

Praktica LB2

AKA - Porst reflex CX-4

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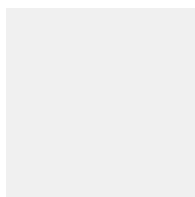
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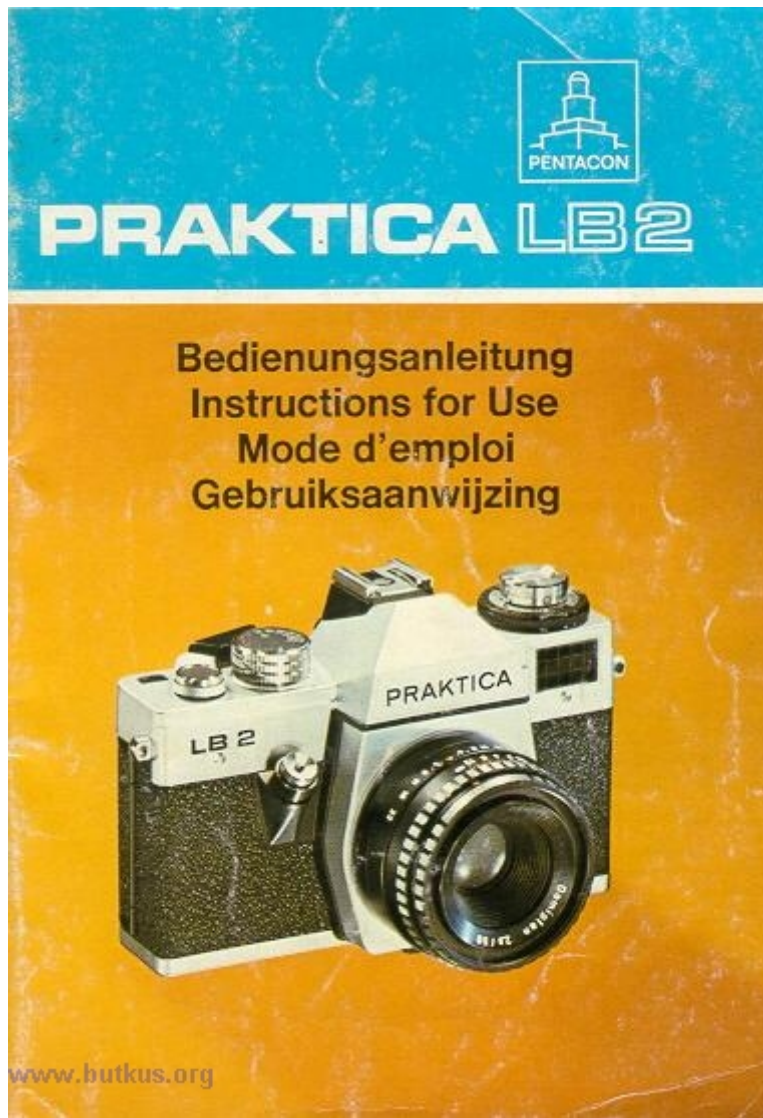
