

**This is the LUNASIX!**

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**This is the LUNASIX**

The more LUNASIX originates in the world-famous family of exposure and color-measurement meters: LUNASIX, SEXTAMAT, SIKORA, SIBIRY, SIBIRIO, SIBIRIOCOLOR, each one a development and product of

**GOETEN** Erlangen (West Germany)

And **GOETEN** is the name of this new composition of discriminating photographers, because it yields reliable measurements all the way from faint moonlight to the very brightest sunlight!

There has never been anything like the LUNASIX!

With the LUNASIX, the former limitations of light measurement have been removed.

**Service**

The classic LUNASIX Electronic Exposure Meter is guaranteed to the original registered owner for a period of One Year from date of purchase, provided the standard Registration Card is filled out and mailed to King Photo Corporation within ten days after date of purchase.

Repair or adjustment which may become necessary because of original defects in material or workmanship will be made without charge during the guarantee period if the instrument is sent, with the original guarantee coupon, carefully packed and prepaid to:

King Service Department  
327 Park Avenue South  
New York 10, N.Y.

Except for such repair or adjustment, the sale or subsequent handling of this instrument is without warranty or other liability of any kind. The guarantee does not cover the battery, nor any defects or damage due to misuse, tampering, or accident.

Manufacturer  
**P. GOSSEN & CO GMBH**  
Erlangen - Western Germany

**Basic Operating Instructions**

**Setting the film speed**

Look up the ASA Exposure Index of the film or use (you will find it on the film box or film container sheet) and turn the precision film speed setting dial (I) by the correct turn, until the ASA Index number for ASA Diapragm is found on opposite the transparent white marker in one respectable position.

You will find a detailed ASA film speed list in the technical appendix on page 36.



**Light Measurement - principle**

Press down the light green sensor button (2) and release it again as soon as the indicator needle (3) stops moving. By releasing the button, you lock in the reading for permanent reference.

When you wish the light meter to measure the indicator needle is deflected only slightly below (4) on the scale, take a new reading by pressing the black selector button (5). You have now switched the LUNASIX to the low range. "Roll" open until the needle stops, and lock in the reading by releasing the selector button.

If the light is so poor that you cannot obtain the measurement of the needle, simply hold down the black button for several seconds. After releasing the button, you have locked in the low range reading, and you can take the LUNASIX to better light or use it throughout the scene.

**Do not press down both selector buttons simultaneously, as it will cause erroneous readings!** As you press the black or light green selector button, the indicator needle (3) moves to the right and of the upper or lower indication of the indicator scale (2). This you can observe immediately whether you take your reading on the upper (18) or lower (19) indicator scale.

After taking the measurement, simply turn the compensator ring (6) until the obtained reading is the correct exposure.

The LUNASIX now gives you complete exposure information in combinations of stops and exposure times (8) and (9), EV settings (17) or frames per second for motion picture cameras (20).

You will find additional information about intermediate values in the technical appendix on page 38.

**Light Measurement - more specific:**

**Reflected light measurement:** The LUNASIX measures the light reflected by objects which is reflected back towards the camera. The reflected reading, therefore, depends not only on the intensity of the illumination, but also on the color and brightness of the objects themselves. Thus, under identical illuminations, the indicator needle will be deflected less by dark subjects than by light ones. In a special measurement the LUNASIX will read the average brightness of all subjects in a scene.

At the same time as you take the measurement, it is preferable to measure that of the scene using a gray card or a color checker. To ensure the highest accuracy, the indicator needle should be in the center of the scale.

**Incident light measurement:** Turn the compensator ring (6) until the needle (3) is in the center of the scale. The LUNASIX is now ready when the compensator dial has indicated zero position. The LUNASIX is pointed from the subject towards the camera, as indicated by the arrow in the illustration.

**Testing the Battery**

With normal use of the LUNASIX, the Mallory mercury battery supplied with it has a life of about 10 to 15 years.

**Testing Zero Position**

To test the zero position of the indicator needle, first remove the battery from the LUNASIX, indicated in your picture. The LUNASIX cannot operate itself! Or, if you wish, you may use the indicator needle. Observe, a fresh battery must be used.

To replace the battery, remove the cover of the battery chamber (8) - a coin will be useful for this. Make sure that you use only Mallory FR 13 batteries in the LUNASIX.

After inserting a fresh battery, immediately make the battery test described above.

Mallory FR 13 mercury batteries are available at camera shops, or send 50 Cents (including postage) to King Photo Corporation, 327 Park Avenue South, New York 10, N.Y.

**Thinking and Measuring**

One thing the LUNASIX can not do: it cannot think for you! Even the most advanced "electronic brain" is useless without the scientist who solves his problems so that they can be processed by the computer. The LUNASIX, too, cannot measure quantities of the more precisely, if you ask more carefully! You will find this quite easy once you become familiar with your LUNASIX.

