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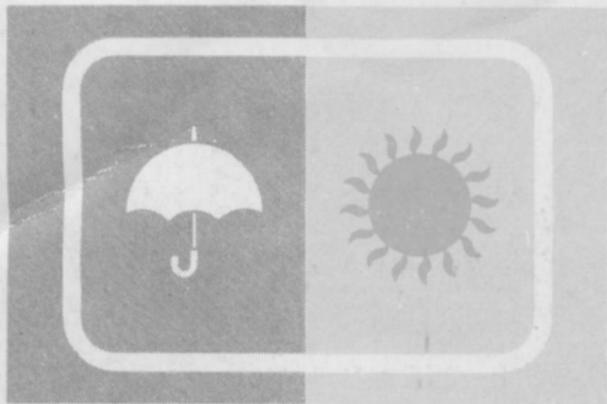
PETRI

F 1.9 & F 2.8

E·B·N

I N S T R U C T I O N

B O O K



**Thank you very much for your kind interest in our PETRI
E. Bn camera.**

PETRI E. Bn is manufactured by the outstanding integrated works, from Pressing, Assembling, Finishing and Inspections. And its finish is famous for Solidity and Refinement, and yet the price is very reasonable.

It is no doubt that you would love this PETRI E. Bn as your own Pet Camera.

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Superlative Features of PETRI E. Bn

PICTURE SIZE : 24 × 36 mm

FILM SIZE : 35 mm film (20 or 36 exposures)

LENS : PETRI ORIKKOR 45 mm, F 1.9 or F 2.8, 6-elements or
4-elements, color corrected (Amber coated) lens

SHUTTER : PETRI CARPERU MVE Shutter, with speeds : B, 1,
 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{15}$, $\frac{1}{30}$, $\frac{1}{60}$, $\frac{1}{125}$, $\frac{1}{250}$, $\frac{1}{500}$, sec., Iris Mul-
tiple Diaphragm Ring, Self-cocking MX full synchronization,
Built-in selftimer, Release-pressure 200 gm.

VIEWFINDER : " Green-O-Matic " system with Special Green
Crown Glass, Bright GOLD-Frame for Automatic Parallax
Compensation

RANGEFINDER: Helicoid-Type Coupled Range Finder, Coupled

Range : from 2.65 ft to infinity

COUPLED EXPOSURE METER: Zero-method Reflection-Type,

Built-in Fully -Coupled Electric Exposure Meter

FILM TRANSPORT & REWIND: Single-stroke (180°) rapid

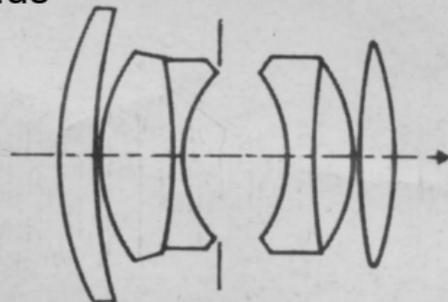
transport lever which automatically transports film and cocks the shutter simultaneously. Crank-type rewinding system.

FILTER: Screw-in Type Filter (49 mm in diameter)

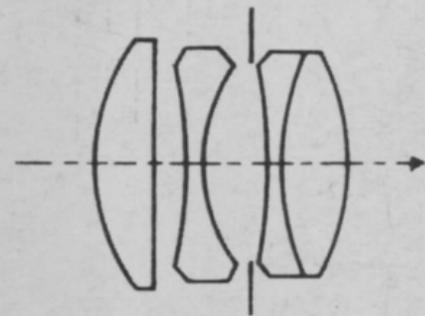
LENS HOOD: Insert-Type Lens Hood (51 mm in diameter)

SIZE OF CAMERA: 136 × 81 × 72 mm

WEIGHT: 750 gm.

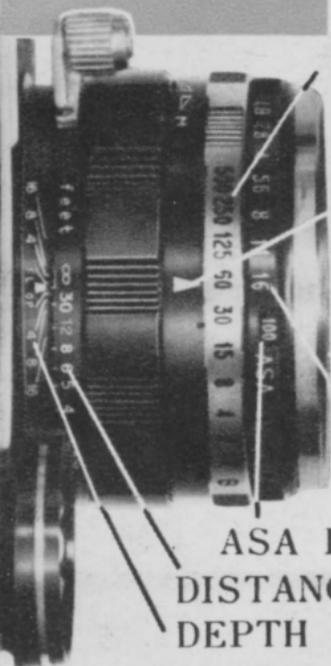


PETRI ORIKKOR 45 mm F 1.9



PETRI ORIKKOR 45 mm F 2.8

DESCRIPTION OF PARTS



SHUTTER
SPEED
DIAL

SHUTTER
SPEEDS
& IRIS
DIAPHRAGM
SETTING

IRIS
DIAPHRAGM
RING

ASA INDICATOR
DISTANCE SCALE
DEPTH GUIDE

SYNCHRO-SWITCH

FILM REWIND
CRANK

SHUTTER RELEASE BUTTON

FILM NUMBER
INDICATOR
(AUTOMATIC
RESETTING)



