

Sankyo

SUPER CME666
Hi-Focus



Sankyo

INSTRUCTION MANUAL

INTRODUCTION

The Sankyo Hi-Focus CME-666, an entirely new concept in Super-8 movie cameras, offers two unique features that make movie camera history.

- **The Sankyo Hi-Focus System features a unique super-imposed image range finder which is the first in Super-8 movie camera history.**

This advanced technical innovation always assures you of the most accurate range setting.

- **The Sankyo EE Checker System lets you add a professional touch to your movie making. The exposure meter automatically sets the proper exposure for filming as many other movie cameras do but what sets the Sankyo CME-666 apart from the others is the EE Checker System which allows you to check the function of the exposure meter and/or to adjust to over- or under-exposure to suit your taste.**

These two new features assure you of precise focusing and correct exposure under any filming condition and give you the kind of dependability you expect from a quality movie camera.

THE SANKYO HIGH-FOCUS SYSTEM

The Sankyo Hi-Focus system is a newly developed double-image focusing range finder for the 8mm zoom camera with reflex finder.

You will see an extra-bright and clear filming view in the CME-666 viewfinder through Sankyo's bright and ultra-sharp 6X zoom lens.

When focusing the lens, press the Hi-Focus button. The viewfinder will automatically switch over to the double-image focusing system which has a magnification of 2X. Next, turn the distance ring until the double image merges into one image. It does not matter if the focal length of the zoom lens is at the telephoto or wide-angle position as the double-image focusing system will precisely focus the lens regardless of its focal length and eliminates the necessity of always having to re-focus at telephoto as required on other cameras.

After focusing, release the Hi-Focus button, then the field of view in the viewfinder will automatically return to the original one and you will be ready to start shooting.

THE EE CHECKER SYSTEM

In addition to automatically controlling the exposure, Sankyo's EE Checker System offers you the following possibilities (please carefully read the instruction on page 12).

- * To check whether the automatic exposure meter is functioning properly or not (this is an especially important feature when making a long trip and shooting many rolls of movie film).
- * To intentionally adjust the exposure meter to the desired exposure level, over- or under-exposure.

