

# COUPLED EXPOSURE METER

*Model CM2*

*for the C33, C44R,  
and C4R cameras*

# argus

## FUNCTIONAL PARTS

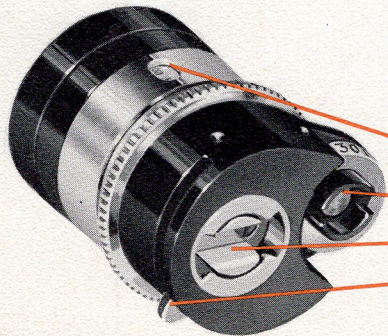
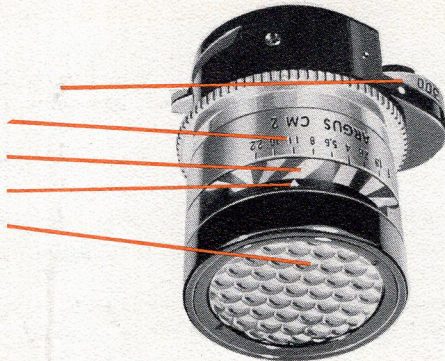
SHUTTER SPEED SCALE AND INDEX

LENS OPENING SCALE

LIGHT CHANNELS

METER POINTER

LIGHT CELL WINDOW



EXPOSURE INDEX WINDOW

SHUTTER DIAL COUPLER

MOUNTING LOCK

MOUNTING LOCK LEVER

## INTRODUCTION

Your Argus Coupled Exposure Meter takes all the mystery out of fine pictures. You merely set the exposure index and shutter speed you want, and the meter tells you what lens opening to use.

For perfect pictures, every time, just follow these simple steps:

1. Set the exposure index of your film on the meter (see page 4).
2. Select the shutter speed according to the picture subject (see page 5).
3. Aim the meter at the subject—set the camera lens to the opening the meter pointer indicates (see page 8).

The opposite page shows the important parts of the meter and their location. You will want to familiarize yourself with the meter, and try a practice roll of film before you leave on a trip or take pictures of an important event.

Because Argus products are constantly being improved, minor changes in the appearance of your meter may not be included in this instruction book.

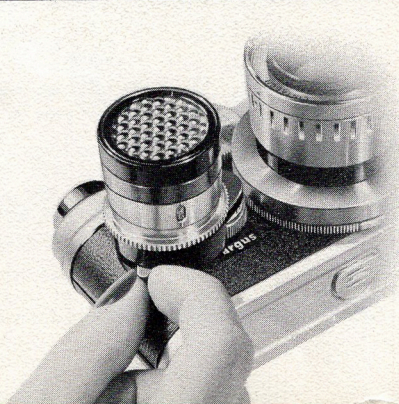
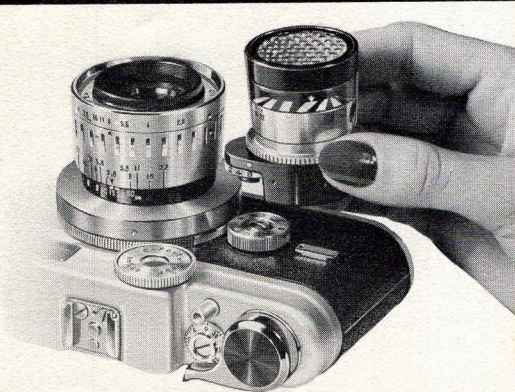
## CONTENTS

Parts of the Meter.....	1
Introduction and Contents.....	2
Mounting the Meter.....	3
Setting the Film's Exposure Index.....	4
Shutter Speeds.....	5
How to Aim the Meter.....	6
Pointers on Using the Meter.....	7
Reading the Meter and Setting the Lens.....	8
Using the Meter in Different Ways.....	9, 10
Zero Adjustment.....	Back Cover

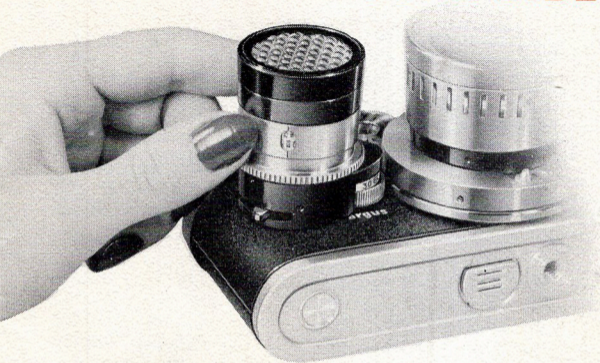
## MOUNTING THE METER ON YOUR CAMERA

Remove plastic button from camera's shutter speed dial by lifting up. Turn camera and meter shutter speed scales to same setting (*use any speed except B*). Move meter's locking lever up, then place the meter over shutter dial and mounting shoe.

