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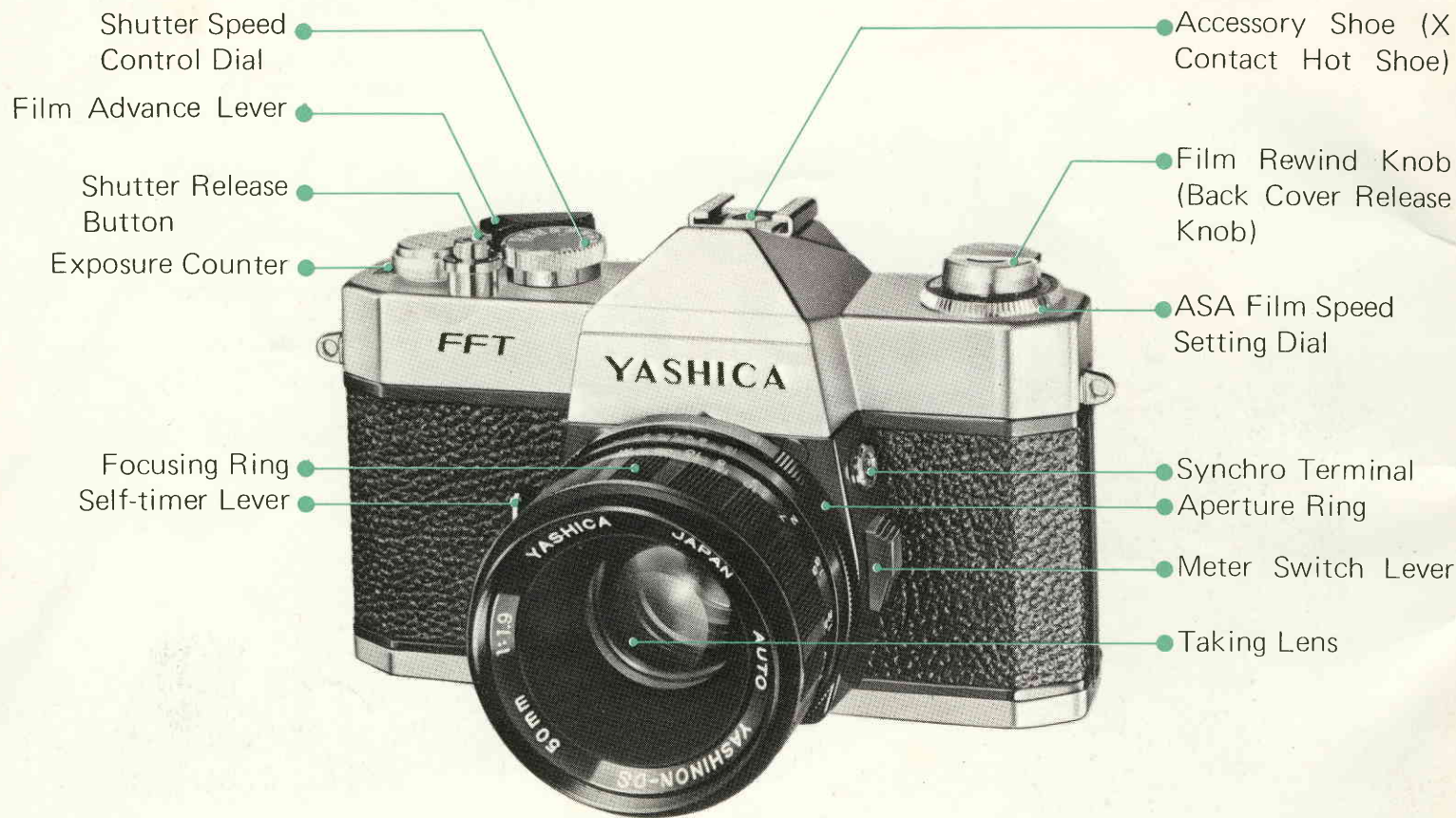
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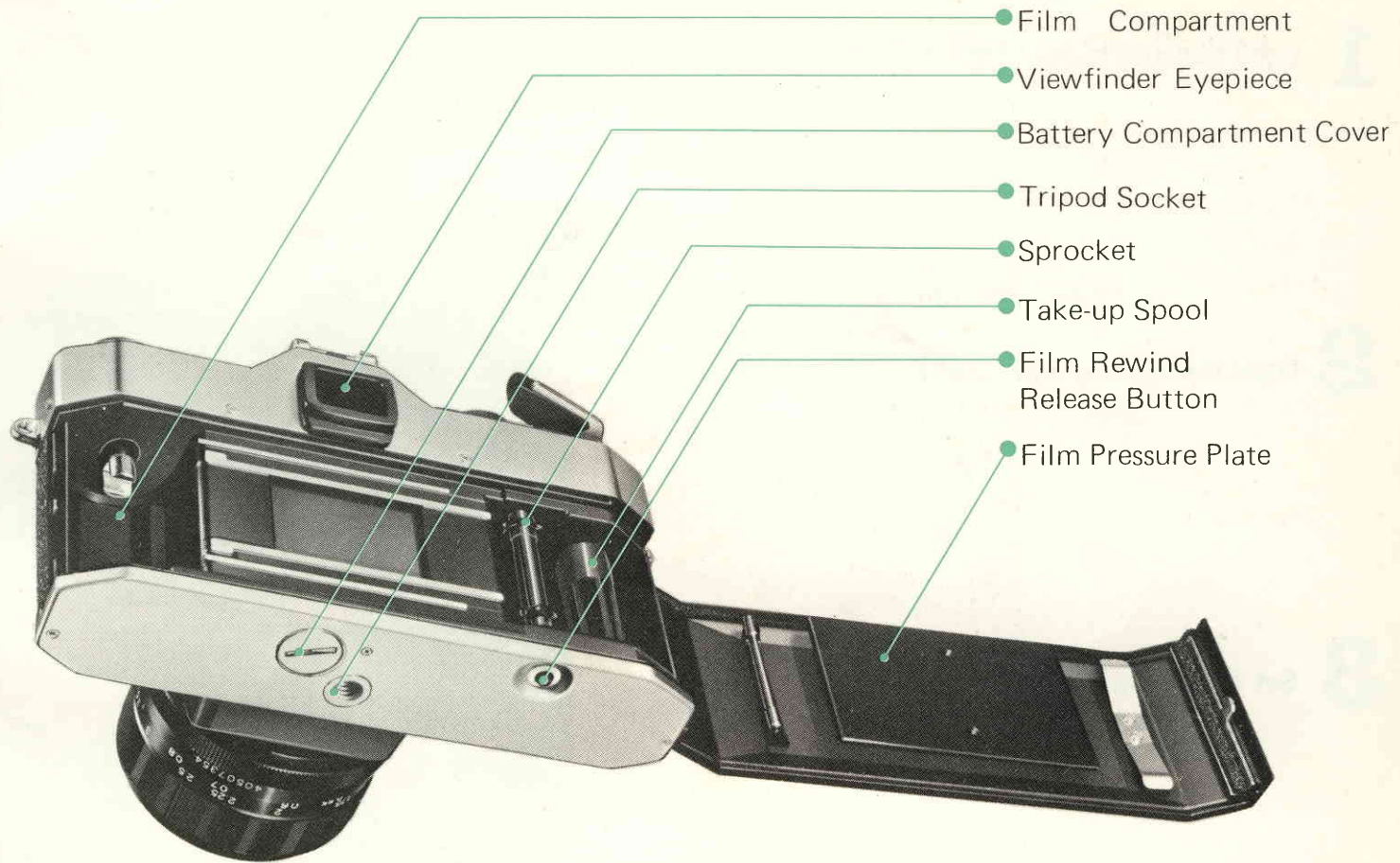
# YASHICA FFT