ACCESSORY SHOE

COUPLED EXPOSURE METER

FILM WINDING LEVER

"GREEN-O-MATIC" VIEWFINDER
FINDER GLASS

EXPOSURE METER
HANG RING GLASS



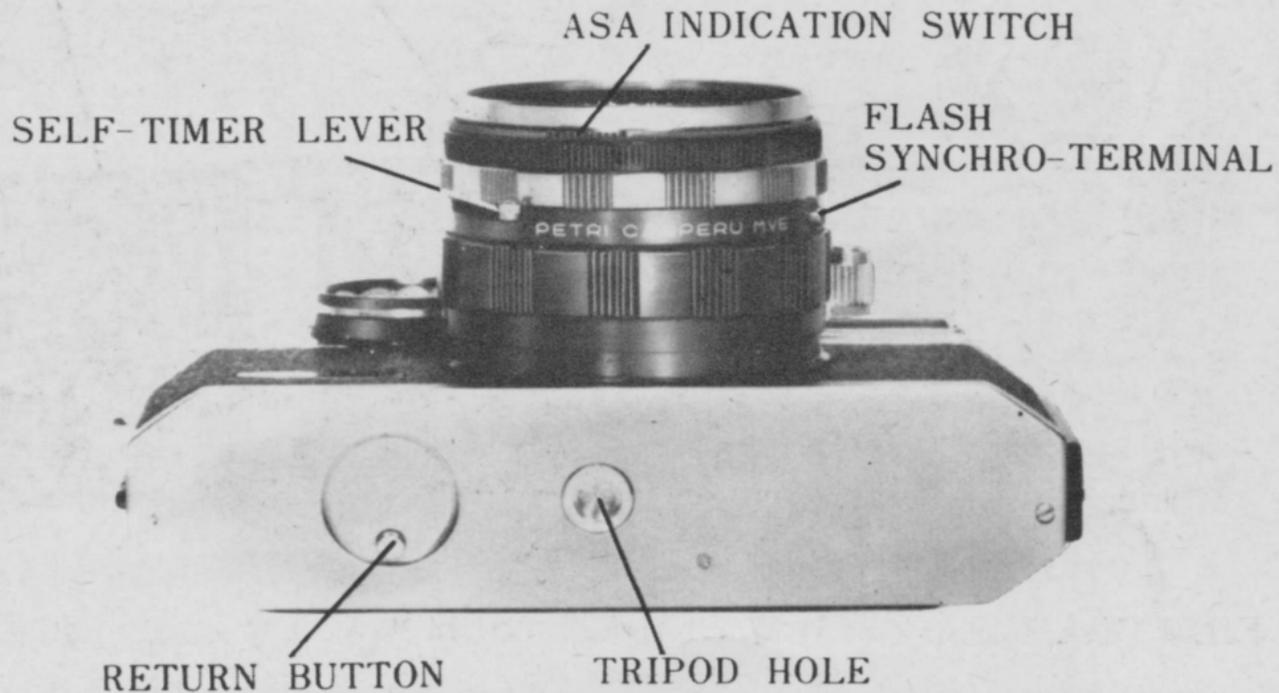
PETRI ORIKKOR F2.8 45mm LENS

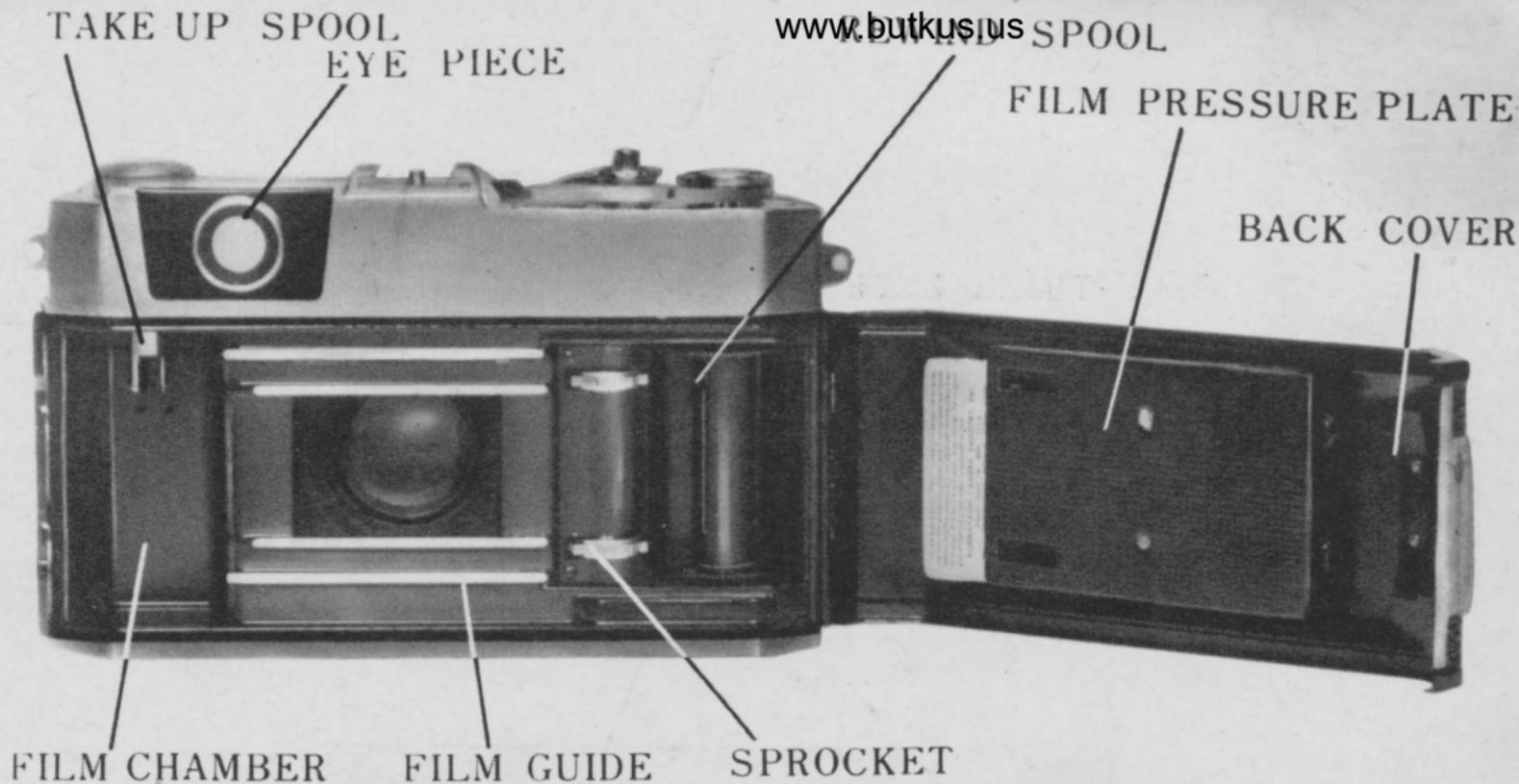
SELF-TIMER LEVER

PETRI ORIKKOR F1.9 45mm LENS

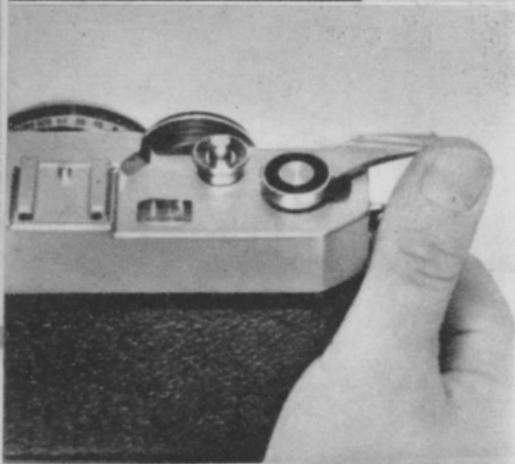
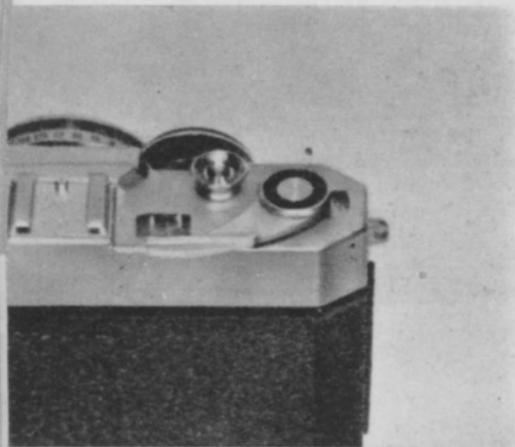
HELICOID FOCUSING LEVER

DESCRIPTION OF PARTS

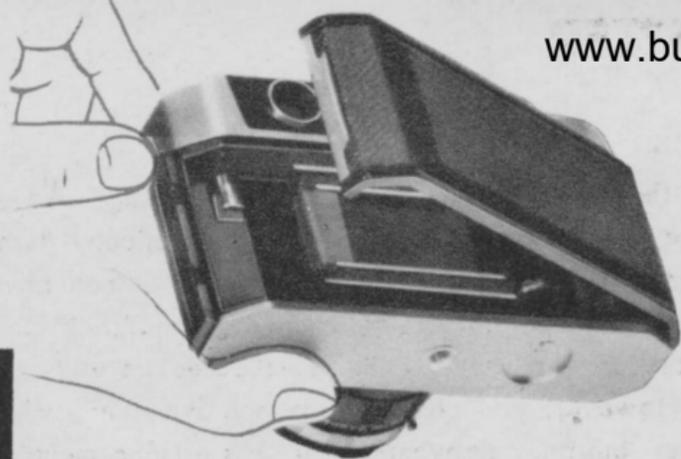




HOW TO SET THE SHUTTER

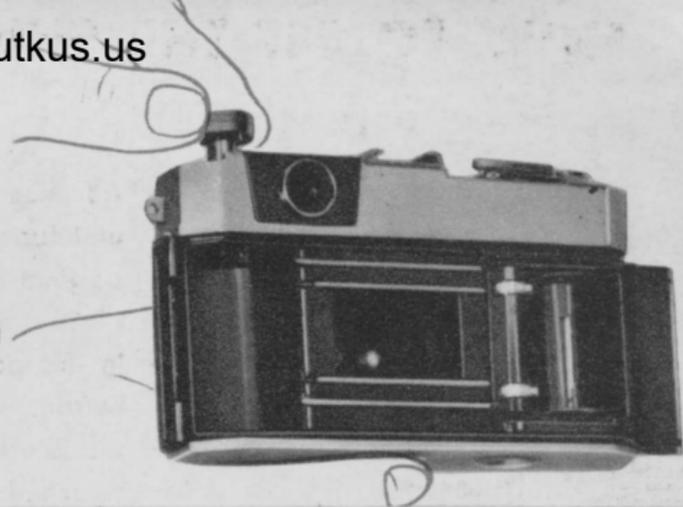


- ★ Advance the winding lever with your thumb-finger to the end (180°) and loose your hold, then the lever automatically turns back to the original position. With this single stroke, you can advance one frame of film and can set the shutter simultaneously. (Self-cocking system)
- ★ In this position, the shutter will be released as you push the release button. However, you can not advance the film, unless you release the shutter button. (Prevention of Mis-advancement) And once you released the shutter button, you can not release the button again unless you advance the winding lever. (Prevention of Double-Exposure)
