

This manual is for reference and historical purposes, all rights reserved.

This page is copyright© by M. Butkus, NJ.

This page may not be sold or distributed without the expressed permission of the producer

I have no connection with any camera company

On-line camera manual library

This is the full text and images from the manual. This may take 3 full minutes for the PDF file to download.

If you find this manual useful, how about a donation of \$3 to: M. Butkus, 29 Lake Ave., High Bridge, NJ 08829-1701 and send your e-mail address so I can thank you. Most other places would charge you \$7.50 for a electronic copy or \$18.00 for a hard to read Xerox copy.

This will allow me to continue to buy new manuals and pay their shipping costs.

It'll make you feel better, won't it?

**If you use Pay Pal or wish to use your credit card,
click on the secure site on my main page.**

Nikon

F2SB

Photomic
FINDER

DP-3

INSTRUCTION MANUAL

NOMENCLATURE

Shutter-speed dial lock

Shutter-speed selector

Maximum aperture indicator

EE aperture control coupling

Finder mounting clamps

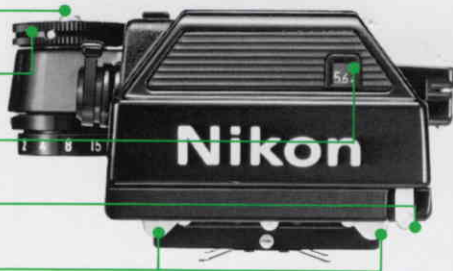
Finder release lever

Finder illuminator switch

External "correct exposure" indicator

ASA film-speed index ring

ASA film-speed scale



butkus, us



Eyepiece shutter control

Extra-long exposure scale

Shutter speed scale

Shutter speed index

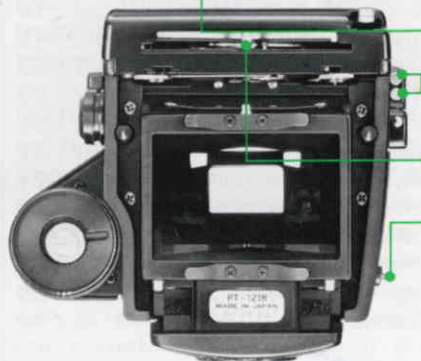
Ready-light

Viewfinder eyepiece

EE aperture control contacts

Meter coupling pin

Ready-light contact



CONTENTS

Foreword	5
Preparation for use	6
Attaching the finder	6
Removing the finder	7
Shutter speed coupling	7
Lens/finder coupling	8
Maximum aperture indicator	9
Installing the batteries	10
Checking the batteries	11
Setting the film speed	12
Exposure measurement	13
Determining exposure	14
Metering range	16
High-contrast lighting situations	16
Extreme low-light metering	20
Eyepiece shutter operation	20
Finder illuminator	21
Stop-down exposure measurement	22
Exposure compensation adjustments	24
Adjustments for focusing screens	24
Adjustments for film compensation	26
Eyepiece ready-light	27
Care and handling	28
Features/specifications	30

FOREWORD

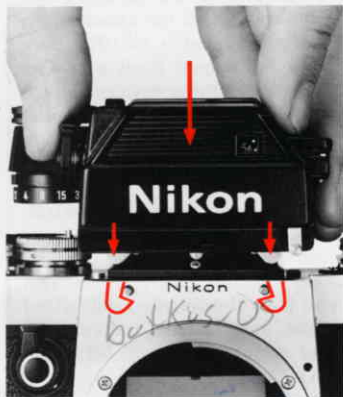
The F2SB Photomic Finder DP-3 is a compact, precision pentaprism finder assembly featuring the latest in metering technology for the finest photographic results over a wide range of lighting conditions, including low-light levels. Designed to fit any F2 Nikon camera body, the DP-3 incorporates the Nikon "Photomic" thru-the-lens metering method that concentrates 60% of the reading within the 12mm-diameter central portion of the view-field; thus, metering is quick and precise for varied lighting situations, and covers virtually 100% of the picture image frame as visible on the focusing screen. Exposure settings with the DP-3 are easy to see, easy to set via the use of light-emitting diodes (LEDs) for visual display. The combination of the three LEDs within the finder enables five-step display of the exposure for fine adjustments to the precise setting desired. An additional LED is provided atop the finder for exposure settings when using the built-in eye-piece shutter for special shooting situations such as remote control photography with aperture control unit and motor drive. Other merits of the DP-3 include the display of

