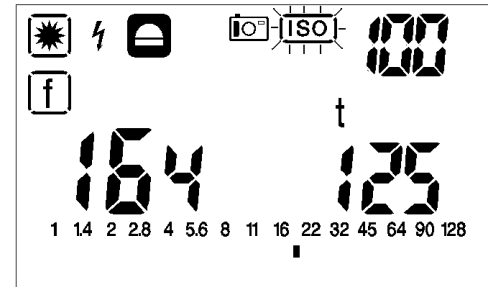
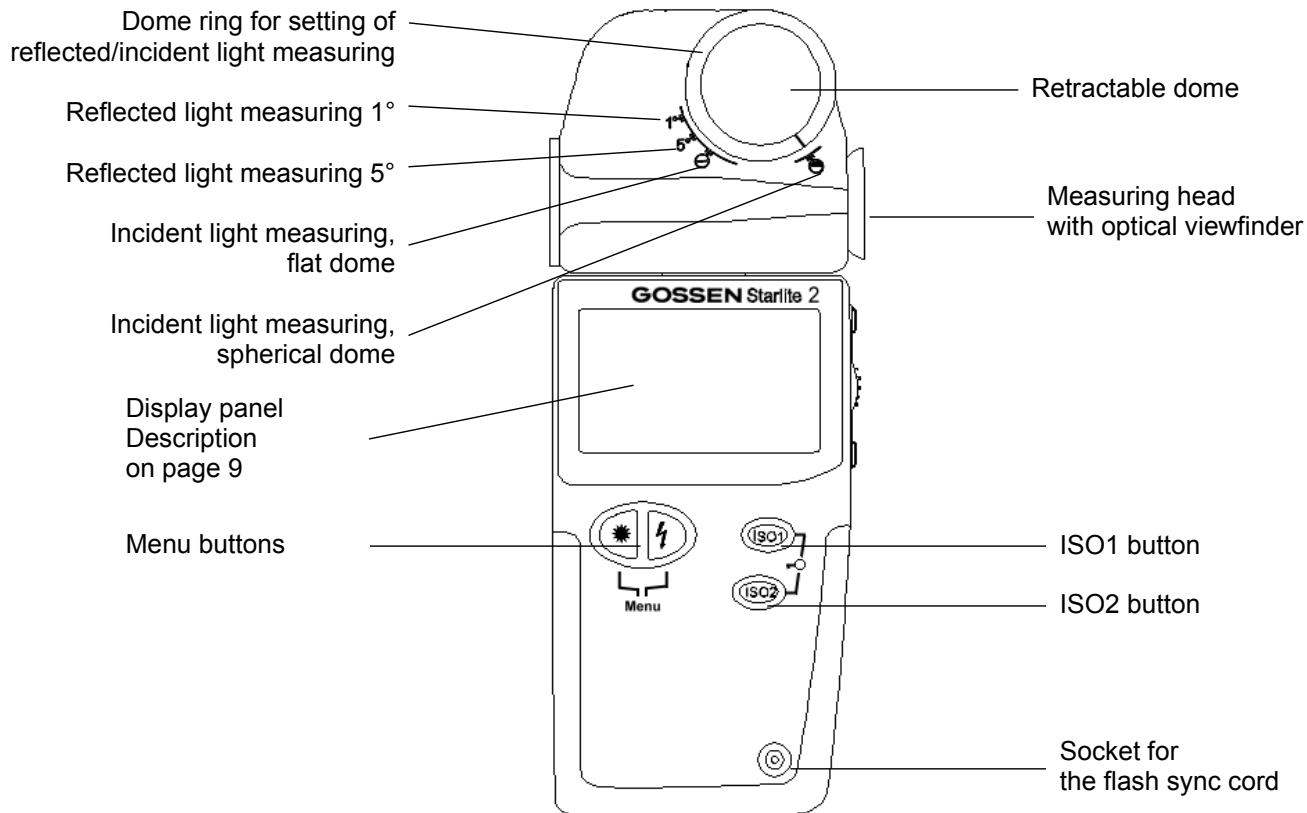


