Vivitar

Dedicated Module

Module de couplage d'automatisme

Systemintegrier-Modul

Módulo de acoplamiento de automatismos

Instruction Manual
Mode d'emploi
Gebrauchsanweisung
Manual de instrucciones

Vivitar Corporation
Santa Monica, CA 90406 USA

Printed in Japan • Imprimé au Japon • Impreso en el Japón

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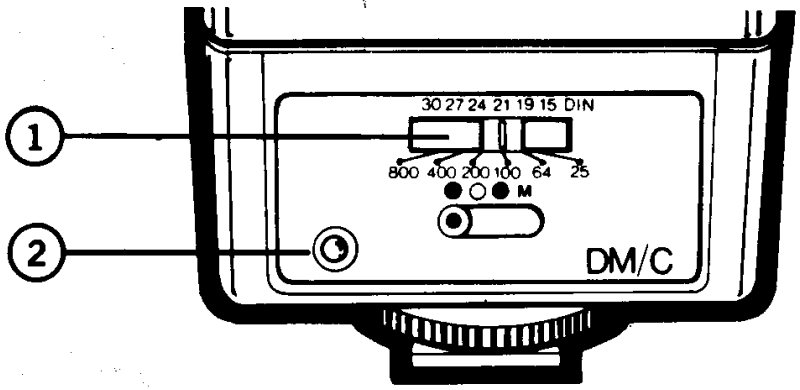

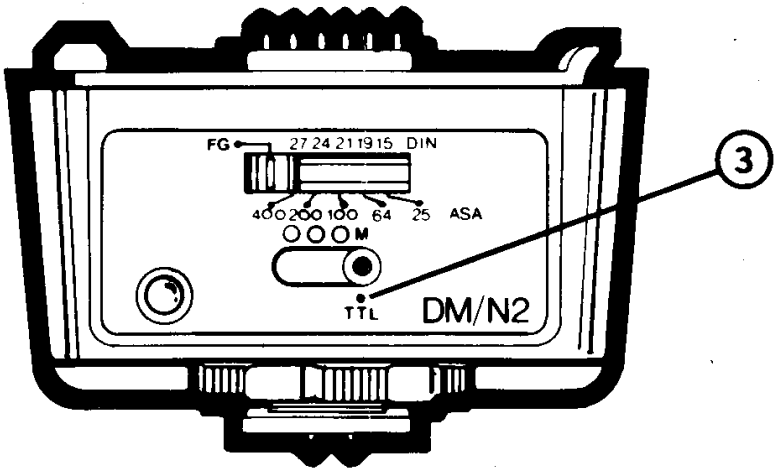

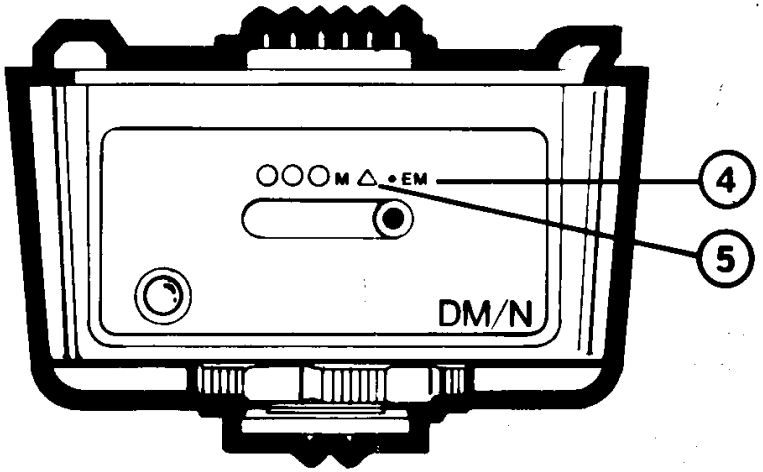

INSTRUCTIONS for the DEDICATED MODULES

The base of your Vivitar flash unit is an interchangeable dedicated module. It mates with your particular make of camera and insures proper operation of the various dedicated flash functions. If you have more than one camera system with dedicated flash functions, you can have a dedicated module for each to adapt your flash body to each camera system.

CAUTION: Be sure that you always use the correct dedicated module for the camera system in use. That is, always use a Canon module with Canon cameras, a Minolta module with Minolta cameras, etc.

Dedicated flash functions include such items as dedicated "X" sync speed control, flash ready light in camera, sufficient light indicator in camera, through-the-lens (TTL) flash metering, lens aperture control from flash unit, and programmed control of lens apertures. Different camera systems have different combinations of these functions. Because the combinations are constantly changing as new models appear on the market, no effort will be made in these instructions to describe the application of each dedicated module to each camera system. Instead, the functions will be described in detail. Consult the instructions in the camera Owners Manual to determine which functions are available to you.

