REVUEFLEX AC2

Using the REVUEflex AC 2
... dans la pratique
... in de praktijk
... e il suo impiego

in der Praxis



Lieber Fotofreund,
wir danken Ihnen für das Vertrauen, das Sie uns mit dem Kauf Ihrer REVUEflex AC 2 bewiesen haben. Wir sind sicher, daß Ausstattungsmerkmale und Qualität dieser Kamera Ihre Erwartungen stets aufs Neue erfüllen werden. Sollten Sie irgendwelche Fragen haben oder einmal fotografischen Rat benötigen, so wenden Sie sich bitte an uns. Wir sind immer für Sie da.

Dear Photo Friend,
thank you for the trust in us that your purchase of a REVUEflex AC 2 indicates. We are sure that the attributes and quality of this camera will fulfill your expectations time and time again. If you should have any questions or need photographic help, please do not hesitate to consult us. We are always ready to help you.

Cher amateur photo,
nous vous remercions de la confiance que vous nous avez témoignée par l'achat de votre REVUEflex AC 2. Nous sommes certains que la qualité et la technique de cet appareil répondront à votre attente. Si vous avez des questions ou besoin d'un conseil, n'hésitez pas à nous écrire. Nous sommes toujours à votre entière disposition.

Beste fotovriend,
wij danken U vor het vertrouwen, dat U ons heeft bewezen door de koop van Uw REVUEflex AC 2. Wij zijn ervan overtuigd, dat Uw verwachtingen wat de techniek en kwaliteit betreft steeds weer opnieuw beandwoord worden. Wanneer U de een of andere vraag of fotografische hulp nodig heeft, dan kunt U zich steeds tot ons wenden. Wij staan altijd voor U klaar.

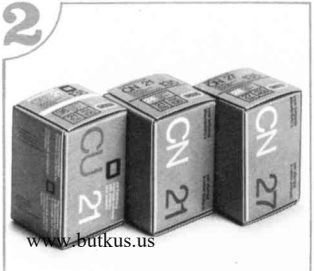
Caro amico,
grazie per la ficucia a noi dimostrata con l'acquisto della Sua REVUEflex AC 2.
Siamo sicuri: la tecnica e la qualità di questa fotocamera non La deluderanno. Se Lei dovesse avere qualche problema o aver bisogno di un consiglio fotografico, si rivolga a noi. Siamo sempre a Sua disposizione.

Ihr fotografischer Kurzfahrplan

Mitgelieferte Batterien mit Pluspol (+) nach innen einlegen (S.5).
● Insert the accompanying batteries with the plus poles inward (page 31).
● Introduire les piles fournies avec l'appareil, pôle «+» dirigé vers l'intérieur (p. 57).
● Meegeleverde batterijen met de pluspool (+) naar binnen inleggen (blz. 83).
● Inserire le batterie di corredo con il polo positivo (+) rivolto verso l'interno (pag. 109).



Geeigneten REVUE-Film auswählen.
● Select appropriate film.
● Choisir la pellicule REVUE appropriée.
● Geschikte REVUE-film uitkiezen.
● Scegliere la pellicola REVUE adatta.



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Rückwand öffnen und REVUE-Film einlegen (S. 6).
● Open back cover and load the REVUE film (page 32).
● Ouvrir le dos et introduire la pellicule REVUE (p. 58).
● Achterwand openen en REVUE-film inleggen (blz. 84).
● Aprire il dorso ed inserire la pellicola REVUE (pag. 110).

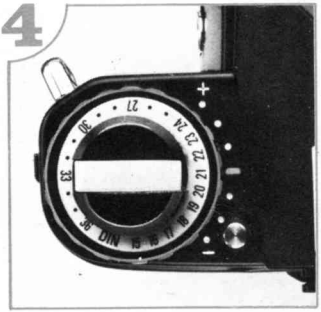
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Mike Butkus
DN: cn=Mike Butkus, o=Butkus camera manuals, ou=butkus.org, email=mike@butkus.org, c=US
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Filmempfindlichkeit am linken Rändelknopf einstellen (S. 7).
● Set the film speed on the left-hand knurled knob (page 33).
● Régler la rapidité sur la molette de gauche (p. 60).
● Filmgevoeligheid aan het linker kartelknopje instellen (blz. 85).
● Impostare la sensibilità della pellicola mediante il bottone zigrinato sul lato sinistro della fotocamera (pag. 112).

4



Verschluß mit Schnellspannhebel spannen ((S. 8).
● Cock the shutter with the film advance lever (page 34).
● Armer l'obturateur par le levier d'armement rapide (p. 60).
● Sluiter met sneltransporthendel spannen (blz. 86).
● Tendere l'otturatore tramite la la leva di caricamento rapido (pag. 112).

5



Brief operating instructions · En bref, votre route photographique XX à suivre · Uw fotografische aanwijzingen in het kort · Instruzioni in breve



Verschlußzeitenknopf für Aufnahmen mit Belichtungsautomatik auf AUTO stellen (S. 9).
● Set shutter speed knob to AUTO position for exposures using automatic shutter speed selection (page 35).
● Positionner sur AUTO le sélecteur des vitesses d'obturation pour prise de vue en exposition automatique (p. 61).
● Knop voor sluitertijden voor opnamen met belichtingsautomatiek op AUTO stellen (blz. 87).
● Regolare sulla posizione AUTO il bottone dei tempi di posa, per effettuare delle riprese ad esposizione automatica (pag. 113).



In den Sucher blicken und scharfstellen (S. 10).
● Look through the viewfinder and adjust the focus by turning the focusing ring (page 36).
● Regarder dans le viseur et, faire la mise au point (p. 62).
● In de zoeker kijken en scherp instellen (blz. 88).
● Guardare attraverso il mirino e ruotare l'anello di messa a fuoco per focalizzare (pag 114).

