

How to use your  
*Horvex* (2)

## ADJUSTING FOR FILMSPEED

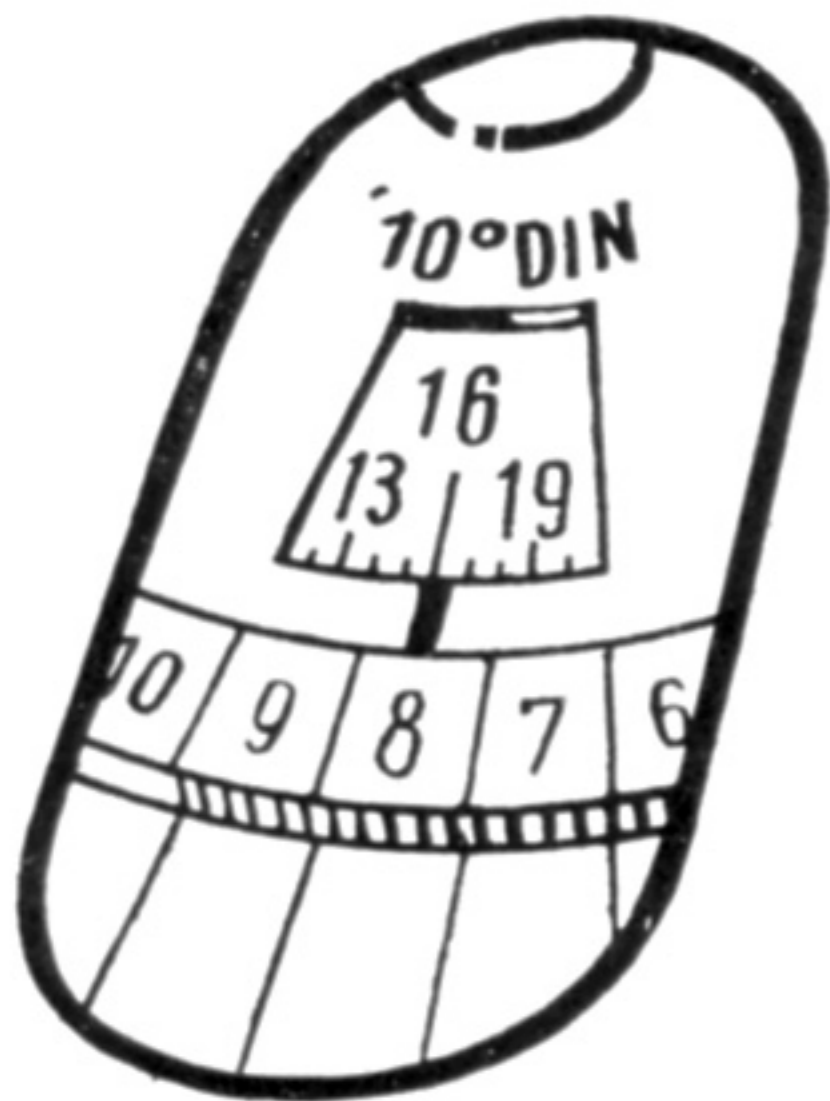
Before using the meter set the film-speed indicator to the appropriate DIN or ASA value.

When changing to a film of different speed remember to reset the disk.



## OPERATING THE LIGHT METER

Point the meter towards the subject. Turn the milled ring to bring the mark ▼ to line up with the channel indicated



When using colour film, we suggest that you ask your photo dealer whether the exposure should be based on the speed rating given on the film package, or on a lower film speed.





by the needle. The correct exposure time can then be read off opposite each aperture value.

## LIGHT VALUE SCALE

It is not necessary to adjust the scale ring to read off light values.

Follow the channel and guide lines indicated by the needle and read off the light value from the inner scale ring.



The above only applies when the super-sensitive element is not in use. When the super-sensitive element is used the pointer  is set to the channel indicated by the needle. The light value may then be read off from the triangular pointer .

## 1. DIRECT METHOD

Point the Horvex 2 towards the subject. Avoid including too much light from the sky when working out of doors.



**Please note these general hints:**

- 1. Screen off brilliant light from the sky by tilting the exposure meter somewhat downwards.**
- 2. When taking a reading in sunlight, shade the honeycomb cell against direct rays from the sun in the same way as you would shade the lens.**

**3. In case of doubt take close-up readings of the most important part of the subject, or use the incident light method. This is also the best method for snow scenes and when shooting into the light.**

## **2. CLOSE-UP METHOD**

This is a very accurate method. It is best for contrasty lighting and for colour work. To use it, go in close to your subject and take a reading from the brightest and darkest parts of it.



Then set triangular black pointer to a spot in the channels that is midway between the positions of the indicator needle at the brightest and darkest readings.

## **3. INCIDENT LIGHT**

Where contrast between background and subject is very great, you may prefer to measure the incident rather than the reflected light. That is, to measure the light as it comes from its source, rather than as it is reflected from your subject. To do this, slip the small opal adapter (attached to the



carrying chain) into the slide fittings on either side of the honeycomb window. With incident light adapter in place, and standing near your subject, point the meter away from your subject towards

your camera and take the reading. This will average the light from all sources illuminating your subject.




