

KONICA Auto S3



owner's manual

Introduction

your new Konica Auto S-3 . . .

is an extremely compact, automatic, full-frame 35mm rangefinder camera, manufactured by one of the world's most famous and respected manufacturers of cameras and other photographic equipment.

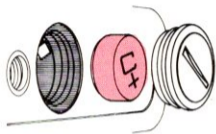
We are sure you are anxious to begin using your new Konica; however, we urge you to take a few minutes to read this manual. The simple instructions have been written to help you gain the utmost enjoyment and the best results from your fine camera. In addition to the operating instructions, this booklet also contains valuable picture-taking hints as well as information on taking care of your Konica Auto S-3.

Because this camera is so handy and compact, chances are that you will be using it much more than you might another camera. It is to your advantage, therefore, to become completely familiar with the camera's advanced features and capabilities. Your reward will be superior photographs and years of picture-taking pleasure.

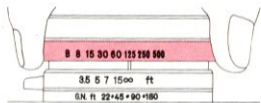
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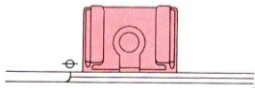
Important operating notes



1. The Konica Auto S-3's CdS meter, heart of the automatic exposure system, operates on a mercury battery cell. As a quick check on battery condition, look through the camera viewfinder to see that the meter needle swings as you move the camera in an arc from the sky to the ground. If the needle does not move or if its action seems sluggish replace the battery with a new one.



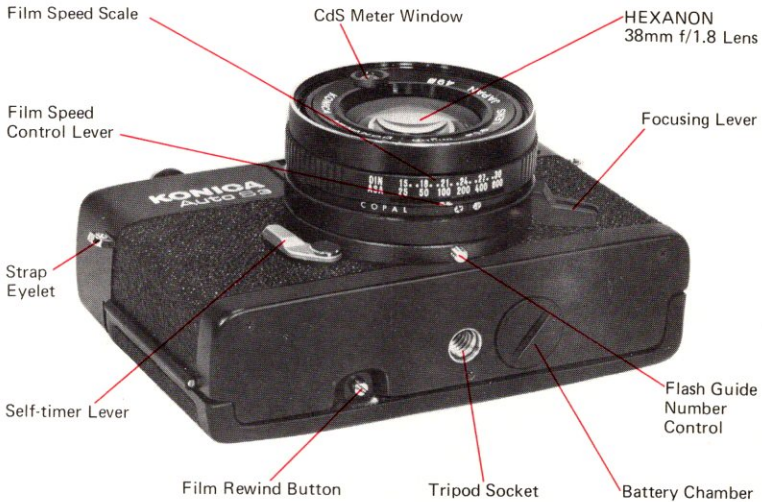
2. Make sure that the shutter speed ring has clicked into position. The shutter speed is not usable when it is set to an intermediate point between shutter speed calibrations.

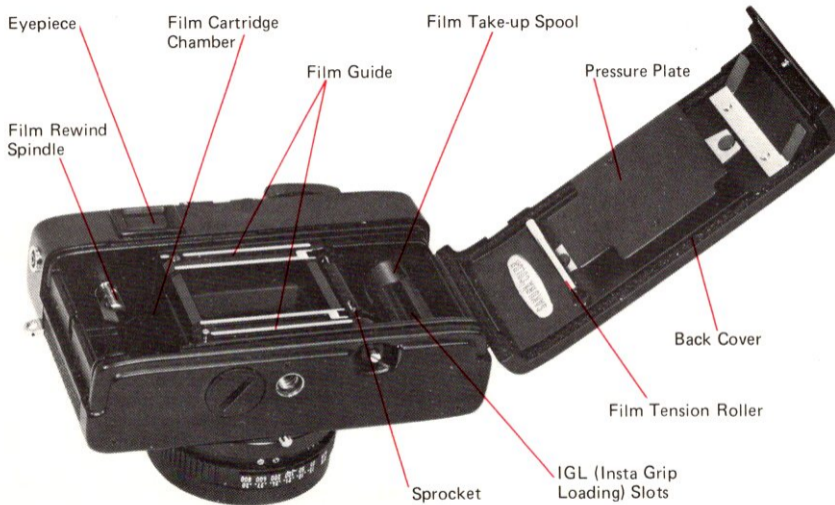


3. Electric eye photography is possible if there is a flash unit in the camera's accessory shoe used to supplement existing outdoor lighting; see page 29.

Konica Auto S-3 Features







Features of the Konica Auto S-3

Type: 35mm Electric-Eye (EE) Camera with Automatic Exposure Control (AEC) in daylight, flash, and combined daylight/flash operation.

