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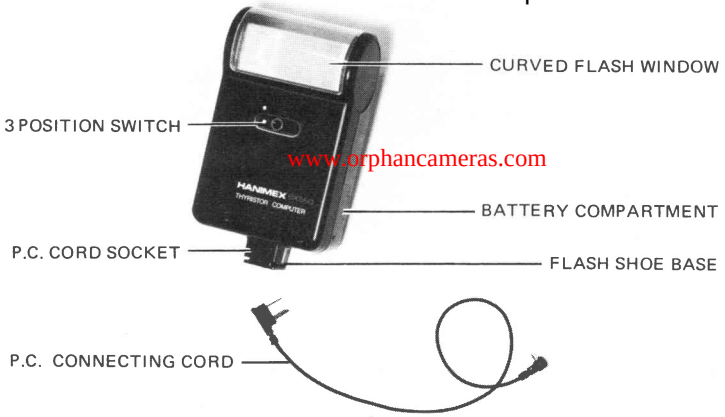
HANIMEX

BX550

ADJUSTABLE BOUNCE THYRISTOR COMPUTOR

INSTRUCTION BOOK

PARTS DESCRIPTION



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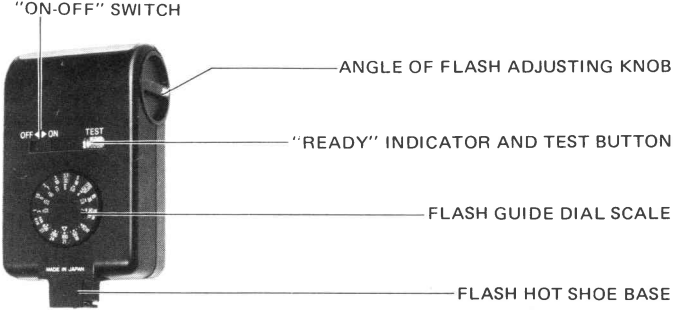

SPECIFICATIONS

Guide Number:	50 (Ft. at ASA 25) or 30 (Metres at ASA 100)
Colour Temperature:	Daylight (5700° Kelvin)
Field Coverage:	F8 setting 2–12ft (100 ASA) F4 setting 4–25ft (100 ASA)
Angle of Coverage:	Horizontal 65°, Vertical 45°
Flash Duration:	1/1000 sec – Manual setting 1/30000 – 1/1000 sec. Auto setting

Recycling Time:	10 sec Manual setting	
	0.5—10 sec Auto setting	
Power Source:	4 x 1,5 V Penlight (AA size) batteries	
Battery Life:	40 flashes — Manual setting	(Regular battery)
	40—500 flashes — Auto setting	
	120 flashes — Manual setting	(Alkaline battery)
	120—1200 flashes — Auto setting	
Dimensions:	137mm x 77mm x 47mm	
Weight:	240 grams (without battery)	

BATTERY INSTALLATION

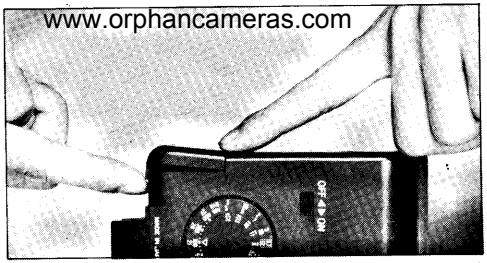

Fig. 1

Push the battery lid with a finger in direction of engraved arrow (Red arrow in Fig. 1) until resistance is felt (i.e. only 2mm). Using a thumb or finger of the other hand swing the hinged lid open. Insert four penlight (AA size) batteries taking care that positive and negative terminals are correctly aligned as indicated in the compartment. Press the lid firmly until it snaps closed.

BATTERY INSTALLATION

Alkaline batteries are recommended because of their longer life and endurance to a wider temperature range. Moreover, their strength is far superior to that of conventional zinc-carbon batteries and this powerful flashunit understandably requires considerable energy.

The thyristor circuitry is power-saving and does allow quite a number of flashes to be made from a single charge with microscopic intervals between flashes.

N.B. Clean the battery and compartment contacts at regular intervals. Remove the batteries if the unit is likely to be out of use for a long period.

ATTACHMENT TO CAMERA / SHUTTER SPEED SETTING

The flashunit has a "Hot Shoe" base and can be attached directly to a camera having a flash accessory "Hot Shoe" socket. A P.C. cord is supplied and this should be used for other cameras to electrically connect the flahunit to the 'X' contact socket of the camera.

The 'X' contact socket should always be used. Any shutter speed can be set on cameras having interiens shutters although the speed of 1/125th second is recommended.

Focal-plane shutter cameras will have an 'X' shutter speed setting (usually 1/60th or 1/125th second) and this should be set for photographing in poor light conditions.

Slide the on-off switch to the right position. A humming noise will be heard as the unit is turned on, which will become fainter when the flashunit is fully charged. At that time the ready indicator lamp will glow and the unit is ready for operation. After operation, the ready lamp will glow again almost instantaneuously as the thyristor circuitry provides automatic rapid recharging.

