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# **kako SUPER Elite**

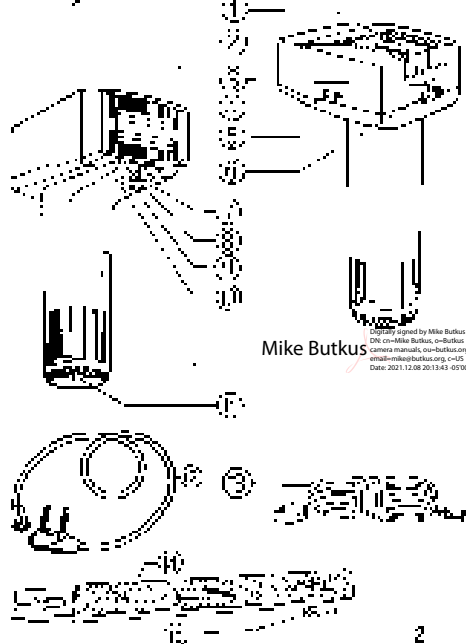
## **OWNER'S MANUAL**

## TECHNICAL DATA

Guide Number:	14 (ASA 250 in feet); 38 (ISO 18 in meters)
Light Output:	3000 H.L.E.-S
Coverage Angle:	55 degrees horizontal; 55 degrees vertical
Color Temperature:	Daylight balanced
Flash Duration:	1/1,500 sec.
Power Source:	Four rechargeable 1.25V nickel-cadmium batteries or 100-125V AC household current
Recycling Time:	3 1/2 sec. on batteries and AC
Number of Flashes:	Up to 50 flashes per full charge
Recharging Time:	24 hours
Dimensions:	4 1/2 x 3 3/8 x 5 7/8 (113 x 86 x 152 mm)
Weight:	12 to 14.14 grams
Others:	Built-in battery charger, meter, 220-125V charge switch, connection socket, precision bracket lock

## DESCRIPTION OF PARTS

- (1) Exposure Comp. Dial
- (2) Battery Compartment Lid
- (3) Meter, Study Lamp
- (4) AG Shutter
- (5) AG 125% Charge Switch
- (6) AG Battery Pack
- (7) Film Lamp
- (8) PC Card Socket
- (9) Extension Bracket
- (10) Green Flash Button (Green, T-Stop)
- (11) Disabled Lock Button
- (12) PC Port
- (13) All Card
- (14) Bracket
- (15) Camera Thumbstrow





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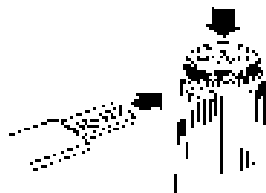
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## HOW TO MOUNT YOUR SUPER ELITE



1. Press the Bracket Lock Button (13) and insert the hooked end of the Bracket (14) into the slot at the bottom end of the pin section. See the picture on the Bracket (14) and the 15 securing by screwing the Barrel of Thumb screw (15) into its trigger socket.

2. Plug one end of the 140 Cord (20) into the 20 Cord Socket (21) of your Super Elite and the other into the "X" line socket of your camera. If your camera features a sync selector, make sure the lever is adjusted to "X" position. When connected to flash contacts (more than 140) the unit will be triggered when the shutter releases either as depressed and perfect synchronization will be obtained.



# BATTERY CHARGING



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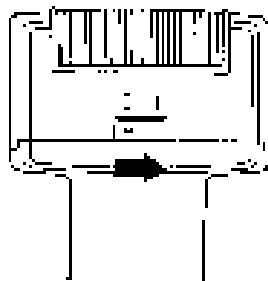


The batteries must be charged to full capacity before using your hand scanner battery power for the first time after leaving it unused over any length of time.

1. Open the Battery Compartment lid (2) and install the 1250 mAh NiMH batteries, matching their polarity with the diagram depicted inside the battery compartment.
2. Adjust the Full-Battery Switch (3) to "OFF" and the 30-125% Charge Switch (2) to "ON".
3. Plug one end of the AC Cord (3) into the AC Socket (4) of your power source and the other into a wall outlet.
4. Leave the unit in this state for 14 hours. The Power Light (5) will turn on once the system indicates that battery charging is taking place properly.