Format: 24x36mm, 20 or 36 exposures per roll on standard 35mm film.

Lens: Hexanon 38mm f/1.8, 6-element, 4-group, Color-Dynamic Coated. Focuses to 36" from film plane; apertures to f/16.

Shutter: Copal Leaf-type, speeds 1/8 to 1/500th second plus "B". All speeds in geometric progression. "X" synchronization at all speeds including 1/500th; "M" synch to 1/30th. Built-in self-timer.

Exposure Control: Automatic Exposure Control (AEC) via CdS cell housed within lens barrel. Meter cell powered by 1.35V mercury battery.

EE Coupling Range: With ASA 100 film, EV 4.7 (1/8 second at f/1.8) to EV 17 (1/500 second at f/16). Accepts film speeds ASA 25 to 800.

Viewfinder: Bright projected-frame-line viewfinder with parallax correction indicator, f/stop readout, under/over-exposure warning indicators, flash under-overexposure indicator.

Rangefinder: Coincident-image type combined with bright-frame viewfinder. Effective baselength 14.2mm, coupled to 36".

Flash Control: Konica Flashmatic system automatically "programs" camera to flash operation when flash unit inserted into accessory shoe. Integral "Hot Shoe" contact for cordless flash units in accessory shoe; auxiliary PC outlet accepts plug-in flash cords. Automatic flash exposure control via focus-linked flashmatic mechanism, programmed for Guide Numbers 22, 32, 45, 64, 90, 128, and 180 (feet). Automatically computes, indicates correct shutter speed for fill-in flash (Synchro/Sun photography).

Film Transport: Single-stroke lever automatically advances film, cocks shutter, prevents double exposures, advances exposure counter.

Film Loading: Konica-invented IGL (Insta-Grip Load) Take-Up Spool grips film automatically for fast, error-free loading. Cutaway cartridge chamber makes pulling up rewind knob unnecessary in loading/unloading.

Film Rewind: Rapid rewind-crank, self-locking rewind-release button.

Accessory Size: Accepts standard Konica 49mm screw-in lens hood, filters.

Dimensions/Weight: 4-3/8" x 2-7/8" x 2-3/8"; weights 14.5 ounces with battery.

Six simple steps for electric eye photography

NOTE: Each of these steps is covered in detail further in the booklet, but it will help you to refer to these six steps, occasionally, especially if you have not used your camera for an extended period.

Never force any adjustment of the camera. Operating parts are designed to move freely and easily when camera is used properly. When they "lock" please read detailed instructions to prevent damage resulting from unnecessary force.



1. Load Film



6. Press Shutter Release



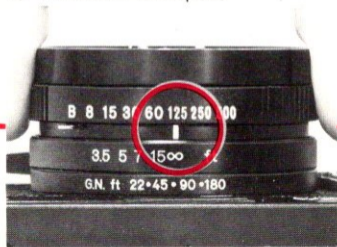
2. Wind Film



3. Set ASA Film Speed



5. Focus and Frame

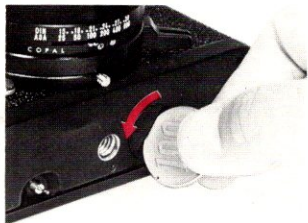


4. Select Shutter Speed

Inserting or replacing the mercury battery

The Konica Auto S-3's CdS (Cadmium Sulphide) meter operates on a single mercury battery cell, supplied with your camera. With normal use, the service life of a mercury battery cell is about a year. Unlike other dry batteries, the voltage of a mercury battery remains constant throughout its operating life and does not drop off until it is exhausted.

When the meter needle, visible in the viewfinder, fails to move or seems sluggish when the camera is aimed at a bright subject, the battery is worn out and must be replaced.



1.

To Insert or Replace Battery:

1. Using a coin, unscrew battery compartment cover from bottom of camera.
2. Insert fresh battery, wiping it first with a clean, dry cloth. Make sure positive side (+) faces compartment cover.
3. Replace battery compartment cover.



2.

Replacement Batteries:

The camera uses one 1.35V Eveready EPX-675 or Mallory PX-675 photographic battery.

Use only the batteries specified
There are many batteries similar in
size and shape but different in voltage.

If your camera is not being used for any length of time, remove the battery and store it in a cool, dry place.