shutter speed and aperture settings within the finder, the built-in finder illuminator, and the ready-light for use with flash units. Silicon Photodiodes (SPD) are used in the metering circuitry for rapid response to changing light levels, and they are especially advantageous for accurate and quick readings under low-light conditions to EV-2. Additional sophistications employed in the metering system include a monolithic IC for exposure detection and indication, and a metallic thin-film resistor (the Functional Resistance Element or FRE); both of these devices help to ensure the most dependable operation under demanding picture-taking situations. In addition, this finder couples with the EE Aperture Control Attachments DS-1/DS-2 for shutter-speed priority automatic exposure control. To ensure you get the best results from your F2SB Photomic Finder DP-3, read this instruction manual carefully. Keep the manual handy until you have thoroughly familiarized yourself with the unit and its operation. A few minutes of preparation will help you avoid costly mistakes.

PREPARATION FOR USE

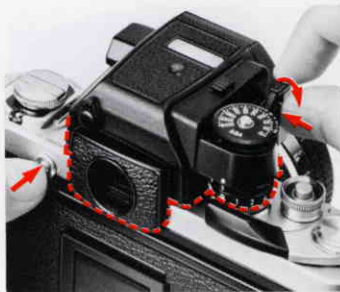
Attaching the Finder

The F2SB Photomic Finder DP-3 attaches to any F2 Nikon camera body without the need for modification or adjustment. To attach the DP-3 to the camera body, perform the following: Set the aperture ring of the lens (if mounted) to the maximum aperture setting, gently place the finder in the mounting position, and then firmly press it down until it clicks and locks into place. Note that the DP-3's finder mounting clamps (depicted in red in the figure) will engage the pins on the camera body when properly seated. To couple the lens and finder for proper indexing, turn the lens' aperture ring to the minimum aperture setting, then all the way to the maximum aperture setting; with this action, the finder is properly indexed to the lens (see Page 9 for additional details).



Removing the Finder

To remove the DP-3 from the camera, press the finder release lever inward and rotate toward the front (this action releases the mounting clamps); then, depress the finder release button at the rear of the camera body and lift the finder out of the camera.



Shutter Speed Coupling

The shutter-speed selector of the DP-3 finder is part of an extender assembly that couples with the camera's shutter-speed dial. After mounting the DP-3 on the camera, turn the selector left or right until it engages with the camera's shutter-speed dial and the two can be turned in tandem.



PREPARATION FOR USE – continued



Lens/Finder Coupling

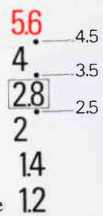
The F2SB Photomic Finder DP-3 takes advantage of the automatic diaphragm feature of most Nikkor lenses to measure light with the lens wide open. Full-aperture metering gives a bright, clear finder image for viewing and focusing, and minimizes the effect of light entering the viewfinder from the eyepiece.

In order to measure exposure at full aperture with lenses having different maximum apertures, the meter must be coupled with the maximum aperture of the lens in use. This is done each time the lens is attached or changed as follows: Position the lens in the camera's bayonet mount so that the mounting index dots on the lens and the camera body are aligned. Grasp the lens by the white milled ring and twist it counterclockwise until it clicks into place. Turn the aperture ring all the way to the

minimum aperture setting (largest f/number), then all the way in the opposite direction. This step automatically fits the coupling pin of the Photomic finder into the coupling prong on the lens and sets the finder for the maximum aperture of the lens.

Maximum Aperture Indicator

As the lens' aperture ring is turned to the maximum aperture position at the completion of lens/finder coupling and indexing, the finder displays the lens' maximum aperture via the indicator provided (see figure below). For example, a lens with a maximum aperture of f/2.8 will cause "2.8" to appear in the finder's maximum aperture indicator. The scale is provided with numbers (and dots for intermediate settings) of from "1.2" to "5.6" as depicted.