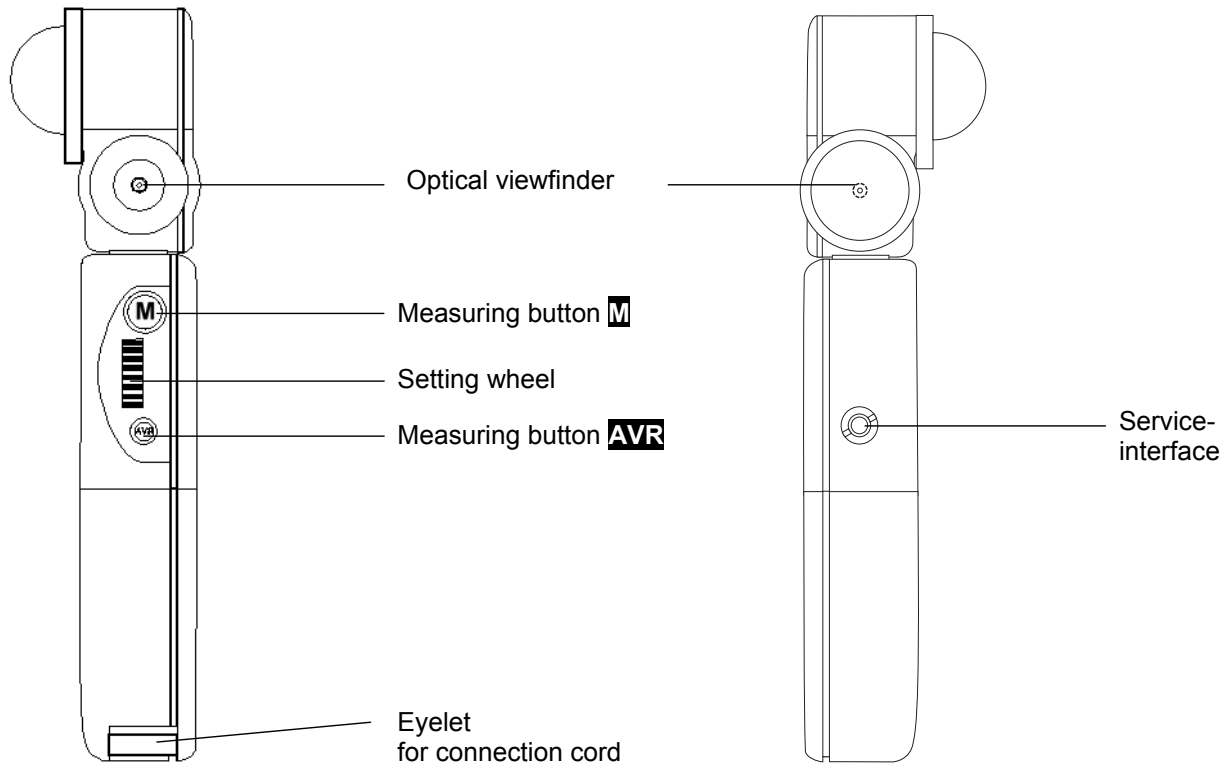
# Starlite 2

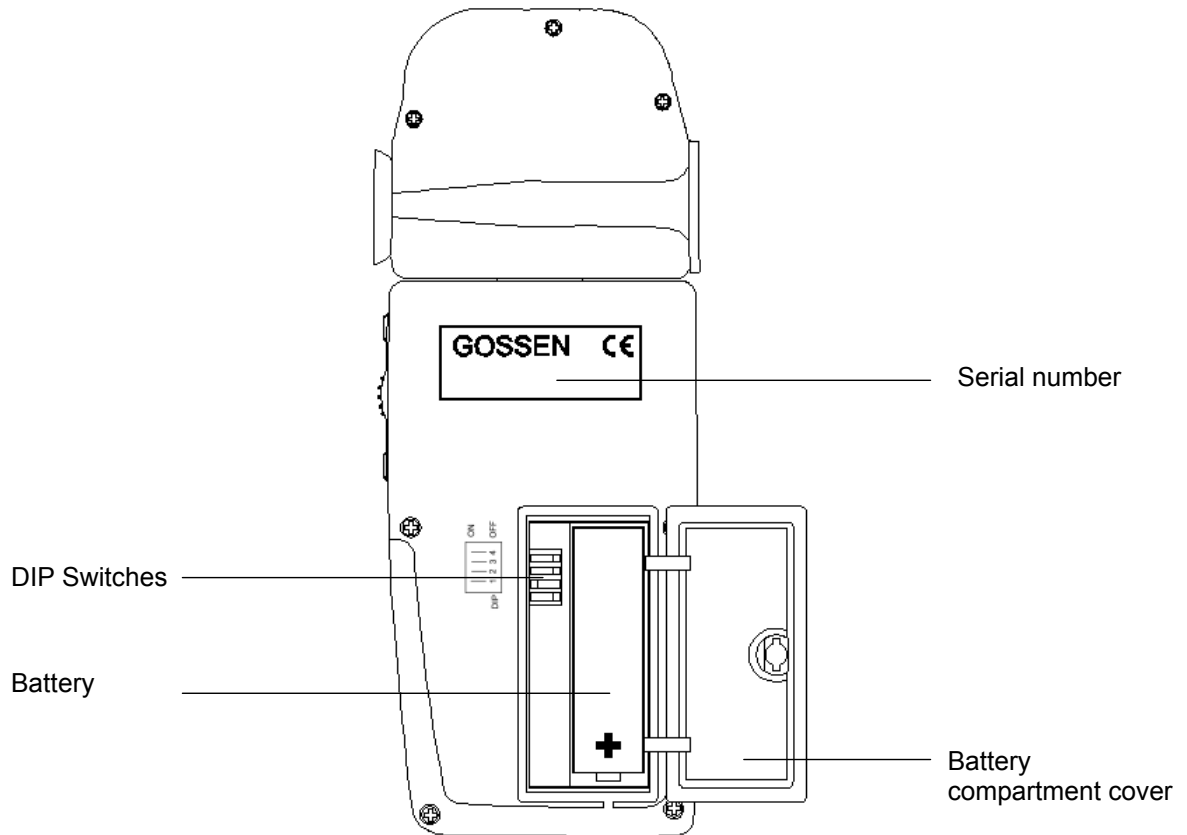
Operating Instructions - 15390



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Your STARLITE 2 is the top device in the GOSSEN product range and represents a real all-in-one light meter. It combines a light meter for ambient and flash light, a CINE meter for cinematographers as well as a measuring instrument for lighting technology and photometry. And the clarity of the operating control elements and the digital display is still preserved. Functions used over and above the normal metering can be individually integrated by the user.

The STARLITE 2 can be easily converted into a complete CINE meter for the cinematographer and their needs.

Due to the microprocessor technology, the user benefits from our knowledge on lighting technology which we have gained over decades of experience in the construction of light meters.

As a result of its precise calibration, the STARLITE 2 provides very accurate measuring results and is easy to operate.

## **Characterising of the STARLITE 2:**

- Splashwaterproof housing
- Digital stop display in 1/10 stop increments
- Automatic display illumination
- Shutter Speeds in full or 1/2 time values
- Second ISO value
- Incident light measuring with spherical/flat dome
- Reflected light measuring, option of 1° or 5°
- Flash measuring (cord/cordless)
- Display of the ambient light portion
- Flash calculation with different measuring times
- Flash calculation for multiple flashes
- Analogue contrast display
  - with f/stops in 1/2 stop increments
- Averaging of up to 9 measuring values
- Storage of settings and measuring values
- Configurable EV correction
- Measuring in accordance with the zone system
- Direct display of the measuring values on the zone scale
- Special CINE meter, settable for shutter angles other than 180 degrees, conversion with formulas is not necessary
- Functional range of photometry
  - Measuring of illuminance
  - and luminance with ambient and flash light
- Key lock

## 1 Preparation

### 1.1 Battery

The STARLITE 2 works with a 1.5 V AA battery (Alkaline-manganese).

