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You can read the recommendations in the user guide, the technical guide or the installation guide for KONICA MINOLTA AUTOREFLEX T3. You'll find the answers to all your questions on the KONICA MINOLTA AUTOREFLEX T3 in the user manual (information, specifications, safety advice, size, accessories, etc.). Detailed instructions for use are in the User's Guide.

**User manual KONICA MINOLTA AUTOREFLEX T3**  
**User guide KONICA MINOLTA AUTOREFLEX T3**  
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**Manual abstract:**

@@ 4. The lens used in your camera is a high-quality and high-performance color-coated Hexanon which displays its full force in color photography. 5. Your camera makes it possible to produce perfect multiple exposures, and there are no shears in picture area at all. X synchro sockets are available on your camera. 7. Each manipulation control is equipped with a safety lock. For example, your camera is provided with a shutter button lock which concurrently serves as the meter switch to prevent erroneous manipulation, an EE release button designed to prevent the EE system from being accidentally put into operation, and a self-timer button. Den är synkroniserad till strobo vid slutarhastigheter upp till 1/125 sek. MAJOR SPECIFICATIONS OF KONICA

AUTOREFLEX-T3 Type: 35mm TTL-AEC SLR with focal plane shutter.

2 (6 groups, 7 elements) Each with AE lock, closest taking distance 0. Shutter: Vertically scanning metal focal plane Hi-synchro shutter "Copal Square-S" with built-in multiple-exposure device. Synchronized with all shutter speeds at M synchrocontact with M, FP and MF classes of bulbs and with electronic flash at X synchro contact at 1/125 sec. Self-Timer: Operation time variable in seconds with full operation extending to about 10 sec. 78X (with 50mm lens at infinity) and field of view set at about 92% of the actual field of picture.

Equipped with focusing screen of real image-alignment type using standard Micro Dia Prism type (or optional split-image type). Visible in Finder: Meter needle, exposure warning marks, shutter speed reading, aperture value, value of lens at full opening and mark for AEC range, manual indicator mark, index point for stopped-down metering, power source check mark. \* Fully automatic aperture lens of AEC type (metering at full lens opening): Correct aperture reading system coupled to film speed, shutter speed and at-full-lens-opening aperture value. \* Preset, normal aperture lens (stopped-down metering): Index-point alignment system (match-needle) coupled to film speed, shutter speed and aperture. power Source for Meter: Two 1.

35V mercury battery cells, Meter on/off switch and shutter lock control which concurrently serves as shutter lock of automatic release type. Film Wind: Cocking in single action with top lever (with wind of 162° and play of 30°). Wipe the separately enclosed mercury battery cells with a piece of dry and clean cloth and put them into the mercury battery chamber. 1. Turn the cover of the Mercury Battery Chamber (43) counterclockwise with a coin or something alike and detach it from the chamber. 2. Insert the two cells into the mercury battery chamber, the "+" side up, as indicated in the figure printed on the seal inside the chamber. Turn the cover of the mercury battery chamber clockwise and make sure that it has been screwed tightly. Meter On/Off Switch and Shutter Lock Control When the Meter Switch (3) around the Shutter, Release Button (1) is turned counterclockwise and set to "OFF," the meter will be switched off and the shutter button locked. Turn off the switch when your camera is to be carried around with the film wind lever cocked.

You do not have to turn the switch, as the switch will be automatically turned on when the film wind lever is cocked with the switch set to "OFF". Check of Batteries A mercury battery will be fully usable over a period of one year in normal circumstances. There will be a sudden drop in voltage when its days are numbered. When the meter needle visible in the finder is immovable at a bright place, it means that the battery has run down. You may also check the battery in the following manner: 1. While the Lens Release Button (27) is kept depressed, take off the lens, as it is turned counterclockwise. Lift the outer ring around the Shutter Speed Dial (20) and set the film speed to ASA 100. 3. Turn the shutter speed dial and set it to 1/125 sec. 4.