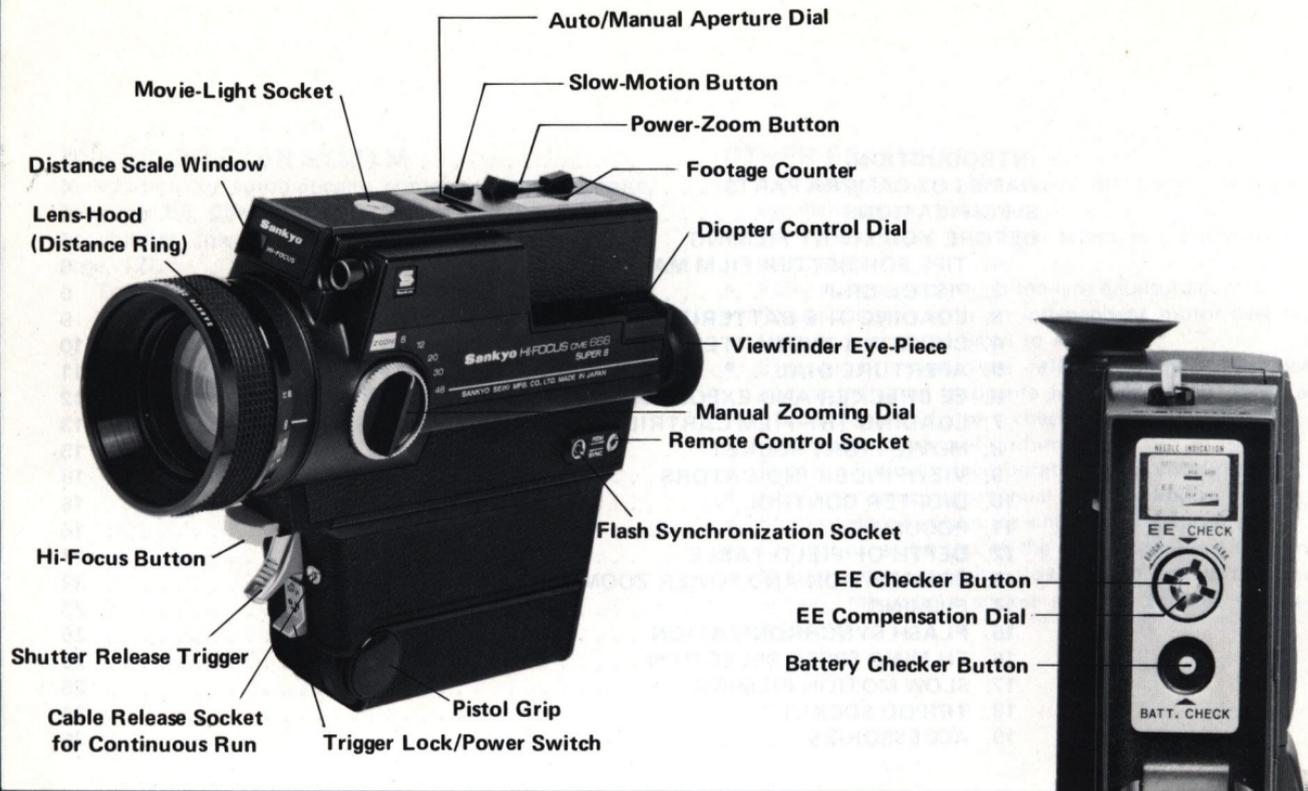
OTHER FEATURES

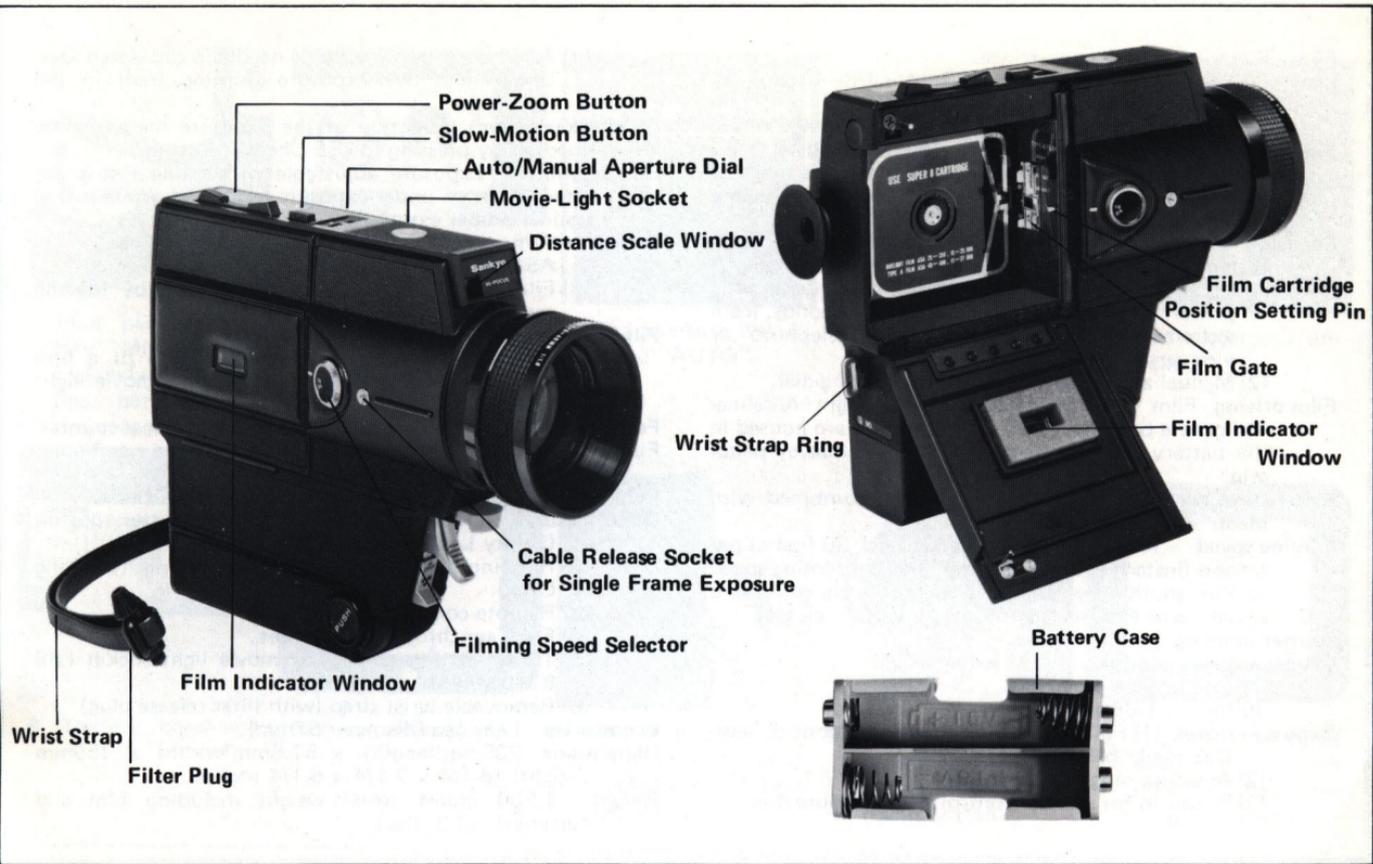
- Extremely bright and sharp 6X zoom lens with excellent color balance.
- Fold-away pistol grip (also serves as a battery compartment).
- Fully automatic through-the-lens exposure control.
- Power zooming with an independent motor over the full zoom range of 8mm to 48mm.
- Extra-bright, easy-to-see reflex viewfinder with exposure indicator (exposure indicator needle serves as EE checker and battery checker).
- Push-button slow motion filming.
- Film run indicator incorporated in the viewfinder.
- Easy-to-operate large manual zooming knob.
- Flash synchronization for single frame exposure.
- Control panel on top of the camera contains the controls for power zooming, slow motion, manual aperture setting, movie-light socket and the footage counter window.

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	1
NAMES OF CAMERA PARTS	4
SPECIFICATIONS	6
BEFORE YOU START FILMING	7
1. TIPS FOR BETTER FILM MAKING	8
2. PISTOL GRIP	9
3. LOADING THE BATTERIES	9
4. CHECKING THE BATTERY POWER	10
5. APERTURE DIAL	11
6. EE CHECKER AND EXPOSURE LEVEL ADJUSTMENT	12
7. LOADING THE FILM CARTRIDGE	13
8. MOVIE-LIGHT SOCKET	15
9. VIEWFINDER INDICATORS	15
10. DIOPTER CONTROL	16
11. FOCUSING	16
12. DEPTH OF FIELD TABLE	17
13. COMPOSITION AND POWER ZOOMING	22
14. FILMING	23
15. FLASH SYNCHRONIZATION	25
16. FILMING SPEED SELECTION	25
17. SLOW MOTION FILMING	25
18. TRIPOD SOCKET	26
19. ACCESSORIES	26

NAMES OF CAMERA PARTS





SPECIFICATIONS

Film Super-8 movie film cartridge.

Lens (1) Sankyo zoom F1.8 6X Zoom Lens f/8—48mm.

(2) Nearest focusing distance — 4ft. (1.2m).

(3) Attachment fitting screw M49x0.75 and M62x0.75.

Finder (1) Extra-large, easy-to-see reflex viewfinder.

(2) Adjustable to individual eyesight over the range of +3 to -3 diopters by Diopter Control Dial at the side of the camera body.

Focusing Built-in Sankyo "Hi-Focus" double image focusing system.

Zooming (1) Power zooming by push-button automatic power zooming (approximately 5 seconds from extreme wide angle to extreme telephoto or vice versa).

(2) Manual zooming by easy-to-use zooming dial.

Film driving Film drive powered by 4 penlight Alkaline-Manganese batteries (4 x 1.5V). Batteries are housed in the battery compartment case of the foldaway pistol grip.

Battery checker Built in the viewfinder combined with meter indicator.

Filming speed 18 and 24 frames per second, 36 frames per second (instant change over from normal filming speed to slow motion by pressing slow-motion button), and single frame exposure by means of a cable release.

Shutter opening 150 degrees

Exposure time 18 fps 1/43 seconds

24 fps 1/58 seconds

36 fps 1/86 seconds

Exposure meter (1) Fully automatic exposure control with CdS meter behind the lens (TTL).

(2) Aperture range f/1.8 — f/16.

(3) Provision for manual control with aperture dial.

(4) Aperture is indicated by a needle in the viewfinder. Under- and over-exposure warning (red) in the viewfinder.

EE checker system Function of the exposure meter can be checked by pressing the EE Checker Button.

EE adjustment Exposure adjustable within one F-stop for either over- or under-exposure by EE Adjustment Dial against proper exposure.

Film sensitivity (1) ASA 25, 100, 250 (Daylight Type)
ASA 40, 160, 400 (Tungsten Type)

(2) Film sensitivity is set automatically by loading cartridge.

Filter (1) A built-in Kodak type 85 filter.

(2) Automatically controlled by insertion of a film cartridge or manually through the movie light socket.

Footage counter Automatic resetting mechanical counter.

Film running meter (1) A green light flickers in the viewfinder.

(2) Also functions as a film-end signal.

Fold-away pistol grip Built-in (contains battery case).