Instruction Booklet



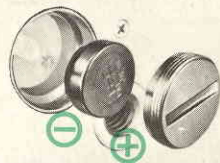


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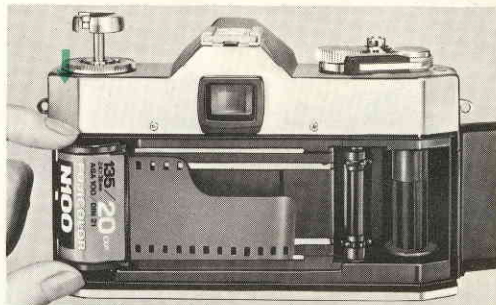
1

Load Mercury Battery (See Page 6)



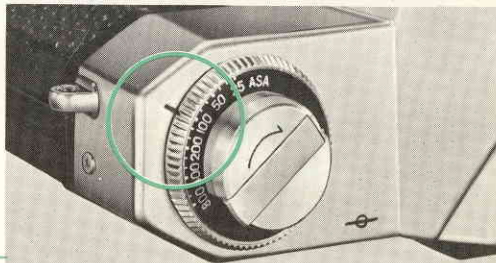
2

Open Back Cover and Load Film (See Page 7)

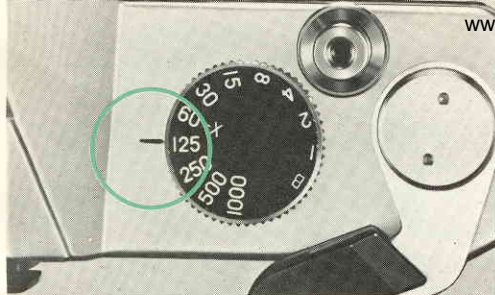


3

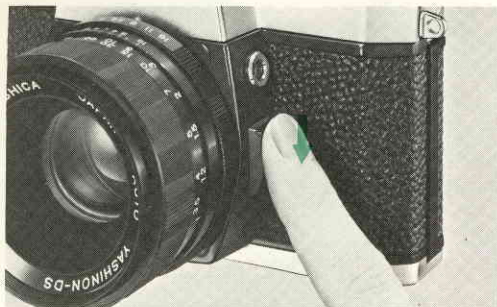
Set ASA Film Speed



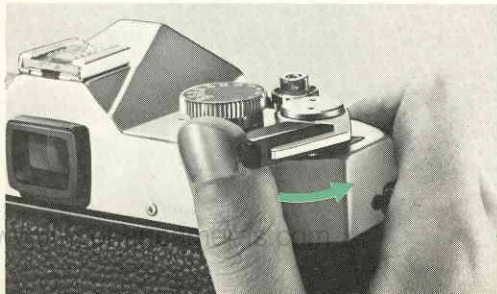




**4** Select Shutter Speed (or Lens Opening)  
(See Page 13)

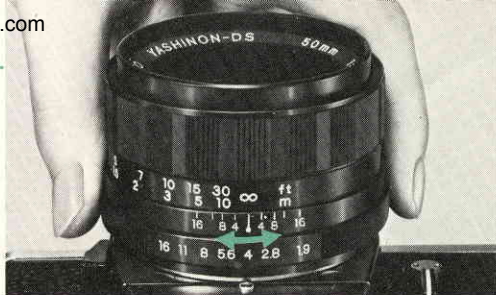


**5** Press Down Meter Switch Lever  
(See Page 14)



**6** Advance Film  
(See Page 9)

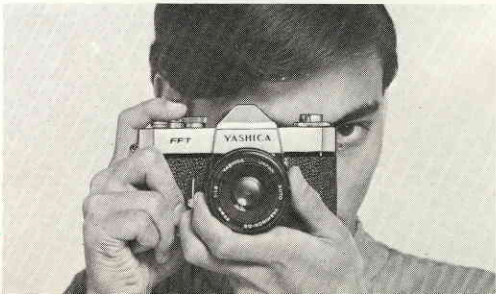
- 7** While turning Aperture Ring (or Shutter Speed Control Dial) (See Page 15) . . .