When meter is seated on shutter dial and mounting shoe, lock meter by pressing lever down firmly (see illustration). Meter is now coupled to camera's shutter. Whenever you move meter's shutter speed scale, camera's shutter will change.



## SETTING EXPOSURE INDEX



Having mounted the meter on the camera, set the exposure index of your film. This adjusts your meter for the film's sensitivity.

The film index window is on the bottom of the meter. Turn the smooth ring until the index mark lines up with the exposure index of your film. Remember to change this setting whenever you change film. *Setting of 200 shown.*

## EXPOSURE INDEXES OF POPULAR FILMS

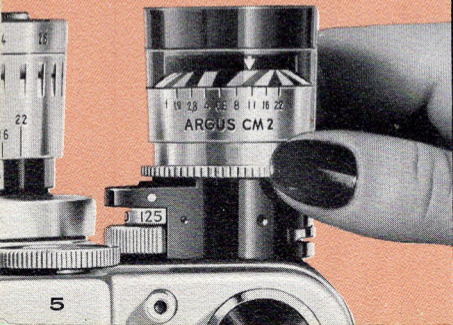
Film	day-light	tungsten
<b>COLOR</b>		
✓ Ansochrome Daylight	32	8*
Super Ansochrome Daylight	100	25*
Super Ansochrome Tungsten	80*	100
Ektachrome Daylight	32	10*
Ektachrome Type F	20*	16*
✓ Kodachrome Daylight	10	5*
Kodachrome Type F	10*	10*
Kodachrome Type A	10*	16
Kodacolor	32	20
*see filter instructions packed with these films		
<b>BLACK &amp; WHITE</b>		
Anso Supreme	50	32
Anso Super Hypan	500	400
Kodak Panatomic-X	25	20
✓ Kodak Plus-X	80	64
Kodak Tri-X	200	160

Use daylight exposure index when taking pictures in daylight.

Use tungsten index when using artificial light such as photofloods.

## CHANGING SHUTTER SPEED

Turn the large knurled ring on the meter to change the camera's shutter speed. The illustration below shows a speed of 125 (1/125 second) set.



## CHOOSING THE RIGHT SHUTTER SPEED

**FOR AVERAGE PICTURES**, where there is no appreciable action or movement of the subject, use 60 (1/60 second).

**FOR ACTION PICTURES**, in which the subject is moving, use 125, or even 300. The faster the shutter speed, the less motion will be evident in the picture.

**IF LIGHT IS DIM**, and a faster speed isn't possible, use 30, 15, or even lower. Always use a tripod or other support with speeds slower than 30 so that camera will not be moved during exposure.

If the pointer does not move into the lens opening range with the shutter speed you have selected, change the shutter speed to a lower one. If you cannot get a reading after going to the lowest speed on your camera, the light is too dim for a properly exposed picture with the film you are using.

## HOW TO AIM THE METER

Your camera and meter are now used as a single unit. Hold the camera at chest level and aim the meter at your subject. The light sensitive cell will measure the amount of light and will tell you which lens opening to use for correct exposure. Point the meter slightly downward when taking outdoor "readings" to avoid "reading" too much sky.

Remember that the meter takes in or "reads" approximately the same area that will be in your picture. Therefore, aim the meter so that it will cover the same area as the camera lens.

Regular meter readings from where you are going to take the picture will be accurate as long as the area read is of an average tone, or consists almost equally of dark and light areas.

For more information on aiming the meter, see pages 7, 9, and 10.

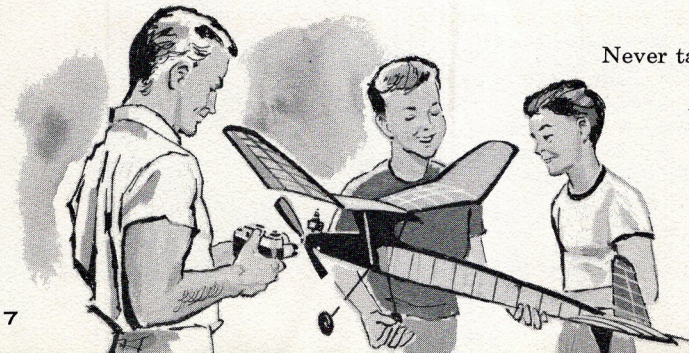


## POINTERS ON USING THE METER

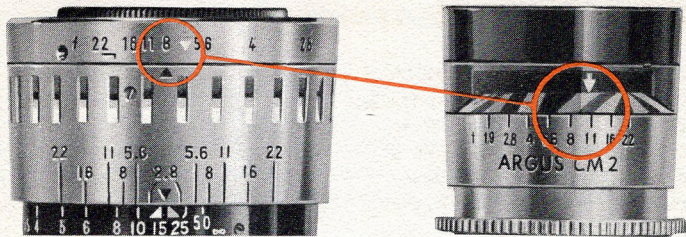
An exposure meter cannot tell which part of a picture you wish to expose for. For instance, you may want to photograph a light subject against a dark background. A general meter reading from the camera position will give an exposure recommendation for both

the subject and the background. This would tend to overexpose the light subject. Therefore, take a close-up reading of the subject. The same technique would be used for a dark subject against a light background to avoid underexposing the subject.