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Auslöser leicht antippen und Leuchtanzeige im Sucher durch Drehung des Blendenrings auf eine gewünschte Verschlußzeit einstellen (S. 11).

● Lightly depress the shutter release and set the indicator on the viewfinder to the desired shutter speed by rotating the aperture setting ring (page 37).

● Appuyer légèrement sur le déclencheur et, le cas échéant, amener l'indicateur lumineux du viseur sur la vitesse d'obturation désirée en tournant la bague des diaphragmes (p. 63).

● Ontspanner zachtjes aanraken en lichtaanduiding in de zoeker door het draaien van de diafragmaring op een gewenste sluitertijd instellen (blz. 89).

● Premere solo leggermente lo scatto e regolare l'indicazione luminosa nel mirino (LED), ruotando l'anello dei diaframmi per ottenere il tempo di posa desiderato, se necessario (pag. 115).



Auslöser zur Belichtung gleichmäßig durchdrücken.

● Completely depress shutter release smoothly to make exposure.

● Prendre la photo en enfonçant le déclencheur complètement et sans à-coups.

● Ontspanner voor de belichting gelijkmatig doordrukken.

● Per l'esposizione, premere decisamente a fondo lo scatto.



Belichteten REVUE-Film zurückspulen (S. 18).

● Rewind the exposed REVUE film (page 44).

● Rebobiner le film exposé (p. 70).

● Belichte REVUE-film terugspoelen (blz. 96).

● Riavvolgere la pellicola REVUE completamente esposta (pag. 122).

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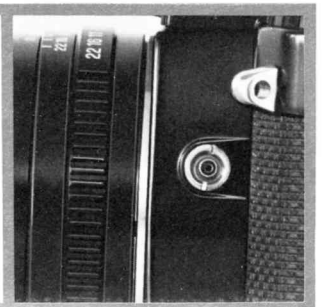


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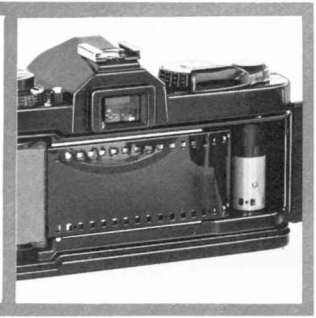


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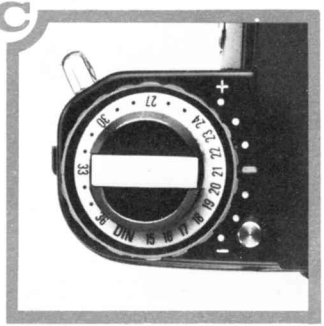


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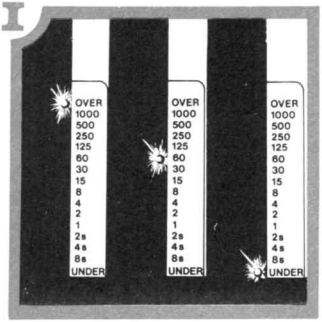

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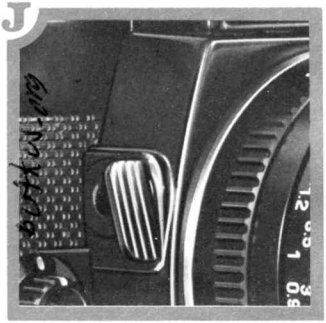
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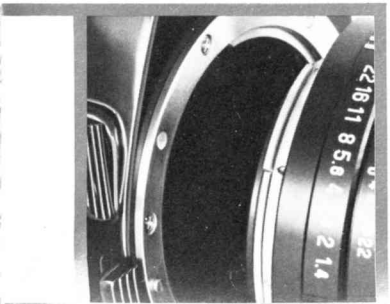


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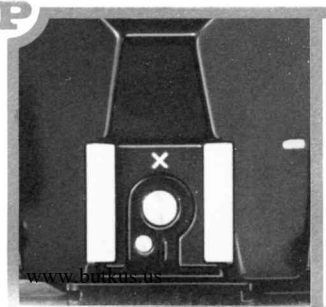