When the battery is running low, the **BAT** display appears in addition to the measured values as a warning to the user.

At this stage, it is advisable to replace the battery as soon as possible.

When **BAT** appears on the display alone, measurements can no longer be taken.

Replace the battery immediately.

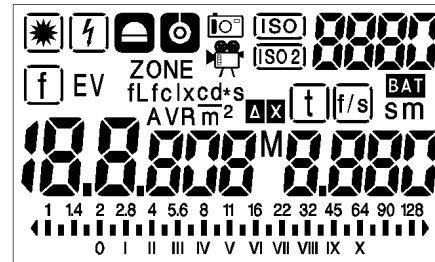
To replace the battery, open the battery compartment of the STARLITE 2, remove the old battery and insert the new one. Observe the "+" and "-" polarity! Please close the cover of the battery compartment.

### 1.2 Self-test

After the new battery has been inserted, the micro-computer will carry out a self-test. Here, every display segment of the display panel appears. The self-test takes about 10 s. It can, however, be interrupted before by pressing any button.

As soon as the self-test is complete, the factory preset standard settings are activated.

<b>ISO1</b>	100/21°	<b>ΔX</b>	0/1,0
<b>ISO2</b>	50/18°		
<b>f</b>	5,6	<b>t</b>	1/125
<b>EV</b>	12	<b>Blitz</b>	f 1/60
<b>f/s</b>	24		





### Warning!

**Do not view and do not aim the meter directly at the sun.**

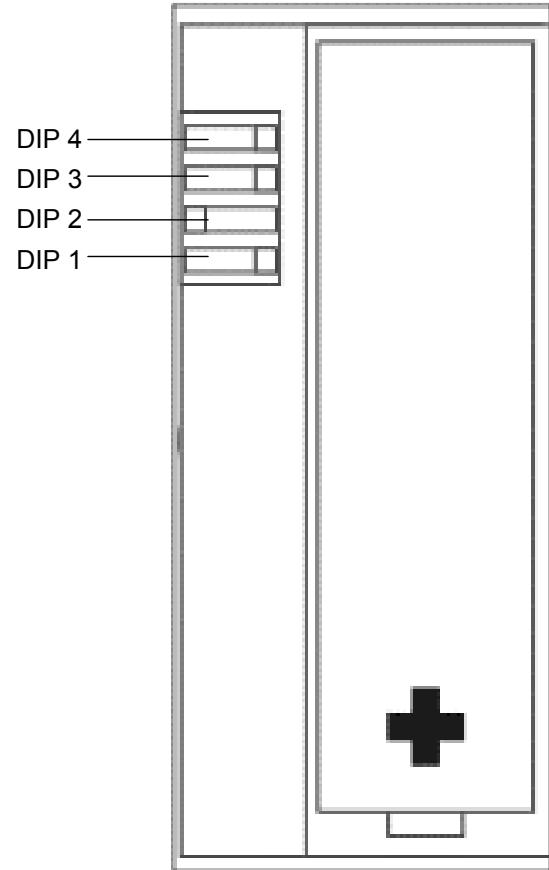
You may not only damage your eye, but also ruin the light-sensitive cell.

### 1.3 Selecting the function groups: DIP switches in the battery compartment

In addition to the standard functions, your STARLITE 2 features a range of additional characteristics and functions which can be selected using the "DIP switches" in the battery compartment.








- **DIP 1** Selection STILL  – Photography CINE und PHOTOMETRY 
- **DIP 2** Selection SHUTTER SPEEDS (1/1 or 1/2)
- **DIP 3** Selection DISPLAY UNIT photometry
- **DIP 4** Selection Measuring function - ZONES

Zone System	4	-
fc fl	3	lx cd/m <sup>2</sup>
1/2 t-Steps	2	1/1 t-Steps
CINE	1	STILL

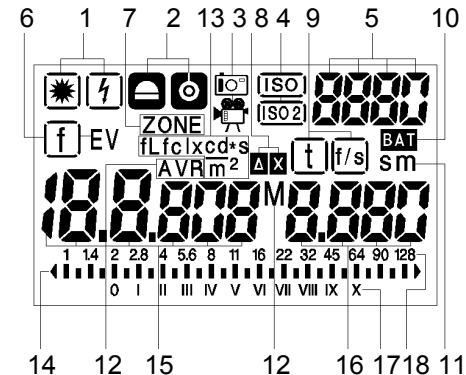


## 2 Display panel

### 2.1 The display panel and its elements

- 1 Menu
  - Ambient light 
  - Flash light 
- 2 Measuring head
  - Incident light measuring 
  - Reflected light measuring 
- 3 Meter functions
  - Photography 
  - Cine / Photometry 
- 4 Film speed **ISO1 - ISO2**
- 5 Digital display of the film speed
- 6 Display signal **f - EV**
- 7 Display signal **Zone**
- 8 Display signal – Function correction value 
- 9 Display signal **t – f/s**
- 10 Battery check warning signal
- 11 Display signal second (s) – minutes (m)
- 12 Display signal **AVR** u. **M** (memory)
- 13 Display signal photometry
  - Illuminance (**lx – fc**)
  - Luminance (**cd/m<sup>2</sup> – fL**)
  - Time integral values  
(**lx\*s – fc\*s – cd/m<sup>2</sup>\*s – fc\*s**)
- 14 Analogue scale

- 15 left digital displays for
  - f-stop (**f**)
  - Exposure value (**EV**)
  - Correction values
  - Multiple flash calculation
  - Average (**f**) – Number of measurements
  - **Zone**
  - Ready for flash (**F**)
  - Photometric measuring values



- 16 Right digital display for
  - Exposure time (**t**)
  - Extension factor – correction value
  - Flash calculation, number of flashes
  - Cine speeds (**f/s**)
- 17 Zone scale
- 18 Aperture scale

### 2.1.1 Automatic display illumination

When the lighting conditions are poor (about EV 4 or less), the background lighting of the display is switched on automatically for 10 seconds.