Other features (1) Safety lock for the shutter button (Safety Lock).

(2) Running lock for continuous filming (Running Lock).

(3) Remote control socket.

(4) Flash synchronization socket.

(5) Tripod fitting screw and movie light socket (JIS B7103, 1/4 — 20 UNC).

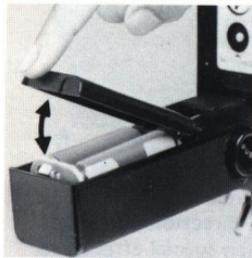
(6) Removable wrist strap (with filter release plug).

Accessories Lens cap (diameter 67mm).

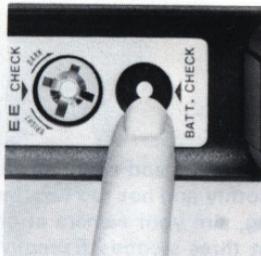
Dimensions 235mm(length) x 57.5mm(width) x 159mm (height) (8-1/4 x 2-1/4 x 6-1/4 inches).

Weight 1,300 grams (total weight including film and batteries) (3.3 lbs.)

BEFORE YOU START FILMING



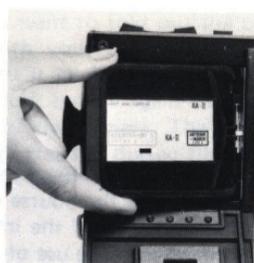
1. Four penlight Mallory MN-1500 or Eveready E91 alkaline batteries properly installed.



2. The batteries have sufficient power.



3. The aperture dial set to "AUTO".



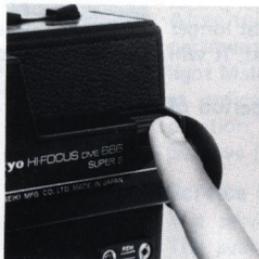
4. Film cartridge inserted.



5. The trigger unlocked.



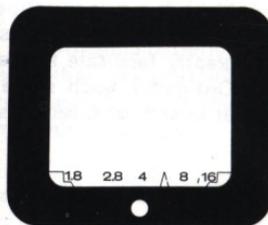
6. The EE checker button pressed in.



7. The eye piece corrected to your eyesight and firmly locked.



8. The lens correctly focused. Check by pressing the Hi-Focus button.



9. A green light in the viewfinder will flicker when the trigger is pressed.

1) TIPS FOR BETTER FILM MAKING

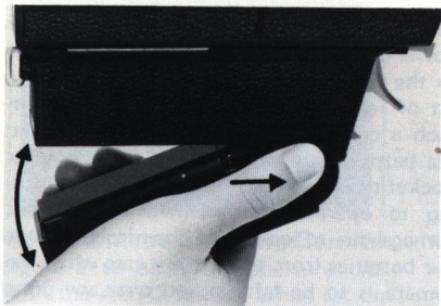
Hold your camera as steady as possible. Even the slightest erratic movement of the camera in the course of filming will appear as a distracting quivering of the image when your film is projected on the screen. The use of a tripod is recommended whenever possible. Before mounting your camera, make sure the panhead is set horizontal. A slight tilt will result in a conspicuous inclination of the image on the screen. Before shooting, pan the camera in either direction and check through the viewfinder whether it rotates smoothly and properly through a horizontal plane. Make it a rule to shoot individual scenes somewhat longer than you deem necessary. If this rule is followed, it will greatly facilitate film editing later on. Ordinarily, each scene should be filmed over a period of at least 5 or 6 seconds.

Plan your panning and zooming scenes in advance. Pan or zoom smoothly and not too fast. Before and after panning or zooming, aim your camera at one direction and shoot for at least three seconds. Except when special effects are desired, avoid panning or zooming abruptly.

When shooting indoors under an artificial light, set the movie light or filter key into the movie-light socket in order to retract the Type A filter from the optical path. Unless this procedure is followed, proper color registration cannot be obtained.

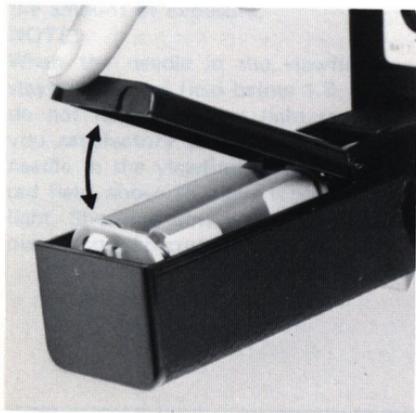
Try filming your movies in a story sequence, instead of a series of unrelated scenes. Then, edit and arrange the scenes in order to make an interesting presentation.

2) PISTOL GRIP



When you want to fold out the pistol grip, press the lock button with your thumb and pull the grip all the way down until it click-stops into position. To fold it away, press the lock button again and push the grip flush against the base of the camera. The grip will help you to hold the camera steadily during filming.

3) LOADING THE BATTERIES



After folding out the pistol grip, open the battery compartment and take out the battery case. Insert four pen-light Mallory MN-1500 or Eveready E91 Alkaline batteries as indicated inside the case. Be sure that the polarity position of the batteries is correct according to the positive (+) and negative (-) diagram inside the case.

Service Life of Batteries

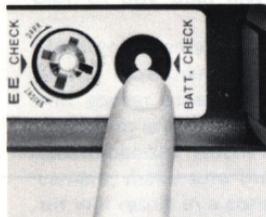
The service life of the batteries depends on the type. The average life for each battery at normal temperatures is as follows:

Alkaline Manganese Dry Battery (AM-3)	25 films
AA size Manganese Dry Battery (regular)	5 films
AA size Manganese Dry Battery (high power)	8 films

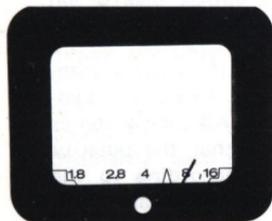
4) CHECKING THE BATTERY POWER



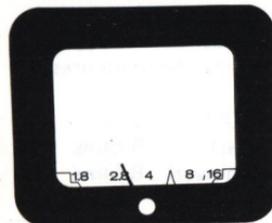
A. Set the manual aperture indicator to AUTO position.



B. While looking through the finder, push the battery checker button.



C. If the batteries have ample power, the indicator needle will point to the right side of the (▲) mark. A power reserve below the required level is indicated if the needle points to the left side of the (▲) mark, in which case, the batteries should be replaced.



D. When the indicator does not move, it means that the battery power has been exhausted or that the batteries have been installed in the wrong way. In such a case, reload the batteries according to the polarity diagram.

- In extremely cold temperature, the battery power indicator needle may sometimes point to the left side of the (▲) mark even if a set of fresh batteries has been installed. In such a case, remove the battery case from the battery compartment and put it in your pocket to warm the batteries before attempting to operate your camera. To prevent damage due to leakage of chemicals, remove the batteries from the battery case when the camera is to be left unused over any great length of time.

