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NIPPON KOGAKU K.K.

NIKKOREX 35 2

INSTRUCTIONS

The NIKKOREX 35-2 is a new and modern single-lens reflex-camera, a product of NIPPON KOGAKU K.K., one of the world's leading producers of almost all kinds of precision optical instruments by the name "NIKON".

OUTSTANDING FEATURES

The designers of the Nikkorex 35-2 have taken great pains to enable their camera to fulfil almost every photographic task. Yet simplicity is the keynote of this versatile apparatus and its accessories.

- Built-in exposure meter fully couples to lens aperture and shutter speed rings. Bringing the meter needle to the index mark by rotating either or both of the rings sets the camera for the correct exposure.
- Exposure meter needle appears both at the top of the finder viewfield and on the top of the camera.
- Split-image rangefinder in the center of the Fresnel lens screen affords further aid to accurate and easy focusing.
- Aperture diaphragm closes down automatically in the instant of exposure to the pre-selected "taking" aperture....the finder wide opens when the film is advanced for the next exposure.
- Ideal positioning of the finder eyepiece on the camera back made possible by the adoption of the ingeneous Porro Mirror System ensures steady camera holding and convenient lever winding.
- Conversion lens components for telephoto, wide-angle and close-up photography are available as accessories, to meet every picture situation.

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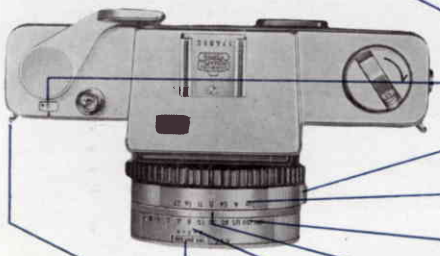
CONTENTS

Full knowledge and much practice on the operation of the camera are two essentials that assure you top quality pictures at all times.

THE CAMERA PARTS

Film advance lever
Accessory shoe
Synchro-socket
Film rewind crank
Exposure meter indicator
Exposure meter window
Depth of field scale (color coded)
Distance scale
Focusing ring
Lens aperture ring
Shutter speed scale ring
Film speed(ASA)ring
Shutter release button



Exposure counter
Lens aperture ring holder
Lens aperture scale
Shutter speed scale
Index for aperture and shutter speed setting
Filter factor scale
Film speed(ASA)scale
Eylet for neck strap

Synchro-selector and self-timer lever
Camera opening latch
Tripod socket
Film rewind button

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AILES OF NIKKOREX 35-2

Picture size: 24 mm × 36 mm, using 35 mm black-and-white or color cartridge of 36 or 20 exposures.
Lens: Nikkor 50 mm F : 2.5 with automatic diaphragm.
Viewfinder: Eye-level viewing. Porro Mirror System and Fresnel lens screen with split-image rangefinder.
Exposure meter: Built-in. Fully couples to aperture and shutter speed. Alignment of moving needle is visible on top of camera, also in the finder outside the view field.
Film speed setting: ASA 10~1600. Can be re-set to the factor of the filter being used.
Shutter: Seikosha SLV (between-the-lens). Has 11 click stop settings 1, 1/2, 1/4, 1/8, 1/15, 1/30, 1/60, 1/125, 1/250, 1/500 sec. and B.
Synchro selector: MX selector lever on the side of the lens for a regular or electronic flash unit.
Self-timer: Built-in. Trips shutter about 10 sec.
Film and shutter winding: By 130° single stroke lever. Double exposure prevented.
Exposure counter: Automatically re-sets to pre-zero when camera is opened.
Shutter release: Body releasing by the button on top of camera, with screw thread for a cable release.
Film rewind: With fold-down crank lever, after depressing the rewind button on the camera bottom.
Focusing: Parallel movement of the lens by turning the outside ring up to 2 ft. (0.6 m).
Depth of field scale: Color-coded to match the colored F-number figures on the aperture ring.
Camera back: Opens by pulling the latch.
Accessory shoe: On the top center of camera for attaching flash unit.
Attachment size Screw-in diameter 40.5 mm, P=0.5 mm, slip-on outer diameter 42 mm.
Dimensions of camera: 5½″ × 3¾″ × 3″ (138 × 95 × 74 mm)
Weight of camera: 28.5 oz. (810 gm.)