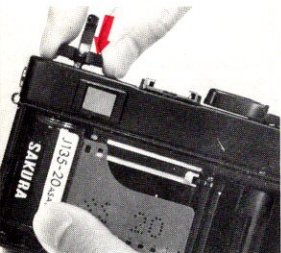
Film loading

Load Camera in Subdued Light Only

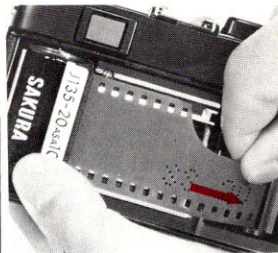


1. To open camera back, flip up rewind crank and pull up rewind knob. Grasp knob and pull until back opens.

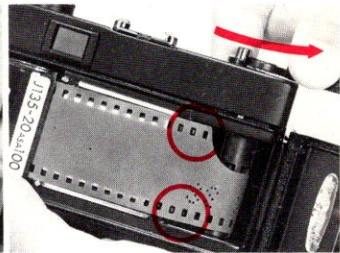
Film loading (Continued)



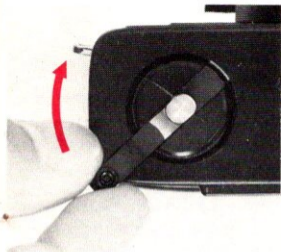
2. Place 35mm film cartridge (20 or 36 exposures) in film chamber with cartridge spindle facing bottom of camera. Push in rewind knob while turning it slightly right and left.



3. Pull out enough film to permit insertion of film end into any slot in the IGL (Insts-Grip Loading) take-up spool.



4. Alternately press shutter and operate the rapid film wind lever until sprocket teeth engage film perforations on both sides of film.



5. Close camera back and gently turn rewind knob in direction of arrow to take up excess slack in film cartridge.



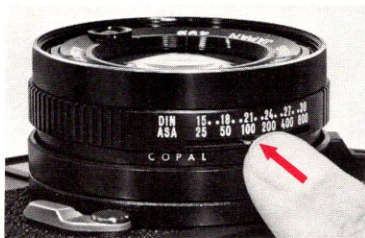
6. Press shutter release button and advance film wind lever, then repeat until number "1" is opposite the counter index mark. Now the camera is ready to take the first picture.



7. When camera has been correctly loaded, the film rewind knob turns counter-clockwise each time film is advanced. If it does not turn, film is not being advanced.

Note: The film counter advances one number each time the rewind lever is operated, indicating the number of frames that have been exposed. Counter returns to start mark (S) when camera back is opened.

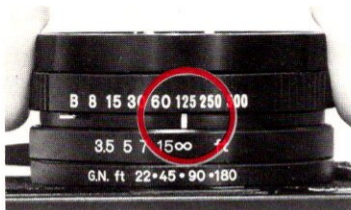
Automatic Exposure Control (AEC)



The figures in brackets in the chart below are intermediate values for film speeds indicated only by dots on the film speed scale.

After camera is loaded, move the film speed control lever while applying inward pressure, and turn it so that the notch in the lever matches the film speed ASA (or DIN) rating of your film as indicated on the film speed scale. Rating of film can be found on data sheet packed with film cartridge. DIN ratings are used mostly in Europe. ASA ratings are used on all American films. Both ASA and DIN ratings are ratings of film speed, or sensitivity to light. Film data sheet will give either or both ratings. Intermediate points between camera scale readings cannot be used. Make sure selected film speed number clicks into position.

DIN	15	(16)	(17)	18	(19)	(20)	21	(22)	(23)	24	(25)	(26)	27	(28)	(29)	30
ASA	25	(32)	(40)	50	(64)	(80)	100	(125)	(160)	200	(250)	(320)	400	(500)	(640)	800



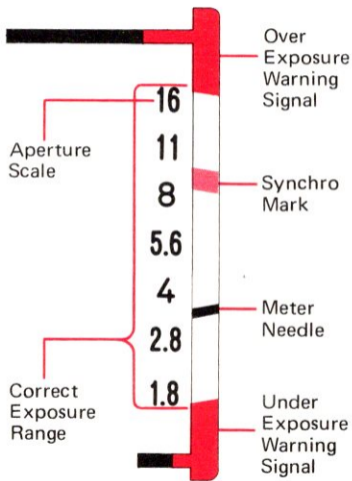
Turn the shutter speed control ring and bring the desired shutter speed in front of the index mark. In general, it is desirable to use the fastest shutter speed allowed by lighting conditions: this prevents blurred pictures due to camera and subject movement. If the indicator stays in the red zone below $f/1.8$ in the viewfinder, the speed selected is too fast for existing light: change to the next slower speed, and then (if necessary) the next one... until the needle comes into the "clear" zone.

