HOW TO PREPARE YOUR 500C/M AND 500C/M FOR OPERATION

1. Front-protective cover

Unscrew the protective cover (with bayonet mount) in the direction of the arrow.

2. Attaching the lens

First make sure that the camera is advanced and not in the pre-released mode. Make sure the lens mechanism is released. The slot (A) on the head of the cocking shaft should point to the adjacent red index dot (B). See also p. 11 for the procedure of cocking a released, detached lens. Align the red delios at the rear of the lens, with the red delio (C) on the camera lens mount. Reverse the lens clockwise until it stops and locks into place with a click.

3. Rear protective cover

Press the catch in the direction of the arrow and tip the cover backwards. Lift off the lower magazine support catches.

4. Attaching a magazine

Hook the magazine onto the camera’s lower magazine support catches (40) and make sure the slant mechanism is secure. Then place the upper part of the magazine against the upper catch while sliding the magazine release catch (28) to the right. Remore the catch and make sure the magazine is locked in place by sliding the catch to the left.

LEFT-HAND GRIP (Fig. 8)

Fig. 8 shows the best way to hold a Hasselblad 500C/M when taking pictures. Hold the camera cradled in your left hand with your left index finger on the release button. This leaves your right hand free to carry out other operations, such as film winding, focusing, etc.

Always make it a habit to use the left-hand grip.

FOCUSING HOOD

(Figs. 9—10)

The focusing hood (3) transparently opens when the catch (1) is slid to the right. For critical checks on image sharpness, use the fine-focus magnifier which pops up when the catch (1) is again slid to the right. Flip the magnifier down until it clicks into place before closing the focusing hood. Then fold the hood’s side leaves down over the focusing screen, followed by the rear leaf and finally the front leaf.

Changing viewfinders:

1. Remove the film magazine (see p. 15).
2. Slide the viewfinder back out of the grooves.
3. Slide the new viewfinder into the grooves and press it firmly forward.
4. Replace the film magazine.

CF LENSES

The lenses f/2.8 Planar in the standard Hasselblad lens. Lenses developed for the 500C/M and 500EL/M are referred to as CF and C lenses (for C issues, see p. 43). CF lenses can be used on the 2000FC/M and 2000F/M and can then operate with their...
As a general rule for all exposure with the time exposure lock 15 or the O setting, the shutter-release must be kept depressed until the between-the-lens shutter has opened and closed fully. This is especially important at shutter speeds from 1/1 to 1/5. If pressure on the release is released too soon, the auxiliary shutter will terminate the exposure prematurely. The cable release is screwed into the threaded socket in the shutter release.

Time exposure lock
The time exposure lock (15) has two settings: D (= damaged) and T (= decreased shutter release lock in the depressed position until the lock is returned to the O setting). The T setting can thus be used for time exposures when the shutter is set as T. No film can be advanced until the lock is reset to O.

The setting cannot be used in operation with a cable release.

Pre-release (Fig. 25)
To reduce the low level of camera-induced shake in a minimum, the camera can be pre-released by pressing the pre-release button (17). That is, when the pre-release button is pressed, the mirror flips up, the lens stops down to the great working aperture, the auxiliary shutter opens, and the shutter clicks (but remains closed).

When the shutter release is pressed, only the normal operation of the between-the-lens shutter remains. Since the image on the focusing screen disappears in a pre-released camera, a spots-lightfinder is a good way to keep track of moving subjects.

Knob attachment: Align the red circle on the knob with the red dot on the camera (see the picture) and bring the knob clockwise onto the mount.

FILM MAGAZINES
Changing the magazines (Figs. 28-29)
Make sure the indicator window (19 and 20) are displaying white signals wherever magazines are changed. Insert the magazine slide (21). Slide the magazine-release catch (20) to the right and swing down the magazine on the magazine baseplate release catches (40). The magazine slide presses the film from forging if the magazine is detached from the camera. The magazine is attached to the camera in the following: sticky the magazine onto the lower magazine support catch (40) and make sure the connection is secure. Then swing the top of the magazine up against the upper catches (34) while simultaneously pushing the magazine-release catch (20) to the left. Relock the catch and then push it in as left to make sure the magazine is securely locked in place. Remove the magazine slide.

NOTE: A magazine can only be detached when the magazine slide is inserted. No exposure can be made until the magazine slide is withdrawn from the electrical magazine.

Loading the magazine
The magazine can be loaded on or off the camera. When the magazine is loaded off the camera, the magazine slide (11) must be removed with the aid of the handle remover by removing the roll holder key (42).

Note: The magazine can only be removed from the camera when the magazine slide is inserted. No exposure can be made when the magazine slide is inserted with the magazine on the camera.

KNOB FOR FILM ADVANCE AND SHUTTER COCKING (Figs. 26-27)
An interchangeable knob for film advance and shutter cocking and standard equipment with every new camera. This knob can be replaced with a crank or a knob with a built-in exposure meter.

The knob has two functions:
- To advance the film.
- To set up the camera for a new exposure by actuating the mechanism which flips down the mirror, repositions the diaphragm, and cocks the shutter. Knob operation also actuates the film advance and shutter-up/downtime indicator signals (see also p. 18).

