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# YASHICA **FX-3** *SUPER* **2000**



Thank you for choosing the Yashica FX-3 Super 2000. This manual-exposure SLR camera is compact and light and allows you to choose the shutter speed and aperture by yourself. Please read this operation manual carefully through to become familiar with your camera before using it.

\* Though descriptions and illustrations in this manual are based on the Yashica ML Lens 50 mm F1.9, you can operate the camera in the same way when you use it with other interchangeable lenses.

Vielen Dank, daß Sie sich für die Yashica FX-3 Super 2000 entschieden haben. Diese einäugige Spiegelreflexkamera mit manueller Belichtung ist kompakt und leicht. Sie können die Ihnen am geeignetsten erscheinende Belichtungszeit/Blenden-Kombination einstellen. Lesen Sie bitte diese Bedienungsanleitung vor Gebrauch Ihrer Kamera aufmerksam durch, damit Sie mit ihr vertraut werden.

\* Die Erläuterungen und Abbildungen dieser Bedienungsanleitung beziehen sich auf ein Yashica ML-Objektiv 1:1,9/50 mm, doch gelten die gleichen Bedienungsverfahren der Kamera auch bei Verwendung anderer Wechselobjektive.

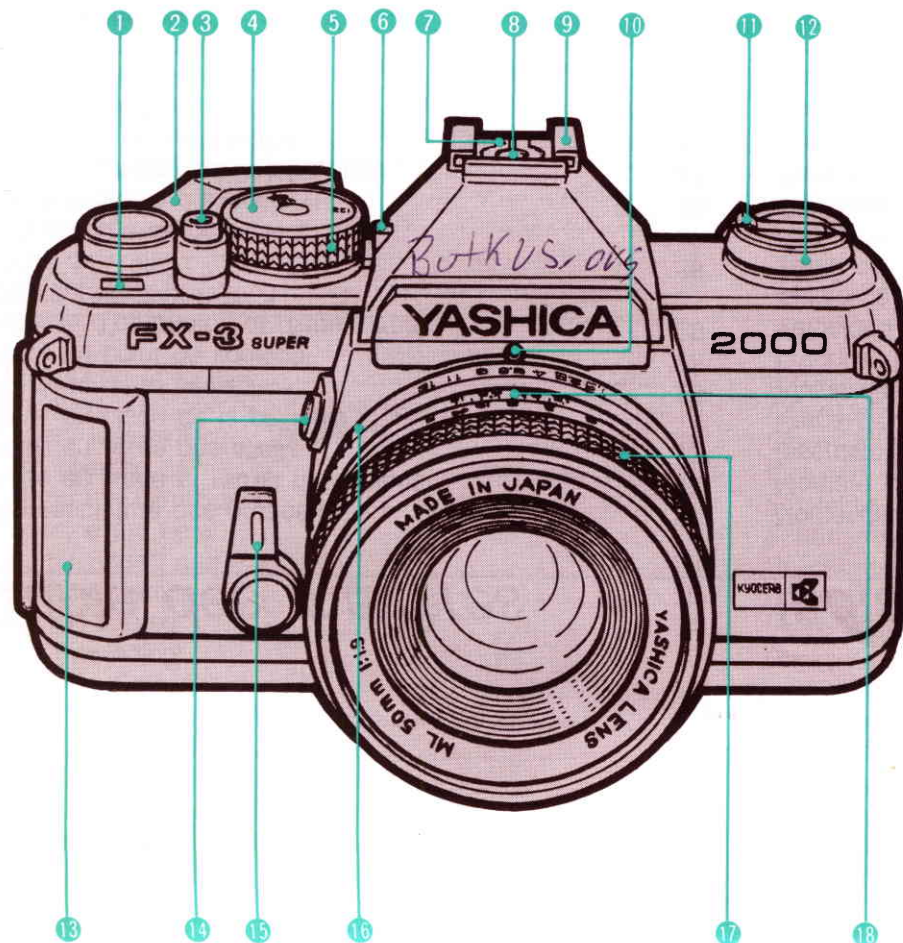
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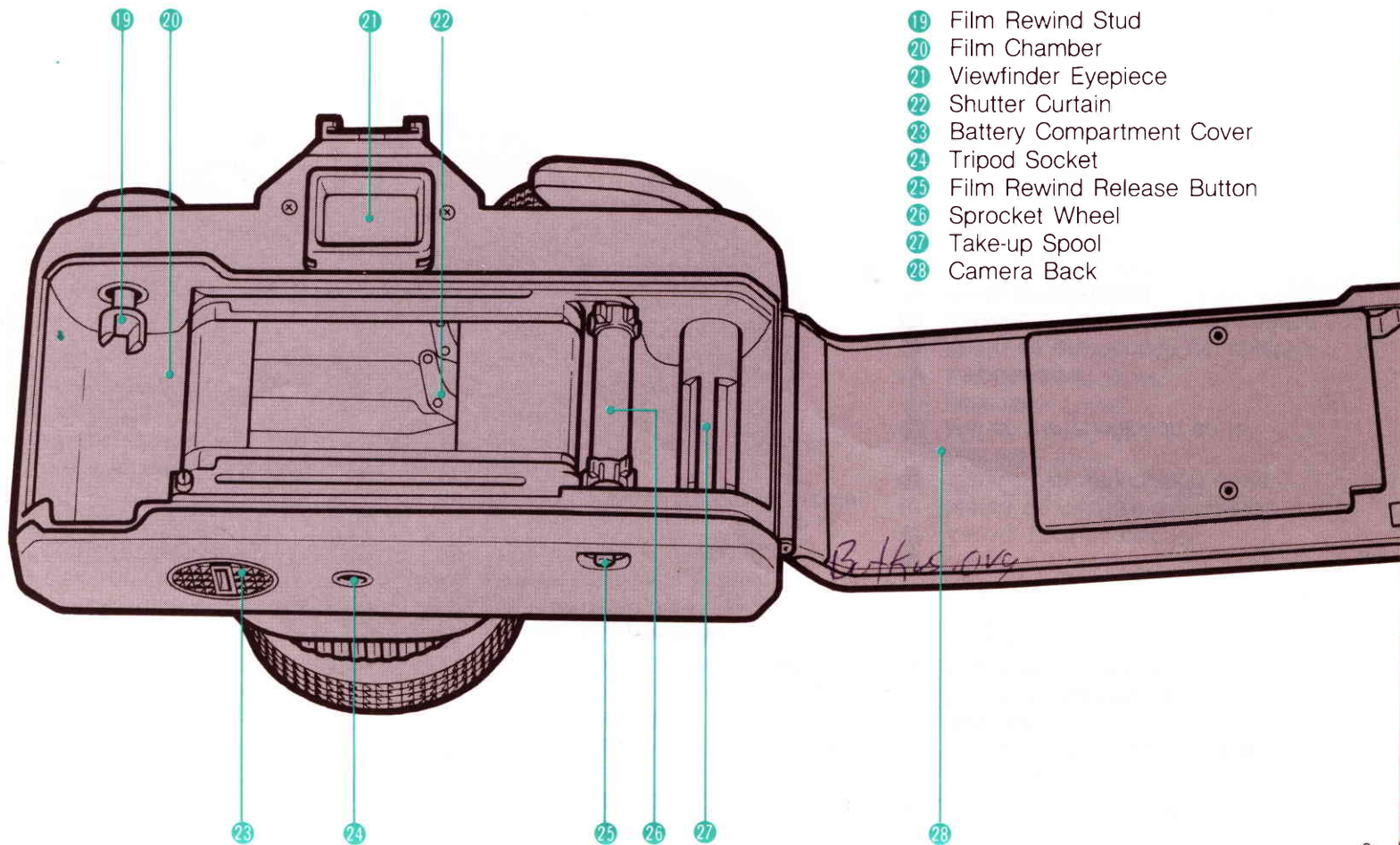
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## Description of Parts