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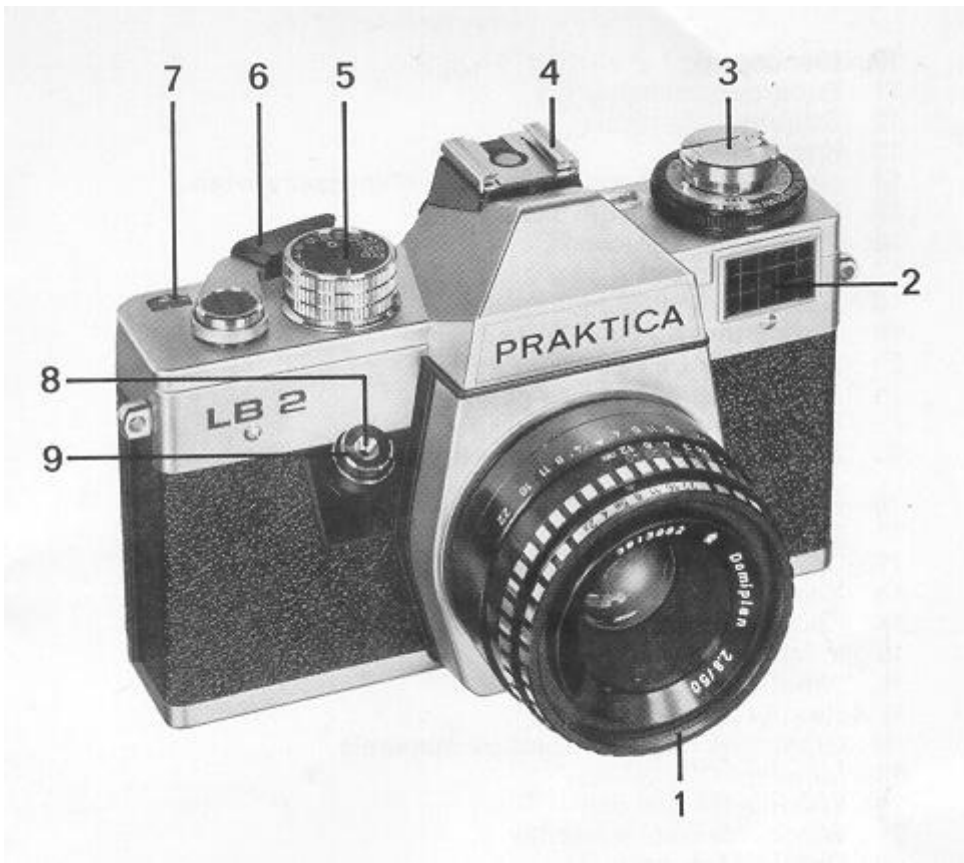
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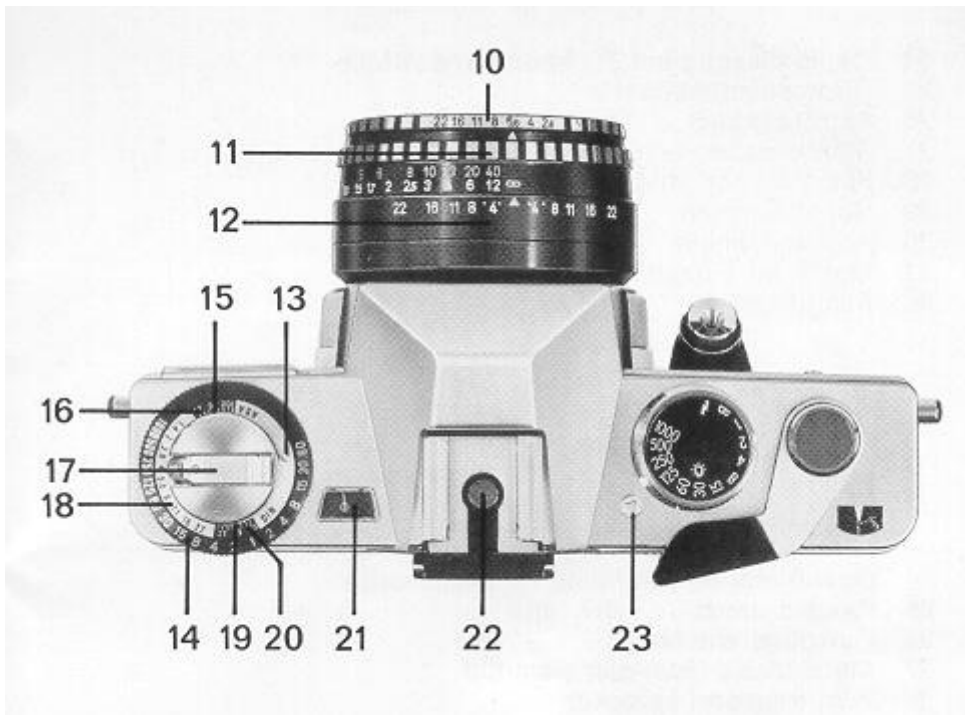
Control Parts of the PRAKTICA LB 2