While the finder is being looked into, detach the Meter Switch (3) from the position of "OFF" and depress it in the direction of "C". If the meter needle (49) comes in alignment with the Battery Check Mark (50) between the aperture readings of f/8 and 11, it means that the battery is fully serviceable. Come to that point or gone farther down from that point, it is advisable to change the battery with a new one. Note that the all the marks necessary for the checking of the battery are colored in red. Make sure that the meter needle will come over the red mark when the film and shutter speeds are set to the red and the lever is depressed in the direction of the red-colored alphabet "C".

Check the battery in the correct order shown on the battery check seal on the bottom of the camera body. Care must be exercised in selecting the cells as there are cells which look identical in shape but differ in stipulated voltage, such as battery cells. In the event that your camera is not to be used over a long span of time, take out the mercury battery cells and keep them in a place free from moisture. FILM LOADING The KONICA Autoreflex-T3 takes 35mm roll film, which comes in a cartridge. for film loading , avoid the direct sunlight and do it in the shade.

If there is no shade, one way would be to use the shadow of your body. Put a film cartridge into the Film Chamber (30) as through it slid into the chamber at a slant from above the underside. Pull out the film while the cartridge is lightly pressed down and then choose any slit of the Film Take-up Spool (36) into which the film tip may be inserted with ease and insert the film into the slit. While lightly pressing down the cartridge, turn the Film Wind Lever (14) and take up the film on the spool. Ascertain that the teeth of the Sprocket (35) are in gear with film perforations before the back cover is closed. Depress the back cover with a finger tip, and it will be closed with ease. Turn the film wind lever until it does not move further and depress the Shutter Release Button (1). Repeat this action till the figure "1" comes in alignment with the index mark in the window of the Film Counter (2). If the film is transported in the correct manner when the film wind lever is turned, the Film Rewind Knob (23) will revolve counterclockwise. Turn the film wind lever until it does not move further and the film will be transported by one frame and the shutter charged at the same time.

Set Film Speed (ASA) Lift and turn the external ring of the Shutter Speed Dial (20) and align the reading equivalent to the speed of the film loaded in your camera with the index mark of the Film Speed Indicator Window (ASA) or (DIN). When they are aligned, the ring drops and is fixed into position. The ASA and DIN scales visible in the film speed indicator window indicate the degrees to which film is sensitive to light. The film speed of your film is indicated on the box in which it is contained and in its instruction booklet. Shutter-Ready Indicator Slightly pull out the film wind lever, and it will be easier to put your finger on the lever.



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From there, turn the film wind lever until it stops, and the film will be transported by one frame and the shutter charged. Simultaneously, the film counter will advance by one reading, and Shutter-Ready Indicator (17) will change from red to green, showing that the film wind has been completed. The lever may be cocked for a second time when the shutter has been released. Repère du film utilisé Film-Type Reminder Slot To take note of the name and type of the film loaded in your camera and its ASA film speed, cut off the flap of the film cartridge box and insert it into the Film-Type Reminder Slot (40). A small sheet of note may be inserted, instead.

**SHUTTER** A shutter is designed to control the amount of light reaching the film surface in terms of time and photographically to fix an image of a subject on it. The shutter speed scale has calibrations of B and 1 to 1/1000 sec. And the denominator of each speed is indicated on the shutter speed dial. The shutter speed may be adjusted simply by bringing a reading in line with the index mark. Shutter speed calibrations are also visible in the viewfinder, thus making it possible to ascertain the speed while looking through the viewfinder.

"B" stands for time exposure and is used when there is the need for the exposure of over one second. The red figure of "125" is the maximum shutter speed for synchronization with an electronic flash. Do not turn the shutter speed dial when the shutter button is depressed. Pull out the lens when the red dots of the barrel and camera have been aligned with each other. To Mount a Lens: Bring the red dot of the lens in line with the lens mount index mark (red dot) on the camera body and gently sink the lens barrel into the camera.

Grip the lens barrel and turn it clockwise until it clicks into position. When the lens is detached, see to it that dust will not come in the camera and lens barrel and the lens surface will not be either scratched or marred with fingerprints. Under any circumstances, do not touch the inner parts of the camera. When the lens is taken out of the camera over a certain length of time, use a camera body cap and a mount cap which is snapped on to the rear part of the lens.