- ① Exposure Counter
- ② Film Advance Lever
- ③ Shutter Release Button
- ④ Shutter Speed Dial
- ⑤ Film Speed Ring
- ⑥ Shutter Speed Index
- ⑦ Flash-Ready Signal Contact
- ⑧ Direct X Contact
- ⑨ Accessory Shoe
- ⑩ Lens Mounting Index
- ⑪ Film Rewind Crank
- ⑫ Film Rewind Knob
- ⑬ Grip
- ⑭ Lens Release Button
- ⑮ Self-Timer Lever
- ⑯ Aperture Ring
- ⑰ Focusing Ring
- ⑱ Aperture/Distance Index





## Mounting and Dismounting the Lens

### < Mounting the Lens >

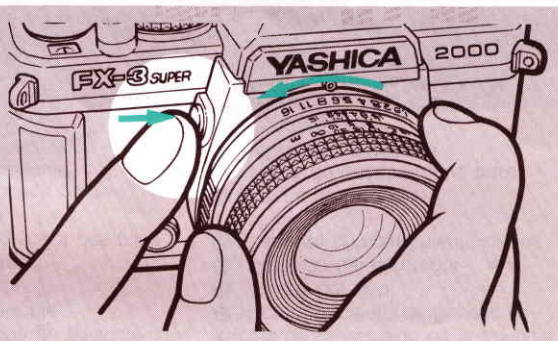
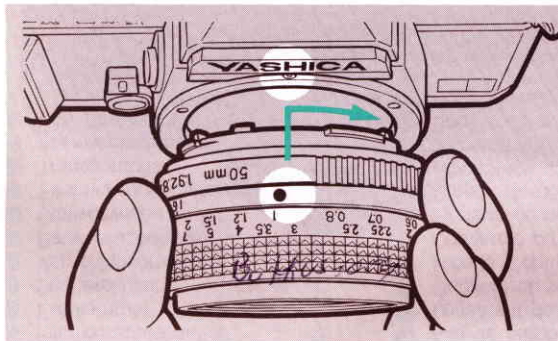
First, remove the camera body cap by turning it counterclockwise. Then align the red dot on the lens barrel with the Lens Mounting Index on the camera body, fit in the lens and turn it clockwise until it locks in place with a click.



### < Dismounting the Lens >

While pressing in the Lens Release Button, turn the lens counterclockwise as far as it will go, then pull it out toward the front. Once the lens has been dismounted, be sure to put the lens front cap and rear cap on the lens and the body cap on the camera's lens mount to protect them.

- While mounting and dismounting the lens, do not touch the lens glass and the inside of the camera.
- If you are changing the lens with film in the camera, take care to prevent light from entering the inside of the camera.



## Battery Installation

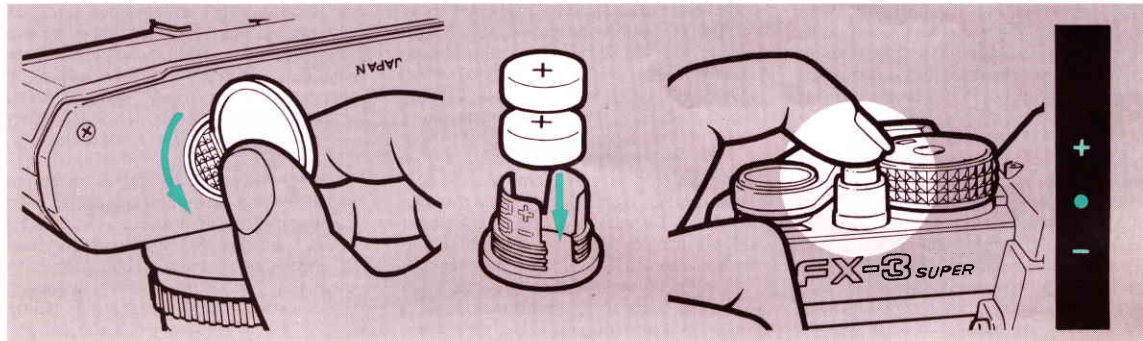
*Two 1.5 V alkaline batteries (LR44) or 1.55 V silver-oxide batteries (SR44) are needed to provide power for the camera's exposure meter.*

- 1 Remove the Battery Compartment Cover by turning it with a coin.
- 2 Insert the two batteries inside the battery holder with the plus (+) side facing up as shown, then replace the holder in the compartment and tighten its cover.