- ★ Film indicator advances one each at every advancement of winding lever. And 36 exposures will complete the advancement. As you open the back-cover, the counter turns back to S mark automatically which means the start. Try to advance the winding lever just before your picture-taking.....It is not good for the film to leave it for a long time after your setting the shutter, so try to advance the winding lever just before your shooting. You can change the shutter speeds either before or after your winding the film.



1. Opening the back cover

Pull down the lever with your thumbnail and the cover will be released automatically.

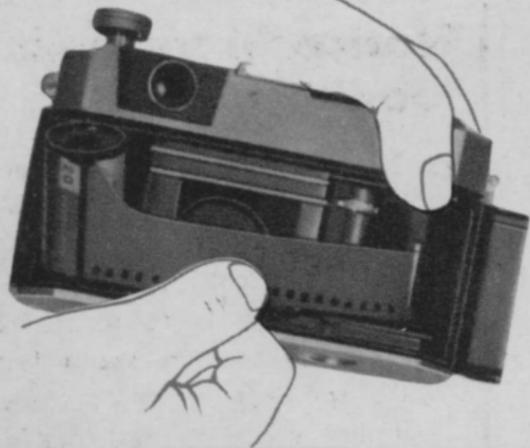


2. Pull out the rewind crank

Pull out the rewind crank to the end by picking up the knob.

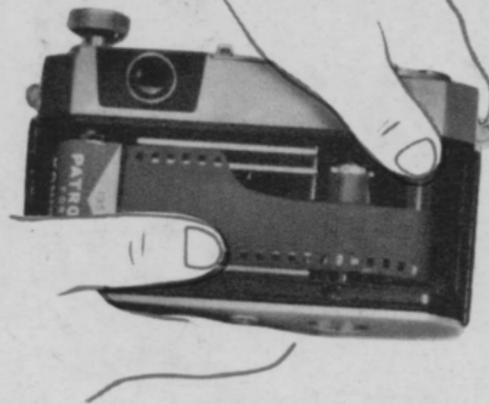
NOTE: Use the 35 mm film (20 or 36 exposures) for PETRI E. Bn camera.