### 2.2 Display duration

If the STARLITE 2 display panel is idle for about 2 minutes, it is switched off automatically. The measuring values and the preset values remain stored in memory.

- By pressing anyone of the buttons, you can recall the measuring value from the memory.
- By pressing the measuring button **M**, a new measurement is taken.

The measuring values of the last measurement remain stored in the memory until a new measurement is taken.

The STARLITE 2 has separate memories for ambient and flash light measuring.

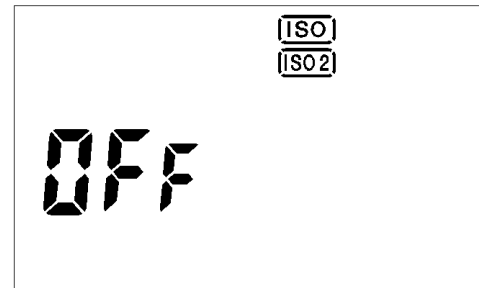
### 2.3. Key Lock

It makes sense to activate the key lock to avoid switching on the STARLITE 2 by accident.

- Activating the key lock: press

**ISO1** and **ISO2** simultaneously.

OFF, ISO and ISO2 appear for 3 seconds on the display. Then the instrument switches off automatically.



If you press any button, OFF, ISO and ISO2 are displayed again for 3 seconds.

- Deactivating the key lock:

press **ISO1** and **ISO2** simultaneously.






















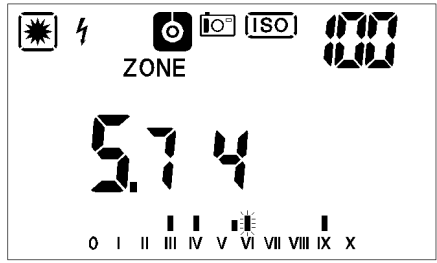



After each measurement using the measuring button **AVR** the following data are stored and displayed:

- the symbol **ZONE** and the last measured value are displayed on the left
- the number of measurements made are displayed on the right (4 measurements in the example)
- on the zone scale the currently measured values are indicated (identical values only once) and the average of the brightest and the darkest spot as a flashing dot

When the measuring process is completed and you then switch over to the “ambient light”  function and the desired measuring function, the value measured in the zone V is displayed as shutter speed/f-stop combination. Additionally, the flashing **ZONE** symbol is displayed.

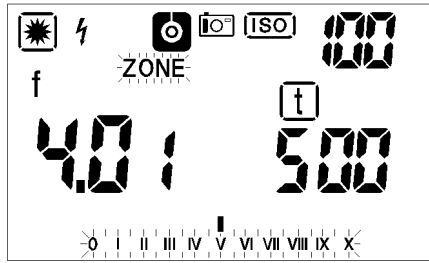
Now, you can select further shutter speed/f-stop combinations using the setting wheel.




If, by mistake, you take a zone measurement in the incident light mode (flat or spherical diffuser), you are reminded by the flashing diffuser symbol  that you have to set the diffuser ring to 1 ° spot metering.

### Black and white photography





Note down the subject contrast for the film development and adjust the development time in accordance with the contrast range.

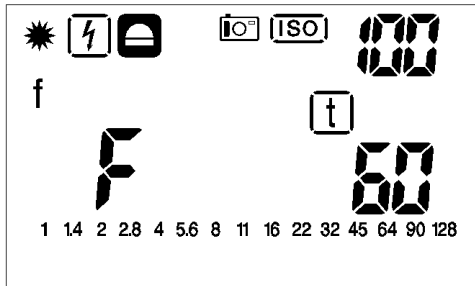


## 6 Measuring functions- Flash light


In essence, flash measuring can be carried out in all diffuser settings (incident or reflected light measuring modes). Furthermore, flashes can be measured with or without a sync cord (cord/noncord). If a sync cord is used, the flash is automatically triggered and measured with the measuring button .

### 6.1 Flash light measuring

- Select the menu  using the right menu button  (the last stored measuring value appears).
- The function is displayed with .
- Set the desired measuring time (sync speed) using the setting wheel. The measuring times range from 1 s to 1/1000 s. Press the measuring button . The STARLITE 2 is ready to measure for about 45 s (as long as **F** is displayed on the display panel).

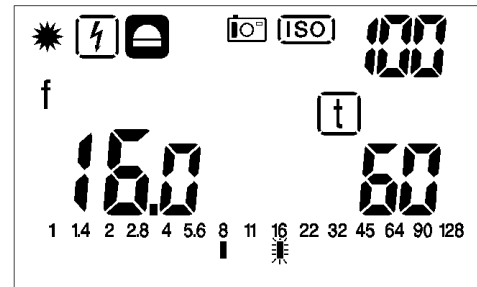


#### - Trigger flash

When using a sync cord, the flash is triggered and measured automatically when pressing .

- The measured f-number (sum of flash light and ambient light) appears both in the left digital display (resolution 1/10 stops) and as a flashing indicator in the analogue scale rounded to the nearest 1/2 f-number.

In addition to this, the f-stop for the share of the ambient light is displayed on the analogue scale, not flashing.



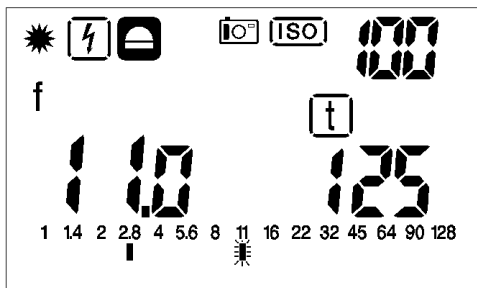
## 6.2 Flash calculation for changed measuring times

If the measurement shows that the ambient light part in relation to the flash light part does not correspond to your wishes in the overall lighting, the STARLITE 2 calculates on the basis of the measurement taken the influence of altered measuring times.

Other measuring times can be set directly using the setting wheel without taking another measurement. The calculation of the new result appears directly on the display.