After you have familiarized yourself with the body of your flash system, study the dedicated functions described below and begin to realize the total capability of your Vivitar dedicated flash system in combination with your dedicated camera. Here are the various dedicated features:

1. Dedicated "X" Sync Setting. On dedicated cameras, the correct shutter speed for flash synchronization is set automatically by the flash unit when the FLASH READY light comes on. To verify that this function is working on your camera, set the camera shutter speed to 1/500 with the flash unit turned on and the flash set to manual mode. Trip the camera shutter to fire the flash and listen to the sound of the shutter, which should be slow for flash sync speed. Before the flash recharges to ready, wind the camera and trip the shutter a second time. It will fire at 1/500. NOTE: On some cameras, dedicated "X" sync will function at only one dial setting; for example, AUTO setting on the camera shutter speed dial. (Refer to your camera Owners Manual.)

2. Dedicated Ready Light. On dedicated cameras, flash ready is indicated in the viewfinder. With the flash installed on the camera, turn the flash on while looking in the camera viewfinder. Make sure the beeper on the flash unit is in the ON position. When the beeper signals READY, a light should appear in the viewfinder. On some models with a needle movement, the needle will move to the "X" sync speed to indicate ready. On some cameras, the correct

shutter speed is displayed numerically. NOTE: On some cameras, the ready light signal will function at only one camera setting; for example, the AUTO setting on the camera speed dial. (Refer to your camera Owners Manual.)

3. Sufficient Light Indicator (SLI). Some dedicated cameras provide a sufficient light indication in the viewfinder. This signal will appear as a fast blinking light of short duration immediately following the exposure. On some cameras having this function, Vivitar has chosen to favor the audible beep signal and the green indicator lamp (2) as a more positive SLI indication than the camera maker's viewfinder indicator. With the flash in the AUTO mode (or the M/TTL mode with those cameras with TTL) trip the shutter, making sure that you are within the auto operating range. The SLI will verify correct exposure. NOTE: In the TTL position, the SLI cannot be used to pre-check the auto range prior to exposure.

4. ASA/DIN Setting. Some cameras are designed so that the flash information is programmed into the camera body. Modules incorporating this function have an ASA/DIN Selector (1) which must be set so that the film speed set on the camera body matches the film speed set on the module.

5. Through-The-Lens (TTL) Flash Metering. Some cameras are designed to read the flash exposure within the camera body itself. In this

mode, the camera body acts as the flash sensor, turning off the flash when enough light has reached the film for correct exposure. With the flash installed on the camera, set the flash mode selector switch on the module to the M/TTL position (3). Making sure that the flash and camera ASA/DIN film speed settings are the same, select a mid-range lens setting on the flash such as f8 and note the maximum auto distance. Set the lens to the f-stop indicated. Making sure that the beeper on the module is in the ON position, focus at a subject within the auto distance. Press the shutter release. The flash will fire and a long "beeeep" will be heard, and the green indicator lamp will light to indicate proper TTL flash exposure. Now change the lens setting to a smaller f-stop value, e.g. f16. Focus at the same subject and press the shutter release again. No long "beeeep" will be heard, indicating an out of range flash position and telling you that the camera did not receive enough light for proper exposure. By using the flash calculator scale, the maximum auto distance can always be calculated in advance for non-bounce, non-filtered flash shots. When the Sufficient Light signal is not achieved in the TTL operating mode, open the lens to a wider setting and shoot again. (NOTE: Film must be in the camera to test TTL function.)

6. Non-Dedicated "X" Synchronization. All cameras and shutters with internal flash contacts have prescribed shutter speed settings for synchronization with electronic flash. (Refer to

your camera Owners Manual to determine which speeds can be used.) With the flash mounted on the camera hot shoe, turn the flash on and wait for the ready light on the flash unit. Set the camera to the prescribed flash speed (refer to your camera Owners Manual). Trip the shutter release. The flash should fire. If the camera does not have a hot shoe, use a Vivitar PC-1 sync cord to interconnect the camera (or shutter) with the flash unit. The Vivitar Dedicated Module "Standard" has been designed specifically for such cameras. It has a connection for the PC cord and will work with all non-dedicated camera bodies or shutters with internal "X" sync flash contacts.