**How to load
the film**



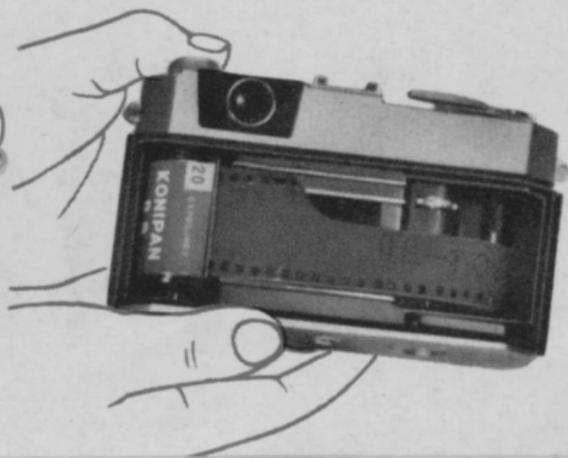
3. Film loading

Place the end of the film into the slot of the take-up spool. Be sure that the sprocket holes in the film line up with the projection on the take-up sprocket.



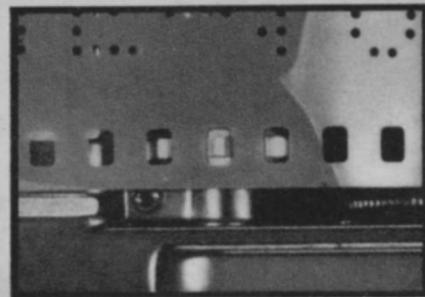
4. Film loading

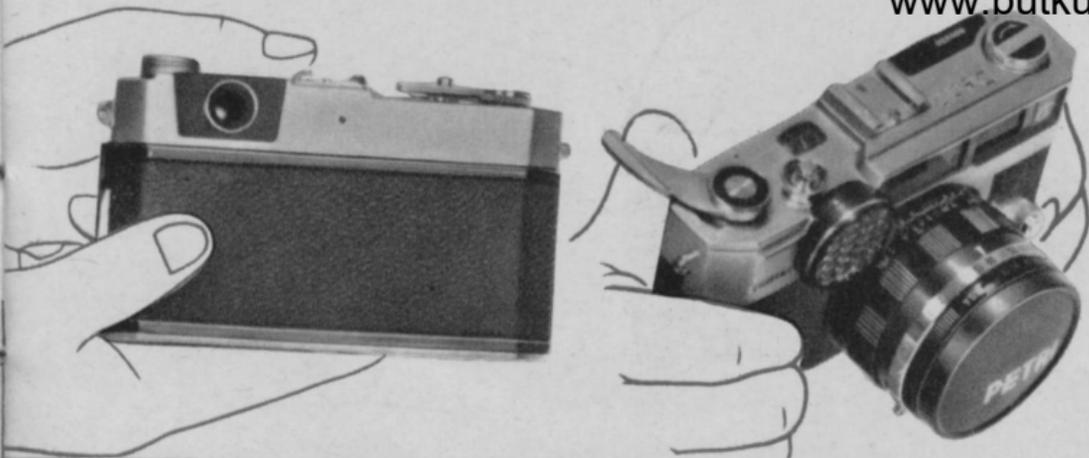
Pull the cartridge back, letting enough film unwind so that you can place the cartridge in its compartment.



5. Check the film if it is wound correctly.

NOTE: The sprocket holes and the teeth of take-up spool should completely be matched. Check it before closing the back cover.



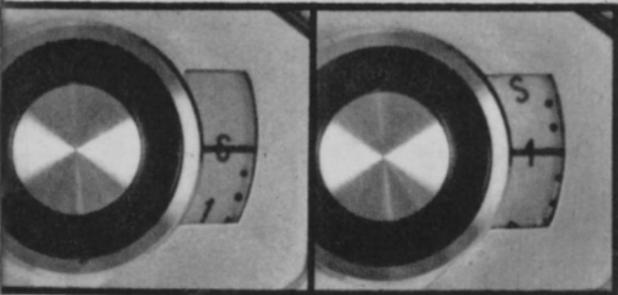


6. Closing the back cover

Back cover will automatically be closed by pushing it.

7. Cock the camera by turning the film winding lever and press the shutter button. Repeat this operation again, then turn film winding lever only and you are ready to snap your first picture.

When you open the cover, the mark "S" (-3) will appear opposite the black indicator point on the film counter (Picture on the left). The film counter indicates "1" (Picture on the right)



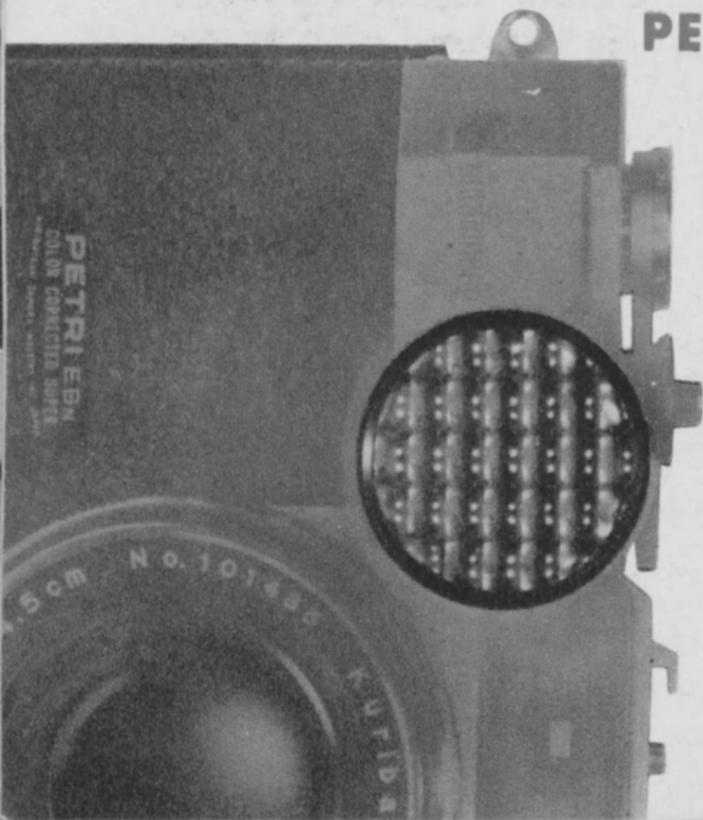
Notice in your film loading :

- ★ Try to avoid the direct sunlight and select the shadowy place as you load the film
- ★ The important point in your film loading is to place the teeth of take-up spool into the sprocket holes perfectly. If they are not fitted completely, the holes will be broken and the film can not be wound.
- ★ Wind film after closing the back cover, but the third winding should be done just before your picture taking.
- ★ The film is wound right, if the rewinding crank turns in the opposite direction of arrow-mark as you wind the film.