In this text the above mentioned reference numbers are bracketed.

1. Filter socket
2. Photoelectric cell
3. Rewind knob



- 4. Accessory shoe
- 5. Knob for setting shutter speeds
- 6. Winding lever
- 7. Exposure counter
- 8. Wire release socket
- 9. Shutter release
- 10. Diaphragm setting ring
- 11. Distance setting ring



12. Depth-of-field scale

13. Knob

14. Knurled graduated fir:

15. Index for ASA values

16. Window for ASA dial

17. Rewind crank

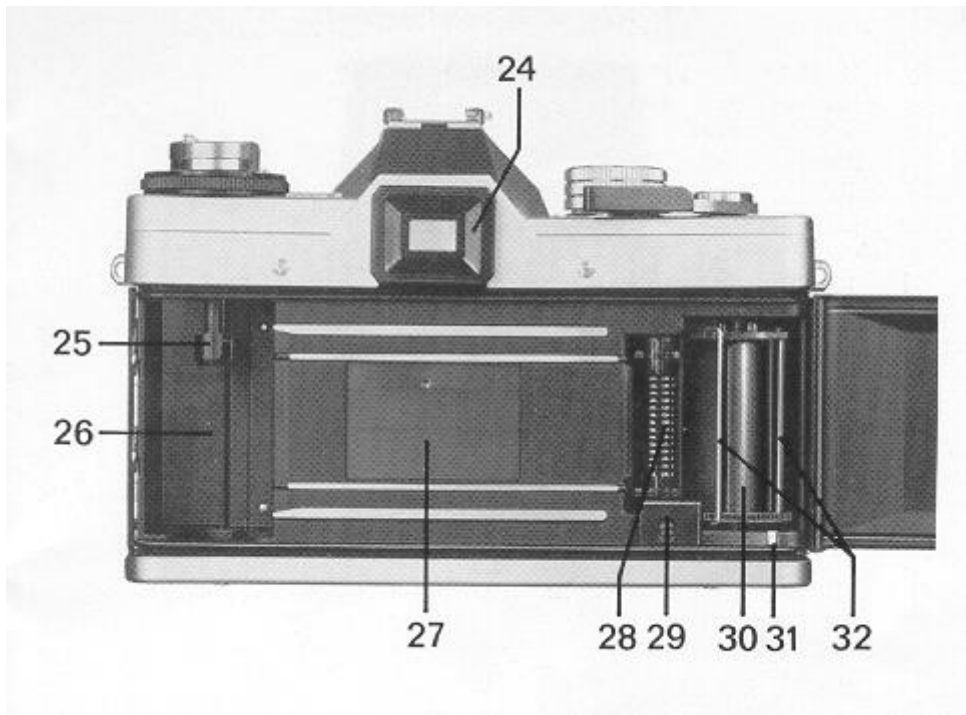
18. Graduated ring with aperture numerals