Note: The shutter release may not be used for film advance.

The knob may advance for one of the following reasons:
- The last-film frame has been exposed. This automatically blocks the shutter release.
- There will be no number in the frame counter.
- The magazine slide has not been withdrawn.

Changing the knob:
It is best to change the knob with the camera standing empty. Knob removal: Push the spring-loaded release catch (28) away from the camera while bypassing off the knob counterclockwise.

Indeterminate signals (Figs. 40-41)
Indeterminate signals (19 and 20) in the camera body and film magazine are caused by film advance. The following signal combinations may be displayed in the indicator windows:
A. Both windows white = Camera ready for exposure.
B. Both windows red = Film not advanced and shutter not cocked. Advance the film. This operation automatically cocks the shutter.
C. Magazine window red and camera body window white = Magazine was attached to a damaged camera in the exposed frame advanced. Remove the magazine, trigger the camera, replace the magazine, and advance the film.
D. Magazine window white and camera body window red = A magazine with exposed film frame advanced was attached to a triggered camera. Remove the magazine and tension the camera with the knob.

GOLDEN RULE: Make sure the signal in both windows display the same color when you attach a magazine to the camera.
C LENSES

C lenses (this designation does not appear on the lenses) can be used with the 50C, 50/C/MA, 50/S, 50/S/L, 500/F, and 2000/F (see also the Instruction Manual for the 2000/F). They all feature a built-on Synchro-Compur leaf shutter, an automatic diaphragm, an exposure value scale, an automatic depth-of-field indicators, M and S flash synchronization at all speeds, and a自定 V. The C lens closest to the camera via a bayonet mount.

Diaphragm (Fig. 62)

The aperture ring (7) and shutter speed ring (14) are cross-coupled. Both rings are operated with the right hand. The cross-coupling effect is also to the right and rotate the ring will be diaphragm value is dopposi- the central index (12). The lens is normally focused wide open. The diaphragm automatically closes down to the working aperture at the moment of exposure. Press the depth-of-field preview button (3) to check the available depth of field. This will stop the lens down to the working aperture. The diaphragm is returned to the maximum aperture by turning the aperture ring to any index (12) in the range of the maximum aperture or depressing the shutter (with a detached film magazine) and winder the camera.

Shutter speeds (Figs. 61-64)

The shutter speeds of the three different scales with white slow on chrome fast, green, and red nomenclature. When the white/black numbers and B can be set opposite the central index (12).

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Objects on the near or far side of the set distance may also be in focus within certain limits. The limits for this area of sharp focus, depth of field, vary with the aperture. A small aperture yields wide depth of field, a large aperture yields shallow depth of field.

The depth of field available at any given aperture is intentionally designated by the distance scale by the depth-of-field indicators. There is greater depth of field on the far side of the distance set than on the near side.

**Depth-of-field indicators (Fig. 65)**

The automatic depth-of-field indicators (11) greatly simplify focusing. They consist of two moving pointers. The distance between the pointers changes when the aperture setting is changed. The largest aperture provides shallow depth of field, so the distance between the pointers is narrow at this setting. A small aperture, such as 1/2, yields wide depth of field, and the distance between pointers is then wide. See Fig. 65. The thin ring shows the position of the depth-of-field indicators at the largest aperture (1/2). The thick ring shown the position at the smallest aperture (1/22).

Some practical tips

Proceed as follows if you have predetermined a desired depth of field. Focus on the closest part of the subject and wind off the distance on the distance scale. Do the same thing for the more distant part of the subject. Set the depth-of-field indicators so they point to the two distances obtained. In sports photography, for example, you can preset the depth-of-field indicators to the desired depth of field. All the action within these preset distance limits will then be in sharp focus.

**FLASH PHOTOGRAPHY (Fig. 66)**

The 500C/M, 500EJ/M, and SWC/M can be used with electronic or expendable flash at all shutter speeds, i.e., from 1 to 1/500 s. Flash synchronization is made via the leaf shutters, a flash cord terminal. The selector for V, X, or M has a detent to prevent inadvertent movement of the catch (T).

**Flash synchronization**

The leaf shutters have X and M synchronization. The catch (7) is pressed forward, thereby freeing the synchronization and self-timer release levers for setting at X or M. The flash connecting cord is connected to the standard PC terminal (2) on the lens.

**X synchronization**

The X setting is for the electronic flash at all shutter speeds and expendable flash at speeds of 1/30 s or longer. The shutter is triggered with one delay because of the brief duration of electronic flash output.

**Self-timer (Vi) (Figs. 66–67)**

The self-timer operates at shutter speeds from 1 to 1/500 s. X synchronization is then automatic. Press catch (7) forward. Then cock the self-timer mechanism by moving the selector (8) to the V position. Set the time exposure lock (A) at T. The self-timer begins working as soon as the shutter release is pressed. The shutter then trips 8–10 s later. After the exposure, return the time exposure lock to O before the camera is recocked and the film is advanced.