PETRI E. Bn Coupled Exposure Meter

★ Coupled Exposure Meter which is equipped with PETRI E. Bn camera is of Light-Reflection Type and does not need any switch to adjust the changing of light-condition. The exposure meter is fully coupled with 3 elements which are Shutter Speed, Film Sensitiveness and Aperture. As the meter is **not** equipped with "Zero" methods, all you need is that you just let the meter needle to point to the proper exposure marking which is marked on the meter indication plate. (▲)

The small point (.) marked on the meter plate shows "Zero" point, so if there is no light coming



EXPOSURE METER COUPLED RANGE CHART (ASA 100)

into the meter, the needle should point to this marking. If the needle does not point the zero point when the meter is receiving no light, then the meter should be checked.

★ The aperture and shutter speed are coupled when the coupled range of Exposure Meter is between L.V. 6.5 and L.V. 17 with ASA 100. Refer to the Exposure Meter Coupled Range Chart.

★ ASA Exposure Indications are 10, ●(16), 25, ●(32), 50, 100, 200, 400, 800 and are applied to all Film Sensitiveness.

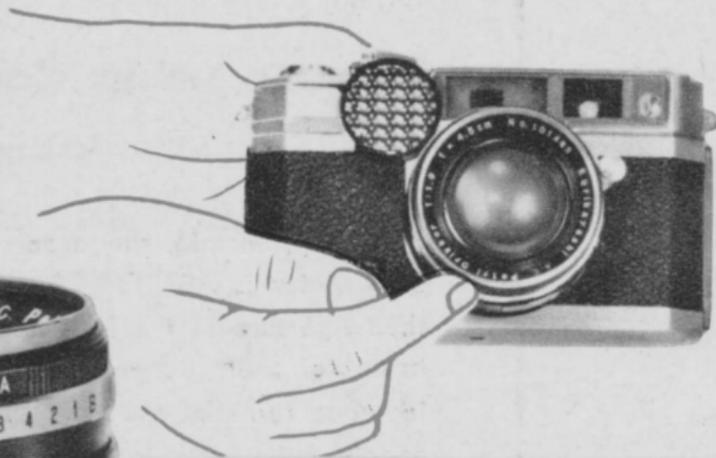
F No.	1.9	2.8	4	5.6	8	11	16
L.V. 6.5		$1/15$	$1/8$	$1/4$	$1/2$	1	
7	$1/30$	$1/15$	$1/8$	$1/4$	$1/2$	1	
8	$1/60$	$1/30$	$1/15$	$1/8$	$1/4$	$1/2$	1
9	$1/125$	$1/60$	$1/30$	$1/15$	$1/8$	$1/4$	$1/2$
10	$1/250$	$1/125$	$1/60$	$1/30$	$1/15$	$1/8$	$1/4$
11	$1/500$	$1/250$	$1/125$	$1/60$	$1/30$	$1/15$	$1/8$
12		$1/500$	$1/250$	$1/125$	$1/60$	$1/30$	$1/15$
13			$1/500$	$1/250$	$1/125$	$1/60$	$1/30$
14				$1/500$	$1/250$	$1/125$	$1/60$
15					$1/500$	$1/250$	$1/125$
16						$1/500$	$1/250$
17							$1/500$

HOW TO USE COUPLED EXPOSURE METER



ASA INDICATION WINDOW

The ASA Indication of film in use will be appeared in this window.



1. Turn ASA Indication Ring to show ASA of film in use.



2. Turn Shutter Speed Dial to set the shutter speed as you wish.

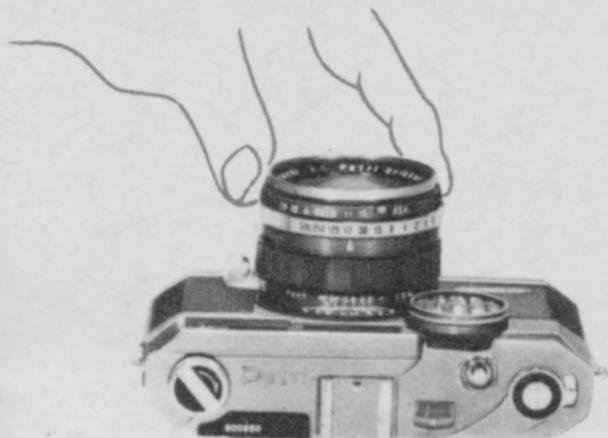
IN BETWEEN OF SCALE MARKS

As the shutter speed dial is of Click-Stop Type, you can set the figure of speed exactly at a scale mark. You can not obtain the speed by setting the shutter speed in between two figures. But it is alright for you to set the dial in between two aperture figures.

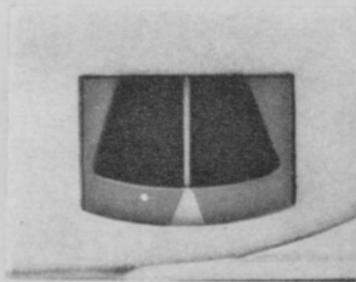
Note in using Coupled Exposure Meter

★ As a principle, the order of setting the Exposure Meter is ASA first, Shutter Speed next and then Aperture in the last. But in case you set the aperture, point your camera toward the subject and turn the shutter speed dial to make the needle point the indication mark. If the needle points in between two speeds, take the closer speed to the needle for your proper shutter speed setting, and adjust the setting by turning the aperture ring.

★ When you use a filter, it is convenient for you to set ASA indication by reducing multiple of exposure indication to simplify the here-to-fore calculation of setting. For instance, when you use ASA 100 film with a filter ($\times 2$), you have to set the ASA 50.



3. Point your camera toward the subject and turn the aperture ring to let the needle meet the indication mark and that is the proper exposure.