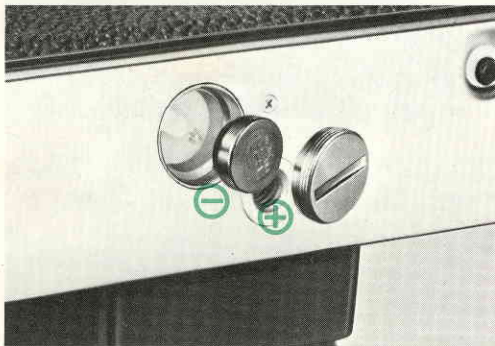
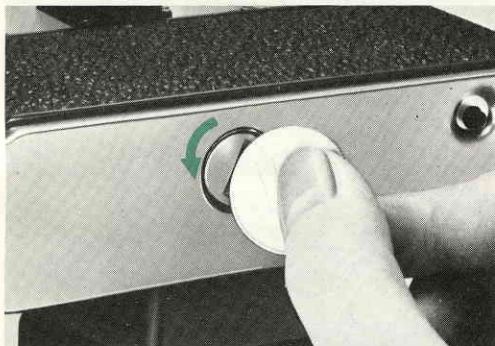


- 8** Center Meter Needle in Viewfinder (See Page 15)



- 9** Push up the Meter Switch Lever all the way for clear viewing and critical focusing.  
Focus and Click Shutter





Always use a 1.3V mercury battery (National H-C, Eveready EP-675R, Mallory RM-675R or equivalent).

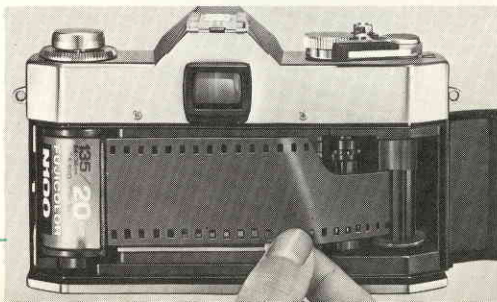
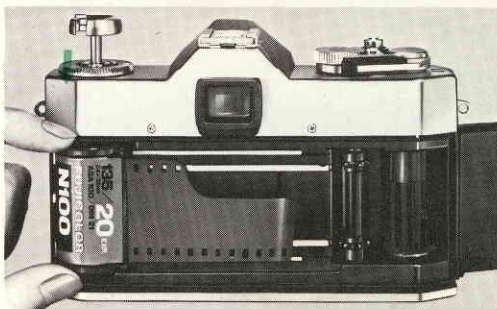
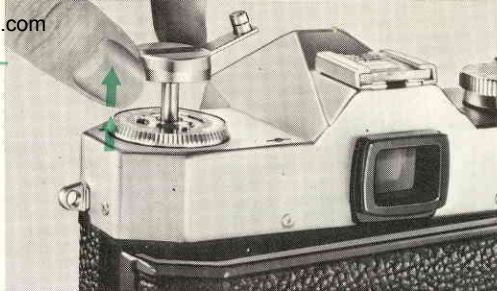
1. Open the Battery Compartment Cover, by turning it counter-clockwise with the edge of a coin.
2. Install the battery as illustrated seeing to it that the plus (+) end faces the cover. If the polarity is reversed, the meter needle in the finder will not function.
3. After installing the battery, replace the cover.

### < Battery Check >

The mercury battery provides sufficient power to operate the exposure control system over a period of about one year and a half in normal use. If the meter needle does not move under bright sunlight, replace the battery. (See Page 28)

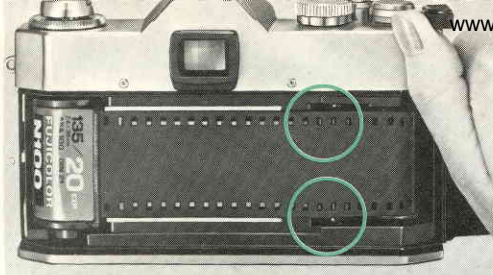


1. The Back Cover pops open when the Film Rewind Knob is pulled all the way up. When the Back Cover is opened, the Exposure Counter resets automatically to "S" (start) position.
2. Load the film cassette and reset the Film Rewind Knob to its original position.
3. Insert the tip of the film leader into one of the slots on the Take-up Spool.

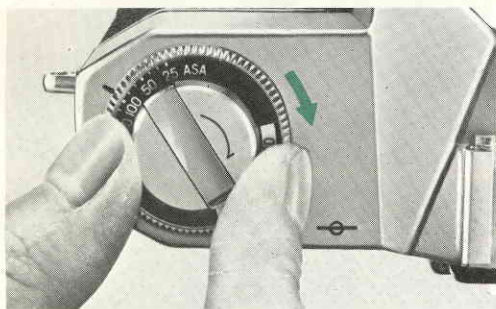


## Avoid direct sunlight when loading film

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4. Wind the Film Advance Lever. After making sure the sprocket teeth properly engage the perforations on the film, close the Back Cover. Press forcibly on the Back Cover to lock.



5. Turn the Film Rewind Knob in the direction of the arrow until it stops to take up the film slack in the cassette.

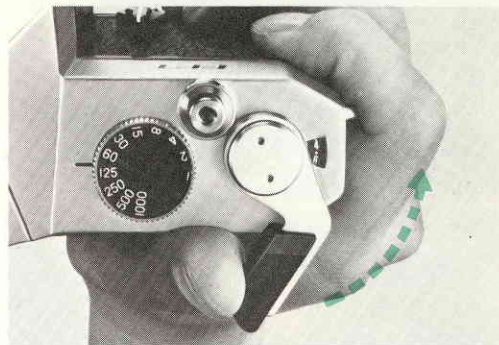


6. Advance the film by alternately winding the Film Advance Lever and depressing the Shutter Release Button until the Exposure Counter registers the figure "1". You are now ready for picture-taking.

