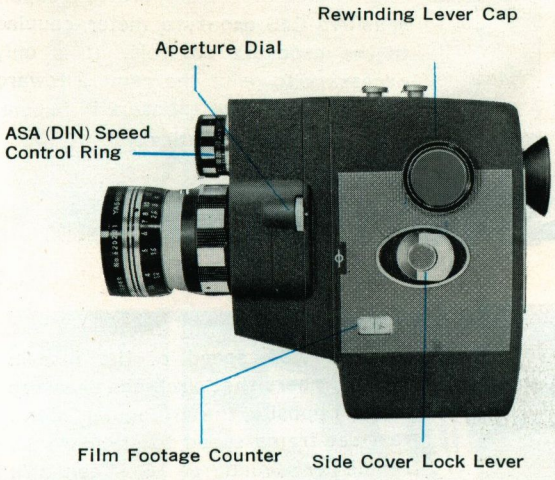
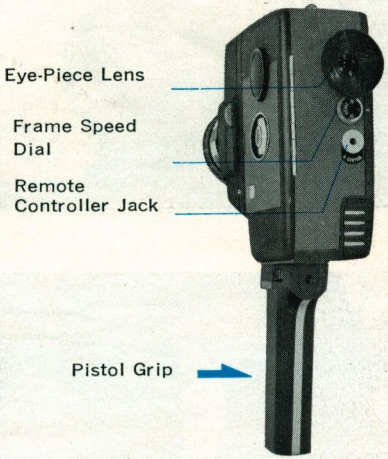
YASHICA 8 UP

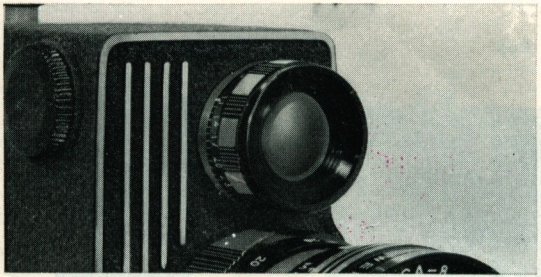
INSTRUCTION BOOKLET

DESCRIPTION OF YASHICA 8U-P

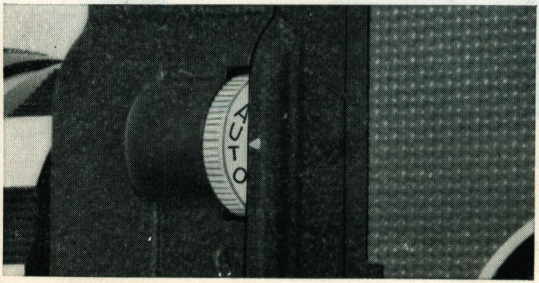

Rewinding Lever Cap
Aperture Dial
ASA (DIN) Speed
Control Ring
Film Footage Counter
Side Cover Lock Lever


Eye-Piece Lens
Frame Speed
Dial
Remote
Controller Jack
Pistol Grip

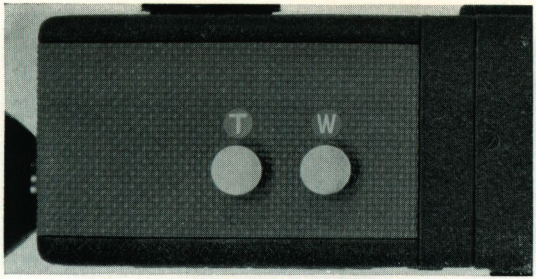
IMPORTANT



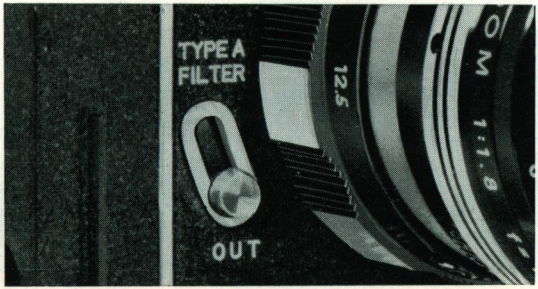
The Yashica 8U-P incorporates a super-sensitive CdS exposure meter coupled to the exposure controls. It is only necessary to point the camera toward the scene and the exposure is calculated and set automatically.



Set the ASA speed of the film in use, (numbers that circle the exposure meter) opposite the triangular mark. Next set frame speed to standard 16 frames per second (red 16). Then turn aperture dial to "AUTO" position.

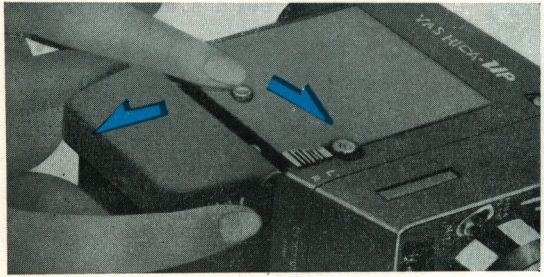


Two zooming buttons are located on top of the camera. Full operating time for zooming from Wide Angle to Telephoto and Telephoto to Wide Angle is approximately 3.5 seconds. Before operating, note focal length set on lens mount and then press appropriate button. While filming a zoom sequence, both shutter release button and zooming button must be pressed simultaneously.