HOW TO HOLD YOUR PETRI E. Bn

As you release the shutter button, you have to hold your PETRI E. Bn steady and as near to your eye as possible. The slightest blurring of your camera greatly affects the sharpness of the picture. Cradle the camera in both palms, check your breath and press the shutter release button with the right index finger in a smooth and steady motion. You do not need to give any force in releasing the button, for the button is very light. It is important for you to stabilize your body as you release the shutter while you are standing by spreading out your both legs properly. Leaning against a tree or wall is one of the ways to stabilize your picture-taking. The speed limit of photographing held by your hands for slow speed is 1/30 second. When you use the slower speeds under 1/15 second, you had better to use tripod or cable release by screwing it into the release button cap, all you need is to select the Leica-type Screw-in Cable Release and just screw it into the cap.



Horizontal Position

- ★ The camera being set on the tripod with cable release attachment. No blurring at slow speeds in this photographing.



Vertical Position (A)

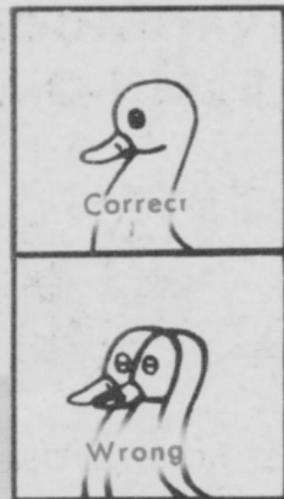


Vertical Position (B)

How to hold camera vertically and horizontally. Watch carefully the position of fingers of both hands. There are two ways to hold your camera horizontally, so choose one of two as you like.



HOW TO LOOK THROUGH VIEWFINDER AND FOCUS



Range of Focusing-Lever Movement



Bright and
Easy Eye-Piece

As you look through Viewfinder and turn Focusing-Lever, a vague image will be appeared as one clear image. As long as a doubled image is seen, it is out-of-focus. As the eye-piece is super-wide, even a glassed person can easily look through it.

ADVANTAGES OF "GREEN-O-MATIC" SYSTEM

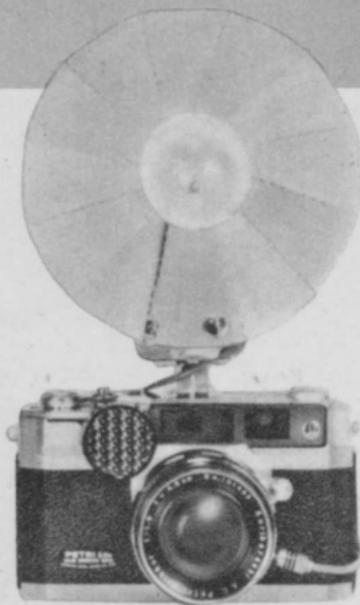


2.75 feet

- ★ "GREEN-O-MATIC" viewfinder is made of Special Green Crown Glass to eliminates Eye-fatigue and insures Easy and Accurate Focusing. Bright and Easy focusing is an advantage of "Green-O-Matic" system.
- ★ Gold-frame in this system is to compensate the parallax automatically. As you photograph a subject in a short distance, this Gold-frame automatically slides downward to the right to let you get an exact image even in a short distance.

- ★ Super-Wide Eye-Piece is for you to look through it easily and accurately.

SYNCHRONIZATION



Flash Synchro
Terminal

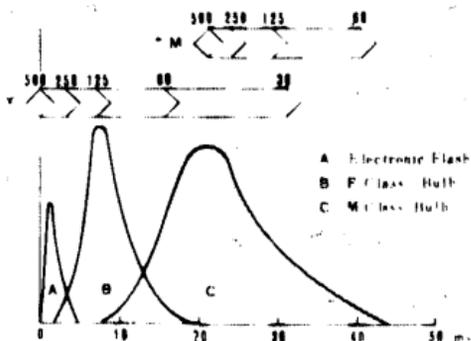
MX Synchro
Switch Lever

Connect the flash cord to the synchro terminal, and the synchronization is ready.

- ★ Shutter will be released 20 mm second (1 mm = 1/1000 sec) after your releasing the shutter button. So it is recommendable for you to use M Type bulbs which mark the top of brightness at 20 mm sec. after your releasing the button. The synchronization is fully performed for every speed when you use this type of bulbs.
- ★ The shutter will be fully opened as soon as the switch-in is made with X synchronization, so syn-

chronization can be fully made for every speed as you use the speed light without "time-to-peek". In F flash-bulbs, the synchronization can be performed at all shutter speeds slower than 1/60 sec. With M bulbs, it can be made at all speeds slower than 1/30 sec.

- ★ You can set the synchro lever at either M or X when you photograph other than synchro photography.



SYNCHRONIZATION CHART

Flash Bulb	M Synchronization	X Synchronization
M Class	All shutter speeds	Slower than 1/30 sec.
F Class	---	Slower than 1/60 sec.
Electronic Flash	-----	All shutter speeds

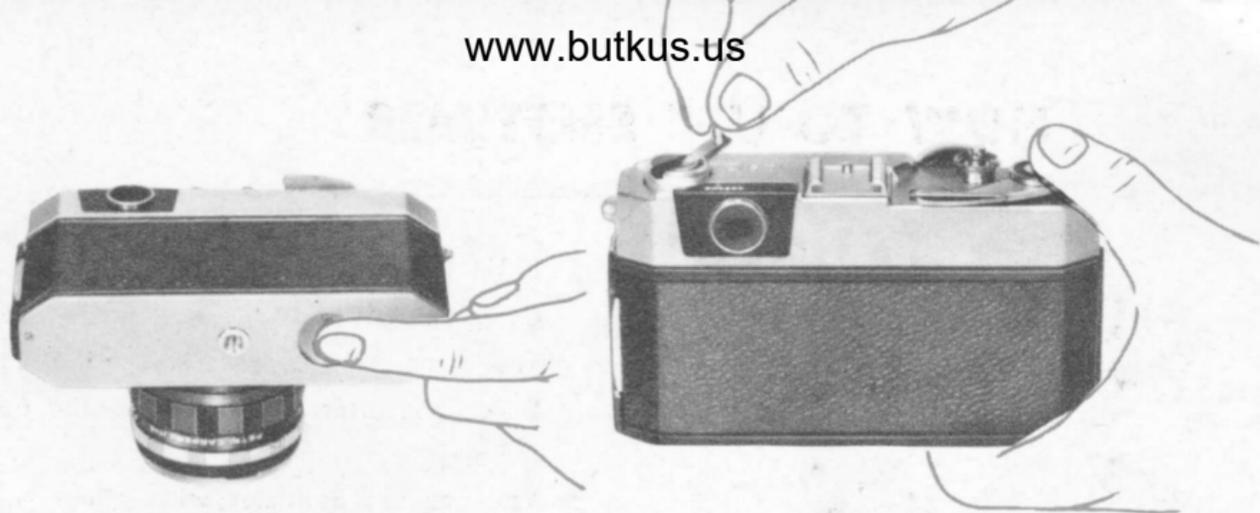
HOW TO USE SELFTIMER



Selftimer Lever

Selftimer Lever is equipped under the lens ring for easy handling.