**APERTURE** The lens aperture is designed to control the amount of light reaching the film surface in terms of area and the depth of field (see Page 46). Your camera's AEC system will automatically determine the correct aperture value, once the AE mark on the aperture ring is aligned with the index mark. Manual aperture is also usable (Page 39). In either event, the fully automatic aperture system will work and the lens will be stopped down to a determined f-number only during the split moment when the shutter is depressed and then automatically return to the full opening after a picture has been taken. The amount of light going through the lens will reduce in proportion to a rise in the aperture value. The lens having the AE Release Button (13) at its aperture ring is equipped with an AE lock.

In the event that the camera is released from the electric eye system and used for manual aperture, depress this button and turn it. The aperture is continually variable, and therefore an intermediate point between readings on the aperture ring is usable. When the shutter release is depressed, the spring loaded aperture in the lens is tripped to close to the limit determined by this coupling lever. This limit is the precise aperture required for a perfect exposure at that instant when you press the button. With a KONICA Hexanon AR lens installed in your Autoreflex-T3 there is no need to waste time before shooting to match the needle to a mark. You only need to focus and compose, then press the shutter release remaining assured all the time that correct exposure is being taken care of. Full concentration can thus be made on the spontaneous or esthetic needs of your photography. In actuality, the KONICA Autoreflex-T3 offers not one but three optional methods of arriving at the correct of desired Stopped-Down Exposure Metering: With KONICA and other lenses having manual or preset diaphragm (not AE), as well as with extension rings and bellows, the Stopped-Down method is used. Here the exposure is read at the actual aperture used to make the picture. The needle in the Control Center is then simply brought to the Index Mark opposite the f/1.

4 figure. This can also be done by changing the shutter speed setting. Literally thousands of lenses can be used with this system. In addition to KONICA AutoReflex lenses, lenses in mounts for KONICA FP, Pentax/ Praktica, Exakta/Topcon and Nikon/Nikkormat can be used for the Stopped-Down metering with the AutoreflexT3 via their respective KONICA Lens Adapters. AEC Metering: With a KONICA Hexanon AR (Automatic Exposure) lens, the needle in the viewfinder serves only to let you know at which f/stop the fully automatic metering system will make the picture for you.

shutter and diaphragm are cross-coupled. Thus if you choose a high shutter speed to stop action, the diaphragm will be set for a wider opening automatically. On the other hand, should you need a smaller stop for greater Depth-of-Field, simply turn the shutter range with the shutter speed dial set to the "B" reading. Do not use this method. Manual Picture-Taking When a picture is to be taken while using the manual aperture button in ascertaining a time exposure or when it is to be taken with a flash light, release the AEC system and set your camera to manual aperture.

While the AE Release Button (13) is depressed, turn the Aperture Ring (12), detach the AE mark from the index mark and determine an exposure according to the Manual Aperture Scale (9). **HINTS FOR UNUSUAL EXPOSURE SITUATIONS** The compound dual CdS metering system in the Autoreflex-T3 is very selective, and is generally not unduly affected by subject matter outside its primary exposure reading range. It is programmed to obtain its primary exposure data from the main subject area. This is deemed to be the lower center third of the total area. The peripheral upper and marginal two thirds contributes in a lesser degree to the compound exposure date. There are however a number of unusual situations that require special handling. **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 (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, which will lock 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.



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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 your meter to the normal rating for regular shots. Hold your Camera Tight To take a sharp picture, the important thing is to hold your camera in a stable manner to prevent it from being jarred when the shutter button is depressed.

@@@ Here, the use of a tripod and a cable release is advisable. @@When the lens is not focused. @@If it is out of focus, the image will look rugged. @@@@ When a taking lens darker than f/4. @@Focus the lens, using the Mat Plane (54) around the center. @@@@ c.