SPECIAL CAMERA FUNCTIONS:

Some camera makers have designed particular model cameras offering dedicated functions beyond those listed above. Please refer to your camera Owners Manual or camera dealer as to the exact models incorporating the following functions:

1. *Lens Setting Function:* Some dedicated cameras are designed in such a way that the flash will set the lens to the proper f-stop as selected on the dedicated module. On cameras of this design, e.g. Canon AE-1, AE-1 Program and A-1, the lens must be set to the Full Auto Position. As the f-stop is selected on the flash body, it will automatically set the lens to the same setting. The film speed set on the

camera must be the same as that set on the flash and flash module. NOTE: f-stops must not be selected which exceed the capability of the lens. Example: 135mm f2.8 lens — maximum f-stop selected on module is f4.0 (blue dot at 100 ASA), or f8.0 (orange dot at 100 ASA).

2. *Program Flash Function:* In the programmed auto flash mode, the camera automatically selects a lens aperture, generally between f8 and the maximum full open aperture of the lens. When the subject brightness from the ambient light is low, the camera's program selects a large aperture. When the ambient light is brighter, it selects a smaller aperture. The actual programmed auto flash range will vary with the aperture selected by the camera. When the ambient light is low, the operating range is long. When the ambient is high, the range will be short. However, in each situation, the sum of the ambient and the flash light will produce a correct exposure.

3. *Nikon EM Cameras:* Set module at "EM" position (4). With this camera only, when flash is charged and ready to fire, a steady LED will go on in the viewfinder. Touch shutter release to turn on camera metering system. Focus, then select desired f-stop on lens aperture ring.

   Out-of-range will be signaled by beeper as follows:

(Slow "beep... beep... beep" signal indicates flash is ready to fire, as discussed in Section 6 of your flash Owners Manual.)
Rapid "beep-beep-beep" signal indicates incorrect f-stop setting (out of range) *when taking pictures.* (See Note below.)

If out of range, adjust aperture ring in either direction until rapid beeps become slow beeps. You're now ready to shoot.

NOTE: When the EM camera is not in use and the flash is left turned on with the beeper switch on, rapid beeping warns that flash power is still on while the camera meter power has gone off.

7. Autowinder Flash Operation *(not applicable on all flash modules).* For using your flash with an autowinder (up to 2 frames per second), the flash will deliver up to 4 flashes in sequence at 2 frames per second. Allow your flash 30 seconds to recycle before every sequence. The autowinder setting also reduces the manual output to 1/8 power (—3 f-stops) for fill light applications.
a) Set dedicated flash module to the yellow ▲ position (5).
b) Set slide rule calculator dial on flash head to correct ASA/DIN film speed you have in your camera, using yellow ▲ index mark instead of white index line.
c) Refer to flash-to-subject distance on calculator and set your lens accordingly, as discussed

above. The one-stop compensation for using the 28mm panel, as mentioned in your flash Owner's Manual, also applies here.
d) Note: The sufficient light indicator will light when you're using the Autowinder setting. Disregard it.
e) In any flash operation mode without external power source, avoid more than 25 consecutive flashes, as this may cause damage to your flash.

We hope you will enjoy using your new Vivitar Dedicated Flash Unit for many years to come. If you have any questions about your new unit or about dedicated flash usage in general, please contact Vivitar Consumer Affairs, 2700 Pennsylvania Avenue, Santa Monica, CA 90406, USA.

MODE D'EMPLOI des MODULES DE COUPLAGE D'AUTOMATISME

Le socle de votre unité de flash Vivitar consiste en un module interchangeable de couplage d'automatisme. Il s'adapte au boîtier particulier que vous possédez pour assurer l'exécution correcte des diverses fonctions du flash à couplage d'automatisme. Dans le cas où vous disposez de plus d'un système d'appareil photographique, vous pouvez avoir un module de couplage pour chacun d'eux afin d'adapter le corps du flash à chaque système différent.
ATTENTION: Assurez-vous de toujours utiliser le module de couplage correct pour le système d'appareil employé. C'est-à-dire, utilisez toujours un module Canon avec un appareil Canon, un module Minolta avec un appareil Minolta, etc.

Les fonctions de flash à couplage d'automatisme incluent les possibilités suivantes: la commande automatique de la vitesse de synchronisation X, la commande d'un témoin de charge dans l'appareil, l'indication d'éclairage suffisant dans l'appareil, la mesure de l'exposition au flash à travers l'objectif (TTL), la commande de l'ouverture du diaphragme depuis le flash, et la commande programmée des ouvertures de l'objectif. Les divers systèmes d'appareils photo disposent de combinaisons différentes de ces fonctions. Ces combinaisons étant appelées à changer continuellement avec l'introduction sur le