Maximum Aperture Scale

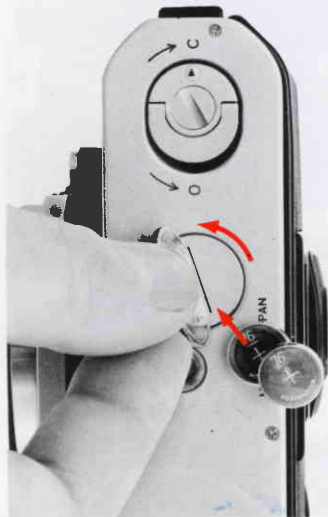


Installing the Batteries

The F2SB Photomic Finder DP-3 is powered by two high-performance silver-oxide batteries mounted in the battery chamber in the baseplate of the camera. To install the batteries, first remove the battery chamber cover (turn it 90° counterclockwise using a coin or similar object); then, place two 1.5V silver-oxide (button-cell type) batteries in the chamber, making sure that the plus (+) side of each unit faces out. After inserting and properly seating the batteries, replace the cover and lock it to secure the assembly.

Caution: Remove the batteries when the camera is not to be used for a long period.

At below-freezing temperatures, the batteries may malfunction or cease to operate until the temperature rises again. Be careful not to expose them to severe cold for long periods.

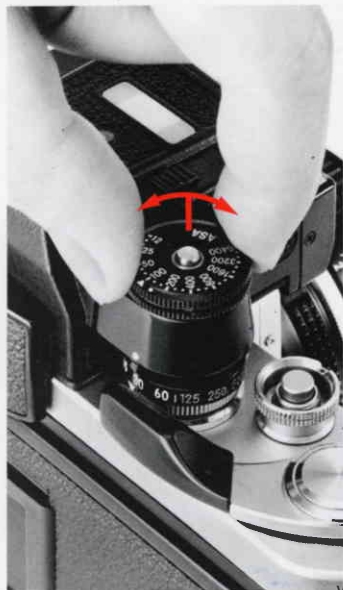


Checking the Batteries

The camera's film-advance lever serves as the ON/OFF switch for the DP-3 finder. Thus, to check battery power, perform the following: Pull out the lever just far enough to uncover the red meter ON index on the top of the camera; then, look within the finder to see if any of the LED exposure indicators are illuminated. If any of the indicators are lit, battery power is sufficient for proper operation. If none of the LEDs light, battery positioning should be checked; then, if none of the LEDs light, replace batteries.



PREPARATION FOR USE – continued



Setting the Film Speed

The exposure meter of the DP-3 must be adjusted to the speed of the film in use to ensure correct measurement; thus, a film-speed scale (ASA graduations) and an index ring are provided on the finder. To adjust, lift up the milled ASA film-speed index ring and turn it until the red index triangle is aligned with the ASA value for the film in use. The meter is sensitive across the full range of from ASA12 to ASA6400. The film-speed dial has two dots between each pair of numbers for intermediate settings such as 64, 80, 125, etc.



EXPOSURE MEASUREMENT

The exposure meter of the DP-3 features a center-weighted TTL metering system coupled to the shutter speed and aperture controls. The meter reads the light over the entire focusing screen but favors the central 12mm diameter area. This allows you to make precise readings of the selected subject area, resulting in balanced overall exposures.

The amount of light reaching the film is determined by a combination of the lens aperture and the shutter speed. Of course, since the two are interrelated, different combinations will give the same amount of exposure when carefully chosen. The best combination for your needs will depend on the results desired. Use fast shutter speeds to freeze motion, or use slow speeds to create deliberate blur. Small apertures give greater depth of field, while large apertures restrict sharp focus to the main subject. The table below shows how control settings are interrelated; all combinations shown give the same exposure.

Aperture	f/1.4	f/2	f/2.8	f/4	f/5.6
Shutter speed (second)	1/500	1/250	1/125	1/60	1/30

EXPOSURE MEASUREMENT—continued

—	Underexposure by more than 1 stop
— ○	Underexposure by 1/5 to 1 stop
○	Correct exposure
○ +	Overexposure by 1/5 to 1 stop
+	Overexposure by more than 1 stop

Determining Exposure

The DP-3 has three LED exposure indicators visible within the finder viewfield (“+” for overexposure, “○” for correct exposure, and “—” for underexposure); thus, the DP-3 is capable of providing easy-to-read exposure information in five steps, and even at low-light levels. Additionally, the selected shutter speed and lens aperture settings are visible for maximum ease of operation for setting the desired exposure.

To determine the correct exposure with the DP-3: Switch ON the meter by moving the film-advance lever to the standoff position; with this action, one of the LED indicators will light, indicating overexposure, correct exposure or underexposure. If the plus (+) indicator lights, increase the shutter speed or decrease the aperture until the center (○) indicator just comes on and the (+) turns off; if the minus (—) indicator is lit, decrease the shutter speed or increase the aperture until the center indicator lights. When two LEDs light simultaneously (i.e., + and ○, or — and ○), the exposure setting is within 1-stop of correct exposure; thus, be sure to adjust the aperture setting slowly to get only the correct “center” (○) exposure. Values for the five settings of the LEDs are described in the figure on this page.