### < Battery Check >

Check the batteries with the LEDs in the viewfinder. If an LED (red or green) turns on when the Shutter Release Button is pressed halfway in, the batteries are in good condition. If no LED turns on, they are exhausted and must be replaced. Be sure to replace the two batteries at the same time.

Because the batteries are used to power only the exposure meter, the camera operates even if they are exhausted or there are no batteries in it.





### < Battery Precautions >

- Silver-oxide batteries will last about one year, and alkaline batteries about six months. However, their service life differs depending on their capacity at the time of purchase, the ambient temperature, and how often you take pictures.
- Generally, the battery performance decreases temporarily at low temperatures (under about 0°C). When taking pictures in cold weather, it is recommended to use new batteries and warm the camera before shooting. The batteries affected by cold temperatures will function properly again if they return to normal temperature.
- Before installing the batteries, wipe both poles clean with a dry cloth because poor contact may result if they are soiled.
- If you are carrying your camera on a long trip, bring spare batteries with you.
- Never put batteries into fire or try to disassemble them because it is dangerous.

### < Hinweise zu Batterien >

- Die Lebensdauer von Silberoxid-Batterien beträgt etwa 1 Jahr, die von Alkali-Batterien etwa 6 Monate. Die tatsächliche Lebensdauer hängt jedoch vom Zustand der Batterien zum Zeitpunkt des Kaufs, der Umgebungstemperatur und Aufnahmehäufigkeit ab.
- Bei niedrigen Temperaturen (unter 0°C) nimmt die Batterieleistung im allgemeinen vorübergehend ab. Beim Fotografieren unter solchen Bedingungen empfiehlt es sich, neue Batterien zu verwenden, und die Kamera vor dem Fotografieren warm zu halten. Batterien, deren Leistungsfähigkeit durch niedrige Temperaturen beeinträchtigt war, funktionieren bei normalen Temperaturen wieder richtig.
- Vor dem Einsetzen der Batterien beide Kontakte mit einem trockenen Tuch sauberwischen, da durch Verschmutzung schlechter Kontakt verursacht werden kann.
- Wenn Sie eine längere Reise planen, und die Kamera mitnehmen wollen, sollten Sie Ersatzbatterien nicht vergessen.
- Alte Batterien niemals in ein Feuer werfen oder auseinanderzunehmen versuchen, da dies gefährlich ist.

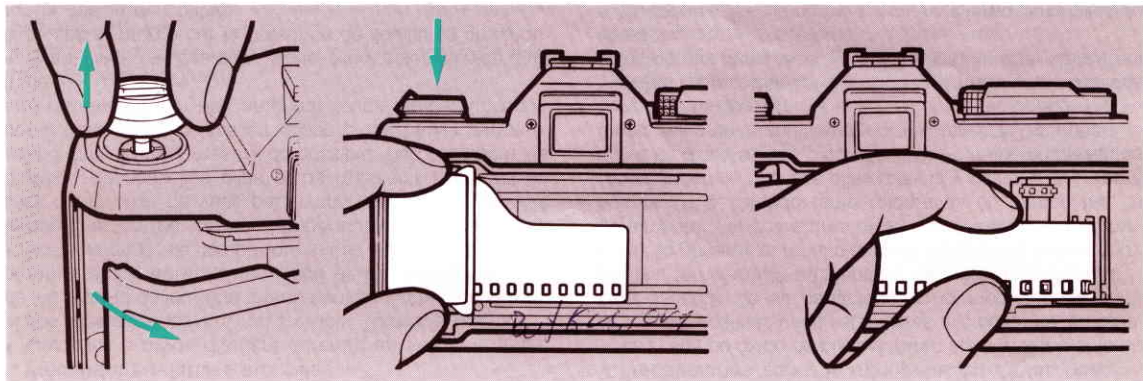
## Film Loading

*Use 35 mm cassette film. Always load and unload film in subdued light (never in direct sunlight).*

**1** Open the Camera Back by pulling the Film Rewind Knob all the way out.

**2** Install the cassette in the Film Chamber and push down the Film Rewind Knob. If it does not return smoothly to its original position, push it down while twisting it back and forth.

**3** Pull out the film tip and insert it into any one of the slots in the Take-up Spool.

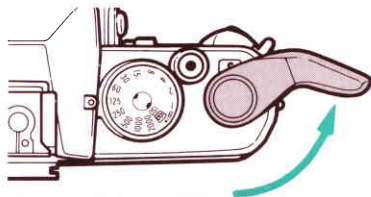


- 4** Operate the Film Advance Lever slowly to advance the film. Make sure the sprocket teeth catch the perforations and close the Camera Back.

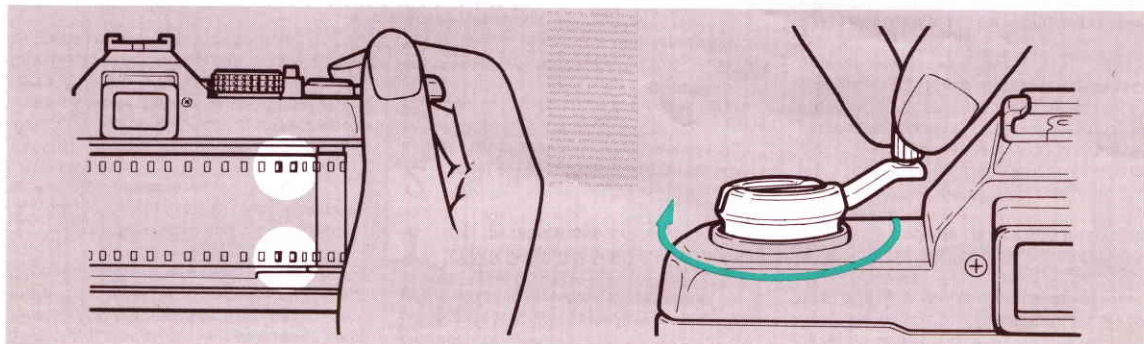
#### < Film Advance Lever >

By turning the Film Advance Lever as far as it will go, the film will advance one frame and the shutter will be cocked at the same time.

Unless it is fully turned, the shutter will not trip.



