

GOSSEN

Supplement to the Operating Instructions "LUNASIX 3 System Exposure Meter"

7909-1049Y1

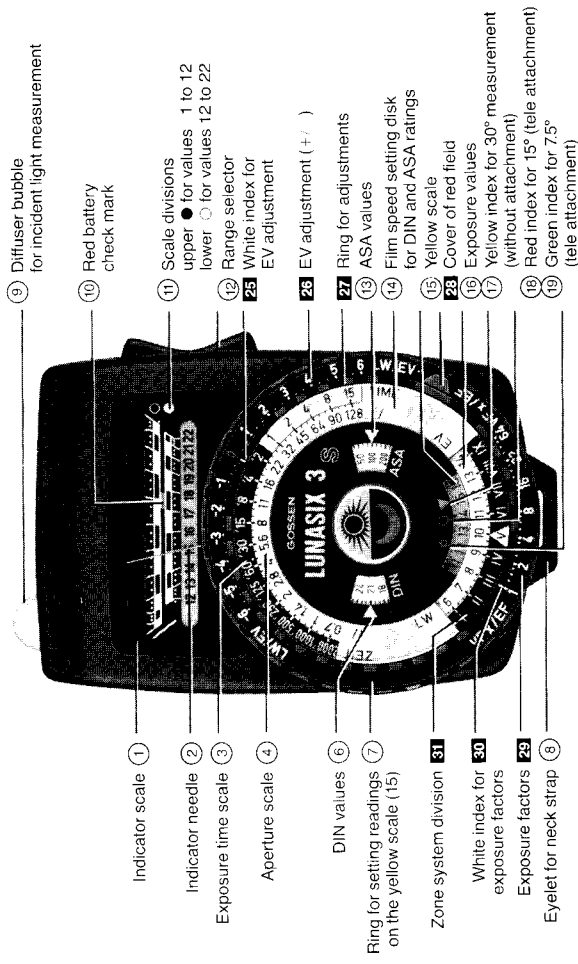
LUNASIX 3S

We have enhanced the LUNASIX 3 system exposure meter. The calculator dial has been redesigned so as to provide even more information. The successful concept of this exposure meter has otherwise not been changed.

The enhanced model is called LUNASIX 3S.

The new calculator dial permits presetting of exposure factors and exposure value (EV) adjustments. The exposure meter can also be used successfully in combination with the Zone System, developed by Ansel Adams.

The scale for movie cameras has been eliminated since it is rarely used; the lower section of page 19 of the LUNASIX 3 Operating Instructions has therefore become redundant.



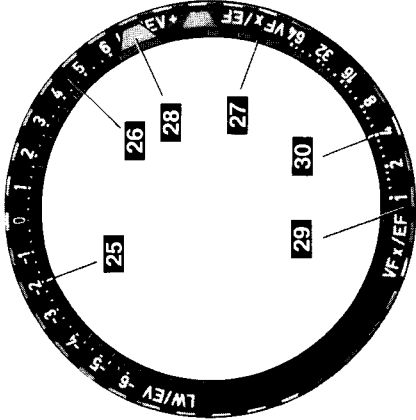
Contents

Overriding standard exposure	Page
Exposure factors	35
Adjusting the exposure value	36
Factors that reduce the exposure time	37
Extreme film sensitivities	38
The Zone System	39
	40

Overriding standard exposure

It is sometimes desirable or even necessary to override the standard exposure time, for example, when using filters (for which the meter indicates both exposure factors and 1-stops), when using bellows or extension rings, when working with macro lenses (reciprocity effect, page 23) or when working in the Zone mode of operation (page 40).

The outer scales **29** and **26** of the ring **7** permit you to set EV deviations. To do so, hold the ring **7** and turn the ring **27** until one of the two white marks **30** or **25** points at the required value. The red field under the cover **28** then becomes visible to indicate at a glance that an EV (exposure factor) or an EV (exposure value) adjustment has been made.

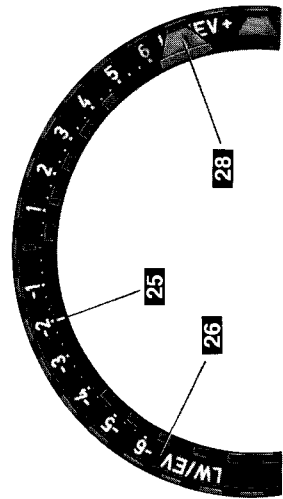


35

Adjusting the exposure value

The exposure value (EV) can be adjusted by lining up the white mark **25** and the required value on the scale **26**.