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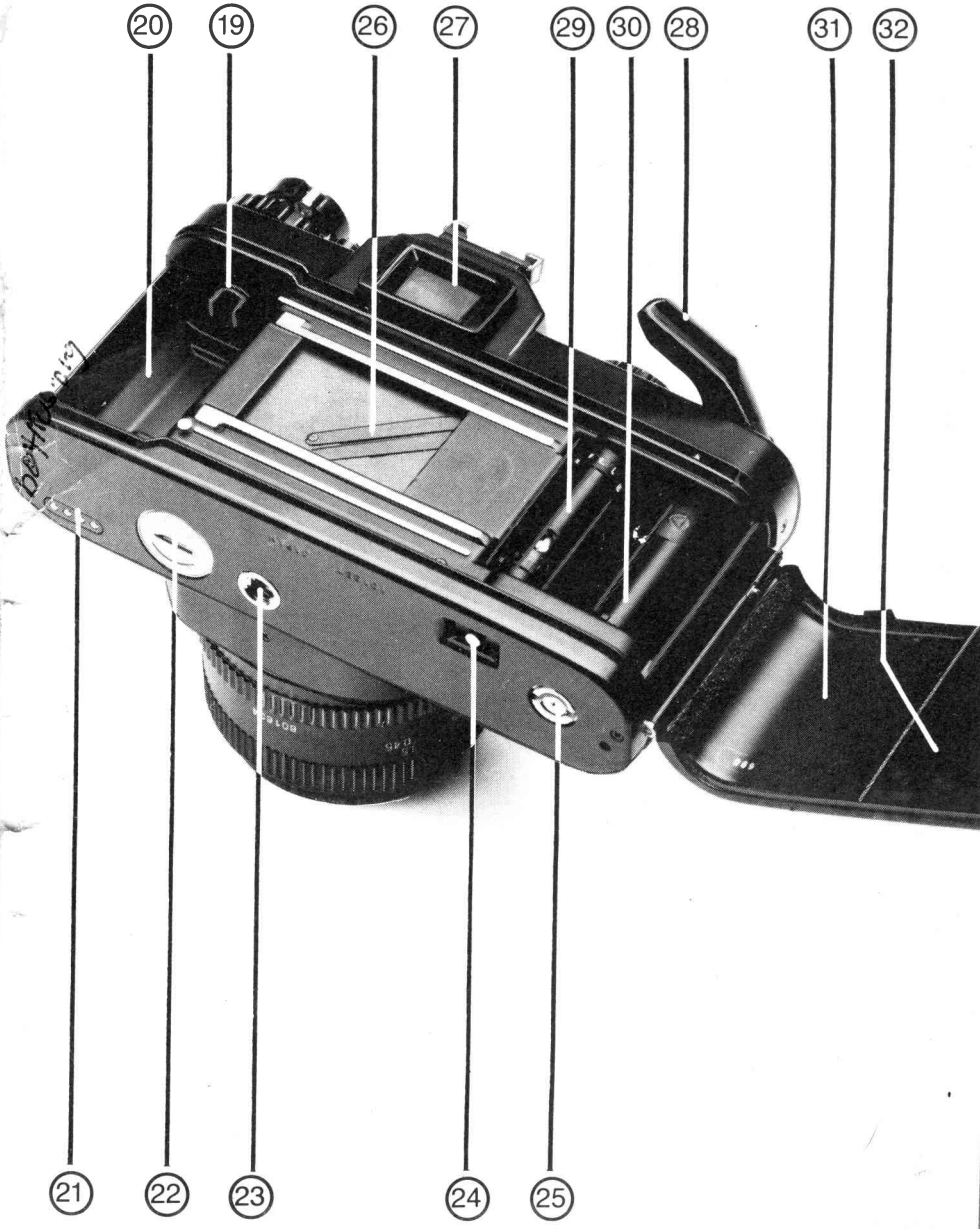




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Using the REVUEflex AC 2

Operating Elements

① Exposure counter
② Multiple exposure key
③ Shutter speed button
④ Shutter release
⑤ Self-timer with LED indicator
⑥ Depth-of-field button
⑦ Lens unlock button
⑧ Accessory shoe with hot shoe contact and auxiliary contact
⑨ Lock button for film speed setting
⑩ Exposure correction scale
⑪ Film speed scale
⑫ Film rewind knob with crank
⑬ Cable socket
⑭ Memory key
⑮ Aperture setting ring
⑯ Shutter speed indicator and depth-of-field scale
⑰ Focusing scale
⑱ Focusing ring
⑲ Rewinding pin
⑳ Cartridge compartment
㉑ Power winder socket
㉒ Battery compartment
㉓ Tripod socket
㉔ Rewind release button
㉕ Winding coupling for motor
㉖ Focal plane shutter
㉗ Viewfinder eyepiece
㉘ Film advance lever
㉙ Film sprocket
㉚ Take-up spool
㉛ Back cover
㉜ Film pressure plate

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Exposure meter: Full-aperture TTL system with two silicon cells for center-weighted metering. Light intensity of the LED indicator is dependent on the brightness of the viewfinder image.
Shutter release: Electromagnetic two step shutter release with release lock and wire release connection; electronically controlled self-timer with selectable period of delayed action (5 or 10 sec.) and light indicator.
Depth-of-field control: Via stopping down button.
Exposure control: The exposure meter reacts to light pressure on the shutter release (not when the shutter speed is set to "B" or "OFF").
Manual exposure control: Manual time setting with light indicator on the viewfinder.
Exposure memory: Via memory key.
Exposure correction: Possible within the limits of ± 1 EV in 1/3 steps (= 1 DIN).
Measuring range: From – 2 EV (f 1.4/8 sec.) to 19 EV (f 22/1/1000 sec.) using DIN 21 film and 1:1.4/50 mm lens
Film speed adjustment: From 15–36 DIN (25–3200 ASA).
Film advance: Via the film advance lever; motorized film advance via REVUEmotor 135.
Multiple exposure: Built-in switch for unlocking film advance and exposure counter. Automatic return of the switch to the starting position after each shot. Unlimited number of multiple exposures possible.
Exposure counter: Shows the number of exposures made. Returns automatically to the starting position when the back cover of the camera is opened. The exposure counter is not advanced for multiple exposures.
Synchronization: X-hot shoe contact (1/60 sec.), cable socket for X. Accessory shoe with auxiliary contact for automatic REVUE flash units.
Power source: Three 1.5 V silver oxide batteries (item no. 2624).
Battery test: LED indicator in the viewfinder lights when the shutter release is lightly depressed.
Casing: Black
Accessories: REVUEmotor 135, REVUE lenses with multiple coating, angle finder, etc.
Body dimensions: 135.5 x 83.5 x 50.5 mm (W x H x D).
Weight: 560 g. (without lens).
Subject to revision due to technical improvements.

Operating Elements

① Exposure counter
② Multiple exposure key
③ Shutter speed button
④ Shutter release
⑤ Self-timer with LED indicator
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⑧ Accessory shoe with hot shoe contact and auxiliary contact
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⑯ Shutter speed indicator and depth-of-field scale
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⑲ Rewinding pin
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㉒ Battery compartment
㉓ Tripod socket
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㉘ Film advance lever
㉙ Film sprocket
㉚ Take-up spool
㉛ Back cover
㉜ Film pressure plate

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Special features of the AC 2

REVUEflex AC 2 – compact 35 mm single-lens reflex camera with automatic exposure setting and full aperture measurement. Vertically moving metal focalplane shutter (X contact at 1/60 sec.).
Stepless shutter speed control from 1/1000 to 8 sec. Three methods available for exposure correction:
memory button, manual setting, correction scale.
Two step shutter release.
Automatic battery test before each exposure via LED indicator on the viewfinder.
Multiple exposure possible.
Self-timer with selectable period of delayed action (5 or 10 sec.) and LED indicator.
Automatic disconnect of exposure meter.
Standard equipment includes provision for motorpowered winding.
Accessory shoe with hot shoe contact and special auxiliary contact.