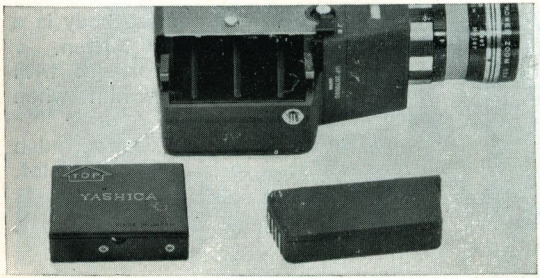


Incorporated in the camera body is a Type-A filter and a change button.
This filter is designed for use with any Tungsten-type color film when used in daylight.
When use of the filter is desired, push lever completely to the top of the slot. Then reset ASA speed dial to daylight-speed,-with-filter of the Tungsten-type film in use.

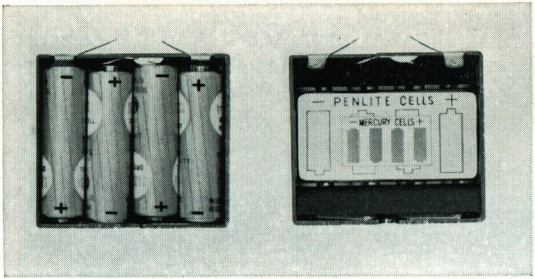
LOADING BATTERY



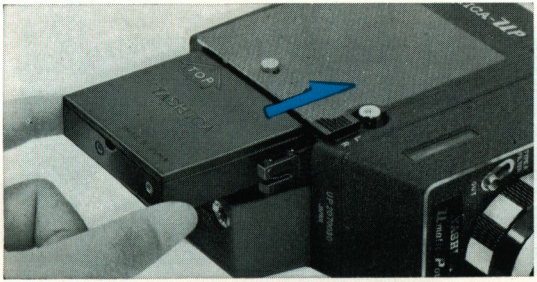
■ Push the Power Battery Cover Release Button to the right, and pull the Battery Door downwards.



■ Pull out the Power Battery Holder and remove the lid using your finger nail.

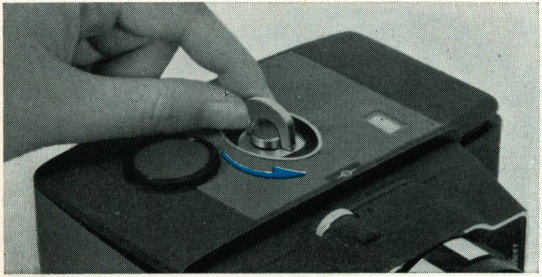


■ When inserting batteries, it is important that the Penlite (1.5 V "AA") cells be inserted properly in accordance with the printed polarity diagram in the battery case. should you use mercury cells, note that they are inserted differently.
See Photo at the left for the correct battery polarity indications.



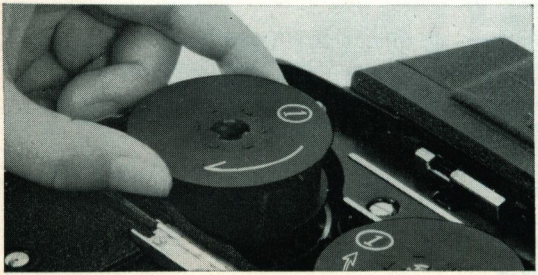
■ Place the holder back in the base of the camera with the terminals and 'TOP' mark pointing upwards, and replace the cover.

LOADING FILM (1)

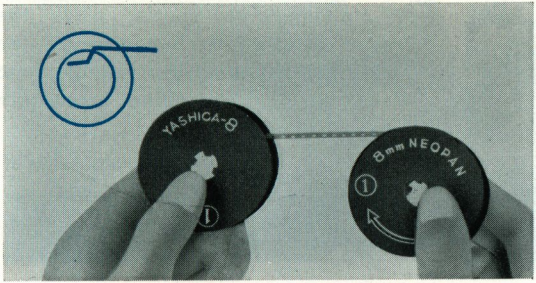


Loading your YASHICA movie camera is easy if you follow these steps. With some practice you will do it in seconds.

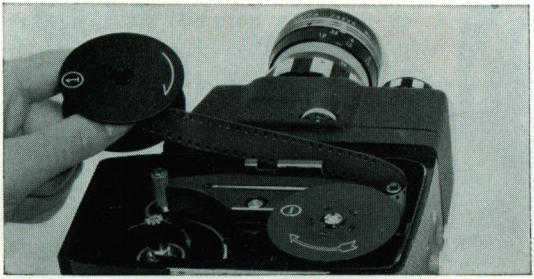
■ Lift the Side Cover Lock, turn it counter-clockwise, and open the cover.



■ Remove the empty spool.

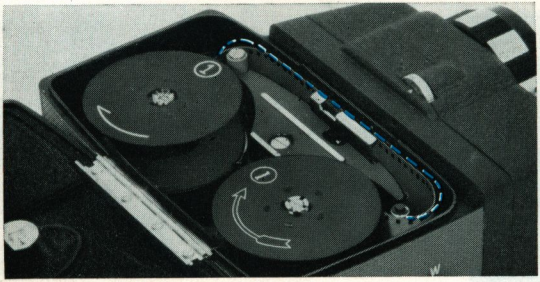


■ Bend the end of the film about 2 cm (3/4″)., and insert end of film deep in the slot in the empty spool with the side marked "1" facing up.



■ Flim must run along the white arrow-line film-path marked inside, with the white (emulsion) surface of the film facing out (toward the lens).

