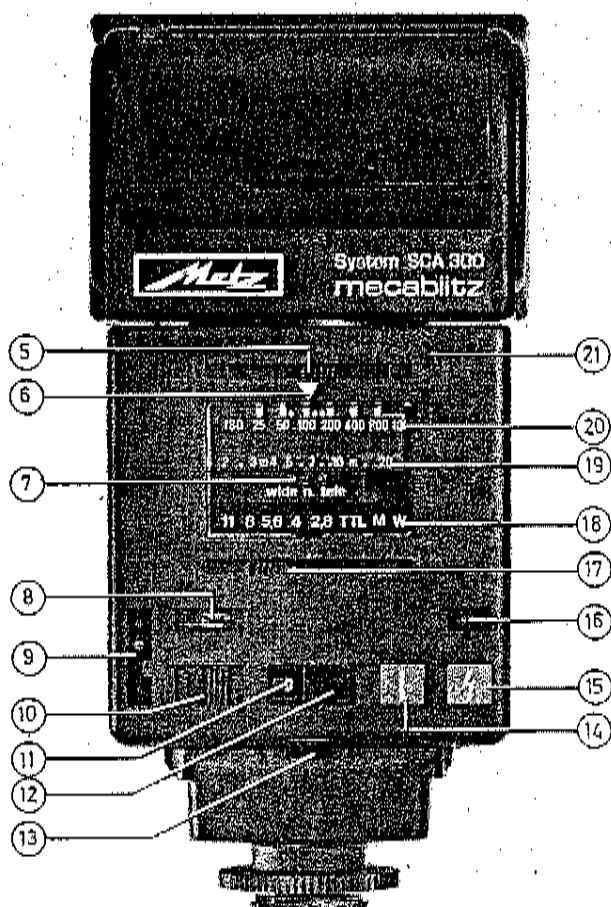


in der Amtszeit von Prof.

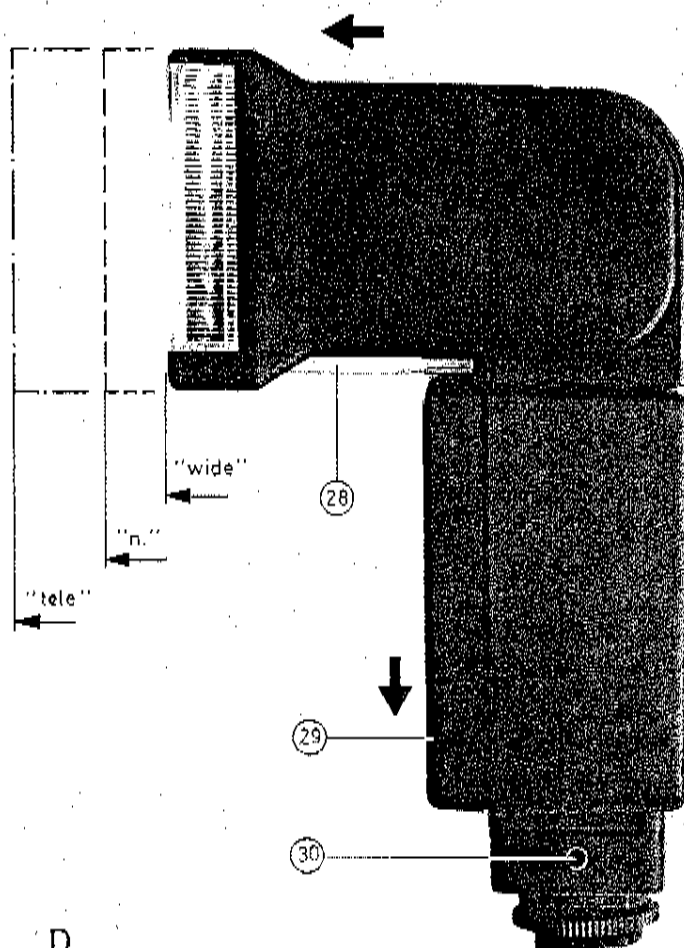
CB E

Printed in Germany B 784 47 0209/39008

A



B



D

Beim Fotografieren mit von der Kamera gesteuerter Blitzautomatik (TTL-Blitzsteuerung) ist ebenso wie beim normalen Automatikblitzbetrieb zu beachten, daß sich das Objekt in dem der eingestellten Kamerablende zugehörigen Automatikblitzbereich befindet. In der vorliegenden Tabelle sind die für die TTL-Blitzsteuerung geltenden Automatikblitzbereiche mit ihren maximalen und minimalen Beleuchtungsabständen (Grenzreichweiten) in Abhängigkeit von Kamerablende und Filtempfindlichkeit dargestellt. Die für TTL-Blitzbetrieb einstellbaren Filmempfindlichkeiten entnehmen Sie bitte der Bedienungsanleitung Ihrer Kamera.