5) APERTURE DIAL



A. Automatic Exposure Control

Be sure to align the aperture dial with the AUTO setting. When set on AUTO the adjustment for the correct exposure is made automatically by the CdS meter behind the lens. The needle in the viewfinder indicates the amount of exposure.

NOTE:

When the needle in the viewfinder stays in the red field below 1.8, you do not have sufficient light to give you satisfactory pictures. When the needle in the viewfinder reaches the red field, above 16, there is too much light. Shooting now would give you over-exposed pictures.



B. Manual Control

Align the aperture dial with the MAN setting. Then match the needle in the viewfinder to the desired exposure setting by turning the aperture dial.

NOTE:

If your principal subject is strongly back-lit or extremely dark against a light background, use a manual setting. With the aperture control dial set on AUTO, move your camera close to the subject so as to exclude the contrasting background scene in the viewfinder and note the F-stop. Return to your shooting position and manually adjust the aperture to the setting previously noted in the viewfinder. Shoot the scene at this manual setting. Remember to reset the aperture dial to AUTO when the manual exposure shots have been completed.



C. Lock

When carrying your camera, set the manual aperture control dial to LOCK position. In this way the delicate electric-eye mechanism will be locked and protected against damage due to sudden movement or vibration.

6) EE CHECKER AND EXPOSURE LEVEL ADJUSTMENT

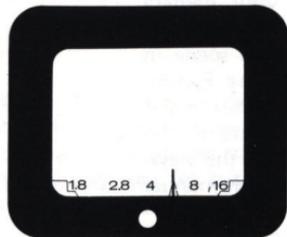
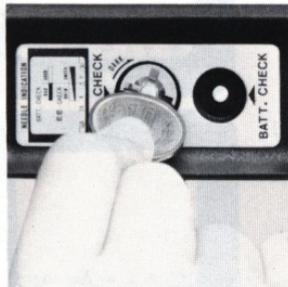
The function of the exposure meter of the CME-666 can be checked for accuracy and be set or adjusted to the proper one by the user himself. The exposure meter of your CME-666 camera has been set at the standard exposure level before leaving the factory.

How to check the exposure meter:

A. Set the aperture dial to the AUTO position.



B. Look through the viewfinder and press the EE Checker Button with a coin.



C. The needle in the viewfinder should stay on the red (▲) mark when the meter is at the standard exposure level. If the needle stops outside the (▲) mark, turn the EE adjustment dial until the needle reaches the (▲) mark.



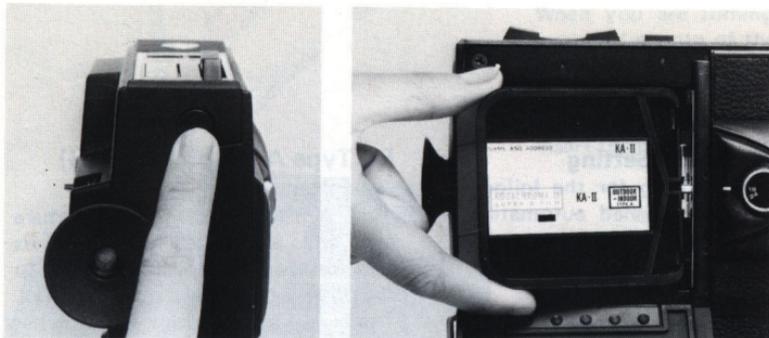
NOTE:

The EE Checker Button and/or EE Compensation Dial should be left untouched unless:

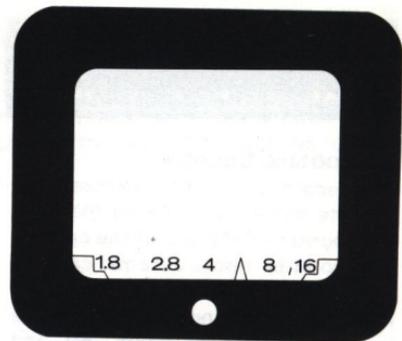
- You want to know whether the exposure meter is functioning properly or not; or
- If you are not satisfied with the results after shooting at the standard exposure for a while, in which case, shift the needle on the aperture indicator to a more suitable position.

* In Comparison with the standard aperture which is indicated by the needle resting on (▲) mark, the aperture is one F-stop smaller than the standard exposure when the needle indicates "8" and one F-stop larger when the needle indicates "4"

7) LOADING THE FILM CARTRIDGE



Push the button located on the top of back side of the camera in order to release the side cover lock. Open the side cover and install the film cartridge. To load the cartridge properly, match the cut-out on the cartridge with the guide pin on the right edge of the film cartridge compartment and press the cartridge until it clicks into position. After determining that the film cartridge has been installed properly, close the side cover. This simple procedure of film cartridge loading automatically sets the exposure system to the required ASA speed rating. If the film is not transported the first time, ~~remove the cartridge from the camera and set it in the camera lockwise 2 or 4 times and then reload the cartridge. If it still does not work, use a new cartridge.~~



A. Film Run Indicator

The green lamp on the bottom edge of the viewfinder field will flicker when the film is being transported properly. A defective film cartridge or improper loading are indicated if the lamp fails to flicker. In such a case, replace the cartridge or re-load it properly. When the entire length of the film has been exposed, the indicator lamp will cease to flicker (the end of the film is indicated when the lamp either goes off or stops flickering).



B. Footage Counter

The length of the film exposed can be determined by checking the footage counter on the top of the camera. The counter resets automatically to zero when the film cartridge is unloaded. Stop filming when the footage counter registers the figure "50" and the green lamp in the viewfinder ceases to flicker or turns off completely.

NOTE:

In case the green lamp stops before flickering or before the footage counter registers "50", it may mean that something is wrong with the cartridge or its installation or the camera needs to be serviced.

C. Film Speed Setting

The speed setting for the following films is accomplished automatically with the loading of the film cartridge. Therefore, no further adjustment is necessary.

Type of Film	Sensitivity of Film (ASA)
Type A Film	ASA 40. 160. 400
Daylight Film	ASA 25. 100. 250

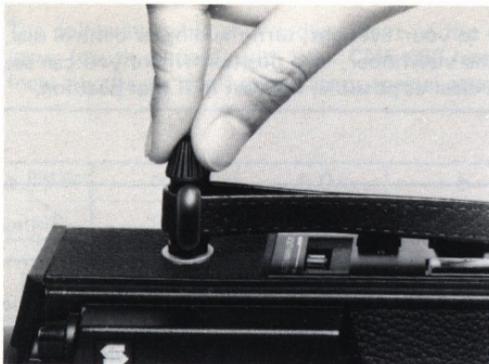
When using film other than those listed above, push the EE checker button and turn the EE adjustment dial as follows:

D. Type A (Kodak Type 85) Filter

Type A filter is built into the camera and will automatically assume its position or be removed according to the type of film cartridge inserted. Type A film cartridge has notches which will permit the filter to stay in position. With the filter in place, you can enjoy shooting outdoors with Type A film and therefore, Type A film can be recommended for both indoor and outdoor shooting.