The unit can be discharged by pressing the ready lamp which doubles as a test button.

Always ensure that the unit is switched off after use to save battery consumption and to preserve the life of the unit.

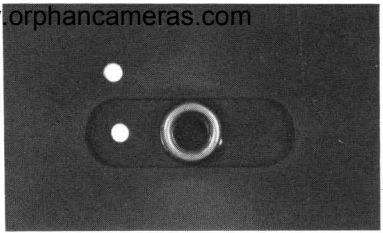

Fig. 2

Set the knob on front of unit to central position. The two white dots set adjacent one another (Fig. 2) serve as an indicator that flash in on manual setting.

Set the rotating diaphragm disc on the back of the unit in such a position that the speed of the film being used appears adjacent the yellow diamond mark (E.G. ASA 100 in Fig. 3)

Estimate (or measure for greater accuracy) the camera to subject distance and then locate the nearest greater reading in feet or meters on the top semicircle of the diaphragm disc.

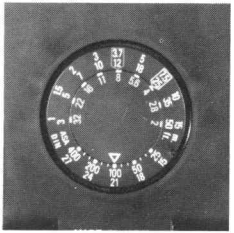

Fig. 3

Read the adjacent yellow figure on the inner disc to determine the camera lens aperture setting (E.G. F5.6 for a distance of say 15ft). Please note the readings on the outer disc are the maximum distances at which photographs taken at the adjacent F stop reading will be correctly exposed. Ensure that phtographs are not taken out of the effective range as they will be underexposed.

FLASH OPERATION -- Computer Use

Fig. 4

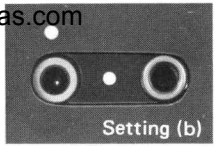

Fig. 5

The built-in photosensitive cell measures the light emanating from the subject and the computor automatically determines the correct quantity of light required. There are two settings for computor use – (a) for relatively close range where green framed circular window is adjacent the white dot (Fig. 4) and (b) for greater distance where the red framed photocell is visible adjacent the white mark (Fig. 5).

With the diaphragm disc set at the appropriate film speed e.g. 100 ASA in Fig. 5, one can choose either F8 setting as indicated by the green arrow or F4 as indicated by the red arrow. The figure within the arrows specifies the maximum distance at which photographs at that particular diaphragm can be taken. 12ft is the maximum distance specified in the green arrow. Therefore for distances of 12ft or less the green setting (a) should be selected and the camera lens should be set at F8 stop.

FLASH OPERATION -- Computor Use

Fig. 6

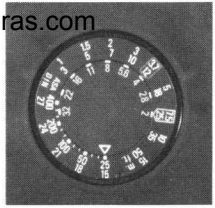

Fig. 7

For distances in excess of 12ft but less than 25ft the red setting (b) should be selected and the camera lens should be set at F4 stop.

As can be seen in Fig. 7 when 25 ASA Film is being used the green setting (a) for distances up to 12ft corresponds to F4 setting, while red setting (b) for distances up to 25ft corresponds to F2 setting. Should the film speed (e.g. ASA 64) be such the green arrow falls between two F stop readings choose the nearest yellow figure to the right of the arrow (e.g. F5.6).

FLASH ADJUSTABLE BOUNCE


Fig. 8

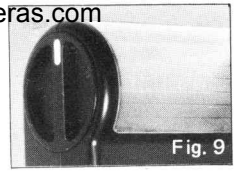
Fig. 9

The angle of flash can be elevated from horizontal position for conventional flash photography to vertical position for reflected flash by turning the knob (Fig. 8, 9). The light is reflected satisfactorily provided that the ceiling is flat-surfaced, of average height and not of a dark non-reflective colour. The benefit of reflected light is that it results in soft, shadowless photographs.

The computor functions normally in bounce flash photography. However, the camera lens should be adjusted to an aperture one to the right of that indicated by the arrow for 45° flash elevation and two stops to the right for vertical elevation.

Refer to Fig. 6 where film speed setting is at 100 ASA. The green arrow points to F8 setting for 12ft maximum range. For vertical bounce photography up to this distance the camera lens should be set at aperture F4 in this example (two stops larger aperture than F8).

DETACHED OPERATION

It is possible to use the flashunit detached from the camera for flashlight reflection from vertical objects such as a wall. The flashunit should be attached to the camera by connecting the P.C. cord to the camera 'X' socket. The same apertures as those specified for vertical bounce apply.

If possible for wall reflection the flash unit should be attached to the camera and the combination held so that the camera base is vertical to the ground.

Warning: If the flashunit is being used detached from the camera, it should always be held in such a way that it is at right angles (90°) to the camera. If it is employed whilst in the same horizontal or vertical plane as the camera or at an obscure angle it may be that the direct or reflected light does not provide sufficient coverage to expose the whole subject appearing in the viewfinder. Under exposed portions may then appear in the photograph.

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