Taking pictures in the TTL flash mode controlled by the camera, just as much as flash photography in the ordinary auto mode, makes it necessary for the subject to lie within the auto working range as located of the specific camera aperture selected. The table gives you the auto working ranges for TTL flash control, with the maximum and minimum flash-to-subject distances determined by the camera aperture and the film speed. For the film speeds to be set for TTL flash control, please refer to your camera's operating manual.

En fonctionnement automatique avec mesure TTL du flash, c'est-à-dire avec automatisme du flash commandé par l'appareil photo, il faut veiller, tout comme en fonctionnement automatique normal, à ce que le sujet se trouve dans les limites du champ de flash automatique correspondant au diaphragme réglé sur l'appareil photo. Le présent tableau indique les champs de flash automatique avec portées maximales et minimales en fonction du diaphragme de l'appareil photo et de la rapidité du film. Veuillez relire les instructions d'emploi de votre appareil photo les rapides à régler pour fonctionnement sur flash TTL.

Bij het fotograferen met de door de camera gestuurde flitsautomatiek (TTL-flitssturing) moet men evenals bij normaal automatisch flitsen er op attent zijn, dat het object zich binnen de afstands-grenzen bevindt die bij het ingestelde diafragma voor automatisch flitsen behoren. In de tabel zijn de afstands-grenzen minimum-en maximum verlichtingafstands voor automatisch flitsen in afhankelijkheid van het kamerdiafragma en de filingsvoelgheld gegeven. Voor de instelbare filingsvoelgheden bij TTL-flitsmeting raadplege men de gebruiksaanwijzing van de camera.

Al fotografar con el automatismo de exposición controlado por la cámara (control de destellos TTL) debe observarse, al igual que con el funcionamiento con el automatismo de flash normal, que el objeto se encuentre dentro de la gama de distancias correspondiente al diafragma ajustado en la cámara. En la tabla se indican las gamas de distancias del automatismo con sus valores máximos y mínimos (distancias límites), válidas para el control de destellos TTL, y correspondientes a los diafragmas de cámara y a las sensibilidades de películas. Las sensibilidades de películas ajustables para el funcionamiento de flash TTL puede encontrarlas en las instrucciones de su cámara.

Vid fotografering med av kameran styrd blitsautomatik (TTL-blitsstyrning) är det precis som vid normalt automatiskt blits, att motivet måste befinna sig inom automatiskräkviddsområdet, förutom tabell, för automatisk blitsområden med TTL-styrning, finner du minimi och maximalt räkvidderna i förhållande till bländarvärde och filmkänslighet. När det gäller inställning av filmkänsligheten vid TTL-mätning, se kamerans bruksanvisning.

Kuten tavallisia automatiikka, en myös TTL-automatiikka kuvattessa kohteon oltava tietyllä etäisyydellä. Tämä alio riippuu kameralla säädetyistä kimmennäköistä. Taulukosta näet suurimman ja pienimmän kuvaus- etäisyyden kullakin kimmennäköillä ja filmiherkkydellä. TTL-automatiikkaa käytettäessä. Katsookaa kameran ohjeesta TTL-galimien kuvaukseen sopivat filmiherkkydyt.

Fotografando con automatismo flash controlado de la fotocámara (TTL) bisogna osservare, come d'altronde nel caso di funzionamento automatico normale, che il soggetto si trovi entro i limiti del campo flash automatico corrispondente al diaframma impostato sulla fotocamera. Nella presente tabella sono riportati i campi di lavoro flash automatico validi per il controllo flash TTL con le loro portate massime e minime in funzione del diaframma della fotocamera e della sensibilità della pellicola. Per favore prelevate dal libretto d'istruzione della Vs fotocamera la sensibilità della pellicola da impostare in caso d'esercizio TTL.