Accessories:

Telephoto conversion lens component: 90 mm F : 5.6, picture angle 27°, closest focusing 6 ft. or 1.8 m
Wide-angle conversion lens component: 35 mm F : 5.6, picture angle 62°, closest focusing 1¼ ft. or 36 cm.
Close-up attachment lens for focusing 2 ft. to 1 ft. or 60 cm to 35 cm
Screw-in type lens hoods and filters.
Flash unit BC-6: All-glass type or pinless-type bulb used.
Eveready camera cases and compartment case.

ORDER OF TAKING PICTURE

Practise the operations with empty camera until they do.

To take picture, proceed in the following order :

1. After loading, set the film speed (ASA) ring at the speed rating of the film loaded.
2. See if the synchro-selector lever is set at the intended position M or X.
3. To set the exposure meter, center the meter needle by turning the shutter and/or aperture ring.
4. Wind up the film advance lever.
5. Sight the subject in the viewfinder, to find the best picture composition.
6. Focus by turning the focusing ring until the split image of the subject at the center of the viewing screen coincides.
7. Press the shutter release button. Now one picture frame has been exposed.
8. Wind on the film for the next exposure.
9. When the whole film has been exposed, rewind the film back into the original cartridge by means of the rewind knob.
10. After complete rewinding, the film can be taken out.

Lens is the life and soul of a camera!

NIKKOR 50 mm F : 2.5

For more than 40 years Nippon Kogaku has specialized in the design and manufacture of precision optics. And from this experience has come the superb quality of the Nikkor lens that is recognized as the finest ever designed for 35 mm photography.

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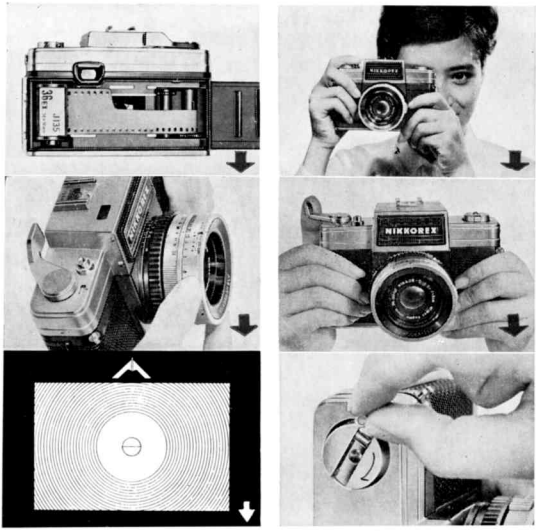
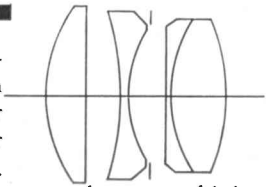


●Have the exposed and taken out film developed as soon as possible!



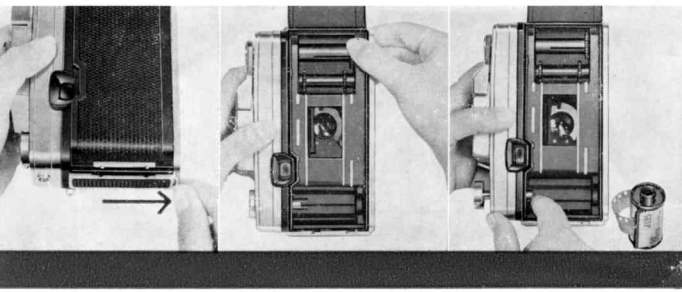
Consisting of 4 elements, the Nikkor 50mm F : 2.5 is excellently color corrected, all glass-air surfaces are hard coated. It is a standard lens for general use, combining high speed, proper depth of field and good angle of view.

Extreme care and repeated inspections which the Nikkor lens receives at the Factory account for the unusual uniformity and unsurpassable critical sharpness.

LOADING THE CAMERA

Loading should be made *in subdued light*, never in direct sunlight. Dusty or sandy place also is to be avoided.

1. To open the camera, pull down the latch found on the side of the camera. Then, the camera back will pop open so that it can be lifted and swung out.
2. Rotate the film take-up spool in the camera until the slit on the spool turns upwards.
3. Pull up the rewind knob.
4. Place the film cartridge into the chamber



Note :

- The Nikkorex 35-2 camera will accept any standard 35 mm black-and-white or color film whether of 20 or 36 exposure load.
- Make sure the ASA number (sensitivity) of the film to be loaded beforehand, which is indicated on the film package. (See p. 14)
- The emulsion side of the film can be identified by the dull surface.