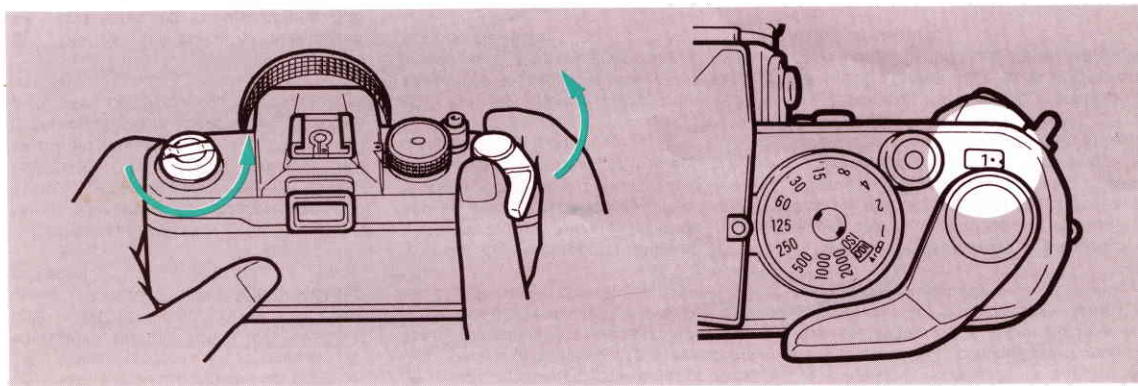
- 5** Fold out the Film Rewind Crank and turn it gently in the direction of the arrow to take up film slack.



**6** Wind the Film Advance Lever and depress the Shutter Release Button. Repeat this operation until the Exposure Counter shows "1". The film is advancing properly if the Film Rewind Knob turns while you wind the Film Advance Lever.

### <Exposure Counter>

The Exposure Counter will advance each time the Film Advance Lever is wound, and return to "S" when the Camera Back is opened. It is indicated with the letter "S" and the numbers 1, 4, 6, ..... up to 36. The numbers 12, 20, 24 and 36 are marked in orange to indicate the end of film on commercially available films.

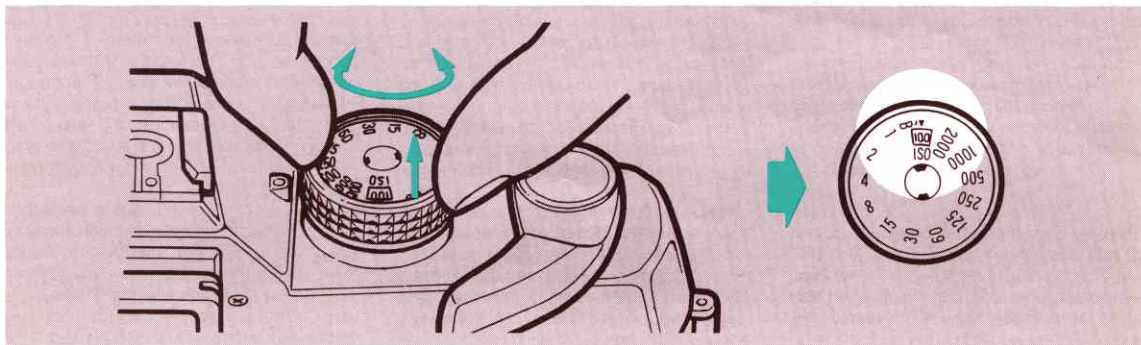
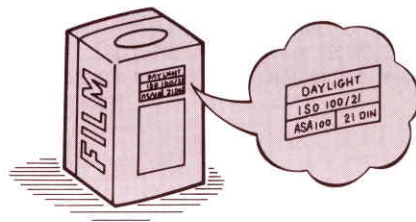


## Setting the Film Speed

*To obtain correct exposure, it is important to set the film speed correctly. The speed of the film you are using is printed on the film box.*

To set the film speed, lift up the Film Speed Ring and turn it until the desired ISO speed comes opposite the index mark (▼).

The ISO speed settings on the Film Speed Ring are as follows:





## Focusing the Lens

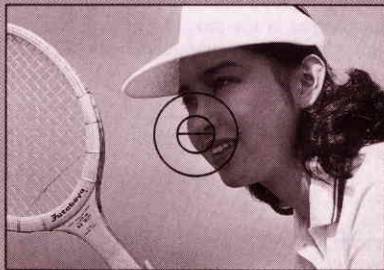
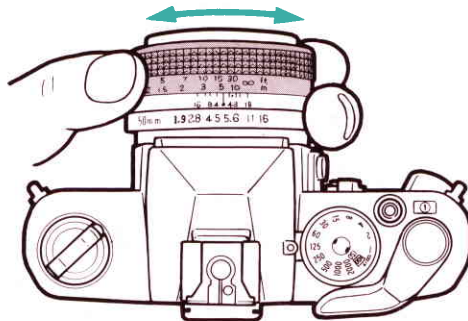
*Focusing is done with a split-image focusing center, microprism collar and a surrounding matte screen.*

### < Focusing with the Split-Image >

Turn the Focusing Ring until the two segments of the image divided by the horizontal line in split-image center fall in line. If the two segments are not aligned, your subject is not in sharp focus.

### < Focusing with the Microprism Collar and Matte Screen >

Turn the Focusing Ring until your subject on the microprism collar or the matte screen appears sharp. It is not in sharp focus if the image appears wavy on the microprism, or blurred on the matte screen.



*In sharp focus/Scharf/Bien au point/Enfoque correcto*



*Out of focus/Unscharf/Flou/Desenfocado*

- If you are using a lens with a large focal length or a relatively "slow" lens or taking close-ups with high magnifications, focusing may be difficult because the microprism center will become dark. In such cases, focus on the matte screen.

- Bei Verwendung von langbrennweitigen Objektiven bzw. Objektiven relativ geringer Lichtstärke oder bei Nahaufnahmen mit starker Vergrößerung kann die Scharfeinstellung schwierig werden, weil sich die Suchermitte verdunkelt. In diesem Fall nimmt man die Scharfeinstellung mit dem Mattscheibenfeld vor.

- Si l'on utilise un objectif d'une forte longueur focale ou un objectif relativement "lent" ou si l'on prend des gros-plan à fort grossissement, la mise au point s'avèrera difficile car le microprisme sera obscurci. Dans ce cas, effectuer la mise au point sur le dépoli.