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1. Operating elements

Fig. "A" – Front view

- ① Battery AUTO OFF switch (in battery compartment)
- ② Knurled nut
- ③ Base/SCA adapter
- ④ Sensor

Fig. "B" – Rear view with control centre

- ⑤ Film speed setting toggle
- ⑥ Film speed arrow
- ⑦ Light signals for operating ranges
- ⑧ Flash ready light
- ⑨ Mains socket
- ⑩ ON/OFF switch
- ⑪ Indicator window for angle of inclination: 0° – 5° – 10°
- ⑫ Locking knob for tilting foot
- ⑬ Adapter catch
- ⑭ Battery AUTO OFF pushbutton
- ⑮ Manual firing button
- ⑯ Auto check indicator
- ⑰ Toggle for operating mode and automatic diaphragms
- ⑱ Operating mode and aperture scale
- ⑲ Distance scale
- ⑳ Film speed scale
- ㉑ Control centre

Fig. "C" – Top view with aperture calculator for manual mode

- ㉒ Film speed slide
- ㉓ Aperture calculator slide (manual or winder operation)
- ㉔ Indicator for manual or winder operation
- ㉕ Distance scale
- ㉖ Aperture scale
- ㉗ ISO film speed scale

Fig. "D" – Side view

- ㉘ Beam splitter
- ㉙ Battery compartment cover
- ㉚ Sync cable socket

Fig. "E" – Beam splitter diagram

Fig. "F" – Handle-mount flashgun 36 CT 3 + G 15

2

Technical data

Guide numbers for ISO 100/21°:

	Normal	Wide angle	Telephoto
m-system	36	30	45
ft-system	118	98	148

Guide numbers for winder operation:

	ISO 100/21°	ISO 400/27°
m-system	5	10
ft-system	16	33

Illumination using 35 mm film:

Normal;	from 45 mm focal length upwards
Wide angle;	from 28 mm focal length upwards
Telephoto;	from 100 mm focal length upwards

Illumination using the beam splitter:

approx. 90 % indirect light
approx. 10 % direct light

Tilting range of zoom reflector:

to left (approx.): 90°
to right (approx.): 180°
upwards (approx.): 90°

Tilting range of unit, for
parallax correction down-
wards (approx.):

5° and 10°

Colour temperature (approx.):

5600 K

Synchronization:

low voltage thyristor ignition

Coverage angle of sensor
(approx.):

25°

Automatic mode with
5 working apertures:

2.8 – 4 – 5.6 – 8 – 11

3

Flash duration (approx.):	1/700" ... 1/20 000 sec.
during winder operation (approx.):	1/12 000 sec.
Number of flashes using NiCad packs	50° ... 1200
using normal alkaline manganese batteries	80° ... 1800
using high-capacity alkaline- manganese batteries	120° ... 2800
Recycle times (approx.):	
using NiCad packs	7" ... 0.3 sec.
using normal alkaline manganese batteries	13" ... 0.3 sec.
using high-capacity alkaline manganese batteries	11" ... 0.3 sec.
using mains unit N 22 during winder operation with (NiCad pack only)	16" ... 0.3 sec.
	2 flashes/sec. in series of 10 flashes ea.
Power sources:	4 NiCad cells IEC KR 15/51 4 alkaline manganese batteries IEC LR 6 Mains unit N 22 (optional extra)
AUTO OFF feature:	Unit switches off after 5 minutes' operation
Dimensions:	138 x 76 x 89/46 mm (HxWxD)
Weight without batteries approx.:	465 g
Items included:	Mecablitz 36 CT-3 with base 301 2 manuals
Optional extras:	see par. 9

Guide number table 36 CT 3

Film speed	DIN	ASA/ISO	Guide number	
			Meter system	Feet system
	12	12	13	42
	13	16	14	47
	14	20	16	53
	15	25	18	59
	16	32	20	66
	17	40	23	74
	18	50	25	84
	19	64	29	94
	20	80	32	105
	21	100	36	118
	22	125	40	132
	23	160	45	149
	24	200	51	167
	25	250	57	187
	26	320	64	210
	27	400	72	235
	28	500	81	264
	29	650	90	296
	30	800	101	333
	31	1000	114	373
	32	1250	128	419
	33	1600	143	470
	34	2000	161	527
	35	2500	180	591
	36	3200	202	664

2. Mecablitz 36 CT 3 features

Your Mecablitz is a high-performance flashgun of sophisticated technology.