@@@@ as for details, reference is made to the table of depth-of-field. @@@@ 4 lens has been focused is 15 feet. @@@@ @@@@ When the Depth-of-Field Lever (5) has been flipped down toward the lens, the lens will be stopped down to the aperture reading indicated by the meter needle for AEC and the preset reading for manual. Look into the finder, and you will be able to see the depth of field at the given aperture. Don't release the shutter while the depth-of-field lever is kept depressed.

Use the self-timer when you are to take pictures of your companions and yourself and when it is to take the place of a cable release to prevent your camera from being accidentally jarred. While the Self-set Button (6) is kept depressed, turn the SelfTimer Lever (5) counterclockwise to the full extent and press down the shutter release button, and the shutter will be released in about 10 sec. The self-timer may be set before or after the film wind lever is cocked. Instead of fully turning it, the self-timer may be set midway to reduce the time lag before the shutter release. NOTE: When the self-timer is used in AEC photography, note that strong light accidentally comes in the camera through the eyepiece as the s h u t t e r button is depressed and it leaves a strong impact on exposure. When the shutter button is to be depressed, therefore, look through the viewfinder or cover the eyepiece with a hand to prevent strong light from accidentally coming through the eyepiece.

When the shutter button is to be depressed with your eye detached from the eyepiece, make sure that you do not stand right in front of your camera. Otherwise, the exposure will be determined on the basis of brightness of your clothing. SJÄLVUTLÖSAREN Självutlösaren till K O N I C A Autoreflex-T3 kan användas såväl till AE-systemet som till manuell inställning och fotografering med blix. After a pre-determined number of pictures have been taken on the film loaded in your camera, the film will be wound back into the original cartridge. If the back cover of your camera is opened without rewinding the film, the film will be exposed to light and the whole of the film will become useless. When the film wind lever no longer moves further after the advance of the last frame of the film, do not try forcibly to cock the lever. Put the lever back to the original position. Once it is depressed, the button will remain sunken. This action will take the exposed film back into the cartridge. 3.

The film rewind action comes to an end when there is a sudden easing of the load on the film rewind crank. Avoid the direct sunlight and open the back cover to take out the cartridge. The film counter will return to the original position "S" when the back cover is opened. The film rewind button will also return to the original position when the film wind lever is wound. With this lever kept pressed down in the direction indicated by the arrow mark, cock the film wind lever, only the shutter will be charged but the film will not be wound (nor will the film counter advance). This will make it possible to expose one and the same frame of the film as often as you want. (1) Give the initial exposure. (2) Cock the film wind lever with the multiple-exposure lever kept depressed in the arrow marked direction. (3) Give a second exposure. Repeat this series of action as often as you want.

For an easy manipulation, insert the nib of a ball-point pencil into the hole at the center of the multiple-exposure lever. If the shutter speed dial is set to "B", the shutter will be open as long as the shutter release button is pressed down. This method is usable for more than one second of exposure. When such a long time exposure is required, turn the Shutter Lock Control (3) and set it to "OFF" while the shutter release button is kept depressed. In this way, the film will be exposed even if your finger is detached from the button.

When the shutter lock control is returned to "ON", the shutter will be closed and the film will no longer be exposed. To prevent your camera from being accidentally jarred, it is necessary to prepare a tripod and cable release. The KONICA Cable Release 3 with a lock has a "T" stopper, so that it may be put to use for time exposure without a release lock lever. NOTE: Don't turn the shutter speed dial during time exposure. Nor must it be turned while the self-timer is in For beautiful pictures, use flash bulbs or a electronic flash in a situation where AEC photography is impracticable, such as in a dark room and at night. Flash bulbs or electronic flash are also usable in day light flash photography as auxiliary lights. the M and X Flash Contacts (24) are provided to the side panel of the camera body. When a flash unit with a cord is used, connect the plug with the M contact. With an electronic flash, connect the plug with the X contact. the Synchro Contact (31) on the eyepiece assembly is prepared for the KONICA's exclusive Hot Shoe Clip. The KONICA X-20 or X-14 small electronic flash equipped with a hot shoe (cord-less) will be electrically connected, when it is fitted to the clip. The conventional KONICA Accessory Clip 3 may also be fixed and used. 2. Mount an Electronic Flash: Insert the seat of an electronic flash into the hot shoe clip. A hot shoe electronic flash, such as the KONICA X-20 or X-14, will be electrically connected only by inserting it into the clip.