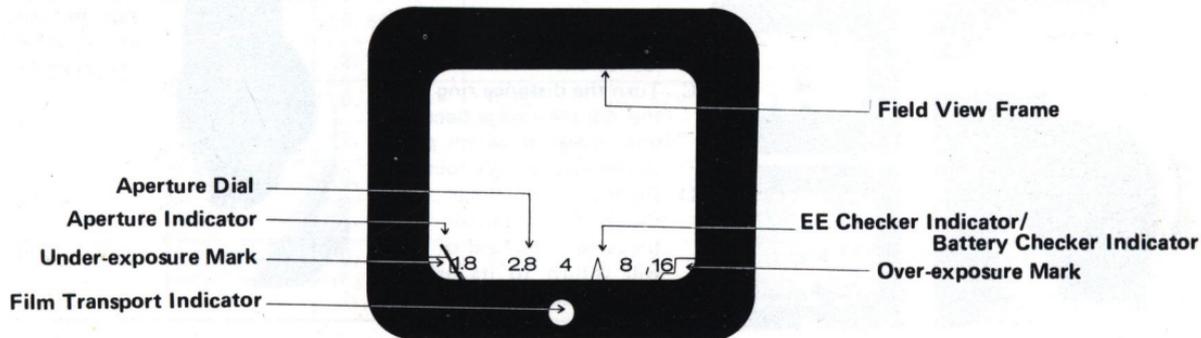
Type of Film	Sensitivity of Film ASA					
Type A Film	25	64	100	120	250	640
Daylight Film	16	40	64	80	160	400
Position of Indicator						

8) MOVIE-LIGHT SOCKET



When you are filming indoors, by using a movie-light which can be mounted on top of the camera, fasten the movie-light on to the socket on top of the camera body. The filter is automatically removed. If the movie-light can not be mounted on top of the camera or when you are filming in artificial light which is bright enough not to use a movie-light, insert the filter plug, which is attached to the wrist strap, into the socket.

9) VIEWFINDER INDICATORS

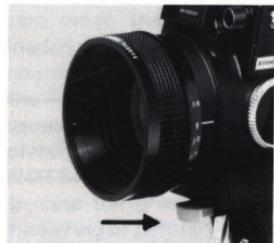


10) DIOPTER CONTROL



To adjust the viewfinder to your eyesight, turn the diopter control dial, while looking through the viewfinder, to a position where you can see the aperture indicator as clear as possible, then set it at that position.

11) FOCUSING



A. When focusing the lens, look through the viewfinder and place the subject in the center of the field of view.

B. Press the Hi-Focus button so you can see the double image through the viewfinder as shown in the illustration.

C. Turn the distance ring until the double image becomes one image at which point the lens is precisely focused.

D. Remove your finger from the Hi-Focus button after focusing. The field of view will return to its original position automatically.

E. When filming a close-up shot, the subject must be placed and focused in the center of the field of view.

F. To control the distance ring, hold it in your left hand as shown in the



following picture. Otherwise, you will not be able to see the double image in the viewfinder.

12) DEPTH OF FIELD TABLE

The following table shows the extent of the distance in focus (depth of field) with your CME-666 lens at several focal lengths. As is self-explanatory, special attention must

be paid to the depth of field when filming with the focal length setting of more than 30mm.

$f = 8\text{mm}$

Distance \ Aperture	∞	10	5	3	2	1.7	1.5	1.2m
Aperture	∞	30	15	10	7	6	5	4 Feet
1.8	2.88~ ∞	2.27~ ∞	1.87~ ∞	1.52~ ∞	1.23~6.00	1.12~ 3.82	1.03~2.89	0.89~ 1.90
	9.60~ ∞	7.43~ ∞	6.07~ ∞	5.10~ ∞	4.19~24.69	3.84~15.11	3.43~9.79	2.96~ 6.41
2.8	1.88~ ∞	1.61~ ∞	1.41~ ∞	1.21~ ∞	1.02~ ∞	0.95~14.17	0.89~6.30	0.79~ 0.89
	6.27~ ∞	5.22~ ∞	4.52~ ∞	3.98~ ∞	3.46~ ∞	3.22~ ∞	2.94~22.32	2.60~ 9.90
4	1.35~ ∞	1.21~ ∞	1.10~ ∞	0.98~ ∞	0.86~ ∞	0.81~ ∞	0.76~ ∞	0.69~ 8.24
	4.50~ ∞	3.93~ ∞	3.54~ ∞	3.22~ ∞	2.88~ ∞	2.72~ ∞	2.53~ ∞	2.28~31.02
▲ (5.6)	0.99~ ∞	0.92~ ∞	0.86~ ∞	0.78~ ∞	0.71~ ∞	0.68~ ∞	0.65~ ∞	0.60~ ∞
	3.30~ ∞	2.99~ ∞	2.77~ ∞	2.58~ ∞	2.37~ ∞	2.27~ ∞	2.14~ ∞	1.97~ ∞
8	0.72~ ∞	0.69~ ∞	0.65~ ∞	0.62~ ∞	0.57~ ∞	0.55~ ∞	0.54~ ∞	0.50~ ∞
	2.41~ ∞	2.24~ ∞	2.13~ ∞	2.02~ ∞	1.90~ ∞	1.84~ ∞	1.77~ ∞	1.66~ ∞
■ (11)	0.55~ ∞	0.53~ ∞	0.52~ ∞	0.49~ ∞	0.47~ ∞	0.46~ ∞	0.45~ ∞	0.43~ ∞
	1.84~ ∞	1.74~ ∞	1.68~ ∞	1.62~ ∞	1.55~ ∞	1.52~ ∞	1.47~ ∞	1.40~ ∞
16	0.41~ ∞	0.40~ ∞	0.39~ ∞	0.38~ ∞	0.37~ ∞	0.36~ ∞	0.36~ ∞	0.35~ ∞
	1.37~ ∞	1.31~ ∞	1.28~ ∞	1.25~ ∞	1.22~ ∞	1.20~ ∞	1.17~ ∞	1.14~ ∞