### Note:

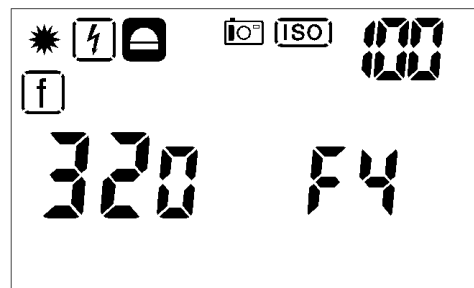
**In the event of altered measuring times, you must ensure that the flash light duration is not longer than the preselected measuring time. If this is the case, a new measurement must be taken.**



## 6.3 Multiple flash calculation

Occasionally, the light output from a single flash may not be sufficient to enable you to work at the aperture desired. In that case, you can preselect the desired f-stop. Keep the right function button **D** depressed and select with the setting wheel the sub-function **f**. Release the menu button and select the desired f-stop.

The STARLITE 2 calculates on the basis of the measurement already taken the number of flashes required for the desired f-stop. The digital display of the time disappears and the number of flashes required is indicated, (e.g. **F4** = 4 flashes) The STARLITE 2 will calculate up to a max. of 9 flash sequences.



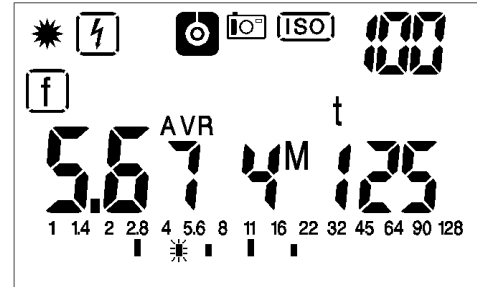
## 6.4 Average value

- Take first measurement using measuring button **M**
- Measure up to a further 8 flashes using the average value measuring button **AVR**.

The individual measurements are shown on the analogue scale (identical values are only displayed once, but are taken into account in the calculation of the average value).

After each measurement with **AVR**, the average value of all previous measurements is always displayed. The average value **AVR** is shown in the digital display:

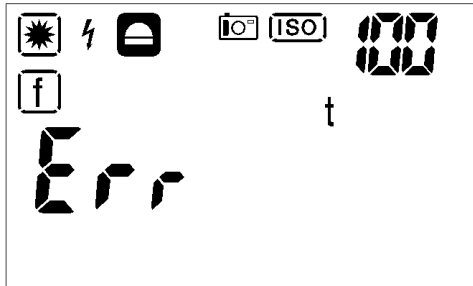
at the left **f** with fine adjustment in 1/10 stop increments and shown as a flashing mark in the analogue scale, rounded to the nearest 1/2 f-stop. However, the ambient light portion is not indicated. In the centre of the display, the number of measurements **M** taken is indicated (in the example 4 measurements).



## 7 Taking a measuring outside the measuring range - display range

### 7.1 Taking a measurement outside the measuring range

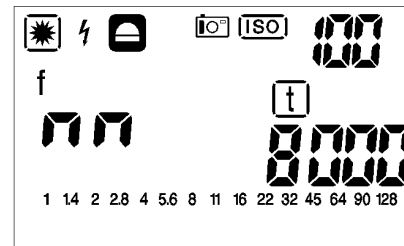
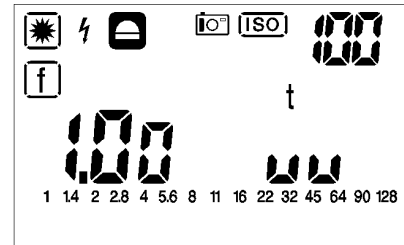
- There is no usable measuring result outside the measuring range of the STARLITE 2.
- If it is too dark or too bright during the measurement, Err (= Error) appears in the left digital display.



### 7.2 Taking a measurement outside the display range

If the symbol **uu** or **nn** appears in the right or left digital display, the measurement has been taken but the result is outside the display range.

- Use setting wheel to move into the display range



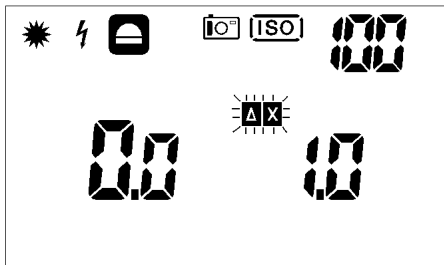
## 8 Setting and measuring correction values and extension factors

### 8.1 Setting correction values

- By simultaneously pressing both menu buttons **◀** and **▶** you reach the function **ΔX** - correction values.
- The last valid correction value appears in the display.
- The desired correction value can be entered or altered using the setting wheel.

The extension factor is shown in the right digital display, and the correction value is indicated in stops. Input in 1/10 EV (small digits) in the range of  $\pm 9.9$  exposure value stop increments.

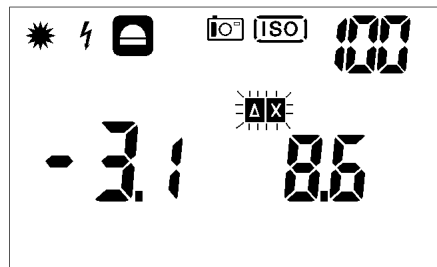
For correction values which extend the exposure a " - " appears in front of the number.



### Example:

-3.1 stops correspond to the extension factor 8.6. For corrections which shorten the exposure, only the left display appears as EV difference in stop increments. By pressing one of the menu buttons (**◀** or **▶**) the correction value is stored in the memory of the STARLITE 2. The symbol **ΔX** appears in the display.

The correction value is automatically taken into account in all measuring functions (except for the photometry).



### 8.1.1 Measuring correction values $\Delta X$

Correction values can also be measured directly. An evenly illuminated surface and constant light level are required.