Example: If the filter is marked “-2 LW” (EV), set the white mark **25** to “-2” on the scale **26**. The adjustment will now automatically be taken into account.

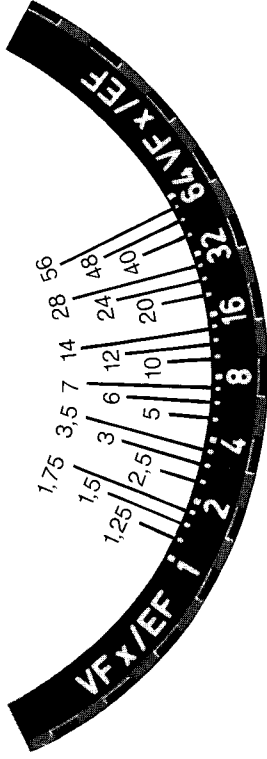


37

Exposure factors

The exposure factor scale **29** is of the logarithmic type. The intermediate exposure factors are shown in the illustration.

Example: The filter you want to use is marked “x4”. Line up the white mark **30** on the EF scale and the “4” as shown in the illustration on page 35. When taking a reading with the LUNASIX 3S, it will automatically take the exposure factor into account.

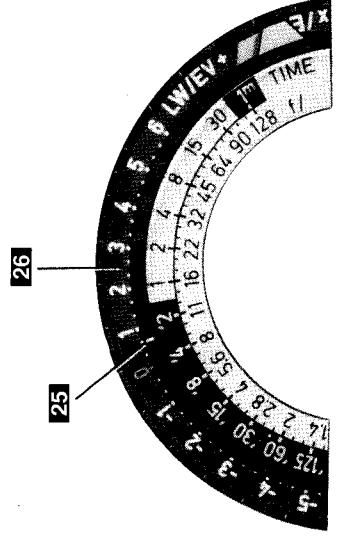


36

Factors that reduce the exposure time

If tolerances in the shutter time of your camera or in the sensitivity of the film require correction of the exposure time, such corrections can also be set on the scale **26**.

Example: You have determined that in order to obtain a correctly exposed picture, an exposure time is required that is two thirds shorter than the time indicated by the meter. Set the white mark **25** to coincide with “+2/3”. The correction will automatically be taken into account.

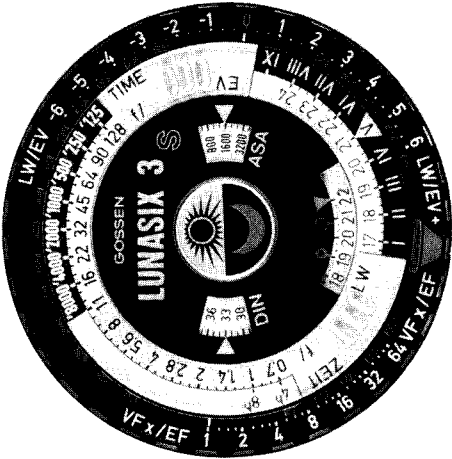


38

Extreme film sensitivities

The use of a highly sensitive or insensitive film may sometimes lead to settings of the dial as shown in the illustration. Exposure times are shown opposite both the large and small aperture numbers.

In such cases, only the exposure times in the upper half of the dial are valid.



39

Phil Davis „Beyond the zone system“
Curtin & London, Inc. Somerville, Massachusetts and Van Nostrand
Reinhold Co., New York, Cincinnati, Toronto, Melbourne

In conjunction with individual developing of b/w negatives, the Zone System leads to superb results.

The Zone System

Beside making exposure corrections, there is another method of optimizing the contrast range of film and photographic paper. This method is called the Zone System; it enables the photographer to produce details in the prints that would otherwise be lost.

Because of its direct scale readout, the LUNASIX 3S is an ideal instrument of the Zone System. The dial of the LUNASIX 3S is marked with the zone numbers from I to IX **31**. Zone V serves as a point of reference to determine the brightest and darkest areas of the subject. The deviations of these areas from the mid-grey zone (V) determine the exposure correction and any adjustments in the developing process.

Depending on the contrast range, and also if there is too much contrast, the exposure time required to obtain maximum definition in the important light and dark areas may deviate as much as one or two stops from the meter reading.

Because a detailed description of the Zone System and its techniques is beyond the scope of these operating instructions, we recommend the following reference publications:

Ansel Adams „The Negative“, Christian-Verlag ISBN 3-88472-071-6

40

GOSSEN

H034

GOSSEN-METRAWATT GMBH
D-90327 Nürnberg
Tel. +49 911 8602-0
Fax +49 911 8602-669