- Si utiliza un objetivo que tiene una distancia focal larga, diafragmado máximo reducido o cuando toma primeros planos con gran relación de aumento, puede ser difícil enfocar porque el microprisma se oscurecerá. En tales casos, enfoque con el campo mate.

### < Attaching the Eyecup >

Attach the Eyecup as shown in the illustration



### < Anbringen der Augenmuschel >

Bringen Sie die Augenmuschel wie in der Abbildung gezeigt an.



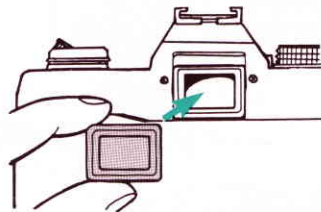
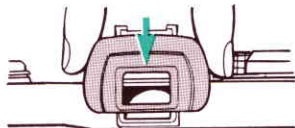
### < Fixation de l'oeilleton >

Fixez l'oeilleton de la manière indiquée dans l'illustration.



### < Montaje de la tapa del ocular >

Monte la tapa del ocular tal como se muestra en la ilustración.



### < Diopter Lenses >

If you are far-or neasighted, FL type Diopter Lenses (YASHICA, optional) are available in eight diopters: -5D, -4D, -3D, -2D, 0D, +1D, +2D and +3D. Choose one that suits your eyesight and fix it into the viewfinder eyepiece. The Eyecup can be attached on a Diopter Lens.



### < Dioptrienlinsen >

Zur Korrektur von Weit-oder Nahsichtigkeit sind FL-Dioptrienlinsen (Yashica, Sonderzubehör) in acht Dioptrienstärken lieferbar: -5D, -4D, -3D, -2D, 0D, +1D, +2D und +3D. Wählen Sie die passende Linse und sitzen Sie sie in das Sucherokular ein. Die Augenmuschel kann an einer Dioptrienlinse befestigt werden.

### < Lentilles dioptriques >

Si vous êtes myope ou presbyte, les lentilles dioptriques de type FL (YASHICA, optionnelles) sont disponibles en huit valeurs: -5D, -4D, -3D, -2D, 0D, +1D, +2D et +3D. Choisissez la lentille qui convient à votre vue et mettez la en place dans l'oculaire du viseur. L'oeilleton peut é fixé sur une lentille dioptrique.



### < Lentes diópticas >

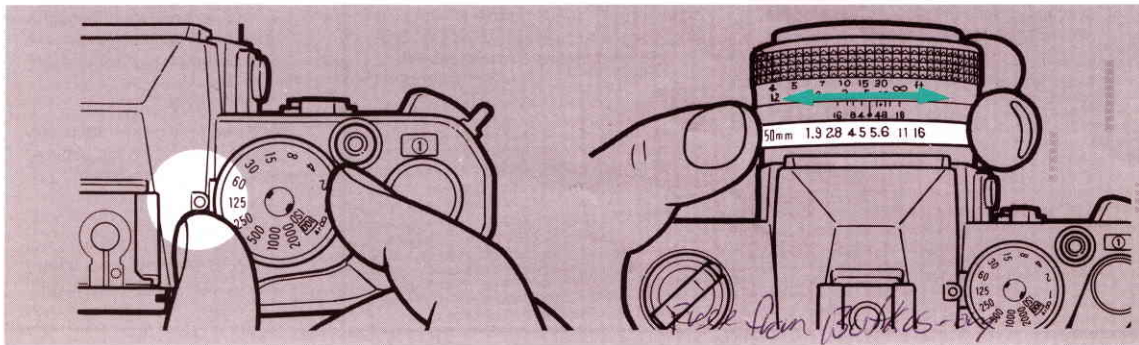
Si usted es miope o hipermetrope puede utilizar las lentes diópticas del tipo FL (Yashica, accesorios opcionales) que están disponibles en ocho dioptrias: -5D, -4D, -3D, -2D, 0D, +1D, +2D, y +3D. Escoja aquella que se adapte a su vista y colóquela en el ocular del visor. La tapa del ocular se puede montar en la lente dióptica.

## <Setting the Shutter Speed>

The shutter controls the time during which light reaches the film. If the Shutter Speed Dial is turned to a one step higher number (from 125 to 250, for example), the amount of exposure will be reduced by half; if it is turned to a one step lower number, the amount of exposure will be doubled. The numbers "1", "2", ..... "2000" on the dial represent 1, 1/2, ..... 1/2000 second, and the letter "B" is for bulb exposure. To set the shutter speed, turn the Shutter Speed Dial and set the number you want opposite the index. Be sure to set it at the click position.

## < Setting the Aperture >

The aperture controls the amount of light that reaches the film. If the Aperture Ring is turned to a one step higher number (from 4 to 5.6, for example), the amount of exposure will be reduced by half; if it is turned to a one step lower number, the amount of exposure will be doubled. The aperture not only controls the amount of light, but allows you to take pictures by using the lens' depth-of-field effect (see page 26). To set the aperture, turn the ring and set the number you want (with click) opposite the Aperture/Distance Index. Intermediate settings can also be used.

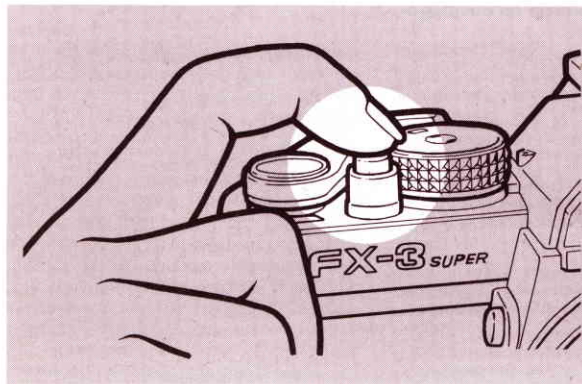


## Exposure Setting

*Your camera features a center-weighted metering system which measures the light intensity with emphasis on your subject in the center of the viewfinder. It also measures the brightness in the surrounding area.*

The camera operates on manual exposure. At first, set the film speed. You can choose any appropriate combination of shutter speed and aperture to obtain correct exposure. If you press the Shutter Release Button halfway in, the exposure meter will switch on and an LED will turn on in the viewfinder to indicate exposure. The LED will turn off as soon as you take your finger off the button.