Never take a meter reading with the sun striking the light cell window, as this will give you an inaccurate exposure recommendation.







## READING THE METER AND SETTING LENS

When the camera and meter are aimed at the subject, the pointer will come to rest at a black or white channel or on part of a channel. *Follow the channel to the lens opening to use.*

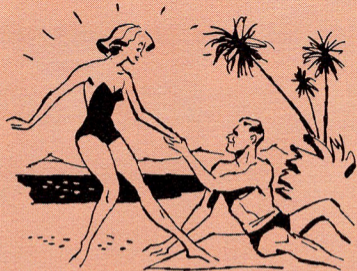
The pointer may point to the center of a channel, the edge of a channel, or between channels. Follow the pointer position, wherever it may be, to the

lens opening in that same position. *The illustration shows a lens opening of f/8.*

Turn your camera's lens opening (aperture) ring to the same position as shown by the meter pointer. It is not necessary to use even lens settings, as in-between settings can be used as well.

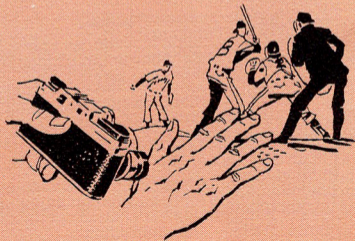
## AVERAGE OUTDOOR SCENES

Aim the meter directly at the subject and slightly downward to minimize the effect of the bright sky. If possible, read average tones or take readings from both light and dark areas and average the pointer position. Shade the light cell window from the sun if it is to the side of the picture-taking position.



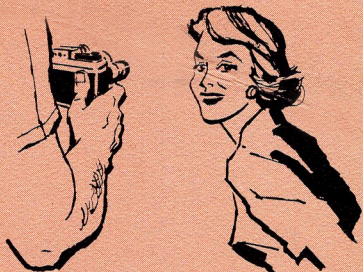
## SUBSTITUTION METHOD

If it isn't possible to approach subject to get an accurate reading (this often happens when using a telephoto lens), use this method. Take reading from the back of your hand held about 4 inches away from the meter and at the same angle to the sun as subject. Be careful not to read your own or the camera's shadow.



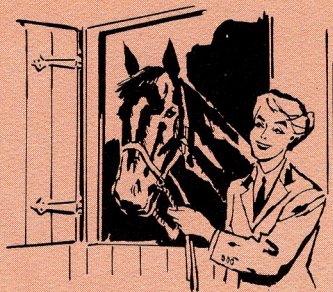
## CLOSE-UP READINGS

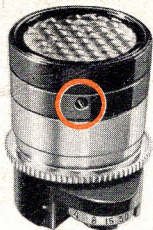
Use the meter at close range if the subject is average but the surroundings are lighter or darker than average; for example, a person on a beach or a person standing beside dark foliage. When taking close readings, be careful not to read your own or the camera's shadow.



## DIM LIGHT PICTURES

When taking pictures in dim light, you may find that the pointer does not move into the range of usable lens openings with the shutter speed you have set. In this case, use a slower shutter speed. Always use a tripod or other support when using speeds slower than 30.





## ZERO ADJUSTMENT

You can check your meter occasionally by *completely* covering the light cell window so that no light strikes the cell. If the pointer does not rest on the "O" line, turn the zero adjustment screw until it does. This screw is on the lower left-hand side of the meter when you are looking at the meter from top.  
*See illustration.*

# Lifetime guarantee

*Your Argus Coupled Exposure Meter was manufactured, inspected, and tested by skilled craftsmen. It is automatically guaranteed when purchased to be free of defects in workmanship or material during its lifetime. If any servicing is necessary because of imperfections in material or workmanship, your exposure meter will be factory serviced without charge.*

*Argus equipment which has been damaged, mishandled, or worn from extensive use will be factory serviced at established rates. Equipment purchased as used or rebuilt is not covered by this guarantee.*

*For information, servicing, or replacement parts, see your local Argus dealer or write to:*

**CUSTOMER SERVICE DEPARTMENT**  
**ARGUS CAMERAS, ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN**  
*Division of Sylvania Electric Products Inc.*

*In Canada, write to:*

**ARGUS CAMERAS OF CANADA, LTD., TORONTO, ONTARIO**  
*When writing, be sure to mention you have the Argus Coupled Exposure Meter, Model CM2.*