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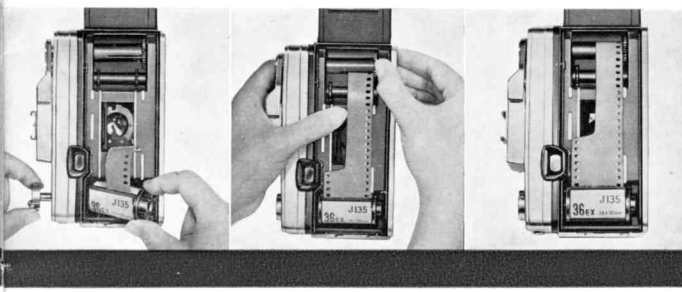
just below the rewind knob. The end of the cartridge containing the cross piece goes towards the rewind knob. Push in back the rewind knob and rotate to engage its fork to the cross piece, thereby locking the cartridge in place.

5. Pull the film leader out of the cartridge over the film guide about 4 inches. The emulsion side of the film faces towards the lens. Insert the end of the leader into the slit on the take-up spool as far as possible.
6. Rotate the spool half a revolution outward to catch the film securely.
   Making sure that the teeth of the sprocket fit into the holes (perforation) in the film, close the back of the camera. A click will tell you it is closed properly.



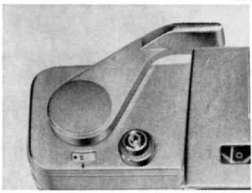
CORRECT FILM ADVANCE

After loading and closing the camera, wind up the film advance lever and shoot three blank shots until the exposure counter (See p. 10) registers 1. While doing this, note that the rewind knob rotates in the direction opposite to the arrow on the knob, indicating that the film is correctly loaded and is being advanced.

FILM AND SHUTTER WINDING

With a single stroke wind the film advance lever as far as it will go. This one stroke also winds up the shutter and opens the lens aperture for viewing and composing the shot.

If the winding lever has not been wound completely, the lever will not swing back in position, and the shutter release button cannot be depressed



Note :

When the film advance lever is released it will not swing back completely so that it is conveniently available to advance for the next exposure.

CHECKING FILM ADVANCE

If the rewind knob does not rotate while the film advance lever is being wound, the film may have a slack in the film cartridge. In this case slowly turn the rewind knob in the direction of the arrow.

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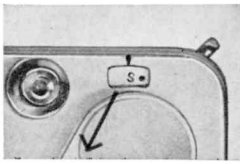
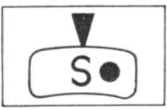
It may happen that the film perforation has jumped off the sprocket or perhaps even been torn by them so that the film remains stationary. In this case, make a fresh start of loading, and be sure that no bits of broken film are left inside the camera in the event of film having torn.

Near the end of the film (after the last picture frame has been exposed) the winding of the lever becomes difficult. At this instant stop further winding, otherwise the film would be cut off or slip out of the cartridge spool, causing impossibility of rewinding. It would require then a dark room for unloading.

EXPOSURE COUNTER



The picture frame counter returns automatically to starting (S) position when the camera back is once opened for loading. After loading and closing the camera, shoot two or three blank shots to dispose of the portion of the film exposed during loading procedure, until the counter registers 1. Thereafter the counter will move a number for each picture frame up to 36.



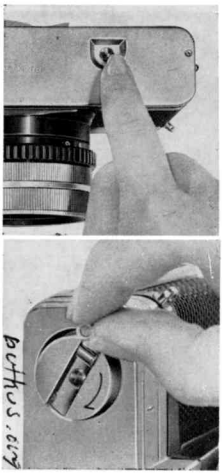
LOADING THE CAMERA

For unloading, the film should be rewound back into the original cartridge.

To rewind, first push in the rewind button found on the camera bottom. Then, lift the rewind crank and turn the rewind knob in the direction of the arrow.

As the film is being rewound, a slight resistance will be felt. Continue on turning until the resistance stops. Now the camera back can be opened *in subdued light.* To remove the film from the camera, pull up the rewind knob.

Rewrap the exposed, taken out film in its original packing. The depressed rewind button on the camera bottom will lift up again when the film advance lever is wound.



Changing Partly Exposed Film

If you wish to exchange the film before exposing the whole film loaded, note the number of the exposed frames on the automatic exposure counter of the camera, before rewinding. The turning of the rewind knob should be stopped immediately after the resistance has ceased. Otherwise the beginning of the film may slip inside the cartridge, which inevitably requires a dark room for reloading.