## FILM ADVANCE LEVER

You can operate the Film Advance Lever in either one sweeping action or several short strokes.

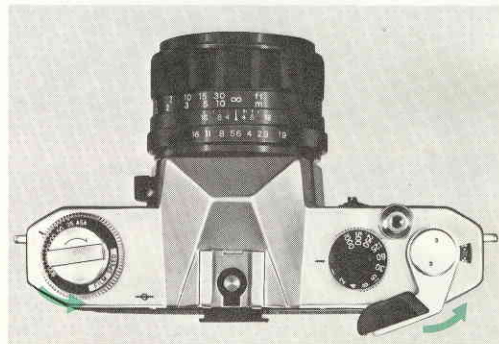
A full turn of the Lever advances the film and registers count of the exposed frame on the Exposure Counter. Always see that the Film Advance Lever is wound all the way.



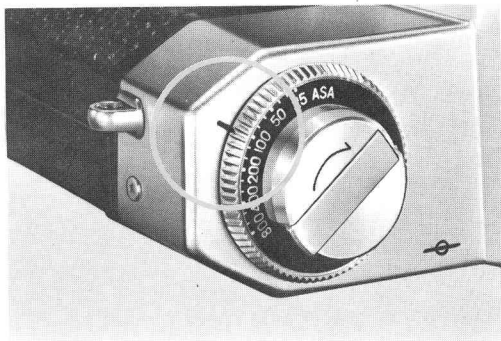
### < Checking the Film Advance >

If the Film Rewind Knob turns in the direction of the arrow (as illustrated) when the Film Advance Lever is wound, it indicates that the film is being advanced properly.

The shutter will not function if the film is not fully advanced. Check the film winding again.



## ASA FILM SPEED SETTING



After loading the film, make sure the camera is adjusted to the corresponding ASA film speed setting. Turn the ASA Film Speed Setting Dial and align the figure corresponding to the ASA rating of the film in use with the index mark (I).

Do not adjust the ASA Film Speed Setting Dial to an intermediate setting. Always align the ASA film speed rating properly with the index mark (I) — See illustration.

### < A Film Speed Rating >

ASA film speed rating denotes the degree of light sensitivity of the film emulsion. It is clearly indicated in the instruction sheet or the box in which the film is supplied.

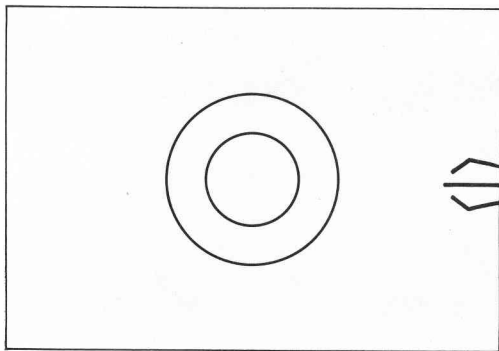
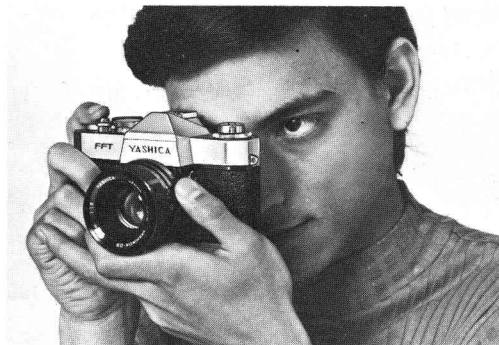
### < ASA Film Speed Scale >

ASA	25	32	40	50	64	80	100	125	160	200	250	320	400	500	640	800
DIN	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

The Yashica FFT is a single-lens reflex camera with a through-the-lens pentaprism viewfinder showing images exactly as they will appear on the film, thus eliminating all parallax problems. You can compose your picture precisely by sighting through the viewfinder with any interchangeable lens. The viewfinder is always bright and clear for composition and focusing. When the Meter Switch Lever is depressed, the meter will turn on and the diaphragm will close down to the preselected lens opening.

After the camera is set for perfect exposure, push up the Meter Switch Lever to turn off the meter and to enable focusing or viewing at full lens opening.

The Meter Switch Lever resets automatically to its original position every time the shutter is released.







While sighting through the Viewfinder, turn the Focusing Ring until the image of your subject appears clear. When the image appears blurred, the subject is out of focus. For critical focusing, use the microprism focusing spot at the center of the finder field.

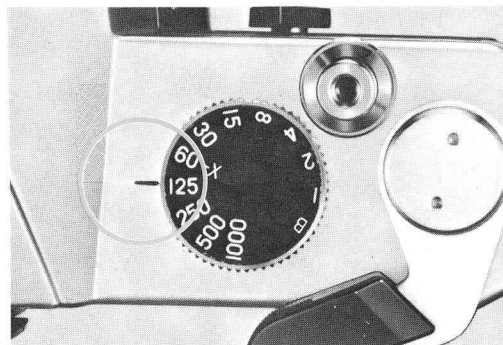
The same method of focusing is employed even when the camera is mounted with any type of interchangeable lens or close-up lens.