Electric currents run only when an electronic flash is fitted. There will be no harm when a finger is put to the contact. Electronic flash are synchronized with shutter speeds of up to 1/125 sec. AEC photography is impracticable in flash photography in which flashes are used as the main lighting source. Here, your camera must be set to manual. In general, the aperture value is determined by dividing the guide number of the flash bulb or electronic flash with the taking distance. For example, when the guide number of your electronic flash is 64 with ASA 80/125 and the taking distance is 8 feet, the equation will be  $64 : 8 = 8$ . The correct exposure may be obtained with the aperture set to f/8. PHOTOGRAPHING IN STOPPED-DOWN METERING SYSTEM The AR lens provided with an AE mark is so designed that light can be measured at the full opening of the lens with automatic aperture either in AE or manual photography.



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When an ARP lens equipped with manually present aperture or an ARM lens with manual click aperture is used.

2. When automatic aperture cannot be put to use due to the utilization of an extension ring and bellows. 3. When a KONICA FS, FP or FM, or a lens produced by other camera manufacturer is used for the Autoreflex-T3 together with a lens mount adapter. Turn either the aperture ring or the shutter speed dial and align the Meter Needle (49) with the Index Point for Stopped-down Metering (45) situated at the reading "f/1.

4" to secure a correct exposure. If the combination of aperture and shutter speed is improper, the needle will not come in alignment with the index mark. Pictures will be under-exposed when the needle is situated above the index mark and it will be over-exposed when it is located under the mark. Here, make an adjustment either with aperture or shutter speed. In the stopped-down metering system, the eyepiece tends to be affected by adverse light than in the system in which light is measured at the full lens opening.

Determine the exposure while your eye is put as close to the eyepiece as possible. the needle swings in a very slow pace. Take a picture after it has been ascertained that the needle is aligned with the index mark. In the event that a manually preset aperture lens is to be used on your camera, set the preset aperture ring to the reading of the smallest lens aperture in advance and then turn the aperture ring. This action will make easier the manipulation.

Microphotographic pictures are also taken under the stopped-down metering system. Make an adjustment either with shutter speed or according to the brightness of the light source since no aperture is available. KONICA Filters As the KONICA Autoreflex-T3 is of the TTL type, there is no need to worry about a filter factor according to the type of filter used on your camera. Makes white clouds stand out against a blue sky. for use with B/W film only.

Absorbs blue very strongly, also some green. Makes blue skies dark and dramatic in black and white. Blue skies rendered almost black. Use for R1 (R60) pseudo night shots. Use only for black and white film, or for infrared film. PO 0 ND 2 ND4 ND8 In black and white photography, renders greens better than yellow filter. Also prevents washed-out flesh tones when head is against sky which is to be darkened. for use with B/W films only. No effect on rendition in either black and white or color work. Used to reduce light intensity, where highest shutter speed or smallest f/stop used, will still not prevent overexposure. In very bright light permits large opening for selective focus effect. Can also be used with B/W film. reduces color temperature. Adds warmth to shadows in snow, beach scenes. Suppresses excess redishness in scenes made by reddish early morning or late afternoon sunshine.

In color photography are marked with an asterisk \* above. Lens Hoods The use of a lens hood is indispensable to the prevention of unnecessary rays from falling on the taking lens. It is advisable to use a lens hood suited for the coverage of the lens mounted on your camera. Body Cap and Mount Cap The body cap is designed to protect the inner parts of the camera and the rear part of the lens when the lens is detached from the camera. Made of rubber, it is for use on the eyepiece assembly.

