



#### Meter prism finder

The Hasselblad meter prism finder incorporates the latest innovations in the field of through-the-lens exposure measurement. A CdS photocell measures the entire focusing screen with the exception of a few millimeters at the top edge. The correct light value is shown on a scale visible in the viewfinder. The scale shows the light value to be set on the lens. The prism viewfinder has a 45° viewing angle in relation to the optical axis of the lens. The unreversed screen image is enlarged 3×.

#### Battery

The meter prism finder is battery-powered. In normal use the mercury battery should last approx. 1 year. Use only batteries designated PX 625.

Open the battery compartment lid (L) by turning it in the direction of the arrow using a coin. Insert the battery with the + terminal facing the compartment lid. The + is engraved on the battery. Close the lid. Test the battery's condition as follows: Set the meter switch (A) so that "ON" is visible. The exposure meter is now on. Remove the protective cover under the viewfinder and point the viewfinder opening, or the lens if the viewfinder is on the camera, toward a steady light source. Look through the viewfinder at the needle which should indicate a light value number. Press the battery check button (B) and keep it pressed for 1 sec. *at the most*. The needle should then shift toward lower values on the scale, although by no more than 1/3 of a light value. Needle movement greater than that indicates that the battery is exhausted and should be replaced.

#### Use

Attach the meter prism finder to the camera in place of the focusing hood. The viewfinder is locked when a magazine is attached. Three settings must be made before exposure measurement.

1. Set the lens to its maximum aperture. The Hasselblad lenses are automatically set at the maximum aperture if the photographer does not manually stop down the lens. The lens may not be stopped down during exposure measurement.

2. Use the right knob (K) to set the maximum aperture of

the lens used opposite the index (H). The maximum aperture of the lens is engraved on the front of the lens mount.

3. Set the film speed (DIN-ASA) opposite the index (C) with the left knob (D).

The viewfinder is now correctly set up for measurement. Set the meter switch (A) so that "ON" is visible. Aim the camera at the subject and read off the light value indicated by the needle on the scale in the viewfinder. Transfer this value to the red light value scale on the lens. When exposure measurement has been completed, turn the meter switch (A) so that "OFF" is visible. This turns off the meter.

#### Changing lenses

When changing lenses, do not forget to set the maximum aperture of the new lens using the right knob (K). Make sure the lens is wide open.

#### Changing magazines

Insert magazine slide. Press button (E) on the viewfinder. Switch magazines. Be careful when strong light sources are located in the corner of the viewfinder image when magazines A16 and A16S are used. These light sources may produce light value readings which are too high. The black screen mask may not be used.

#### Individual adjustment

Since photographers have different ideas about desirable negative or transparency density, the meter can be adjusted for exposure compensation. A disc (K3) on the knob (K) for maximum aperture can be used to increase or reduce the viewfinder reading by a half or full *f*/stop. Press the adjustment lever (K4) and rotate the disc (K3) until the desired setting is opposite the index (K1). The white triangle (K2) indicates the normal setting.

#### Filters

Since the meter prism finder measures light through the lens, the meter generally requires no compensation when filters are used. The difference between the true light value and the light value shown in the viewfinder is never more than 1/3 of an *f*/stop with Hasselblad filters but varies with each individual filter. Individual lens variation may amount to

$\pm 1/2$  f/stop, which is why no general correction factor can be given. Variation discrepancies may cancel out or reinforce one another. Therefore, each photographer has to determine the need for correction by making tests with his own equipment.

#### Focusing screens

The focusing screens occasionally call for a certain amount of compensation using the adjustment disc (K3). Even here, the normal lens variation of  $\pm 1/2$  f/stop may reinforce or cancel out inaccuracy. *Individual testing is required.* For through-the-lens light measurement with the Hasselblad SWC, use the focusing screen adapter in place of the film magazine. The adapter has tracks which fit the meter prism finder. Set the knob (K) at light value 4 and the adjustment disc (K3) at  $-1/2$ .

#### Correction lens

The rotatable rubber eyepiece (F) can be removed. A custom correction lens (G2) can be inserted into the eyepiece mount (G3) behind the locking ring (G1) to provide correction for faulty sight. The correction lens should be selected in consultation with your optician and ground to a diameter of 24,5 mm.

#### Care and maintenance

The meter prism finder is sturdily built but should be treated with the same care as any other optical instrument. Keep glass surfaces clean using a lens brush and lens tissue. Protect the viewfinder with the cover provided whenever the viewfinder is not attached to a camera.

#### Accurate measurement

The Hasselblad meter prism finder makes it simple and easy to obtain correct exposures, providing the right technique is used.

#### General subjects

In most outdoor scenes under an open sky, the light is generally rather even. This may sometimes be the case indoors as well. When illumination is even across the entire subject, the camera is simply aimed and the reading made. Illustration 1, page 22.

#### Contrasty subjects

The meter in the meter prism finder takes a reading of the

entire focusing screen and provides an average value for light passing through the lens. But with a contrasty subject, i.e. illumination on different parts of the subject may vary within wide limits. The photographer must then decide to expose for the highlights or the shadows and take his reading from the desired area. This may also mean going close and taking a close-up reading. Watch the shadow! A reading can also be taken from a closer surface illuminated in the same manner as the desired subject surface. With negative film, exposure should generally be based on shadowy areas. Ill. 2.

#### Light subject — dark background

An overall reading of the subject and background will provide an incorrect exposure. A reading should be taken close enough to fill the entire focusing screen without the background showing in order to obtain correct exposure. Ill. 3.

#### Dark subject — light background

In this case, exposure measurement should also be made close to the subject without the background showing on the focusing screen. A typical example of this kind of lighting situation is an outdoor portrait with an open sky background or an indoor shot with white walls or a window behind the subject. Ill. 4.

#### Backlit scenes

The exposure of general backlit scenes on color reversal film is best made with a general reading of the entire scene. Point the camera downward a little. Try to keep direct light from entering the lens and avoid measurements with the subject against an open sky background. Expose for the shadows if negative film is used. Take a close-up reading with backlit close-ups. Ill. 5.

#### Sea and snow

A beach, snow and sand reflect large amounts of light and may produce misleading meter readings. The best results are obtained if measurement is made close to the main subject or of an area lit in the same manner as the subject.

#### Close-ups

A through-the-lens exposure meter is superior for close-up pho-

tography together with extension tubes or a bellows. Simply read the value on the viewfinder scale and transfer it to the lens. Ignore the exposure correction information engraved on the bellows extension. As a result of light refraction in certain focusing screens, close-up photography with a bellows extension may sometimes require a slight exposure correction. However, this need varies considerably, according to the focusing screen used, and no general correction factor can be given.

#### Tolerances

Incorrect exposures, despite a correct measurement technique, may be due to a number of causes. In view of the normal tolerances in film and camera components, every photographer should adjust the exposure meter to suit his own equipment. Discrepancies may cancel out or reinforce one another. Therefore, individual testing is essential in order to obtain accurate exposure.



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