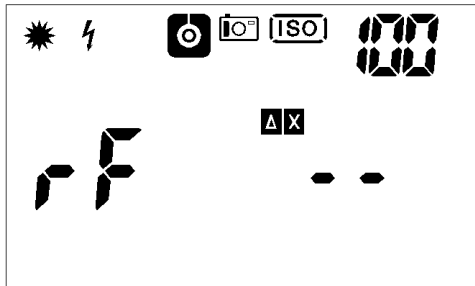
Use the STARLITE 2 in the reflected light mode at 1° or 5°.

In the function  $\Delta X$ , a reference measurement can be taken by pressing the measuring button **M**.

Designation **rF - -** in the digital display.

Then, hold the filter in front of the viewfinder and press the measuring button **AVR**.

The light reducing effect will be indicated automatically in the display as EV stop and extension factor.



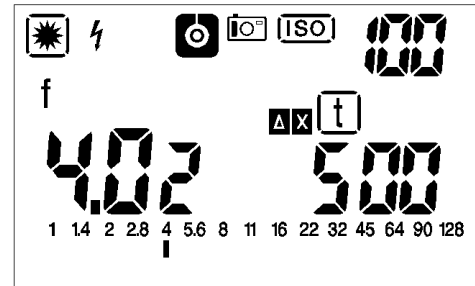
### 8.1.2 Deleting correction values

In the function  $\Delta X$  - correction values (chapter 8.1, page 27) you have two possibilities of deleting pre-programmed correction values:

- by manually resetting using the setting wheel to EV 0 and extension factor 1.0 or
- by pressing the measuring button **M** (display **rF - -**)
- quit the correction value function using the menu button (**◀** or **▶**)

Correction value is deleted.



Symbol  $\Delta X$  has disappeared from the display.





## 9 CINE meter for cinematographers - PHOTOMETRY

By actuating the **DIP 1** switch, the STARLITE 2 can be converted easily and quickly into a fully functional CINE meter. At the same time switch on the function photometry.

### CINE meter


- Select reflected light or incident light mode at the measuring head.
- Using the left button, press menu  ambient light .

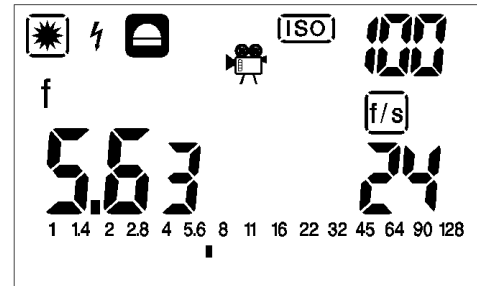
### 9.1 Preselecting the Cine speeds

- Press and hold the left menu button  and using the setting wheel set the speed "f/s". The function is shown in the display as .
- Set the desired CINE speed using the setting wheel.
- Contrast (chapter 5.4, page 18) and average value measurements (chapter 5.5, page 19) can also be carried out.

Using the switch **DIP 2** additional CINE speeds can be switched on.

### 9.2 Taking measurements in the CINE function

- Take a measurement by pressing the measuring button .
- The measured f-stop appears both in the left digital display (resolution 1/10 stop increments) and as an indicator in the analogue aperture scale rounded to the nearest 1/2 f-stop.



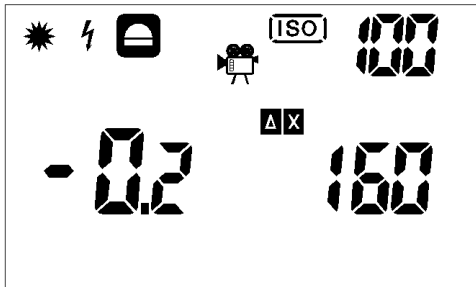
### 9.3 Setting the shutter angle

The shutter angle in the STARLITE 2 is preset at the factory to 180°.

If you are working with other angles which vary from the shutter angle 180°, you can enter these directly.

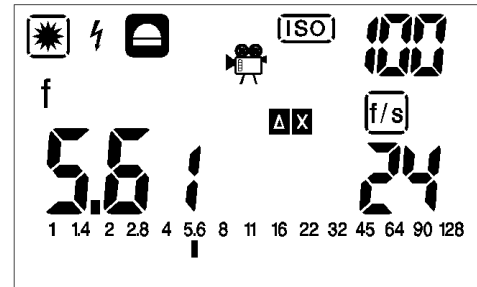
Therefore, no need for lengthy calculation.

- Simultaneously press both menu buttons (◀ and ▶). The current angle appears in the right display.
- Set the required angle in 5° stop increments using the setting wheel.
- By pressing a menu button (◀ or ▶) you move back into the measuring function. The selected angle is shown in the display with the symbol  $\Delta X$ .



A shutter angle other than 180° has a direct influence on all measuring functions in the CINE function; corrected measuring values are shown directly in the display.


**These angle correction values do not influence the measuring results in the photometry function. Unlike in the photo functions, correction entries cannot be made here.**





## 10 Photometry

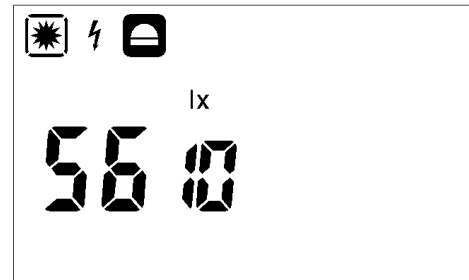
### 10.1 Selecting the photometric display unit

Use the **DIP1** switch to change over to the functions CINE/Photometry. With the **DIP 3** switch, you can select either the standardized measuring units or special ones used in certain English speaking countries.



- **lx, cd/m<sup>2</sup>**: the photometric incident measurement values are displayed in the standardised units (lx, lxs, cd/m<sup>2</sup>, cds/m<sup>2</sup>).
  - **fc, fl**: the photometric incident measurement values are displayed in Anglican measuring units (fc, fcs, fL, fLs). This means the values do not have to be converted.
- Press and hold the left menu button  and select the sub-functions illumination or luminance using the setting wheel.
- Depending on the **DIP 3** switch setting, **lx** or **fc** will appear in the display.