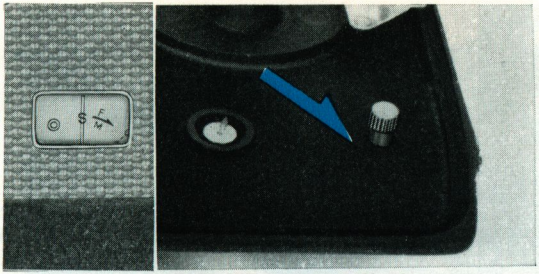
LOADING FILM (2)



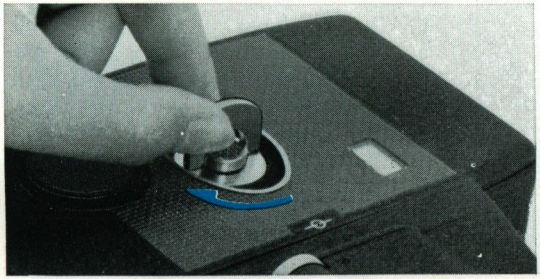
■ Holding both spools, place the loaded spool on the upper spindle, the empty one on the lower spindle, and insert the film along the arrow-path into the film gate.

Remember, the white emulsion side of the film must be facing the lens.

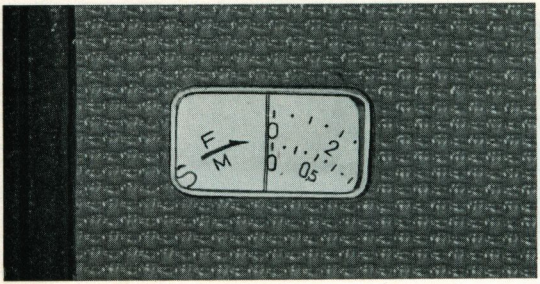
■ Close film gate with your finger and press the Shutter Release Button for two seconds as a test for smooth film movement. The film gate automatically closes when the cover is locked.



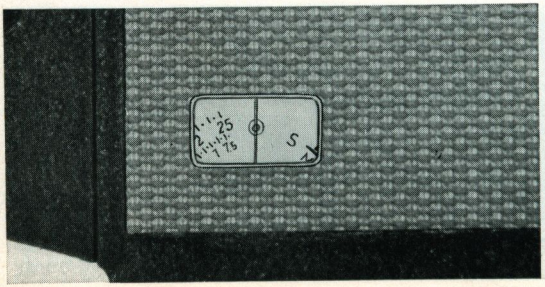
After the film has been loaded in the camera, turn the Footage Counter Resetting Knob (which is located right behind the Footage Counter Window) until "S" comes under the red vertical line in the window.



Close the side cover and turn the lock clockwise to lock it.

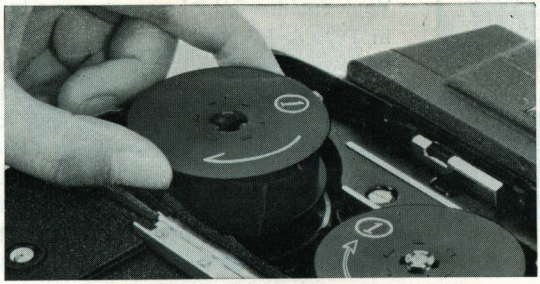


■ Press the Shutter Release Button until "0" appears in the Footage Counter Window before filming.
Now you are ready to shoot.

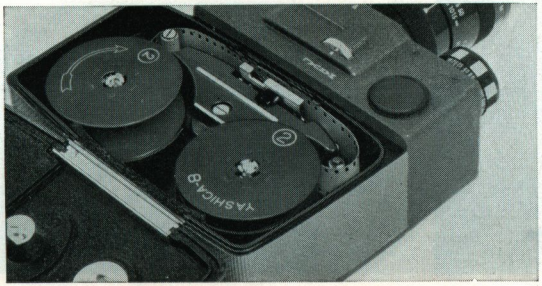


■ When you have filmed the whole roll and '25' appears in the Footage Counter Window, run the camera until "◎" mark comes under the red vertical line in the window.

■ Insert end of the film deep into the slot on the empty spool.



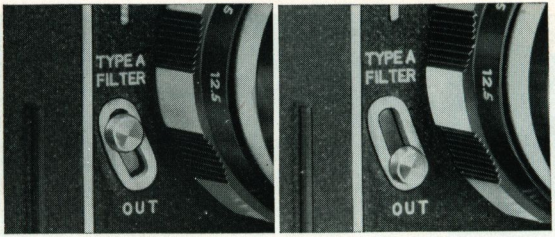
■ Open the side cover, remove the loaded spool (on which the exposed film has been wound) from the take-up spindle, taking care not to loosen the film.



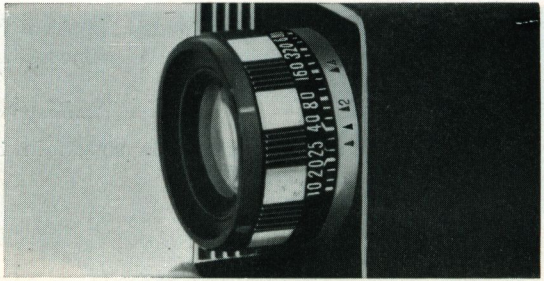
▨ Turn over the loaded spool so that the ② is visible, and then insert it in the upper spindle.

Then repeat steps as shown in the page 8, 9 and 10.