When you use the remaining part of the film, load the camera with the film in the usual way. Then put the front cap on the lens and repeat winding and shooting blank shots until the exposure counter registers the number indicating one more after the last previously exposed frame, the camera is now ready for shooting the remainder of the film.

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DETERMINING EXPOSURE

The amount of light we can admit to the film, which depends upon the subject brightness and on the sensitivity of the film is, adjusted by means of the shutter speed and lens aperture.

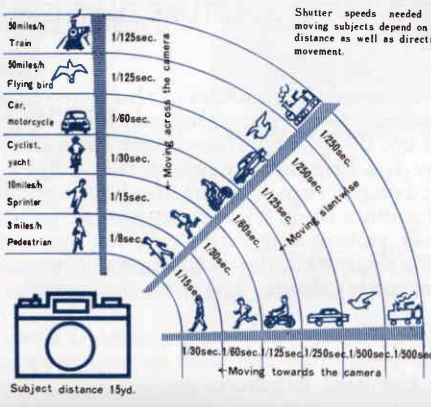
Shutter Speed

The shutter of the camera serves not only to adjust the amount of light reaching the film but also to arrest the picture of moving subject sharp on the film. Speeds are: 1, $^1/_2$, $^1/_4$, $^1/_8$..... $^1/_{125}$, $^1/_{500}$ sec. and B, arranged so that each consecutive marking doubles the speed of the shutter.

The shutter speeds on the scale are represented by their denominators; for example, the figure 125 represents $^1/_{125}$ sec. Each shutter speed is set by click-stop of the shutter speed ring.

The speed required for giving sharp pictures of moving subjects depends on the speed of movement and the distance of the subject as well as its direction of movement.

The shutter speed not enough to stop the movement, however, is sometimes used for blurring the moving subject to enhance the sense of movement.



●Lens Aperture

The aperture diaphragm of the lens serves not only to adjust the amount of light reaching the film, but also to control the depth of field (See pictures below and refer to p. 19).

The opening of the diaphragm is expressed by the F-number which indicates the ratio of the diameter of the lens opening at the various setting to the focal length of the lens. The larger the F-number, the smaller the opening and the less light reaches the film. The F-numbers except 2.5 are marked so that each number admits half the light of its neighbour. For example, at the F-number 8 the lens allows a half amount of light at 5.6. F-number for the light twice as much as at 4 is not 2.5 but 2.8, the position on the aperture ring being represented by a dot adjacent to the marking 2.5.

↑F : 22

→
F : 2.5

AUTOMATIC APERTURE DIAPHRAGM

The camera has an automatic built-in aperture diaphragm, Once the film advance lever is wound up, the lens aperture opens fully, and you will see the brightest image of the subject on the focusing screen through the finder eyepiece on the camera back, permitting precise focusing and easy picture composing. When the shutter button is depressed, the diaghragm automatically and instantly closes down to the preselected aperture.

The viewfinder will be dark again. This darkening indicates that the lever is not yet wound up for the next exposure.

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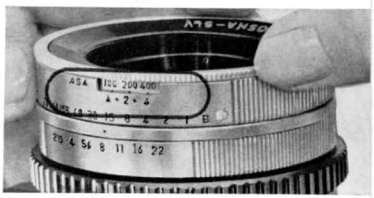
PHOTOELECTRIC EXPOSURE METER

To get top quality pictures the exposure must be neither too little, nor too much. The determination of the correct exposure seems to be a quite difficult problem.

In this camera, however, this problem is solved simply by the operation of its built-in photoelectric exposure meter.

The camera is so designed that both the aperture and shutter speed automatically couple to the exposure meter. Thus, to make correct exposure, it suffices only to point the camera towards the subject to be photographed, and rotate the shutter and/or aperture ring until the moving needle is centered.

FILM SPEED (ASA) SETTING



Holding the shutter speed ring, turn the film speed ring found at the front end of the lens, to bring the speed rating (ASA) of the loaded film opposite the red index (triangular). It can be set for either color or black-and-white film according to the film speed rating.

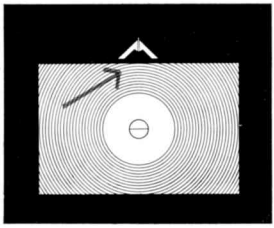
The numbers 2 and 4 and the dots halfway between them are the filter factors, to which the film speed is to be set when a filter is used on the lens. (See p. 26)

ORDER OF EXPOSURE DETERMINING

To make the correct exposure, proceed in the following order:

1. Set the film speed (ASA) ring (See p. 14) to the sensitivity of the film loaded.
2. Choose an appropriate shutter speed for the subject to be photographed.
3. Point the camera to the subject for measuring the exposure.
4. Rotate the aperture ring until the moving needle comes to the center.
5. At the moment the needle remains at the center, the exposure is correct. If the aperture ring is preferably set beforehand at a desired value, rotate the shutter ring to set the exposure for centering of the needle.