19. Index for DIN values

20. Window for DIN dial

21. Window for meter needle

22. Center flash contact.



23. Exposure speed index

24. Ocular mount with fitting for accessories

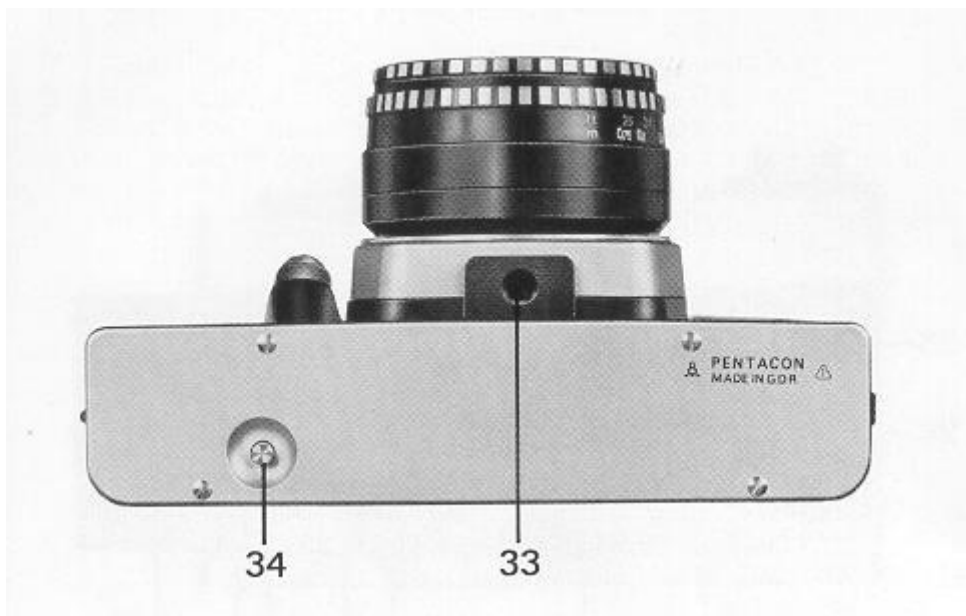
25. Rewind catch

26. Cartridge chamber

27. Metal-blade focal-plane Putter

28. Film transport sprocket

29. Supporting piece

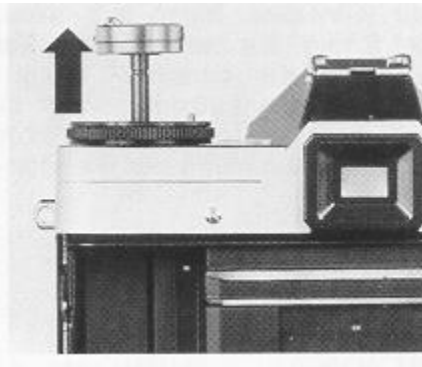


- 30. Take-up spool
- 31. Marking point for inserting the film
- 32. Wire bracket
- 33. Tripod socket
- 34. Rewind release knob

We wish you every success in working with this modern reflex camera. You own a camera which has a novel metal-blade focal plane shutter the special features of which are high time stability and short synchro speeds for electronic flash exposure. The built in external exposure meter guarantees you proper determination of diaphragm and shutter speeds.

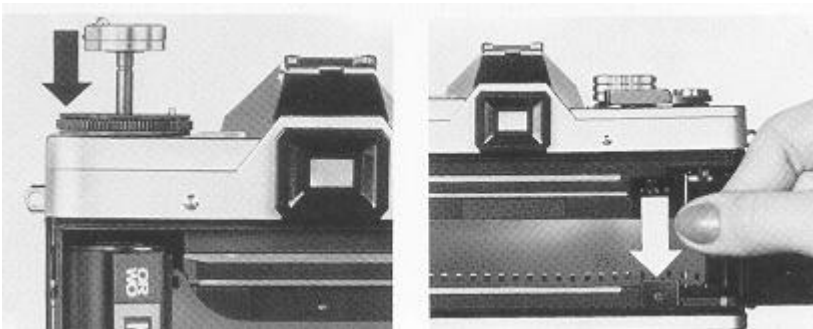
Opening the camera back

Pull rewind knob (3) upwards until you feel hard resistance. The camera back is thus unlocked and can be hinged open. The exposure counter (7) will automatically jump to zero position.



Inserting the film

Insert the film cartridge. The wire brackets (32) should not stand upwards. Should this happen to be the case, rotate the milled flange of the spool. Pull the leading edge of the film to the green mark (31) and push it from above below the supporting piece (29). The teeth of the film transport sprocket should engage with the perforation of the film.

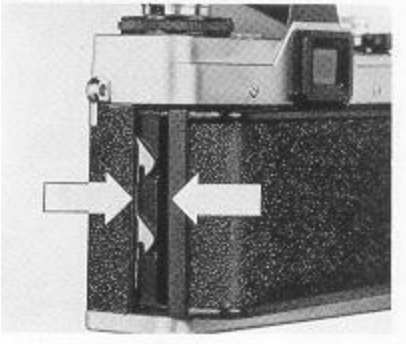


If the film tends to strong warping, bring one wire bracket to rest on the film by turning the milled flange of the spool.

Depress rewind knob (3) again and turn it somewhat, if necessary.

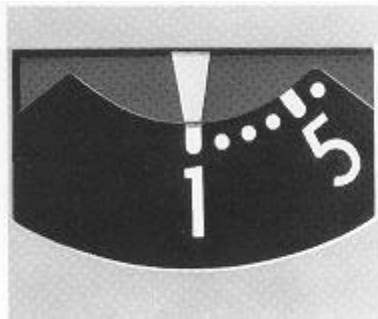
Closing the camera back

On the side of its locking means, press the camera back firmly on the camera body. It locks automatically.