As the exposure meter is based on a center-weighted system, always place your subject in the center of the viewfinder for light metering.

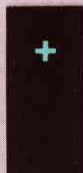




**Correct Exposure** ..... Only the green LED (•) turns on. If the green LED and a red (+) or (–) LED turn on at the same time, it means slight over- or underexposure but you can go ahead and shoot. However, if you are using a shutter speed of 1/30 sec. or slower, use flash or mount the camera on a tripod to prevent camera shake.

**Overexposure** ..... Only the red (+) LED turns on. It means your subject is too bright. Stop down the aperture or use a faster shutter speed to turn on the green LED.

**Underexposure** ..... Only the red (–) LED turns on. It means your subject is too dark. Open up the aperture or use a slower shutter speed to turn on the green LED.



(Red)  
(Rot)  
(Rouge)  
(Rojo)

Overexposure  
Überbelichtung  
Sur-exposition  
Sobreexposición



(Red · Green)  
(Rot · Grün)  
(Rouge · Verte)  
(Rojo · Verde)

Slight overexposure  
Leichte Überbelichtung  
Sur-exposition légère  
Sobreexposición ligera



(Green)  
(Grün)  
(Verte)  
(Verde)

Correct exposure  
Richtige Belichtung  
Exposition correcte  
Exposición correcta



(Green · Red)  
(Grün · Rot)  
(Verte · Rouge)  
(Verde · Rojo)

Slight underexposure  
Leichte Unterbelichtung  
Sous-exposition légère  
Subexposición ligera



(Red)  
(Rot)  
(Rouge)  
(Rojo)

Underexposure  
Unterbelichtung  
Sous-exposition  
Subexposición

## Taking Pictures

- 1 Set the shutter speed and aperture.  
Turn the Shutter Speed Dial and Aperture Ring and set your desired values.
- 2 Focus the lens and frame your subject.  
While looking through the viewfinder, turn the Focusing Ring to focus and compose your picture.
- 3 Check the exposure and shoot.  
Press the Shutter Release Button halfway in and check if the green LED turns on in the viewfinder. If it turns on, take your picture by pressing the Shutter Release Button all the way in.

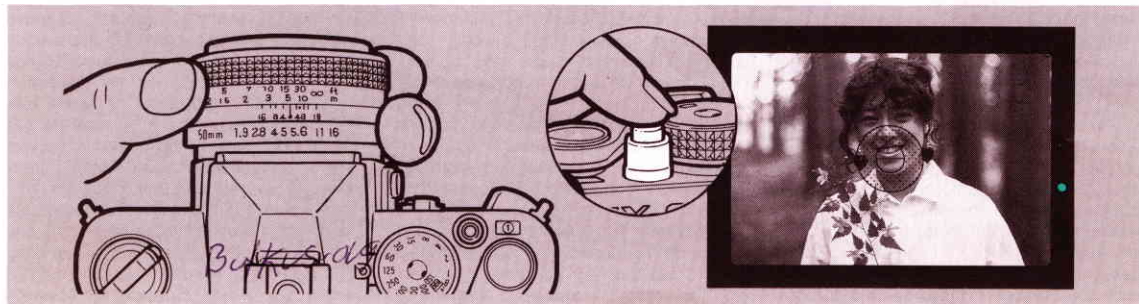
### <Exposure Meter Coupling Range>

The following chart shows the coupling range of the camera's built-in exposure meter. It illustrates the shutter speeds that are usable at different ISO speeds.

ISO	Shutter Speeds/Belichtungszeit Vitesse d'obturation/Velocidades del obturador										
25	1/2	1/4	1/8	1/15	1/30	1/60	1/125	1/250	1/500		
50	1/2	1/4	1/8	1/15	1/30	1/60	1/125	1/250	1/500	1/1000	
100	1/2	1/4	1/8	1/15	1/30	1/60	1/125	1/250	1/500	1/1000	1/2000
200	1/2	1/4	1/8	1/15	1/30	1/60	1/125	1/250	1/500	1/1000	1/2000
400		1/4	1/8	1/15	1/30	1/60	1/125	1/250	1/500	1/1000	1/2000
800			1/8	1/15	1/30	1/60	1/125	1/250	1/500	1/1000	1/2000
1600				1/15	1/30	1/60	1/125	1/250	1/500	1/1000	1/2000
3200					1/30	1/60	1/125	1/250	1/500	1/1000	1/2000

 Coupling range

 Non-coupling range

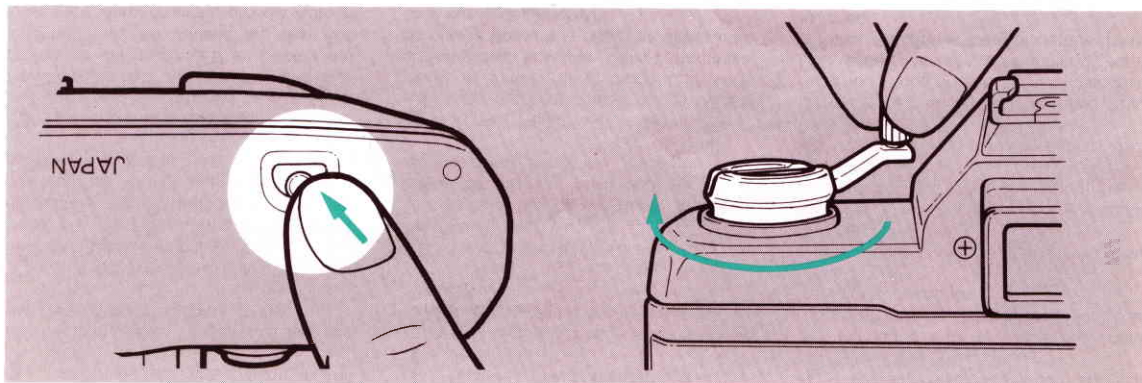


## Film Rewinding

*If you reach the end of the film, the Film Advance Lever will no longer operate. Do not force it. Check the Exposure Counter to make sure the end of the film is reached, wind the film back into its cassette and unload the cassette. Send the exposed film for processing as soon as possible.*

- 1** Press in the Rewind Release Button located on the camera bottom. You need not keep pressing it.