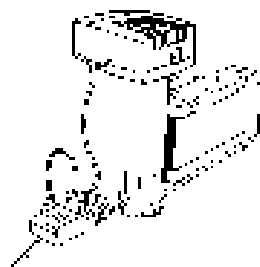
- \* Battery charging in excess of the required charging time will not provide extra power.
- \* Your unit will not be available for fast re-charge until 30 minutes after the duration the batteries are being charged.

## BATTERY OPERATION



1. Plug one end of the AC power cord into the AC Power Socket (6) of your unit, and the other into the "X" (high current) power outlet.
2. Set the AC Battery Switch (6) to "BAT". When a line with the High Ready lamp (3) is lit for 30 seconds, the High Ready lamp (3) will turn on to indicate that the unit is ready for firing. Wait a couple of more seconds until the capacitor is charged fully and then, if possible, after ascertaining that the slatter speed and fan operation are self-satisfying to instructions.
- \* If the High Ready lamp (3) takes more than 30 seconds to light, charge the battery unit.
- \* Reset the AC Battery Switch (6) to "AC" some time after using your unit on battery power to prevent excessive drain of battery power.
- \* Test fire several flashes on AC when using your unit for the first time or after long storage. This will enable you to conserve battery power.

$$\frac{2}{1} \times \frac{60}{120}$$



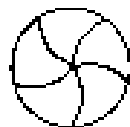
1. Adjust the DC Battery Switch (B) to "DC".
2. Set the "125V" Range Switch (S) to "120V".
3. Plug one end of the DC Cord (C) into the DC Socket (A) of your unit and the other into a wall outlet.
4. When a battery of about 400 mAh (the Mini Battery (A) in (C)) will turn on to indicate that the unit is ready for testing. Set the lens aperture and shutter speed of your camera according to instructions and trip the shutter.
- \* In case your unit has been left unused for some length of time, it may require greatly more than the specified time for the Mini Battery (A) to turn on. However, does not indicate a malfunction. Just keep the unit connected to the wall outlet and wait until the ready lamp is green.



# EXPOSURE SETTING

## 1. Setting the Shutter Speed

### (1) Leaf-Type Shutter Cameras



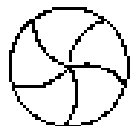
The shutter featured in this type of cameras consists of an arrangement of curved blades that form shaded masks that block the entrance of the center.

When the shutter release button is depressed, these masks' blades swing open to admit light to the film plane and close again by spring action. This process usually takes place within a matter of a small fraction of a second.

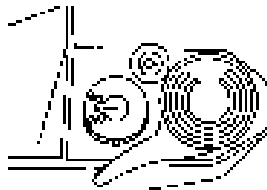


The "X" number of these cameras is made so as to represent the flash the moment the shutter blades open fully.

Since the flash duration of your Super Elite is 1/1500 sec., the entire volume of light reflected by the subject is transmitted through the lens and onto the film plane during the fraction of a second the shutter blades remain fully open.



With this type of shutter, if a high or low shutter speed can be selected, is an imperfect system of design.



## 12) Focal plane Shutter Cameras

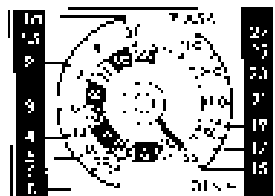
The shutter incorporated in this type of camera consists of two rubber-coated metal screens, one directly following the other in operation. The film is exposed through the slit between these two screens that traverse over the film plane. Usually at 1/25 or 1/30 sec, this slit is wide enough to cover the entire picture area. The flash contact is arranged so that the flash is triggered the moment the entire picture area is exposed.

Generally speaking, therefore, the adequate shutter speed for perfect synchronization with an external flash will range from 1/25 to 1/60 sec. For safety, however, refer to the instruction booklet which comes with your camera.

## 13) Programmed Shutter Cameras

The procedure for flash synchronization differs with the type of programmed shutter, so, therefore, it is advisable to refer to the instruction booklet supplied with the camera.

## 2. Setting the Lens Aperture

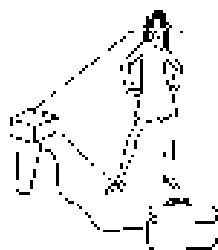


(1) 4. in the figure corresponding to the  $f/5.6$  for D.M. series rating of the film used in your camera with the same mark in the Exposure Computer 2a.(2)

(2) Locate the figure equivalent to the flash-lamp test distance or the scene size on read off the correct aperture setting for that range in the same scale.