Note: Electric eye photography is not possible if there is a flash unit in the camera's accessory shoe. For flash operation, see instructions on page 26.



Point camera at your subject and look at meter needle and scale in viewfinder. If the needle is anywhere in the correct exposure range — yellow area where shutter speeds and aperture readings are visible — you will get a correct exposure. The needle indicates the lens opening and shutter speed selected by the exposure meter. After focusing and framing your subject, you need only depress the shutter release to take the picture.

Automatic metering system



Visible in the viewfinder is the "control panel" for the Auto S-3's automatic metering system. All the information you need is displayed before your eyes as you look through the finder.

EXPOSURE RANGE

The correct exposure range is the yellow scale area bounded on top and bottom by red warning zones. As long as the needle stays out of the red areas lighting conditions are correct for electric eye photography.

SYNCHRO MARK

When flash unit is inserted into accessory shoe of the camera is set for flash photography, the synchro mark appears in the viewfinder.

OVER EXPOSURE WARNING SIGNAL

When the meter needle appears in the upper red portion of the "control panel" visible in the viewfinder during shooting, the picture will be overexposed. Turn the shutter speed ring to a faster speed, and the needle will come out of this warning area. Example: move shutter speed ring from 1/60th to 1/125th.



UNDER EXPOSURE WARNING SIGNAL

When the meter needle appears in the lower red area of the viewfinder "control panel" the picture will be underexposed. Turn the shutter speed ring to a slower speed, and the needle will come out of this warning area. If the needle stays in the warning area, even at 1/30th second, it's time to use flash. (Exception: if you can brace the camera rigidly using a tripod, or a wall or table, *and* if there's little or no subject movement, you can shoot at 1/15th or 1/8th second, if the needle indicates there is enough light at these speeds.)



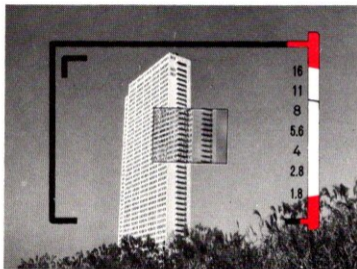
Focusing

The yellow rectangle in the center of the viewfinder is a focusing screen which appears as a double image when the subject viewed is not properly in focus. Turn the lens focusing lever until you see but a single image. The camera is now focused.

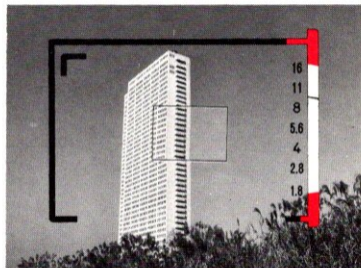
Focusing is especially critical when the meter needle points to a large lens opening. At smaller openings the lens has considerable **depth-of-field**, which is the area within which everything will be in sharp focus.

Universal Lens/Shutter Setting:

Most outdoor picturetaking can be simplified by using the Universal Lens and Shutter settings of your Konica Auto S-3. When shooting in bright outdoor light, turn the shutter speed control ring to 1/125th (it's colored green as a reminder) and the distance ring to 15' (also colored green). In bright light, depth-of-field will now be sufficient to record sharply all subjects from about 10' to Infinity...without additional focusing! (If the indicator needle in the viewfinder points to a wider aperture than f/5.6, your depth-of-field zone is shallower: here, again use the rangefinder for best results.)



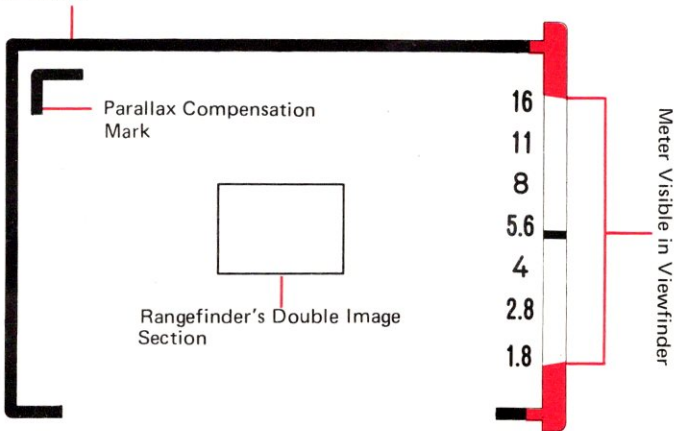
The lens is out of focus
(not the double images).



The lens is in focus
(note the double images are aligned
with each other).