- ★ PETRI CARPERU SHUTTER is equipped with Selftimer. Pull down the selftimer lever to the end and release the button. The lever starts as you release the shutter button and about 8 seconds after your releasing the button the film will be exposed.
- ★ You can use Selftimer with either M or X setting, but in with Synchronization Photography, set the knob to X mark.
- ★ You can set the selftimer inbetween to shorten the release time, but do not use selftimer with B.
- ★ Selftimer can be set either before or after the advancement of film winding lever.
- ★ Selftimer is useful for the group picture to which you join after releasing the button. In this case the use of tripod is recommendable.



HOW TO REMOVE FILM AFTER SHOTS

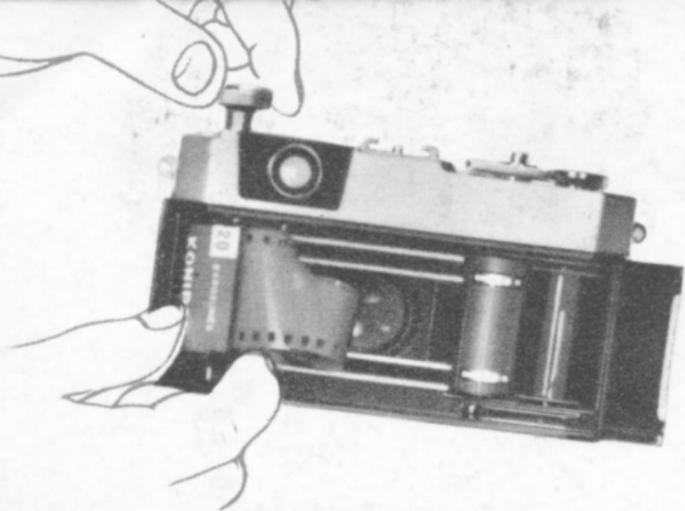
1. Rewinding Film

Press the returning button located at the bottom of your camera.

2. Pull out the rewinding crank handle and turn it as the arrow mark indicates until the film is properly set into the cartridge.

Notes: After your shooting 20 or 36 exposures, you have to rewind it into the cartridge.

While the film is being wound you feel a slight pressure, but you will not feel any pressure when the rewinding of film is done.



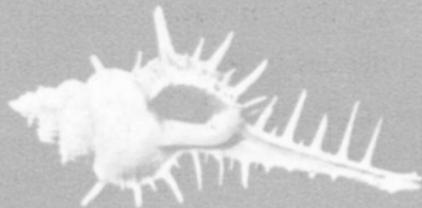
3. Removing Film

After you rewind the film into the cartridge, open the back cover and remove the cartridge out of compartment.

Notice in film-rewinding

- ★ To check if the film-rewinding is done properly or not, advance the lever and yet the rewind crank does not move, then the rewinding was done perfectly.
- ★ Select the shadowy place for your film unloading.
- ★ Do not rewind the exposed film completely into the cartridge. Sometimes you misunderstand it as the empty cartridge.
- ★ The developing of exposed film should be done as quickly as possible. The negligence of developing for a long time, especially in Summer, causes the defect in sharpness of pictures.

**THE EASY WAY
TO TAKE FINE
PICTURES WITH
PETRI E. Bn**



Care to Handle Shutter



★ The work of Shutter is to adjust the light-value coming to the surface of film. Shutter-speed Scale is marked in a line at the same space. At every space, shutter speed goes up TWICE.

★ The exposure is to be decided by Shutter Speeds and Aperture. So for an exposure, there are many ways of combination of both. For instance, the combination with F11 in aperture and 1/30 sec. in speed is equivalent to the one with F 4 and 1/250 second.

★ So in your deciding the exposure, you have to select which speed is the best for the picture-taking. For example, you must select the faster speed to take the fast moving subject at the closer distance, especially the subject is going to cross the front of your camera, otherwise you can not photograph such a fast moving subject.

Care to Handle Aperture

★ As well as the shutter, the diaphragm is also to adjust the light value coming to the surface of film. The Diaphragm Scale which is marked in a line indicates TWICE or HALF as much at every marking.

★ Beside adjusting the light value, the diaphragm is to shorten or deepen the range of sharpness. The depth of field which comes out when you focus a point is the range in which you can photograph a very clear image. The depth of field becomes deep when you smallen the aperture and in turn it becomes shorten as you open the aperture. So you can make good use of this nature for your getting a good result in taking the sketchy picture. When you take a portrait you use a larger aperture to get the subject clearly and the background in vague. And as you take a group picture, you use a small aperture to get everybody in the picture is taken clearly.



HOW TO MAKE GOOD USE OF COUPLED EXPOSURE METER

As the exposure meter which is equipped with PETRI E. Bn is of Light-Reflection Type, you measure the reflected light from the subject to decide the proper exposure. However, the measuring differs to the kind of subjects.

HUMAN PHOTOGRAPHY

Approach to the human subject as near as you can and make the measurement. In this case, try to avoid the unnecessary lights coming into the meter.

Measure the light part of subject and the dark part separately, and you can get the average lightness. You should pay your special care for not measuring your own and camera shadows.



SCENERY PHOTOGRAPHY

For taking the scenery with much sky, measure the light with the meter pointing toward the ground. For taking the vast scenery, such as mountains, you reduce the measurement $1/2$ as much of what you had measured with the meter.

SNAP PHOTOGRAPHY

Follow mostly the methods mentioned in the paragraph of Scenery Photography. But to take, for instance, the snowy scenery and Summer sea-side scenery, you have to reduce half as much of what you had measured with the meter.

AGAINST-LIGHT PHOTOGRAPHY

For taking the silhouette photography, you have to measure the bright background to get the proper exposure. When you want to take the subject brightly, approach to the subject and measure the

shadow of subject. In this case, be sure not to receive any light from the background into the meter.