Technical Data

Camera type: Compact single-lens reflex camera with automatic exposure control for 24 x 36 mm format.
Shutter: Vertically moving SEIKO metal, focal-plane shutter with stepless electronic control from 8 to 1/1000 sec. 13 manually adjustable fixed speeds from 4 to 1/1000 sec. plus B and X (1/60 sec.).
Lens mount: K-Bayonet lens mount with automatic diaphragm coupling (use of lenses with screw mount via an adapter possible).
Viewfinder: Rigid prism viewfinder.
Viewfinder scales: Shutter speed scale with under-exposure and over-exposure warning zones. Indicator for 16 shutter speeds as well as for over-exposure and under-exposure next to the OVER warning zone. Light-up indicator for under-exposure next to the UNDER warning zone with a light value of 2 EV; flashes on by 4 EV and less. Split image indicator, microprism grid, ground glass zone, flash readiness indicator.
Accessory shoe: With hot shoe contact; auxiliary contact for flash readiness indicator on the viewfinder and automatic change-over to flash time (1/60).

Exposure meter: Full-aperture TTL system with two silicon cells for center-weighted metering. Light intensity of the LED indicator is dependent on the brightness of the viewfinder image.
Shutter release: Electromagnetic two step shutter release with release lock and wire release connection; electronically controlled self-timer with selectable period of delayed action (5 or 10 sec.) and light indicator.
Depth-of-field control: Via stopping down button.
Exposure control: The exposure meter reacts to light pressure on the shutter release (not when the shutter speed is set to "B" or "OFF").
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A

Inserting and testing the batteries

The power supply for the REVUEflex AC 2 is supplied by three 1.5 V silver oxide batteries which are available at all times from FOTO-QUELLE under item no. 2624. Since the AC 2 is an electronic camera, it requires this power supply. It is recommended that the batteries be replaced once a year to assure that your camera is ready at any time. If you do not expect to use the camera for an extended period of time, it is advisable to remove the batteries.

Three batteries are delivered with the camera. Make sure that the batteries are only handled by the edges; they should never be touched directly on the poles. Finger prints lead to corrosion and later contact problems. Clean the battery poles before insertion by rubbing with a dry cloth.

To insert, first unscrew the battery compartment cover ㉒ with a coin. Insert the batteries in the plastic compartment so that the pole marked with "+" is inward. Correct polarity is absolutely essential! When you are sure that the batteries have been properly inserted, screw the battery compartment cover into the camera casing.

To test the batteries, the shutter speed button ③ must be set to AUTO. Lightly depressing the shutter release ④ causes the light indicator on the shutter speed scale on the viewfinder to light when the batteries are in good condition. This coupling of the shutter release provides an automatic battery check before each exposure. As soon as the shutter release is depressed to make an exposure, one of the light emitting diodes on the viewfinder must light. If the shutter speed button is set to one of the fixed speeds during the battery test, it is possible that two diodes (one of which will blink) will light when the shutter release is depressed. This has nothing whatsoever to do with the condition of the batteries.

If the diodes on the viewfinder do not light when the shutter release is lightly depressed, this may have the following causes:
a) The shutter speed button is set to either "OFF" or "B"
b) the batteries are improperly inserted
c) the batteries are too weak and must be changed.
As with every battery powered unit, it is also advisable to carry replacement batteries for your AC 2 (especially when you are travelling) so that you are prepared for any eventuality. Remember that the strength of any battery is reduced at low temperatures. Therefore protect your camera from the cold as long as possible when making winter exposures in order to improve the operation of the batteries.

B Film loading

Your REVUEflex AC 2 is intended for 35 mm (24 x 36 mm) film. For economical prints from the REVUE lab, we recommend using REVUE-Supercolor CN 21 as a universal film or REVUE-Supercolor CN 27 for exciting exposures under boundary conditions which, with its 27 DIN, provides unexpected possibilities for exposures which catch the mood when taking pictures at night, at twilight or indoors without additional light sources. If you prefer color slides, the REVUE-Superchrome CU 21 is exactly right. With its 21 DIN it will provide you with a good reserve of sensitivity. When desired, you can receive the slides already mounted when they return from being developed.
Avoid changing film in direct sunlight. Shade the camera with your body if necessary when loading film.

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To load film, proceed as follows:

1. Set the shutter speed button ③ to one of the fixed settings, preferably to the red engraved number "60" (1/60 sec.).
2. Open back cover by pulling out the rewind knob ⑫, insert film cartridge in the compartment ⑳ and lock by pressing in the rewind knob. If necessary, turn the rewind knob slightly so that the rewinding pin ⑲ engages in the film spool.
3. Thread the film end – without touching the shutter blades! – over the film gate and into one of the slots in the take-up spool ㉚. With the film advance lever ㉘, wind some film onto the spool and pull it tight by carefully turning the rewind lever clockwise.
4. Depress the shutter release and then operate the film advance lever. When the sprocket teeth ㉙ correctly engage the perforations, simply press the back cover closed, and by alternately operating the shutter release ④ and the film advance lever ㉘ transport the film until the exposure counter shows "1". The rewind knob must turn with every transport operation. It thereby serves as a transport control.

Set the shutter speed button back to AUTO if required – the camera is now ready to make its first exposure.

A film memory holder at the back of the camera will accept a flap of the REVUE film carton so that you have a reminder of the type of film loaded.

C Film speed setting

Setting the speed of the film being used is of utmost importance, as only then can the exposure meter of the camera guarantee a correct exposure.

The film speed scale ⑪ is engraved in DIN. Turning the knurled film speed ring on the film rewind knob is only possible when the lock button ⑨ is depressed. The DIN number of the loaded film must line up with the red index mark. Make sure to change the setting when loading a film with a different film speed.