The viewfinder

Bright Line Frame



BRIGHT LINE FRAME

The bright line frame seen in the viewfinder indicates the picture area your camera will record. This helps you to frame and compose your pictures. Any part of the subject extending beyond the bright line frame will not record on the film.

PARALLAX COMPENSATION MARK

The right-angle mark in the upper left corner of the viewfinder just below the bright line frame is the parallax compensation mark. Because the viewfinder and the camera lens are on different optical axes, framing

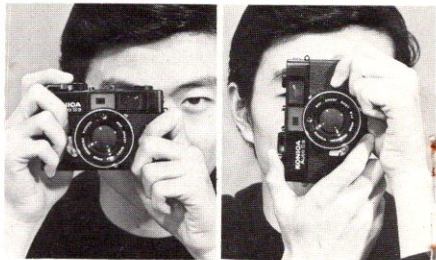
at close distances would be incorrect if no compensation were made. At distances closer than 4' the subject matter to be photographed should not extend above or to the left of the parallax compensation mark.

Holding the camera

It is basic to good photography that you learn to hold your camera steady so as to avoid any movement when you release the shutter. This is especially important when shooting under low light conditions which usually require slower shutter speeds. (Your Konica can be used horizontally or vertically.)

In the horizontal position, hold the camera firmly with the left hand and keep your arms close to your body.

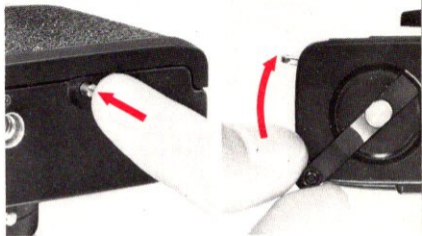
When holding the camera vertically, steady it against your forehead. Generally, observe that you hold the camera more firmly with the left hand than with the right, which releases the shutter. This keeps your right hand more relaxed, preventing camera movement as you press the



shutter release. It is also helpful to use the tip of your finger, rather than the flat portion, to trip the shutter.

Unloading the camera *Unload Camera in Subdued Light Only*

After completing roll of film (20 or 36 exposures, depending on cartridge purchased) **film must be rewound into its cartridge before camera back is opened.** If the rapid wind lever cannot complete its stroke at the end of a roll of film, **DO NOT TRY TO FORCE IT.** Merely hold down the rewind button to release film tension, and then operate film advance lever to its full arc and let it return. To rewind film after rewind button has been depressed, flip up rewind crank and turn in direction of arrow (clockwise) until you feel a change of tension as the film leaves the take-up spool. The rewind button will stop revolving. Turn rewind crank a few extra turns to make certain film is completely in its magazine. Open camera back by lifting on rewind knob and remove exposed film magazine.



Suggestion: rewind slowly! It's always a temptation to turn the crank as fast as you can...but with certain films (particularly in cold weather), extra-fast rewinding can cause static-electricity to create scratch-like marks on the film. The slower you rewind, the less likely the is to happen. Have film processed promptly for best results.

Flashmatic photography indoors (or outdoors at night)



Your Auto S-3's metering system permits electric eye photography under a broad range of light conditions. However, in extremely dim light, at night, or indoors, you will often want to use flash. The Auto S-3's Flashmatic system makes this extremely easy.

Every light source used in flash photography is given a guide number (G.N.) rating, which indicates the light output of the flash in relation to the ASA speed of the film in use. These guide numbers are usually found directly on the flash unit or bulb package, or in its accompanying instructions.

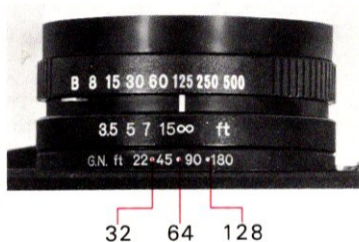
After finding the correct guide number for your flash unit and film, adjust

How to take flash pictures

the G.N. ring so that the correct guide number is aligned with the index mark.

Now, insert the flash unit into the Auto S-3 accessory shoe. This automatically sets the camera for Flashmatic operation, and couples the aperture to the focusing ring. Thus, the aperture is automatically adjusted as you focus the camera.

IMPORTANT: For automatic "EE" operation, the flash unit must be removed from the accessory shoe.



1. By moving the flash guide number control, set the guide number to the index mark according to the guide number of the film used and your flash unit.

2. When the Konica X-14 or X-20 Electronic Flash (or the Konica Cube Flash) is fitted to the accessory shoe, your camera will be automatically set to flash photography, A flash synchro mark will appear in the viewfinder.