- 2** Fold out the Film Rewind Crank and turn it in the direction of the arrow. Stop winding if you feel a sudden release of tension, then open the Camera Back and take out the cassette.



*If there is a significant difference in brightness between the main subject and its background, you will not be able to get correct exposure in the normal metering procedure. In this case, exposure compensation is necessary.*

### <Taking Backlighted Subjects>

If you are taking a backlighted subject or, if a bright background occupies a large area of the picture frame (e.g. portraits with a bright sky or sea in the background, subjects standing against a window, etc.), your subject will turn out underexposed and dark. In such cases, give twice or four times as much exposure so that it is correctly exposed.

### Example:

If the camera's exposure meter indicates F16 and 1/250 sec. to get correct exposure, make compensation as follows:

#### ■ Compensation with the Aperture Ring

For 2X exposure compensation, turn the ring from F16 to F11, and for 4X, to F8.

#### ■ Compensation with the Shutter Speed Dial

For 2X exposure compensation, turn the dial from 1/250 sec. to 1/125 sec., and for 4X, to 1/60 sec.



Correctly exposed/Richtig belichtet/Exposition correcte/Exposición correcta



Underexposed/Unterbelichtet/Sous-exposition/Subexposición

### < Taking Spotlighted Subjects >

If a dark background occupies a large area of the picture frame (e.g. spotlighted subjects on a stage), on the contrary, your subject will turn out overexposed and light. In such cases, reduce the amount of exposure to half or one-fourth so that it is correctly exposed.

### Example:

If the camera's exposure meter indicates F4 and 1/60 sec. to get correct exposure, make compensation as follows:

#### ■ Compensation with the Aperture Ring

For 1/2X exposure compensation, turn the ring from F4 to F5.6, and for 1/4X, to F8.

#### ■ Compensation with the Shutter Speed Dial

For 1/2X exposure compensation, turn the dial from 1/60 sec. to 1/125 sec., and for 1/4X, to 1/250 sec.



Correctly exposed/Richtig belichtet  
Exposition correcte/Exposición correcta



Overexposed/Überbelichtet/Sur-exposition/Subreexposición



### <“B” (Bulb) Exposure>

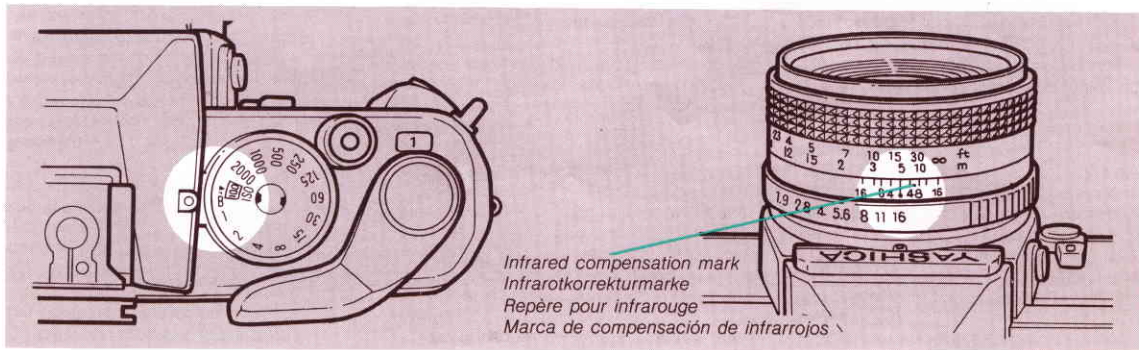
If an exposure time of 1 second or longer is required, set the Shutter Speed Dial at “B” (bulb). The shutter will remain open as long as the Shutter Release Button is kept depressed. To prevent camera shake, mount the camera on a tripod and trip the shutter with a cable release (optional).

### <Infrared Photography>

To take infrared pictures with black-and-white infrared film (using a red filter), compensation is necessary because the point of focus slightly shifts from that in normal photography. Yashica ML lenses and Zeiss lenses are provided with an infrared compensation mark on the depth of field scale (red dot on ML lenses and red line on Zeiss lenses). (There is no such mark on reflection type lenses because they do not require compensation).

First, focus the lens without filter as you would do normally. Then fit on a red filter and move the distance set on the Focusing Ring opposite the infrared mark and shoot.

- If you are using color infrared film, follow the instructions packed with your film.



## Using the Self-Timer

*If you want to include yourself in the picture, mount the camera on a tripod and trip the shutter with the aid of the self-timer.*

**1** First, focus the lens and set exposure.

**2** Set the self-timer by pushing the Self-Timer Lever all the way down. (The self-timer can be set after advancing the film.)

**3** Make sure the film has been wound and depress the Shutter Release Button. The self-timer will start and trip the shutter in about 10 seconds.



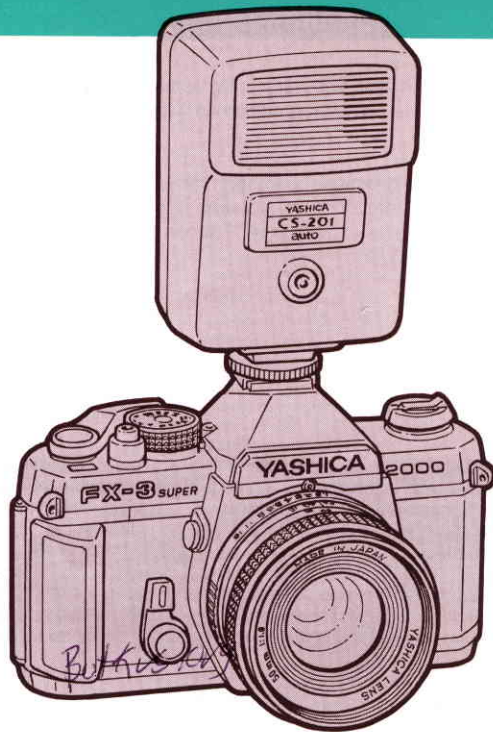
## Flash Photography

*If you are taking indoor or nighttime pictures, use a compact Yashica flash system. It will give you beautiful flash pictures.*

The Yashica CS-201 Auto is a system flash specially designed for use with the Yashica FX-3 Super 2000. With this flash on the camera, a flash ready signal will automatically turn on in the viewfinder to indicate that the flash is fully charged.

