

# Vivitar 3300SE

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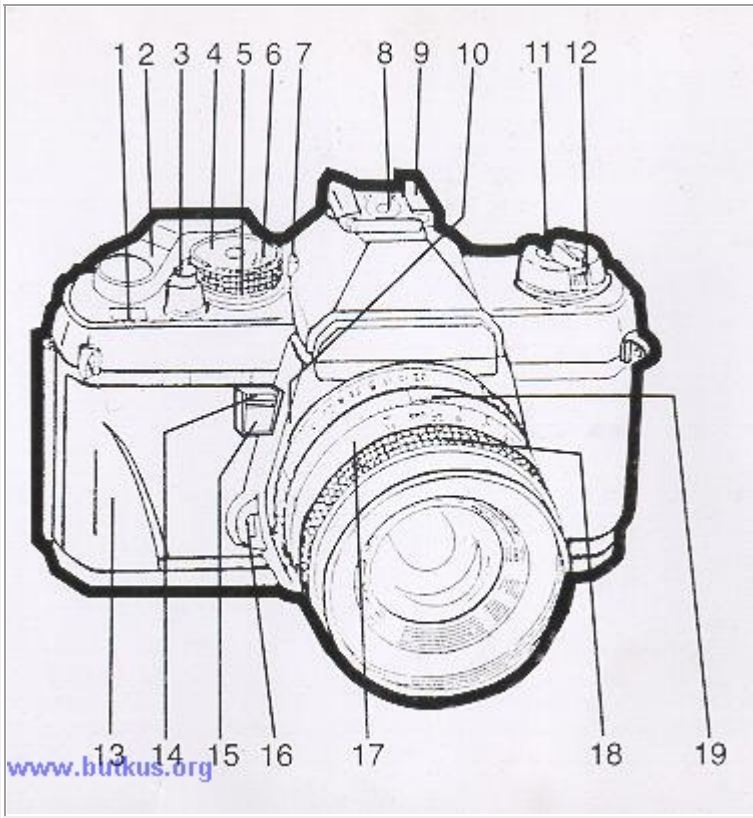


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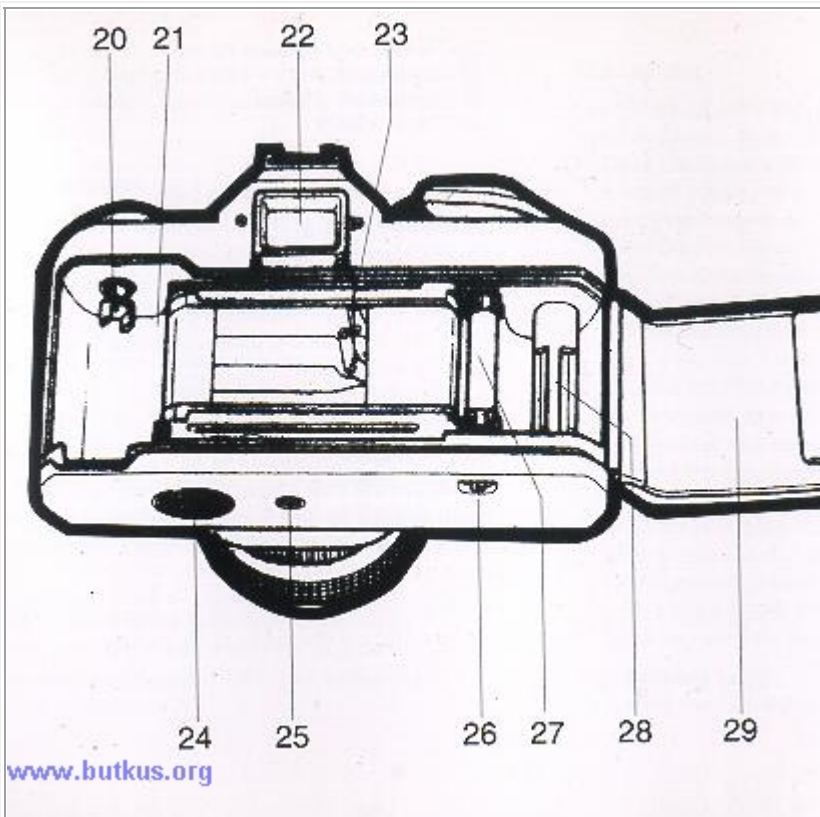
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## Description of parts



1. Exposure Counter
2. Film Advance Lever
3. Shutter Release Button
4. Shutter Speed Dial
5. Film Speed Ring
6. ON/OFF Switch
7. Shutter Speed Index
8. Direct X Contact
9. Accessory Shoe
10. Lens Mounting Index
11. Film Rewind Crank
12. Film Rewind Knob
13. Grip