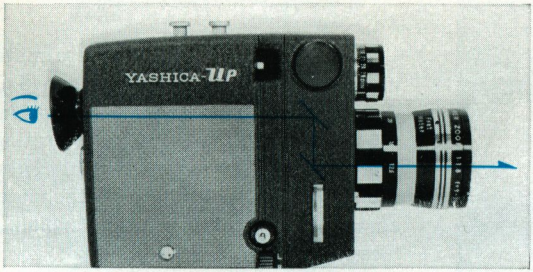
BUILT-IN TYPE-A FILTER



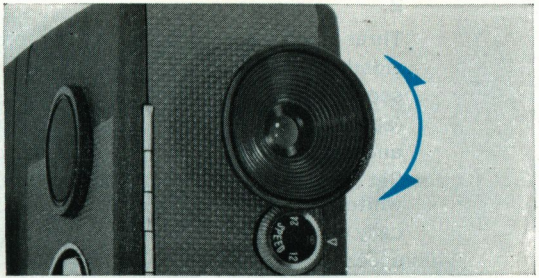
Your Yashica 8U-P incorporates a built-in Type-A Filter (light orange) that is used to convert Tungsten-type color film for use in daylight. This built-in filter has a control lever beside the lens in a channel marked Type-A Filter and Out. To bring the filter into the optical system of the lens, push the operating lever toward the top of the camera. Do NOT stop the lever half-way.



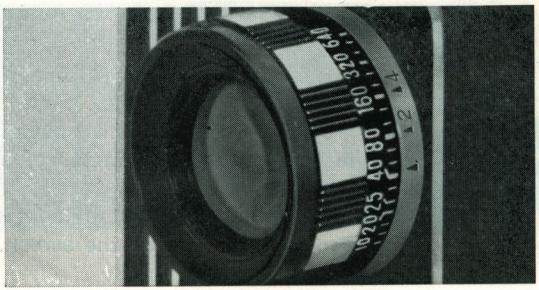
To remove filter from the optical system, move the filter lever down to the OUT position. Do NOT leave the lever at the half-way position.



■ The single lens reflex principle, where the subject is viewed through the lens, eliminates parallax completely. You will never accidently cut off the tops of heads, for instance, in close-ups.
The scene you see through the finder is the scene you will see on the screen.

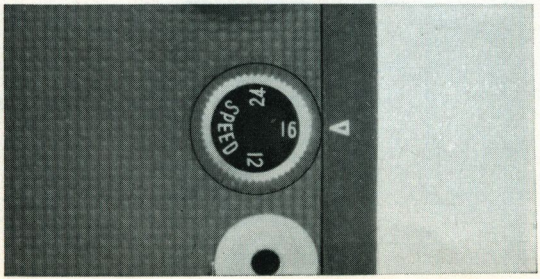


■ Adjustable Eyepiece Lens ...
Adjust the eyepiece to get a clear image by turning the viewfinder eyepiece.



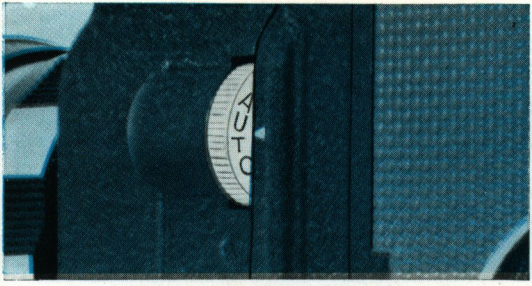
1.

Turn ASA dial of CdS exposure meter until index is opposite ASA speed of film in use. A 'DIN' scale is provided for films having this film speed rating. The figures 2 and 4 on the index ring are for filter and advanced technique compensations, which will be explained later.



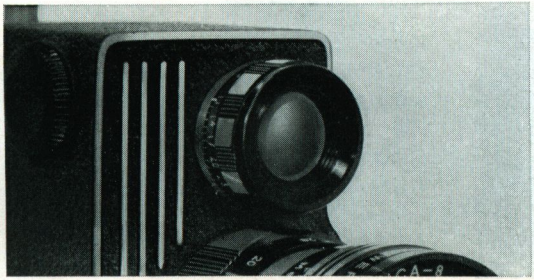
2.

Three frame speed settings are provided on the 8U-P. 24 frames per second for sound and motion analysis (action is slowed down), 16 for normal and 12 for accelerating movement. Set desired speed number opposite white triangle. Exposure is automatically compensated for at all frame speeds.



3.

Turn the Aperture Dial clockwise until 'AUTO' appears opposite white triangle and clicks into place. All automatic exposure controls are now interconnected and exposures will be correct if light conditions are within the prescribed range of the film in use.

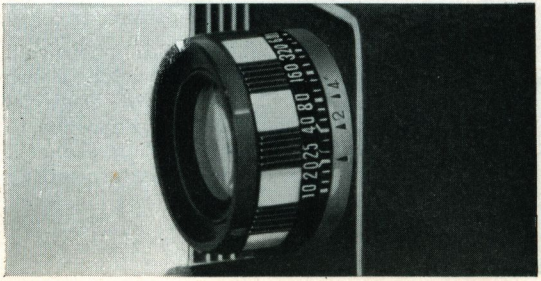


4.

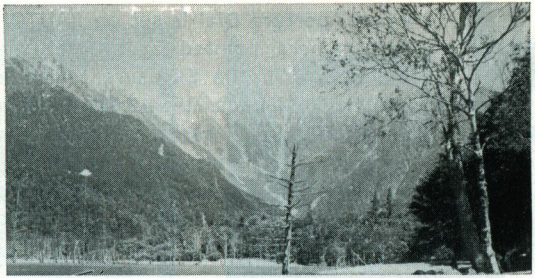
The Cadmium Sulfide (CdS) photo cell, actually an electrical resistor, allows only a certain amount of electrical energy to pass, in direct proportion to the amount of light hitting the cell, and to activate the aperture-setting mechanism.