Preparation for the exposure

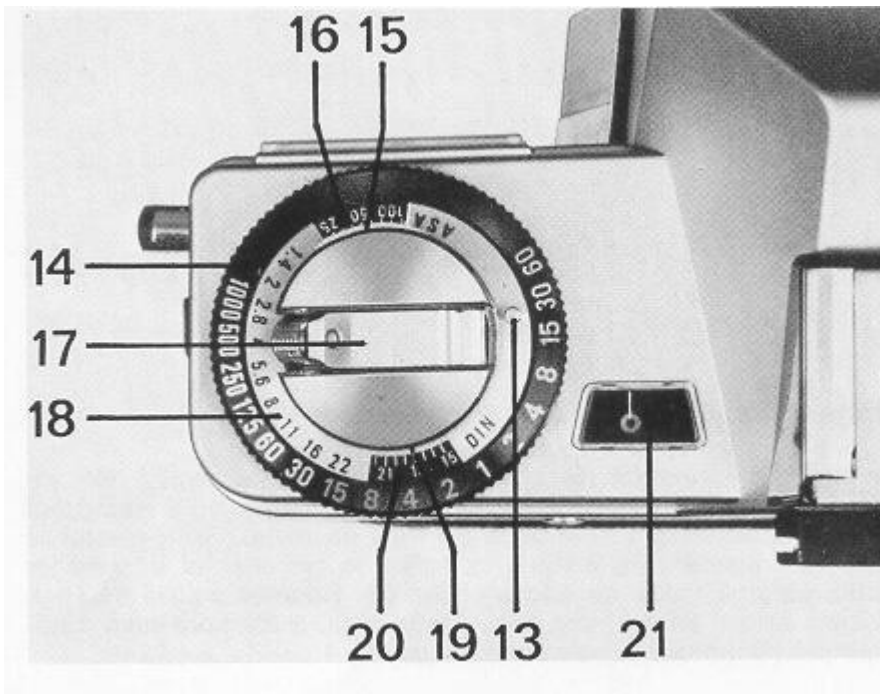
The winding lever (6) has an idle stroke of about 15° so that it can be moved from its resting position into readiness for action. (Easy grasping for serial shots.) Swing the winding lever (6) around as far as it will go, move it back again, and depress shutter release button (9). Repeat these operations and then wind the shutter once more. The automatic exposure counter (7) now stands on number "1".



Light metering

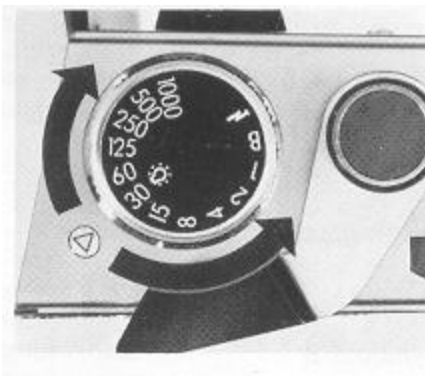
By turning knob (13), set the indices (15) and (19), resp. to the speed of the film loaded in the camera.

How to proceed for light metering: Direct your camera to the subject. Attention! Don't cover the window of photoelectric cell (2)! Bring the meter needle in window (21) to rest in the center of the circular mark by rotating the outer knurled graduated ring (14). So the diaphragm numerals (graduated ring 18) stand opposite the shutter-speed values. This combination of aperture and shutter speed values will give exactly the right exposure.




The combination most suitable for your subject to be taken is then transferred to the diaphragm setting ring (10) of the lens or to the shutter-speed setting knob (5) (e.g.: aperture f/8--shutter speed $\frac{1}{125}$ s sec.).

If the meter needle cannot be centered in the circular mark, the luminous density of the subject to be taken is off the operating range of your exposure meter.