As you focus, this marker (linked to the focusing control) moves up and down. If the marker goes up into the red zone at the top of the scale, you're too close to the subject: move back and re-focus. If the marker drops down to the f/1.8 indicator, you're too far away: move closer and re-focus. Generally, you'll be O.K. between distances of approximately 4' and 20' with ASA 80/125 films — but you never have to guess, with Konica Auto S-3. Just check the marker after focusing, to make sure it's *above* f/1.8, but *below* the red zone at the top.



3. When using the Konica X-14 or X-20 electronic flash units, any shutter speed is usable (1/500th is recommended in doors to prevent annoying "double" or "ghost" images). With the Konica Cube Flash or other bulb type flash units, however, always set shutter to 1/30th.

4. Focus on your subject. As long as you remain within the distance range specified in the following chart, your Auto S-3 will automatically give you a perfectly exposed picture.

G. N. ft.	FLASH SYNCHRO RANGE
22	3ft ~ 9ft
32	3.3ft ~ 10ft
45	4.1ft ~ 16ft
64	4.6ft ~ 23ft
90	5.6ft ~ 23ft
128	6.6ft ~ 23ft
180	10ft ~ 23ft

5. When you are finished using the flash, remember to remove the flash unit from the accessory shoe.

FLASH NOTES

Your Auto S-3 has X synchronization and is synchronized for flashcubes, AG-1 bulbs, or electronic flash.

CAUTION: Some cord-type flash units, especially those with a fastening screw in the mounting shoe, may short circuit when attached to cameras with "hot shoe" accessory shoe. This can be corrected by covering the center contact of your camera's accessory shoe with a piece of plastic electrical tape.

..... In the event that the exact Guide Number of the light source you are using is not on the Guide Number Scale, use the next closest number. Guide Numbers are indicated on the flashcube or bulb package.

When using electronic flash units which do not indicate Guide Numbers, determine the correct f/stop for an exposure at 10'... and multiply by ten. Example: indicated aperture at 10' is f/4.5; Guide Number is 45.

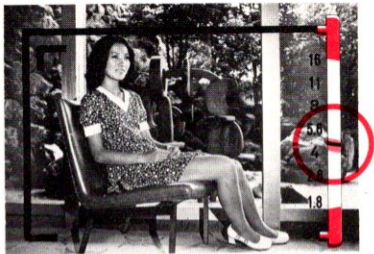
Daylight/flash “synchronomatic” photography

Ever since the invention of flash units, professional photographers have used “fill-in” flash *outdoors* to supplement the existing light (which often casts harsh, unflattering shadows). Your Konica Auto S-3 is the first 35mm camera ever engineered which gives you such professional results automatically—without time-consuming calculations.

For an example, suppose you are taking a picture of a person standing next to a window. Your camera has no way of knowing that the bright light streaming in the window is not illuminating the subject’s face ... and the result, too often, is a picture where the subject is far too dark. Here, use of the Konica X-14 or X-20 electronic flash with your Konica Auto S-3 will let you match the light on your subject’s face with the light

coming in through the window ... and a beautifully natural-looking picture will result. (Alternatively, suppose you’re at the beach, taking a picture of a person with the sun coming towards you. The subject is now “back-lit”, with far more light behind them than is reflected onto their face. Solution: fill-in flash, balancing the brilliant light in the background with the light of your Konica electronic flash, illuminating the subject’s face and producing another perfectly exposed picture worthy of any “pro”.) Other examples: when your subject is under a tree, the sunlight filtered through the tree’s leaves and branches produces hundreds of small shadows very unflattering. Unless you use fill-in flash to supplement the daylight. You can, with Konica

1. Insert the Konica X-14 or X-20 Electronic Flash into the accessory shoe and set the guide number for the film used in your camera.
2. *Focus:* the synchro mark which appears in the finder goes up and down, depending on the distance.
3. After the lens has been focused on the subject, turn the shutter speed control ring (while looking through the viewfinder) and align the meter needle with the synchro mark.
4. *Important:* make sure that the final shutter speed in use is 1/30th second or faster. If you are unable to align the two indicators at 1/30th or a faster speed, Daylight/Flash "Synchromatic" photography can be used. By moving faster from your subject way permit 1/30th or a faster speed to be used.



The electronic flash and available light will be balanced in brightness, thus making it possible to take beautiful daylight/flash pictures at the correct exposure without time-consuming calculations!

Note: The Konica Cube Flash (or Class MF flash bulbs) cannot be used for daylight/flash photography. Only electronic flash is usable in daylight/flash photography.