Its superior features include:

- Automatic operation with 5 working apertures, independent of the film speed. Easily solves depth-of-field and lighting problems.
- Power-saving thyristor light control for super-short recycle times in the close-up range and a higher number of flashes per charge or battery pack.
- Long flash confirmation (auto-check)
- Manual mode with full light intensity.
- Operation with winder cameras.
- Reflector swivels 90° to left and 180° to right. Tilts 90° up. This allows indirect flashes without sacrificing the advantage of automatic operation.
- Unit tilts 5° or 10° forward, for parallax correction in the close-up range.
- Zoom reflector with wide angle, normal and telephoto setting.
- Beam splitter for fill-in lighting during bounce flashes.
- Low-voltage thyristor ignition
- Light signals for operating mode, operating ranges and working apertures.
- Power supply by NiCad packs, batteries or special mains unit. Do your share to protect the environment and do not throw exhausted batteries into the dustbin. Run-down batteries should be discarded in a special collecting place.
- Battery AUTO OFF feature. Prevents unnecessary battery drain in case you forget to switch the unit off. Can be turned off, if desired.
- In combination with the Power Grip G 15, the Mecablitz 36 CT 3 is a handy and powerful hand-mount flashgun.
- Series 300 SCA adapters. Allow flashing in dedicated mode with Canon, Contax, Leica, Minolta, Nikon, Olympus, Praktica, Rollei, Pentax, Ricoh, Cosina, Chinon, Yashica cameras, etc. Further SCA adapters are in preparation.

Please read these operating instructions carefully so that you can make the best of the applications this unit and its system offers!

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3.4.1. Battery AUTO OFF: Your Mecablitz features a special AUTO OFF circuit which switches the unit off about 5 minutes after having reached flash readiness or after having fired a flash. This valuable feature prevents battery drain in case you forget to switch the flashgun off.

If the unit has been turned on with switch (1) and the battery AUTO OFF system has been activated by means of the switch (2) (position "I"), you may start operating the flashgun by depressing the pushbutton (3). Illumination of scale (4) signals that the flashgun is in the operational state. After automatic disconnection, the flashgun may be switched on again by pressing the pushbutton ON (5).

In case the unit has been in operation for a few minutes already, you can prolong the operating time for another 5 minutes if you press the pushbutton ON (5).

The battery AUTO OFF feature may be made inoperative by means of the switch (6) in the battery compartment cover. (To do so, completely remove the battery compartment cover).

3.4.2. Mains operation: The mains unit N 22 available as an optional extra allows direct power supply from any electrical outlet. First insert the mains unit's power plug into the mains socket (7) on the Mecablitz and only then connect the mains unit to the wall outlet. When taking series shots with more than 30 flashes in a sequence at full light output (manual mode or automatic mode within the maximum permissible operating range) the following flash sequences should be observed, so as to avoid thermal overload:

For continuous operation (e.g. time lapse photography), the recycle time should be at least 30 sec.

For operation at intervals, it is recommended to fire a maximum of 10 flashes with the shortest recycle time and to wait then for at least 4 minutes before re-starting firing, etc.

During mains operation, the light signals (8) are inoperative.

3.5. Mounting the flashgun on the camera: Loosen the knurled nut (9) on the Mecablitz base and slip the flash unit into the camera's accessory shoe. Then re-tighten the knurled nut. If your camera has no accessory shoe, we recommend the use of the METZ camera bracket 40-36/2.

3. Operating instructions

3.1. Power supply: Your Mecablitz can be either operated on dry batteries, size IEC LR6 (Mignon), NiCad packs, size IEC 15/51 or the mains unit N 22. For NiCad operation, we recommend the use of our NiCad battery charger B 28 (available as an optional extra).

3.2. Battery choice: Only use alkaline manganese dry batteries! Batteries especially suited for flash operation are Daimon Super Power LR 6, Berec Superpower (LR 6/MN 1500), Varta Photo V 1500 PX. (Please note that the sequence of the above batteries has been made by alphabetical order and does not represent any sort of evaluation). The ratings given in the technical data are obtained when using brand-new batteries.

3.3. Installation and replacement of batteries or NiCad packs: Open the battery compartment cover (10). When inserting the batteries or NiCad packs observe the polarity marks inside the compartment.

The batteries are exhausted and should be replaced when recycling takes more than 60 seconds. Please remove the batteries if you are not likely to use the unit for an extended period of time!