14. Self-Timer Switch
15. Self-Timer Light
16. Lens Release Button
17. Aperture Ring
18. Focusing Ring
19. Aperture/Distance Index
20. Film Rewind Stud
21. Film Chamber
22. Viewfinder Eyepiece
23. Shutter Curtain
24. Battery Compartment Cover
25. Tripod Socket
26. Film Rewind Release Button
27. Sprocket Wheel
28. Film Take-Up Spool
29. Camera Back

## Mounting and Removing the Lens

## **Mounting the Lens**

First, remove the camera body cap by turning it counter-clockwise. Then align the red dot on the lens barrel with the Lens Mounting Index on the camera body, fit in the lens and turn it clockwise until it locks in place with a click.

## **Removing the Lens**

While pressing in the Lens Release Button, turn the lens counter-clockwise as far as it will go, then pull it out toward the front. Once the lens has been removed, be sure to put the lens front cap and rear cap on the lens and the body cap on the camera's lens mount to protect them.

- While mounting and removing the lens, do not touch the lens glass or the inside of the camera. The film will advance one frame and the shutter will be cocked at the same time. Unless it is fully turned, the shutter cannot be released.

. If you are changing the lens with film in the camera, take care to prevent light from entering the inside of the camera.

## **Battery Installation**

Two 1.5V alkaline batteries (LR44) or 1.55V silver oxide batteries (SR44) are needed to provide power for the camera's exposure meter.

1. Remove the Battery Compartment Cover by turning it with a coin.
2. Insert the two batteries inside the battery holder with the plus (+) side facing up. Then replace the holder in the compartment and tighten its cover.

## **Battery Check**

Check the batteries with the LEDs in the viewfinder. If an LED (red or green) turns on when the Shutter Release Button is pressed halfway in, the batteries are in good condition. If no LED turns on, they are exhausted and must be replaced. Be sure to replace the two batteries at the same time. Because the batteries are used to power only the exposure meter, the camera operates even if they are exhausted or there are no batteries in it.

## **Film Loading**

Use 35mm cassette film. Always load and unload film in subdued light, never in direct sunlight.

1. Open the Camera Back by pulling the Film Rewind Knob all the way out.
2. Install the cassette in the film chamber and push down the Film Rewind Knob. If it does not return smoothly to its original position, push it down while twisting it back and forth.
3. Pull out the film tip and insert it into any one of the slots in the Film Take-Up Spool.
4. Operate the Film Advance Lever slowly to advance the film. Make sure the Sprocket teeth catch the perforations, and close the Camera Back.
5. Fold out the Film Rewind Crank and turn it gently in the direction of the arrow to take up film slack.
6. Wind the Film Advance Lever and depress the Shutter Release Button. Repeat this operation until the Exposure Counter shows "1". The film is advancing properly if the Film Rewind Knob turns while you wind the Film Advance Lever.

## **Film Advance Lever**

By turning the Film Advance Lever as far as it will go, the film will advance one frame and the shutter will be cocked at the same time Unless it is fully turned, the shutter cannot be released.

## **Exposure Counter**

The Exposure Counter will advance each time the Film Advance Lever is wound and will return to °S when the Camera Back is opened It displays the letter "S" and the numbers 1, 4, 6 up to 36 The numbers 12, 20, 24 and 36 are marked in orange to indicate the end of film in commercially available film cassettes

## **Setting the Film Speed**

To obtain correct exposure, it is important to set the film speed correctly The speed of the film you are using is printed on the film box.

To set the film speed lift up the Film Speed Ring and turn it until the desired ISO speed comes opposite the index mark (▲)

The ISO speed settings on the Film Speed Ring are as follows

## **Focusing the Lens**

Focusing is done with a split-image focusing center, microprism collar and a surrounding matte screen

### **Focusing with the Split-Image**

Turn the Focusing Ring until the two segments of the image divided by the horizontal line in the split-image center fall in line if the two segments are not aligned your subject is not in sharp focus.

### **Focusing with the Microprism Collar and Matte Screen**

Turn the Focusing Ring until your subject in the microprism collar or The matte screen appears sharp It is not in sharp focus if the image appears wavy on the microprism or blurred on the matte screen

## **Shutter Speed and Aperture**

### **Setting the Shutter Speed**

The shutter controls the time during which light reaches the film. If the Shutter Speed Dial is turned to a one-step higher number (from 125 to 250, for example), the amount of exposure will be reduced by half, if it is turned to a one-step lower number, the amount of exposure will be doubled The numbers "1", "2" "1000" on the dial represent 1, 1/2 ... 1 / 1000 second, and the letter "B" stands for 'bulb', used for long exposures as explained below, To set the shutter speed, turn the Shutter Speed Dial and set the number you want opposite the index. Be sure to set it at the click position.