EXPOSURE METER NEEDLE



The needle is visible in the outer exposure meter window and at the top of the viewfield screen which shows up in the viewfinder when the film advance lever has been wound up.

The needle moves in the same direction as the aperture ring rotates. It also moves by rotating the shutter ring, which click-stops at each marked setting. Note that the camera shutter does not give an intermediate exposure time. Therefore, if the needle does not come exactly to a center at the moment, it is more advisable to set the exposure by rotating the aperture ring after the shutter ring has been set.

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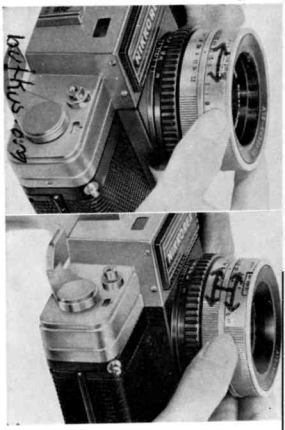

If both the aperture and shutter speed rings are held together and rotated simultaneously in the same direction, no movement of the needle will occur within a certain range. This means that we can choose other correct exposure combination of aperture and shutter speed as far as either ring can be rotated.

Therefore, since the lens opening and the shutter speed work together to give the exposure, we obtain a series of combinations of lens opening and shutter speed while the resultant exposure remains unchanged.

Note :

If the needle keeps stopping or makes incontinuous jamp, it indicates that the lighting is not within the coupling range of the exposure meter. That is, the coupling will not occur in an extreme darkness or brightness, for example, using the film of ASA 100, the subject is so dark it requires to open the aperture up to F : 2.5 with a shutter speed as slow as 1/15 sec., or so bright to stop down the aperture to F : 22 with the shutter speed set at 1/500 sec.

● Bulb Exposure

When the shutter speed ring is set at " B ", the shutter will remain open for as long as the shutter release button is held depressed.

In exposure setting, if the exposure meter needle comes exactly to a center, when the shutter stops at B, the correct exposure will be 2 seconds.

CAMERA HOLDING

Correct holding of the camera while releasing shutter is atmost important for avoiding jarring the camera, thus blurring the picture. Therefore, before taking picture, learn and practice correct gripping of the camera thoroughly until you get hold of the camera the right-way every time you pick it up.

● Horizontal photographs

Start by gripping the camera with both hands. Place your left hand under the camera, with your index finger on the focusing ring of the lens. Grasp the camera with your right-hand, cradling the lower right-hand corner of the camera in the palm of your hand. Use your thumb to advance the film and your index finger for the shutter release button.

● Vertical photographs

Vertical hold of the camera may not seem so natural as horizontal. However, it will be convenient, if not based on the horizontal hold, that is, the camera is not simply turned upright so that the right hand goes on top, but held with its shutter release button downwards in winding the film advance lever and the thumb on the release button. In any way your eye should be placed at the middle position of the viewfinder window, pressing the camera against your face.

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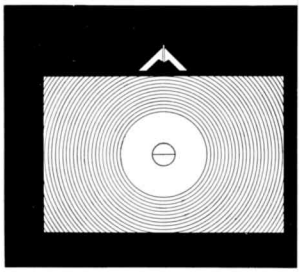
PICTURE COMPOSING

Wind up the film advance lever and point your camera towards the subject to be photographed. You will see the bright image of the subject on the focusing screen through the finder eyepiece.

Compose the picture on the finder screen. Since the "taking lens" of the single reflex camera is also used as the "viewing lens", the viewfinder shows the exact picture that will appear on your film, and no problem of parallax arises at whatever distance the picture shot.



FOCUSING

Focus the lens at your subject by turning the focusing ring on the lens barrel to the right or left, until the screen image seen in the viewfinder becomes sharp and at the same time the split-image in the center of the viewfield becomes complete and continuous.

When out of focus, subjects are seen as a split image and simultaneously the images in the surrounding mat area are blurred.