As soon as the flash is fully charged, the Flash Ready Signal will turn on, regardless of whether the exposure meter is on or off.

Flash ready signal  
Blitzbereitschaftssignal  
Témoin de charge du flash  
Señal de puesta a punto del flash



### < Synchronizing Shutter Speeds >

The Yashica FX-3 Super 2000 has an X-contact hotshoe which allows flash synchronization at shutter speeds of 1/125 sec. or slower.

### < Using Other Flashes >

- The camera's Accessory Shoe is a direct-contact hotshoe. You can use any other cordless type electronic flashes.

Combination of the Yashica FX-3 Super 2000 and other Yashica system flashes  
 Kombination der Yashica FX-3 Super 2000 mit anderen Yashica Blitzsystemen  
 Utilisation conjointe du Yashica FX-3 Super 2000 et d'autres flashes Yashica  
 Combinación de la Yashica FX-3 Super 2000 y otros flashes del sistema Yashica

Flash Unit Blitzgerät Flash Flash	The flash ready signal turns on in the viewfinder. Das Blitzbereitschaftssignal leuchtet im Sucher auf. La lampe-témoin de flash du viseur s'allume. Se enciende la señal de puesta a punto del flash en el visor.	Flash Mode Blitzbetriebsart Mode Flash Modalidad de flash	
		Auto Automatisch Automatique Auto	Manual Manuell Manuel Manual
CS-201 Auto	○	○	○
CS-202 Auto	○	○	○
CS-203 Auto*	○	—	○
CS-204 Auto	—	○	○
CS-220 Auto	○	○	○
CS-221 Auto*	○	—	○
CS-14	—	—	○
CS-10	—	—	○
TLA-20*©	○	—	○
TLA-30*©	○	○	○

\* Flash unit with TTL flash capability/Blitzgerät mit TTL-Blitzmessung

Flash compatible mise au point TTL/Flash con capacidad de exposición a través del objetivo (TTL)

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## Depth of Field

When the lens is focused on a subject, it will turn out sharpest in the picture. However, the zone of sharpness extends over a certain distance in front of and behind the point the lens is focused on. This is known as the depth of field and it varies as follows:

- ① The smaller the aperture, the wider the depth of field, and vice versa.
  - ② The longer the camera-subject distance, the wider the depth of field, and vice versa.
  - ③ The zone of sharpness behind the point the lens is focused on is wider than that in front of it.
- Further, a lens with a shorter focal length has a wider depth of field than one with a longer focal length.

### <Depth of Field Scale>

You can check the zone of sharpness on the Depth of Field Scale of your lens. If you are using a 50 mm normal lens and have set the distance at 5 m and the aperture at F16, you will see on the depth of field scale that the zone of sharpness extends from about 2.7 m to infinity (see illustration).



Depth of field scale  
Schärfentiefenskala  
Echelle de profondeur de champ  
Escala de profundidad de campo



F1.9



F16



• Do not leave the camera in a hot place (e.g. in direct sunlight, in a closed car, etc.) for too long a time, because excessive heat may adversely affect the film, batteries, or camera mechanism. If the camera has become too hot, allow it to cool to normal temperature before use.

• After shooting seaside or mountain scenes, clean the camera very carefully. Sea breezes may cause corrosion, and sand and dust may cause damage to the internal mechanism of the camera.

• Remove dust and dirt on the lens and viewfinder eyepiece with a soft lens brush or blower brush. Remove fingermarks by wiping off lightly with lens tissue.

In case the mirror is soiled, dust off lightly with a lens brush. Always take extra care to avoid scratches.

• Do not subject the camera to abrupt temperature changes because moisture can condensate inside the camera and cause faulty electrical contact.

• To clean the camera body, wipe it clean with a soft cloth. Never use benzine, thinner and other solvents.

• If you are not likely to use the camera for an extended period of time, remove the batteries and store it away from heat and moisture.

• Before you take your camera on a trip or for special events, be sure to check beforehand if it functions normally.

• Remember, the picture area that will appear on a certain size of print might be slightly smaller than that of the negative.

To take full advantage of the performance of this camera, it is advisable to use Yashica/Contax interchangeable lenses and accessories specially designed for it. We may not be responsible for the trouble that might occur as a result of use of other makers' products offered for Yashica/Contax products.

## Specifications

**Type:** 35 mm single-lens reflex camera with focal-plane shutter.

**Negative Size:** 24 × 36 mm

**Lens Mount:** Contax/Yashica mount.

**Shutter:** Vertically running metal focal-plane shutter.

**Shutter Speeds:** B (bulb), 1 to 1/2000 sec. (13 steps).

**Flash Synchronization:** X contact hotshoe (synchronizes at 1/125 sec. or slower).

**Self-Timer:** Mechanical with about 10-sec. delay.

**Shutter Release:** Mechanical.

**Exposure Metering:** Through-the-lens, full-aperture center-weighted light metering with SPD cell; manual exposure with LED display; metering range: EV 2—19 (with ISO 100 and 50 mm F1.4 lens); ISO 25—3200 film speed range; exposure meter switch activated by pressing shutter release button halfway in.

**Exposure Meter Power Source:** Two 1.5 V alkaline (LR44) or 1.55 V silver-oxide (SR44) batteries.

**Viewfinder:** Eye-level, pentaprism finder; 92% field of view and 0.91X magnification (with 50 mm lens at infinity).

**Focusing Screen:** Split-image/microprism.

**Viewfinder Information:** Display of correct exposure, over- and underexposure with 3 LEDs; flash signal indicating that the flash is fully charged.

**Film Advance:** Lever with 130° stroke and 20° stand-off.

**Film Rewind:** Film rewind crank.

**Exposure Counter:** Additive, auto-reset.

**Dimensions:** 135 (W) × 84.5 (H) × 50 (D) mm

**Weight:** 445 g (without batteries).

*\* Specifications and design are subject to change without notice.*