15.6

+ ○ -

250

Metering Range

If the center “correct exposure” LED fails to illuminate, even after all possible lens-aperture/shutter-speed combinations have been tried, then the available light is too bright or too dim for the meter’s range. To correct this situation, several measures may be taken, as follows: Switch to a new film (either faster or slower) that more closely matches the available light; mount a neutral density filter on the lens to decrease the light reaching the film plane; or use artificial lighting (i.e., an electronic Speedlight unit) to increase subject illumination. Remember, too, that the lens in use can greatly influence suitability for bright or dim shooting. For example, a 50mm f/1.4 lens (with ASA 100 film) couples from EV -2 (f/1.4 at 8 seconds) to EV 17 (f/8 at 1/2000 second) for excellent low-light performance; on the other hand, a 200mm f/4 lens proves more usable at bright-light levels, coupling (with ASA 100 film) from EV 1 (f/4 at 8 seconds) to EV 20 (f/22 at 1/2000 second). Thus, choose the lens carefully to match the existing lighting conditions.

High-Contrast Lighting Situations

When there are substantial brightness differences between

the main subject and the background, unimportant bright spots or dark spots can adversely influence the finder reading, and thus the final exposure. To prevent under- or overexposure of the main subject under these shooting conditions, some corrective action must be taken to ensure proper exposure of the main subject. Fortunately, the DP-3's center-weighted TTL metering action simplifies adjustments, making for quicker camera operation and more accurate final results.

To compensate for an excessively bright or dark background, target the main subject in the center of the focusing screen while performing metering; this action ensures that the main emphasis of the meter reading will be on the chosen subject. Then, after completing aperture and shutter speed adjustments, recompose to the desired picture composition and make the exposure without readjusting the camera controls. For example, when shooting landscapes, it is often advisable to aim the camera slightly downward during exposure measurement to eliminate the effects of a bright expanse of sky; without such compensation, the landscape may appear underexposed in the final print. Also, for backlit subjects, it may be necessary to move closer to the subject to ensure a proper reading. (See following pages for example photos.)

EXPOSURE MEASUREMENT—continued



f 5.6 + ○ - 250

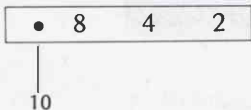
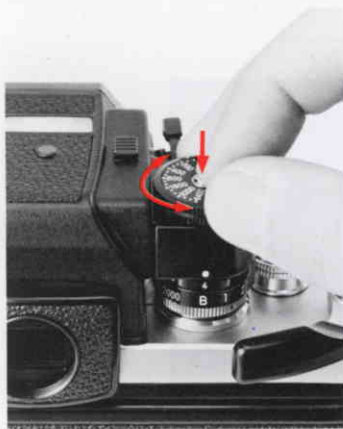
- Metering with a bright area in the center will cause underexposure of the main subject.

www.orphancameras.com



- For correct exposure, first measure the main subject; then, recompose and shoot.

EXPOSURE MEASUREMENT—continued



Extreme Low-Light Metering

The F2SB Photomic Finder DP-3 is capable of metering low-light levels requiring slow shutter speeds of up to 10 seconds. To meter at low-light levels, perform the following: Set the lens' aperture ring to the desired aperture setting, and the shutter-speed selector to "B"; then, depress and hold the shutter-speed dial lock and turn the selector until the center LED exposure indicator (○) illuminates to indicate correct exposure. Having set the selector, read off the number on the extra-long exposure scale and set the camera's self-timer for the indicated value (see camera instruction manual for details concerning self-timer operation). When performing low-light metering, be sure to block the entry of stray light into the viewfinder by closing the eyepiece shutter (see following section) or by continuously viewing through the finder.