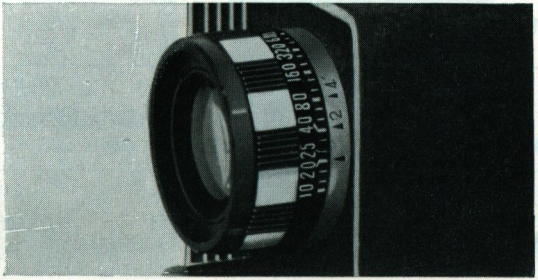
BACKLIGHTING

Some scenes you may desire to photograph may be backlighted, recognizable by shadows slanting in the direction of the camera. Should you film these at the normal "AUTO" setting, the shadow area would be underexposed.



Proper exposure of these scenes may be obtained, automatically, by simply setting the ASA speed of the film in use opposite the number 2 on ASA control ring of the exposure meter. Remember to reset ASA speed index of the film opposite the triangle mark for normal scenes after use.





FILTER COMPENSATION :

Provision has been made on the ASA Speed Control Ring for automatic filter compensation. Two markings 2 and 4, are provided, indicating exposure multiplying factors of 2 X and 4 X, respectively.

Should you desire to use a yellow filter (factor 2X) to enhance clouds in a scenic view while using a black and white film with an ASA 40 index and desire electric-eye exposure control, it is only necessary to turn the ASA Speed Control Ring until the number 40 is opposite the small triangle beside the number 2. Similarly, if the filter in use has a factor of 4, the ASA speed number of the film should be set opposite the triangle beside 4.

EXPOSURE INDICATOR WINDOW & ASA-DIN FILM SPEEDS

When Aperture Dial is set on "AUTO" and camera pointed at subject the red needle in the Exposure Indicator Window indicates the F-stop being used for correct exposure. When the aperture dial is turned to the manual settings, the exposure indicator does not work and reading is not needed except in case of battery check.

INTERMEDIATE ASA-DIN FILM SPEED SETTINGS

ASA	10	12	16	20	25	32	40	50	64	80	100	125	160	200	250	320	400	500	640
DIN	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29

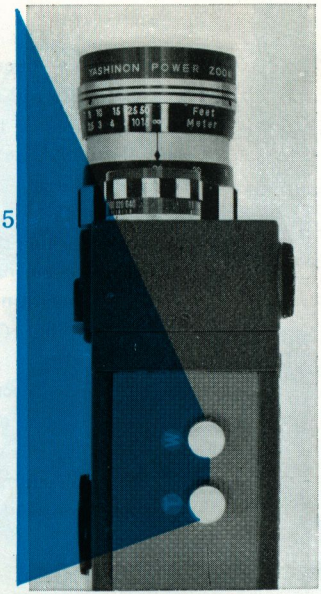
9

12.5

15

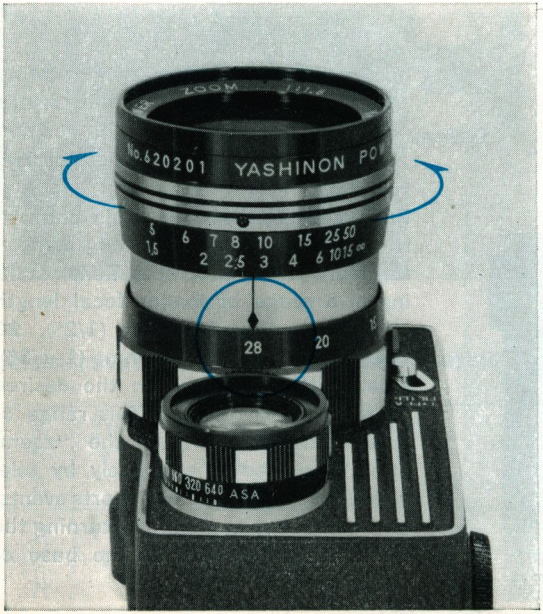
20

28



Push the "W" button until the rotating zoom collar stops ..... this brings the lens into the wide angle position — 9 mm (3/8″), covering widest possible scene.

Push the "T" button.....this changes the lens relationship forming completely different lens combinations resulting in a range of longer focal length telephoto lenses 12.5 mm (1/2″), 20 mm (13/16″) and 28 mm (1-1/8″). Release the button when the desired focal length is reached. This range of smooth transitions gives the "zoom-effect" as used so effectively by television coverage of various sports events. You can zoom manually by turning the manual zoom collars at the base of the lens.

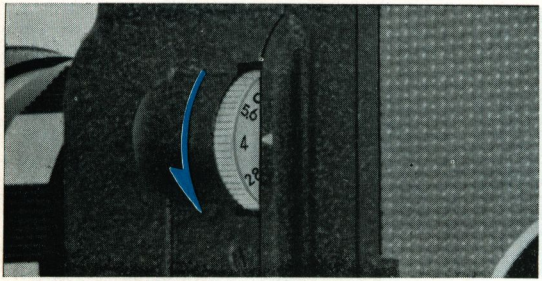


Critical focus through the viewfinder is necessary before filming your subject. Once the subject has been brought into clear focus by rotating the focusing ring, distance scale ring change is not necessary while zooming.

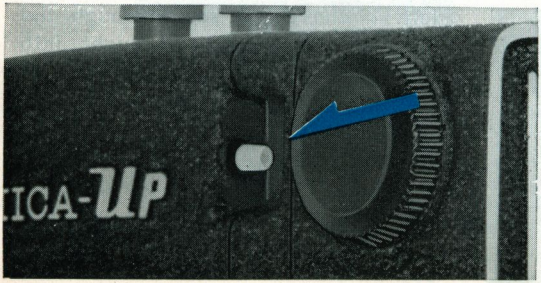
1. Before turning the distance scale ring, turn the zooming ring to the telephoto (28 mm) position either manually or by pressing the (T) telephoto zooming button.
2. Approximate focus can be achieved by estimating the distance to your subject and turning the distance scale ring until the distance in meters or feet is opposite the indicator line.