Setting the shutter speed

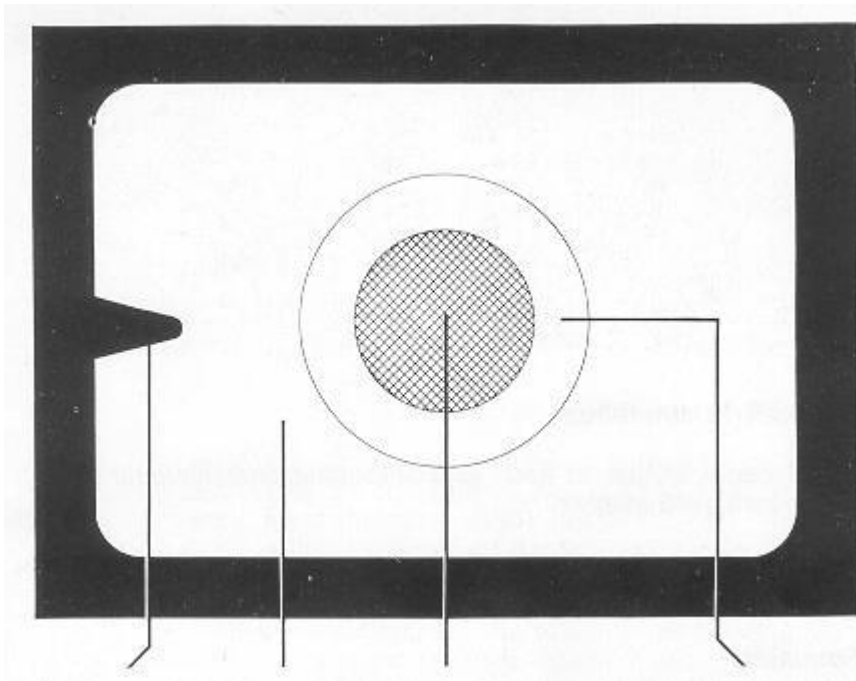
Symbol 	intended for pictures to be taken with the electronic flash (about $\frac{1}{125}$ s sec.);
B	setting intended for slow-speed exposures. Shutter remains open as long as the shutter release is being depressed
2 sec. to 60 sec.	(green) intended for taking subjects of low brightness. Use of a tripod is recommended;

1 sec. to 1/15 sec.	(orange color) intended for subjects of low brightness. Use of a tripod is recommended.
1/25 sec. to 1/1000 sec.	(white) for taking subjects of unobjectionable brightness. Rotate knob (5) until the desired numeral stands opposite the orange triangle. Intermediate values cannot be set!

Setting the diaphragm numeral

Set the diaphragm numeral on diaphragm setting ring (10) to the mark of the lens mount. On lenses with automatic pressure diaphragm (ADP) the aperture remains fully open, and only when the shutter is released it will close to the set value. In the PRAKTICA LB 2 the diaphragm opens immediately after the shutter has run down. Certain lenses permit manual stopping down of the diaphragm for evaluation of the depth of field in the viewfinder. According to lens design this can be made by pressing the manual stop down key (left-hand illustration on page 22) or by changing the diaphragm selector from A (automatic) to M (manual) (right-hand illustration on page 22).





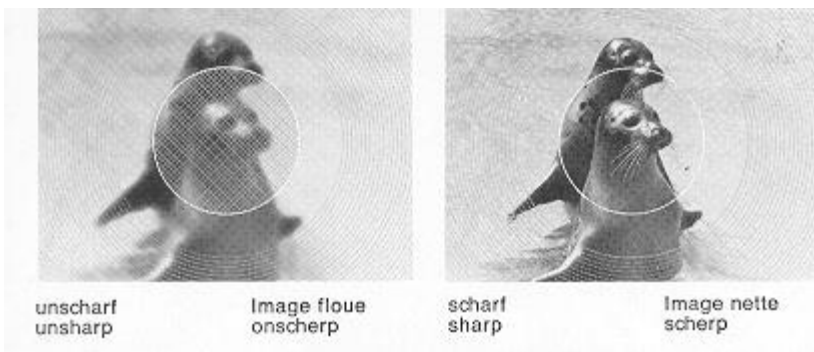
Signal	Image- brightening Fresnel lens	Microprism screen	Circular ground glass area
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Focusing

Focusing is possible as to the microprism screen of circular ground glass area.

Focusing on the microprism screen

The correct sharpness is set when the image becomes visible clearly and free from fuzziness within the microprism screen.



Focusing on the circular ground glass area

Turn the distance-setting ring until the subject appears clearly and distinctly within the circular ground glass area. This is also the focusing method for macro- and microphotography as well as when lenses are used having a small relatively aperture (diaphragm numeral higher than 4). The ground Fresnel area is not meant to be used for focusing.

Depth-of-field indication

The limits of the depth-of-field range can be read from the depth of-field scale (12) for the relevant aperture. Example: 3 m at f/8 aperture zone of sharpness between 2 m and 6 m For evaluation of the depth of field in the viewfinder refer to section "Setting the diaphragm". For infrared exposures the focusing point has to be slightly modified. Set the determined distance value opposite the infrared point.