Eyepiece Shutter Operation

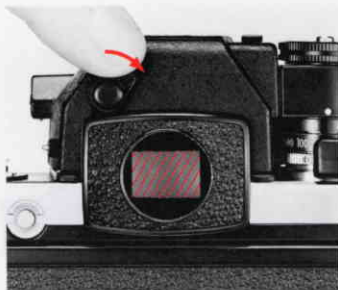
The DP-3 is fitted with an eyepiece shutter for special unmanned shooting situations (e.g., remote control automated shooting with motor drive and automatic aperture control) requiring protection against the entry of stray light through the viewfinder eyepiece. To close the shutter, simply turn the eyepiece shutter control 60°

clockwise, as the shutter closes, the internal LEDs are

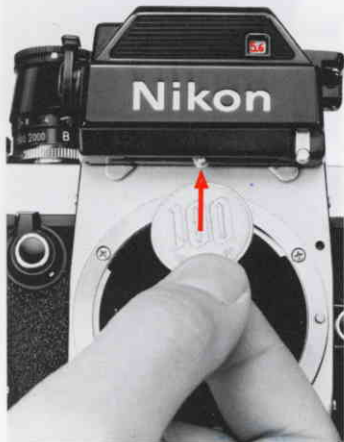
deactivated and the external “correct exposure” indicator is switched on for metering operation from atop the finder. To set the camera for proper exposure using the external LED indicator, simply adjust the aperture ring and/or the shutter-speed selector until the LED just glows; once the LED comes on, the camera is set for correct exposure. In addition to its use for low-light metering or for unmanned photography, the eyepiece shutter comes in handy to ensure correct exposure measurement in critical shooting situations (e.g., photo-micrography) or for protection against the entry of bright light into the viewfinder during daylight shooting.

Finder Illuminator

When shooting under low-light levels, the finder's shutter speed and aperture indicators (located just below the viewfinder image) often are difficult to read. To solve this problem, the DP-3 is fitted with a finder illuminator. To operate, slide the illuminator switch at the top of the finder toward the rear of the camera; with this action, the shutter speed and aperture settings will glow red.



STOP-DOWN EXPOSURE MEASUREMENT



With some Nikkor lenses, full-aperture exposure measurement is not possible, either because the lens has no automatic diaphragm, or because the lens does not couple with the finder's meter; with certain accessories, too, lens/finder coupling is lost, thus, preventing full-aperture measurement. However, the DP-3's Photomic meter can still be used for exposure measurement via the stop-down method. Before mounting the lens (or accessory) on the camera body, push the DP-3's meter coupling pin up into the finder with a coin or similar object; when set, the number "5.6" will appear in the finder's maximum aperture indicator. After setting the finder, mount the lens or lens/accessory combination on the camera, switch on the meter by moving the film-advance lever to the standoff position, and then set the controls for correct exposure as follows:

For automatic diaphragm lenses with no coupling prong, such as the Zoom-Nikkor 200-600mm f/9.5 lens and super-telephoto lenses using Nikon focusing units, set the camera to the desired shutter speed; then, depress the depth-of-field preview button to stop-down the lens diaphragm and, while holding the button depressed, adjust the aperture ring until the center LED indicator comes on. Be sure to release the depth-of-field button prior to making the exposure.

For fixed-aperture lenses, such as Reflex-Nikkor lenses, simply adjust the shutter-speed selector until the center LED indicator comes on. For convenience, shutter speeds can be set at intermediate settings in the 1/80 sec. to 1/2000 sec. speed range for precise exposures. If the meter indicates continuous overexposure, use a neutral density filter or slower film. If continuous underexposure is indicated, supplementary lighting or a faster film is necessary. This technique is also suitable for photography using a telescope or microscope.

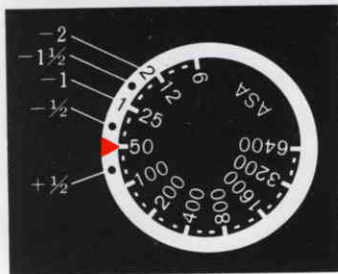
For bellows units, extension rings and preset lenses, set the camera to the desired shutter speed; then, stop down the lens manually until the center LED indicator comes on. Preset-type lenses include PC-Nikkor lenses.

Light transmission properties vary somewhat with focusing screen type, thus occasionally requiring exposure correction to compensate for the combined effects of the lens/screen combination in use. The numbers listed in various blocks of the table on the opposite page denote the amount of correction necessary in f/stops. To adjust the DP-3 for the indicated f/stop correction, lift and turn the ASA film-speed index ring until the ASA value for the film in use is aligned with the appropriate mark engraved on the ring. In the example figure shown, ASA 100 is aligned with the $-\frac{1}{2}$ mark to provide the correction required when using the Type C screen with a DP-3 Photomic Finder-equipped F2 Nikon camera and the Fisheye-Nikkor 8mm f/2.8 lens, as indicated in the table. (When "0" is indicated in the table, no compensation is required.)