$f = 12 \text{ mm}$

Distance Aperture	∞	10	5	3	2	1.7	1.5	1.2m
	∞	30	15	10	7	6	5	4Feet
1.8	5.94~ ∞	3.77~ ∞	2.76~30.83	2.03~ 5.88	1.53~ 2.93	1.35~ 2.30	1.23~ 1.94	1.02~1.46
	19.48~ ∞	11.96~ ∞	8.63~63.38	6.75~19.92	5.27~10.59	4.70~ 8.40	4.08~ 6.52	3.40~4.51
2.8	3.85~ ∞	2.82~ ∞	2.22~ ∞	1.73~12.98	1.36~ 3.96	1.22~ 2.90	1.12~ 2.34	0.95~1.66
	12.63~ ∞	9.02~ ∞	7.01~ ∞	5.73~45.85	4.65~14.96	4.20~10.89	3.71~ 7.88	3.14~5.40
4	2.63~ ∞	2.17~ ∞	1.81~ ∞	1.47~ ∞	1.20~ 7.03	1.09~ 4.22	1.01~ 3.11	0.87~2.00
	8.63~ ∞	6.77~ ∞	5.79~ ∞	4.63~ ∞	4.08~30.23	3.74~17.05	3.35~10.59	2.94~6.40
▲ (5.6)	1.97~ ∞	1.58~ ∞	1.36~ ∞	1.15~ ∞	0.97~ ∞	0.89~ 4.16	0.83~ 7.47	0.73~3.32
	6.47~ ∞	5.41~ ∞	4.36~ ∞	3.81~ ∞	3.27~ ∞	3.04~ ∞	2.76~26.60	2.51~6.38
8	1.41~ ∞	1.26~ ∞	1.13~ ∞	1.00~ ∞	0.87~ ∞	0.82~ ∞	0.78~ ∞	0.70~7.03
	4.63~ ∞	4.08~ ∞	3.65~ ∞	3.30~ ∞	2.94~ ∞	2.77~ ∞	2.56~ ∞	2.30~ ∞
■ (11)	1.05~ ∞	0.97~ ∞	0.90~ ∞	0.81~ ∞	0.73~ ∞	0.70~ ∞	0.67~ ∞	0.61~ ∞
	3.45~ ∞	3.15~ ∞	2.90~ ∞	2.68~ ∞	2.45~ ∞	2.34~ ∞	2.19~ ∞	2.04~ ∞
16	0.75~ ∞	0.71~ ∞	0.68~ ∞	0.63~ ∞	0.58~ ∞	0.56~ ∞	0.54~ ∞	0.51~ ∞
	2.47~ ∞	2.32~ ∞	2.19~ ∞	2.08~ ∞	1.95~ ∞	1.88~ ∞	1.79~ ∞	1.70~ ∞

f = 20mm

Distance Aperture	∞	10	5	3	2	1.7	1.5	1.2m
	∞	30	15	10	7	6	5	4 Feet
1.8	17.81~∞	6.44~22.71	3.93~ 6.90	2.59~ 3.58	1.82~ 2.23	1.56~ 1.86	1.39~ 1.62	1.13~1.28
	58.44~∞	19.93~61.35	12.01~20.04	8.60~11.98	6.30~ 7.89	5.48~ 6.63	4.64~ 5.42	4.02~4.25
2.8	11.49~∞	5.38~78.84	3.51~ 8.77	2.40~ 4.02	1.72~ 2.39	1.50~ 1.97	1.34~ 1.70	1.10~1.32
	37.68~∞	16.82~∞	10.83~24.68	7.98~13.46	5.97~ 8.50	5.23~ 7.05	4.47~ 5.70	3.64~4.35
4	8.07~∞	4.50~∞	3.12~13.05	2.22~ 4.71	1.63~ 2.62	1.43~ 2.11	1.28~ 1.81	1.06~1.39
	26.47~∞	14.18~∞	9.69~34.28	7.35~15.84	5.62~ 9.36	4.96~ 7.63	4.27~ 6.06	3.60~4.41
▲ (5.6)	5.79~∞	3.70~∞	2.72~37.85	2.01~ 6.13	1.51~ 3.00	1.34~ 2.35	1.22~ 1.98	1.02~1.48
	19.00~∞	11.75~∞	8.50~∞	6.66~20.78	5.21~10.86	4.65~ 8.58	4.04~ 6.63	3.40~4.71
8	4.08~∞	2.93~∞	2.28~∞	1.77~11.30	1.38~ 3.82	1.23~ 8.3	1.13~ 2.30	0.95~1.65
	13.4 ~∞	9.36~∞	7.19~∞	5.84~39.50	4.71~14.33	4.24~10.58	3.74~ 7.74	3.15~5.83
■ (11)	3.00~∞	2.33~∞	1.91~∞	1.54~∞	1.24~ 5.92	1.12~ 3.83	1.03~ 2.90	0.85~1.92
	9.83~∞	7.49~∞	6.05~∞	5.08~∞	4.21~24.12	3.84~15.03	3.43~ 9.84	3.00~6.23
16	2.09~∞	1.75~∞	1.50~∞	1.27~∞	1.06~92.44	0.97~ 9.43	0.91~ 5.24	0.80~2.70
	6.86~∞	5.65~∞	4.81~∞	4.19~∞	3.59~∞	3.32~53.48	3.02~18.28	2.63~6.30

$f = 30 \text{ mm}$

Distance Aperture	∞	1 0	5	3	2	1.7	1.5	1.2m
	∞	3 0	1 5	1 0	7	6	5	4 Feet
1.8	41.96~ ∞	8.09~13.11	4.48~ 5.67	2.81~ 3.22	1.91~ 2.10	1.64~1.77	1.45~1.55	1.17~1.23
	137.6 ~ ∞	24.68~38.31	13.55~16.80	9.34~10.76	6.67~ 7.36	5.76~6.26	4.84~5.18	3.85~4.15
2.8	27.01~ ∞	7.32~15.87	4.23~ 6.12	2.71~ 3.36	1.87~ 2.15	1.60~1.81	1.43~1.58	1.15~1.25
	88.6 ~ ∞	22.46~45.3	12.86~18.01	9.01~11.24	6.51~ 7.58	5.64~6.41	4.75~5.28	3.93~4.21
4	18.93~ ∞	6.56~21.23	3.97~ 6.78	2.60~ 3.55	1.82~ 2.23	1.57~1.86	1.40~1.62	1.13~1.27
	62.12~ ∞	20.30~58.06	12.13~19.71	8.65~11.87	6.32~ 7.85	5.50~6.61	4.65~5.41	3.82~4.23
▲ (5.6)	13.55~ ∞	5.78~38.78	3.67~ 7.91	2.47~ 3.84	1.75~ 2.33	1.52~1.93	1.36~1.68	1.11~1.31
	44.42~ ∞	17.99~93.18	11.27~22.58	8.21~12.84	6.09~ 8.26	5.32~6.90	4.52~5.60	3.80~4.27
8	9.52~ ∞	4.90~ ∞	3.30~10.57	2.30~ 4.36	1.67~ 2.51	1.45~2.05	1.31~1.77	1.08~1.36
	31.22~ ∞	15.37~ ∞	10.20~28.90	7.63~14.64	5.76~ 8.96	5.16~7.37	4.35~5.91	3.57~4.51
■ (11)	6.95~ ∞	4.12~ ∞	2.93~18.34	2.11~ 5.27	1.57~ 2.79	1.38~2.23	1.25~1.89	1.04~1.43
	22.80~ ∞	13.02~ ∞	9.12~44.64	7.01~17.79	5.41~10.03	4.80~8.07	4.15~6.34	3.53~4.32
16	4.81~ ∞	3.27~ ∞	2.47~ ∞	1.87~ 8.13	1.43~ 3.41	1.27~2.61	1.16~2.16	0.98~1.58
	15.77~ ∞	10.40~ ∞	7.76~ ∞	6.19~27.88	4.91~12.56	4.41~9.62	3.85~7.24	3.23~5.20