For very sharp focusing, when holding the camera horizontally, focus on vertical lines on the subject; when holding the camera vertically focus on horizontal lines. If you wish to determine the distance from the camera to the subject on which you are focusing, look at the distance figures on the focusing ring, opposite the white indicator line which is engraved in the middle of the color-coded depth-of-field scale. (See p. 20)

DEPTH OF FIELD

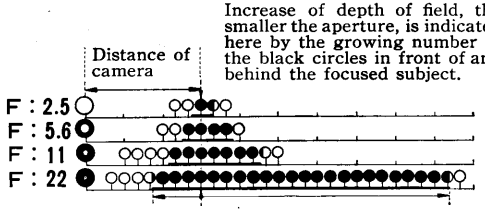
When a lens is focused at a definite distance, the actual point focused comes out the sharpest in the picture, and the sharpness falls off gradually in front and behind the focused point. Within a certain range, the image will still appear acceptably sharp for practical purposes. That range of distances is called the depth of field.

Depth of field increases the smaller the aperture of lens, the greater the distance of the object focused, and the shorter the focal length.

It changes by these three factors, which can operate independently or in conjunction. One factor may partially or wholly cancel out each the effect of another.

Great depth of field is by no means always desirable. If some subject or other only is to clearly be brought out against a background, for example in portraiture or still-life photography, we often aim at throwing the background out of focus by confining the depth of field to a small range. (See pictures on p. 13) The use of wide aperture, i.e. small F-number, will bring about this effect.

On the contrary, in snapshots, etc. it occurs that we had better close down the lens to some extent in order to gain greater depth of field, because the deeper sharp field may help us so much the more in making a selection of the actual shot.



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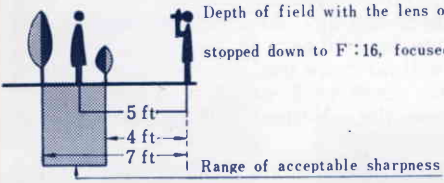
DEPTH OF FIELD SCALE

The Nikkorex 35-2 has a color-coded depth of field scale engraved on the lens barrel opposite to the focusing ring, permitting easy reading of depth-of-field for the selected aperture.

Each set of differently colored lines, one to the right and one to the left of the middle white indicator line, represents a different F-number of the color that matches the colored F-number figure on the aperture ring.



For example, when you are taking a picture with the focusing ring set at 5 ft. (1.5 m) and with an F : 16 opening (F : 16 is shown in yellow) the depth of field indicated by the yellow colored lines on either side of the white indicator line will be between 7 ft. (2 m) and 4 ft. (1.2 m) approximately. This means that a picture taken at F : 16 with the lens focused at 5 ft. (1.5 m) will show a range of acceptable sharpness between 7 and 4 ft. (2 and 1.2 m).

The sharpest focus will be at 5 ft. (1.5 m).

SELF-TIMER

The self-timer delays the action of the shutter up to approximately 10 sec. after the shutter release button is depressed. To set the self-timer, depress down and push the synchro-selector lever up to the V (green) marking on the left side of the lens. To start the timer, depress the shutter release button after winding up the film advance lever. The self-timer setting at V can be made before or after winding.

When the time delay has elapsed, the shutter is automatically released.

Note that the Self-timer should not be used for B shutter setting. At B setting the shutter will operate as 1/15 sec. or so.

If you will no more use the Self-timer, return the selector lever to X or M with finger.

Otherwise, the self-timer will operate again in next exposure.

SLOW SHUTTER RELEASING

For photography at shutter speed slower than 1/30 sec. especially in close-up or telephoto photography a tripod or some support and a cable release should be used to avoid any possibility of jarring the camera and thus blurring the picture.

The cable release is to be screwed into the socket on top of the shutter release button and a tripod into the socket found on the bottom of the camera, respectively.

INFRA-RED PICTURE

When taking infra-red pictures the distance of the subject obtained by focusing has to be adjusted before shooting. This is done by rotating the focusing ring on the lens slightly until the focused point on the distance scale is changed to align with the red dot engraved near the right side green line in the color-coded depth of field scale.

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FLASH SYNCHRONIZATION

Synchro-socket on the side of camera, accepts a regular flash unit (e.g. Nikon BC–6) or electronic flash unit, each provided with a standard flash cord plug.

For synchronization with a regular flash, depress and push the synchro-selector lever on the side of lens toward M (yellow) as far as it will go. The flash bulb to be used is M class.

For synchronization with an electronic flash unit, set the synchro-selector lever at X (red). Note that the selector lever should not be set at any intermediate position.

Shutter speeds for positive synchronization are shown in the table below according to the bulb being used.