- = Exposure measurement via full-aperture method.
 = Exposure measurement via stop-down method.
 = Exposure measurement not possible; lens/screen combination permits only focusing operation.
 Blank space indicates lens/screen combination cannot be used.

Screen		A/L	B	C	D	E	G1	G2	G3	G4	H1	H2	H3	H4	I	K/P	M	R
Fisheye	6mm f/2.8	0	0	-1/2	-1/2	0	-1/2	0			0	0			0	0		0
	8mm f/2.8	0	0	-1/2	-1/2	0	-1/2	0			0	0	0		0	0		0
	16mm f/3.5	0	0			0	-1/2				0		0		0	0		0
	13mm f/5.6	0	0			0		-1				-1/2			0	0		0
Wideangle	15mm f/5.6	0	0			0		-1				-1/2			0	0		0
	18mm f/4	0	0			0	-1-1/2				-1				0	0		0
	20mm f/4	0	0			0	-1				-1/2				0	0		0
	24mm f/2.8	0	0			0		0			+1/2	0			0	0		0
	28mm f/2	0	0			0	+1/2	+1/2			+1/2	+1/2			0	0		0
	28mm f/2.8	0	0			0	0				+1/2				0	0		0
	28mm f/3.5	0	0			0	-1/2				0				0	0		0
	35mm f/1.4	0	0			0		+1/2			+1/2	+1/2			0	0		0
	35mm f/2	0	0			0	+1/2	+1/2			+1/2	+1/2			0	0		0
	35mm f/2.8	0	0			0	0				+1/2	0			0	0		0
	50mm f/1.4	0	0			0		+1/2			+1/2				0	0		0
	50mm f/2	0	0			0	+1/2	+1/2			+1/2	+1/2			0	0		0
Normal	55mm f/1.2	0	0			0		0				0			0	0		0
	85mm f/1.8	0	0			0		+1/2			+1/2	+1/2			0	0		0
	105mm f/2.5	0	0			0		0			+1/2	+1/2			0	0		0
	135mm f/2	0	0	0	0	0		+1/2				+1/2			0	0		0
	135mm f/2.8	0	0	0	0	0		0				+1/2			0	0		0
	135mm f/3.5	0	0	0	0	0		-1				0			0	0		0
	180mm f/2.8	0	0	0	0	0			0			0	0	0	0	0		0
	200mm f/4	0	0	0	0	0		-1-1/2				-1/2			0	0		0
	300mm f/4.5	0	0	0	0	0			-1-1/2			-2	-1	-1	0	0		0
	ED 300mm f/4.5	0	0	0	0	0			-1			-1-1/2	-1/2	-1/2	0	0		0
	ED 300mm f/2.8	0	0	0	0	0									0	0		0
	ED 400mm f/5.6	0	0	0	0	0									0	0		0
Telephoto	400mm f/4.5	0	0	0	0	0									0	0		0
	600mm f/5.6	0	0	0	0	0									0	0		0
	ED 600mm f/5.6	0	0	0	0	0									0	0		0
	800mm f/8	0	0	0	0	0									0	0		0
	ED 800mm f/8	0	0	0	0	0									0	0		0
	1200mm f/11	0	0	0	0	0									0	0		0
	ED 1200mm f/11	0	0	0	0	0									0	0		0
	28 ~ 45mm f/4.5	0	0			0					-1/2				0	0		0
	43 ~ 86mm f/3.5	0	0			0		-1				-1/2			0	0		0
	50 ~ 300mm f/4.5	0	0			0			-2				-1		0	0		0
	80 ~ 200mm f/4.5	0	0			0			-1				-1-1/2	-1/2	0	0		0
	ED 180 ~ 600mm f/8	0	0	0	0	0									0	0		0
	200 ~ 600mm f/9.5	0	0	0	0	0									0	0		0
Zoom	ED 360 ~ 1200mm f/11	0	0	0	0	0									0	0		0
	45mm f/2.8	0	0			0	0				0				0	0		0
PC	28mm f/4	0	0			0									0	0		0
	35mm f/2.8	0	0			0									0	0		0
Medical	200mm f/5.6	0	0			0									0	0		0
Micro	55mm f/3.5	0	0			0									0	0		0
	105mm f/4	0	0			0									0	0		0
Reflex Telephoto	500mm f/8	0	0	0	0	0									0	0		0
	1000mm f/11	0	0	0	0	0									0	0		0
	2000mm f/11	0	0	0	0	0									0	0		0