Above all, you must know how your LUNASIX sees the world that you want to put on your film. This world is made up of many parts, which differ considerably in color, color and brightness. The light which is reflected from these many individual parts of the scene is added up all the more precisely, if you ask more carefully! You will find this quite easy once you become familiar with your LUNASIX.

Anything unusual which may - as alternative (1) observe - will easily arise, may not be "seen" by the LUNASIX in quite the same manner. If the scene includes a large eye bright area - for the "coverage" that the LUNASIX would normally calculate with - it will

**Measuring Area of the LUNASIX**

You can use in the viewfinder, or on the projection of your camera exactly what will be included in your picture. The LUNASIX cannot operate itself! Or, if you wish, you may use the indicator needle. Observe, a fresh battery must be used.

The camera, with your help, selects its "coverage" or "picture". The LUNASIX covers a measuring "circle". Whatever line circles of these areas extend across, remains constant. But you can only measure the area of the LUNASIX measuring area or projection with the frame or projection image. The illustrations on page 10 show the relation for these cameras (oblique with various focal length lenses) and for 2 1/4" x 3 1/2" cameras, when reflected light measurements are made from the camera position.

**Perfect Exposure**

The correct exposure for any scene that can be photographed, can be determined with the LUNASIX. But when it is a scene "perfectly" exposed? That is not always so easy to determine! For this reason, especially the location for the use of the LUNASIX is especially important. But since the needle becomes more erratic, especially when results are compared. "Perfect Exposure" normally means: The brightest portion of a color temperature, the darkest portion of a black and white print, should still show some detail. In color film, which, as you know, requires more or less exposure - the lighter portions of the scene usually receive a little shorter rather than longer, to get more brilliant colors.

"Black and white" however, the shadow portions which are to have some detail in the finished print must be given consideration. Therefore, watch the darker areas and expose a little longer rather than less.

Most important: Be critical of your results! Adjust your prints and color temperature for possible mistakes or errors in judgment. Come from your experience. Failures properly are not a sign of equipment failure.

Remember that, when there are before position in a scene, the film may not be able to capture with itself. Don't blame your LUNASIX! You will find in comparison with the indicator of the film by repeating a stop more or less than indicated by the LUNASIX. You will find more about this in the "Personal Touch" - "Perfect Exposure" on page 42.

For more information on the "Personal Touch" - "Perfect Exposure" on page 42, you will find more about this in the "Personal Touch" - "Perfect Exposure" on page 42.

**Personal Touch**

Do you really have to expose very critically every time? There are two answers to this question:

(1) On black and white negative film you will get good negative without extension and without film.

(2) Reversal color film. Decisions from correct exposure will produce transparent images that show true light or dark colors. You may use film extension of color film.

Now, you must remember that the correct exposure information which your LUNASIX gives to you may not be the best of all possible exposures of "normal" (reflected) light.

(a) The actual exposure of your camera may differ from the values indicated on the dial.

(b) The actual exposure may differ from those engraved on your camera's film speed.

(c) The film development may not always be identical.

(d) In addition, purely subjective considerations and notions of taste may enter into the scene which in fact the camera or meter is not able to capture with itself.

If you are a serious exposure of the same scene or subject with various illumination, this will not mean that you get complete agreement among different judges as to which exposure or which side measured "perfect" exposure!

Therefore, you will not only your LUNASIX exposure readings to the determination of your camera, your favorite film, your processing, your processor - in other words - to your personal taste.

**Measuring Area of the LUNASIX**

The measuring area of the LUNASIX corresponds to a light acceptance angle of 30°.

For 35mm camera (2 1/4 x 3 1/2 inch) For 2 1/4 x 3 1/2 inch camera

**Incident Light Measurement** (see also page 10)

In this measuring method, your LUNASIX "sees" only the light which falls on that part of the scene which is facing the camera or meter. It is not the part which will be photographed. The result of the measurement does not include the color or brightness of the scene itself. Thus, incident light measurement is ideal for the previous example with extensive very bright or very dark areas - it will give you perfect results.





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Exposure Meter

Operating Instructions and Exposure Manual



**LUNASIX Basic-Operating Instructions**

Control Ring with special effect for region of film exposure (see page 10)

Indicator Scale (1)

Indicator Needle (2)

Exposure Time Scale (3)

Aperture Scale (4)

ASA Degree (5)

Control Ring for setting indicator needle on yellow number scale

Center for mark stop (6)

Red Check Mark on 1/1000 S

High and Low Range Indicator System

Low Scale (7)

ASA Exposure Index value

For Speed Setting (8)

Yellow Transfer Scale

Scale for shutter speed (9)



Battery Chamber (10)

Exposed Side for battery testing (11)

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Zero Adjustment Screw (13)