While looking through the viewfinder, turn the distance scale ring either clockwise or counter-clockwise until a clear, distinct image is seen in the center micro-screen spot. The photo on the left shows a properly focused scene.

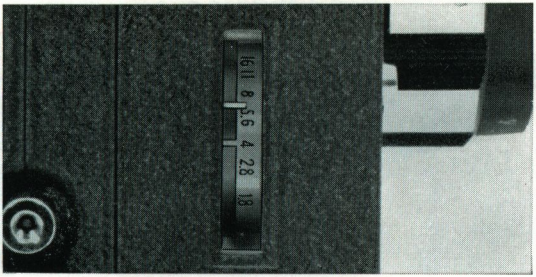
When the scene is out of focus it will appear as shown in the picture on the left. If the scene seen through the viewfinder cannot be brought into clear focus after turning distance scale ring in both directions, it may be necessary to set the distance by estimation and then rotate the viewfinder eyepiece until the image becomes clear. Minor adjustments to eyepiece are generally necessary for individual user's vision.



Before filming, be sure to check the condition of batteries if they are in good condition by reading the Power Indicator. The aperture dial must be off the "AUTO" position.

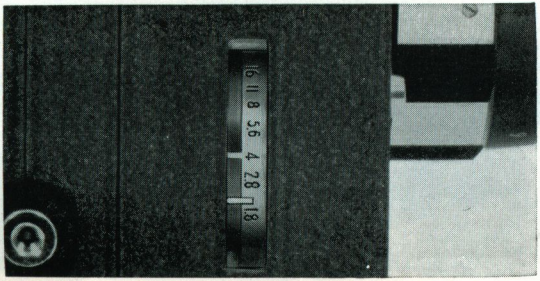


To check the meter, set the Frame Speed Dial at 16, then press in on the Power Button and read the needle in the indicator.



If the needle swings into the black zone...

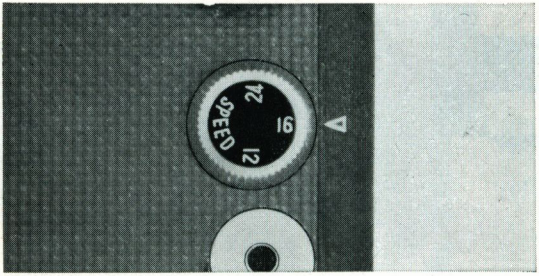
It indicates that the batteries are GOOD.



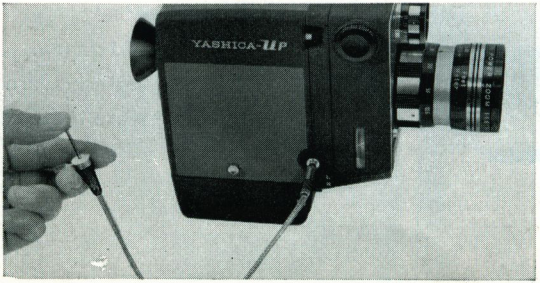
If it swings into the red zone...

It is indicating the batteries are not strong enough to operate the electric-powered-motor.

FRAME SPEED AND CABLE RELEASE

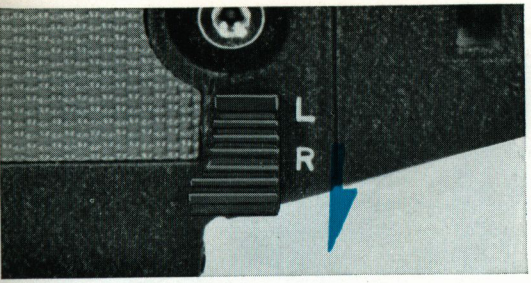


■ Your YASHICA 8U-P has three runn
speeds, which are 12, 16 and 24 frame-p
second.
16 frame-per-second is a standard fra
speed.
12 frame-per-second is for accelerat
movement, such as a slow moving bo
or sports action, to achieve more drama
effects.
24 frame-per-second is useful for reduc
the effect of camera shake when panni
or to produce slight slow-motion effect.

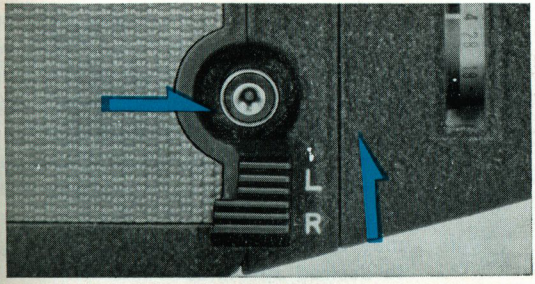


■ If the use of a cable release
preferred, screw the cable release in
the socket provided on the shut
release button.

SAFETY LOCK

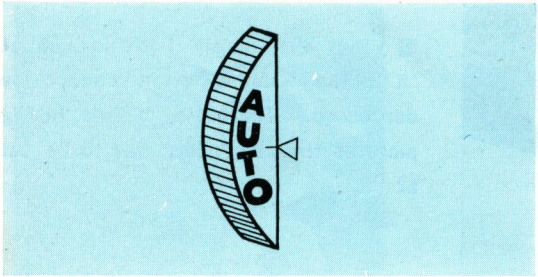


■ When the Safety Lock is set at "L", the Release-button cannot be depressed. Therefore, before taking pictures the safety lock has to be set at "R".