f = 48mm

Distance \ Aperture	∞	10	5	3	2	1.7	1.5	1.2m
Aperture	∞	30	15	10	7	6	5	4 Feet
1.8	97.45~ ∞	9.07~11.15	4.76~ 5.27	2.91~ 3.10	1.96~2.04	1.67~1.73	1.48~1.52	1.19~1.21
	319.7 ~ ∞	27.43~33.10	14.34~15.75	9.71~10.33	6.86~7.15	5.91~6.10	4.92~5.09	3.94~4.04
2.8	62.68~ ∞	8.62~11.90	4.63~ 5.43	2.86~ 3.15	1.94~2.07	1.66~1.75	1.47~1.54	1.18~1.22
	205.6 ~ ∞	16.01~31.71	12.20~15.00	8.18~ 9.20	6.12~6.60	5.15~6.17	4.26~5.11	3.28~4.07
4	43.91~ ∞	8.15~12.96	4.49~ 5.64	2.81~ 3.22	1.91~2.10	1.64~1.77	1.45~1.55	1.17~1.23
	144.0 ~ ∞	24.84~38.53	13.58~17.03	9.35~12.33	6.66~7.35	5.85~6.26	4.90~5.18	3.90~4.10
▲ (5.6)	31.39~ ∞	7.58~14.72	4.31~ 5.95	2.74~ 3.32	1.80~2.14	1.61~1.80	1.43~1.57	1.16~1.25
	102.99~ ∞	23.23~43.10	13.33~17.60	9.12~11.23	6.67~7.63	5.77~6.36	4.76~5.25	3.83~4.17
8	22.00~ ∞	6.88~18.46	4.08~ 6.48	2.64~ 3.48	1.83~2.20	1.58~1.84	1.41~1.61	1.14~1.27
	73.33~ ∞	21.53~52.33	12.63~19.27	8.93~11.80	6.50~7.87	5.63~6.67	4.77~5.47	3.87~4.30
■ (11)	16.03~ ∞	6.16~27.13	3.81~ 7.30	2.53~ 3.70	1.78~2.29	1.54~1.90	1.37~1.65	1.12~1.30
	53.43~ ∞	19.10~70.96	11.87~21.40	8.40~12.57	6.27~8.20	5.47~6.88	4.63~5.60	3.77~4.40
16	11.05~ ∞	5.25~12.65	3.44~ 9.26	2.36~ 4.14	1.70~2.45	1.48~2.01	1.32~1.74	1.08~1.35
	36.25~ ∞	16.66~193.0	10.80~25.89	7.84~13.88	5.87~8.69	5.23~7.22	4.46~5.90	3.66~4.57

13) COMPOSITION AND POWER ZOOMING



The reflex viewfinder of your Sankyo Hi-Focus CME-666 provides parallax-free viewing of subjects at any range. Therefore, whatever you see through the viewfinder will be recorded as it is on the film.

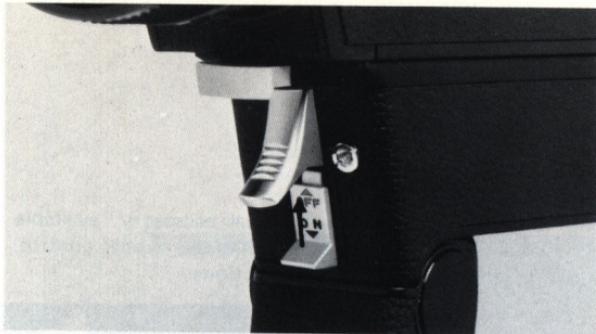
Power zooming is accomplished by pressing the power zooming button. The side marked with the "W" must be depressed for zooming toward wide angle. Your Sankyo Hi-Focus CME-666 provides a power zooming speed of approximately 5 seconds to cover the entire varifocal range when shooting at the standard filming speed of 18 fps.



NOTE:

To preview the best coverage for composition of your scene, prior to filming, turn the manual zooming dial in either direction. Because the power zooming system is powered by a motor independent of the film drive, it can be activated separately from the shutter release trigger.

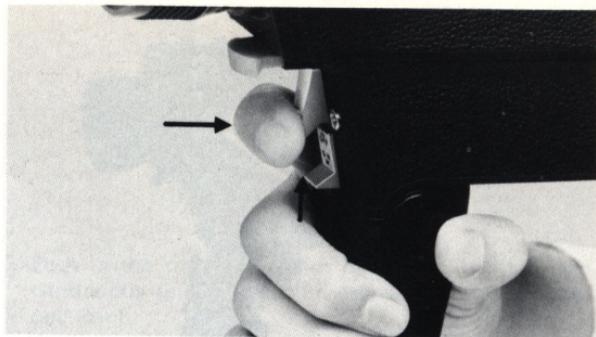
14) FILMING



When the trigger lock is released, the automatic exposure control begins to function and the exposure (F-stop) indicator in the viewfinder registers the shooting aperture. You can now start shooting merely by pulling the trigger.

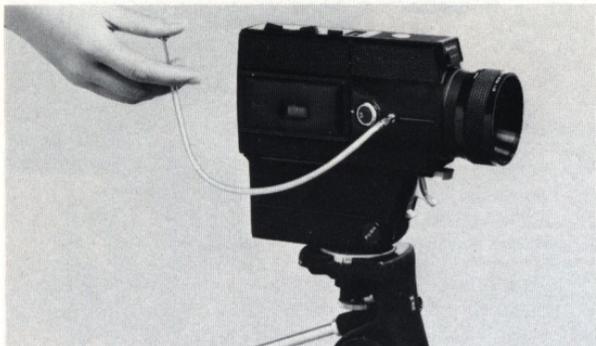
A. Safety Lock

Push the lock button located directly below the shutter release trigger all the way up. In this state, the trigger will be locked to prevent accidental film run and the power supply to the exposure meter will be switched off, thus protecting against power drain.