D

Cocking the shutter

The film advance lever (28) transports the film one frame with one motion and simultaneously cocks the shutter. It is also possible to operate the lever in several shorter movements. After cocking, the lever remains in a ready position projecting out from the back cover so that the thumb can comfortably slip behind it for subsequent exposures. To carry the camera, fold the lever over the back cover.

E

Shutter release

The shutter release of the AC 2 is in the middle of the shutter speed button, which should be set to "OFF" when the camera is not used for an extended period of time.
In the "OFF" position the camera's electronic system is separated from the batteries. Accidental battery drain or shutter release is thus prevented.
The shutter release (4) is the primary control element of your AC 2. It replaces an inconvenient main switch and works in two stages (shutter speed button must be in the AUTO position or in one of the fixed positions):

1st stage: Turns on the exposure meter and shows the exposure time on the indicator; lighting of the indicator also serves as battery test.

2nd stage: The shutter is released.

This practical construction feature not only keeps the camera ready but also prevents current from being drawn from the batteries except

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when actually required. The camera is shut off as soon as you remove your finger from the release. There is no chance that the camera will be put away while turned on.

F

Shutter speed button

Every position of the shutter speed button ③ has a definite catch. Normally the button is set to the AUTO position so that the exposure automatic can be used. In this position, the camera selects the correct shutter speed to match the aperture setting you have chosen automatically and steplessly. This setting then appears in the viewfinder.

When you wish to set the shutter speed manually, the AC 2 provides you with 13 fixed shutter speeds from 4 sec. to 1/1000 sec. as well as "B" for time exposures over 4 sec. (page 40). Please note that with manually set shutter speeds no intermediate values are possible and the shutter speed button must always be held by the catch in a fixed position. The numbers from 1 to 1000 designate fractions of a second (125, for example, means 1/125 sec.); "2s" and "4s" stand for 2 or 4 seconds exposure time. The setting "60", which is marked in red, designates a shutter speed of 1/60 of a second, for example for exposures using an electronic flash attachment or the corresponding flash bulbs.

G

Exposure counter

The camera is equipped with an exposure counter ① which shows the number of exposures made. The counter returns to the starting position automatically when the back cover is opened. The exposure counter window shows an "S" before film is loaded; after loading film, a "1" appears. Each time the film advance lever is operated, the counter is increased by one (except for multiple exposures). The numbers 24 and 36 are in orange, and show the end of the respective commercial film.

H

Focusing

The main advantage of your single-lens reflex camera is that you do not have to set estimated distances on the range scale but can optically focus with accuracy in the viewfinder. Three focusing aids are available for this purpose:

1. A split image rangefinder in the middle of the viewfinder
2. A microprism ring around the split image rangefinder
3. The ground glass area of the remaining viewfinder image.

The two focusing aids in the middle of the viewfinder, the split image rangefinder and the microprism ring, permit quick and accurate focusing:

1. The split image rangefinder in the middle of the viewfinder gives two half images which are horizontally offset in respect to one another as long as the range is not correctly set. The focus is correct when the image in the split image rangefinder is no longer offset. The split image rangefinder is particularly suited for a motif with clear vertical lines in horizontal format.

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2. The microprism ring around the split image rangefinder comprises many microscopically fine prisms which give an emphasized ground glass effect – the motif is literally ruptured when not in focus. The flimmering of the prisms makes the out-of-focus even more obvious. If, however, the correct focus has been obtained, the microprism grid gives a completely still, sharp image of the subject plane. The grid is not dependent on a particular subject texture and is therefore suited for subjects which contain no clearly recognizable lines.

Your Auto-REVUEnon with normal lenses 1.4/50 mm or 1.7/50 mm can be set to approximately 0.45 m. Without difficulty, you can approach any subject, without accessories, so closely that the field of vision obtained is the size of a sheet of standard letter paper.

Checking exposure

Your REVUEflex AC 2 is equipped with a full-aperture TTL system for center-weighted metering which automatically controls the exposure time or the focal-plane shutter when the shutter speed button is set to AUTO. The sensitive silicon cells in the camera measure the amount of light falling through the lens and pass the respective value on the electronic system which calculates the exposure value and steplessly controls the exposure time from 8 sec. to 1/1000 sec. in dependence on the film speed and aperture setting.

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Because your AC 2 camera measures incident light through the lens, any loss of light due to a filter or extension used for close-up photography is automatically taken into consideration. The system reads the entire focusing screen area and gives an integrated measurement with special attention to the central zone – a technical trick which makes automatic exposure control even more reliable.

To check the exposure, press the shutter release lightly to switch on the metering system. The calculated shutter speed is shown in the viewfinder via a red indicator light. The shutter speed scale on the left edge of the viewfinder extends from 8 sec. to 1/1000 sec. The fields on the upper and lower ends of the scale with the designations "over" and "under" warn against over-exposure or under-exposure. If the indicator next to one of these fields lights, a correct exposure is no longer assured.

If the over-exposure indicator lights, the chosen aperture is too large for the available light and must be stopped down – that is, set to a larger value. A neutral gray filter, which is available as accessory, may also be used.

If the shutter speed determined by the automatic exposure system is slower than 8 seconds (bad lighting or too small aperture opening), the indicator at the lower end of the scale lights; this indicator blinks if the light value is –4 EV or less. In this case, if possible, the aperture should be opened wider, a more sensitive film loaded, or an additional light source such as a flash attachment used.

Please note that exposures made with a hand-held camera using a shutter speed of 1/30 sec. or less are almost never successful. In such cases, a tripod or other stable base should be used in order to eliminate right from the start the blur resulting from camera movement.

This principle of aperture pre-selection makes it possible to influence the shutter speed set automatically by the camera. It is easily possible to observe this interaction in the viewfinder: by turning the aperture ring you are able to bring the indicator on the left edge of the viewfinder to the shutter speed which you consider best for your subject.