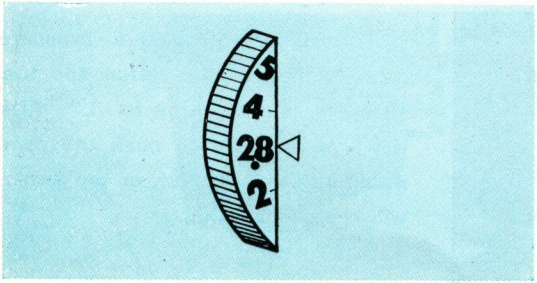


■ To set for continuous exposure, depress the Release-button and then slide the safety-lock up to "L". After the shot, be sure to push the continuous run lock to "R", or the camera will keep on running.

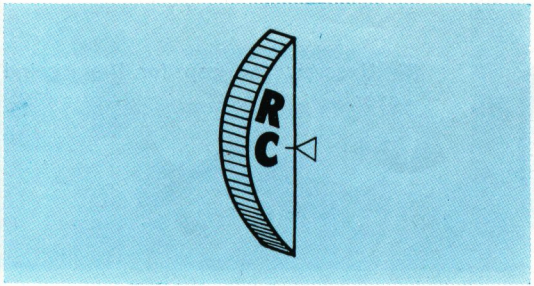
HOW TO USE APERTURE DIAL



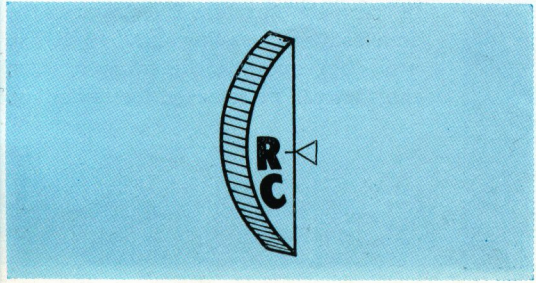
For automatic operation of aperture and correct exposure with the automatic EE system, turn the Aperture Dial with your thumb clockwise until the word "AUTO" clicks into place opposite the white triangle.



Should you desire manual control for special effects such as fade-in or fade-out, first take a correct exposure meter reading by pointing the meter cell toward the scene to be taken and then read the indication in the exposure indicator while the Aperture Dial is still set on "AUTO". Aperture Dial may then be turned counter-clockwise to desired aperture.

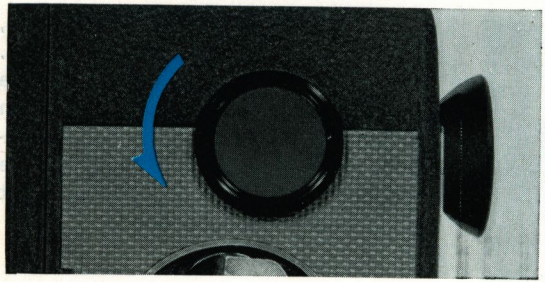


Other than numbers indicating F-stops, the Aperture Dial has a "C" letter. This letter, when opposite the white triangle, indicates the diaphragm (aperture) is completely closed, preventing any light from reaching the film. It is useful as a starting point or ending point, for fades.

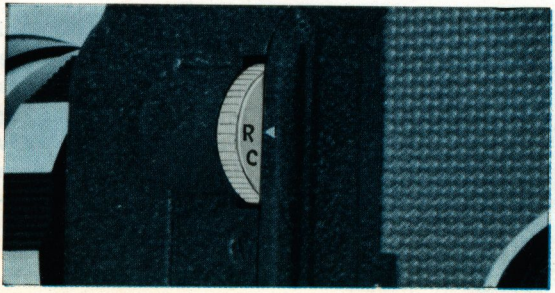


The other letter on the Aperture Dial is "R". This also indicates the aperture is completely closed but has the individual function of retracting the film-pull-down claw and thereby allowing the film to be rewound with the Rewind Lever on the film compartment cover.

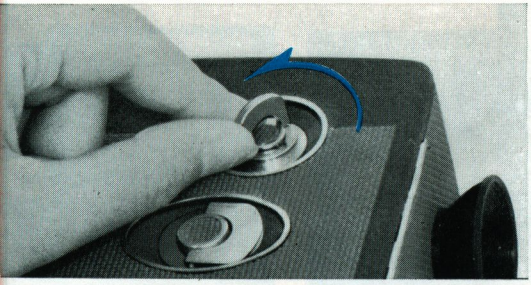
REWINDING FILM (1)



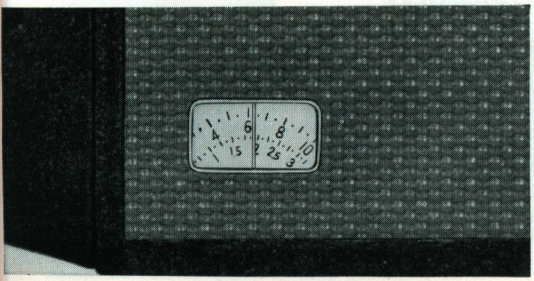
■ Unscrew the cap for the Rewind Lever.



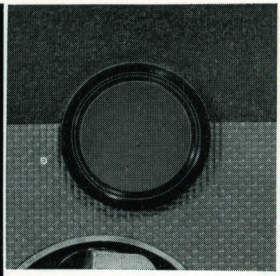
■ Turn the Aperture Dial towards the smallest lens opening until "R" is in a position opposite the triangle, thus, the film will be released for rewinding.



■ Lift Rewind Lever and set it in the groove of the rewind spindle. To rewind the film, turn the Rewind Lever slowly in the direction of arrow.



■ Note the position of the footage counter, then turn the lever slowly and rewind the film to the desired length by closely watching the footage. Do not rewind the film when the remote control is used.