B. Continuous Run

For continuous run, pull the trigger in and push up the lock button. When thus adjusted, the film drive will continue to function even if you release the pressure of your finger from the trigger. To stop filming, push down the lock button. Continuous filming can also be accomplished by mounting a cable release on the cable release socket beside the trigger.



C. Single Frame Exposure

Mount a cable release on the cable release socket on the right side of the camera body. Any standard cable release available at your camera dealer can be used. Each time you press the cable release, the shutter will open to expose a single frame. For single frame exposure, set the lens aperture manually. It is advisable to adjust the aperture to approximately two-thirds (2/3) of one F-stop smaller than that indicated at AUTO.

D. Remote Control

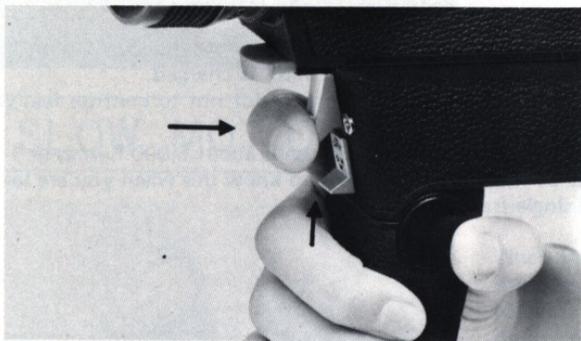
The remote control is an optional accessory, available from your Sankyo dealer. When using the remote control, please observe the following instructions:



(1) Set the switch on the remote control to OFF.



(2) Insert the remote control plug into the jack located at the side of the camera body.

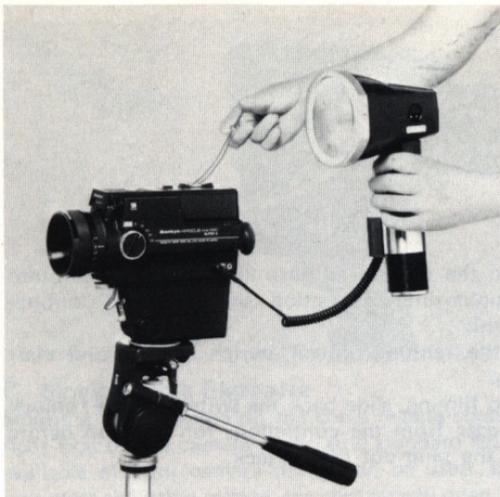


- (3) Push in the trigger and push up the lock button into continuous running position (see section on Continuous Run).
- (4) Slide the remote control switch to ON and start filming.
- (5) To stop filming, slide back the switch to OFF, unlock the trigger from the continuous run position before taking the plug out of the jack.

NOTE:

Never remove the plug from the socket before unlocking the trigger, otherwise, the film will continue to run.

15) FLASH SYNCHRONIZATION

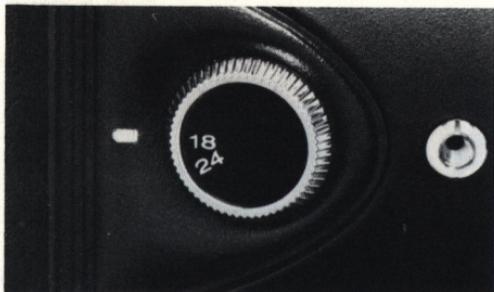


A type B strobe flash cord can be connected to the flash sync socket on the left of the camera body and a cable release to the cable release socket on the right of the camera body. This makes the strobe flash synchronized with single frame exposure. Obtain the guide number from the scale on the strobe flash and, by dividing this guide number by the distance, calculate the aperture. Set this aperture manually. The shutter speed at 18 fps is $1/43$ second. The actual exposure time is the flash time, so each frame has a shorter exposure than the shutter speed.

CAUTIONS:

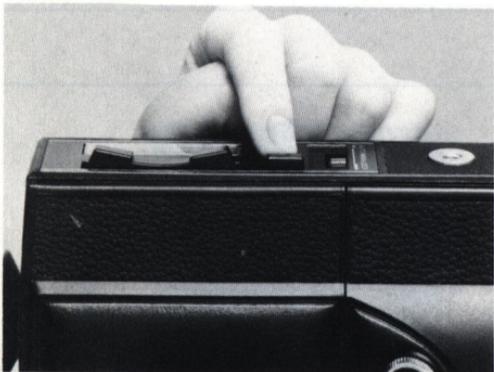
1. Before pressing the cable release make sure the strobe's pilot lamp is glowing, this indicates that the flash is charged.
2. When calculating the aperture be careful not to confuse feet with meters.
3. The operational life of a strobe flash is about 5,000 flashes or 1-1/2 cartridges of film. It is important to know this when you are taking repeated single frame shots.

16) FILMING SPEED SELECTION



The CME-666 can be driven at 3 speeds; 18, 24 and 36 fps. 36 fps is for slow motion filming (see below .). 18 fps is the standard speed. 24 fps should be used when you are making a talkie or when you want to make camera shake not noticeable especially in panning or when you want to soften the motion of the subject. The 18 and 24 fps speeds can be selected by the speed selector dial. The correct exposure is always assured by the automatic exposure control mechanism.

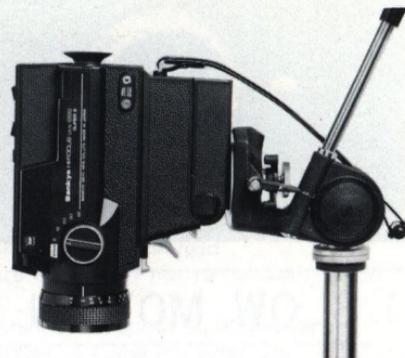
17) SLOW MOTION FILMING



When you want to make slow motion films using the 36 fps filming speed you must press the button marked "36 FPS" on top of the camera. You can change to slow motion filming from either of the other speeds simply by pressing this button. The correct exposure is always assured by the automatic exposure control mechanism.

18) TRIPOD SOCKET

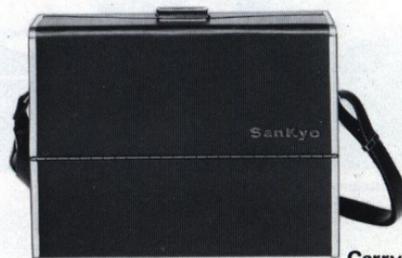
The tripod socket is located on the pistol grip. To provide steady support in telephoto or close-up filming, the use of a tripod is recommended. Also, use a cable release to prevent erratic movement when activating the film drive system.



19) ACCESSORIES



Remote Control



Carrying Case



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