Attention: Battery leakage may damage the flashgun. Therefore, never leave run-down batteries in the battery compartment. Keep exhausted batteries away from heat or flame.

3.4. Switching on and off: Slide switch (1) to the left (red mark visible). This will block the mains socket (7). (A combined mains/battery operation is not possible).

The unit is ready for operation as soon as the flash ready light (2) starts glowing. You may now fire a trial flash by means of the manual firing button (3). Sliding the switch (1) completely to the left (black mark) will turn the unit off.

3.6. Sync connection

3.6.1. Cameras with hot-shoe contact: Sync connection to the camera is automatically established by hot-shoe contact. Make sure that the sync cable is not connected to the sync cable socket (11) on the Mecablitz base.

3.6.2. Cameras without hot-shoe contact: Slip one end of the sync cable into the socket (11) on the flashgun's base. This will automatically convert the unit to PC-cable contact. The other end of the cable is connected to the camera's sync socket. Set the sync selector on the camera to "X" or use the "X" sync socket.

3.6.3. Camera shutter speed: If you have a camera with focal plane shutter (almost all reflex cameras), carefully follow the manufacturer's instructions.

Shutter speeds faster than recommended will result in shadows in the picture.

A standard setting of 1/125 sec. is recommended for cameras with diaphragm shutter. However, other speeds may also be used.

3.7. Illumination/zoom reflector: For adjustment of the desired illumination, hold the reflector with one hand and the flashgun with the other (on the battery compartment!).

The zoom reflector allows three settings for optimum illumination of the picture and adaptation to the guide number used.

Reflector retracted: wide angle illumination (for 35 mm film, 28 mm focal length and up)

Reflector in middle position: Normal illumination (for 35 mm film, 45 mm focal length and up)

Reflector extracted: telephoto illumination (for 35 mm film, 100 mm focal length and up)

The change in guide numbers due to the modified illumination is shown on the scales of the control centre (12) and is taken into account on the aperture calculator (Fig. "C") on top of the reflector (see par. 4 and 5).

3.7.1. For correction of the parallax between camera and flash unit in the close-up range, the flashgun may be tilted forward. To do so, press the locking knob (13) and tip the unit forward. The angle of inclination (0°, -5°, -10°) is then visible in the indicator window (14). After setting, allow the knob to lock in place.

4. Automatic mode

4.1. General: When a flash is fired, the sensor built into the flashgun measures the light reflected from the subject and quenches the flash as soon as the right quantity of light has been received.

The following should be observed when taking flash shots in the automatic mode:

1. Make sure that the sensitivity of the film is set properly.
2. Heed that the subject is within the auto flash range of the selected automatic f-stop.
3. For good flash results, the aperture selected on the camera lens must be identical to the flashgun's auto working aperture.

4.2. Selection of automatic mode: Set the correct film speed on the control centre (1) using the film speed setting knob (2). The film speed arrow (3) must point to the desired film speed on the film speed scale (4).

Now set the desired automatic f-stop on scale (5) using the toggle (6). The set f-stop then lights up.

A light signal (7) below the distance scale (8) shows the maximum permissible operating range for each setting (wide angle "wide", normal "n", telephoto "tele") of the zoom reflector.

4.3. Auto working ranges/aperture calculator: Each of the automatic apertures has a specific working range. A change in film speed will change the working range, but will not change the f-number.

Note: The faster the film speed – the longer the operating range
The slower the film speed – the shorter the operating range

Exceeding the upper limit of the auto flash range may result in under-exposure, falling below the lower limit will produce over-exposure. Any subject lying in between the upper and lower limits of the working range will be measured by the flashgun's automatic system and correctly exposed. (The limits given for the operating ranges do not apply to bounce flashing! See par. 6).

As the auto flash ranges overlap you very often have the possibility of selecting the optimum aperture for the composition of the picture.

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Example 2:

Flash-to-subject distance: 6 m

Film speed: ISO 100/21°

Focal length of lens: 50 mm

Proceed as follows:

Set the film speed with the film speed setting toggle (3). The flash-to-subject distance of 6 m allows the use of the apertures f5.6-f4-f2.8.

As you desire a shallow depth of field, you decide in favour of the aperture f2.8.

Turn the unit on following the instructions given in par 3.4, and 3.4.1.

Select the aperture f2.8 on the scale (5) (LED) using the toggle (6).