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J

Depth-of-field

Depth-of-field designates the zone in front of and behind the main subject which appears sharp in the picture.
Depth-of-field is influenced by three factors. It decreases with:

a larger aperture opening (smaller aperture setting)
a shorter range
a longer focal-length (telephoto lens)

With the full-aperture setting method of your REVUE lens, you normally see the subject in the viewfinder with the shallowest depth-of-field as is advantageous for exact focusing. The AC 2 gives you two possibilities for determining the depth-of-field in the lens (18) with the aid of the depth-of-field scale (16), which has f-numbers engraved on both sides of the index. With a setting of 5 meters the number 8 appears to the left and to the right of the index so that you know that with aperture setting 8 a zone from approximately 3.5 meters to 10 meters will be sharp.

A more three-dimensional impression is obtained by checking the depth-of-field control in the viewfinder. This is particularly easy with the AC 2, actually extremely simple: the lens stop-down button (6) is depressed. With such a small aperture opening (darker viewfinder image) the depth-of-field appears exactly as you will observe it in the finished-picture.

Be sure never to operate the shutter release when the stop-down button is depressed. The automatic exposure system will otherwise calculate an incorrect light value because of the full-aperture metering method – clearly over-exposed and therefore worthless pictures would be the result!

K

Exposure correction

Normally you will make full use of the automatic exposure feature of the AC 2 and leave the shutter speed knob in the AUTO position. However, if brightness conditions which vary greatly from the normal (for example with strong back lighting, particularly with very light or very dark subjects) make a correction of the automatically calculated exposure time necessary, your camera gives you three possibilities of doing so:

1. Exposure memory

Sight the motif in the viewfinder and get so close to the essential part of the subject that the viewfinder is almost completely filled. Depress the shutter release slightly until the exposure indicator in the viewfinder appears and then depress the memory key ⑭. This stores the exposure time measured by the automatic exposure system for this portion. Holding the memory key depressed, choose the final picture composition and completely depress the shutter release. Now the memory key can be released.

The indicator for the exposure time determined by the automatic exposure system blinks as long as the memory key is depressed.

2. Manual setting of the exposure time

There are two possibilities for determining the correct exposure time:

a) Set the shutter speed button ③ to the desired exposure time. Sight the subject and lightly depress the shutter release. Two indicators now appear on the left edge of the viewfinder – the blinking light signals the exposure time set with the shutter speed button, the other light the exposure time calculated by the automatic system of your AC 2. Now turn the aperture ring until the second light coincides with the blinking shutter speed signal on the scale.

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Caution: The light indicator in the viewfinder pulses when the aperture setting is not exact (± 1/2 aperture). This serves exact control, but also makes intentional over-exposures and under-exposures possible.

b) Set the desired aperture on the lens ⑮. Depress the shutter release and look in the viewfinder to see which shutter speed is shown on the indicator. Transfer this value to the shutter speed button ③.

Remember to reset the shutter speed button to the AUTO position. The automatic exposure system will then again respond and prevent errors in exposure.

3. Exposure correction scale

Every dot in the direction + or – on the exposure correction scale ⑩ represents an under-exposure (–) or an over-exposure (+) of 1/3 aperture opening or shutter speed stop (= 1 DIN).

For correction, depress the lock button ⑨ of the film and turn the film speed scale ⑪ until the corresponding DIN number lines up with the desired setting on the exposured scale ⑩.

This makes it possible, for example for a series of backlight photographs or photographs taken at the beach or in the mountains, to program the automatic exposure system to these particular light conditions for the duration of the series without having to depress the memory key for each exposure. But it also permits you to intentionally capture richer or more airy color impressions, for example for color slides. Warning: Do not forget to return the setting to the middle red marking on the scale after corrected exposures, as otherwise all the following exposures will be faulty by the amount of the correction factor!

Use the measured-value memory mainly when you are confronted occasionally with situations in which the brightness distribution deviates from the normal. It is advisable to use the exposure correction scale when exposures are made often under such conditions.

Holding the camera

Intelligent holding of the camera is a prerequisite for sharp pictures. Only when the camera is held perfectly still at the moment of exposure are blurred pictures prevented. Support your AC 2 in the left hand so that the thumb and forefinger operate the focusing ring, and the thumb and middle finger the aperture ring. Rest the camera solidly on the forehead and nose. The right hand should clasp the right side of the camera with the forefinger on the shutter release. Only the forefinger should move when making an exposure.

Multiple exposures

An unlimited number of multiple exposures is possible with the AC 2. The key for multiple exposures ② is in front of the film advance lever ㉘. Film transport and exposure counter are turned off as soon as the multiple exposure key is pushed to the left. When the film advance lever ㉘ is operated, only the shutter is cocked.
Note that the key for multiple exposures must be pushed to the left before the film advance lever is operated, as it returns to its starting position when released.
Correctly exposed multiple exposures are obtained when, for example for a double exposure, the shutter speed calculated by the automatic exposure systems of the AC 2 is halved and 1/250 sec. instead of 1/125 sec. is set manually and the same aperture setting retained. The same procedure applies for the second exposure.

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* Time exposures and tripod use

For time exposures – which should only be made using a tripod – the position B on the shutter speed knob is used. In this position, the shutter remains open as long as the shutter release is depressed. To prevent picture blur, the use of a cable release is indispensable (the cable release connection is in the shutter release).
If when making exposures with a tripod in the prolonged time area up to 8 seconds you should not have a cable release handy, the self-timer can help you out of trouble.

M Exposures with self-timer

The camera should also be mounted on a tripod or placed on a stable support for exposures made with the self-timer. First, cock the shutter and select the desired period of delayed action on the self-timer ring ⑤ (5–10 secs.). The self-timer starts running when the shutter release of the camera is depressed. The red light indicator now begins to blink. The blink rhythm slows down approximately two seconds before the shutter is released – you may now smile.
After self-timer exposure reset the ring ⑤ to its red marked position, as otherwise every subsequent release of the shutter would result in a self-timer exposure.