Bulb	Setting at M	Setting at X
M class	1—1/500 sec. and B	1—1/30 sec. and B
F class	Not used	1—1/60 sec. and B
Electronic	Not used	1—1/500 sec. and B

- The green colored V setting is for self-timer (See p. 21) When using self-timer, flash synchronization will be obtained the same as if the lever were set at X.
- BC–6 Unit cannot be used with F-class bulbs.
- To determine the correct exposure, look up the "Guide Number" which will be found in the instructions furnished with your flash unit.

TELE-PHOTOGRAPHY

Tele-Conversion Lens 90 mm F : 5.6, screwed onto the front of the camera lens, permits taking picture with image size 1.8 times as large as that taken with the camera alone from the same shooting point. It is useful for landscape, animal and sports photography as well as for portraiture.

Focusing distance when using the Tele-Conversion Lens are indicated below for the distances set on the scale of the camera lens.

Setting on the normal lens scale		Actually focused distance with Tele-C. lens	
Infinity		Infinity	
10 meters	30′	32.7 meters	98′
5	15′	26.3	49′
3	10′	9.7	32′
2	7′	6.4	22′6″
1.5	5′	4.8	15′11″
1.2	4′	3.8	12′7″
1.0	3′6″	3.1	10′11″
0.9	3′	2.8	9′4″
0.8	2′6″	2.5	7′8″
0.7		2.1	
0.6	2′	1.8	6′1/8″

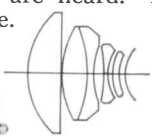
The lens is supplied with a slip-on front cap in the leather case.

The 69 mm screw-in hood and filter are used on this lens.

Note :

When using the conversion lens, the camera's built-in exposure meter does not couple to the aperture diaphragm for the lens opened larger than F : 5.6.

Screwing in of the Conversion Lens is to be made until clicks are heard. Don't revolve it further with force.



Weight with leather case : 415 gm.

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WIDE-ANGLE PHOTOGRAPHY

Also available is Wide-Conversion Lens 35 mm, F : 5.6 for wide-angle photography.

This lens attached on the camera lens produces images of smaller size but covers a picture area 1.5 times (in diagonal) as wide as that taken with the normal camera lens alone from the same shooting point. Therefore, the lens is an invaluable aid for interior and architectural shoots.

The use of the Wide-Conversion Lens is the same as that described previously for the Tele-Conversion Lens.

Setting on the normal lens scale		Actually focused distance with Wide-C. lens	
Infinity		Infinity	
10 meters	30′	5.2 meters	16′
5	15′	2.6	8′
3	10′	1.6	5′4″
2	7′	1.1	3′10″
1.5	5′	0.8	2′9″
1.2	4′	0.7	2′3″
1.0	2′6″	0.6	2′
0.9	3′	0.52	1′9″
0.8	2′6″	0.47	1′6″
0.7		0.41	
0.6	2′	0.36	1′3″

The lens is supplied with a slip-on front cap in the leather case.

The 69 mm screw-in hood and filter are used on this lens, which are available at your camera shop.

Weight with leather case : 410 gm.

CLOSE-UP PHOTOGRAPHY

The shortest focusing distance of the normal built-in camera lens is 2 feet or 0.6 meter. For small object work, i.e., to take picture at distances of less than the above, an attachable close-up lens should be used, which is supplied as accessory.

This close-up attachment lens is screwed on the front of the camera lens, enabling to shoot the subjects as close as up to 1 foot or 35 cm.

While accurate focusing is important in all photography, it is especially critical at close working distances, as the subject approaches the camera, the depth of field rapidly decreases. Usually, the aperture of the lens is closed down for the depth of field and for maximum sharpness.

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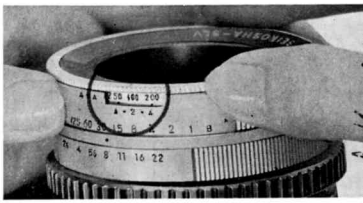
FILTER

The filter used on the camera lens of Nikkorex 35-2 is to be of screw-in type and 40.5 mm in diameter (Pitch=0.5 mm). The use of Nikon Filters is recommended as satisfactory results may not always be ensured with other makes of filters. The filters are available in the following colors and shades:

Color and Shade		Denomination engraved on the filter	Filter Factor	
			Daylight	Artificial Light (Tungsten)
Yellow	Light	Y43, Y44, Y45	1.5	1
	Medium	Y47, Y48, Y49	1.7	1.2
	Dark	Y51, Y52, Y53	2	1.5
Orange		O55, O56, O57	3	2.5
Red		R59, R60, R61	6	
Green	Light	X 0	2	1.1
	Dark	X 1		2
Ultra-Violet		L38, L39, L40	1	1



● Filter Factor Setting

Filter reduces the amount of light transmission. Therefore, an increase in exposure is necessary when using them. This increase is expressed as a factor, and by this factor the film speed rating, once set on the film speed (ASA) ring of the lens, is to be rectified as shown in the following example.