The zoom reflector is in its normal position; that's why the mark "n" is lit for reading the maximum operating range.

The flash unit is ready for operation as soon as the flash ready light (8) lights up.

4.6. TTL flash control

Your 35 CT 3 flashgun permits TTL flash control when used in combination with an appropriate SCA 300 adapter and a camera equipped with this capability. To select TTL flash control, use the toggle switch (7) on scale (6). If TTL mode is selected when no adaptor and suitable camera are used, flashes will not be controlled.

5. Manual mode

In the manual mode, the setting of the camera aperture is dependent on the flash-to-subject distance, the guide number of the unit for the film speed used and the position of the zoom reflector.

Every change in the flash-to-subject distance makes it necessary to change the aperture to be set on the camera. The aperture to be set on the camera is best determined by means of the aperture calculator in Fig. "C"

Proceed as follows:

Bring the toggle (7) into position "M" on scale (6).

Set the aperture calculator (Fig. "C") as follows:

Bring slide (2) into "M" (manual) position.

Select the film speed with the film speed slide (3). The index mark on the slide must line up with the index mark for the film speed used.

The limits of the auto flash ranges are also dependent on the setting of the zoom reflector (see par. 3.7.).

The distance scales only show the specific maximum permissible distances. The minimum distances are not stated. They are about 10 % of the maximum distances.

All given distances are flash-to-subject distances. Please take into account that the camera-to-subject distance may be different!

4.4. Auto check: Illumination of the auto check indicator (9) signals correct exposure. This feature is very useful in bounce flash applications for which the given auto flash ranges do not apply. The firing of a trial flash by operation of the manual firing button (10) (holding the flash unit as for normal photography) enables you to find out if the available light output is sufficient for the aperture selected.

If the auto check indicator fails to light up upon firing a trial flash, stop the unit down to the next smaller f-number or reduce the distance to the reflecting surface or the subject. Then fire another trial flash.

4.5. Automatic mode examples:

Example 1:

Flash-to-subject distance: 3 m

Film speed: ISO 100/21°

Focal length of lens: 50 mm

Proceed as follows:

Set the film speed with the film speed setting toggle (3). As the flash-to-subject distance is shorter than the maximum distances of all 5 auto working apertures and longer than the minimum distances, you have the choice of selecting any one of the five apertures. Because of the better depth of field you decide in favour of the aperture f11.

Turn the unit on following the instructions given in par. 3.4, and 3.4.1.

Select the aperture f11 on the scale (5) (LED) using the toggle (6).

The zoom reflector is in its normal position; that's why the mark "n" (7) for reading the maximum operating range is illuminated.

The unit is ready for operation as soon as the flash ready light (8) lights up.

The individual maximum operating ranges on scale (5) are now to be found below the corresponding f-numbers on scale (6).

The distance scale is modified to suit each of the three zoom reflector positions.

The f-number to be set on the camera can also be established mathematically:

$$\text{F-number on camera lens} = \frac{\text{Guide number}}{\text{Flash-to-subject distance}}$$

5.1. Manual mode examples

Flash-to-subject distance: 6 m

Film speed: ISO 100/21°

Focal length of lens: 50 mm

Using the aperture calculator:

Select ISO 100/21° on scale (7) using the film speed slide (2).

Bring slide (2) into "M" position (3).

Now look for the 6 m setting on the distance scale (5). Above this mark, you will then find the f-number 5.6 on the aperture scale (6).

Mathematically:

$$\frac{\text{Guide number 36}}{\text{Flash-to-subject distance}} = \text{Aperture 6. Set f 5.6}$$

If necessary, round off the result of the fraction, as shown in the above example.

5.2. Winder operation: Winder operation is only recommendable when using a NiCad pack. It is some kind of a manual mode with reduced output.

You may fire up to 2 flashes per second, taking into account, however, that a series of 10 flashes should not be exceeded.

Proceed as follows:

Set the toggle (7) to "W" on scale (6).

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Select the film speed on scale ⑦ using the film speed slide ②.
Bring the slide ③ into "w" position ③.
Adjust the zoom reflector following the instructions given in par. 3.7.
Trace the flash-to-subject distance on the distance scale ⑤.
You will then find the camera f-number above the corresponding flash-to-subject distance in the aperture scale ⑥.