EXPOSURE COMPENSATION ADJUSTMENTS---continued



Adjustments for Film Compensation

Some exposure correction may be necessary when certain types of films are used for copying or photomicrography applications; the amount of correction required, however, will depend on the type of film and the specific application. The following table lists the exposure corrections in f/stops required for various film/shooting requirements. Compensation is possible by adjusting the shutter speed or the aperture by the indicated amount; also, compensation is possible by adjusting the ASA film-speed index ring. In the example shown, the index ring is set so that the red mark is aligned with ASA 50; this setting is the correct position to achieve a one-stop increase in exposure (three scale graduations equal one stop) as required when performing photomicrography (see table) using ASA 100 panchromatic film.

Original Type of film	Repro-Copying & Slide-Copying			Photo- micrography
	B & W or color photo	Letters or Figures on light back- ground	Letters or Figures on dark back- ground	
Panchromatic film for general use	No compensation necessary	+1-½ stops	- ½ stops	+1 stop

YEPIECE READY-LIGHT

The DP-3 finder has a ready-light built in for use with Nikon Speedlight Units. This unique feature provides for greater ease of operation during flash photography, as the photographer need not remove his eye from the eyepiece to check if the Speedlight Unit is ready for the next exposure; this built-in lamp lets the photographer know the condition of the flash (either "ready" when on, or "not ready" when off) at all times even while viewing. (For additional information, see the instruction manual supplied with the Speedlight.)

Your F2SB Photomic Finder DP-3 is durable. However, it also deserves the same care you would give any precision instrument. Follow the simple precautions given below and the finder will give you many years of dependable performance.

- Always attach or remove the finder properly. Do not use excessive force in either case.
- When not in use, store the finder with a prism guard in a case. Avoid storing it where it is liable to be exposed to excessive heat, cold or dampness.
- Avoid fingerprints and dust on the prism surface. Brush away grit or dust with a soft brush or use a rubber lens blower. Do not use cloth or ordinary tissue. If smudges or fingerprints persist, use a lens tissue sparingly dabbed with a professionally-recommended lens cleaner. Wipe with a circular motion and gentle pressure. (Even an approved lens cleaner can cause damage if it seeps into the prism mount.)

-
- When it is not being used for a long period, check the finder periodically to see that it operates properly.
 - Before leaving for a holiday, make a few trial exposures and allow at least two or three weeks' time for film processing and making any needed repairs or adjustments. This simple precaution will make your holiday a memorable one.

FEATURES/SPECIFICATIONS

Type of unit: Interchangeable finder for F2 Nikon cameras; no modification or adjustment required for mounting

Exposure measurement: Thru-the-lens (TTL) center-weighted system; both full-aperture and stop-down measurement possible

Exposure indication: Via three light-emitting diodes (LED) within the finder and one atop the prism

Film range: ASA 12 ~ 6400

Metering range: EV -2 to EV 17 (f/1.4 at 8 sec. to f/8 at 1/2000 sec.) with 50mm f/1.4 lens and ASA 100

Aperture coupling range: f/1.2 ~ f/32

Shutter speed coupling range: 1 ~ 1/2000 second, plus "B" via direct coupling; longer setting of from 2 sec. to 10 sec. possible via manual override

Maximum aperture indicator range: f/1.2 ~ f/5.6

Meter switch: Built into camera's film-advance lever

Battery power source: Two 1.5V (button-cell type) silver-oxide batteries mounted in camera body

Dimensions: 78 x 43 x 66mm

Weight: 230g

THE NIKON WARRANTY

The Nikon Worldwide Service Warranty Registration Card which identifies your F2SB Photomic Finder by its serial number is your guarantee that the finder you buy is a new one. When you return this card to a Nikon distributor you will receive your Nikon Worldwide Service Warranty Certificate, which entitles you to a one-year warranty anywhere throughout the world, subject to the conditions listed in the certificate.

Only an authorized Nikon dealer can provide you with a Nikon Warranty Registration Card. We cannot guarantee any finder or camera sold to you by an unauthorized dealer without a Warranty Registration Card, since it may be second-hand equipment.