1. To obtain correct exposure, there are two methods: preselection of the shutter speed or the lens opening.

### < Preselection of Shutter Speed >

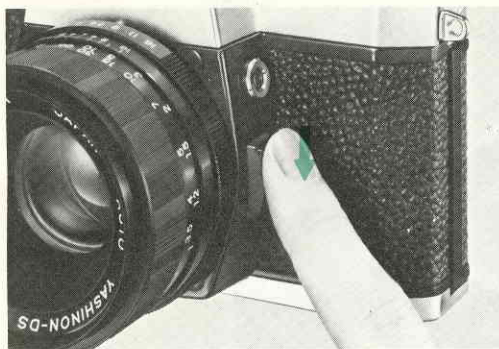
Preselect the shutter speed suited to your picture-taking requirements, such as the brightness of the subject, the speed of the moving subject and prevention of camera shake. Turn the Shutter Speed Control Dial to align the shutter speed setting with the index mark (I) as illustrated.



### < Preselection of Lens Opening >

Set the lens opening suited to your needs, the brightness of the subject, the depth of field, etc. Turn the Aperture Ring to align the desired lens opening with the index mark.





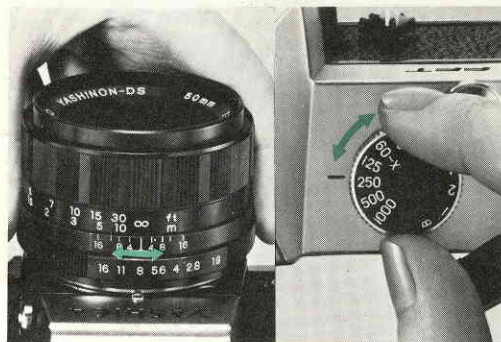
2. Press down the Meter Switch Lever and the meter turns on. At the same time, the diaphragm closes down to the preselected lens opening and the meter needle in the Viewfinder begins to move.

### Guide to Exposure Setting

Lighting Conditions (ASA 100)	Preselection of Shutter Speed	Preselection of Lens Opening
Outdoors under direct sunlight	1/1000, 1/500, 1/250	16, 11, 8
Overcast or in shade	1/250, 1/125, 1/60	5.6, 4, 2.8
Indoors or at night	1/30 or slower speeds	1.9, 1.7, 1.4, 1.2

When taking pictures of fast-moving subjects (sports, car, etc.), the use of a high shutter speed (1/1000 sec., 1/500 sec. or 1/250 sec.) is recommended.

3. While sighting through the Viewfinder, turn the Aperture Ring or the Shutter Speed Control Dial and center the meter needle within the enclosure on the right edge of the Viewfinder.

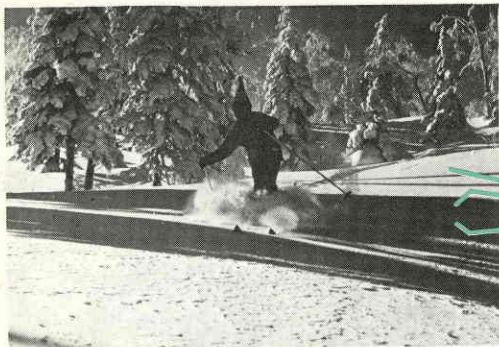


Correct exposure is assured when the meter needle is centered properly; therefore, go ahead and trip the shutter.

Push up the Meter Switch Lever to turn off the current and the diaphragm resets to full lens opening for clear viewing and precise focusing.

(The Meter Switch Lever will reset to 'Off' position as soon as the shutter is released.)





If the meter needle fails to center in the enclosure, readjust the shutter speed or the lens opening and repeat the procedure on the page 15.

In case the meter needle points upward, it indicates over-exposure. Select a faster shutter speed setting or a smaller lens opening. Otherwise, the use of an ND (Neutral Density) filter is recommended.

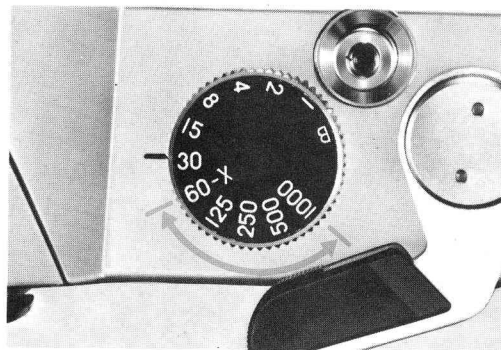
In case the meter needle points downward, it indicates under-exposure. Select a slower shutter speed setting or a larger lens opening. Or else, use an electronic flash unit or a flash gun.

When the meter needle does not move even when the camera is aimed at bright light, check the battery and replace it, if necessary.



### < Shutter Speed >

The shutter speed settings range from 1/1000 to 1 sec. but in-between speeds are available over the range from 1/1000 sec. to 1/60 sec. Make sure that the shutter speed settings from 1/30 sec. to 1 sec. are aligned properly with the index mark (I).



### CORRECT EXPOSURE

Correct exposure can be obtained when the meter needle centers in the enclosure. Before shooting, it is necessary to select the shutter-aperture combination suitable for picture-taking purpose and the subject from a wide range of the combinations in shutter speed and lens opening.

The basic rule of good picture-taking is to shoot your subject with "the sun behind your shoulder".



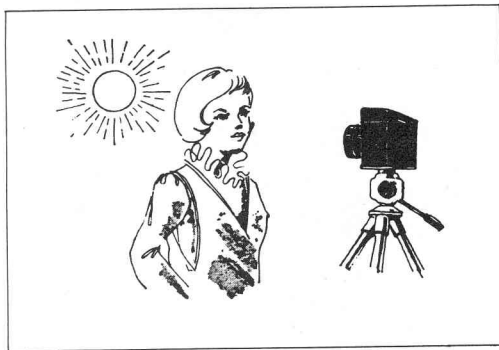
### «Shooting Backlit Subjects»

To obtain finer details of the dark area of your main subjects,

- Approach your main subject and measure the exposure in the normal manner.
- If you cannot approach your main subject, set the shutter speed or the lens opening one setting below the normal setting. For instance, if the cross-coupled meter gives a correct exposure setting of  $f/16$  at  $1/125$  sec., set the lens opening to  $f/11$  or the shutter speed to  $1/60$  sec.