To take both the subject and background, you have to measure the average figure of what you measured for the shadow of subject and the lightness of background.

COLOR PHOTOGRAPHY

Follow the methods of Black & White Photography. With the color reversal film, you measure the light part of subject. With the color negative film, you have to measure the dark part of subject. After measuring the light and dark part separately and the ratio is over 4:1, you have to use the substantial light, such as the silver reflection plate and blue flash, to weaken the contrast brightness of subject.

PETRI E. Bn ACCESSORIES

PETRI LENS HOOD



The PETRI LENS HOOD has been carefully designed to prevent stray light from entering the lens of your camera. It is constructed of light alloy metal and smartly styled to enhance the beauty of the PETRI E. Bn camera. It is black-coated to prevent the reflecting light inside of Hood. It fits tightly and securely over the lens rim.

PETRI FILTERS



In order to insure perfect picture in all kind of light conditions it is necessary for you to choose the proper filter for your camera. PETRI FILTERS are manufactured of the highest quality optical ingredients and subjected to the most rigid inspection and they are available for your camera according to its use.

FILTERS AND THEIR USE

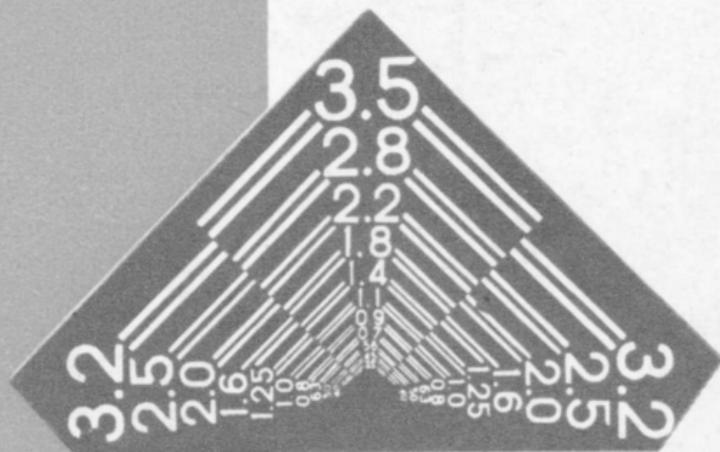
- UV :** The UV filter is to absorb the ultraviolet rays. Required no exposure multiple, it is recommendable to use for ordinary picture taking.
- Y 1, Y 2 :** The Y 1 & Y 2 filters are both the yellow filter to absorb ultraviolet rays. As each of these filters absorb both short and long waves, such as purple and green, is very useful for taking the clear blue sky and portrait under the blue sky and flowers. Y 2 is darker than Y 1 in its yellowish color and can achieve much deeper tone, but care for the use for its effect.
- YA 3 :** The YA 3 is the orange color filter to absorb ultraviolet, violet, blue and a part of green colors. It is effective in taking a distance view, mountains and aerial landscape to give more contrast in the picture.
- R 1 :** The R 1 filter is red to get stronger contrast in the picture. Adding to the usefulness of taking a distant view, mountains and aerial landscape pictures, it is very good for the infrared photography.

For Color Picture-Taking, the following filters are available :

- W 4 :** For moisture adjusting **C 4 :** For cold adjusting
C 8 : For flash photography **C 12 :** For flood-lump photography

DEPTH OF FIELD TABLE

(PETRI ORIKKOR F 1.9 & F 2.8 45 mm)



TEST CHART

F Feet	1.9	2.8	4	5.6	8	11	16
2.75	2.83 ~ 2.67	2.87 ~ 2.64	2.92 ~ 2.59	3.00 ~ 2.54	3.13 ~ 2.45	3.30 ~ 2.36	3.60 ~ 2.22
3	3.10 ~ 2.91	3.15 ~ 2.87	3.22 ~ 2.82	3.31 ~ 2.75	3.46 ~ 2.65	3.67 ~ 2.54	4.10 ~ 2.37
4	4.17 ~ 3.84	4.26 ~ 3.77	4.38 ~ 3.68	4.56 ~ 3.56	4.86 ~ 3.40	5.27 ~ 3.24	6.25 ~ 2.95
5	5.28 ~ 4.76	5.42 ~ 4.64	5.62 ~ 4.50	5.91 ~ 4.33	6.41 ~ 4.09	7.16 ~ 3.84	9.03 ~ 3.46
6	6.66 ~ 5.38	6.72 ~ 5.43	7.10 ~ 5.22	7.36 ~ 5.07	8.60 ~ 4.62	10.03 ~ 4.24	15.10 ~ 3.74
8	9.3 ~ 6.94	9.34 ~ 7.00	10.00 ~ 6.71	10.61 ~ 6.42	13.40 ~ 5.72	18.00 ~ 5.15	42.00 ~ 4.43
12	15.10 10.02	15.20 ~ 10.10	17.30 ~ 9.20	19.03 ~ 8.27	30.80 ~ 7.45	75.40 ~ 6.54	∞ ~ 5.42
30	63.12 ~ 20.00	56.00 ~ 19.50	76.70 ~ 16.90	∞ ~ 15.61	∞ ~ 11.80	∞ ~ 9.61	∞ ~ 7.45
∞	∞ ~ 56.00	∞ ~ 55.40	∞ ~ 38.80	∞ ~ 27.70	∞ ~ 19.40	∞ ~ 14.10	∞ ~ 8.40

HOW TO TAKE CARE OF YOUR PETRI E. Bn

- ☆ Dust and moisture must be removed from the camera at all times, especially the lens is apt to gather mildew on its surface, so do not leave your camera in the damp place to keep it in good order. When dust stack on the surface of lens, use brush lightly. Rough stroke will cause scars on the lens surface.
- ☆ When incidentally your finger touched the lens surface, the finger print must be erased on the spot by using absorbent cotton wrapped with the gauze.
- ☆ Lens Cap should be used whenever the camera is not in use, it will help you to maintain the long duration of service. The UV filter is recommendable to protect the lens of your camera.
- ☆ The finger print on the viewfinder glass must be removed by using a dried cloth or absorbent cotten with a slight alcohol.
- ☆ It is recommendable for you to go to the specialist when you find some internal mechanical defection.



PETRI

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