Note: When taking shots with the camera mounted on a tripod, using the self-timer, make sure to cover the camera's eyepiece with the enclosed viewfinder cap. This will prevent faulty exposure.

N

Rewinding the film

When the exposure counter shows "36" or "24" and resistance is noticeable when starting to move the film advance lever, the end of the film has been reached. In this case, press the rewind release ㉔ in the camera base, swing the rewind crank ⑫ out and turn clockwise to rewind until a lessening of the resistance is noticeable. Now the back cover may be opened by pulling out the rewind knob. Remove the film cartridge and send it to the REVUE laboratory for development and framing or enlarging.
When the back cover of the camera is opened, the exposure counter ① automatically returns to its starting position, which is designated by "S". When the film advance lever is operated again, the rewind release button snaps out ㉔.

*

Infra-red index

On the depth-of-field scale on the lens to the left of the shutter speed index ⑯ between the f-numbers 4 and 8, you will find an "infra-red index" marked in red. This is required since infra-red rays focus at a plane somewhat behind the plane at which visible light focuses and therefore a focus correction is necessary. To adjust the infra-red film, proceed as follows:
Focus for sharpness as usual through the viewfinder and read the distance setting from the lens. Now turn the range setting ring to the left until the reading for distance is opposite the red mark on the depth-of-field scale.

The illustration shows the infra-red position for 10 meters.

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Film plane mark

When making close-ups it can be desirable to measure the exact distance. For this reason the AC 2 has a mark on the upper side behind the shutter speed knob which indicates the position of the film in the camera and can be used as reference for the measurements.

Changing the lens

Your AC 2 is equipped with a K-Bayonet mount which assures a quick and sure changing of lenses with a K-Bayonet.
To change the lens, depress the lens release knob ⑦ and turn the lens as far as possible to the left. Now it can be removed from the camera. When inserting the interchangeable lens, the red index dot on the camera must coincide with the red dot on the lens. Now guide the lens into the camera bayonet and fasten it in the camera housing by turning it slightly to the right. The lens is firmly in place when a clicking sound is audible.
All commercial interchangeable lenses with an M 42 mount can be attached to the AC 2 with the aid of an adapter, which is available as accessory.
To attach the adapter, the red index dots on the adapter must coincide with those on the camera, and the adapter must be made fast by turning it to the right. To remove the adapter, depress the release button ⑦ and turn the adapter to the left until it can be taken off.

Note: The function of the automatic shifting diaphragm varies with K-Bayonet mount lenses and lenses of the screw-on type. When an adapter for lenses with a screw-on mount is used, your AC 2 works with working aperture metering instead of the full-aperture system. It is therefore

advisable to focus with a large aperture opening first and to stop the aperture then down for reading and setting the desired exposure manually.
All other possibilities of automatic and manual exposure described before remain unchanged.

The ability to change lenses quickly and easily is one of the major advantages of your single-lens reflex camera. It lets you instantaneously accommodate to changing situations. REVUE wide-angle lenses capture broad landscapes, dominating buildings, or interiors where you cannot back up far enough.
REVUE telescopic lenses, on the other hand, are indispensable for effective portraits, candid snapshots, pictures of animals, and difficult-to-approach subjects.
One of the economical REVUE zoom lenses provides you with a choice of various focal lengths, by a single turn of the focal-length ring.
A REVUE Macro lens provides a direct and stepless transition from the normal range into the close-up range without accessories.

P

Flash exposures with the AC 2

Even when the normal light is not sufficient for photographing, you still have many possibilities of taking exciting pictures with your AC 2. All you need is the REVUEtronic BC 2.
When using this flash unit, the shutter speed knob must remain in the AUTO position, as the flash units are coupled electronically with the camera via the contacts in the accessory shoe (8). Set the aperture ring of the camera (15) to the working aperture required for the flash unit. A few seconds after turning it on, the flash unit is ready.
The camera is equipped with a flash readiness indicator in the viewfinder which is electronically connected to the flash unit. As soon as the flash unit is ready for use, the indicator for 1/60 sec. shutter speed lights in the viewfinder. After making the exposure, the camera switches to AUTOMATIC until ready to flash again.

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Other flash units can also be connected to the camera. In this case, the shutter speed knob must be brought to the position "60" (engraved in red). Flash units with a hot shoe contact are released via this contact in the accessory shoe; flash units without a hot shoe contact are connected to the flash socket ⑬ of the AC 2 via a cable. The working aperture required is set manually on the lens.
Also note the instructions in the operating manual for your flash unit. When using flash units with FP or M lamps, the exposure time on the shutter speed knob must be set manually. In this case, select a shutter speed of 1/15 sec. or slower, and note that a tripod is necessary when photographing with slower shutter speeds.

Power-driven film transport

As an automatic camera, the AC 2 is predestined for rapid, perfect snapshots. And wouldn't it be the next thought to eliminate with this automatic even the last mechanical operation: the REVUEmotor 135 can be installed on any AC 2 in seconds to relieve one from having to cock the shutter and operate the film advance lever. The result is lightning-quick preparation for shooting and the immediate possibility of another shot. How often the most photogenic moment occurs just after the shutter has been released.
The REVUEmotor 135 is built according to the newest electronic technology and is equipped with a special memory to control the primary functions. This makes the following operating methods possible:

1. **Single frame control**
   The winder now takes over the film advance and shutter cocking, permitting you to concentrate fully on the motif and the picture composition. To release the camera, you can operate either the shutter release in the motor winder or the shutter release on the AC 2.
2. **Serial shots**
   Fast movements or quickly changing motifs are brought on to the film as if by magic – you can select the best pictures later.

All photographic possibilities can be realized in conjunction with the counting mechanism and the electronic interval timer.