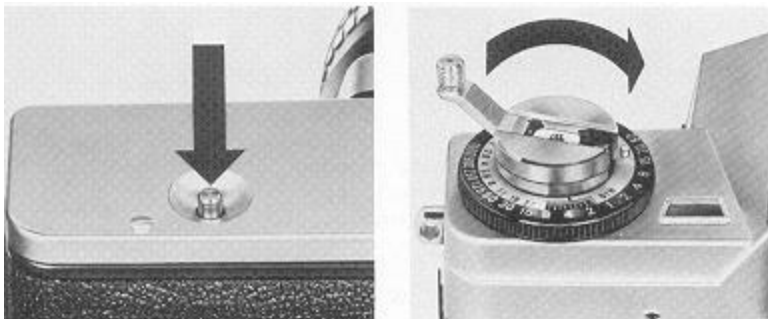
Releasing and winding the shutter

Before releasing the shutter, please note the following:

1. If the signal is visible in the left viewfinder, the camera is not ready for exposing. Swivel the winding lever (6) to its stop.
2. For shutter speeds of 1/15 sec. and slower tripod and cable release should be used. Depress the shutter release (9) steadily --never with a jerk--past the soft-running limit. After the exposure the shutter has to be wound to make the camera ready for taking again.

Changing the film

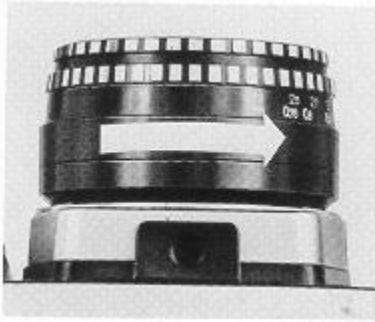
Take into consideration the number of exposures (12, 20, or 36 frames) which can be made with the loaded film, and observe this number on the exposure counter. When the film has been exposed, depress rewind release knob (34) (it locks in). Fold the rewind crank (17) out of the rewind knob (3) and rotate it not too quickly in direction of the arrow (indicated on crank 17). Termination of rewinding becomes noticeable by greater resistance and subsequent ease of actuation. Pull the knob upwards to its stop. Unlock camera back. Film cartridge can be removed.




Attention! If more exposures have been made than indicated on the film packet, at the end the winding lever might not be swiveled around completely. Don't apply force! Rewind the film.

Exchanging lenses

All lenses provided with the international PRAKTICA M 42 x 1 thread can be applied. (Pentax thread mount)
You take hold of the lens body and unscrew it by turning it to the left. Installation is by turning it to the right to its stop.



Flash exposures


Flash bulbs as well as electronic flash units can be synchronized. Push the flash unit with its center contact onto the accessory shoe (4). Set the relevant symbol for the flash unit used, "bulb image" or  on the shutter-speed setting knob. Flash units fitted with a synchro cable are connected with the flash socket in the accessory shoe of the PRAKTICA LB 2 by means of an adapter piece. Take into consideration the guide number of the flash unit, particularly when determining diaphragm or distance values. For this purpose use the calculating dial on the flash unit.

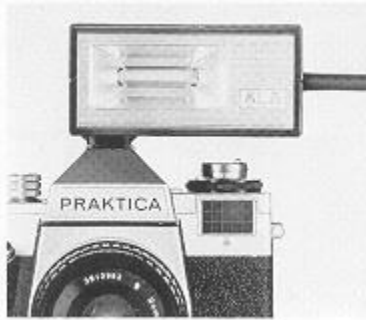
The use of flash bulbs

If bulbs for short flash duration are used, set to the g: symbol as to a shutter speed longer than 1/30 sec. The ignition circuit is only closed while the shutter runs down.



The use of electronic flash units

Synchronization is by setting to the  symbol which corresponds to a shutter speed of about 1/500 sec. Longer shutter speeds can be used, too.



Maintenance and care of the Camera

Unobjectionable functioning of the highly valuable precision instrument depends very largely on proper handling and careful maintenance. Protect the camera against shock, impact, and moisture. In certain intervals clean the cartridge and spool chambers, film track and camera back with a soft brush. Neither depress the metal blades of the shutter nor touch them with your fingers. Dust the mirror only in urgent cases by means of a hair brush.

Please follow these Instructions for Use carefully. Improper handling of the camera may cause damage for which we can accept no liability.

Further development of the PRAKTICA LB 2 may lead to slight alterations of the details given in this booklet.