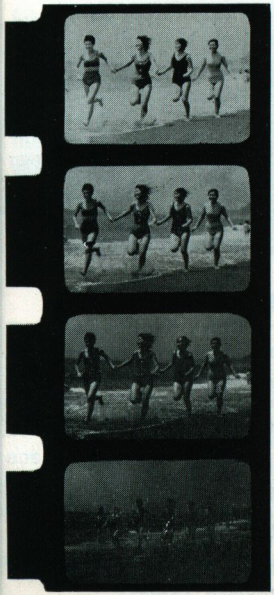


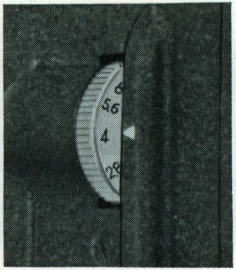
■ Lift Rewind Lever and give it a slight twist and bridge it across the groove in the rewind spindle. Fold the lever and replace the cap. After rewinding the film, turn the Aperture Dial from "R" to a working position.

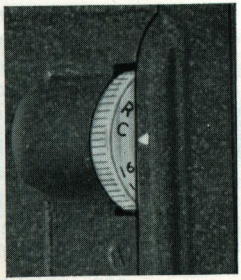
TO ACHIEVE LAP-DISSOLVE

At the end of a scene where lap-dissolve is desired, begin fade-out by decreasing exposure (mentioned under Fade-out). Note the exact position of the footage counter where the fade-out began and ended, then rewind the film to the point where the first fade-out began by closely watching the footage counter which will backtrack while rewinding. Begin fade-in for the second scene from this point where the fade-out began, with continuous filming of the scene.

FADE-IN AND FADE-OUT





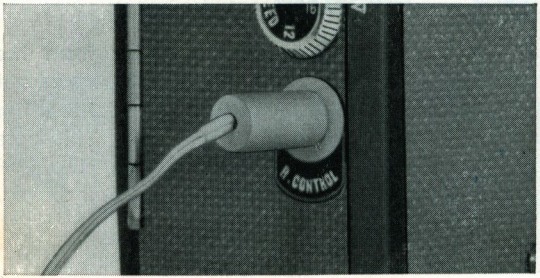


FADE-IN

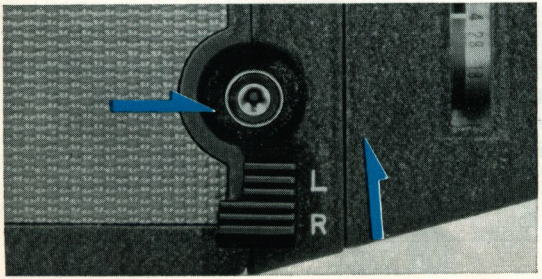
Commence filming at the smallest lens opening.
Steadily turn the Aperture Dial toward the opening for the correct manual exposure (under the prevailing light condition).
Continue filming the scene.

FADE-OUT

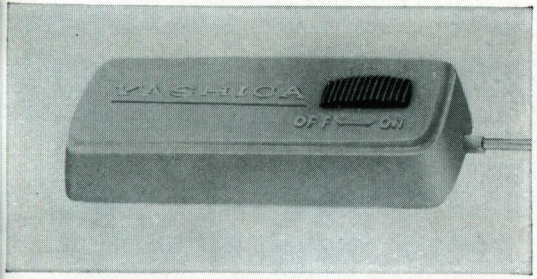
While filming at correct manual exposure, toward the end of the scene turn the Apeture Dial gently toward the smallest lens opening, thus gradually reducing the amount of light necessary to expose the film. Finally the Aperture Dial will come to a click-stop at "C" on the dial. At this position, the aperture or lens opening is completely closed.



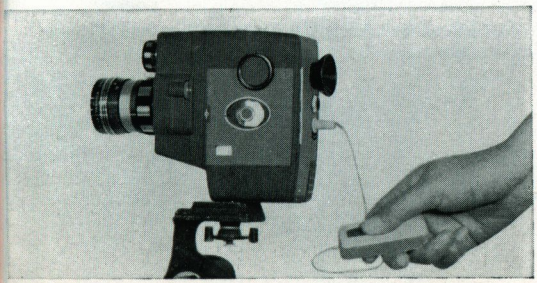
Insert plug of the controller cord into the remote control jack. (Located below the Frame Speed Dial.)



Be sure to depress the shutter release button and lock it with the Safety Lock set at "L" position.



Push the On-Off Switch to the direction of "ON", and the motor runs as long as the switch is kept on.



Note: Unless the Shutter Release Button is depressed and locked, the remote control system does not work, even if the switch is turned on.

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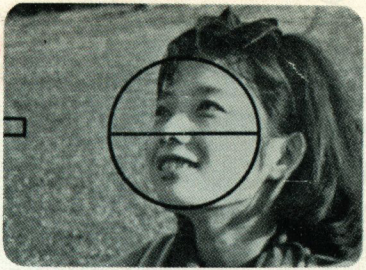
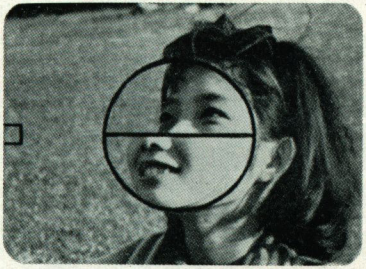
IMPROVED FOCUSING

O



While looking through the viewfinder turn the distance scale ring either clockwise or counterclockwise until the upper and lower portions of the image are seen in the circle into perfect alignment.

X



If the camera is not in focus, the image of the subject in the upper and lower portions (semicircles) of the circle will not coincide.