If the meter needle cannot be brought in line with the synchro mark:

1. If the meter needle stays above the synchro mark and cannot be brought in line with the mark even if the shutter speed is set to 1/500th second, move closer to the subject and re-focus.

2. When the meter needle stays under the synchro mark even if the shutter speed is set to 1/8th second, move farther away from the subject and re-focus.

An general, daylight/flash photography is more effective at distances of 3–10ft. when using the X-14 and 3–15ft. when the X-20 electronic flash.



(a) The farther the needle stays above the mark, the weaker the electronic flash landed on the subject.



(b) With the needle staying under the mark, the background is dark as the camera has been set to Auto Flashmatic.

Self-timer

The Auto S-3 self-timer can be used for both electric eye and flash photography. After advancing film, turn down the self-timer lever as shown. Shutter will operate about 8 seconds after the shutter button is pressed.

Note: Do not stand in front of camera when pressing shutter button for self-timer operation. You may be blocking the meter which will result in an incorrect EE measurement.

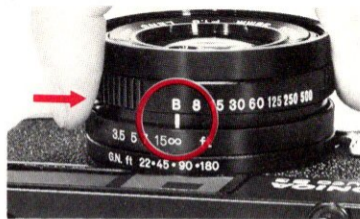
If self-timer is operated when film has not been advanced, the timer will function but the shutter will of course, not operate.



Time exposures

When there's not enough light to shoot normally, and flash is inconvenient (or impossible) to use—for example, in a Cathedral or other large, dimly-lit area—often “Time” exposures offer an effective solution. Time exposures also let you make visually dramatic records of illuminated buildings, statues, street scenes, airports, etc., at *night* when no flash in existence could provide nearly enough illumination. With your Konica Auto S-3, this specialized technique is easy:

Time exposures require that you estimate exposure. If possible, take several shots of the same subject at different exposure times, each twice as long as the preceding one: for example, a two-second exposure,



followed by a four-second one, followed by eight seconds; almost always, one of the three will result in a perfect picture. (For extremely faint lights, or when using very slow films, try a 16 and 32-second exposure as well.)

(The Konica Cable Release, available from your authorized dealer, incorporates a “lock” which allows you to remove your hand from the release for any desired length of time.)

Filters

The lens accepts a metal-framed filter of the screw-in type, 49mm in diameter. Since the CdS cell is mounted above the lens, within the lens mount it will read through the filter when one is used. Therefore, no allowance need be made for filter factors. The following genuine Konica filters are available through your authorized dealer:

Color	Name	Effects
Colorless	UV (L39)	Absorbs only ultra-violet rays. Used for color photography since it produces no effects on colors. Also serves as a lens protector.
Light gray Gray	ND 2 ND 4	Absolutely no effect on colors, reduces light. Used with both color and black-and-white. Light is reduced $\frac{1}{2}$ with ND 2, $\frac{1}{4}$ with ND 4.
Light pink	SKYLIGHT	Like the ND filter, it absorbs ultra-violet rays. Prevents distant scenes with sky and shade from becoming bluish. For color film.

Film plane mark

On the camera top, near the accessory shoe is the Film Plane Mark (\oplus), indicating the position of the focal plane and the photosensitive surface of the film. All distances from the camera to the subject matter are measured from this plane.

Selecting the best shutter speed

In most photographic situations, the object is to record your subject sharply, so that every detail is clearly visible. Using the fastest possible shutter speed will achieve this by preventing "blur" due to subject (or camera) movement. Thus, speeds of 1/125th second or greater are recommended for basic outdoor photography whenever possible.

However, creative photography sometimes involves the deliberate use of "blur" to create a visual effect of motion: consider a photograph of a child on a merry-go-round, in which the child appears sharp and the merry-go-round is softly blurred. With your Konica Auto S-3, it's easy to get such special effects; by,

selecting a slow shutter speed (such as 1/15th or 1/8th second) and moving the camera so it is following the moving object, and taking the picture *while* the camera (and subject) are in motion! (Technically, this is called "panning".)

Alternatively, you may wish to show the subject in a "blur" (particularly effective in color) and a sharp, motionless background. To do this, again select a slow shutter speed (1/8—1/30), but keep the camera absolutely steady using a Konica Cable Release and tripod.



1/500th second



1/8th second

Controlling overall sharpness

Under normal conditions, focusing by rangefinder and letting the Konica Auto S-3 EE mechanism determine the lens aperture will produce ideal photographs without further adjustment. However, for creative special-effects photography, it is possible to employ distance and aperture controls to produce fascinating out-of-the ordinary results.