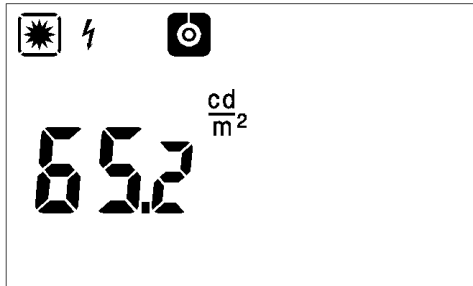
### 10.2 Measuring the illumination Lux (lx) or footcandle (fc)

- Set the measuring head to incident light measuring - flat diffuser.  
When setting the dome at the measuring head to spherical, an error indication will appear (flashing ).
- Aim the measuring head in the direction of the illumination source.
- Take a measurement using the measuring button .



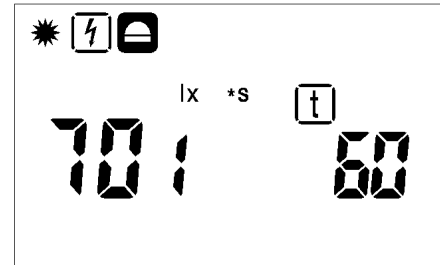
### 10.3 Measuring the luminance candela / m<sup>2</sup> (cd/m<sup>2</sup>) or footLambert (fL)

- Set the measuring head to reflected light measuring **1°**  or **5°** . The luminance function is set and shown in the display.
- Focus on the subject to be measured via the viewfinder
- Take a measurement using the measuring button **M**  
The selected display unit and measured luminance are displayed.



### 10.4 Measuring time-integral values (lux, fcs, cds/m<sup>2</sup>, fLs)

- Set measuring head to reflected light or incident light measuring. The corresponding display unit is set and shown in the display.
- Set with the right menu button **D** the function flash light **[f]**.
- Pre-select the desired measuring time using the setting wheel; this can be found on the right hand side of the display panel. Activated half time stop increments are also displayed.
- Start flash measuring using the measuring button **M**  
Cord/noncord (chapter 6.1, page 23).
- The measured value, which is calculated to 1 second, is shown in the pre-selected display unit.  
By preselecting the measuring time, the ambient light part is correspondingly taken into account.



## 11 Practical Tips

### Programming Influencing Quantities

Your STARLITE 2 ascertains precise exposure data in accordance with DIN 19010. In the event that you're not satisfied with the results, keep in mind that there are related influencing quantities which may effect how well your image recordings turn out, for example:

“Actual” film speed may differ.

Your camera's “actual” shutter speeds may deviate somewhat from the nominal values.

Your camera's “actual” f-stops may differ from those specified.

Deviations may occur while developing negatives and prints.

And all of this is compounded by subjective factors and personal taste when evaluating finished pictures.

However, you can adapt your STARLITE 2 to your camera's individual characteristics, your workflow and your own subjective evaluation criteria.

We recommend the following method: Carefully measure several standard objects (gray charts, gray step wedges and color charts are very well suited to this end) after performing object and incident light

measurement, and complete a series of exposures for each using the value ascertained by your STARLITE 2. The first image is recorded with the exposure value displayed by the STARLITE 2. This exposure value is increased or reduced by up to one f-stop for the following images, depending upon lens resolution. Lighting conditions must remain unchanged during recording of all images. Pick out the best image from the developed or printed pictures according to your taste, and compare its data with the measurements. If images recorded with a changed value look better to you, you can program the corresponding value into your STARLITE 2 with the help of the **correction values** function (see section 8.1 on page 27).

## **Contrast and Ideal Exposure**

The basic rules for ideal exposure specify that the brightest and darkest parts of the image must show adequate detail. Personal taste and creative artistic intent may, of course, render these rules null and void. Thus only general recommendations can be provided regarding the subject of ideal exposure.

It's important to consider the fact that the final product (photo, print etc.) is only capable of processing a small contrast range in comparison with the human eye. With the STARLITE 2, you can determine lighting contrast with the incident light measurement method and object contrast with the object measurement method. In both cases, contrast is shown at the analog display.

It usually isn't possible to determine correct exposure for your motif by measuring the brightest and darkest points. These should be either a medium gray within the motif, or the mean value of the measurement results for the brightest and darkest points. The mean value is calculated automatically by the STARLITE 2. If you make sure that object contrast is greater than your workflow is capable of processing, you can brighten up shadows, for example with a brightening screen or a flash, and thus reduce object contrast. When object contrast is taken into consideration by means of mean value generation, the following rules of thumb apply:

## **Negative Film**

If two steps (exposure values) are not exceeded between bright and dark areas which are important for the image, each intermediate value could basically be used as a setting value (the mean value is more appropriate for more exacting demands). This produces a usable picture in most cases. Denser negatives result in reduced definition. In the case of negative film, the lowest, but nevertheless still printable density is important, and it's thus better to overexpose a bit rather than to underexpose.

## **Digital Photography – Color Transparency Film**

In comparison with negative film, color transparency film is capable of managing greater object contrast, but its practically useful exposure latitude is significantly smaller.

Measurement of object contrast is the basis for deciding whether or not the motif can be reproduced realistically. If the motif necessitates nothing further, it's advisable to measure against the lights.

In the case of color transparency film, the important bright parts of the image are most significant. Keep this in mind, and remember that it's better to underexpose a bit rather than to overexpose. In this way, the colors appear more luminous and rich.

## Nighttime Atmosphere

If you want to accurately capture a nighttime atmosphere with a lot of darkness and very little detail, it's best to use less exposure time than indicated by your STARLITE 2, in order to assure that the image doesn't look like a daytime recording. There are no fixed rules in this case. In order to gain experience, start with image recordings for which you can use the values displayed at the STARLITE 2 without changing them.

## In the Snow

Due to the surrounding snow-covered landscape, object measurement will generally result in too little exposure. Portions of the motif which are important for the image would be underexposed due to the extraordinarily high reflectivity of snow. In order to adjust the measurement, record the image at plus 1 to 1½ exposure values.