3. **Counting mechanism**
   After setting the selector knob, a special memory counts the pre-selected number of exposures (up to 24).
4. **Interval timer**
   The interval timer makes extreme time-lapse shots possible. For example, you can follow the blooming of a flower photographically for hours, or the changes made by sunlight and its effect on buildings or landscapes over a certain period of time. The longest interval is 30 seconds.

Because your AC 2 is designed for use with the motor winder, it can be mounted on the camera in only a few seconds.
Set the selector knob on the reverse of the motor to "O" to prevent accidental releasing of the shutter during the mounting procedure. Then slide the guide pin on the motor into the respective joinings on the bottom of the camera and turn the retaining screw clockwise until the motor winder is firmly attached to the camera. Also note the instructions accompanying the motor winder!



Attachments

In addition to the economical interchangeable lenses, you will find many useful attachments among the REVUE products to round out your equipment, depending on your interests: adapter rings, bellows units, tele-converters, filters, lens hoods, flash units, adapters for lenses with screw mounts, or tripods, to name just a few.

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Care of your AC 2

Heat, dust and moisture are not good for a precision optical instrument. Avoid storing your camera in unsuitable places such as the glove compartment or the rear shelf of a car. The worst enemies of your camera are, however, sand and saltwater. Extra caution is then required.

Avoid touching the glass surfaces. Fingerprints can leave permanent traces in optical glass. To clean glass surfaces, first use a lens brush. Difficult spots can be removed by breathing on the spot and carefully wiping with a rotary motion using an absolutely clean, soft linen cloth or optical cleaning paper ("lens paper"). Remember to occasionally clean the viewfinder eyepiece.

Silicon cloths or eyeglass cleaning cloths are entirely unsuitable for optical glass!

Particular care should be given to the oscillating mirror, the focal-plane shutter and the film pressure plate, as they should never be touched. Never use force and do not try to repair or adjust your camera yourself. If any operating problems occur, contact the FOTO-QUELLE customer service.

REVUE processing laboratory service

After you have done your part to obtain good pictures, you should make sure that you put your film in good hands. The REVUE processing laboratory – one of the most modern in the world – offers you the well-known FOTO-QUELLE service: prompt-economical-professional. Your slide film will be professionally developed and mounted. In addition to an extensive selection of enlargements of color negative films, ranging from the size to fit your foto album all the way up to poster size, the REVUE laboratory also supplies economical color enlargements and duplicate slides.

Increased exposure opportunities with interchangeable lenses

With a wide-angle lens, you not only obtain a larger field of view but also a sharper perspective as the focal length decreases.





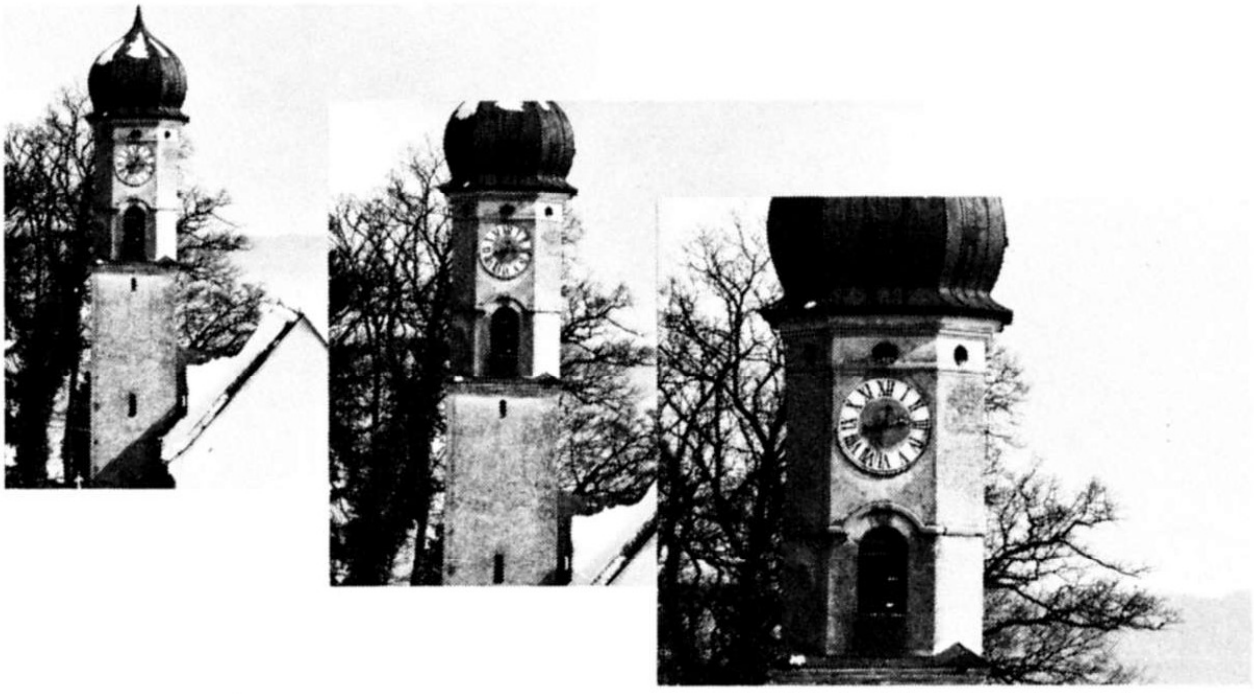
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Telescopic lenses emphasize the boundary foreground and background. Their special fascination is developed at the middle and close-up ranges, where the shallow depth-of-field around the main subject makes it appear three-dimensional against a hazy background.





Zoom lenses are the equivalent of a whole set of lenses in one. The framing of the picture can be changed for optimum results as desired by merely turning the focal-length ring.



A Macro lens will record all imaginable close-up motifs without additional accessories and is also suitable for normal exposures in the middle and distant ranges.



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