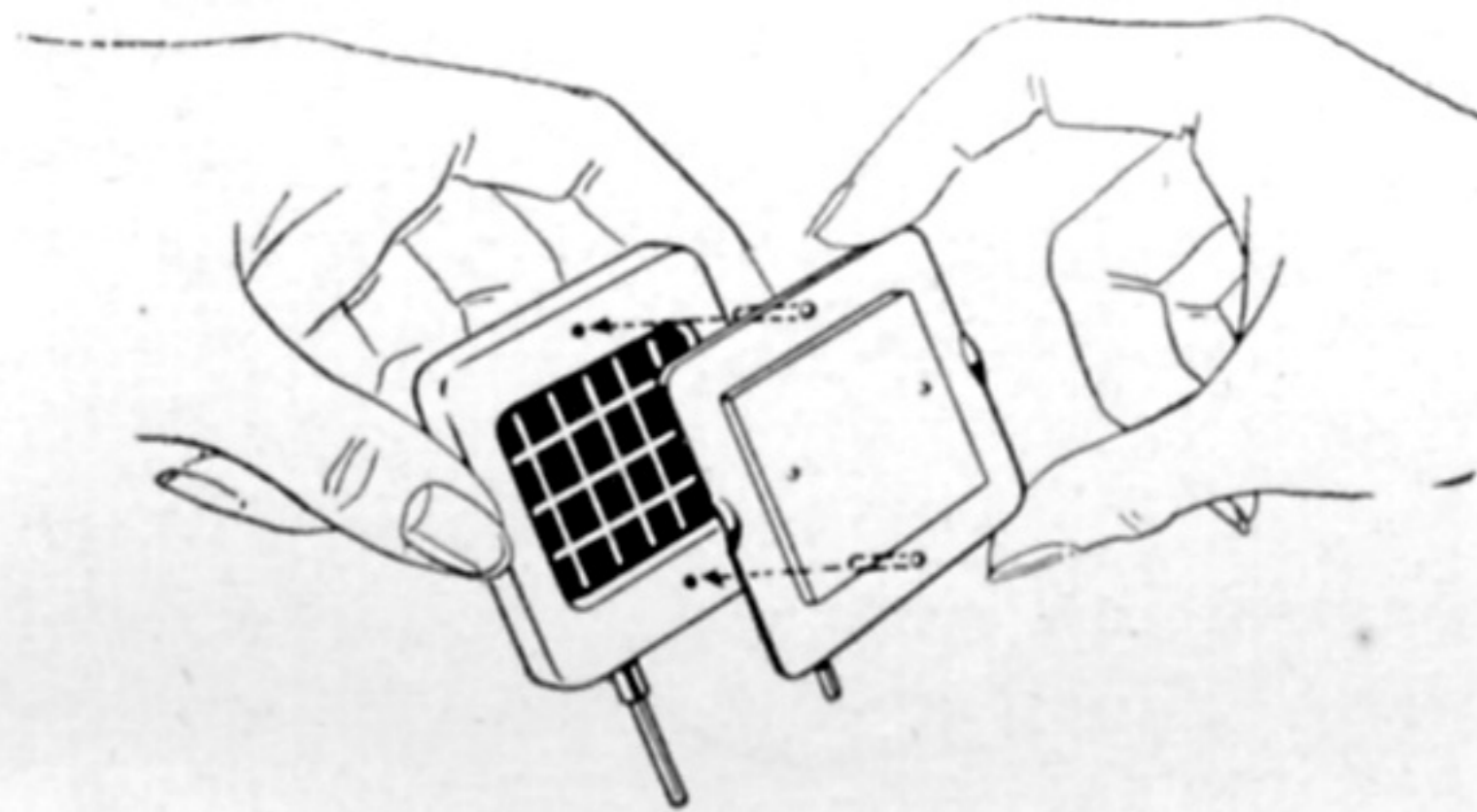
NOTE. Use the opal adapter for incident light work only. Reflected light measurements taken with it, or incident light measurements taken without it, will give incorrect exposures.

### **SUPER-SENSITIVE ELEMENT**

A special super-sensitive element for the HORVEX 2 is available. It increases the light sensitivity and permits accurate measurements even under extremely unfavourable light conditions. Insert it—cellular baffle window pointing forward—into the sockets provided on the



underside of the meter. Use the  mark for all measurements taken with the super-sensitive element. When using the incident light method transfer the opal screen from the back of the element to the front. (See Measuring Incident Light.)



## MEASURING RANGE

The HORVEX 2 has an extremely wide measuring range – 1/500 sec. to 8 sec. based on f/8 with a film rated 25 ASA. With the accessory super-sensitive element, the range extends to 45 seconds. In LUX (meter candles) the range is from 12 LUX to 49,000 LUX. With the super-sensitive element you can measure as little as 2,12 LUX.

## USING HORVEX 2 WITH CINE CAMERAS

When working with a cine camera measure the light as instructed on page 3 and read off the correct aperture against the speed in frames per second (i.e. red numbers 8, 16, 32, 64).



## ZERO-ADJUSTMENT SCREW

If the pointer, with the honeycomb window completely screened does not fall back to zero, reset the zero-adjustment screw with a small screwdriver.

## CALIBRATION

When working for the first time with colour film, especially reversible colour film with a very narrow exposure range, it is recommended to gauge the film together with the camera and the meter. This is suitably obtained by making several trial shots with the aperture value read off the meter, as well as the next higher and the next lower value. The best picture will then provide the reference values for the future as regards the setting of the film sensitivity at the exposure meter, whereby the sensitivity value may in some cases differ from the value printed on the film's wrapping. In case pictures with the next lower aperture value 8 have come out much better than those with the indicated aperture value 11, it will be necessary, in future, to set the value

lower by  $3/10$  DIN than that printed on the film's wrapping. Thus e. g.  $12/10$  DIN only instead of  $15/10$  DIN. Corresponding ASA values can be read off the meter, e.g. in this particular case 20 ASA instead of 10 ASA.

## **GUARANTEE**

Your HORVEX 2 is guaranteed for two years.



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