However, incident light measurement is the better solution. It provides correct measurement results in a direct fashion. If you want to include special effects, for example emphasize fine nuances in shadows within the snow, subtract roughly ½ of a step from the adjusted value.

You can measure any photographic scene correctly with the STARLITE 2. Don't forget that too much may be demanded of the film itself in the event of extremely high object contrast.

## The Zone System

Use of the zone system allows the photographer to evaluate differing brightness within the motif from an exposure standpoint such that (adapted to the output medium) an adequate tonal range and sufficient detail are present, even in bright and dark areas within the motif.

The measurement results obtained with the light meter correspond to the mean gray tone (18% reflection) in the zone V tone scale. Thanks to consistent application of the definitions for the individual zones, the STARLITE 2 is capable of allocating the measured value to a given zone specified by the photographer.

This value, ascertained with zone 5, is set in the defined zones depending upon the effect to be achieved in the output medium.

In actual practice, for well known reasons, the digital photographer looks for this first measured value in the brightest part of the motif which still shows adequate detail.

This eliminates exposure uncertainty to a great extent, because with the system, the photographer is able to visually plan the final results in advance before each image is recorded.

## Definitions According to Ansel Adams

### Shadow zones

- I Nearly black:
  - blackening without detail,
  - noticeable differences to zone 0
- II Gray-black:
  - insinuated detail,
  - very dark shadows, black clothing,
  - black textiles,
  - dark pine forest in shadows
- III Very dark gray:
  - shadows with detail,
  - forest in sunlight, moist earth

### Medium gray tones

- IV Dark gray:
  - dark foliage and grass, stone, woodwork,
  - shadow zones in portraits,
  - sky with red filter
- V Neutral gray or medium gray:
  - grey tones with 18% reflection,
  - gray chart, average detail in wood,
  - stone, dark skin colors
- VI Light gray:
  - light skin color, bright blue sky,
  - light colored stone,
  - shadows on snow with sunlight

### Bright zones

- VII Very light gray,
  - very light skin colors,
  - bright textiles, snow with light from the side
- VIII White with detail,
  - brightest parts of the motif which still show detail,
  - snow with detail,
  - highlights on skin,
- IX White without detail,
  - polished surfaces,
  - snow with sunlight from the front

## 12 Technical data

### Measuring capabilities

Incident light measuring  
(option of flat or spherical dome)  
Reflected light measuring,  
(measuring angle 1° or 5°, viewing field ca. 12°)  
Analogue and digital display  
Contrast measuring  
Average value calculation  
(from up to 9 measuring values)  
Flash light measuring (Cord/Noncord)  
Display of ambient light portion  
Multiple flash calculation  
Zone system  
CINE Meter (preset shutter angle 180°,  
other angles adjustable in 5° steps)  
Photometry (illumination, luminance,  
flash power and luminance)

Light sensor  
2 Sbc silicon photo diodes, color-corrected

Shortest measurement distance  
approx. 100 cm

Measuring range of ambient light (at ISO 100/21°)

Incident	EV -2.5 to +18
Reflected 1°	EV 2.0 to +18
Reflected 5°	EV 0 to +18

Measuring range, at flash light (for ISO 100/21°)

Incident f/1.0 to f/1128

Reflected 1° f/2.8 to f/128

Reflected 5° f/1.4 to f/128

Measured value processing

digital

Repeatability

±1 digit (= 0.1 EV)

Film speeds

ISO 3/6° to ISO 8000/40° (in 1/3 steps)

Apertures

f/0.5 to f/128

Shutter speeds

Standard speeds: 1/8000 s to 60 min

adjustable additionally:

s: 1/6000, 1/3000, 1/1500, 1/750, 1/350,  
1/180, 1/90, 1/45, 1/20, 1/10, 1/6, 1/3, 1/0,  
7, 1.5, 3, 6, 10, 20, 45

m: 1.5, 3, 6, 10, 20, 45

Flash measuring times (sync speeds) 1 s to 1/1000 s

Flash calculation for altered measuring times

1 s to 1/1000 s

Multiple flash calculation

up to 9 flashes

## CINE speeds

Standard values:

8, 12, 16, 18, 24, 25, 30, 32, 50, 64

adjustable additionally:

2, 3, 4, 6, 36, 40, 48, 60, 72, 96, 120, 128, 150,  
200, 240, 255, 300, 360

Other measuring ranges and display values in  
lx, fc, cd/m<sup>2</sup>, fL, lxs, fcs, cds/m<sup>2</sup>, fLs

## Other displays

Meas. function, range over and range under  
(for measuring and display), battery check

## Analogue scale

f/1.0 to f/128, zone 0 to X

## Correction values/extension factors

EV -9.9 to +9.9 / EF 1.0 to 955

## Key lock

## Battery

1.5 V (AA)

## Battery life

For over 5000 measurements with alkaline-mangan  
batteries, with an assumed flash measurement  
proportion of 30 % and activated display  
illumination of 3 %

## Dimensions

approx. 16.4 x 66 x 26 mm

## Weight without battery

approx. 195 g

## Included accessories

Case, strap, battery Instruction manual

Brief operating instructions

## Operating temperature range

-10°C to +50°C

## Storage temperature range

-20°C to +60°C

## Humidity

IP class 54, water-splash resistant

## Illumination

0.5 to 199900 lx; 0.05 to 50000 fc

## Luminance

0.2 to 30000 cd/m<sup>2</sup>; 0.05 to 9000 fL

## Flash illumination

2 to 30000 lxs; 0.2 to 3000 fc\*s

## Flash luminance

0.3 to 1800 cds/m<sup>2</sup>; 0.1 to 500 fLs

### **13 Service Interface**

The STARLITE 2 has a built-in serial port on the outside of the housing. The devices are calibrated at the factory via this interface.

### **14 Service**

If repair or adjustment should ever become necessary, please send your STARLITE 2 carefully packed to:

GOSSEN Foto- u. Lichtmeßtechnik GmbH  
Service  
Lina-Ammon-Str.22  
D-90471 Nürnberg

Or from outside of Germany to your national GOSSEN representative for inspection.

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