### **Bulb Exposure Photography**

If an exposure time longer than 1 second is required, set the Shutter Speed Dial at "B". The shutter will remain open as long as the Shutter Release Button is kept depressed. To prevent camera shake, mount the camera on a tripod and trip the shutter with a cable release (optional equipment).

## **Setting the Aperture**

The aperture controls the amount of light that reaches the film. If the Aperture Ring is turned to a one-step higher number (from 4 to 5.6, for example), the amount of exposure will be reduced by half; if it is turned to a one-step lower number, the amount of exposure will be doubled. The aperture not only controls the amount of light but also allows you to control the sharpness of areas in front of and behind the subject, as explained later in the section "Depth of Field". To set the aperture, turn the ring and set the number you want

(with click) opposite the Aperture/Distance Index. Intermediate settings can also be used.

## **Exposure Setting**

Your camera features a center-weighted metering system which measures the light intensity with emphasis on the subject in the center of the viewfinder. It also measures the brightness in the surrounding area.

The camera operates on manual exposure. First, set the film speed. You can then use any appropriate combination of shutter speed and aperture to obtain correct exposure. If you press the Shutter Release Button halfway in, the exposure meter will switch on and an LED will turn on in the viewfinder to indicate exposure. The LED will turn off as soon as you take your finger off the button.

As the exposure meter is based on a center-weighted system, always place your subject in the center of the viewfinder for light metering.

## **Correct Exposure**

Only the green circle LED turns on. If the green LED and a red + or - LED turn on at the same time, it means slight over- or underexposure. but you can go ahead and shoot. However, if you are using a shutter speed of 1 /30 sec or slower, mount the camera on a tripod to prevent camera shake or use flash photography instead.

## **Overexposure**

Only the red + LED turns on It means your subject is too bright. Stop down the aperture (I e set a higher number) or use a faster shutter speed to turn on the green LED

## **Underexposure**

Only the red - LED turns on It means your subject is too dark. Open up the aperture (set lower number) or use a slower shutter speed to turn on the green LED

## **Taking Pictures**

1 . Set the shutter speed and aperture.

Turn the Shutter Speed Dial and Aperture Ring to set your desired values.

2. Focus the lens and frame your subject

While looking through the viewfinder, turn the Focusing Ring to focus and compose your picture

3. Check the exposure and shoot.

Press the Shutter Release Button halfway in and check if the green LED turns on in the viewfinder It if turns on, take your picture by pressing the Shutter Release Button all the way in

## **Film Rewinding**

If you reach the end of the film, the Film Advance Lever will no longer operate Do not force it. Check the Exposure Counter to make sure the end of the film is reached, rewind the film back into its cassette and unload the cassette

Send the exposed film for processing as soon as possible To rewind the film

t Press in the Rewind Release Button located on the camera bottom. You need not keep pressing it

2 Fold out the Film Rewind Crank and turn it in the direction of the arrow. Stop winding after you feel a sudden release of tension, then open the Camera Back and take out the cassette

## **Exposure Compensation**

If there is a significant difference in brightness between the main subject and its background, you will not be able to get correct exposure in the normal metering procedure. In this case exposure compensation is necessary.

## **Taking Back lighted Subjects**

If you are taking a back lighted subject, or if a bright background occupies a large area of the picture frame (e. g. portraits with a bright sky or sea in the background, subjects standing against a window, etc ). your subject will turn out underexposed and dark. In such cases give twice or four times as much exposure so that it is correctly exposed.

Example:

If the camera's exposure meter indicates f/16 and 1/250 sec to get correct exposure. make compensation as follows

### **Compensation with the Aperture Ring**

For 2x exposure compensation, turn the ring from f/ 16 to f 11, and for 4x compensation turn it to f/8

### **Compensation with the Shutter Speed Dial**

For 2x exposure compensation, turn the dial from 1 /250 sec to 1 /125 sec. and for 4x compensation to 1/60

## **Taking Spotlighted Subjects**

If a dark background occupies a large area of the picture frame (e g spotlighted subjects on a stage) your subject will turn out overexposed and light. In such cases reduce the amount of exposure to half of one-fourth so that it is correctly exposed.

Example:

If the camera's exposure meter indicates f/4 and 1 /60 sec\_ to get correct exposure, make. compensation as follows

### **Compensation with the Aperture Ring**

For 1/2x exposure compensation, turn the ring from f/4 to f/5.6 and for 1/4x compensation turn it to f/8

### **Compensation with the Shutter Speed Dial**

For 1 /2x exposure compensation, turn the dial from 1/60 sec. to 1 /125 sec . and for 1 /4x compensation to 1 /250

## **Self-Timer**

Pull up the Self-Timer Button until the red mark appears, then press the Shutter Release Button. The Self-Timer Light will turn on for the first 7 seconds, then it starts blinking for the last 3 seconds before the shutter is released. Upon finishing, remember to pull down the Self-Timer Button to its normal position.