When a film of ASA speed 100 is loaded and a filter with 2× factor is used, turn the filter speed ring at the front end of the lens to set the film speed figure 100 at the red figure 2 instead of the red triangular indicator mark, holding the shutter speed ring firmly.

The red dots between ▲ and 2 and 4 indicate the intermediate factors 1.5 and 3 respectively.

Don't forget to reset the film speed ring for the proper film speed as soon as you have removed the filter.

LENS HOOD

Use of the lens hood is recommended at all times even when the camera is not aimed towards the light or there seems to be no stray light present.

The hood is screwed on the front of the lens, and will also fit directly over the 40.5 mm screwing filter, permitting use of both units with the lens at the same time.

The lens hood is supplied with a leather case which has a room for keeping also the close-up attachment lens. This leather case can be carried by attaching to the neck strap of the camera.

The 69 mm screw-in hoods for use with the Tele- or Wide-Conversion Lens are also available at your camera shop.

EVEREADY CASES FOR NIKKOREX 35-2

Two kinds of eveready cases are available, one made of soft and the other of hard leather. After putting the camera in the case, fasten the locking screw nut found on the bottom. This nut is threaded so that the camera can be attached to a tripod without removing from the case.

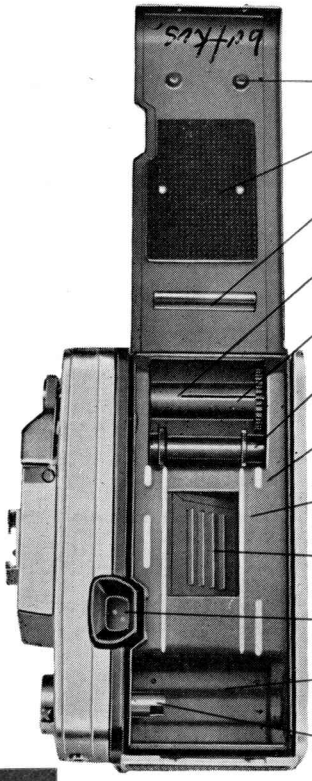
The eveready case permits the use of camera by detaching its snap-on front only.

A compartment case which holds not only the camera but also conversion and attaching lenses, filters and lens hoods, etc. is also available.

CARE OF CAMERA

- Care should be taken in handling and carrying the camera, especially avoiding the use of force. Protect it from shock.
- The use of Nikon UV filter on the lens is recommended at all times for protecting the front lens.
- Avoid direct vibration in car, train or motor cycle. This is especially harmful to the built-in exposure meter of the camera.
- Don't leave the front exposure meter window in the sun any more than you can help, to avoid excessive light and heat effect.
- When the camera is carried in the eveready case, be sure to fasten the locking nut screw fitted on the bottom of the case, so that camera will not drop out.
- To clean the lens, first remove dust with a feather or hand-blower, and then use soft washed-out linen.
- Finger marks or grease on the lens surface can be removed by means of cloth sparingly soaked with alcohol.
- When not using the camera, the shutter and self-timer should not be kept in a wound position for any length of time. It is recommended to set the shutter ring at a slower speed than 1/30 sec. and the focusing ring at infinity.
- When the camera is not used for a long time, keep the case separately from the camera.
- Do not try to dismantle the lens. If there is any question concerning your equipment, refer to your dealer or the manufacturer.

THE CAMERA PARTS



CAMERA AND LENS NUMBERS

Do not lose the guarantee card which bears the serial numbers of the camera and lens. It is also advisable to keep a record of these numbers in the event that you lose the camera.

Guarantee Card No.	
Camera Body No.	
Lens No.	
Purchased:	
Address:	
Name of Owner	

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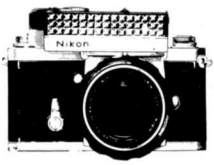
Nikon

F

Fully automatic single-lens reflex



With coupling Nikon Exposure Meter, Nikon Motor Drive and complete series of interchangeable Nikkor lenses.

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