### «Shooting Spotlit Subjects»

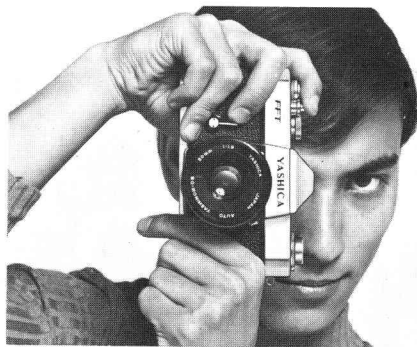
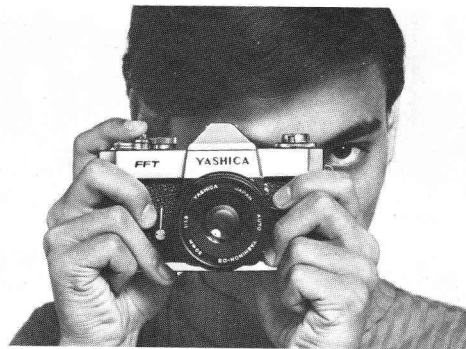
- To avoid over-exposure of the main subject, set the shutter speed or the lens opening above the normal setting. If, for example, the meter gives a correct exposure setting of  $f/11$  at  $1/125$  sec., set the lens opening to  $f/16$  or the shutter speed to  $1/250$  sec.

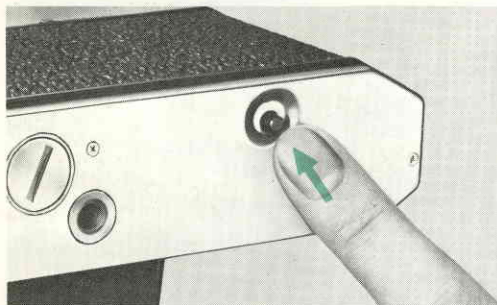
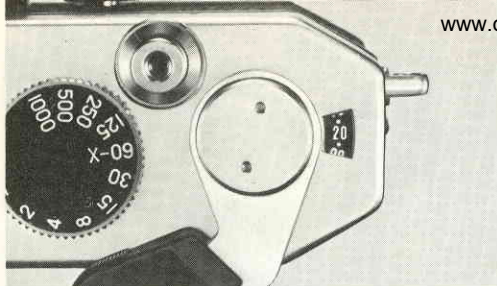


## SHOOTING POSTURE

In order to obtain perfect shots, the camera must be held firmly and steadily. Poor results are largely attributed to camera shake. Before attempting to shoot your first series of pictures with your Yashica FFT, get the "feel" of the camera and acquaint yourself with the proper shooting posture. Support the camera body firmly with your left hand, grip the body gently with your right hand and press the Shutter Release Button with your right index finger.

1. Select the ordinary horizontal position or the vertical one, according to the conditions of the subject and your picture-taking purpose.
2. Be careful not to cover the taking lens with your fingers or the camera case.
3. A building or a tree is sometimes a good camera support to prevent camera shake.





Make sure the exposed film is rewound into the film cassette before opening the Back Cover.

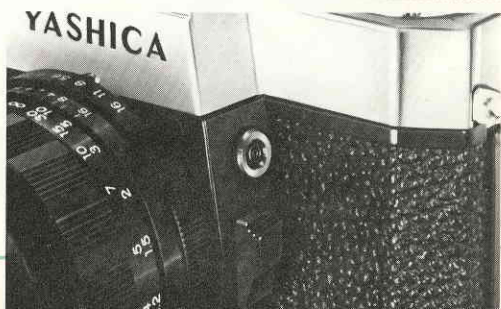
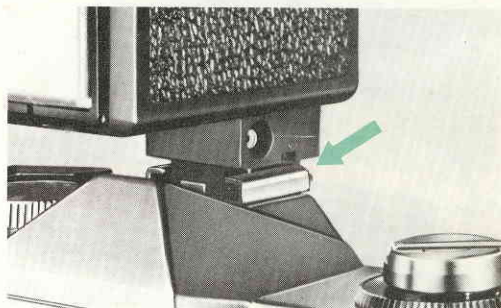
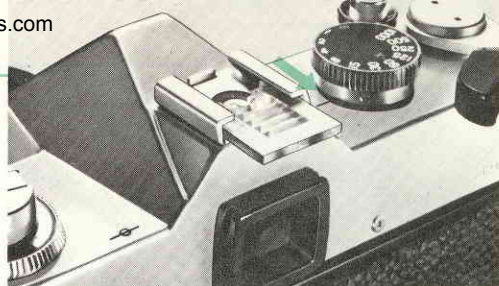
1. When the Exposure Counter registers the figure indicating the entire length of the film has been exposed, avoid winding the Film Advance Lever. If the Lever is wound forcibly, the film may disengage from the cassette, making it impossible to rewind it.
2. Press the Film Rewind Release Button on the base of the camera. It is unnecessary to keep the button pressed all the while during the film rewinding operation because it resets automatically when the Film Advance Lever is wound.
3. Fold out the Rewinding Crank-Handle on the Film Rewind Knob and turn it in the direction of the arrow. When the film pulls away from the Take-up Spool, you will feel a slight resistance, but continue turning the Crank-Handle. When it turns freely without resistance, open the Back Cover and take out the film cassette.

If the film fails to advance midway before the entire length of the film is exposed, press the Film Rewind Release Button and rewind it into the film cassette. Avoid advancing it forcibly.