6. Bounce flashes

Direct light sometimes produces hard shadows. This can be avoided by bouncing the flash. For this purpose, the reflector is tilted up so that the light is reflected off the ceiling or a suitable reflective surface to give soft overall illumination. The reflecting surface must have a neutral colour or be white, when taking colour shots. For colour effects, you may choose a reflecting surface in the desired colour.

Bounce flashes in the automatic mode: Make sure that the sensor is directed towards the subject. Check for correct aperture setting by firing trial flashes. Watch the auto check indicator. See par. 4.4. In this case, you need not observe any auto flash ranges!

Bounce flashes in the manual mode: Select manual mode (see par. 5.). In this mode, the aperture calculator is not applicable! A common rule of thumb for calculating the aperture setting required for taking shots in small rooms is:

$$F\text{-number to be set on camera lens} = \frac{\text{Guide number}}{2 \times \text{flash-to-subject distance}}$$

6.1. Beam splitter (Fig. "E"): Bounce flash portraits may, under unfavourable conditions, show shadows around the eyes, the nose, the mouth and the chin. This can be avoided by using the beam splitter ⑧. Normally, when not in use, this splitter is folded below the tiltable zoom reflector. Whenever the reflector is used it is tilted 90° up to "normal" zoom position, and the beam splitter is completely folded out.

As a result of this, about 10 % of the light goes forward, and about 90 % upward.

In this case, too, the automatic system is fully operative. The limits of the auto flash ranges, however, are not applicable. Check the correct aperture setting by firing a trial flash manually!

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9. Optional extras

Be careful not to connect any accessories not intended for use with the Mecablitz 36 CT 3!

Power Grip G 15

Converts the Mecablitz 36 CT 3 into a handle-mount flash unit.

Filter set 36-32

Consists of 4 colour filters for special effects and one clear filter holder for filter foils (conversion or black filters).

Sync cable 36-50

Sync extension cable 60-53, (1,25 m) and 60-54, (5 m)
For using the flash unit away from the camera.

Spiral sync cable 36-52

Sync cable 36-51, 1 m
Gadget bag T 36

Mecalux 11

Allows visual delay-free remote release of slave units by means of a flash triggered by the camera. Also responds to infra-red.

Mains unit N 22

Electronically stabilized.

NiCad battery charger B 28

Charges NiCad cells (IEC KR 15/51) from 120 V ... 240 V ac. When using the car battery cable A 17 you can also charge from a 12 V car battery.

Series 300 SCA adapters

Allow flash operation with dedicated cameras.
See separate SCA instructions.

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7. Using the Mecablitz 36 CT 3 in combination with the Power Grip G 15

You obtain a handy and powerful handle-mount flashgun by combining the Mecablitz 36 CT 3 with the Power Grip G 15 available as an optional extra (Fig. "F"). The power grip operates either on 4 alkaline manganese batteries, size IEC LR 14 or on 4 rechargeable NiCad cells, size IEC KR 27/50. (For more details please see the operating manual for the Power Grip G 15).

7.1. Technical data for operation on power supplied by the Power Grip G 15

The following data are other than stated in par. 1:

Recycle times (approx.):

using alkaline manganese batteries:	12" ... 0,3 sec.
using NiCad cells:	7" ... 0,3 sec.

Number of flashes;

using alkaline manganese batteries:	280" ... 6500
using NiCad cells:	180" ... 4000

Weight of handle-mount flashgun:

without bracket and batteries:	approx. 560 g
--------------------------------	---------------

Dimensions (H x W x D): approx. 270 x 76 x 100 mm

8. Care and maintenance

The built-in flash capacitor deforms when stored in a de-energized state over a long period of time. To prevent deformation, the capacitor should therefore be activated every three months by switching the unit on for about 15 minutes, without firing flashes. The battery AUTO OFF system can be made inoperative by means of the switch ①.

Battery care: Exhausted batteries should be removed from the unit immediately. Remember to remove the batteries also if you are not likely to use the Mecablitz for a long period of time. Store the batteries separately!

Protect your Mecablitz from moisture and excessive heat!
Your flashgun is neither splash- nor drip-proof!

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Mecalux holder 60-26

Permits the Mecalux to be easily directed toward the triggering flashgun or a surface illuminated by it if a handle-mount flashgun is used as a slave unit.

Wrist strap 32-27

Makes it easier to handle Power Grip and flashgun or a camera-flashgun combination.

Subject to changes!

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