4, for example, you are photographing a subject at a range of 10 feet on an  $f/5.6$  lens the indicated value 4, the Exposure Computer for 35mm your Super E. 6 will give a reading of 1/500 as the correct aperture setting. When photographing in open room or outdoors at night where there are no electric reflecting surfaces near the subject it is advisable to open the lens aperture one or two stops larger than the setting indicated by the Exposure Computer. Etc.

## EFFECTIVE USES OF THE FLASH UNIT



## 1. Effective Method of Lighting for Portraiture

To avoid a flat effect in portraiture, direct the flash unit's beam from your camera and hold it so that your subject receives the light at an angle. This method of setting the flash unit away from your camera often assumes a better overall effect. In this method, the lens aperture is set according to the flash-to-subject distance and "F" line is used in selected range.

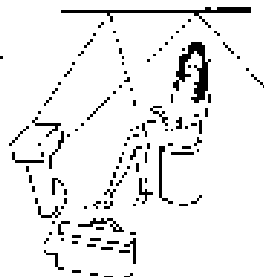
## 2. Daylight Synchron-Flash (Sun-synch)

Good results can be obtained when the flash is used as "fill" light in bright daylight, particularly when photographing subjects against light or in the shade.

With leaf-type shutter cameras, use a meter and take shutter speed reading on the basis of the lens aperture selected according to the flash-to-subject range.

In case of time-prior shutter cameras, the range of daylight synchron flash is greatly more limited as only 1/250<sup>th</sup> or slower shutter speeds can be used.





### 3. Bounce Flash

In order to remove dark shadows or flat effect in indoor photography, bounce flash can be employed to produce at least one light bounced on a wall or ceiling surfaces, a soft natural effect simulating shot taken under natural light.

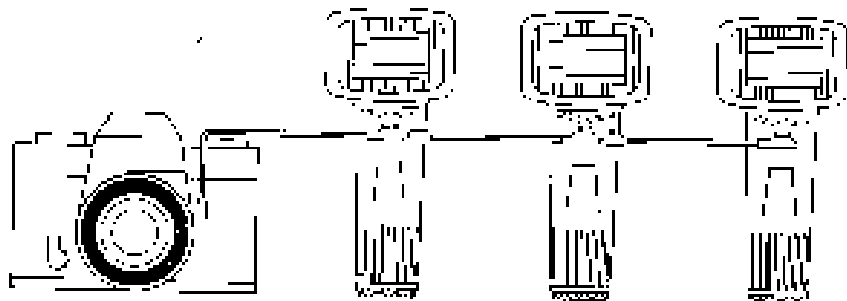
In case of color photography, you also attend on to the color of the wall or ceiling, because it may affect the overall color rendition.

The general rule consists of opening up the aperture about two stops larger than the standard setting.

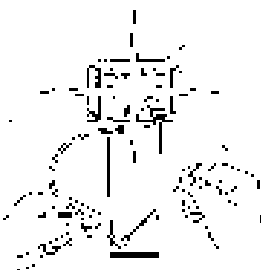
#### 4. Multi-Flash Photography

Your Speedlite has features providing excellent options for multi-flash photography. Beside the multi-flash photography, it also can create sequential light sequence or a lighting effect that can hardly be produced with a single unit as desired.

The proper method of linking the Speedlite units is shown in the illustration. Just plug the extension cord into the Extension Socket (2).



## CIRCUIT TEST



The circuit of your K&E Super Fire can be tested easily by depressing the test Open Fused Battery Circuit (test) 100 at the base of the back door. If your unit is in order, the stud will be depressed and the safety open circuit will trip this failure.

Another simple method consists of short-circuiting the plug of the P.C. Cord with the tip of a screw driver or some other tapered metal object.

If, after you find it is a failure again, remember to get the number of your insurance agent to have it repaired. Return to your dealer and have it sent out for repair to K&E's service and sales center.

## CAUTION

Your Super Fire is designed exclusively for operation on normal household batteries or 100-125V AC household current. Do not attempt to operate it on 220 volt, 60 cycle or other electrical circuits.

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