

#### METHOD OF HOLDING CAMERA

Hold the camera firmly against your body with the left hand at the proper distance to see clearly the image on the ground glass in the finder after the viewfinder hood (D) has been lifted to the open position. Place the right thumb on top of shutter lever (H) and support the bottom of the camera with the remaining fingers. While viewing the subject in the finder, hold the camera perfectly still and press the lever gently down as far as it will go. Raise thumb and lever will return into position for next exposure. The foregoing covers instructions for using the "reflex" or "waist level" type finder. Instructions for the "sportsman" or "eye level" finder will follow.

Note: The small rear sportsman finder may a be raised from the ground glass or can be left shown and used to center subjects on the ground glass.

#### SHUTTER

The shutter is a fixed speed type giving an exposure of 1/60 of a second. It can be adjusted for either time or instantaneous exposures. For all snapshots and when the subject is in motion, push lever (G) to INST. The majority of your pictures will be taken under this condition.

#### TIME EXPOSURE

When lighting conditions are poor and an instantaneous exposure is not sufficient to properly expose the film, set the lever (G) to TIME. When making this type of exposure, the subject must remain perfectly still and the camera must

be placed on some rigid object such as a table, etc. Hold the camera firmly and press the shutter lever down, holding it down for the required amount of light exposure. Time of exposure can be determined from the exposure table accompanying the film. Focus your subject as you would do normally before tripping shutter lever.

#### **FOCUSING**

By grasping and turning the gear wheel on the taking lens (F) subjects any distances from slightly less than 6 feet to infinity (as far as the eye can see) can be photographed sharply. To focus your subject, find same in the finder and revolve the taking lens in either direction and observe the image change in the finder. When the finder image is as sharp as it can get, the camera is in focus.

For convenience, the lens mount is calibrated in feet around its diameter. To focus merely turn the mount until the footage on the dial corresponds with the distance in feet from the subject to the camera. This is a fast and reasonably sure method of focusing.

#### USE OF APERTURE OR "STOP"

The "stop lever" (E) is for regulating the amount of light permitted to enter the lens in accordance with the type of film being used. When film is purchased the manufacturer specifies the "speed." Three common speeds are: 25, 50, and 100.

The following is an exposure table for use with your camera:

## EXPOSURE TABLE FOR SHUTTER SPEED OF 1/60 SECOND FOR DAYLITE

Speed of Film	Brilliant	Bright	Average	Shaded
25	f/16	f/11	f/8	XX X X
50	f/22	f/16	f/11	f/8
100	AXXX	f/22	f/16	f/11

- Brilliant Subjects: Beach, marine and snow scenes; distant landscapes and mountains without prominent dark objects in foreground.
- Bright Subjects: Near-by people in marine, beach, or snow scenes; scenics with foreground objects.
- 3. Average Subjects: Near-by people, gardens, houses and scenes not in shade. Use this classification if in doubt.
- Shaded Subjects: People, gardens and other subjects in the open shade (lighted by open sky—not under trees, porch roof, etc.).

#### TO TAKE FLASH LIGHT PICTURES

For best results with flash light, we recommend the use of any good reliable film with a speed rating of 100.

The Flash-Gun supplied with your camera requires very little attention, and only the following steps are necessary to put it in operating condition:

 The reflector should be polished with a soft cloth or tissue. This should be repeated at intervals to keep reflector clean and highly reflective. 2. Two "Pen Lite" type dry cell batteries must be installed in the battery compartments in the gun. To do this, unscrew the small knurled screw on the back cover which will then allow you to remove the reflector. Then slide the back cover off by pushing it upward. Place one battery in one of the chambers with the tip down and then place the other battery in the other chamber with the tip end out or towards you. It does not matter in which chamber the batteries are placed just as long as one is placed with the TIP DOWN and the other with the TIP UP.

Now slide the cover back on, making sure the slots on the side of the cover are engaged on the tracks on the side of the body. Push it down as far as it will go then insert the knurled screw thru the hole in the back cover and screw it in several turns. Now insert the reflector thru the slot on the cover and underneath the screw. Adjust the reflector up or down to center it with the particular size flash bulb you wish to use, then tighten the screw which will securely lock the back cover and reflector in place.

Your camera is equipped with a synchronized shutter and no adjustments on the camera are necessary, other than to place the flash-gun in its position. This is done by inserting the rear prong of the gun into the rear receptacle on the

#### To Take Flash Light Pictures—cont.

camera. In this position the round knurled thumb screw will be over the threaded stud on the camera. Now engage the thumb screw on the stud and turn to the right as tight as possible to lock the gun in position.

The last important step essential to taking flash pictures is the installing of the flashlight bulb. This is done by merely screwing same into the socket, the same as you would screw in an ordinary light bulb. With your unexposed film indexed to the next number and your subjects in position, you are now ready for a flash shot. After the shot is completed the film should be turned to next number, the burned out bulb removed and a new one inserted, to be ready for the next shot.