Basically, when the lens is working at a small aperture (f/8, f/11, f/16) both far and near objects will be recorded sharply; at larger apertures (f/1.8, f/2.8, f/4) the subject will be sharp, but objects in front of (and behind) the subject much less sharp. When you're taking a picture of a friend standing in front of a building, chances are the building will detract

from the final result (particularly if it's a factory or an older building). *Solution:* select the fastest shutter speed that lighting conditions permit, and move as close to your subject as is possible. In the final photograph, a clear subject will stand out against a blurred, indistinct background.

Remember: the wider the lens opening (f/1.8's the widest) and the closer the focusing distance, the less visible will be objects in front of (and in back of) the subject. With this knowledge, you can almost magically cause annoying, distracting background and foreground objects (buildings, telephone poles, etc.) to disappear from the final photograph! (You can also take perfectly good pictures through an immovable



f/1.8

object like a wire fence, by using the widest lens opening and placing the lens as close a possible to the fence. Try it.....!)

If there's too much light to allow use of a wider lens aperture, a Konica ND (Neutral Density) Filter is



f/16

available from your dealer. This reduces the overall amount of light entering the lens without altering color in any way, and permits the use of the widest lens opening even under the brightest light.

Hints for unusual exposure situations



Unusual Exposure Situations: The automatic CdS exposure system is designed to give you properly exposed pictures in the majority of photographic situations. There are, however, some unusual situations that require special techniques.

Against-the-Light Shots: In such situations the light can shine directly into the camera and adversely affect readings for the main portion of the subject. In most cases temporarily changing the film speed setting to a value one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) that of the actual film speed will give an extra stop exposure to correct the situation. In extreme cases, use the regular film speed but move the camera in close to read the important subject areas.

After taking a reading, depress the Shutter Release Button partially. Your camera has now "memorized" the exposure reading by locking. The meter needle at the close-up reading; move back, and then depress the Shutter Release Button the rest of the way to make the exposure.

Very Light or Dark Backgrounds:

When a small light subject is against a large dark background, the meter may read the entire area as a dark subject and overexpose the main subject. Conversely, with a small dark subject against a large light background, the meter may read the entire area as a light subject and underexpose the main subject. In this case, a close-up reading as described under "Against-the-Light Shots" can be found helpful.



Note: Should you temporarily change the ASA setting to get more exposure in backlighted situations, do not forget to reset the ASA speed to the normal rating for regular shots.

Accessories



● Auto-Up 3 49φ

Permits close-ups with Auto S-3 from 3 feet to 19½". A coated, precision-ground supplementary lens, with a rangefinder correction lens attached. The Auto-Up 3 49φ makes it possible to shoot close-up of flowers and other objects with superb clarity.



● X-14 Electronic Flash

Extremely small cordless electronic flash, Guide Number 45 with ASA 80/125 film. Permits shooting distances to 28' with Auto S-3. Approximately 200 flashes with standard AA Alkaline batteries.



● X-20 Electronic Flash

Exceptionally compact electronic flash permits cordless or cord-type operation. Guide Number 64 with ASA 80/125 film permits shooting distances to 40 feet with Auto S-3. Up to 400 flashes with standard AA Alkaline batteries.



● Cube Flash

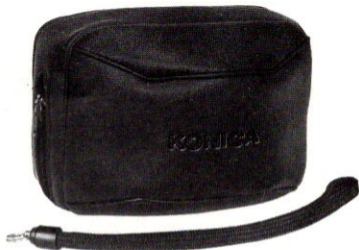
The extreme compactness and light weight of the Konica Cube Flash makes it the ideal flash for your Auto S-3. This unit was designed to take advantage of the convenience and speed offered by the use of flashcubes. (For Daylight/Synchro Photography with Konica Auto S-3, use of Konica X-14 or X-20 Electronic Flahs is recommended. Cubeflash cannot be used for Daylight/Synchro photography.)

Accessories



● Lens Hood

Shields lens from glare and extraneous light, helps prevent flare and loss of detail in brightly-lit scenes. Soft rubber construction enables folding hood back to close case without removing. Screw-in 49mm size.



● Soft Case

A new case for Auto S-3 users who desire the added convenience and protection of a molded Soft Case complete with wrist strap.

Other Fine Konica SLR Cameras



Autoreflex-T3



Autoreflex-A1000

Accessories and Hexanon Lenses for Konica SLR Cameras



Other Fine Konica Compact Cameras



**C35 Automatic
Chrome**



**C35 Automatic
Black**

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