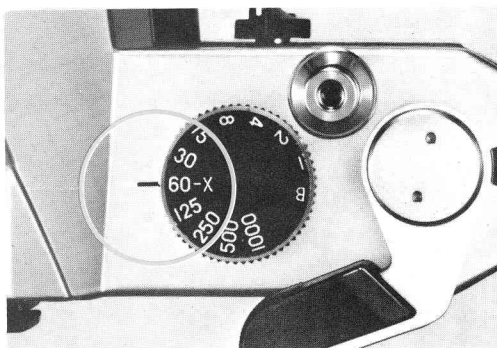
## FLASH EXPOSURE (1)

1. Remove the plastic cover from the Accessory Shoe (Hot Shoe).  
Keep the plastic cover in the Accessory Shoe when using an electronic flash or a flash gun of a bracket mount type.
2. Mount the electronic flash unit or the flash gun on the Accessory Shoe.
3. Connect the PC cord of the flash unit or the flash gun to the Synchro Terminal of the camera (in case of a cordless flash unit or flash gun, simply mount it on the Accessory Shoe).

The FP or X synchronization is determined by the built-in automatic selector according to the setting of the Shutter Speed Control Dial.







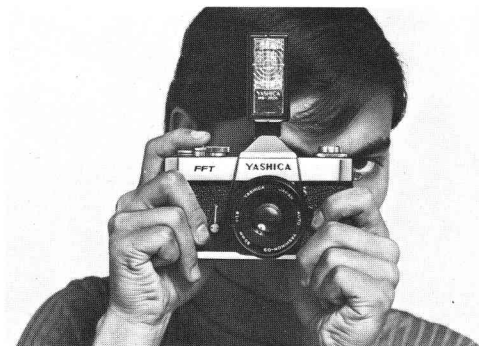
4. Set the Shutter Speed Control Dial to a setting providing flash synchronization (See the table below). The "60-X" setting on the Dial is the maximum speed at which synchronization can be obtained with an electronic flash unit. Use this setting or slower settings (60-X to 1 sec.) when shooting with the aid of an electronic flash unit.

### Shutter Speeds Providing Flash Synchronization

Shutter Speed	1/1000	1/500	1/250	1/125	1/60-X	1/30	1/15	1/8	1/4	1/2	1
Electronic Flash Unit					○	○	○	○	○	○	○
FP Flash Bulb	○	○	○	○		○	○	○	○	○	○

## FLASH EXPOSURE (2)

1. Secure focus.
2. Read off the camera-to-subject distance from the Distance Scale on the camera lens.
3. Calculate the lens opening on the basis of the camera-to-subject distance and set the Aperture Ring accordingly.



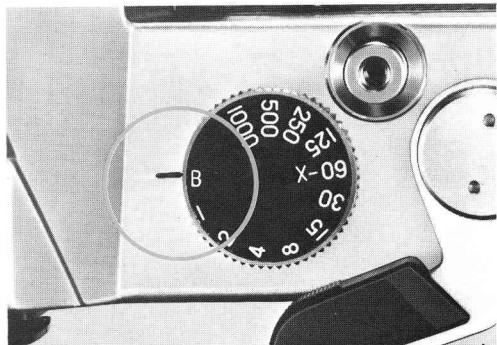
### <Correct Aperture Setting for Flash Photography>

The correct exposure in flash photography is determined on the basis of the guide number of the electronic flash unit or the flash bulb in use. The guide number is indicated in the instruction booklet of the flash unit or the box in which the bulb is supplied. In other words, the correct aperture setting is obtained by dividing the guide number by the camera-to-subject distance.

$$\text{GN} \div \text{Camera-to-subject distance} = \text{Correct aperture setting}$$

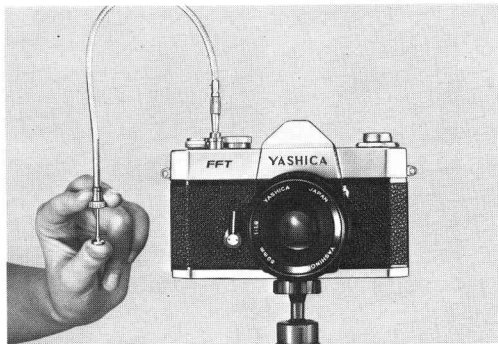
When using the Yashica-MS-20DX electronic flash, for example, the correct lens opening for a subject 5 meters away will be f/4, because the unit features a guide number of 20 (ASA 100 in meters).

$$20 \div 5 = 4 \text{ (f/4)}$$



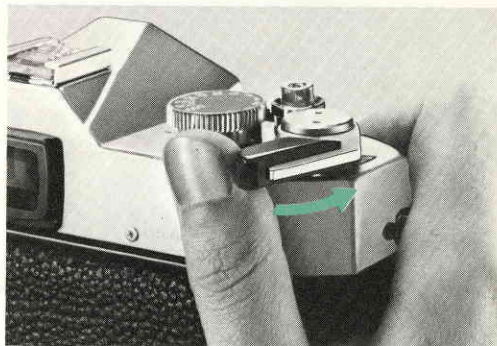
The "B" setting on the Shutter Speed Control Dial indicates bulb exposure. At this setting, the shutter remains open over the duration the Shutter Release Button is depressed. It is employed for long exposure under subdued lighting conditions and for shooting heavenly bodies, fireworks, etc.

In case of bulb exposure or when using slow shutter speeds, set the camera on a tripod or other firm support and use a cable release by mounting it into the socket on the Shutter Release Button. Camera shake is prevented and clear and crisp pictures are yours.



When you want to be in the picture, use the self-timer to trip the shutter.

1. Wind the Film Advance Lever.
2. Push the Self-Timer Lever on the camera body all the way down.
3. Focus and press the Shutter Release Button. This will activate the self-timer and the shutter will be tripped at a delayed action of about 10 seconds.