This gadget makes the finder easier to look through and prevents the eye from getting fatigued. It also serves to prevent reverse light from coming into the viewfinder. It will become easier to look into the viewfinder even without a pair of glasses. The magnifier, as it is equipped to the eyepiece assembly of the camera, is designed to blow up for viewing the image which appears at the center of the finder. Angle Finder 3 The use of the Angle Finder makes it possible to look into the viewfinder from above the camera. This gadget is quite handy when pictures are taken at a low level, such as in copying and microphotography. Attachment Lens 55ø Simply by screwing this lens in on the taking lens, close-up pictures may be taken under the AEC system. Nr 1 för 65 till 32 cm, Nr 2 för 37 till 26 cm, Nr 1 + Nr 2 för 29 till 24 cm. Extension Ring 3 Placed in between the camera body and the taking lens, it is used in doing copying work on literatures and documents and taking pictures of insects and flowers. With a combination of a set of base rings and three intermediate rings, it is feasible to take blow-ups of 1X in magnification with a standard lens and of 2X with a reverse ring, which is a valuable accessory.

KONICA Cable Release 3 Use of the Konica Cable Release is advisable to prevent the camera from being accidentally jarred when pictures are taken at slow shutter speeds. Auto Ring 2 and Double Cable Release 2 The use of an extension ring will not permit the taking lens to serve as an automatic aperture one.

Focusing may be done easily with a double cable release and the lens is closed down to a given f-number immediately before the shutter is released. As the amount of extension of the Auto Ring is 14mm, its use with a standard lens will make it possible to take close-ups at closer distances than with an attachment lens. Auto Helicoid Equipped to the Macro Hexanon AR 105mm f/4 lens, this adapter makes it possible to take pictures in AEC photography from infinity to 0. 23X magnification. @@@@A small electronic flash or a flash gun will be electrically connected, if it is fitted to the clip. KONICA Cube Flash With this flashcube, 4 flashes may be emitted in succession. Accessory Clip 3 This accessory is required when a small flash gun or electronic flash is fitted. A small electronic flash with a guide number of 64 (ASA 80/125) and features extremely short flash intervals of 4 to 5 seconds.

\* 400 flashes with AA alkali batteries \* Serviceable both as cord-less and cord-type strobo. This is a small electronic Flash with a guide number of 45 (ASA 80/125) for exclusive use on the hot shoe (cord-less). Lens Mount Adapters Fitted between the lens and camera, this adapter is used for a lens other than the Autoreflex-T3 lens. Auto Bellows This gadget makes it possible to take a broad range of close-ups and blow-ups in a continuous manner. The Macro Stand, which makes efficient the taking of blow-ups of postal stamps and fine specimens, or Slide Copier 2, which facilitates slide copying and film reversing, may be equipped.

Bellows 3 makes it possible to take pictures in succession at the magnification factors of 0. Reverse Adapter Even with the Bellows, it is possible to take pictures in reverse photography in which the lens is put into reverse position, but the reverse adapter system in which a lens of the 55mm screw filter is usable makes possible the taking of blow-ups larger in diameter. Slide Copier Adapter This adapter is required for reverse photography with the slide copier and used together with a reverse adapter. Microscope Adapter 2 This adapter makes it possible to take microphotographic pictures only with the object and eyepiece lenses of a microscope.



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*While looking through the camera finder, it is possible to check the field of view and whether or not the lens is accurately focused and to take pictures while the subject is being observed.*

*Copy Stand 2 This gadget is quite . handy in taking close-ups of drawings , literatures and photos in dimensions of up to 11-5/8" X 16-1/2". The focusing rail, which is available as an accessory, makes it possible the fine focusing of the taking lens, thus faciliating a slight change in the position of the picture frame as well as focusing. In wiping the camera body and lens barrel, take off dust with a brush and blower before they are cleaned with a piece of soft cloth. Use a brush or blower in taking out dust inside the camera and do not go as far as to wipe the mirrow, which is a special plane mirror. Use a soft brush in taking off dust on the surface of the lens. In the event that it is marred with fingerprints or water drops, prepare a piece of well washed, clean cotton cloth and dampen it with a small quantity of absolute alcohol (it is advisable to mix it with ether). To store the camera and lens, choose a place free from moisture. take out the mercury battery cells. The best and safest method will be to keep them in a polyethylene bag together with a desiccant, such as silicagel.*



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