## **Main On/Off Switch**

When the camera is not in use, turn the Shutter Speed Dial to align "OFF" with the Shutter Speed Index, for prevention of battery consumption due to accidentally pressing the Shutter Button halfway, or keeping the shutter circuits on when putting the camera into its case. Please note the remaining stops on the Shutter Speed Dial are equal to "ON" condition.

## **Flash Photography**

If you are taking indoor or nighttime pictures, use a compact flash. It will give you beautiful flash pictures. The camera has an X-contact hotshoe which allows flash synchronization at shutter speeds of 1/60 sec. or slower. You can use any type of cordless electronic flash.

## **Depth of Field**

When the lens is focused on a subject, that will turn out sharpest in the picture. However, the zone of sharpness extends over a certain distance in front of and behind the point the lens is focused on. This is known as the depth of field of a lens and it varies as follows

- 1 The smaller the aperture, the greater the depth of field, and vice versa.
2. The longer the camera-to subject distance, the greater the depth of field, and vice versa.
3. The zone of sharpness behind the point the lens is focused on is greater than that in front of it
4. A lens with a shorter focal length has a greater depth of field than one with a longer focal length.

## Depth of Field Scale

You can check the zone of sharpness on the Depth of Field Scale of your lens. If you are using a 50mm normal lens and have set the distance at 5 m and aperture at f/16, you will see on the Depth of Field Scale that the zone of sharpness extends from about 2.7 m to infinity.

## Camera Care

- Do not leave the camera in a hot place (e.g in direct sunlight, in a closed car, etc.) for too long a time, because excessive heat may adversely affect the film, batteries or camera mechanism. If the camera has become too hot, allow it to cool to normal temperature before use.
- After shooting seaside scenes, clean the camera very carefully. Sea breezes may cause corrosion of the camera mechanism
- Remove dust and dirt on the lens and viewfinder eyepiece with a soft lens brush or blower brush. Remove finger marks by wiping off lightly with lens tissue. In case the mirror is soiled, dust off lightly with a lens brush. Always take extra care to avoid scratches.
- Do not subject the camera to abrupt temperature changes, because moisture can condense inside the camera and cause faulty electrical contact
- To clean the camera body, wipe it clean with a soft cloth. Never use benzine, thinner or other solvents.
- If you are not likely to use the camera for an extended period of time, remove the batteries and store it away from heat and moisture.
- Before you take your camera on a trip or for special events, be sure to check beforehand that it functions normally.
- Keep in mind that the picture area that will appear on a certain size of print may be slightly smaller than that of the negative.

## Battery Precautions

- Silver-oxide batteries will last about one year, and alkaline batteries about six months. However, their service life differs depending on their capacity at the time of purchase, the ambient temperature and, how often you take pictures.
- Generally, the battery performance decreases temporarily at low temperatures (under about 0°C/32°F). When taking pictures in cold weather, it is recommended to use new batteries and warm the camera before shooting. The batteries affected by cold temperatures will function properly again if they return to normal temperature.

**Shutter:** Vertically running focal plane shutter

**Shutter Speeds:** B (bulb). 1 to 1/1000 sec. (12 steps)

**Flash Synchronization:** X contact hotshoe (synchronizes at 1/60 sec or slower)

**Self-Timer:** Electronic with about 10 sec. delay.

**Shutter Release:** Mechanical

**Exposure Metering:** Through-the-lens, full-aperture. center-weighted light metering with SPD cell, manual exposure with LED display, metering range EV1-19 (with ISO 100 film and 50mm f11.7 lens); ISO 12-1600 film speed range; exposure meter switch is activated by pressing shutter release button halfway in

**Exposure Meter Power Source:** Two 1.5V alkaline (LR44) or 1.55V silver-oxide (SR44) batteries Viewfinder: Eye-level pentaprism finder: 92% field of view and 0.91 X magnification (with 50mm lens set at infinity).

**Focusing Screen:** Split-image/micropism.

**Viewfinder Information:** Display of correct exposure, over- and underexposure with 3 LED's, flash signal indicating that flash is fully charged Film Advance: Lever with 130" stroke and 20" stand-off.

**Film Rewind:** Film rewind crank.

**Exposure Counter:** Additive, auto reset.

**Dimensions:** 135 (W) x 84.5 (H) x 50 (D) mm.

**Weight:** 445 g (without batteries).

Specifications and design subject to change without notice.