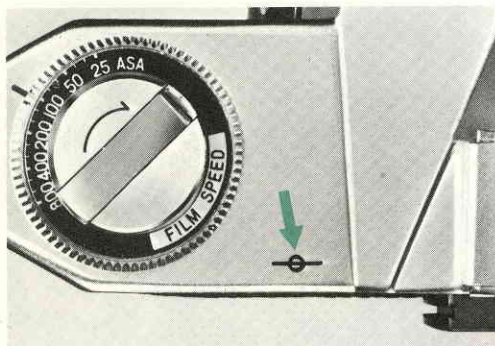


## INFRARED RAY FILM PHOTOGRAPHY



1. Mount a red filter (R1 and R2) over the lens.
2. After securing focus in the normal manner, read off the camera-to-subject distance from the distance scale and align the figure with the red index dot (●) to make the required focus compensation.

The red index dot (●) is located beside the distance scale index on the lens barrel.



### FILM PLANE INDICATOR

The mark (⊖) is the film plane indicator showing the position of the film. Measure the distance to the subject from this indicator on the camera top in extreme close-ups or other photographic situations where critical focusing is required.

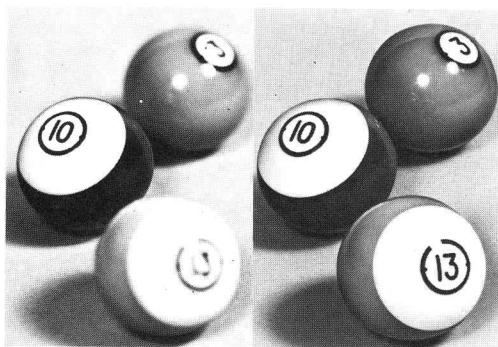
When focus is secured on a given subject, the objects in the foreground and the background will also appear acceptably sharp in the picture. The range in which the objects appear sharp is called the depth-of-field.

The depth-of-field can be determined by reading off the Depth-of-Field Scale on the lens barrel.

For example, in case of a 50mm standard lens, all objects within the range from about 1.5 meters to about 3 meters will appear sharp, if it is focused on a subject at a distance of 2 meters and if the lens opening is stopped down to  $f/16$ .

See the photo on this page. The lens is focused on the center of the picture. The foreground and background are blurred at full lens opening, but appear sharp at  $f/16$ . The depth-of-field of a given lens

1. Increases as you stop down the lens opening.
2. Increases as you focus on a distance subject.
3. Is more extensive in the background than in the foreground.



F1.9

F16



## INTERCHANGING LENS

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The Yashinon interchangeable lenses can be removed and mounted readily by simply turning the lens, because they feature a screw-thread mount. When the camera is loaded with film, avoid direct sunlight when interchanging the lens.

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### <Care of Battery>

- Install the mercury battery after cleaning both ends of the battery with dry cloth, because if they are soiled by sweat or oil, it may cause poor electric contact.
  - Make sure to remove the battery when the camera is to be left unused for any great length of time.
- It is advisable to have spare batteries on a long trip.
- To prevent hazards, avoid throwing used battery into a fire or dismantling it.

<b>Lens</b>	Auto Yashinon standard lens; fully automatic diaphragm; interchangeable Yashica screw-thread mount
<b>Shutter</b>	Focal plane shutter with speeds from 1/1000 to 1 sec. (non-graduated, intermediate settings are optional over the range from 1/60 to 1/1000 sec.) and B; built-in self-timer; automatic FP-X synchro terminal; X contact Hot Shoe
<b>Exposure Control</b>	Thru-the-Lens CdS exposure control; preselection of shutter speed or lens opening optional; cross-coupled match-needle metering system with meter switch lever; ASA range from 25 to 800; EV range from 2.85 to 18 (with f/1.9 lens at ASA 100); works on a 1.3V mercury battery (National H-C, Eveready EP-675R, Mallory RM-675R or equivalent)
<b>Viewfinder</b>	Thru-the-Lens pentaprism viewfinder; 0.9X magnification at infinity; quick-return mirror; meter needle visible in the finder
<b>Focusing</b>	Microprism focusing spot at center of finder field
<b>Film Advance</b>	Single-stroke or ratcheted stroke film advance lever charges shutter, registers count of exposure on automatic resetting exposure counter; multi-slot take-up spool for easy and accurate film loading; rapid rewind crank-handle
<b>Others</b>	Film rewind knob releases back cover, depth-of-field scale; infrared ray film index
<b>Dimensions</b>	144.5 x 94 x 94mm (5-11/16 x 3-11/16 x 3-11/16 in.)
<b>Weight:</b>	885 grs (with f/1.9 lens) (1 lb 14 oz)

Avoid exposing the camera to excessive heat. Excessive heat may affect the film emulsion, mercury battery as well as the electric system of the camera. If by accident it is left for a considerable length of time on the beach, under direct sunlight, in the glove compartment or trunk of a parked car, etc., leave the camera for some time in a well-ventilated place and cool it before using it.

Do not subject the camera to severe jolts or expose it to excessive humidity or salty sea breeze. Avoid rough handling and clean the camera occasionally.

With proper care, your camera will give you faithful service almost indefinitely.

Do not clean or wipe the lens or the mirror surface with your handkerchief. Wipe away dust and other foreign particles with a lens brush.

When an electronic flash unit or a flash gun is not mounted on the Accessory Shoe (Hot Shoe), the plastic cover must be inserted in the Accessory Shoe to avoid electric shock.

Lens	Lens Composition	Minimum Aperture	Minimum Focus	Filter Size	Lens Shade
55mm f/1.2	7 elements 6 groups	f/16	0.5m	55mm	57mm
50mm f/1.4	7 elements 6 groups	f/16	0.5m	55mm	57mm
50mm f/1.7	6 elements 5 groups	f/16	0.5m	52mm	54mm
50mm f/1.9	6 elements 4 groups	f/16	0.5m	52mm	54mm

**Filter:** Screw-in type

**Lens Shade:** Slip-on type