**IMPORTANT:** When operating the shutter press it firmly and gently downward (do not hesitate or stop during the down stroke) until it clicks and then release. This will assure good

synchronization and even exposure.

When the flash-gun is removed from camera and contains batteries, do not place it on any metallic object. This may cause a short circuit across the connector prongs which will ruin the batteries. If the gun is to be stored away for a considerable length of time, it is advisable to remove the batteries. Your flash-gun will accommodate the most popular size bulbs obtainable, namely:

11

Wabash #25 Wabash # 0 Wabash #40 Gen. Elec. # 5 Gen. Elec. #11A

Larger type bulbs can also be used.

To use the Wabash #25 or the G.E. #5, an adapter is necessary. These can be procured at your local photo supply store for a nominal fee.

It is recommended that flash shots should not be made at a distance greater than twelve feet with above named bulbs. Subjects at greater distances can be photographed with the larger bulbs.

The batteries for the flash-gun are obtainable from your photo supply dealer, hardware, or department store. They have a shelf life of six months and since the current consumed by the flash bulb is very small, they should last you for this period with normal use. If ever in doubt as to the condition of the batteries, it is advisable to obtain new ones. Their cost is very reasonable.

With a minimum amount of care and caution, you should get very fine results and derive a good amount of pleasure with this equipment.

#### TAKING COLOR PICTURES

To take color pictures outdoors, use any standard #120 outdoor colorfilm. The subject must be in bright sunlight to take snapshots. The best time of the day to take color pictures is late morning or early afternoon. At noon the light is too high and tends to give an unnatural appearance. Do not attempt to take snapshots when the subject is in shadow, or the light is too dull. Follow instructions that accompany your film.

To take color pictures indoors, take any standard #120 indoor color film. For lighting use flash or photo flood lamps in reflectors. Do not mix daylight with flash or photo floods. If possible, use a good exposure meter to give the correct aperture opening.

The Spartaflex Camera is equipped with a "Sportsman" view finder in addition to the regular ground glass reflex finder. When taking flash bulb pictures, be sure to use this Sportsman view finder so that the flash of the bulb does not strike the eyes.

#### THINGS TO REMEMBER

- Be sure diaphragm is properly set according to light condition.
- 2. Set focusing mount to proper distance.
- Advance film after each exposure to avoid spoiling your pictures by double exposure.
- Before and after using, always clean lenses with a soft, dry cloth to remove dust, fingerprints, etc.
- 5. Do not take pictures facing the sun. The sun should be behind your back when taking pictures.
- Locate your subjects in the position desired in the viewfinder. The camera takes slightly more than you actually see through the viewfinder.
- Be sure to hold camera still when taking pictures at all times.
- 8. Place time lever to "INST" when taking snap shots and to "TIME" position when taking time pictures.

#### DON'TS TO REMEMBER

DON'T load or unload your camera in direct sunlight. If you have to load out-of-doors, seek a shady spot or interpose your body between the sun and the camera.

DON'T have the sun directly in front of you when taking a picture. Endeavor to arrange your viewpoint so that the sun is behind and a little to one side of you.

 $\ensuremath{\mathsf{DON'T}}$  jerk the release of the camera. Press gently and slowly.

DON'T be afraid to take a "Time" exposure in poor light. It is as easy as taking a snapshot, providing the camera is placed upon some suitable support.

DON'T lay your camera about on the sands.

DON'T unroll the spool of film to "see the picture." There is nothing to be seen until after development, which must be done in a proper darkroom or light-tight tank. Any white light which reaches the film will spoil the pictures in a fraction of a second.

14

### GUARANTEE The Spartailex Camera

I unconditionally guaranteed against defective workmannip and material for a period of ONE YEAR. FOR SERVICE seturn camera to factory with this guarantee attached and \$1.50 to cover handling and postage. Cracked or broken parts are not covered by this service charge, therefore, PACK CAMERA VERY CAREFULLY AND ALWAYS INSURE FARCEL. For replacement parts see list below. If necessary return camera to factory be sure to enclose the \$1.50 handling charge as failure to do so will delay the repair and return of your camera.

Should your camera require any or the following repairs, it will expedite matters if you will send us remittance according to the following schedule at the same time that you mail us your camera:

Name Plate, Both Lenses & Mounts	J
Top Lens & Mount	į
Bottom Lens & Mount 2.50	į
Name Plate	ì
Back 1.50	ı
Right Side—Knob Side	,
Left Side 1.00	ı
Shutter Assembly 1.00	ı
Leather Strap	į
Top Assembly 1.00	ł

#### SPARTUS CAMERA CORP.

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